

What are the effects of Mohniya karma?

You develop attachment, hatred, envy, contempt, deep attachment misery infatuation, longing, ecstasy, etc.

How do you accumulate the Mohniya karma?

Treating the gods and preceptors with contempt, having a deep attachment and hatred to someone or for something, lamenting and weeping over excitement, and being irritable, and miserable.

How can you get rid of the Mohniya karma?

Observe the virtues. If somebody gets angry, you keep cool. If somebody is proud, greedy or a cheat, you be humble, generous or sincere. Do not laugh or cry, too much; do not harm, hurt, make fun of others. Do not be displeased, get irritated or tease others.

What happens when you get rid of the Mohniya karma?

You become veetragi.

After this, the atma is never angry, proud, greedy, cheater, pleased or displeased, laughing, crying or afraid of anything. It has infinite bliss and limitless happiness.

What are the effects of Nama karma?

The effects of good or bad Nam Karma are:

Well-build body, beauty and symmetry in the body or ugliness;

Has good fortune or misfortune;

Has prosperity or adversity;

Has honor or dishonor.

How do you accumulate the Nama karma?

Shubh Nama Karma: If one does not deceive others; and maintains a good conduct and leads a simple life, he builds auspicious shubh nam karma. Ashubh Nama Karma: If one acts to the contrary to these principles he builds ashubh nam karma.

How can you get rid of the Nama karma?

Always be kind, loving, generous and patient. Speak gently. The worship of purity helps to get rid of ashubh nam karma.

What happens when you get rid of the Nama karma?

One becomes arupi.

The atma is freed from the body, and it has no form, weight, taste or smell. The atma is neither fat nor lean, neither tall nor short neither big nor small, neither hot nor cold.

What are the effects of Gotra karma?

By the influence of high Gotra Karma, one is born in high society gets good reputation, power and respect in society. By the influence of low Gotra Karma one is born in a low society, gets blame, contempt and insult in the society.

How do you accumulate the Gotra karma?

One accumulates High Gotra karma by admiring the meritorious ones self-criticizing self shortcomings, not feeling arrogant, being humble attitude towards all. One accumulates Low Gotra Karma by condemning other people, self praising, fail to appreciate good about others.

How can you get rid of the Gotra karma?

Do not do self praising. Do not be proud of physical beauty, power caste, intelligence, knowledge and wealth. Do not despise, insult mock or treat others with contempt.

What happens when you get rid of the Gotra karma?

You become Agurulaghutva (no high no low).

There is no difference like the big and the small. In moksha atmas are equal in power or virtues.

What are the effects of Antaraya karma?

No desire to go on right path. Not being able to do auspicious actions, one becomes sluggish and lacks the strength.

How do you accumulate the Antaraya karma?

By obstructing worship of the paramatma and spiritual activities. Not offering charity, and causing loss to others or preventing others to do right things.

How can you get rid of the Antaraya karma?

Perform the charity. Give food and clothes or other needs of sadhus sadhvis, neighbours, friends or even animals.

What happens when you get rid of the Antaraya karma?

You become "anant shakti" meaning capable of doing anything.

What are the effects of Ayushya karma?

This keeps the soul wandering in the vicious circle of births and deaths.

How do you accumulate the Ayushya karma?

By committing sinful activities such as violence and taking someone's life. By doing good deeds and staying away from sinful activities.

How can you get rid of the Ayushya karma?

Do not be violent, or kill anybody.

What happens when you get rid of the Ayushya karma?

The atma gets akshay sthiti. After death, once the ayushya karma is destroyed the atma becomes immortal, and goes to salvation. The bodiless atma which has reached moksha is never reborned.

Who are the Sadhus?

This is a male householder who has voluntarily renounced the world and has accepted five major vows.

Who are the Sadhvis?

This is a female householder who has voluntarily renounced the world and has accepted five major vows.

How many vratas do the sadhus/sadhvis follow?

Sadhus and sadhvis follow the five major vratas (vows).

Can you name the vratas of sadhus/sadhvis?

Five major vratas (vows) of Sadhus and sadhvis are:

- 1) Pranatipativirman Vrat
- 2) Mrishavadavirman Vrat
- 3) Adattadanvirman Vrat
- 4) Maithunavirman Vrat
- 5) Parigrahavirman Vrat

Are the vratas of sadhus/sadhvis absolute or ordinary?

