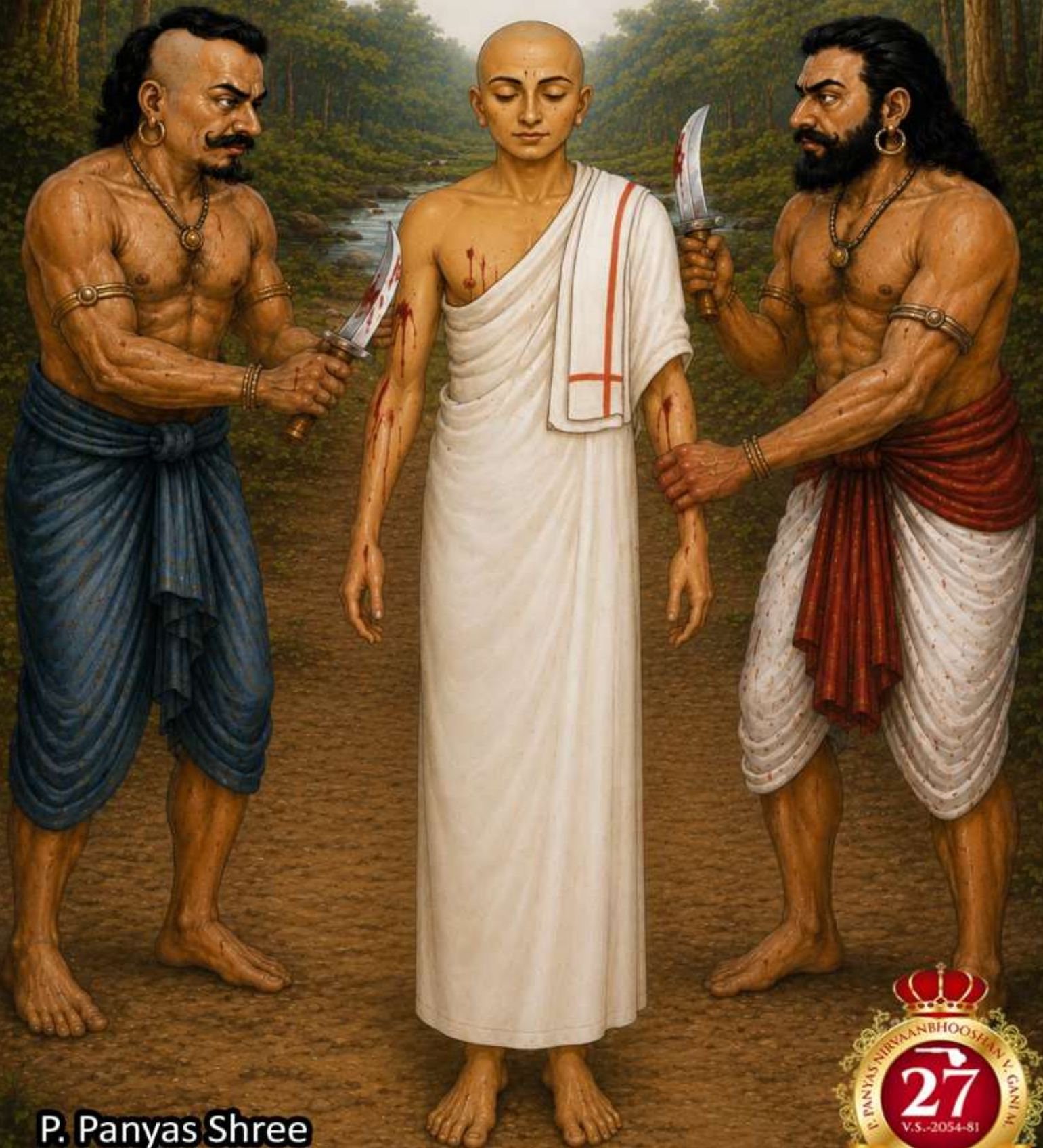


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Unbelievable Forgiveness



P. Panyas Shree
Nirvaanbhooshan V. Gani. M.



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Unbelievable Forgiveness

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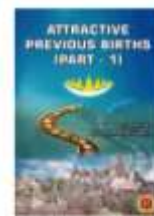
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Since P. Muniraj Shri Nirvaanbhooshan Vijayji has a good command over English language, even before this book, the English books written by him have been welcomed. In the same style and words, Mayanasundari's life events have been illustrated in English language. The pictures are stunning. English speaking readers will find such English publications useful. The most popular talks of Jain Ramayana are included with exclusive pictures. ‘Bhadrabahu’ is also too good. Pradyumna & Shamba with exclusive pictures is also best. Each book will inspire new generation, to walk on the path of humanity and Jainism

(Kalyan Magazine – Top magazine of Jainism) Yr.- 79/81. Volume -12/12

Guide: H.H.P.A.D.S.V. Purnachandra S.M.

