

!! Shree Shankeshwar Parswanathay Namah !!

MAYNASUNDARI

An Idol of Faith Pictorial Story Book



Maynasundari, her meaningfull name,
She never expected any fame,
What else may I tell,
It's a fact, She made Mohaniya-karma,
a lame. Chanting 'Navpad- Dhoon'
She regained kingdom soon,
What else may I tell?
It's a fact, she will acheive 'Nirvaan-boon'.

Princess Maynasundari married a poor leper.
Getting guidance from Guru-bhagwant she
started worshipping 'Navpad'.
It creates a drastic change in her life.
After doing marriage,
will a leper become healthy?
How Maynasundari acheived vast richness?
When she will acheive
a perfect-everlasting happiness?
To receive this answer, read 'Maynasundari'.

Blessings & Aagnaa

H.H.P.A.D.S. Vijay Punyapaalsuriji. M.

H.H.P.A.D.S. Vijay Mooktiprabhsuriji M.

H.H.P.A.D.S. Vijay Shreyansprabhsuriji M.

Author :- P. Muni Shree Nirvaanbhooshanvijay. M.

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Book Donation 25/- Rupees. Publication year: 2023- V.S. 2079.

**Available at :- Ketanbai (Borivali) -9820012570
Bharatbhai (Malad E)- 9322936939.**

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Fill in the blanks

1) Maynasundari learnt _____ & _____

of 'karma' & their _____.

2) 2) Sursundari told _____ & _____

_____ can be acquired by 'punya'.

3) 3) Maynasundari said _____ & _____

_____ can be acquired by 'punya'.

4) 4) She started praying in _____ language with utmost

_____ & _____.

5) 5)She was familiar with _____ maharaj &

considered him as her _____, _____, & _____.

6) Shripal was the prince of big kingdom called ' _____'.

7) Once while they were _____ the _____, queen

_____ saw them.

8) They placed _____ stones in a vast quantity to worship _____

& to achieve _____.

9) I will tell this _____ atleast to my _____ friends

& try my best to walk on the _____ path lead by

_____ & _____.

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MAYNASUNDARI'S INTRODUCTION

Many years ago, there was a city named Avanti, in the Maalav (now Madhya pradesh) country. The name of its king was Prajaapal. He had two queens named Saubhagyasundari and Roopsundari.

The king was an athiest, while Saubhagyasundari was non-Jain, worshipping 'Maheshwar' as god and Roopsundari was following Jain principles.

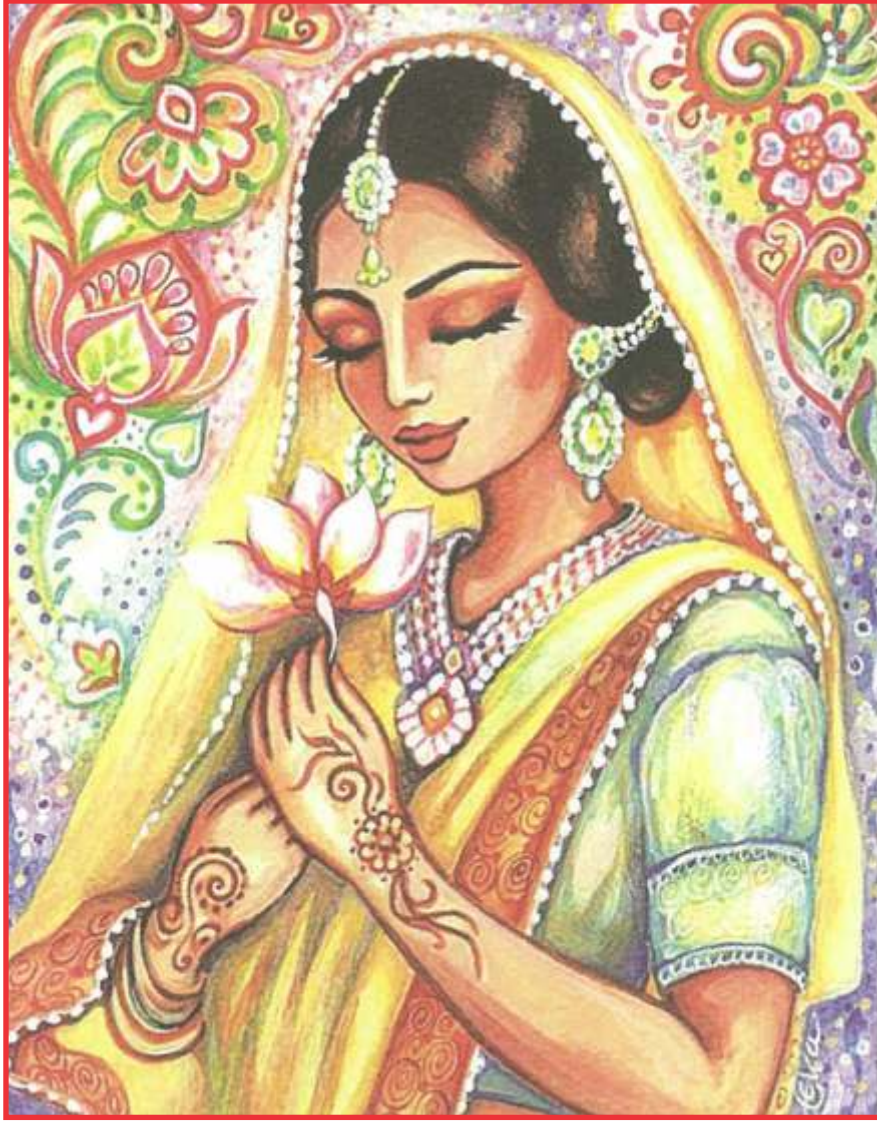
Both the queens gave birth to one-one daughter, named Sursundari and Maynasundari. Though Maynasundari was younger, she was more clever, smart, intelligent, brilliant and better than her elder sister. She was also humble & helpful. She used to remain satisfied with what she had.

Clever children ! When you don't have what you like, then you should like what you have. You shouldn't become adamant in front of your parents to complete your wishes.

Maynasundari used to obey her parents and offered her respects by touching their feet thrice a day. Humble children ! You all must touch your parents feet thrice a day and seek their blessings.



My aim : I will touch my parents feet and will also obey their every orders for atleast fifteen days.



STUDY LIFE OF MAYNASUNDARI

When Maynasundari and Sursundari became of appropriate age, the king made arrangements for their suitable studies according to their mother's wish.

Maynasundari started studies with a teacher (sir) who was following Jain principles of chastity, non-violence, satisfaction etc. very strongly while Sursundari started studying with a teacher (sir) who was non-Jain and violent. Smart children ! Are you studying in convent schools? If yes, then my question is, “Fathers and teachers of these schools may be taking alcohol and meat then what type of morals they will give you ??!”

Maynasundari worked very hard day and night to learn and understand sixty four (64) different arts (kalas). She learnt types & sub-types of 'karma' and their effects. Intelligent children ! Do you know the types of karma? !!

Types of karma	Its sub - types
1. Gyaanavarniya	Five (5)
2. Darshanaavarniya	Nine (9)
3. Vedniya	Two (2)
4. Mohaniya	Twenty Eight (28)
5. Aayushya	Four (4)
6. Naam	One hundred three (103)
7. Gotra	Two (2)
8. Antaraaya	Five (5)
Total karma - 8, Sub Types - One hundred fifty eight	

When she reached sixteen years, she became an expert in sixty four arts. Today rumours are spread that in olden days, girls were illiterate, but its a fact that in those days, they were educated nicely in all the topics related to them. Her handwriting was like shining pearls. Today more educated persons have worse handwriting. E.g., doctors, lawyers, etc. write prescriptions etc. in such a way that almost common people can't understand it.

My aim: I will understand and shall by-heart types and sub-types of 'karma' and its effect in a week.

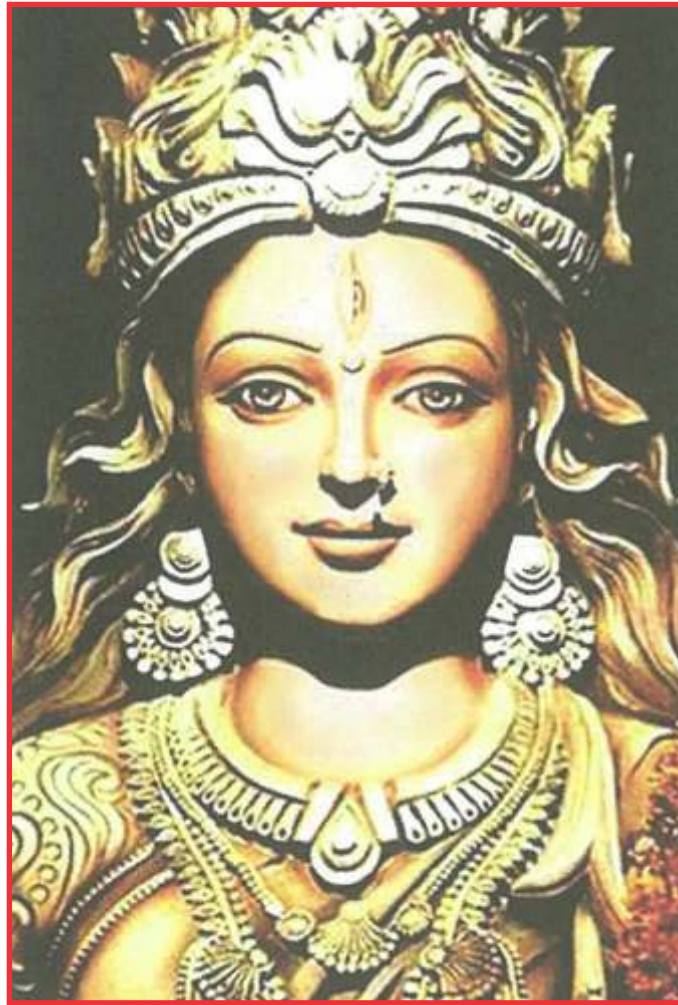
PRACTICAL EXAM OF TWO SISTERS

Both sisters completed their studies so the king decided to take their practical exams. In this court, he asked them different puzzles to solve. Both gave perfect answers. At last he asked a question, “What you can achieve by good virtues (punya)?”

