

3.4 Jain Biology.

In world we find different kinds & different nature of people. We can find in Guinness Book of records that some people have skillful abilities, some are strong & some are weak, why? Every body has some organs & same things in the body, still why is that difference between similar people? We all know that our bodies are made up of Panchmahabhut (5 elements). But what are the basic elements of this body. What kind of body do Gods & Goddesses (Dev, Devi) have? What's the kind of the body of those in Hell? Tiryanch has which body ? What are the other body kinds & how many ? All these queries have answers in Jain Biology. Bodies are of 5 types :- 1) Aaudarik, 2) Vaikriya, 3) Aaharak, 4) Tejas, 5) Kaarman.

1) Aaudarik Body :- Animals, Birds, Humans have this Body. It's made up of "Audarik karma vargana Pudgals " (i.e. the Particle collected by the soul when they are born as an animal, bird or Human) 'Aaudarik' word comes from udaar - a gujarati word which means Generous, if understood technically then this is the body with which austerities if done then can attain salvation. One needs only this kind of body to reach the stage of liberation.

2) Vaikriya Body :- The construction of this body is like 'Mercury'. It's made up of 'Vaikriya Pudgal" i.e. mercury like particles . Whenever wished this body can be made big /small, beautiful or ugly, divide in parts. This is the body which is received in heaven & hell. They get the body as soon as they are incarnated in respective places, i.e. in our world first, one is born then grows to be young and then old. But for Vaikriya Body they directly get the body of an adult & don't have the process of growth from child to old. This body can bear any kind of attack. It cannot end before it's decided lifetime. Whereas here an accident can end our life before time.

3) Aaharak Body :- This is the kind of the body which some great saints can possess after attaining the level of 6th Gunsthanak. For which they have to do high level of austerities, & get the knowledge of purvadhara level. They, with their abilities can make a different body which is very white, beautiful & minimized, that body can travel to Tirthankara's samavasaran & ask their doubts & return. They already have audarik body which is sitting in original place, & their aaharak body goes & comes back.

The present saint categories with their leaders are mentioned as below :-

Tapagachha

Aacharya	Group	Aacharya	Group
A. Ramsuriji	Shree Dahelawala	A. Premsuriji	Shree Ramchandra Suri
A. Siddhisuriji	Bapji Maharaj	B.Premsuriji	BhuvanBhanu Suriji
Nemisuriji	Shasan Samrat	Nitisuriji	Nitisuri
Kanak suriji	Vaagadwala	Shantichandra Suriji	Shantichandra suri
Bhakti Suriji	Bhakti Suri	Buddhisagar Suriji	Buddhisagar Suri
Kesar Suriji	Kesar Suri	AanandSagar Suriji	Sagarji
Mohan Suriji	Dharma Suri	Himachal Suriji	Himachal Suri
Vallabh Suriji	Vallabh Suri	Amrut Suriji	Halari

Others

Achalgachh - A. Gunoday Sagar Suriji
 Paychand gachh - Vrudhichandra Suriji
 Khartar gachh - Kantisagar Suriji
 Vimal gacha - Shantivimal Suriji
 Tristutik gachh - Rajendra Suriji.

(Stanakvasi)

In vikram savant 1508, there was a rise of a view namely 'Lokashah' that denied idol worship, and it accepted the 32 Jain aagams where there was no mention of Idol warship. It went against those religious activities in the temple where minute violence could occur. In 1636 AD Saint Lavji dared to tie a cloth piece on his mount and this is still practiced today. In the start, from the names launka and then Dhundhu swami, the names ' sthanakvasi' (living in upashrayas/ religions hall) became famous. Presently there are 24 groups in this category listed as below.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1) Akhil bharatiya Shwetambar Stanakvasi group. | |
| 2) Gyan gachh | 7) Dharamdasji |
| 3) Sadhu Margi | 8) Nanak Swami |
| 4) Ratna Vansh | 9) Muni Mayaramji Jain Sangh |
| 5) Jaimala gacha | 10) Hukum gacha |
| 6) Maya ramji | 11) Hungami - lalji. |
| 12) Vardhaman Vitarag | 13) 6 Koti limadi ajaramar |
| 14) Gondal mota paksha | 15) Limbdi Gopal |
| 16) Dariyapuri 8 Koti | 17) Kachch 8 Koti moti group |
| 18) Kachch 8 Koti nani group | 19) Botad sampradaya |
| 20) Sayla Sampradaya | 21) Gondal Sanghani |
| 22) Barwala sampradaya | 23) Khambhat Sampradaya |
| 24) Halari Sampradaya | |

There are a majority of nuns (female monks; sadhvis) in these 24 groups.

