

***Can you name the best Leshya?***

Shukla (White) Leshya.

***Can you name the bad leshyas?***

Krishna (Black) Leshya  
Neel (Blue) Leshya  
Kapot (Brown) Leshya.

***Can you name the good leshyas?***

Tejo (Red) Leshya  
Padma (Yellow) Leshya  
Shukla (White) Leshya.

***What is the characteristic of Krishna (Black) Leshya?***

A person who shows no compassion at all, and does not show even a slightest mercy. Everyone is afraid of him. His anger soon turns into violence. He always burns with jealousy and anger. He is filled with animosity and malice. He does not believe in the religion. Where does a person get born if he/she dies while in the Krishna

***(Black) Leshya?***

If he dies in this state of mind, he will go to the hell.

***What is the characteristic of Neel (Blue) Leshya?***

A person is burning with pride and is very haughty. He is not reliable. People avoid his company. He is a lazy, a cheater, and a hypocrite. He avoids the religious lectures. He is a coward and filled with passions.

***Where does a person get born if he/she dies while in the Neel (Blue) Leshya ?***

If he dies in this state of mind, he would be born as a plant.

***What is the characteristic of Kapot (Brown) Leshya?***

A person is always sad, and gloomy and dejected. He finds fault in others and is vindictive. He does not spare even the noble souls. He boasts of himself. He is excited over small matters. He lacks mental balance.

***Where does a person get born if he/she dies while in the Kapot (Brown) Leshya?***

If he dies in this state of mind, he would be reborn as a bird, or an animal.

***What is the characteristic of Tejo (Red) Leshya?***

A person is very careful about his actions, and discriminates between good and evil. He is afraid of doing bad deeds. He is kind benevolent, and religious. He has a balanced personality. He leads a harmonious life.

Where does a person get born if he/she dies while in the Tejo (Red)

***Leshya?***

If he dies in this state of mind, he will be reborn as a human being.

### ***What is the characteristic of Padma (Yellow) Leshya?***

A person who is kind and benevolent and forgives even his enemies. He observes some austerities. He is very conscious and vigilant in keeping his vows. When asked for the help even by his enemy, he helps them. He does not lose his balance in pleasure or pain. He is always cheerful.

### ***Where does a person get born if he/she dies while in the Padma (Yellow) Leshya?***

If he dies in this leshya, he will be born in heaven as a demigod.

### ***What is the characteristic of Shukla (White) Leshya?***

A person having no attachment or hatred; whatsoever, treats everyone alike. He is trustworthy. He treats every soul as his own soul. He remains immersed in soul experience and self-realization.

Where does a person get born if he/she dies while in the Shukla

### ***(White) Leshya?***

If he dies in this state of mind, he will be liberated from the cycle of birth and death.

### ***Can a person's leshya change?***

Yes, leshya can change within a fraction of a second, too.

### ***Does leshya play a role in accumulation of karmas?***

Yes, leshya brings the mental tendency which in turn causes actions. So, leshya does play part in accumulating, as well as, shedding karmas.

### ***What is the Pratikraman?***

This is a process of repentance (prayschitta) during which we repent for our wrongful doing during our daily life, and remind us to restrain from doing so again. This helps us to bring back the soul that has lost its way in the meshes of outward actions and pursuits.

### ***How many times should one do the Pratikraman in a day?***

As a Jain if possible, one should do pratikramans twice a day.

### ***What are the different Pratikramans?***

There are five different types:

- 1) Devasi Pratikraman:
- 2) Rayi Pratikraman:
- 3) Pakhi Pratikraman:
- 4) Chomasi Pratikraman:
- 5) Samvatsari Pratikraman:

### ***What does Devasi Pratikraman mean?***

Devasi pratikraman is performed daily in the evening to ask for the forgiveness of sins committed during the daytime.

### ***What does Raysi Pratikraman mean?***

Raysi Pratikraman is performed in the early morning to ask for the forgiveness for the sins committed during the nighttime.

***What does Pankhi Pratikraman mean?***

Pakhi Pratikraman is done once in 15 days.

***What does Caumasi Pratikraman mean?***

The Chaumasi Pratikraman is done once in four months on poonam (full moon day) of 1) Kartik, 2) Falgun and 3) Ashadh months of lunar calendar year for the sins committed during that period.

***What does Samvatsari Pratikraman mean?***

The Samvatsari Pratikraman is done once in a year on the last day of paryushan i.e., on the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Bhadrapada for the sins committed during the whole year.

***What is the Samgna?***

Samgna means natural tendency of the soul.