The vratas of sadhus and sadhvis are absolute.

Describe some of the characteristics of sadhu life?

They have given up social ties. They accept five major vows. They go for alms and only take limited food. They drink boiled water only. They do pratikraman twice a day. They walk bare feet. All nuns wear white clothes. Some monks wear white clothes while some wear no clothes.

What is the meaning of Deshvirti?

Deshvirti means one who accepts the restrained life in a limited style. We, house-holders are deshvirti.

What is the meaning of Sarvavirti?

Sarvavirti means one who accepts the restrained life for whole life. Our sadhus and sadhvis are sarvavirti.

Can you name the three supreme gems of Jainism?

Three supreme gems of Jainism are:

- 1) Samyakjnan
- 2) Samyakdarshan
- 3) Samyakcharitra.

What does Samyakdarshan mean?

Samyakdarshan means right faith in the teaching of Jina.

What does Samyakjnan mean?

Samyakjnan means the right knowledge that the body and soul are two different things.

What does Samyakcharitra mean?

Samyakcharitra means the right conduct in day-to-day life.

Can we attain Moksha if we follow only one supreme gem?

No, to achieve the Moksha, we have to follow all three gems namely:

- 1) Samyakdarshan
- 2) Samyakjnan, and
- 3) Samyakcharitra.

What is the Jain Sangh?

Jain Sangh is formed of:

- 1) Sadhus
- 2) Sadhvis
- 3) Shrawaks, and

4) Shrawikas.

Who establishes the Jain Sangh?

Jain Sangh is established by Tirthankar Bhagvantas.

What is the name for the universe in Jainism?

In Jainism this universe is called Chaudarajlok.

What are the divisions of Chauda Rajlok?

There are three divisions of the chaudrajlok.

They are:

- 1) Urdhva loka
- 2) Madhya loka
- 3) Addho loka.

What is the Urdhva loka?

Urdhva loka means the universe above ground level.

How many devlokas are there?

There are twelve devlokas.

Can you name the devlokas?

Twelve devlokas are:

- 1) Sudharma
- 2) Ishan
- 3) Sanatkumar
- 4) Mahendra
- 5) Brahmloka
- 6) Lantak
- 7) Mahashukra
- 8) Sahastrar
- 9) Aanat
- 10) Pranat
- 11) Aaran, and
- 12) Achyuta.

How many sub-types are in the Graiveyaks?

There are nine sub-types in the Graiveyaks Angels.

Can you name the nine Graiveyaks?

Nine Graiveyaks Angels are:

- 1) Bhadre
- 2) Subhadre
- 3) Sujae
- 4) Sumanase
- 5) Priydansne
- 6) Sudansne
- 7) Aamohe
- 8) Supadibaddhe
- 9) Jasodhare.

How may Anutara Vimnas are there?

There are five Anutar vimans.

Can you name the five Anutara vimans?

Five Anutar vimans are:

- 1) Vijay
- 2) Vijayant
- 3) Jayant
- 4) Aparajit
- 5) Savarthsiddha.

What is the Siddha Shila?

The Siddhashila is the abode for Siddha Bhagvantas.

Where is the Siddha Shila?

The Siddhashila is about 100 miles above the banner of the Savarthsiddha Anutar viman.

What is the Madhya loka?

Madhyaloka is the ground level of the universe.

What is the addho loka?

The Addholok means abode for hellish beings which is below our ground level.

How many Narakis are there?

Seven

How many vratas do the shravakas have?

The shrawaks take twelve anuvratas.

Can you name the shravaka's vratas?

The twelve anuvratas:

- 1) Sthool pranatipat
- 2) Sthool mrishavad
- 3) Sthool adattadan
- 4) Sthool maithun
- 5) Sthool parigrah
- 6) Disha pariman
- 7) Bhogopbhog
- 8) Anarthadand
- 9) Samayik
- 10) Deshavagasik
- 11) Paushadh
- 12) Atithi sanvibhag

What is The Sthool Pranatipatvirman Vrat?

This vow is not to cause violence and pain to any creature knowingly unknowingly, mentally, verbally, or physically.

What are the Atichar (Minor Violations) of The Sthool Pranatipatvirman Vrat?

Atichar (Minor Violations) are:

- 1) Binding any creature and putting it in a prison-house or a pound- house
- 2) The beating any living beings
- 3) Cutting down trees or plant or any parts of any living beings
- 4) Exterminating your house or using pesticides in farm
- 5) Yelling or bullying other people.