Hastily, Sursundari told wealth, youthfulness, a healthy body, cleverness and husband of your dream can be acquired by 'punya'.

All the courtiers, the king, the teacher and the mother of Sursundari became extremely happy, while Maynasundari thought that my sister is very much infatuated in material products.

After some time the same question was repeated to Maynasundari. Politely she said, “Obedience, humility, a blissful mind, a good character and salvation's path can be achieved by 'punya'.” Listening to her answer, only Maynasundari's mother and teacher became very happy. Brilliant children ! Whose answer did you like?



At this time Sursundari saw a prince named Aridaman of Shankhpur city and he also saw her. Both fell in love with each other. The king saw this play. He asked Sursundari, “Whom do you want to marry?” She started boasting her father, “You can give anyone, anything and then boldly told without share in front of all that let” Prince Aridaman be my husband .” Prince was vassal of Prajaapal so he fixed the marriage of his elder daughter with the prince. “This is a perfect match-couple” were the courtier's words.

Now the king faced Maynasundari and asked her the same question. She felt shy and realises that my father has become egoistic. Its my duty to help my father to refrain him from ego. So she humbly told the truth according to my karma I will get a good or a bad husband.

Father didn't liked her answer. He told, “Don't you have faith in me?” “Not more than my karma,” she replied calmly. “Then why are you wearing such valuable ornaments and clothes?” asked the father loudly. “Because I took birth in your family according to my karma”.

Hearing this answer, the king became mad with anger. The minister was smart enough to tackle critical situation. He requested, “Master, It's a time for horse riding. So let's go.”

They both reached out street of the city on their favourite horses. They saw a group of people facing dreadful leprosy, coming towards them. Frightened king said, 'Lets change the way... As they went in different direction, that group also followed them. The king realised that they want something, so he told his minister to know about their wants. After knowing, minister said, “They want a girl to marry their leader named Oomber-Rana.” Prajaapal exclaimed, “Who will give his daughter to such a diseased person ?!” One man from the group replied that, “We heard that king Prajaapal is a big and great donor, so we came here. Now your impression will be vanished. We are not expecting a princess but just a maid-girl.”

Hearing this the king remembered Maynasundari's belief on 'karma' and her unpleasing answers. He told the group, “Come at my court. I will fulfill your wish.”

What is 'karma' ?

In Sanskrit literature, the word karma ordinarily stands for action but in Jain philosophy it has a different meaning. It is the relationship of a soul with matter which causes and constitutes the cycle of birth and death and also brings happiness and grief in so and so birth. This relationship is determined by the force of 'karma'. It is a substance, a sort of sub-atomic particle that binds itself to the soul through the activities of body, speech and mind which give rise to vibrations in the soul, whereby an infinite number of subtle atoms is attracted and assimilated by the soul. The assimilated group of atoms is known as 'karmas'. Its effect is visible in the multifarious conditions of the mundane soul. As a magnet draws iron filings towards itself due to its magnetic force, so the soul's psychic experience of greed, deciet, pride and anger attract karmic molecules, which gets binded with the soul.

My aim : I will become a strong believer in the philosophy of karma like Maynasundari.

IMPLEMENTATION OF MAYNASUNDARI'S WORDS

As the group of lepers arrived at the court, the king called Maynasundari and said with anger, "Now what do you want to say? Accept that I can give anything to anyone, And if you are still firm in the philosophy of ‘karma', then this leper will be your husband."

Smart children ! Always keep in your mind that 'Anger thrills but drills and kills also...

Without hesitating she caught the hand of leper and went with him. Most of the people started cursing Jainism. On listening to the criticism, she felt extremely bad.



After sometime Prajapaal asked his best astrologer to find out the best time (muhurat) for Sursundari's marriage with Prince Aridaman, he replied, "When Maynasundari married the leper that was the best time for marriage of this century. Now there is no suitable time." Avoiding the view of the astrologer, the king arranged the marriage of his elder daughter.

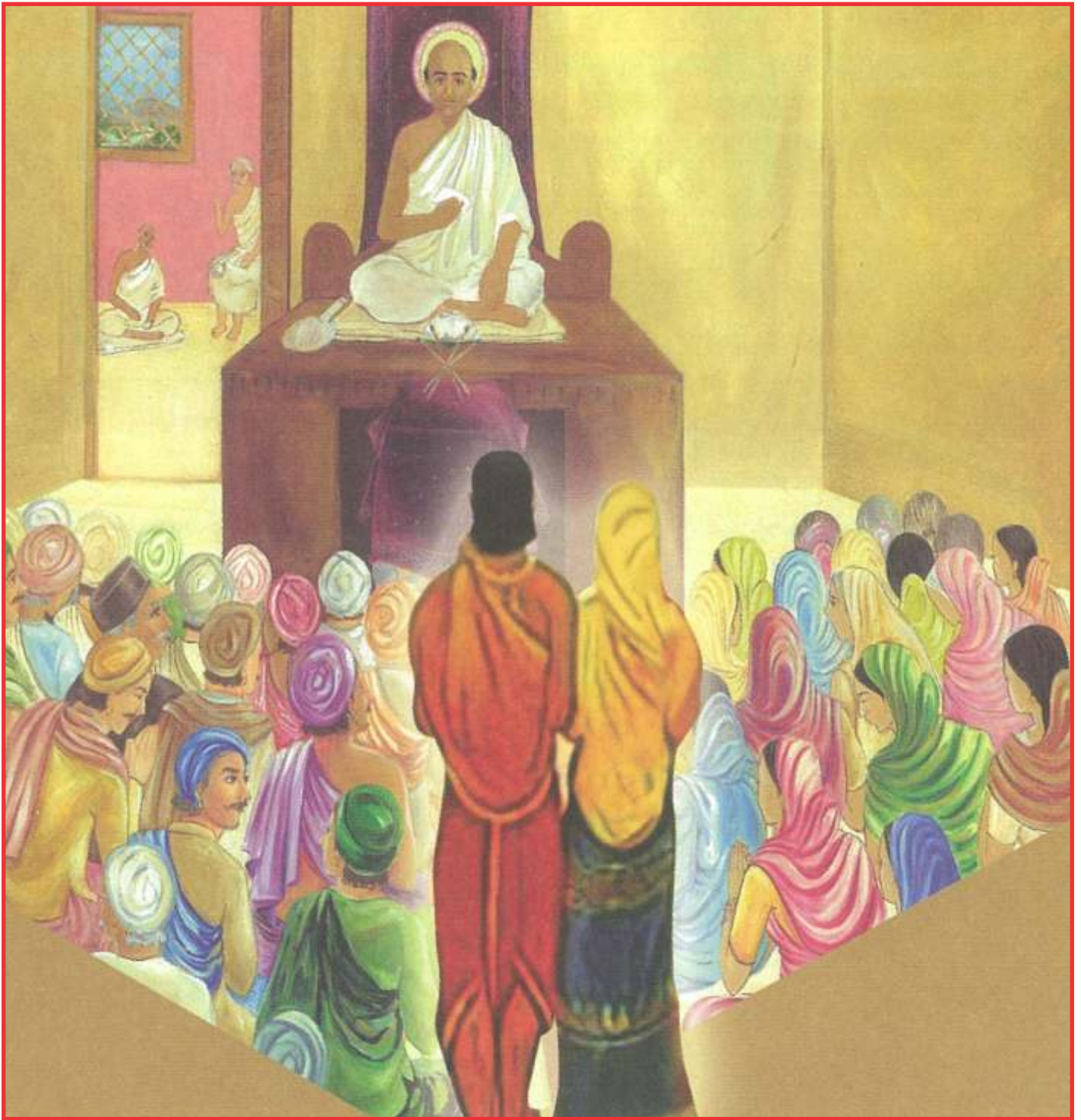
On the very first night, Oomber-Rana told Maynasundari, "You are a princess. I am facing contagious leprosy, its not too late. You can marry any handsome and healthy young man."

Hearing this, she put her fingers inside her ears and requested, "Oh Lord ! Please don't repeat such words. Chaste woman can't think about marring.

After chanting 'Navkar Mahamantra' she slept. Next day, after waking up in the morning she chanted 'Navkar Mahamantra'

Good children ! Do you chant 'Navkar' before sleeping and after waking up to live a pure and nice life?!!