This is the experience of years that the children learning in English medium don’t have full understanding of Gujarati language. Gujarati discourses pass over their heads; even they feel Gujarati books boring. This is the condition of whole new generation. The age of cultivating moral values is being wasted in education and entertainment. This is the great matter of concern for the well-wishers of Shri Jain Sangh. All of them are concerned about how to make children virtuous, cultured, pious and afraid of sin .

Among many solutions, one solution, perhaps most simple and successful, is : tell the children the stories of Tirthankars, ascetics, great men and great women of virtue. All like stories; children like the most. In addition, it is a matter of experience that an inspiring life-character is more effective example than an inspiring preaching. The horrible results of sins and the sweet fruits of *dharma* can be explained in a simple way through stories.

The learned Muniraj Shri Nirvaanbhooshan Vijay understood this thing years ago and started right efforts in this direction. As a result, today 25 books compiled by him have been published. As these stories of Jain history is reaching to people, their demand is ever increasing. New editions of many books are being published.

It is a matter of delight that Munishri is making his contributions in this great *yagna* for familiarizing lakhs of children of Jain families with the best conduct, thinking, philosophy and history of Jain religion. May Munipravarshri continue to get more and more success in this challenging task – this is my heartfelt greetings!

Vijay Mokshrati Suri

V.S.2081 Mahasud 10, Akota, Vadodara

Thanks for Appreciable Letters / Opinions/ Guidance
which will give us the most potent force.

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We have published names of few Jain Acharyas – Monks – Sanghs & libraries. We are thankful to other well - wishers also. We will publish their names in future.

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• Canada's Jain Centre	• Japan's Jain Centre

1. Introduction of the story

The biographies of Jain monks are very interesting. They have a large amount of new material. They explain the Jain tradition, which is very different from the Hindu's. Jainism describes the biographies of 24 Tirthankars (spiritual victors) who have attained 'Keval Gyan' (infinite knowledge) and had preached the doctrine of 'Moksha' (salvation) for the benefit of all mankind. With this it also describes the 'Charitra' (biographies) of many other great personalities.

We meditate on Godship, which has lightened the three worlds- earth, hell and celestial, the lower, middle and upper worlds.

We worship the 'Arhats' (God), who at all times and all places purify the living beings of the three worlds by their names alone.

We praise the twenty-fourth Thirthankar Lord Mahavir who has brightened the quarters of the sky by the moon light of his words.

Long, long ago, during God Mahavir's period many great personalities have become. Amongst them Khandak 'Muni' (monk) is also one.

Let's see, what good deeds he had done in his life, which proved him very famous in the world.

Do you want to read?

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2. Life of the prince

On this earth there is a continent named 'Jambudweep' (an island) enclosed by innumerable circles of oceans and 'Dweeps' (islands). It is more attractive with rivers, zones and mountains. In it there is a large city, like an ornament to the whole earth. The pillars of the houses reflected the beauty of the moon. Hence they looked like a handsome mirror. At evening the chain of lights lightened in its rows of shops looked like a golden necklace of the 'Shri' (a beautiful queen) of the city. The beautiful appearance of the city resembled the pleasure of the citizens.

This city was ruled by king Jitshatru. He had defeated the circle of his enemies. He was pure-minded, like the moon with white rays. He was so loving-hearted that he governed his subjects as if his own children. He nourished and cherished them with virtues. He was very clever, noble, firm, impartial etc., which made his life attractive like the trees of a forest.

He had a wife, named Dhaarini, born in a pure family. With a very sweet voice, she looked a beautiful queen. She looked as if her teeth were made of pearls and her body of jewels. She

was the chief of good wives, like 'Vinita' of cities, like 'Rohini' of 'Vidyas' (special knowledge that imparts extraordinary powers) and 'Ganga' of the rivers.