What is The Sthool Mrishavadvirman Vrat?

This vow is not to utter a lie.

What are the the Atichar (Minor Violations) of The Sthool Mrushavadvirman Vrat?

Atichar (Minor Violations) are:

- 1) Blaming, defaming or saying harsh words to others out of undue haste and carelessness
- 2) Revealing secrets of others or working as a spy
- 3) Revealing spouse's secrete or backbiting each other
- 4) Misleading persons by giving ill-advice or false preaching
- 5) Preparing false or forged documents or maintaining false accounts.

What is The Sthool Adattadvirman Vrat?

This vow is not to steal nor break into the house or the property of others, nor pick up unclaimed things without declaring. We should not avoid paying government taxes of any kind.

What are the the Atichar (Minor Violations) of The Sthool Adattadvirman Vrat?

Atichar (Minor Violations) are:

- 1) Buying stolen goods
- 2) Teaching the art of stealing or giving the shelter to the thieves
- 3) Doing anything against law of the land
- 4) Keeping false weights and measures and wrong balances
- 5) Giving inferior goods after showing superior quality or even adulterating.

What is The Sthool Maithunvirman Vrat?

This vow is not to have Sensual contacts or desires with other than one's spouse.

What are the Atichar (Minor Violations) of The Sthool Maithunvirman Vrat?

Atichar (Minor Violations) are:

- 1) Having sexual relationship with underage spouse
- 2) Having premarital or extramarital sex
- 3) Looking intensely with sexual desires at the body of a woman or a man and express sexual desire, gestures, or making passes
- 4) To engage in arranging marriages of other than your own children
- 5) To be engrossed in the thoughts of Sensual pleasures.

What is The Sthool Parigrahariman Vrat?

This vow is to determine the limits to the acquisition of wealth belongings and to their use and can also include social positions. If it is not convenient to limit the value of each item, then we should limit the total numbers. We should not cross or adjust the limits knowingly or unknowingly in any way.

What are the Atichar (Minor Violations) of The Sthool Parigrahpariman Vrat?

Atichar (Minor Violations) are:

- 1) Having the excessive money, gold, silver, etc.
- 2) having too many toys, cloths, furnitures, cameras, televisions etc.
- 3) Buying too much land, expensive houses or cars
- 4) Holding positions in many community organizations, or for a long period
- 5) Keeping many servants.

What is The Dishapariman Vrat?

This vow is to limit and determine the extent to which one can go and return; and the area within which one can move or travel about. We should restrict or limit such distance, and thus, stop extra sins of traveling.

What are the Atichar (Minor Violations) of The Dishapariman Vrat?

Atichar (Minor Violations) are:

- 1) Crossing the limit in upward direction
- 2) Crossing the limit in downward direction
- 3) Crossing the limit in east, west, north or south directions
- 4) Curtailing the limit in one direction and to extend the limit of other direction
- 5) Proceeding in spite of realizing that the limit is over.

What is The Upbhog-Paribhogvirman Vrat?

This vow contains two words:

- 1) Bhog,
- 2) Upabhog.

Bhog implies the pleasures related to the things like food, water etc., which are used once. Upabhog implies the pleasures related to the things which may be used and enjoyed again and again such as houses, ornaments, clothes, etc. This vow is to put a limit to their use.

What are the Atichar (Minor Violations) of The Upbhog-Paribhogvirman Vrat?

Atichar (Minor Violations) are:

- 1) Consuming raw vegetables (sachit things)
- 2) Consuming food connected with raw vegetables or raw-grain
- 3) Consuming some thing, which is partially cooked vegetables or flour, etc.
- 4) Eating half-cooked things like roasted corn, etc.
- 5) Consuming such things in which there is less to eat and more to waste (sugar-cane).

What is The Anarthadand virman Vrat?

This vow is to renounce unnecessary and meaningless activities.

What are the Atichar (Minor Violations) of The Anarthadand virman Vrat?

Atichar (Minor Violations) are:

- 1) Reading cheap literature and watching sensual or violent shows or movies
- 2) Making such bodily actions and gestures as laughing; provocative laughter, acting and making faces to insult others
- 3) Engaging in meaningless talk; gossiping and making unnecessary stir up
- 4) Manufacturing and or keeping weapons and devices to cause violence
- 5) Hoarding things relating to worldly and sensual enjoyment.