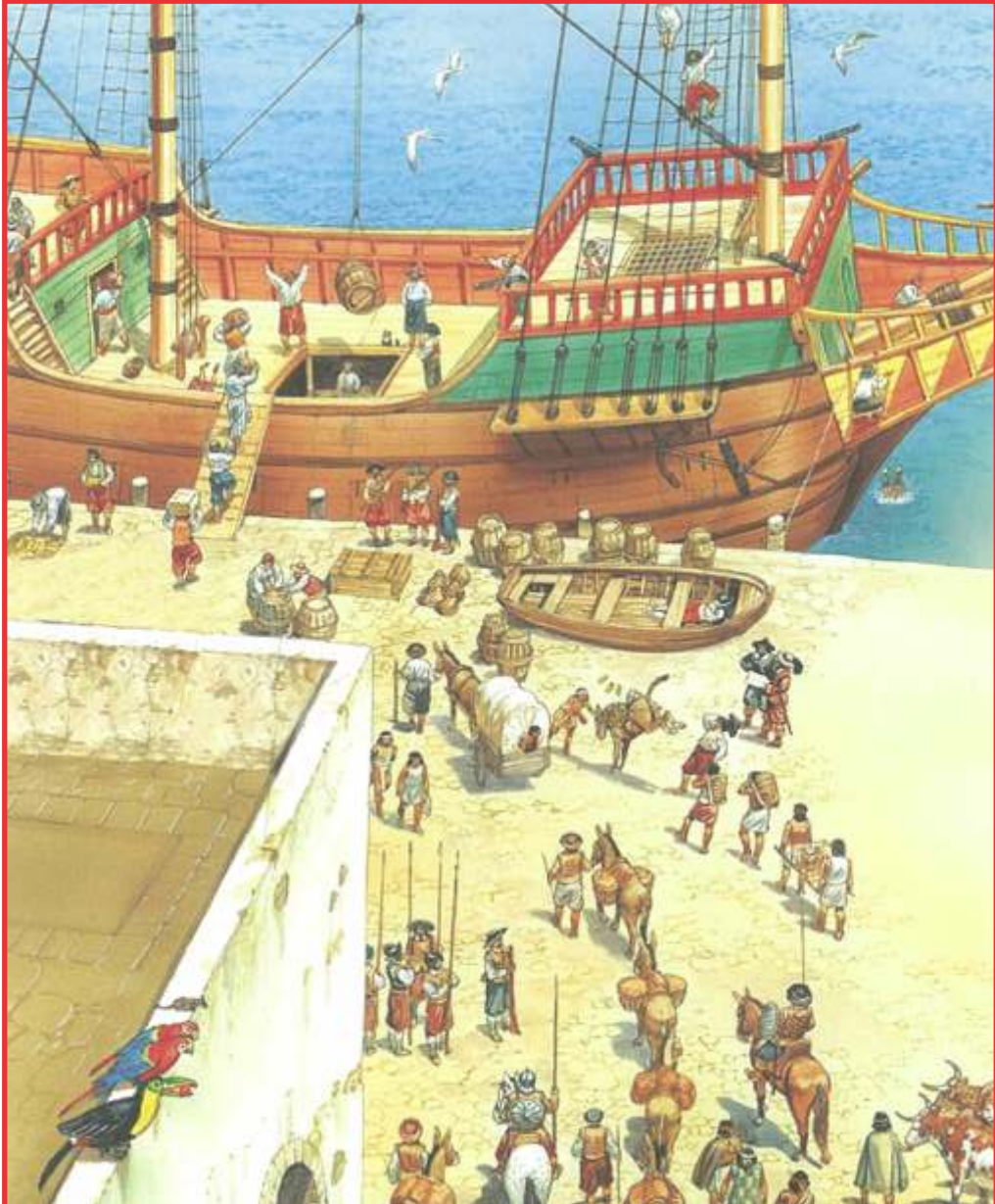
My aim : Every day I will chant 'Navkar', 12 (twelve) times before sleeping at night and after waking up in morning.



NAVPAD AARADHANA STARTS

Then Maynasundari bowed down to Oomber's feet to receive his blessings and cleaned his wounds gently. Afterwards, she requested him to come with her at nearby Lord Aadinath's temple. After entering the temple, she stood on the left side and told him to stand on the right side of the idol. She started praying in Sanskrit-Prakrit language with utmost devotion and dedication.

Without seeing right or left, she concentrated her eyes on the idol and the mind in God's virtues. Impressed by her prayer, the celestial being came there. When she completed her prayer, a fruit (bijora) and a garland came up from the idol and fell into the hands and neck of Oomber-Rana. They accepted it as a good omen.



Wise children ! Even after getting such magical gifts from a celestial being, they didn't boasted themselves.

Then they went to a nearby place, where a great monk named Acharya Munichandrasuri maharaj was preaching. They listened his religious sermon with utmost attention. After preaching, Guru bhagwant asked, Maynasundari “Who is this gentleman?” He was possessing divine knowledge. He was able to see significant qualities in that leper.

She was familiar with Acharya maharaj and considered him as her guide, adviser and counsellor. Tears started flowing from her eyes. Holding her emotions, she said, "I am sorrowful, because people are criticizing Jainism. Please show me the way to stop condemnation." Now the great monk replied, "You know that Jain monks don't help to acquire materialistic happiness but show the path towards spiritualism.”



Pleasant children! What type of great vows, does a jain monk or nun follows?

When an aspirant is initiated into the order as a monk or a nun, he or she follows five great vows solemnly.

- 1. Ahinsa :** They do not kill any living being with thought; word or deed. In order to keep his vow, the ascetic is expected to be careful in walking, talking and in his daily conduct.
- 2. Satya :** Not to lie under any circumstances and always to speak, politely and beneficial.
- 3. Achaurya :** Never to steal. They do not take even a single piece of paper without prior permission of an owner.
- 4. Brahmacharya :** To observe celibacy with thought, word and deed.
- 5. Aparigrah :** Never to have attachment for anything and never to accumulate. The monks and nuns do not keep money with them. They do not possess any wealth, houses and moveable or immovable property. In this way, they limit their greed by limiting their needs.

As a bird gets rid of the dust with which it is covered by shaking itself, so the monks and nuns observing these vows, remove and eliminate their karma' and attain liberation.

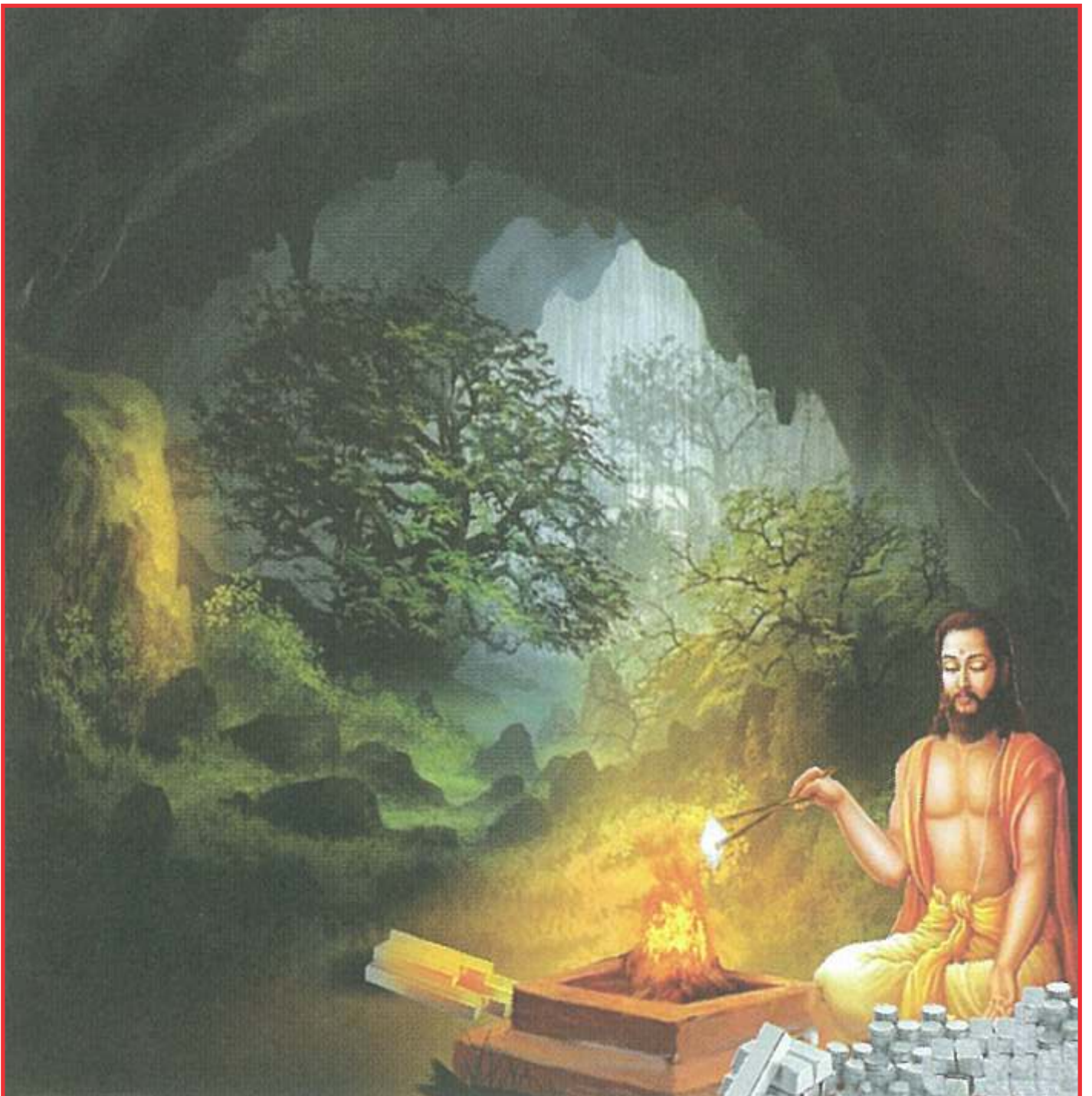
Maynasundari pleaded : "O master! I can't listen denunciation of Jainism." Acharya maharaj concluded, "We can't show medicines for disease but there is one way shown by the Jineshwaras. You can go through the penance of "Aayambil Oli" known as Navpad entities which can cure all types of bad karmas. You can do this for four and half years which results in Nine Oli's (once in every six months).

Bright Children! How to do Aaradhana of Navpad? The Navpad aaradhana is observed by meditation and practicing a penance called 'Aayambil'. One meditates upon Arihant, Siddha, Acharya, Upadhyay, Sadhus (i.e. panch parmeshhthi), Samyag-Gyan (knowledge), Samyag-Darshan (faith), Samyag-Charitra (conducts) and Samyag-Tapa (penance) known as Navpad. Aayambil is observed by having only one meal a day of very plain food without any spices, milk, sugar, oil, ghee, curd, fruits or vegetables. The penance and meditation are to be observed for nine days, twice a year during the month of "Chaitra" and "Ashwin" of Gujarati calendar. It should be started from "Ashwin" month...