The king and queen were enjoying the various pleasures of the senses without injury to dharma.

Now queen Dhaarini was delighted by pregnancy. It had fulfilled her face bright as a full moon. At the right time she bore a jewel of a son. The king made a great festival. The king gave the prince the charming name. Prince gradually grew up, with fulfilling the wishes of his mother and father. He grasped all the arts and attained youth. He also knew law, war and other things. The prince was very handsome. His beauty seemed as the half moon and glory seemed as the full moon.

Engaged in activities according to his nature, he was crossing the first period of life, like travellers crossing the boundary of a village.

He also had a charming and beautiful sister. Both shared their love and sorrow. They were shooting a great target. Parents devoted them to justice. From birth their virtue of beauty constantly became ornaments. They were also interested in religion. They were praising God since childhood.

Do you praise the God every day?

Let's see the further part of the story.

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3. Prince's initiation

One day, like the arrival of the spring season, a Jain monk named Dharmaghosh arrived in the city. Monk was of very good character, alert and smart. He was preaching the Lord's phrases by giving 'Dharma Deshna' (religious discourse).

The 'Deshna' was going on in a deep voice as the thunder of a new cloud. It was that:

"To enjoy or to make our death a ceremony, we should make our life-style complete of dharma. 'Real -dharma' is to keep oneself away from materialistic happiness. The most holy religion of the world is only Jainism because its foundation is 'Bhaavdaya' (pity from the core of one's heart) for each and every living being. In the life, quality is more important than quantity. The first step to develop the purity of soul is 'Vairaagya' (detachment from materialistic things). If you want to be happy become 'viraagi'. Human birth is attained with difficulties in the boundless ocean of 'Samsaar' (materialistic life). Monkhood is the real happy life and materialistic world is an unhappy life. Everyone should accept the golden path by following Jain dharma".

Every day the great Muni (monk) was delivering this kind of sermon.

The monk was doing fast and was wandering from one place to another. He was very careful about walking, sitting, speaking, handling things etc. He was very silent and noble-minded.

Monks are the great 'Sadhu', devoted to compassion for living creatures.

One fine morning the prince took permission of his parents and went to listen to the preaching of Dharmaghosh Muni (monk). The 'Deshna' was very worthy and meaningful. It was that,

"Yatidharma (monkhood) is the best boat for crossing the ocean of 'Sansaar'. It is the only way where we can live happily without injuring and being kind to living creatures. It is the right way towards 'Moksh'."

It made the prince realize that there is nothing substantial in this materialistic world.

After sermon, prince paid homage to Muni with joy in his heart. He bowed to Muni and spoke, "As you have found the evil results in this 'Sansaar', I also seem that, there is nothing at all of value in this 'Sansaar'."

Muni repeatedly advised the young boy that, "She is my mother, he is my father, he is my brother, he is my son, is wrong. Not even the body is one's own. 'Sansaar' is nothing but a halt in one place of those who have come here from different places, like the birds in a tree. Then people go elsewhere to different places like the travellers."

The prince was listening to the advice very attentively. He requested the Muni, "This dharma has been well shown to me like a treasure to a poor man. O blessed one! Give me the royal 'Diksha' (monkhood). I also want to lead your path. Please accept me as your 'Shishya' (disciple)."

Then the Muni said:

"Very intelligent, having firm decision, you are fit for Diksha. We will grant your wish. But, go and take the permission of your parents. Since, they are to be respected in the world above all men."

Then he went home, bowed to his parents with his hands folded and said, "My dear parents, till today you have loved me in millions of ways, you have also pampered me and fulfilled all my wishes. You have nourished me. I have achieved everything with your blessings. But today your son has come to take your permission for 'Diksha'. So please permit your dearest son for 'Diksha'". For a second his parents got very shocked but happily they gave him permission and bathed him with love. Listening to this, his small sister started crying. But they knew that he is going to lead a real path. He will become a great soldier to fight against karma (action). So no one stopped him.

Prince left home to take Diksha.

The prince went near Dharmaghosh Muni and replied. "I have achieved my parents' permission. So, please give me Diksha."

His father, king Jitshatru did a great Diksha ceremony.

Very soon the young boy became a Jain saint. His guru (teacher) Dharmaghosh Muni gave him a new name called, 'Khandak Muni'.