What is The Samayik Vrat?

In this vow one has to be seated at one place for 48 minutes. In this, a person renounces all sinful activities. This helps us in remaining calm and steady i.e., we remain free from likes and dislikes of the world. During this time, we should do only religious activities and should abstain from attending to things of household life mentally, verbally and physically.

What are the Atichar (Minor Violations) of The Samayik Vrat?

Atichar (Minor Violations) are:

- 1) Letting bad thoughts enter the mind
- 2) Uttering bad or harsh words
- 3) Moving around the body, or leaning against the wall, yawning sleeping etc.
- 4) Being careless
- 5) Finishing before the actual time is up.

What is The Deshavagasik Vrat?

In this, we vow to further limit our movements in all six directions and use of things from the dawn of the day, for one day and one night.

What are the Atichar (Minor Violations) of The Deshavagasik Vrat?

Atichar (Minor Violations) are:

- 1) Getting things from outside the limit
- 2) Sending a person outside the limit and getting it
- 3) Asking for the things which are outside the limit area by calling coughing, etc.
- 4) Asking for the things beyond the limit by making their forms or figures
- 5) Asking for the article beyond the limit by throwing a pebble or other signs.

What is in The Paripoorna Paushadh Vrat?

In this vow one is renouncing eating, drinking water, and thoughts related to household activities and being immersed in spiritual reflections for 24 hours or a longer period. Paushadh enhances the speed of spiritual efforts and provide strength to shravaks.

What are the Atichar (Minor Violations) of The Paripoorna Paushadh Vrat?

Atichar (Minor Violations) are:

- 1) Making the bed carelessly, without looking for any living body or not looking properly
- 2) Not sweeping the place for making bad or sweeping it carelessly
- 3) Not seeing the place to dispose the waste properly or seeing it carelessly
- 4) Not sweeping the place to dispose waste properly or sweeping it carelessly
- 5) Not following this paushadh vow in a proper manner.

What is The Atithi Samvibhag Vrat?

This vow is to give, with a feeling of selflessness, love and respect, the food, water and other such things necessary for existence to sadhus, sadhvis, shravaks, shravikas, or any needy people or animals.

What are the Atichar (Minor Violations) of The Atithi Samvibhag Vrat?

Atichar (Minor Violations) are:

- 1) Giving or offering any unsuitable food to sadhus or sadhvis
- 2) Giving or offering meat, poultry or sea food or any flash to anyone
- 3) Giving something which is spoiled, fermented, stale, etc.
- 4) Being lazy to give personally
- 5) Bragging about the offering given.

What is the meant by Gunasthanaks?

The Gunasthanaks mean the steps or stages of the spiritual development of the soul.

What does the Mithyadrishti Gunasthanak mean?

Mithyatva-drishti Gunasthanak is the stage of false-vision or delusion.

In this stage one accepts right as wrong and wrong as right. One does not have faith in fundamentals (nine tattvas) taught by Jina.

What does the Saswadan Samyakdrishti Gunasthanak mean?

Saswadan Samyakdrishti Gunasthanak is the stage of having tasted righteousness.

Saswadan Samyakdrishti Gunasthanak is the name given to the stage of the soul that has once tasted righteousness - the right path, but is returning from there for want of faith in fundamentals (nine tattavas).

What does the Mishra Gunasthanak mean?

Mishra Gunasthanak - The mixed stage.

In this Gunasthanak, a person has the desire sometimes for samyaktva and sometimes not. Its intellect always keeps swinging and oscillating between the two points like a pendulum.

What does the Avirati Samyakdrishti Gunasthanak mean?

Avirati Samyakdrishti Gunasthanak - Uninterested in taking vows.

One has faith in the fundamentals (nine tattvas) as taught by Jina. One develops the right vision about liberation of the soul but in this stage, man can not perform any austerities and can not renounce worldly things. He reflects on the soul but can not attempt to purify it.

What does the Deshvirati Gunasthanak mean?

Deshvirati Gunasthanak - Partial practice of Sadhana.

Desh means some aspect. Virat means renunciation.

In this gunasthanak he observes a partial renunciation, according to his ability. He accepts upto the twelve vratas and some austerities.

What does the Pramatta (Samyati) Gunasthanak mean?