Navpad	Qualities
1. Arihant	Twelve (12)
2. Siddha	Eight (8)
3. Acharya	Thirty Six (36)
4. Upadhyay	Twenty Five (25)
5. Sadhu	Twenty Seven (27)
6. Gyan (knowledge)	Fifty one (51)
7. Darshan (faith)	Sixty Seven (67)
8. Charitra (conduct)	Seventy (70)
9. Tap (penance)	Fifty (50)

They both accepted it. Then the great monk suggested other shravaks in appropriate language to take care of their fellow beings (Saadharmik). Obedient shravaks made suitable arrangements for them.

Accordingly, they both devoutly observed Navpad worship and penance with all vitality. The result was miraculous, Oombar-Ranas skin diseases started fading. In due course, he got totally cured of leprosy and regained the skin that he had before contracting the disease. Now he looked like a handsome prince, that he had been. Maynasundari was very happy because observing such change, people started appreciating Jainism, since the change was apparently brought about by devotion towards Navpad and practising the penance, both of them continued to observe it even after that....

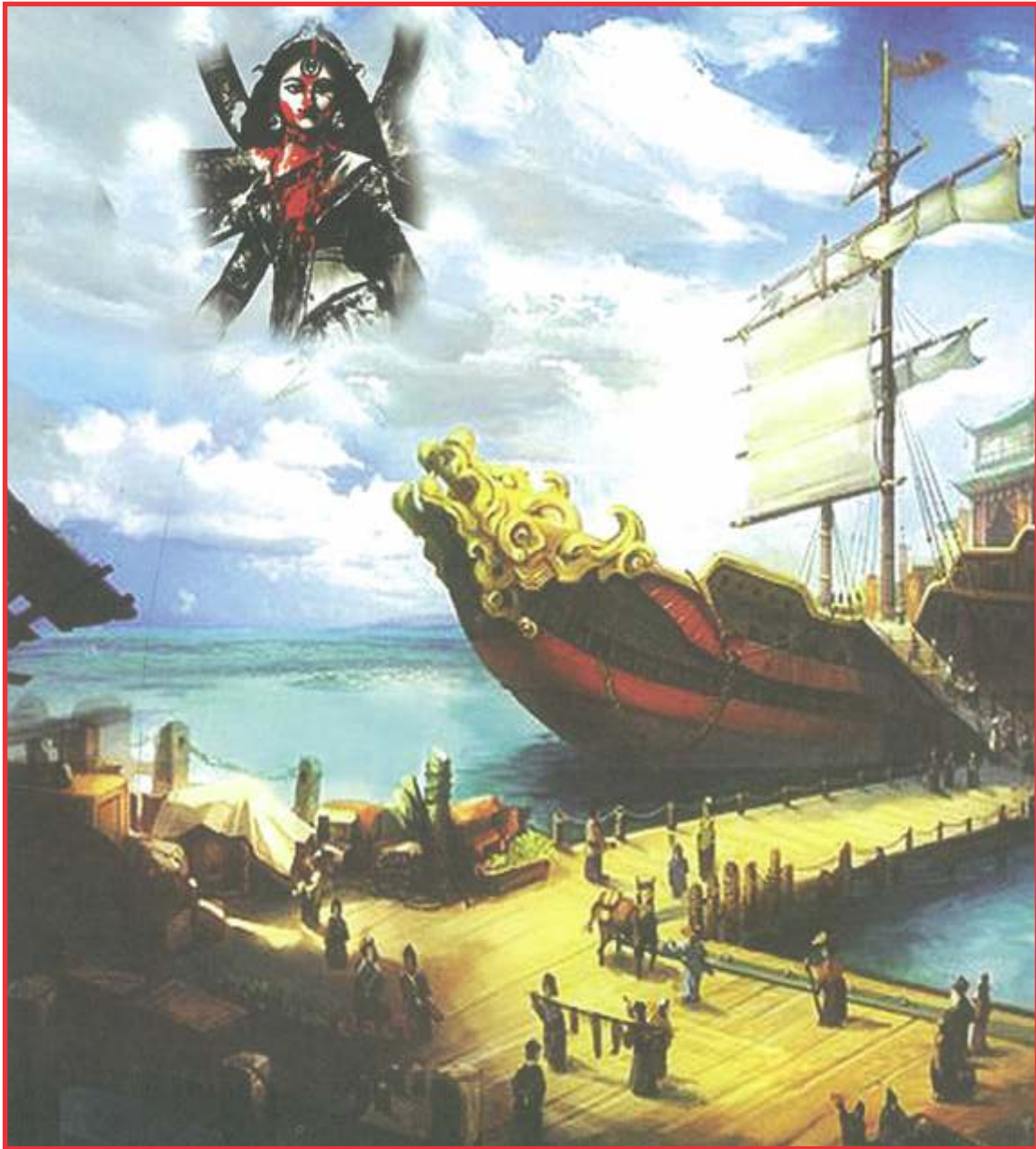


STRENGTH - GRACE OF ALMIGHTY GOD AND GURUBHAGWANT

Once, when both of them came out of the temple, they saw an old lady. Umbar (Oomber), at once bowed down to her feet and told Maynasundari that the lady is his mother. Hearing this, with due respect she also bowed down to her mother-in-law's feet !!!



Brilliant children! Nowadays how many educated (?) daughter-in-law touch their mother-in-law's feet and respect them ???!!! Maynasundari came to know from her mother-in-law named Kamalprabha that her son, Shripal was the prince of a big kingdom called 'Champa'. When he was 5 years old, suddenly his father named Sinhratha died and his uncle, Ajitsen wanted to kill Shripal. The minister Matisagar advised her to run away with her son. To protect her son's life she resorted the shelter of lepers who were roaming from one place to another. Due to constant contact with the lepers, he also faced leprosy. She had went to Kaushambi city which was far away to get medicines from specialist aayurvedic doctor. But he had gone abroad and from one jain monk who was possessing extra-ordinary knowledge she came to know that her son's illness had disappeared. Now, Shripal openly praised his wife in front of his mother that because of Maynasundari, his disease had vanished. At once, Maynasundari said, "Its only due to the grace of the almighty God and divine guru".

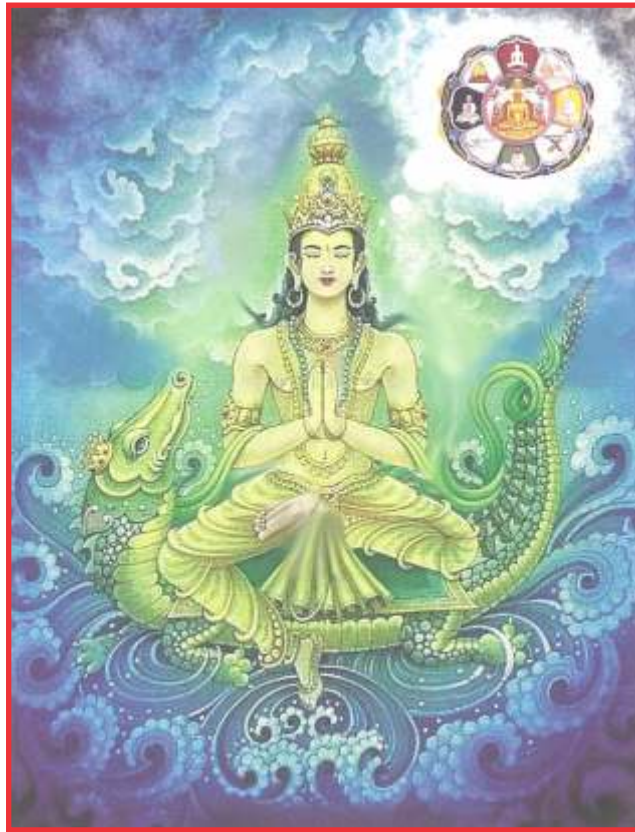


My aim : If anyone praises me, for the good deeds I did, I will believe and say "Its due to the grace of the almighty god and holy guru bhagwanta."

SUPREME CONCENTRATION OF MAYNASUN-DARI WHILE PRAYING

Once, while they were at the temple, queen Roopsundari saw them. She was shocked to see that her daughter was with a handsome man instead of the leper with whom she was married.

Roopsundari started crying. Maynasundari understood her anxiety and consoled her. After coming out of the temple, she told her mother in detail everything that had happened. Because in temple, it is prohibited to talk about worldly affairs...



Smart children ! Do you talk with your friend about games, schools etc. in the temple ?