Muni started his life of salvation, leading the path of guru according to God's phrases.

Do you know which kind of life Jain monks live?

Jain monks never drink water or eat anything after sunset. They never touch or use electricity, use only boiled water. They never take bath. They never see T.V. or cinemas, neither do they go in hotels. They also do not eat four 'Mahavigay' (Honey, Butter, Wine and Mutton). Eating 'Mahavigay' is the national highway towards 'Narak' (Hell). They also never eat 'Abhakshya' (one type of food in which many living beings have born). E.g.: -bread, cheese, cold-drinks, pizza, burger, chocolates, cake, food kept in refrigerator and all outside foods etc.

They also never touch fire.

From the day of their salvation Jain monks accept five 'Mahavrats' (vows).

- 'Pranaatipaata' (will never kill or harm any living beings).
- 'Mrushaavaada' (will never say lies).
- 'Adattaadaan' (will never take anybody's thing without his or her permission).
- 'Maithuna' (will never enjoy the joy of 5 senses)
- 'Parigraha' (will never possess anything more than necessary) e.g.: - money, houses, more clothes, ornaments etc.

Jain monks are the happiest persons in the world. Jain saints are like wind. Do not stay at one place. They go from one place to another.

Do you like this kind of life? As compared to your materialistic world it's very easy. Think, what should you do, to become happy?

Now Khandak Muni was doing hard penance. He was wandering from one city to another on bare foot. In the form of fasting, he was doing 'Chhath' (2 days constant fasting) and 'Attham' (3 days constant fasting). At no time did he felt discontent, having his content in the pleasure of dharma. Walking, standing or sitting he felt only satisfaction. He was also facing 'Parishah' (deliberately following difficulty to wipe out bad 'Karmas'). There are 22 types of 'Parishahs' 1) 'Pipaashah' (thirst) 2) 'Kshudhaa' (hunger), 3) 'Sheeta' (cold), 4) 'Ushaana' (heat), 5) 'Dansha' (insects) etc. He did not even think about women, and he did not wish to be householder. In comfort he never felt love and in discomfort he never felt hate. Every day he was doing meditation for long time. He was very careful about walking. He was walking with his eyes fixed on the road for a distance of six feet. Protection of small creatures was his aim.

Even in any kind of difficult situations he was staying with a smile on his face. He did not shrink dirt on his body, wet from summer heat. Also, did not feel pain from begging. Since, monks live on what is given by others.

He was practicing penance to destroy his 'Karma' (bad faults).

He had devoted his life to God in order to achieve 'Moksh' (Nirvaan).

We all should wish that; one day we will also lead such a wonderful life.

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4. Sense of injustice

Now Khandak Muni was wandering from one city to another.

Once upon a time, coincidentally the monk arrived in the same city where his sister was married. His sister was married with the king of the city. The king was a very rich man. He was enjoying his life with queen. He was ruling his subjects very honestly. But, kings do not have long thinking. They always depend on the minister of the kingdom. One fine morning both of them were seated in the balcony to enjoy the fresh breeze and natural beauty. At the same time, they saw a Jain monk passing by the way. Monk was walking very carefully, with his eyes set at a distance of six-feet. He was walking quietly and slowly. His body had become thin due to penance. His body was looking like a skeleton. For a second, king and his queen could not recognize. But, the very next moment, queen suddenly recognized that, "Oh! This monk is my brother, who has become a saint before many years."

Queen started thinking, "Am I right or wrong? How is he here?" she kept staring at the saint. In that time, Muni passed over the way very soon. Remembering the brotherhood's love and the time period of his 'Diksha', tears started flowing from her eyes. Queen was not able to see his brother Muni in this kind of position. She felt that, "We are both, one mother's children yet what a great difference exists between our lives." She also thought, "I am enjoying my life happily and my brother Muni is facing so many obstacles." This incidence made her mind very nervous and eyes full of tears. She went in her room.

The king saw this incidence and got very surprised! He could not bear all this. He thought in his mind that, "Oh! What's this? Which kind of monk is he, whom the queen saw and started crying? Surely, there must be some bad relation between the queen and the monk."

King decided, "He must be the past lover of queen. If there is no relation between them, there was no other reason for queen to cry. What unhappiness is she feeling in my palace? In my presence no one is able to make my wife unhappy."

