

## **2.7 - 14 RAJ LOK (URDHVA LOK, MADHYA LOK, ADHO LOK)**

Aakashastikaya is divided into 2 parts (a) Lokakash, (b) Alokakash. Those space in Aakash Shetra where Jivastikay, Pudgalastikay, Dharmastikay and Adharmastikay are known to reside as Lokakash and in those shetras where there are no dravyas (things) i.e. vacuum other than Aakashastikaya are all Alokakash. Alokakash is infinite times the Lokakash.

Lokakash is 14 Raj Lok in height. It has been present since infinity time and it is made up of 3 types Utpad, Vyay and Druva.

This Lokakash is divided into 3 parts Urdhva Lok, Madhya Lok and Adho Lok. Now it is famously known as Swarg Lok, Mrutyu Lok and Pataal Lok.

This Lokakash looks like a man with both his hands at his waist and standing with legs wide .

### **URDHVALOK:**

There are 12 Dev Lok, 9 Greveyak and 5 Anutar Viman. On 45 Yojan long Sidh Shila there are infinites of Sidh Gods. Those who achieve Sidhgati they reach Sidh Shila due to Urdhvagaman(going only upwards). But there is no way to reach Alokakash from here because in Alokakash there is no Dravya like Dharmastikay to cause motion. That is why the Sidh Jivs do not take birth again. After Sidhsthan there is Lokanth(End of Lok).

### **VAIMANIK:**

BhavanPati Asuradik are of 10 types, Vyantars are 8 . Jyotish's sun, moon, etc. are 5 and Vaimaniks are Kalpopann or Kalpatit i.e.2 in types ;12 in number.

Above 12 Kalps, the Grevyak has 9 types, above which there are 5 Anutar Viman (Vijay, Vijayant, Jayant, Aparajit and Sarvarthsidh). These are Kalpatit Devs. Kalpatit Devs don't go anywhere from their vimaan.

### **MADHYALOK:**

This Lok is also known as Tiryak (Tircha) Lok. In this Lok there are Human beings, Animals, Vyantars and Jyotish Devs. There are many Dweeps and Samudras arranged with Jambudweep in centre. It is one lakh Yojan long in diameter. Around this is Lavan Samundra which is double its width. Around this is Ghathkikhand which is double the size of Lavan Samurai. Around Ghathkikhand is Kalodadhi Samurai which is double Pushkar dweep which is

double the size to Kalodadhi. This order goes up to Swayambhuraman Sea. Within Pushkar Dweep there is Manushotar Parvat which divides it in 2 parts. We have to consider only the inside half, Pushkarardh. Jambudweep, Ghatkikhand and Pushkarardh Dweep cumulatively considered as Adhidweep (two and a half).

In the center of Jambudweep is Meru Parvat. It has 7 Shetras; Bharat, Hemvant, HariVarsh, Ramyak, Harnyavat and Airavat. There are 6 mountains that divide these Shetras known as Varshdhar. They are in order as Hemvant, Mahahimvant, Nishadh, Neel, Rukhmani and Shikhri. In compare to Jambudweep, Ghatkikhand has mountains double the size of Meru, Varsh and Varshdhar. Now the size of Meru, Varsh and Varshdhar remains same in Pushkarardh Dweep. In this way there are 5 Meru, 30 Varshdhar, 35 Shetras, 5 Devkuru, 5 Starker, 5 Mahavidehs, 108 Vijay, 5 Bharat and 5 Aeravat's; 255 Aryadeshs in total.

The cycle of day & night and Births and deaths happens only in the Adhidweep. This Madhya lok is 18000 Yojan and is Payal (Jhanjar) shaped in length and breadth.

### **ADHYOLOK:**

Adholok is the lowest of the loks. There are 7 different levels of land. Here are all Narak Jivs, the reason why it is also known as Seven Narak Bhoomis. These seven are all one below each other. The more these Bhoomis go down the length breadth (size) of the Bhoomi increases. These Bhoomis are not touched to each other but there is a lot of gap in between.