(Terapanthi)

From the sthanakavasi group in vikram savant 1817, arya Raghunath's student, saint Bhikamji started the terapanthi group. He dinied the religious belief of non violence of the minutest life. So he separated and henceforth 13 monks started their own group which is divided into 3 categories.

- 1) Nav Tera panthi samuday
- 2) Arhad Sangh Sampraday
- 3) Sanmati Sangh Sampradaya

Presently, the young student Mahapragnyaji of arya Tulsi is considered best amongst them. This group is known for following only one aacharaya and his preaching.

II. DIGAMBAR

They believe that all the monks of Mahavir didn't wear clothes. Jainism was divided into 2 groups namely Shvetambar & Digambar in 606 vir savant. They believe that God's preaching are not present in its original form. They don't accept the religious scriptures (agams). They don't believe that females also can become siddh. They carry a wooden bowl and peacock feathers and they eat from there hand . They don't put eyes, forehead and waist ornaments on God's statue. They consider the scriptures holy that were written by kundkundacharya. The founder of this group is believed to be arya Shivbhuti. There are also many subcategories in this group namely Bispanthi, Terapanthi, totapuri, Guman panthi, Samaiya etc.

Presently arya vidyasagar of Terapanthi group is the main leader.

Conclusion

Every if different groups and categories have been formed by the Jain followers, based on their differences, still non violence has remained the most important in all forms, Unlike other religious, violent incidents don't happen here. Ultimately lord Mahavir's main preaching and principals - following Rathatrayi to gain immortality(moksha), 5 major vows, 7/a elements, 2 Tirthankrs, chastity etc., have been accepted by all groups unanimously. And it is spead all over the world like a huge banyan tree.

1.1

The ancientness of Jainism and its usefulness.

There are proofs of existing of 12 to 13 religions in the world namely Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam etc. But the presence of Jainism is different and assertive of all. We can come to know about the ancientness of Jainism from the following points.

PROOF - 1

1) Based on the hand actions (Mudras) of the statues in the reins of the most famous ancient civilization of India, the mohenjodaro & Harappa civilization. Shree Chandra wrote in his modern review on August 1932 that the statues standing in this position are doing the action named 'Kayotsarg' Where one has to stand and meditate and this action is most popular amongst the Jain monks. This action can also be seen in the famous statue of Rishabhdev, kept in mathura museum. Also a nude male statue with swastika mark has been found which characterize the 7th Tirthankar... of Jainism.

Mrs. Gu sana believes that in the ancient Indian literature the knowledge of soul was spread in the areas surrounding north eastern Ganges & Jainism flourished there. There is no mention of soul knowledge in the Vedas but later on its presence was authenticated by the six Upanishads. This is to be noted.

2) In the ancient manuscripts of Hinduism, like rigveda, yajurveda, Manusmriti, yogavishishta, there is mention of Rishabdev & other tirthankars, Their renunciation, gain of ultimate knowledge, Moksha, etc, are mentioned.

3) The interesting discoveries of foreign experts like Dr. Lermeu yakobi, Dr. feuru, Prof L.D. Barnot, A.A. Mcdonald, Major J.G.R. Furlog, etc., reveal

that the ancientness of Jainism is more than the origin of Hinduism and it is characterized by its much disciplined laws and strong elements of being a monk.

4) Famous Indian archeologist Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. mention the ancientness of Jainism its heritage and its foundation by the scriptures & writings. It is proved from it, that the law of non violence preached by rishabhadev was present & famous even before the time, the Aryans came to India.

Vidya bhushan notes that “ The roots of Jainism go to the beginning of the world and Jain knowledge is more ancient than nay other scripture & I don't hesitate to make this Statement”.

The judge of Madras and Bombay High court, Justice Ranganakar also presented different proofs to authorise the above statement.