Alas! He got very angry and thought that, "It may be that queen has kept me in dark. I should take some action against the monk. I'll see! How can he even look at my queen? He should not remain in my city."

King was very firm in his decision. No one could change his mind.

The king called his servants and ordered, "Go, and remove the whole skin of that living monk. Bring it to me. I'll be very happy."

Strange order surprised the servants. But they had to obey the order of the king. Servants are the eyes of the king. They don't have their own vision to think.

Servants went running towards the monk and said, "It's the order of our king to remove the skin of your body, so please let us do our work." The queen did not know anything about this matter. She was passing her period of time.

'Injustice to anyone is injury to someone'.

If such kind of injustice appears in front of you, what would you do? Little kids, "We should never get upset. Everything is dependent on our own Karmas (actions)."

You'll feel that, at present I have not done any bad deed. Then why, I have to face problems?"

Think that, "A king named Karma is the only one who brings ups and downs in our life. We have to follow the rules of this king. No one is there beyond this king. When this king will vanish from our soul, we will achieve the freedom of our soul."

Khandak Muni was in the pose of meditation. He was fully concentrating on his 'Dhyaan' (meditation). When he heard the words of the king's servants he became very happy and thought in his mind that,

"It's a great opportunity to destroy my bad Karmas. At this time, I should not become afraid." He had understood the distinction between body and soul. He knew that soul possesses infinite knowledge, infinite energy, infinite qualities etc. Soul is not dependent on anyone. He is alone. The body grasps everything by the senses, whereas soul has its own understanding.

The Muni firmly said "What a great moment! To test my patience has come."

The Muni told the servants, "Obviously you should obey the order of your king."

The Muni carried on, "But, my skin has become very dry. You'll find it difficult to remove it. That's why tell me how do I stand so that you can remove it easily?"

The words were flowing from his mouth like the sweet water of river. He had made his mind very strong. He had full trust on himself. He was thinking that, "Surely, I must have done some bad deeds in my past life, which has today put me in such kind of a position. Now, I should not do any bad thinking because, in any case I have to face this problem." Muni was very intelligent and had only one aim- to destroy Karmas. After thinking this much, he stood very stable in front of the servant, like a tree in front of wood cutter. He accepted four 'Sharnaas' (shelters).

"Everyone has to take shelter of four 'Sharnaas'. They make our mind very calm and relaxed. Without these four shelters no one can achieve 'Moksh', the golden aim of soul. Actually, the four 'Sharnaas' should be practiced every day for our entire life since we understand. But if we have not accepted, then at least we should accept them at the last moment of our life.

Jainism is a great religion, which gives everyone a chance to become God, by its religious practices."

Who doesn't like to become God? Everyone likes it. Then today onwards start following the rules and regulations of Jain religion. Otherwise you'll have to go in hell. You like hell or heaven.

Let's bring a new sunrise in our life. Will you?

Listening to the designation of Muni, hands and legs of the servants started shivering. But, they had no other option. They had to follow the instructions of the king.

Servants took a sharp knife and started removing the skin of Muni. At that time Khandak Muni was firmly and peacefully thinking, God's phrases in his mind. He was engrossed in 'Dharmadhyana' and 'Sukladhyana'. Dhyana means meditation. There are four types of Dhyanas, two evil and two good. 1) 'Arta' (painful), 2) 'Raudra' (evil), 3) 'Dharma' (pious) and 4) 'Sukla' (pure). Dharmadhyana leads to heaven and to 'Moksh'.

He was thinking that,

“I am going to the ‘Sharana’ (shelter) of ‘Arihant’. (‘Arihant’ means those who have become detached and are showing the right way towards ‘Moksh’)

I am going to the ‘Sharana’ of ‘Siddha’ (those who have become God and are in ‘Moksh’)

I am going to the ‘Sharana’ of ‘Sadhu’ (the one who has left the materialistic world and have become monk)

I am going to the ‘Sharana’ of ‘Dharma’ (religion) which is preached by ‘Kevali Bhagvant’ (God).

Shelter of these four ‘Sharana’ will keep me safe. Muni kept on his meditation and the servants kept on removing the skin. Not a single cursing word coming from his mouth, and nor a single crush on his face, even no movements!

What a great meditation! We cannot think even about it.

“Smart kids! You’ll feel that, ‘we are very small to do meditation; it is to be done at very big age. At present it’s a time period to enjoy our life’.