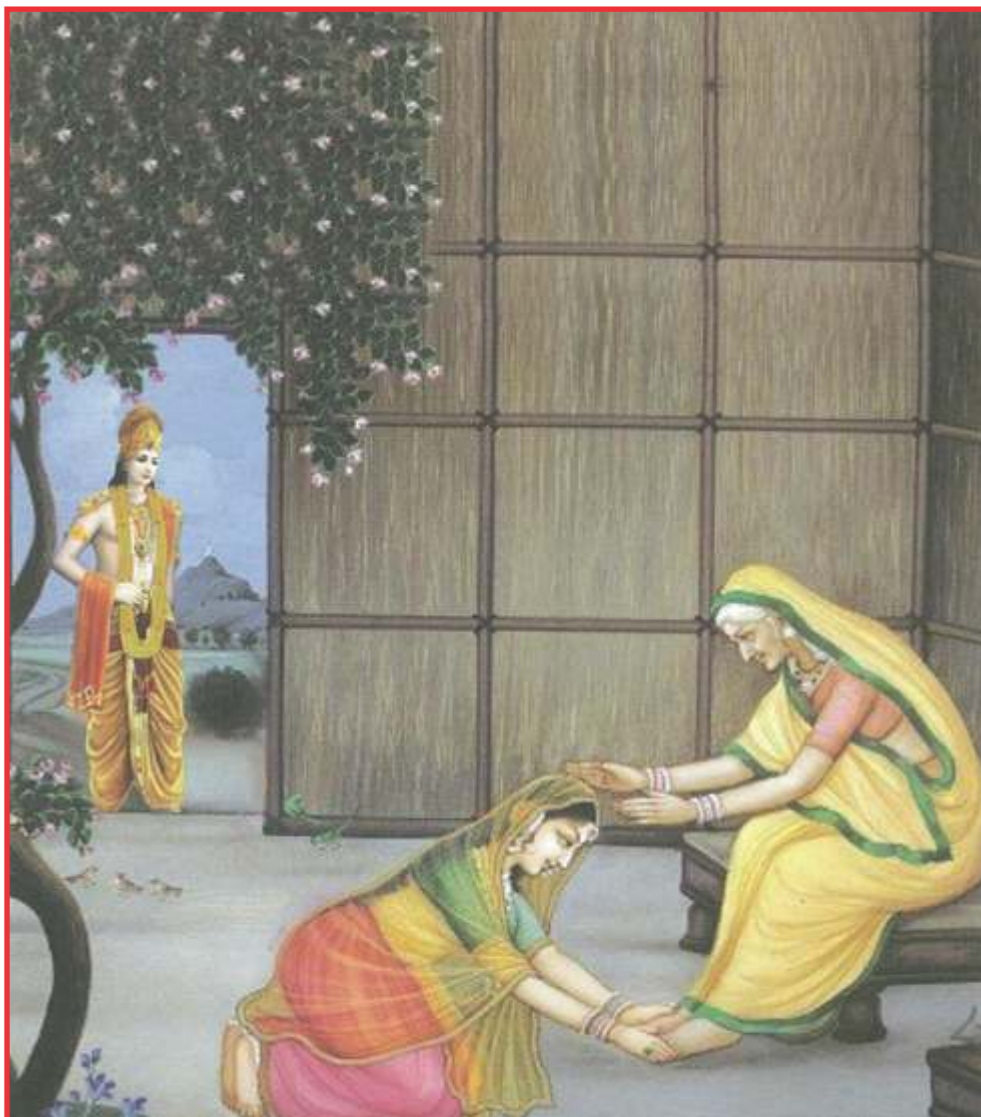
Roopsundari was extremely pleased to hear that. She called, her brother Punyapaal, who was also staying in the same city & king of same country. The king brought them to his palace with a great procession. Once king Prajapaal saw her daughter seated with a healthy man in a balcony. He became sad on seeing this. He thought who is this fellow seated with Maynasundari. In anger, I gave her to leper... Ohh! I made a mistake in anger and my daughter made a mistake due to infatuation, in the young age... Whether she married another man?

Seeing his pale face, his brother-in-law, king Punyapaal approached. King Prajapaal came to know from him that, the handsome man seated beside Maynasundari was non-other but the same leper.

King Prajapaal told him that his daughter's persistence about the theory of 'karma' had proved right. Deep in heart he used to curse himself for bringing misery in his lovely daughter's life. Maynasundari said "Previously, due to my bad karmas only, I faced hard- ship and now due to my good karmas I am enjoying life..." At this time, she could have boast herself and insulted her father, but she didn't... Now he too became happy and invited his daughter and son-in-law to stay with him in the palace. She fell at her father's feet and accepted his invitation. The king too became ardent worshipper of Jainism.

Shripal's real identity was revealed to all. Once there was a royal procession, in which Shripal was seated on an elephant, some one pointed a finger at Shripal and asked a relative who he was. The man replied that he was son-in-law of the king. Shripal heard that. He became sad that he was identified by his relationship with his father-in-law. He felt that one should gain fame from one's own efforts. He, therefore secured permission from his mother, Maynasundari and the king. When Shripal was leaving on an auspicious day, Maynasundari requested him "Don't forget 'Navpad' for a moment also, daily remember your mother and sometimes bring your maid (me) infront of your eyes." She gave most importance to Navpad and her mother-in-law and least significance to herself. Maynasundari promised him that she will do Ekasnas (eating only once in a day), sleep on the Santhara, avoid make-ups e.t.c. till the time Shripal returns back.

He travelled far and wide, visited many places and boldly faced the adversities that he encountered. During that period, he did not for sake his devotion to Navpad. Consequently, he successfully survived all the deals. As was the custom at that time, he married another eight girls and acquired a lot wealth and many followers. Equipped with that, he came back and camped outside his father-in-law's



His army was so large that it virtually surrounded the city. King Prajapaal and the citizens thought that some enemy had come with a large force to conquer Ujjaini.

Once Kamalprabha told Maynasundari, "Our city is surrounded by ocean like vast army of enemy. There is no news of my son, since he left us, before twelve months. Now what will happen?

She replied, "Don't worry mother. Today, while worshipping God, with enormous concentration, I experienced supreme joy, so I am confident that, your son will arrive today only. My left side of the body is flickering which indicates good sign."

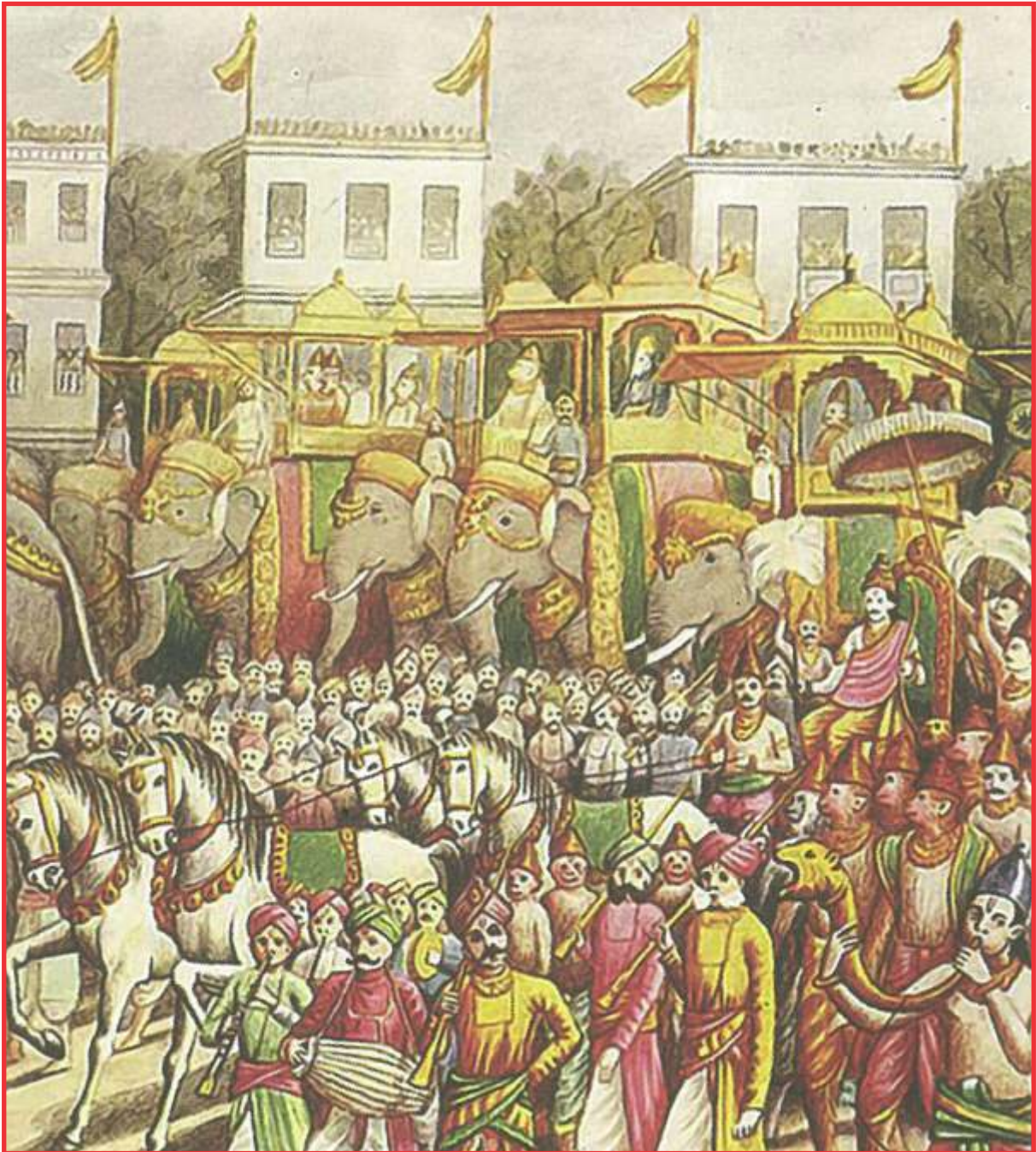
Cheerful children! You experience extreme delightness while praying or playing???!!!

My aim : To enjoy maximum happiness in the temple,
I will do 'Ashtaparakari' (eight type) pooja, with utmost concentration,
at least on holidays, for one month.

STABLENESS OF MAYNASUNDARI

When Maynasundari was explaining about her tremendous joy while worshipping. She heard knocking at the door. She opened it, with immense surprise, she saw Shripal. She warmly welcomed him. He narrated both, in detail everything that had happened. Then he placed mother on his shoulder and his wife on his arm and flew towards his camp, with help of celestial-being.

Next day, he asked his wife, "How I call your father ????" She knew that her father had understood the truth but each and every citizen are not aware of the power of Navpad.



Everyone should willingly start appreciating Jainism, so she requested to call his father as a surrender like cowherd with grass in mouth and hatchet on shoulder. Messenger was sent to the king Prajapaal's court. After receiving suggestion from his minister, the king went as a surrender to the camp placed outside the city. He was amazed to see her daughter there. Maynasundari touched his feet and told him, "See the strength of the person with whom you married me, according to my karma." He was pleased to recognize his son-in-law. Brave children ! Happiness or misery is state of mind, regardless of the situation one is in. If you think you are miserable, then you will be miserable. Full faith in the theory of karma is essential to be content and cheerful.

Shripal entered the city with hero's welcome. Maynasundari became immense happy to see, all the citizens, appreciating Jain religion.