USEFULNESS

1) The way of purity - This major and important usefulness is a must for the over all development of the world. Jainism gives undisturbed authority to live best life. It forbids the killing of even the tiniest insect. The thinking process and its active approach helps a man completely to gain immortality and cleanliness of thought & speech.

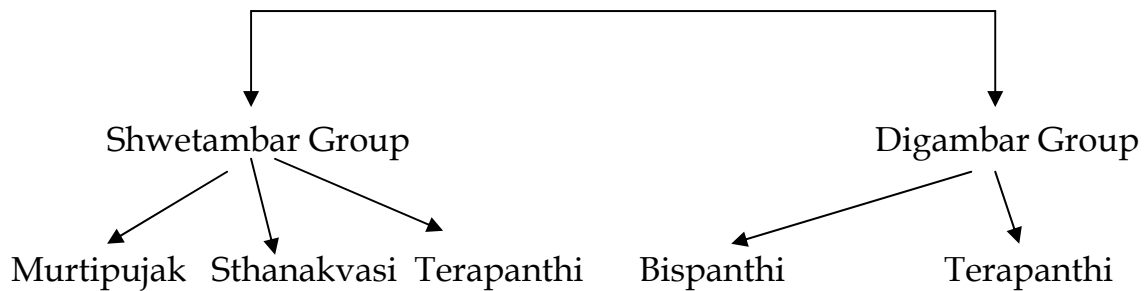
2) The way of holiness - to the point preaching of truth, non violence, non greediness, control are there in the roots of a holy life. There is a feeling of love towards a person, family, country and the whole world. In the same way, Religious scripts give the rules of kindness, study, love, non attachment , etc to the common man, and try to evoke his purity and broad mindedness. Thus , through these good qualities, one can gain not only humanity but going further ahead we can gain greatness, saint ness holiness and completeness.

To the luxurious people, these religion rules look coarse and hard from outside, but the Jain saint organization and people follow it at their will to be free from 'Karma' and lust. Due to this the religious roots of pure thought and action get seeded deep into our blood. Thus the clear aim, road of act and clear perception are related to the 'endless' and 'forever'. They are the only ones capable and necessary for the complete development of life.

1.2

Present Groups of Jainism and its qualities

Jainism



What does sampaday (Group) mean ?

Amongst the many rules and regulations of the religion some are mainly portrayed and they are followed and accepted by certain groups.

What does Shwetambar mean ?

Those who wear white clothes for lifetime and meditate to become God are called Shwetambars.

What does Digambar mean ?

Clothes are a hindrance to attain ultimate knowledge. Therefore you meditate to be like God without wearing clothes.

I. SHWETAMBAR (murtipujak / idol worshippers)

They accept the temple, Idol worship, 45 aagams (& Scriptures attesting Gods Preaching). After the 2nd successor of God, likely - arya Vajraswami or Arya Bhadrabahu, in vir savant 609, the two groups namely shwetambar & Digambar were formed. This is a proved theory. In the 6/7 century AD, there were 84 gachha (saint groups) based on the different beliefs of the 84 students of arya Udhyotan.

These group present today one namely- Tapagacha, Achalgacha, Payachand gacha, Khartar gacha, Vimal gacha, Tristutik gacha etc. Amongst all, the shwetambar tapagacha group of shree devsure is most famous since last 2/3 centuries. And the 71st successor namely shree Manivijay dada and other monks and their family have lately been most famous.

1.3

The future according to Jainism. The 6th aaro (era)

The look of the 6th era.

The 6th aaro starts after 21000 yrs, of the 5th aaro passes by.

This 6th aaro is also of 21000 yrs.

The sad and sorrowful environment starting towards the end of 5th aaro will prevail throughout the 6th aaro, and it will get doubled day by day. The height of man will be maximum of 2 hands in the start and it will decrease towards the end of the era, being slightly less than 1 hand. Maximum age of a man will be 20 years while a woman lives upto 16 years. These people will live in caves. Only for 3 hours in the morning and evening, they will come out of their caves to catch fish in the river. This is because in the morning after 3 hours it gets very hot and at night it gets extremely cold. The hunted fish are thrown on the river bank and due to extreme heat & cold, these fish get

cooked and dried respectively and one then eaten. The fish need to be cooked and can't be eaten raw because these people will not have a strong digestive system.