You must be also feeling that, ‘every day we play, we go out with our friends, we go to cinemas, hotels, resorts etc. and other side meditation, it is very simple.’

No! You have got a very wrong impression in your mind. In your life, meditation will give you real enjoyment for a long time. Whereas, all these other activities will give you joy for a short time period. It’s our duty to do meditation every day.”

Then you must be thinking how to do meditation? “See, at least everybody knows ‘Navkar Mahamantra’. Then you should practice to count continuously 108 ‘Navkar’ every day. In starting you’ll find tough for some days. If so, then start from 15, 20, 25 and slowly approach 108. You will surely get a positive result.

‘Practice makes a man perfect.’ And ‘Try and try until you succeed.’

The servants were doing their work, because it was a strict order of the king. For servants, there is nothing more than the order of the king.

Servants obey the order of the king. At least, do you obey the order of your own parents? I hope good kids will surely start obeying, from today onwards.

The skin started falling down and Muni started climbing high in his meditation. Not a single bad thought was approaching in his mind. He was an ideal of patience. He was accepting all good and bad kind of situations very happily and calmly. He was attaining real monkhood. In such a difficult situation he was not remembering anyone else other than his own soul. Now he started thinking particularly on one thing (his own soul). From ‘Dharmadhyana’ he went in to ‘Sukladhyana’ (A pure meditation which very soon gives ‘Moksh’.)

As the gift of human life, very soon Muni attained ‘Keval Gyan’ (‘Keval Gyan’ means a type of knowledge in which, one can see the present, past and future of all living beings at the same time.) He destroyed all his Karmas from the roots. Karmas are of eight types: -

1. Gyanavaraniya Karma: - A Karma by which a person is not capable to grasp the things easily. It is like an eye always covered by a small curtain.
2. Darsanavarniya Karma: - A Karma by which his master does not see. It is like a door keeper who does not allow anyone to see his king.
3. Vedaniya Karma: - A Karma which has the feeling of pleasure and pain. It is like the tasting of the point of sword blade smeared with honey.
4. Mohaniya Karma: - A Karma by which the confused soul cannot decide about right and wrong. It is equal to wine-drinking.
5. Aayushya Karma: - A Karma who is holder of creatures in their respective births. There are four-fold of birth-man, animal, hell and God which are known as four 'Gatis'. It is like a prison.
6. Naam Karma: - A Karma which makes a variety in the condition of existence. It results in the different bodies of creatures. It is like a painter.
7. Gotra Karma: - A Karma defining the categories of the persons as high or low. Causing high or low family. It is like a potter making milk vessels and wine-vessels.
8. Antaraaya Karma: - A Karma by which the power of a person is restrained. It resembles like a store house guard.

Meditation on the results of the original nature of the Karmas is described as 'Dharmadhyana'. It took place in the monk and supported him to destroy all his Karmas.

In the form of meditation, his skin got removed from his whole body. At the same moment Muni achieved 'Nirvaan' (death). The great Muni was entitled to homage from the world. His vows were fulfilled. He sat down in the assembly of 'Kevalis'. He had destroyed all his 'Karmas' by the fire of meditation. He became God. All his Karmas disappeared, like a collection of clouds scattered by the wind. He became liberated and achieved a blissful state.

Muni did many good deeds. He struggled very hard to destroy his Karma. Very soon Muni achieved his golden aim.

What about you? Do you spare some time, to do religious work? At least, do you feel that it's necessary? Jain religion is the only one which lightens our soul.

The whole day you play, you go to school – tuitions, you have your lunch-dinner in front of T.V, you watch movies, serials, you do chat, play games on internet etc. But, not a single minute for religious works! Am I correct? In all your activities you never feel boring. Why? Because you are interested in it, whereas you don't like to worship God, do religious activities, nothing!

But think that God's worship is the only way which protects us from our bad Karmas.

God's 'Shashan' (Jain order) teaches to live a cool and calm life.

In 1 day there are 24 hours. 1 hour is made of 60 minutes. 1 minute is made of 60 seconds. Now, just count how many minutes and how many seconds come in 1 day.

24 hours x 60 minutes = 1,440 minutes.

1,440 minutes x 60 seconds = 86,400 seconds.