**My aim : I will try to remain stable in the days unhappiness and do
hardwork in misery.**

PREVIOUS BIRTH OF MAYNASUNDARI

After some time Shripal decided to go back to his original kingdom. He sent a message to his uncle Ajitsen to leave the throne, that he had seized. Ajitsen was however too proud to give it up. Therefore, Shripal invaded Champa city with his vast army. Ajitsen put up a tough fight. However his army was not a match for Shripal's strength. In the tough fight Ajitsen was captured and Champa was taken over by Shripal. He then gracefully released his uncle from captivity. Ajitsen renounced the worldly-life and became a Jain monk.

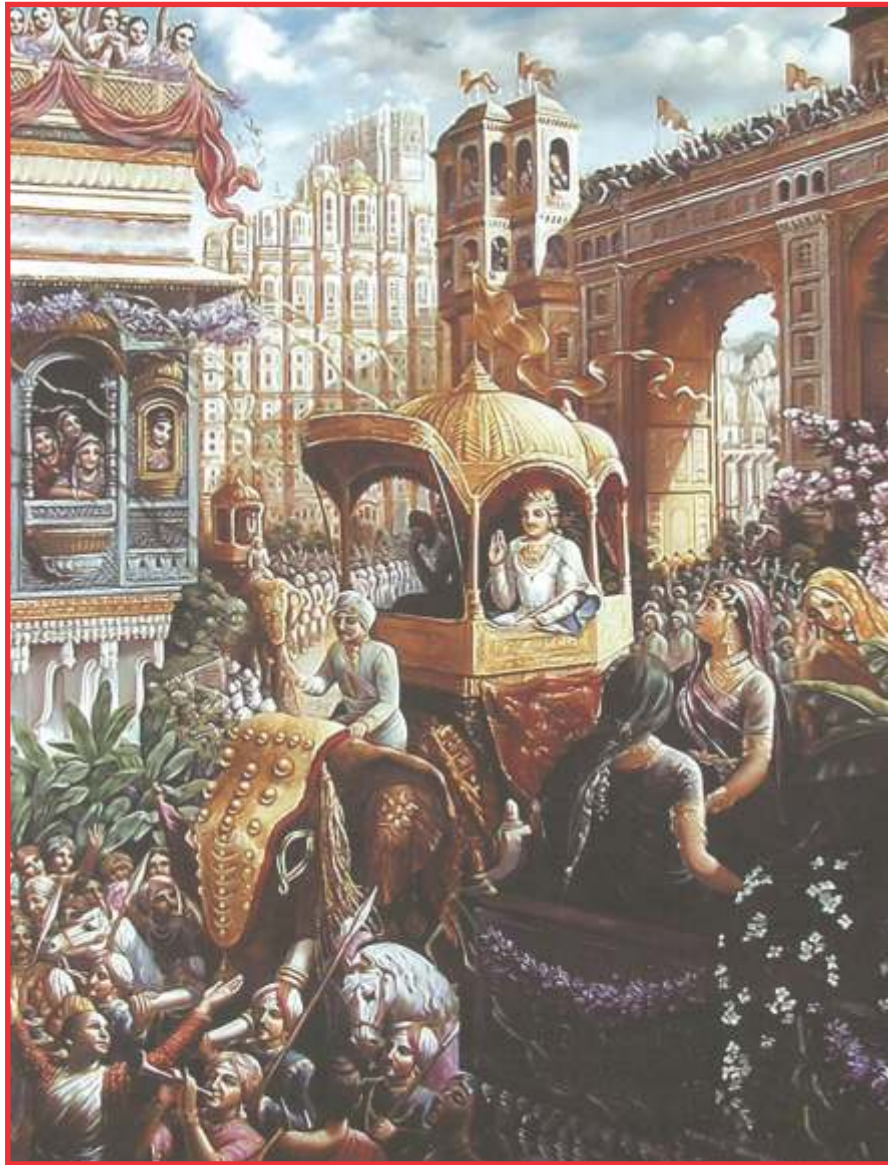
Performing hard penance he achieved Avadhigyan. (extra ordinary knowledge to see also past and future etc.) Once he came back to Champa city, Shripal and Maynasundari went to hear his preachings, Shripal asked, "Why I faced such hardship and happiness in life ?" The monk replied, "In previous birth you were a king named Shrikant of Hiranyapur kingdom. Your wife's name was Shrimati. You were fond of hunting, but Shrimati didn't like it. Being a follower of Jainism, she used to convince you to stop hunting, but her efforts went in vain. In this birth Shrimati became Maynasundari.

Once while hunting, you saw a Jain monk facing leprosy in the forest. Though he was physically ill, he was meditating with utmost concentration. Seeing the Jain monk, you ordered your 700 followers to harass him. You became happy to call the Jain monk, a leper so you faced leprosy, in this birth at the age of five years and your 700 followers also became lepers.

Once you saw a Jain sadhu, meditating on the bank of river. You tried to drown the monk in the river but afterwards gently took him out, so you were thrown into the sea, in this birth. At evening you told about incident to your wife. She scolded you. You started repenting in real sense with very heavy heart.

Once you and Shrimati decided to do worship of Navpad, after listening the preaching of a Jain monk. Eight friends of Shrimati and yours 700 followers also appreciated the worship, so in this birth eight friends of Shrimati became your wives and 700 followers became healthy, after you sprinkled the pious water of Navpad on them

After some time a king named Sinha tried to rob the cows from your kingdom. You followed him and cows were brought back, your 700 followers were killed by Sinha's order.



In this birth Sinha became your uncle, Ajitsen. Due to enmity of previous birth I tried to kill you and conquered your kingdom. Now you will perform worship of Navpad with utmost attention, so in the next birth you and Maynasundari will attain 9th heaven and in the following 9th birth you will achieve liberation.

Listening to this, both became too glad. They built up nine new Jain temples and nine hundred idols. They also renovated old nine Jain temples. They placed precious stones in a vast quantity to worship Navpad and to achieve '**Nirvaan-pad**'.

Consequently after finishing, a series of birth in heaven and next on the earth as human beings, they will achieve the most happy, joyful, cheerful, delightful, sacred, holy, pious, gleeful, pleasant, blissful place known as '**Moksh**' (liberation) in 9th birth.

This story describes the faith of Maynasundari on the philosophy of 'karma' and devotion towards Navpad. It stresses the importance of her efforts and determination to change her fate.

My aim : I will tell this story atleast to my five friends and try my best to walk on the 'Golden' path, lead by Maynasundari and Shripal.

- ❖ Children enjoy reading stories adorned with attractive and colourful illustrations.
- ❖ Children often insist that 'Guru Bhagwants' or a family member should tell them a story.
- ❖ This story is written in simple, lucid and attractive style.
- ❖ Children will be captivated by artistic printing and artwork of this story book.
- ❖ Stories create a drastic change in the lives of children. They become eager to walk on the footprints of great persons.
- ❖ Stories written or translated by the 'Guru bhagwants' are read with intense interest by children.
- ❖ Photos are taken from many books. After completion of every part of the story, 'My aim' is written, which would help the children to built a better character. Parents should remind them.

Ketanbhai(C.A) Borivali

प्रसिद्ध प्रवचनकार पू.आ.श्री
विजय श्रेयांसप्रभुसूरीश्वरजी महाराजना
संयम सुवर्ण अवसरे
परमानन्दउत्सवे प्रकाशित यनारा ५० ग्रन्थो

*** प्राकृत ग्रन्थो ***

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| १) सिरि भुवनभानु केवली चरियं | अज्ञात |
| २) सिरि ज्ञानप्रकाश | श्री जिनप्रभाचार्य |

*** संस्कृत ग्रन्थो ***

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| ३) नरवर्म चरित्र (संशोधित) | विवेकसमुद्रोपाध्याय (कर्ता) |
| ४) कामदेव चरित्र (संशोधित) | आ.श्री मेरुतुंग सूरि (कर्ता) |
| ५) गुर्जरग्रन्थ सङ्ग्रहः (संशोधित) | पूर्वाचार्य कृत (गुज.) |
| ६) भुवनभानु केवली चरित्रम् (संशोधित) | अज्ञात (विमल इंदु) |
| ७) हरिभद्र चरितम् (संपादित) | पू.पं.श्री सम्यग्दर्शन वि.गणि |
| ८) श्री दानप्रकाश (सभाषांतर) (संपादित) | पू.पं.श्री सम्यग्दर्शन वि.गणि |
| ९) श्री पञ्चाशत् पञ्चाशिका (नवसर्जित) | पू.पं.श्री सम्यग्दर्शन वि.गणि |
| १०) श्री सप्तविंशत्सप्तविंशिका (नवसर्जित) | पू.पं.श्री सम्यग्दर्शन वि.गणि |
| ११) पञ्चाशतष्टकानि (नवसर्जित) | पू.पं.श्री सम्यग्दर्शन वि.गणि |
| १२) सुभाषित सरलता (नवसर्जित) | पू.पं.श्री सम्यग्दर्शन वि. गणि |
| १३) जयतिहुअणस्तोत्रम् | प.पू.मु. श्री धर्मतिलक वि.गणि |
| १४) प्रश्नपद्धति | प.पू.मु. श्री धर्मतिलक वि.गणि |
| १५) एकादशग्रंथव्याख्यासंग्रह | प.पू.मु. श्री आत्मदर्शन वि.म.सा. |

About the AUTHOR

The author pujya Munishri Nirvaanbhooshanvijayji maharaja, before monkhood was studying in Jai -Hind college,(Mumbai),one of the top most college of India.Though staying in Walkeshwar, one of the richest area of India, left all the comforts & luxuries, to acheive high level of spirituality.When he was a teen – ager boy, influenced by the western culture started hating, not only Indian cultured & traditions but Jain religion also.He often went to Jain upashray, just to listen & read Jain stories.This also, helped him to give up his dream of going to abroad.Stories became a turning point in his life.After becoming monk, once he was suggested by his preacher ,Guru **H.H.P.A.D. Shrimadvijay Hembhushansuriswaraji Maharaja**, to make his English powerful.

