

Homage to the Twenty-four Tirthankaras

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चतुर्विंशतितीर्थङ्करस्तुतिः

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Document Information



Text title : chaturviMshatitIrthaMkara stutiH

File name : chaturviMshatitIrthaMkarastutiH.itx

Category : deities_misc, jaina, viMshati

Location : doc_deities_misc

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Latest update : August 9, 2020

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November 22, 2022

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ચતુર્વિંશતિતીર્થકુરસ્તુતિઃ



યે લોકેઽષ્ટસહસ્રલક્ષણધરા જ્ઞેયાર્ણવાન્તં ગતા

યે સામ્યગભવજાલહેતુમથનાશ્ચન્દ્રાર્કતેજોઽધિકાઃ ।

યે સાધ્વિન્દ્રસુરાપ્સરોગણશતૈર્ગીતપ્રણત્યાર્ચિતા-

સ્તાન્ દેવાન્વૃષભાદિવીરચરમાન્ ભક્ત્યા નમસ્થામ્યહમ્ ॥ ૧ ॥

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.

નાભેયં દેવપૂજ્યં જિનવરમજિતં સર્વલોકપ્રદીપં

સર્વજ્ઞં સમ્ભવાખ્યં મુનિગણવૃષભં નન્દનં દેવદેવમ્ ।

કર્મારિદ્ધં સુબુદ્ધિં વરકમલનિભં પદ્મપુષ્પાભિગન્ધં

ક્ષાન્તં દાન્તં સુપાર્શ્વં સકલશશિનિભં ચન્દ્રમાનાનમીડે ॥ ૨ ॥

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.

विष्यात् पुष्पदन्तं भवभयमथनं शीतलं लोकनाथं

श्रेयांसं शीलकोषं प्रवरनरगुरुं वासुपूज्यं सुपूज्यम् ।

मुक्तं दान्तेन्द्रियाश्रमं विमलमृषिपतिं सौन्दर्यं मुनीन्द्रं

धर्मं सद्भक्तुं 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 यकं

मल्लिं विष्यात् गोत्रं भयरगाणानुतं सुप्रतं सौष्यराशिम् ।

द्वेन्द्वार्थं नमीशं हरिकुलतिलकं नेमियन्द्रं भवान्तं

पार्श्वं नागेन्द्रवन्द्यं शरणमलभितो 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.

ઇતિ ચતુર્વિંશતિતીર્થકુરસ્તુતિઃ સમાપ્તા ।

॥ ચતુર્વિંશતિતીર્થકુરસ્તુતિઃ ॥

ये लोकेऽष्टस्रलक्षलक्षलक्षरा ज्ञेयार्णवान्तं गता

ये सम्यग्भवजालछेतुमथनाश्चन्द्रार्कतेजोऽधिकाः ।

ये साध्विन्द्रसुराप्सरोगाणशतैर्गातप्रणत्यार्थिता-

स्तान् દેવાન્વૃષભાદિવીરચરમાન્ ભક્ત્યા નમસ્થામ્યહમ્ ॥ ૧ ॥

नाभेयं देवपूज्यं जिनवरमजितं सर्वलोकप्रदीपं

सर्वज्ञं सम्भवाप्यं मुनिगणवृषभं नन्दनं देवदेवम् ।

કર્મારિદ્ધં સુભુદ્ધિં વરકમલનિભં પદ્મપુષ્પાભિગન્ધં

ક્ષાન્તં દાન્તં સુપાર્શ્વં સકલશશિનિભં ચન્દ્રમાનાનમીડે ॥ ૨ ॥

विष्यातं पुष्पदन्तं ભવભયમથનં શીતલં લોકનાથં

શ્રેયાસં શીલકોષં પ્રવરનરગુરું વાસુપૂજ્યં સુપૂજ્યમ્ ।

મુક્તં દાન્તેન્દ્રિયાશ્ચં વિમલમૃષિપતિં સૈંહસેન્યં મુનીન્દ્રં

ધર્મં સદ્ધર્મકેતું શમદમનિલયં સ્તૌમિ શાન્તિં શરણ્યમ્ ॥ ૩ ॥

कुञ्चुं सिद्धालयस्थं श्रमणपतिमरं त्यक्तभोगेषु यत्कं

મલ્લિં વિષ્યાતગોત્રં ખચરગણનુતં સુગ્રતં સૌખ્યરાશિમ્ ।

દેવેન્દ્રાર્યં નમીશં હરિકુલતિલકં નેમિચન્દ્રં ભવાન્તં

પાર્શ્વં નાગેન્દ્રવન્ધં શરણમહમિતો વર્દ્ધમાનં ચ ભક્ત્યા ॥ ૪ ॥

ઇતિ ચતુર્વિંશતિતીર્થકુરસ્તુતિઃ સમાપ્તા ।

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 Vasupujyanatha

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 जुनानाम् ।

English translation by Manish Modi (April 9, 2017)

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pdf was typeset on November 22, 2022

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