
Homage to the Twenty-four Tirthankaras

चतुर्विंशतितीर्थङ्करस्तुतिः

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ये लोकेऽष्टसहस्रलक्षणधरा ज्ञेयार्णवान्तं गता
ये सम्यग्भवजालहेतुमथनाश्चन्द्रार्कतेजोऽधिकाः ।
ये साध्विन्द्रसुराप्सरोगणशतैर्गीतप्रणत्यार्चिता-
स्तान् देवान्वृषभादिवीरचरमान् भक्त्या नमस्याम्यहम् ॥ १ ॥

I shall bow with devotion to those radiant ones, the Tirthankaras,
From Rishabhanatha to Mahavira.

In this world, they bore the 1008 auspicious signs;

Crossed the ocean of knowledge;

Truly destroyed the web of transmigration;

Were more radiant than the moon and the sun;

And were worshipped through musical hymns by

Multitudes of monks, celestial divinities, their lords, and celestial nymphs.

नाभेयं देवपूज्यं जिनवरमजितं सर्वलोकप्रदीपं
सर्वज्ञं सम्भवारख्यं मुनिगणवृषभं नन्दनं देवदेवम् ।
कर्मारिघ्नं सुबुद्धिं वरकमलनिभं पद्मपुष्पाभिगन्धं
क्षान्तं दान्तं सुपार्श्वं सकलशशिनिभं चन्द्रमानानमीडे ॥ २ ॥

Nabheya (son of Nabhiraja) Rishabhanatha is worshipped by celestial beings.

Ajitanatha enlightens the whole world.

Sambhavanatha is omniscient.

Best among munis, Abhinandanathanatha is worshipped by demi-gods.

Sumatinatha is the destroyer of the enemy named karma.

Padmaprabha has lotus-like fragrance and complexion.

Suparshvanatha is full of forgiveness and has conquered his senses.

Chandraprabha has the splendour of the full moon.

I worship all the Jinas with absolute reverence.

विख्यातं पुष्पदन्तं भवभयमथनं शीतलं लोकनाथं
 श्रेयांसं शीलकोषं प्रवरनरगुरुं वासुपूज्यं सुपूज्यम् ।
 मुक्तं दान्तेन्द्रियाश्वं विमलमृषिपतिं सैहसेन्यं मुनीन्द्रं
 धर्म सद्धर्मकेतुं शमदमनिलयं स्तौमि शान्तिं शरण्यम् ॥ ३ ॥

Pushpadantanatha is renowned.

Shitalanatha, lord of the world, has destroyed the fear of transmigration.

Shreyamsanatha is the treasury of celibacy.

Vasupujanatha is a preceptor to the most excellent men,

And preeminently worthy of worship.

Vimalanatha is liberated,

Has destroyed the horses of sensuous desire,

And is the master of all mendicants.

Anantanatha is the son of King Simhasena,

And a monk of great renown.

Dharmanatha is the standard-bearer of true religion.

Shantinatha is the abode of tranquillity and has subdued his senses.

I worship all the Jinas with absolute reverence.

कुन्थुं सिद्धालयस्थं श्रमणपतिमरं त्यक्तभोगेषु चक्रं
 मल्लिं विख्यातगोत्रं खचरगणनुतं सुव्रतं सौख्यराशिम् ।
 देवेन्द्रार्च्यं नमीशं हरिकुलतिलकं नेमिचन्द्रं भवान्तं
 पार्श्वं नागेन्द्रवन्द्यं शरणमहमितो वर्द्धमानं च भक्त्या ॥ ४ ॥

Kunthunatha resides in Siddhalaya, the abode of the liberated souls.

He is the lord of all ascetics.

Aranatha has transcended the cycle of (sensuous) enjoyment.

Mallinatha comes from a renowned family.

Worshipped by celestial divinities, Munisuvratanatha embodies bliss.

Naminatha is worshipped by the kings of the heavens.

Neminatha is the ornament of the Harivamsha clan

And has destroyed his circle of transmigration.

Parshvanatha is worshipped by the demigod Dharanendra.

I have attained the shelter of Vardhamana.

I worship all the Jinas with absolute reverence.