***Can you name some Samgnas?***

- Ahar Samjna
- Bhay Samjna
- Maithun Samjna
- Parigraha Samjna
- Krodha Samjna
- Maan Samjna
- Maya Samjna
- Lobha Samjna
- Ogha Samjna
- Loka Samjna

***What is the Kashaya?***

Kashaya means passions which make the soul wander in this worldly life.

***Can you name the Kashayas?***

Kashayas are:

- Krodha (anger)
- Mana (ego)
- Maya (deceit)
- Lobha (greed).

***What is meant by the Samiti?***

Samiti means Carefulness.

***How many types of Samities are there?***

Five

***Can you name five Samities?***

1. Irya-samiti
2. Bhasha-samiti
3. Eshana-samiti
4. Adan-nikshepan Samiti
5. Parishtapanika Samiti

***What does the Irya Samiti mean?***

Carefulness in movement

Moving about, going anywhere, or returning with an absolute care and alertness so that no harm, pain or any injury is caused to even to any small creature.

***What does the Bhasa Samiti mean?***

Carefulness in speech

Not uttering anything that is disagreeable to anyone or that could cause pains in the heart of anyone; but rather speak such words as to create please in others. Words are sweet and soft in manner

***What does the Eshana Samiti mean?***

Carefulness of taking food

Accepting food as prescribed per Jain principles so it would be faultless.

***What does the Adan-Nikshepan Samiti mean?***

Carefulness clothes and other articles of daily use

Take utmost care before using clothes to make sure that there are no insects in the folds which may be crushed, hurt, or killed. Care must be also taken before taking and putting away vessels, books, or sitting down, etc.

***What is meant by the Parishtapanika Samiti?***

Be careful about how, and where one disposes of trash, refuse, or excretions so that no harm is done to even the minute insects or bugs.

***What does the Gupti mean?***

Guptis means restraints.

***How many different types of Gupties are there?***

Three

***Can you name different types of Gupties?***

Mano Gupti

Vachan Gupti

Kaya Gupti

***What does the Mano Gupti mean?***

Restraint of the mind

Not to entertain any evil thoughts; and freeing the mind from sinful inclinations.

***What does the Vachan Gupti mean?***

Restraint on speech

Not to utter any evil, disagreeable or unnecessarily and practicing silence.

***What does the Kaya Gupti mean?***

Restraint on the body

Not to perform any physical activities which could cause pain suffering or injury.

***What does the Vandana mean?***

Vandana means bowing down to pay reverence.

***What do you gain by the Vandana?***

By doing vandana, one becomes humble, and acquires Uchcha Gotra Karma.

***What are the two things which pollute the soul?***

Rag (attachment) and Dwesh (hatred)

***What does the Rag mean?***

Rag means attachment.

***What does the Dwesh mean?***

Dwesh means hatred.

***What does the Samjna mean?***

Samjna means tendencies.

***What does the Ahar Samjna mean?***

Tendency for food

***What does the Bhaya Samjna mean?***

Tendency to fear

***What does the Maithun Samjna mean?***

Tendency for sex

***What mean does the Parigraha Samjna mean?***

Tendency for collection of material things

***What does the Lobha Samjna mean?***

Tendency for avarice

***What does the Maya Samjna mean?***

Tendency to deceive

***What does the Maan Samjna mean?***

Tendency to be arrogant

***What does the Krodha Samjna mean?***

Tendency for anger

***What does the Ogh Samjna mean?***

The tendency to imitate

***What is the Praman?***

Praman is to see an object from many points of view and to understand it comprehensively. Praman is that by which, the real nature and form of an object can be understood. There are four kinds of it.

### ***What is the Pratyaksha Praman?***

Actual observation

Pratyaksh Praman means seeing an object and obtaining a knowledge of it; and determining its form and nature.

### ***What is the Anuman Praman?***

Evaluation

Anuman means thinking of an object and to understand it by means of evaluation.

### ***What is the Upama Praman?***

By means of comparison

Upama is to obtain the knowledge of an object by comparing and contrasting it with other things; and thus, determining its nature and form.

### ***What is the Agam Praman?***

By means of scriptures

Agam is the name given to the pure statements and expositions based on tenets of Jina; and this knowledge helps us and guides us in our spiritual endeavors. These statements are given by the Kevalis only.

### ***How many are the types of Pramanas?***

Four types

- 1) Pratyaksha
- 2) Anuman
- 3) Upama
- 4) Agam Praman.

### ***What is the Naya?***

Naya is the understanding of an object from only one point of view.

### ***What are two kinds of the Naya?***

1. Nishchay Naya
2. Vyavahar Naya

### ***What does the Jneya (Gneya) mean?***

Jneya is something to know about.

### ***What does the Heya mean?***

Heya is something that we should discard.