Also the body of such people will be out of shape, ugly and awfully smell. Their behavior will be without any thoughtfulness & the female crowd will behave without any respect for big or small like animals. They will be shameless. The ladies will conceive at the age of 6. people will have no religions values, will be of extreme cruel intentions, will eat man's dead body and most of them after dying will go to hell. After 21000 years of 6th arro get over, the descending time (Avsarpini Kaal) gets over.

After the end of Avsaipini kaal, the Utsarpini (ascending time) starts. Where showly and gradually, thing start becoming better.

1.4

Lord Mahvir's meditation, influence & previous births.

Lord Mahavir had renounced the world in 629 BC and had gone on the tough path to gain the knowledge of soul. He believed that there was a bond more stronger than the silk or iron chains, There is no bond like of a body with sense & mind. To break these bonds, he left the attachment of body, turned his senses towards inner life and coupled mind with religion. To break his karmas, he himself went to the land of sins, he beared all the accusations of fools with a smile, he stood firm facing all difficulties and also beared the 22 internal difficulties without any pessimism.

Does meditating mean bearing ?

Lord Mahavir wanted to free the world from sorrow in real senses. But he himself had to be powerful enough for this. So he meditated with many impossible vows continuously for 12 ½ years. He totally did 4166 fasts

without water during his renunciation period. Sometimes he did fast for continuous 6 months, 5 months, and 25 days, 2 months, 1 ½ months, 15 days, 3 and 2 days. He didn't eat for consecutive 2 days and in a day he hardly ate one meal. Even during those times, when lord Mahavir was disturbed by goshalo, goval, sangam dev, kaputha, chandakaushik snake who bit him or by people who cooked food on his feet, he silently bared all pains. He never blamed anybody or defended himself and he became, in turn, more pure.

The Goal of meditation

One question arises that how can a soul having a body, bear all these / We get two answers for this. One is that lord Mahavir's intellect was of the topmost level and he would remain deep into meditation. While meditating, his soul would be very strong and powerful and on the level of body one would feel that God is not living.

Secondly, God treated himself with strictness and was warm & soft towards other people. Due to this he didn't have to consciously try, to bear all the difficulties.

What does lord Mahavir's meditation mean

- Change yourself before you change the world.
- Follow fasting to break the diseases of body
- Meditate for purity of mind
- For peace of mind, practice silence and follow loneliness.
- Sleep less to be alert always. (God slept for total 48 mins in 12 ½ years)
- Don't have interest towards wanted and anger towards unwanted.
- Leave all the forms of thought relating to sorrow/happiness, like/dislike.
- To completely destroy ego, drink the sweetness of soul's quality.

What did lord Mahavir gain from his meditation ?

He gained calmness, care for all living beings, non violence, forgiveness, detachment etc, qualities. These qualities were woven into his soul and very easily he gained many other qualities and also the ultimate knowledge – kevalgyan.

Effect of meditation

Due to this meditation he became 'Tirthankar' (God) at the age of 42 ½ years. He was also called Jina, Arihanta, Vitrag. All the people bowed to him. Kings were happy and they worshipped him. All the angels (devas) and Indras praised him. 34 'atishayas' (external adornment) came alive. God's speech became best, adorned by 35 qualities. All violent animals became quiet. All the sorrows of men were so pressed. People got happiness. Fools get true knowledge. Veracious people and sinners became non violent and true humans. The true and good people gained Samkit (true knowledge). Wise men took renunciation. Lord Mahavir gained Moksha the ultimate goal with reinforcing force towards knowledge and meditation. In pleasant times also, the royal ness and completeness of Jainism is flourishing, and all this is due to lord Mahavir's good will.

Lord has played a major role in giving the world a non violent religion. Jainism has stood firm with its charismatic personality and the credit goes to lord Mahavir who is the root of the religion.

Lord Mahavir 27 reincarnations.