He was too obedient to follow each & every order of his Guru.Hence he was given responsibility of giving 'pravachans' to children & teen-agers, during sanskar-shreni in just one year after attaining monkhood. Due to the grace of Guru-Bhagawants, he achieved mastery in English also.He gave many 'pravachans' created several poems e.t.c. in English also.He became able of compiling books & translating pravachan in English. He also helped his Guru M. in translating case papers of sammet-shikharji, Antarikshji e.t.c. He has a mastery of converting hearts of children, teen agers & young stars too. We have also experienced in our life. He brought us, near to Jainism.

We hope this story which is written in simple & lucid language, would help children, teen agers e.t.c. to study Jainism, who are facing language barriers.

Ketanbhai (C.A.), Hemang(C.A.)
Sagar(C.A.), Jinal(C.A.)
Arham. Aarya, Vinaybhai

Pride of our family. (Dinaben Hasmukhbhai's family)

***P.M.Nirvaanbhooshan V.M (Son)**

***P.M.Shramanratna V.M. (maternal uncle)**

***P.M.Namrakirti.V.M. (maternal uncle)**

***P.S.Padmavati S.M. (sister)**

***P.S.Mayna S.M. (sister)**

***P.S.Piyushvarsha S.M. (Mother)**

***P.S. Namragira S.M. (sister)**

***P.S.Prashamlochna S.M. (sister)**

***P.S.Akshayratna S.M. (maternal aunt)**

* ગુજરાતી ગ્રંથો *

૧૬) આત્માને ઓળખો	પૂ.આ.શ્રીમદ્ રામચન્દ્રસૂરિ મહારાજા
૧૭) આત્મા	પૂ.આ.શ્રીમદ્ રામચન્દ્રસૂરિ મહારાજા
૧૮) મુક્તિનો રાજમાર્ગ	પૂ.આ.શ્રીમદ્ રામચન્દ્રસૂરિ મહારાજા
૧૯) જૈન કહો ક્યું હોવે જગતગુરુ	પૂ.આ.શ્રીમદ્ રામચન્દ્રસૂરિ મહારાજા
૨૦) શ્રી જ્યાનંદ કેવલી	પૂ.આ.શ્રીમદ્ રામચન્દ્રસૂરિ મહારાજા
૨૧) જય શત્રુંજય	પૂ.આ.શ્રીમદ્ મુક્તિપ્રભસૂરિ મહારાજા
૨૨) હિતપાથેય (હિતશિક્ષા સંગ્રહ) ભાગ-૧	પૂ.આ.શ્રી શ્રેયાંસપ્રભસૂરિ મહારાજા
૨૩) હિતપાથેય (હિતશિક્ષા સંગ્રહ) ભાગ-૨	પૂ.આ.શ્રી શ્રેયાંસપ્રભસૂરિ મહારાજા
૨૪) ૫૦ પૂજાઓ (નવ્યસર્જન) ભાગ-૧	પૂ.પં.શ્રી સમ્યગ્દર્શન વિ.ગણિ
૨૫) ૫૦ પૂજાઓ (નવ્યસર્જન) ભાગ-૨	પૂ.પં.શ્રી સમ્યગ્દર્શન વિ.ગણિ
૨૬) પ્રસંગગીતો (નવ્યસર્જન)	પૂ.પં.શ્રી સમ્યગ્દર્શન વિ.ગણિ
૨૭) હું તો માંગું સમ્યગ્દર્શન (પ્રભુસ્તવનો) ભા.૧	પૂ.પં.શ્રી સમ્યગ્દર્શન વિ.ગણિ
૨૮) હું તો માંગું સમ્યગ્દર્શન (પ્રભુસ્તવનો) ભા.૨	પૂ.પં.શ્રી સમ્યગ્દર્શન વિ.ગણિ
૨૯) બાલ રામાયણ	પૂ.પં.શ્રી સમ્યગ્દર્શન વિ.ગણિ
૩૦) શ્રી જ્ઞાનવિમલ સાહિત્ય સંગ્રહ (સ્તવન, થોય)	પૂ.પં.શ્રી સમ્યગ્દર્શન વિ.ગણિ
૩૧) લઈએ શ્રી નવપદ શરણ	પૂ.પં.શ્રી સમ્યગ્દર્શન વિ.ગણિ
૩૨) દેવવંદનસંગ્રહ	પૂ.પં.શ્રી સમ્યગ્દર્શન વિ.ગણિ
૩૩) જ્ઞાનપંચમી મહાપર્વ	પૂ.પં.શ્રી સમ્યગ્દર્શન વિ.ગણિ
૩૪) સ્વાધ્યાયસંજીવની	પૂ.પં.શ્રી સમ્યગ્દર્શન વિ.ગણિ
૩૫) પંચપ્રતિક્રિયાસૂત્ર (હિન્દી-અંગ્રેજી)	પૂ.પં.શ્રી સમ્યગ્દર્શન વિ.ગણિ
૩૬) જ્યાનંદ કેવલી ચરિત્ર	પૂ.પં.શ્રી સમ્યગ્દર્શન વિ.ગણિ
૩૭) ચૈત્રીપૂનમ દેવવંદનમાલા	પૂ.પં.શ્રી સમ્યગ્દર્શન વિ.ગણિ
૩૮) મુક્તિકિરણ વિશેષાંક	શ્રી સ્મૃતિમંદિર પ્રકાશન
૩૯) ધોધ ધર્મદેશનાનો (અંગ્રેજી)	પૂ.આ.શ્રી શ્રેયાંસપ્રભસૂરિ મહારાજા
૪૦) મહાપર્વના પડઘમ (હિન્દી ગ્રંથ)	પૂ.પં.શ્રી સમ્યગ્દર્શન વિ.ગણિ
૪૧) બાલ રામાયણ (હિન્દી ગ્રંથ)	પૂ.પં.શ્રી સમ્યગ્દર્શન વિ.ગણિ
૪૨) પરમગુરુની જીવનસંધ્યા (અંગ્રેજી)	પૂ.પં.શ્રી સમ્યગ્દર્શન વિ.ગણિ
૪૩) આચારંગસૂત્ર મૂળ-ભા.૧ (પ્રાકૃત)	પૂ.સા.શ્રી જ્ઞાનરસાશ્રીજી મ.સા.
૪૪) આચારંગસૂત્ર મૂળ-ભા.૨ પ્રાકૃત)	પૂ.સા.શ્રી જ્ઞાનરસાશ્રીજી મ.સા.
૪૫) સ્તુતિ તરંગિણી (ગુજ.)	પૂ.સા.શ્રી જ્ઞાનરસાશ્રીજી મ.સા.
(૪૬ થી ૫૫) શ્રેય:પદ્મપરાગ સ્વાધ્યાય ભાગ ૧ સે ૧૦ (સાર્થ સૂત્રો) પૂ.સા.શ્રીનમ્રગિરાશ્રીજી મ.સા.	

વ્યાખ્યાન વાચરૂપતિ ગ્રંથમાળા

- ૧) ધોધ ધર્મ દેશનાનો
- ૨) સૂરિરામની ઢળતી સાંજ (પ્રથમાવૃત્તિ)
- ૩) પરમગુરુની જીવન સંધ્યા (ગુજરાતી)
(ઢળતી સાંજની દ્વિતીયાવૃત્તિ)
- ૪) પરમગુરુ કી જીવન સંધ્યા
- ૫) બોધદાયક કથાઓ (ગુજરાતી)
- ૬) બોધદાયક કથા
- ૭) કરાળ કલિકાળ
- ૮) સાધુ વેશનો મહિમા
- ૯) જગદ્ગુરુ આચાર્ય ભગવાન વિજય
હીરસૂરીશ્વરજી મહારાજ
- ૧૦) પરિચય પુસ્તિકા
- ૧૧) જૈન રામાયણ : રજોહરણની ખાણ ભાગ-૧
- ૧૨) જૈન રામાયણ : રજોહરણની ખાણ ભાગ-૨
- ૧૩) જૈન રામાયણ : રજોહરણની ખાણ ભાગ-૩
- ૧૪) જૈન રામાયણ : રજોહરણની ખાણ ભાગ-૪
- ૧૫) જૈન રામાયણ : રજોહરણની ખાણ ભાગ-૫
- ૧૬) જૈન રામાયણ : રજોહરણની ખાણ ભાગ-૬
- ૧૭) જૈન રામાયણ : રજોહરણની ખાણ ભાગ-૭
- ૧૮) માનવજીવનનો મુદ્રાલેખ
- ૧૯) દીક્ષા સાચા સુખનો માર્ગ
- ૨૦) માનવજીવનની શ્રેષ્ઠતા
- ૨૧) ગ્રંથ અને ગ્રંથકાર
- ૨૨) જૈન શાસનની ચાવી
- ૨૩) માનવ જન્મ રત્ન ચિંતામણી ભાગ-૧
- ૨૪) માનવ જન્મ રત્ન ચિંતામણી ભાગ-૨
- ૨૫) માનવ જન્મ રત્ન ચિંતામણી ભાગ-૩
- ૨૬) સાચી શાન્તિનો ઉપાય (ગુજ.)

મુક્તિકિરણ હિન્દી-ગુજરાતી ગ્રંથમાળા

- ૧) ગુણ ગાવે સો ગુણ પાવે (ગુજરાતી)
- ૨) સાગરકાંઠે છબછબીયા (ગુજરાતી)
- ૩) વાણીવર્ષા (ગુજરાતી)
- ૪) કરીએ પાપ પરિહાર (ગુજરાતી)
- ૫) મનના ઝરુખે (ગુજરાતી)
- ૬) પ્રભુવીર અને ઉપસર્ગો (ગુજરાતી)
- ૭) પંચમાંગ શ્રી ભગવતીસૂત્રમ્ વાચના
(ગુજરાતી)
- ૮) પ્રભુવીરના દશ શ્રાવકો
- ૯) નવપદ શરણ
- ૧૦) ભગવાન શ્રી વજસ્વામીજી
- ૧૧) ગાગરમાં સાગર
- ૧૨) હું આત્માં
- ૧૩) મન એક ઝરોખા
- ૧૪) પ્રભુવીર કે દશ શ્રાવક
- ૧૫) પ્રભુવીર એવં ઉપસર્ગ
- ૧૬) નવપદ હી શરણ
- ૧૭) દર્દ ઓર દવા
- ૧૮) પ્રતાપી પૂર્વજો (ગુજરાતી)
- ૧૯) મનનો ઉકેલ (ગુજરાતી)
- ૨૦) હું માણસ તો બનું ભાગ ૧ થી ૩ (ગુજ.)