Narak named from top to bottom in order are Ratanprabha, Sharkaraprabha, Valukaprabha, Pankkprabha, Dhoomprabha, Tamahprabha and TamasTamah Prabha. Except for Ratnaprabha other bhoomis don't have Samudras, mountains, Sarovars, Dweeps or Gaams (Villages). There is nothing living except the Narki Jivs, Parmadharmik named Narakpal Devs are there in first 3 Narak bhoomis. These Narakbhoomi lands lie above Ghanodadhi (dense liquid), Ghanvaat (dense air) and Aakash.

'Region' means a land where people stay. In this Jambudveep there are 7 Kshetras / big regions. In between of all these regions, there is one Varshdhar (big mountain). Like that there are 6 mountains in total. The names for these regions are named as follows:-

- (1) Bharat,
- (2) Hemvant,
- (3) Harivarsh,
- (4) Mahavideh,
- (5) Ramyak,
- (6) Hiranyavant,
- (7) Aeravat.

In the centre of Jambudveep Mahaviday region is situated. To the south of Mahaviday region Bharat, Hemvant and Harivarsh regions are located. To the North Ramyak, Hirnyavant and Aeravat regions are situated.

Bharat: The region God of this region is a Dev named as Bharat whose life is of one Palyopam. That is why this region is known as Bharat. This is where all of us are living.

Hemvant: In between of Himvant and MahaHimvant mountains the Hemvant kshetra lies. Hem means golden or (gold). All the things over there are golden and even the Yugliks who sit on the rock that are golden in colour and that is why this region is called Hemvant.

Harivarsh: Hari means sun and also moon. Many of the Yugliks (people) in this region are reddish like sun and many of them are white like moon. That is why this region is called as Harivarsh.

Mahaviday: Viday or videh means body. Despite of being Karma Bhoomi, the body of those living in this region is big in height / size and that is why this region is known as Mahaviday. This region is larger in length and breadth in compare to other regions. Religion is always present here and fourth always regions here.

Ramyak: Yuglik - People over here are joyful in this region where there are golden stones studded Kalpavruksh and that is why this region is called as Ramyak.

Hiranyavant: Rukmi Mountain is beautiful Shikhri Mountain of golden and because this region is in between both these mountains. This region is known as Hiranyavant.

Aeravat: The region god of this area is Aeravat named Dev. The weather etc. of this region is like Bharat.

## MOUNTAINS

There are 6 big mountains in this Jambudveep.

- (1) Himvant, (2) MahaHimvant, (3) Nishadh, (4) Nilvant,  
(5) Rukmi, (6) Shikhri.

These 6 mountains are known as Varsh Dhar or Kulgiri. Varsh means region and Dhar means to hold. Because of being in the limits of the Maha Shetra means being in between of all the seven Shetras these mountains are in a limit.

That is why they are known as Varshdhar, Kul means group and Giri means mountain, because of the group of these big mountains it is also known as Kulgiri. The name of their dev's are as per the their corresponding names

These mountains touch the Lavan Sea on its east and west, whose one end extends to the east of Lavan Sea and the second end extends to the west of Lavan Sea. That means east and west is longer in distance.

Kshulla Himvant Mountain: In compare to Maha Himvant being smaller in height and area the first mountain is known as Kshulla Himvant Mountain. This mountain being bigger in height and area than the Kshulla Himvant Mountain it is known as Maha Himvant Mountain.

Nishadh Mountain: Nishadh also means Vrushabh (Bullock). On the third mountain there are many of these shapes, so this mountain is known as Nishadh.

Neelvant Mountain: Neel means Emerald. The fourth Varshdhar is completely of Emerald stone blue in colour. That is why it is called as Neelvant Mountain.

Rukmi Mountain: This mountain is going to stay beautiful always that is why it is known as Rukmi Mountain.

Shikhari Mountain: Shikhari means trees. On this mountain, there are tree shaped peaks and that is why it is known as Shikhari.

## SEAS

According to Jainism the entire Madhya Lok will remain forever (Shashvat). In that entire Madhya Lok almost 75% area is in water. Even though we are not able to see these seas, rivers, regions and mountains but details about these are mentioned in detail in our Jain Granths.