No.	Life	Age	Important information
1	Nayasar	-	Gained true knowledge for first time in western mahavideha.
2	Saudharma devlok	1 palyopome	Enjoyed blissfulness
3	Marich	84 lakh purva	Was the grandson of Shree Rishabhdev, he was tridandik monk. His life cycle increased due to

			wrong preaching and was destined to belong to a lower caste due to the ego of his heritage.
4	Bhramadevlok	10 sagaropam	Blissfulness
5	Kaushik Bhrahman	80 lakh purva	In kollak village, adorned tridandik attire, died and had many small insignificant births.
6	Pushpamitra	72 lakh purva	Was a tridandik in Sthuna city
7	Saudharma devlok	Medium	Blissful
8	Agnidhyot	60 lakh purva	Was a tridandik in Chaitya village.
9	Ishaan devlok	Medium	Blissful
10	Agni Bhuti	56 lakh purva	Tridandik in Mandir Village
11	Sanatkumar devlok	Medium	Blissful
12	Bharadwaj	44 lakh purva	Tridandik monk in Shwetanrpi city
13	Mahendra devlok	Medium	Blissful, from here he had many small births.
14	Sthavar Brahman	34 lakh purva	Tridandik in Rajgruhi city
15	Bhrahma devlok	Medium	Blissful
16	Vishwabhuti prince	1 crore yr.	became saint, threw the cow up in the air, took a vow and did 'anshan' (left food and water) at his end time.
17	Mahashukra devlok	Maximum	Living blissfully to the fullest.
18	Triprustha vasudev	84 lakh yrs.	Poured hot oil in farmers ears due to which he gained stubborn karmas, was in the city of Potanpur.
19	7 th Narak (hell) Tamastah	-	Sorrow.
20	Lion	-	Had many other births after being lion
21	4 th Narak (hell) Pankprabha	-	Had many births of animals and insects after this life.
22	Vimal prince	-	loved and cared for all. Renounced the world and did difficult meditation.
23	Priyamitra chakravarty	84 lakh yrs.	Became students of pottilacharya and renounced the world. Did extreme meditation for 1 crore years.
24	Mahashukra	17	Blissful

	devlok	sagaropane	
25	Saint Nandan	25 lakh yrs	Was a king and then renounced the world. Worshipped the 20 sthanks with 11,80,645 monthly fasts, and thus gained the authority of being a tirthankar.
26	Pranat devlok	20 saganopane	Had bliss in pushpottar vasantak plane.
27	Vardhaman kumar	72 years	Born in Kshatriyakund (Bihar)., father was king Siddhartha and nother was Trishaladevi. Was the 24 th tirthamkar. Did extreme meditation for 12 ½ years. Get kevalgyam at the age of 42 ½ yrs and gained salvation at the age of 72 yrs at Pavapuri.

Summary

14 births of man

10 births of angel (deva)

1 births of animal

2 births in hell.

Was a vasudev in the 18th birth, a chakravarti in 23rd birth and a tirthamkar named Mahavir on his 27th birth.

1.5

Introduction to the 24 tirthankars and the importance of number 24 what does Tirthankar mean ?

Those who have gained victory of love and hate and who have started Jainism are called as tirthankars. They show people the right way to be free from foolishness, sorrow and lust .

What do tirthankars do ?

The founder of Jainism are tirthankars. They are the holy element of Jainism. They have gained the ultimate level of everything, and kevalgyan with meditation. Their strategies are based on the want of immortality and salvation. Their way is of giving forgiveness, friendship love to all, and following non violence. Their view of life is big and without any want. Thus the lifestyle has to be free from greed and karma.

The introduction of holy Tirthankars in short.

Why are the tirthankars only 24 ?

This is answered by the 87th hymn of the scripture 'Yashtilak Mulika' written by Somdevsuri. It is mentioned that though there are many stars and planets but according to nature's rule its number is fixed. Likewise in the descending and ascending span of the time wheel, these planets are positioned at their best only 24 times. Even this happens as decided, so 24 Tirthankars are born during there times. Thus 24 Gods - no less, no more.