સૂરિમંત્ર આરાધન સંસ્કૃત-પ્રાકૃત ગ્રંથમાળા

શ્રી મુક્તિ-મહોદય ગ્રંથમાળા

- ગૌતમપૃચ્છા સટીક-સંપાદન
- રૂપસેન ચરિત્ર-સંપાદન
- કુર્માપુત્ર ચરિત્રમ્ સટીક-સંપાદન
- અર્હદભિષેક પૂજન
- શ્રૃંગાર વૈરાગ્ય તરંગિણી
- ઉત્તરાધ્યયન કથાસંગ્રહ
- જીતકલ્પસૂત્રમ્ કલ્પ વ્યવહાર-નિશિથસૂત્રાણિ ચ
- ઉપદેશ પ્રદીપ (પદ્ય)
- નવતત્ત્વ સંવેદન પ્રકર સટીક
- સમવસરણ સાહિત્ય સંગ્રહ
- રત્નપાલ નૃપચરિત્રમ્
- ગૌતમ કુલકમ્
- પંચસ્તોત્રાણિ
- સુસઢ ચરિત્રમ્
- શ્રાદ્ધગુણ વિવરણ - સટીક - ભાષાંતર
- પ્રશ્નપદ્ધતિ - સાનુવાદ
- હૃદય પ્રદિપ સપ્તત્રિંશકા
- શ્રી પાંડવ ચરિત્ર
- શ્રી શાંત સુધારસ ગ્રંથ
- શ્રીનિઃશ્રેયસંષ્ણમાસિકપત્રમ્

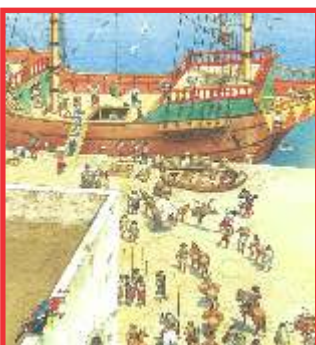
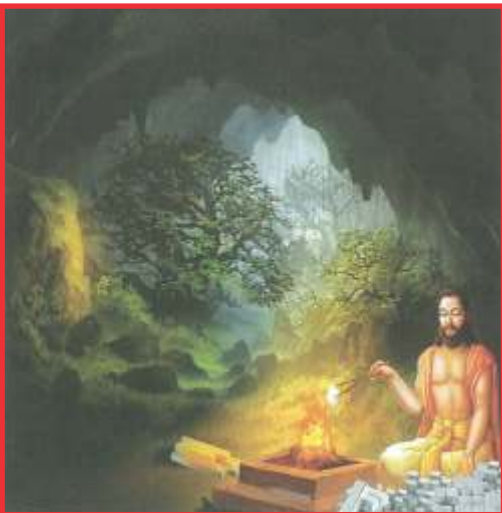
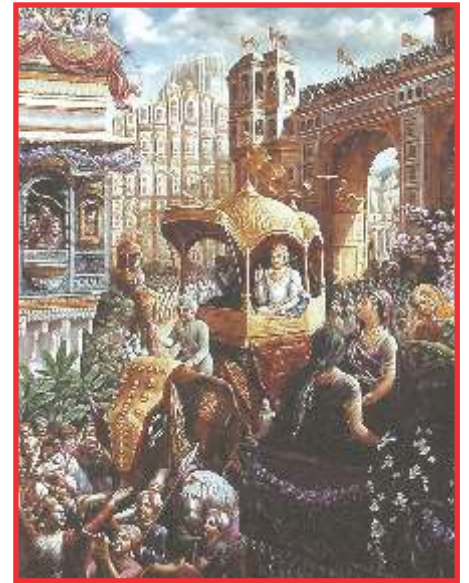
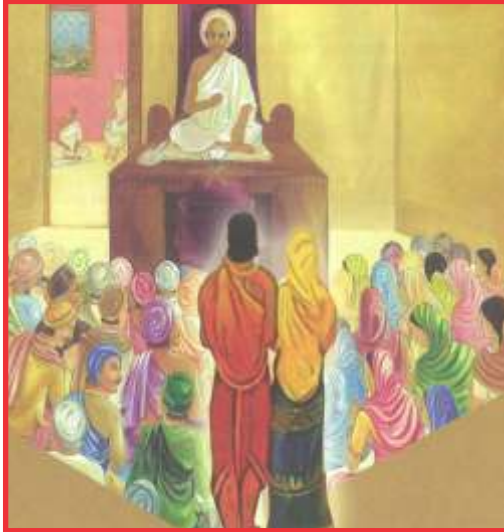
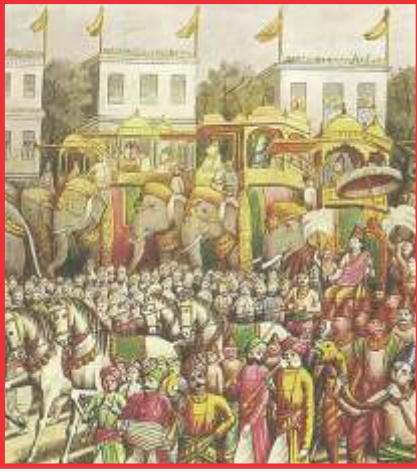
- યોગદૃષ્ટિ સજ્જાથ (સાર્થ) (ગુજરાતી)
- જીવન જ્યોતના અજવાળા
- સૂરિરામ સજ્જાથ સરિતા
- સાધના અને સાધક
- સુપાત્રદાન મહિમા વિધિ
- પ્રશ્ન પદ્ધતિ (સાનુવાદ)
- પાપ મુક્તિ યાને ભવ-આલોચના ૧-૨ (ગુજરાતી)
- અબ મોહે સમ્યગ્દર્શન દીજીએ...
- પંચ પ્રતિક્રમણ સૂત્ર (ગુજરાતી-હિન્દી)
- હું તો માંગુ સમ્યગ્દર્શન (ગુજરાતી)
- બાલ રામાયણ (ગુજરાતી)
- શ્રી વીસસ્થાનક તપ પૂજા
- નવતત્ત્વ સંવેદન પ્રકરણ સટીક
- સમવસરણ સાહિત્ય સંગ્રહણ
- પંચસ્તોત્રાણિ
- મનઃસંતુષ્ટ પ્રાસાદ સ્મૃતિ ગ્રંથ
- બાલ રામાયણ
- પાપમુક્તિ અર્થાત્ ભવ આલોચના ૧-૨
- પંચ પ્રતિક્રમણ
- ક્યું કર ભક્તિ કરું
- શ્રી મનઃ સંતુષ્ટ પ્રાસાદ સ્મૃતિ ગ્રંથ
- અબ મોહે સમ્યગ્દર્શન દીજીએ
- ઉપદેશ પ્રદીપ (પદ્ય) (સંસ્કૃત)
- અઢાર પાપ સ્થાનક (સંસ્કૃત)

English section

*Atma Tatva Vichar: S.S.Siddhishreya S.M.

*Golden path towards Nirvaan (Part 1 & 2):- P.M.Nirvaanbhooshan V.M.

Find from this book:- 1) ear-rings 2) A lotus 3) Oggho 4) Snakes 5) Flags



‘Golden Blessing For Nirvaan’

In Jinshashan there are Four 'Anuyog'.

‘Dharmakathanuyog’ is very much appreciable for children. There were three & half crores stories in the scripture named 'Gnatadharmakatha'. In that many sub-stories were also included.

The most easiest medium, to convince the opposite person in the topic of logic is 'Dharmakatha'. Logic given through story is very easy to digest it, so while giving knowledge to starters, in scriptures at many places stories are used as medium. This is also a 'glory' of Jain-history.

Today, a dharmakatha named “Maynasundari” in English version is going to come in the hands of readers. The author of the book is **Muni Shree Nirvaanbhooshanvijayji**. I appreciate, munishree's efforts of giving knowledge of Jainism through interesting pictorial story with the intention of 'Sanskar-shuddhi' & 'Sanskar vrudhi'. He has increased the strength of 'Bal-sahitya' by writing this story, which is also appreciable. This story would be a big strength in increasing 'Sanskar', 'Sadachar' & 'Sadvichar'. Putting a first step, in story world, the author has done an appreciable work.

Its very hard to read-write stories, which provides a strong aim to achieve 'Moksh'. It is impossible without proper-vision. The author should be acquainted with proper-vision & Jinshashan's style. Every incident of the story, can't become a role model of life. Some are role model, while rest can be just showing importance of particular character e.t.c. Readers & writers should possess proper-vision. In short, which incident uplifts 'Atma', gives 'Sadgati' & 'Samadhi' can become a role model. Other incidents may be just showing importance.

I am ending with the blessing that each achieves 'Adhyatma' & the best happiness by reading properly this story, which would not only break the tiredness of body/brain but also of many 'Bhavs'. Readers would get strength to remain stable in life from this story.

Gachadhipati:- H.H.P.A.D.S.V.Punyapaal S.M.

In Jain History Shrimati Maynasundari was the main character At small age, she acquired appreciable knowledge of Jainism. Her story was written by great Sadhus in Prakrit/Sanskrit language. She is ideal-model not only for lay women-men but for four foldsang.

Her celibacy was fantastic. Though beautiful, she was obedient to leper UmbarRana. She respectedher parents in very good way. She became immortal because of her qualities.

Story is written in very simple English language,which would be very helpful for children to understand.”

H.H.P.P.A.Vijay Shreyansprabh.S.M.