इति चतुर्विंशतितीर्थङ्करस्तुतिः समाप्ता ।

॥ चतुर्विंशतितीर्थङ्करस्तुतिः ॥

ये लोकेऽष्टसहस्रलक्षणधरा ज्ञेयार्णवान्तं गता

ये सम्यग्भवजालहेतुमथनाश्चन्द्रार्कतेजोऽधिकाः ।

ये साध्विन्द्रसुराप्सरोगणशतैर्गीतप्रणत्यार्चिता-

स्तान् देवान्वृषभादिवीरचरमान् भक्त्या नमस्याम्यहम् ॥ १ ॥

नाभेयं देवपूज्यं जिनवरमजितं सर्वलोकप्रदीपं

सर्वज्ञं सम्भवाख्यं मुनिगणवृषभं नन्दनं देवदेवम् ।

कर्मारिघ्नं सुबुद्धिं वरकमलनिभं पद्मपुष्पाभिगन्धं

क्षान्तं दान्तं सुपार्श्वं सकलशशिनिभं चन्द्रमानानमीडे ॥ २ ॥

विख्यातं पुष्पदन्तं भवभयमथनं शीतलं लोकनाथं

श्रेयांसं शीलकोषं प्रवरनरगुरुं वासुपूज्यं सुपूज्यम् ।

मुक्तं दान्तेन्द्रियाश्वं विमलमृषिपतिं सैहसेन्यं मुनीन्द्रं

धर्मं सद्धर्मकेतुं शमदमनिलयं स्तौमि शान्तिं शरण्यम् ॥ ३ ॥

कुन्थुं सिद्धालयस्थं श्रमणपतिमरं त्यक्तभोगेषु चक्रं

मल्लिं विख्यातगोत्रं खचरणनुतं सुव्रतं सौख्यराशिम् ।

देवेन्द्रार्च्यं नमीशं हरिकुलतिलकं नेमिचन्द्रं भवान्तं

पार्श्वं नागेन्द्रवन्द्यं शरणमहमितो वर्द्धमानं च भक्त्या ॥ ४ ॥

इति चतुर्विंशतितीर्थङ्करस्तुतिः समाप्ता ।

Names of Tirthankaras referred here

1 Rishabhanatha 2 Ajitanatha 3 Sambhavanatha 4 Abhinandananatha

5 Sumatinatha 6 Padmaprabha 7 Suparshvanatha 8 Candraprabha

9 Pushpadantanatha 10 Shitalanatha, 11 Shreyamsanatha 12 Vasupujanatha

13 Vimalanatha 14 Anantanatha 15 Dharmanatha 16 Shantinatha

17 Kunthunatha 18 Aranatha 19 Mallinatha 20 Munisuvratanatha

21 Naminatha 22 Neminatha 23 Parshvanatha 24 Vardhamana Mahavira

Please note that all Tirthankaras have similar qualities and are equally venerable. All of them destroyed their karmas and attained liberation from the cycle of transmigration and live forever in eternal bliss. The poet who composed this hymn to all twenty-four Jinas has not tried to undermine one Jina at the expense of the other. He has used different adjectives and similes to describe each Jina. Thus one must appreciate his devotional fervour, his knowledge of the Jain faith as well as his poetic erudition.

Reflection:

Why Do We Worship The Jinas?


We worship them in order to become like them. All Jinas have the same qualities. As a fruit of worshipping the Jinas, we attain samyak darshana enlightened perception. And as a fruit of studying their teachings, we get samyak jnana enlightened knowledge. And when we walk on the path of the Jinas, we attain samyak caritra enlightened conduct.

Hymns to the Jinas are composed in order to inspire us to become like them. Those who recite them with deep reverence and resolve to follow their teachings in their daily lives, attain enlightened perception and a great deal of solace from the Jinas and their dharma.


Jains have a crystal clear understanding of devotion. They realise that liberation can only be attained by one's own efforts. But they know that reciting the name of the Jinas with complete devotion results in an inflow of merits and shedding of demerits. Also, true worship of the Jinas leads to the attainment of enlightened perception. Those with enlightened perception who follow in the footsteps of the Jinas attain supreme detachment and liberation.

नमो जीनानाम् ।

English translation by Manish Modi (April 9, 2017)

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