Introduction of Tirthankars

Sr. No.	Tirthankar	Information
1	Rishabhdev (Aadinath)	Had a tattoo of bull on his thighs. In the 14 dreams his mother Marudeva first saw bull. Was called Adinath also because he was the one to start(adi) religion after 18 kodakodi saganropam.
2	Ajitnath	While playing chess, mother Vijaya rani continuously won(jit) against father Jitshatru. . He also conquered over enemies like lust etc.,
3	Sambhavanath	After his birth, there was plenty of wealth and grains. All famines died away and one saw the possibility(sambhav) of Good fatalities. Thus his name.
4	Abhinandan	When God came into mother's womb, Indra the king of Devs praised him again and again. All the people of the kingdom be came happy and

		greeted(abhinandan) the royal family.
5	Sumatinath	Once his mother gave a perfect solution(mati) of a difficult case. And the fight and argument was solved.
6	Padmaprabh	Mother had a wish of sleeping in the bed of lotus and lord became detached like a lotus(padma).
7	Suparshwanath	Mother suffered from illness at the waist(waist) but become perfect when God came into her womb.
8	Chandraprabh	Mother had a wish of drinking the moon and later felt cool within.
9	Suvidhinath	When God was in the womb, mother has a wish of doing 'good'(vidhi) and God did 'good' to all.
10	Sheetalnath	He subdued the fire of lust.
11	Shreyansnath	No one dared to sleep on the bed cursed by a dev. Mother slept on it without any ill effect. All this was due to the child in her womb.
12	Vasupujya swami	Indra came repeatedly and showered precious stones(puja). From father's name vasudeva. God was named vasupujya.
13	Vimalnath	Mother's intellect and body was purified due to God in her womb. God destroyed all the dirt of karmas with his sharp mindedness.
14	Anantnath	This mother saw a necklace of many precious stones tied together with infinite (anant) knots. Due to this the disease of people vanished and God followed auspicious path of 'Ratnatrayi'.
15	Dharmanath	Mother became more religious and God had inborn religious feelings.
16	Shantinath	When god was in mother womb, all the diseases & problems vanished from the country and there was peace(shanti) everhwere.
17	Kunthunath	Mother saw a big, pillar of precious stones in her dreams. All the enemies become small like 'Kunthu' insects and throughout the country, violence of the smallest life prohibited.
18	Aranath	Mother saw a wheel (Aaro) made of precious stones and also a pillar, the family name, their heritage become more superior.
19	Mallinath	Mother had a wish of sleeping in a bed of flowers of all 6 seasons & the angles fulfilled her wish. God won over the 'Lust' wrestlers (Malla)
20	Munisuvrat	Mother had the wish to follow the religious rules in

	swami	the best possible manner. She started to follow the 12 rules.
21	Naminath	The enemies couldn't stand the aura of God's mother while she was roaming on the castle terrace. They all bowed down to her. Lust, anger etc. also lost in front of God & bowed down to their defeat
22	Neminath (Aristhanemi)	Mother saw a black precious stone (Arishta) and a bright wheel in her dreams, God was like a wheel of religion to defeat & destroy the karmas.
23	Parshvanath	Mother saw a snake glide away beside the father without biting him.
24	Vardhaman Swami (Mahavir Swami)	When God was born, the royal treasure increased with money and grains. The Good will of the king & Queen prospered. God was brave and virtuous.

1.7

The saints of Jain religion and their family.

Lord Mahavir was the last 24th Tirthankar of this time wheel and he gained salvation 430 years before vikram sanvat. The first Gandhar (main student) Gautam Swami gained ultimate knowledge, kevalgyan on the very next day of lord's nirvana & he handled the responsibility of the whole religion. This responsibility was then given to the 5th Gandhar Sudharma Swami and he became the head, Maha acharya of the whole 'Sangh'.

Presently the whole family of monks and runs start with the name of Sudharma Swami. This responsibility of leadership has been carried out by many intelligent and intellectual men and this role of leadership starting from God, has flourished like a tree and its branches have reached all over the country. An unbreakable chain of leadership has been carried forward by people of special category and they have made Jainism proud. When we take their holy names, the vivid memory of our caretakers become fresh.

All the students saints of lord Mahavir were of pure intellect.