### ***What does the Upadeya mean?***

Upadeya is something, which we should accept.

### ***What does the Sham mean?***

Calmness. Retaining equanimity even in adverse atmosphere.

### ***What does the Samvega mean?***

Desire for Moksha. The sprouting of an inner enthusiasm to pursue the path of salvation.

***What does the Nirved mean?***

Disliking towards the worldly activities. The feeling of detachment from the pleasures and enjoyments of the worldly life

***What does the Anukampa mean?***

Selfless compassion. Being benevolent, and helpful to the needy, and distressed people.

***What does the Astika mean?***

Faith in the words of Jina

***Who is Abhavya Jiva?***

Jiva that does not believe in liberation or salvation is Abhavya Jiva.

***When was the Jain order divided into Svetambar and Digambar?***

About two hundred years after the liberation of Lord Mahavira.

***Which Jain sects do not believe statue (idol) worshiping?***

Svetambar Sthanakwasi, Svetambar Terapanthi, Digambar Taranpanthi.

***Who are the Digambar Jains?***

The Jain order, whose monks do not wear any clothes

***Who are the Svetambara Jains?***

The Jain order, whose monks wear white cloth

***What is Chaturmas?***

It is a four months period during the rainy season, when sadhus and sadhvis stay at one place.

***Where did Mahavira obtain infinite knowledge?***

At the bank of Rijubalika River near Jrimbhak Village in Bihar state.

***When did Mahavira renounce the world?***

In 569 B.C. at the age of 30 years.

***When was Mahavira born?***

599 B.C.

***Who was the mother of Mahavira?***

Queen Trishla

***Who was the father of Mahavira?***

King Sidhartha

***What is the difference between Tirthankars and other Arihants?***

Tirthankars reestablish the religious order, while ordinary arihants do not.

***What is the name of first Tirthankaras in Mahavideha Kshetra?***

Shri Simandar Swami

***Where are the current living Tirthankars?***

In Mahavideha Kshetra

***Who was the head Sadhvi of the religious order of Mahavira?***

Sadhvi Chandanbala

***What are the chief disciples of Tirthankar called?***

Ganadhara

***What is the fourfold religious order called?***

Jain Tiratha or Jain Sangh

***What does Jain Tirtha do?***

Jain Tirtha helps to purifying the soul.

***When did Bhagwan Mahavir re-establish the Jain Sangh?***

In 557 B.C.

***Why is a Samayik done for forty-eight minutes?***

One cannot concentrate for more than forty-eight minutes at a time.

***What is Kayotsarga?***

It means to give up one's physical comfort and body movements, thus staying steady, either in a standing or other posture, and concentrating upon the true nature of the soul

***What is Prayashchit?***

To atone past deeds in front of monk or nun or by oneself or in front of the person involved.

***What is the benefit of observing Sanyam (restraint)?***

While staying in Sanyam (restraint) one does not get new karmas.

***What is the harm caused by attachment?***

Attachment brings out passions like anger, ego, deception and greed and ultimately accumulation of Mohniya Karmas.

***When can we meditate on Anitya Bhavana?***

Anytime is a good time to meditate on Anitya Bhavana.

***What is nitya in the living body?***

Soul is nitya (immortal) in the body.

***Why is the permanent soul in a non-permanent body?***

It is due to the existing karmas, that the soul is in the body.

***Who can give us protection from worldly sufferings?***

Nobody but us and by following the path shown by:

- 1) Arihant

- 2) Siddha
- 3) Sadhus and sadhvis, and
- 4) Teachings of the Omniscient ones.

***When should we meditate on Sansar Bhavana?***

We should meditate daily on Sansar Bhavana. It keeps us away from attachment and hatred towards friends and foes.

***When should we reflect on Ashuchi Bhavana?***

When we are attracted by the beauty of the body, we should reflect that this body is full of perishable stinking things under the skin. So, why should we be attracted to it.

***What causes the prey to ashrava?***

False belief, lack of restraints, passions, lethargy, and yoga.

***What is Samvara?***

Samvara means stop.

***What is the use of Samvara?***

It stops new karmas coming to the soul.

***What is good spiritual health?***

Good spiritual health is to be away from passions.

***Why is Nirjara necessary?***

Nirjara is necessary to remove the accumulated karmas.

***What is the difference between Samvar Bhavana and Nirjara Bhavana?***

By Samvara Bhavana we stop the inflow of new karmas while by Nirjara Bhavana we wipe out the old accumulated karmas.

***What is the right path in the life?***

Live and let live is the right path in the life.

***What is meant by Tapa?***

Tapa means austerity.