Think that how many minutes make a day, 1,440 minutes makes a day. From that can you not remove 20 minutes for religious works? Rest of all the time is for you enjoyment. No one will find it difficult to spare 20 minutes from 1,440 minutes.

When the battery of your mobile gets down, you have to put it for charging, but for how many minutes? 10 to 20 minutes. In the same way 20 minutes for religious works will charge the battery of your whole day. You'll really feel that you have achieved something.

So, now today onwards every day you should do God's 'Pooja' (worship), to learn God's 'Shastras' (scriptures), to count 108 'Navkar' etc.

Will you do?

In this 'Bhav' (life) Muni possessed 'Nirvaanpada' (salvation). But let's see something in flash back.

We will think that, no bad deeds he had done in this birth! Then why was he put in such an evil situation? Why he had to face so much 'Dukh' (sorrow). If we have done any bad work, we have to face its result. We have to face the Karma which we have tied.

Long, long ago, before many, many, years in some other 'Bhav' (life) Khandak Muni was a prince. He was very smart and handsome. He was enjoying his life happily. The king was fulfilling all his wishes. Prince was an expert in all the activities.

One fine day prince went out in the garden. The garden was full of different types of trees and the trees were full of different types of fruits and flowers. They were increasing the beauty of garden. It had a beautiful appearance. He also had his friends with him. They were all playing and enjoying. While playing, the king's son saw one Kothimdu (a type of fruit) fallen on the ground. The prince was very intelligent but was also very curious. He took the fruit in his hand and was looking at it very carefully. He liked it very much. He thought that, I'll take it home. He soon returned home and also brought the fruit with him, took a knife and started removing the skin of the fruit. He removed the skin very nicely and carefully. The skin came out completely without any break. The complete skin seemed very fine.

The prince liked it very much. He got pride in his mind. He felt that, "I am so smart! I could remove the skin of the fruit completely without any break. It's looking so beautiful!"

Now, we will feel that, by removing the skin of the fruit, what bad work he had done?

But, no. The fruits also have their own 'jiva' (soul). They also have feelings.

The prince praised himself, for removing the skin of the fruit completely. As the result of this praise, he got his body's skin removed in the Khandak Muni's 'Bhav' (life).

(The Karma which we have tied appears at any time in practice. It is not necessary that it comes suddenly. It can also come after long, long period).

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5. Salvation of the king and the queen

At the place where Khandak Muni's skin was removed was a forest. Many birds were flying over there. Even eagles were flying. They swooped down and started eating the pieces of flesh of the dead body.

The Muni's clothes were fully shrouded with blood. Eagle thought that the dirty clothes were pieces of flesh. It took his 'Ogha' (a symbol by which one is recognized as a Jain saint) and 'Muhapatti' (a piece of cloth used to keep in front of mouth while speaking) in its mouth and flew away from there. Eagle came above the palace where the Muni's sister was staying.

Suddenly 'Ogha' and 'Muhapatti' dropped from the eagle's mouth and fell in the balcony of this palace. The queen in the palace saw it and immediately recognized with the finger prints on it. She realized that it is my brother Muni's 'Ogha' and 'Muhapatti'.

"Surely, something untoward has happened", said the queen. She became very unhappy. She went to the king and asked about the reality. The king realized his fault and expressed the feeling of regret. They heard about the patience of Muni, from the servants.

The king and queen started praising the Muni's patience. They thought that, really this 'Sansaar' (complete materialistic world) is not stable, is not worthy, is full of unhappiness.

'Sansaar' is like forest and fire.

'Sansaar' is like snake.

'Sansaar' is like a grave-yard (samshaan).

'Sansaar' is like prison.

With such pious thoughts, they achieved the happiest, joyful, cheerful, delightful, sacred, holy, gleeful, pleasant, blissful knowledge named 'Kevalgyan' and after some time they achieved '**Nirvaan**'.

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Some Books Edited / translated / written by P. Panyas Shree Nirvaanbhooshan V. Gani M.

1.

Enlightening Stories



No. of pgs.: 140

Published:2025

This book is a collection of small stories, narrated by world's best preacher. This book will enlighten your whole life, family, nation, continent & world. How? To get this answer, read 'Enlightening Stories'.

2.

Children's Stories



No. of pgs.: 36

Published:2025

This book will inspire children for adopting honesty, generosity, modesty, human values, etc., in their lives. How? To get this answer, read 'Children's Stories'.