No.	Name	From Gods salvation period (Vir samvat)
1	5 th Gandhar Sudhrma Swamiji	20
2	Last Kevali Jambu Swamiji	64
3	1 st Shrutdhar Prabhav Swamiji	75
4	The gainer 14 main vidyas shayambhav suriji	95
5	Studied 14 purva's Yashobhadhra Suriji (1 st)	145
6 a	Shrutkevali Sambhutivijayji	156
6 b	Bhadrabahu Swamiji	-
7 a	The creator of Aagms Sthulibhadraji	215
7 b	Vishakmuni started the digambar group separately.	-
8	The advisor of Samprati king, Suhastisuriji	291
9	The founder of kotikgacha- Susthitsuji	339
10	The treasure of Good qualities Indradinnasuriji	378
11	Dinnasuriji	458
12	Knowlegable Sinhagiri Suriji	523
13	One with special powers Vajra Swami	584
14	Vajrasen Suriji	620
15	The founder of chandra gacha- Chandra Suriji (in vir samvat 609, Shivbhutiji started the digambar category)	643
16	<u>Vanvasi gachha</u> Samantbhadra Suriji	653
17	Vridhadev Suriji	693
18	PradyotanSuriji	698
19	Creator of 'Laghu Shanti' Mandev Suriji (1 st)	731

20	Creater of 'Bhaktamar' Mantung Suriji	758
21	Virsensuriji	793
22	Jayadev Suriji	833
23	Devanand Suriji	900
24	Vikram Suriji	955
25	Narsinh Suriji	1005
26	Samudra Suriji	1032
27	Maandev Suriji (2 nd)	1080
28	Vibudh Prabha Suriji	1130
29	Jayanand Suriji	1169
30	Raviprabha Suriji	1245
31	Yashodev Suriji	1320
32	Pradyumn Suriji	1344
33	Mandev Suriji (3 rd)	1365
34	Vimalchandra Suriji	1410
35	Udhyotan Suriji (founder of vaagad gacha) (in 1080 Jineshwar Suriji staited the kharsar gache group separately)	1465
36	<u>Vaagadgach</u> Sarvadev Suriji (1 st)	1525
37	Dev Suriji	1595
38	Sarvadev Suriji (2 nd)	1607
39	Yashobhadra Suriji (2 nd)	1618
40	Munichadra Suriji	1648
41	Ajit Chandra (dev) Suriji	1665
42	Sinha Suriji	1678
43	Somprabh Suriji and Maniratna Suriji (1 st)	1711
	<u>Tapagacha</u>	
44	Founder of Tap gacha and master in Tapa	1750

	Jaggachandra Suriiji	1755
45	Creator of Karma granth Devendra Suriiji	1797
46	Advisor of Pethadshah- Dharmaghosh Suriiji (On 1169 vir samvat - arya Rakshik Suriiji started the achalgacha group)	1827
47	Somprabh suriiji (2 nd) by hearted 11 Angas	1843
48	Somtilak Suriiji	1894
49	Devsunder Suriiji (master in - Mantra Tantra)	1938
50	Somsunder Suriiji (Ranakpur fame)	1969
51	Muni Sunder Suriiji (creator of Santikaram)	1973
52	Ratnashekhar Suriiji (In vir samvat 1961 and vikram samvat 1539 Lokashah founded the lokagacha sthanakvasi group)	1987
53	Lakshmi sagar Suriiji	2007
54	Sumati Sagar Suriiji	2029
55	Hemvimal Suriiji	2053
56	Aanand Vimal Suriiji (After the 55 th successor during the 57 th successor, the sub category of Tapagacha group was started namely' Vimal Shakha;' by RiddihiVimal Suriiji)	2066
57	Daan Suriiji	2092
58	Advisor to Akbar king, Hirsuriiji (The sub branch of Vijay shakha namely saagar branch was formed in 1755 by Sahaj Sagaiiji.)	2112
59	Vijaysen Suriiji	2142
60	The founder of Devsuri gacha - Vijay devsuriji	2173
61	Sinha dev Suriiji (2 nd) (in vir samvat 1708, 235 yrs after the death of sinha Suriiji, from vir samvat 1708 to 1943, their were no aacharyas.)	2179
62	Panyaas Satyavijayji	2226
63	KarpulVijayji	2245
64	KshamaVijayji	2256

65	JinVijayji	2269
66	UttamVijayji	2297
67	PadmaVijayji	2332
68	Roop Vijayji	2375
69	KirtiVijayji	2385
70	AmiVijayji	-
	a) KasturVijiyaji (gain)	2390
71	ManiVijayji (gani)	2405
72	BuddhiVijayji (Bute Rayji)	2408
73	Vriddhichandra Vijayji	2419
74	The Shashan Samrat Vijay NemiSuri (with complete ceremony, he was the 1 st aachrya in last 235 yrs.)	2475