Pramatta Samyati Gunasthanak - Pramatta means pramad or Careless.

Samyati means Sadhu. The state of a sadhu/sadhvi in which they are not always carefull of his or her conduct and in one's spiritual efforts

What does the Apramatta (Samyati) Gunasthanak mean?

Apramatta Samyati Gunasthanak - Apramatta means Careful. In this stage sadhus and sadhvis confirm to the principles of self-discipline, and do not entertain any sinful thoughts nor commit any kind of sinful actions. They keep away from pride, sensual enjoyments, passions, and gossip in all the forms, mentally verbally, and physically.

What does the Nivriti Gunasthanak mean?

Nivritti-badar Gunasthanak: The stage of free from gross passions.

This stage is also called, Apoorva Karan. In this stage sadhu/sadhvi is completely free from the gross passions. His soul attains purity and perfection to a vast extent. He controls his attachments, hatred and infatuation to the maximum extent.

What does the Anivriti-Badar Gunasthanak mean?

Anivriti-badar Gunasthanak: The stage of lean Passions. In this stage, the passions become completely lean, small and powerless.

What does the Sukshma Samparay Gunasthanak mean?

Sukshma Samparay Gunasthanak is the stage where a subtle avarice is remaining. When the soul steps into this stage, except subtle part of avarice (Lobh) all the other passions disappear.

What does the Upashant Moha Gunasthanak mean?

Upashant Moh Gunasthanak: Suppressed passions. It is delusive stage of being Vitrag because the passions (Kashaya) are not destroyed but they are suppressed. Passions surface within one antah muhurt and make the soul dive downward in spiritual stages.

What does the Kshin Moha Gunasthanak mean?

Kshina Moha Gunasthanak: Passionless stage. While reaching to this stage the soul has gotten rid of all the passions. The soul is called Vitragi.

What does the Sayogi Kevali Gunasthanak mean?

Sayogi Kevali Gunasthanak: The stage of Kevaljnan, Kevaldarshan, and infinite power. In this stage, the soul becomes completely free from all ghati karmas. It is called Sayogi because activities of mind voice and body are still present.

What does the Ayogi Kevali Gunasthanak?

Ayogi Kevali Gunasthanak: Totally free from any activity. The Ayogi state is the final step of the soul's progress. The soul stops all the activities of mind, voice and body and within a fraction of seconds it destroys all the remaining aghati karmas and is liberated forever.

How many Gunasthanaks are there?

Fourteen

Can you name the 1st Gunasthanak?

Mithya-drishti Gunasthanak

Can you name the 2nd Gunasthanak?

Saswadan Samyakdrishti Gunasthanak

Can you name the 3rd Gunasthanak?

Mishra Gunasthanak

Can you name the 4th Gunasthanak?

Avirati Samyak-drishti Gunasthanak

Can you name the 5th Gunasthanak?

Deshvirati Gunasthanak

Can you name the 6th Gunasthanak?

Pramatta-samyati Gunasthanak or Sarva-virti Gunasthanak

Can you name the 7th Gunasthanak?

Apramatta-samyati Gunasthanak

Can you name the 8th Gunasthanak?

Nivritti-badar Gunasthanak

Can you name the 9th Gunasthanak?

Anivritti-badar Gunasthanak

Can you name the 10th Gunasthanak?

Sukshma-samparay Gunasthanak

Can you name the 11th Gunasthanak?

Upashant-moha Gunasthanak

Can you name the 12th Gunasthanak?

Kshina-moha Gunasthanak

Can you name the 13th Gunasthanak?

Sayogi Kevali Gunasthanak

Can you name the 14th Gunasthanak?

Ayogi Kevali Gunasthanak

Does a person go to 12th Gunasthanak from 11th?

No, it falls to 10th and can go further down upto the 1st Gunasthanak.

Does a person fall from the 12th Gunasthanak?

No, it never falls from there.

What is the Leshya?

The various mental tendencies which a soul undergoes are called Leshyas.

How many different Leshyas are there?

There are six Leshyas.

Can you name all the Leshyas?

- Krishna (Black) Leshya
- Neel (Blue) Leshya
- Kapot (Brown) Leshya
- Tejo (Red) Leshya
- Padma (Yellow) Leshya
- Shukla (White) Leshya.

Can you name the worst Lesyas?

Krishna (Black) Leshya