3.

Shankheshwar Tirth From Past to Present & Lord Shri Parshwanath – 10 Bhavas



No. of pgs.: 72

Published:2025

How Krishna achieved magical idol of Lord Shri Parshwanath? Why the town was named 'Shankheshwar'? To get this answer and to know about past lives of Lord Shri Parshwanath, read this book.

4.

Miracles of Navkar



No. of pgs.: 64

Published:2025

This book is a collection of 16 miraculous incidents. It will help readers to know the magical powers of 'Navkar', in their life also.

5.

Lord Mahavir – A Life Sketch



No. of pgs.: 54

Published:2025

This book is a collection of the main events of 27 Bhavas of Lord Shri Mahavir swami. It will inspire new generation for adopting morality, honesty, human values and Jain religion in their lives.

6.

Historical Stories



No. of pgs.: 64

Published:2025

23 historical events are depicted in a very simple and lucid style, which will inspire new generation for adopting moral values.

7.

Shri Haribhadrasuriji



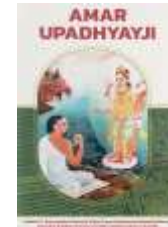
No. of pgs.: 54

Published:2025

How a brahmin scholar, who hated Jainism, not only became devoted but also the top-most leader of Jainism? To know this, read 'Shri Haribhadrasuriji Maharaj'.

8.

Amar Upadhyayji



No. of pgs.: 72

Published:2025

Read this book to know how to become 'World's Best Teacher'.

Books



Bhadrabahu

(Multicolor Pictorial Story Book)

This book is a collection of pictorial stories on Acharya Bhadrabahu, to educate children on Jain values and practices for self-development and leading a better life.

No. of Pages: 16

Published: 2023

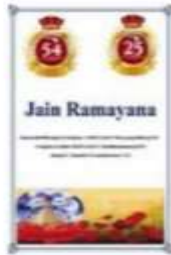


Golden Path Towards Nirvaan

This booklet explains many key terms like 'Dharma', 'Atma', 'Sin', 'Samyak Darshani', 'god', 'guru' etc., and their significance from the point of view of Jain religion.

No. of Pages: 56

Published: 2023



Jain Ramayana

(Multicolor Pictorial Story Book)

This book is a collection of small stories on different characters of the era of Lord Ram, from the perspective of Jainism. Reading this book will inculcate high moral and cultural values among the present generation.

No. of Pages: 200

Published: 2023



Maynasundari

(Multicolor Pictorial Story Book)

This story book gives knowledge of Jain values to children through interesting pictorial stories on a famous Jain character Maynasundari. Reading this book will cultivate and develop high moral values among kids and teenagers.

No. of Pages: 25

Published: 2023

Books



Chicago Prashnottar

This book includes Questions and Answers on Jainism for the Parliament of Religions held at Chicago 7 U.S.A. in 1893. It will help readers know the eternal truths of Jainism.

No. of Pages: 214

Published: 2018



Our Great Persons

This book is a collection of small stories of great Jain persons in order to inspire new generation for adopting morality, human values, Jain religion and culture in their lives.

No. of Pages: 25

Published: 2023

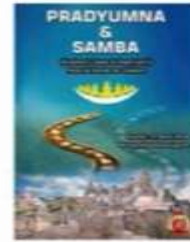


Jain Mahabharat

This book is a collection of small stories on different characters Kaurava and Pandavas, from the perspective of Jainism. Reading this book will inculcate high moral and cultural influencer for present generation.

No. of Pages: 165

Published : 2024



Pradyumna & Shamba

This book is all about Krishna's clever sons - Pradyumna & Shamba. Read this book to know more.

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Published : 2024



Life Changer

This book will change your life, how? To get this answer, read this book "Life Changer".

No. of Pages: 40

Published : 2024



Aatma

This book gives you knowledge in order to attain moksha (liberation), a human being must acquire self-knowledge (Atma Gyaan or Brahmajnana).

No. of Pages: 120

Coming Soon

About the Compiler

The compiler Pujya **Panyas Shree Nirvaanbhooshanvijayji G. 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 areas of India, left all the comforts & luxuries, to achieve high level of spirituality. When he was a teen-ager boy, influenced by the western culture started hating, not only Indian cultures & 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 etc. to study Jainism, who are facing language barriers.

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