***What is the tenth Gunasthanak?***

Suksham Sampraya Gunasthanak

***What kind of care should we take in Parishtapanika Samiti?***

Taking care not to cause any harm while removing or putting up any thing.

***What is gained by Unodari Tapa (Austerity)?***

One cultivates the control on desires.

***What is the purpose of Swadhyaya?***

Self-realization

***What is the fourth Gunasthanak?***

Aviratti Gunasthanak

***What is the seventh Gunasthanak?***

Apramatta Gunasthanak

***What is the use of Kaya Kalesh Tapa?***

It prepares us to stay in meditation for a longer time.

***What is the eleventh Gunasthanak?***

Upshant Mohniya Gunasthanak

***Name the fifth Samiti?***

Paristhapanika Samiti

***What is the spiritual advantage of austerity?***

Jiva destroys the accumulated karmas.

***What is the use of Swadhaya?***

Jiva destroys knowledge obscuring karmas.

***What is the spiritual use of Anshana?***

Jiva reduces the cycle of life and death.

***What is the use of Prayashchita?***

Prayashchit reduces our bad karmas.

***Name the first Samiti?***

Iriya Samiti

***What is Iriya Samiti?***

To be careful about our movements

***What kind of care should we take in Iriya Samiti?***

We should walk looking down, so that we can avoid hurting any living beings including small bugs, or insects.

***What is the effect of Iriya Samiti on our conduct?***

We start respecting even minute living beings.

***Name the second Samiti?***

Bhasha Samiti

***What is Bhasha Samiti?***

To be careful about how we speak.

***What is the effect of Bhasha Samiti on one's personality?***

It keeps a person calm.

***Name the third Samiti?***

Eshna Samita

***What is the benefit of Eshna Samiti?***

By Eshna Samiti, we control our taste and desires.

***Name the fourth Samiti?***

Adan-Nikshepana Samiti

***What does Adan-Nikshepana Samiti mean?***

To be careful in receiving and keeping things necessary for existence

***What is the benefit of Managupti?***

It keeps the mind away from sinful thoughts.

***What is Vachan Gupti?***

To restrain speech When in passion

***What is the benefit of Kaya Gupti?***

It helps us to restrain from the violent activities.

***What is Pratima in scriptures?***

Pratima is a stage of discipline.

***What is Dharamshradha?***

Keen faith in Dharma.

***What is Ninda?***

Ninda means criticism. It should be done for self and to examine self for improvement. It should be never done for others.

***What is Chaturvinshati Stotra?***

The praise of twenty-four Tirthankaras

***Which karma causes obstacles to the right path?***

Mohniya karma

***Which karma prevents us from gaining knowledge out of experience?***

Mohniya karma. It blinds us in our passions.

***What is Pramad?***

Pramad is lethargy or indolence.

***What is kashaya?***

Kashaya means passions.

***What is the meaning of yoga in Jainism?***

Yoga means activities of body, mind, and speech.

***What is Darshan Mohaniya Karma?***

Faith deluding karma

***What is Charitra Mohaniya Karma?***

Conduct deluding karma

***What is the maximum duration of Sanjwalan passions?***

A fortnight.

***What is the maximum duration of the Apratyakhyan passion?***

One year.

***What is the maximum duration of Jnanavarniya Karma?***

Thirty krora krori sagarapam years

***What is the maximum duration of Darshanavariya Karma?***

Thirty krora krori sagaropam years

***What is the maximum abadhkal for a Jnanavarniya karma?***

Three thousand years

***What is the maximum abadhkal for Darshnavarniya karma?***

Three thousand years.

***Which karma is the cause of ignorance?***

Jnanavarniya Karma

***Which karma is the cause of stupidity?***

Jnanavarniya Karma.

***Which karma hinders learning?***

Jnanavarniya Karma.

***Which karma hinders our senses?***

Darsnavarniya Karma.

***Which karma intoxicates for power?***

Mohaniya Karma

***Which karma causes envy?***

Mohaniya Karma

***Which karma causes infatuation?***

Mohaniya Karma

***Which karma hinders bliss?***

Mohaniya Karma

***Which karma causes contempt?***

Mohaniya Karma

***Which karma causes greed?***

Mohaniya Karma

***Which karma causes indolence?***

Antaraya Karma

***Which karma causes lack of strength?***

Antaraya Karma

***Which karma causes obstruction to gain something?***

Antaraya Karma

***Which karma makes us unable to do auspicious actions?***

Antaraya Karma

***Which karma keeps us healthy?***

Shata Vedniya Karma

***Which karma keeps us free from diseases?***

Shata Vedniya Karma

***Which karma keeps us free from sorrow?***

Shata Vedniya Karma

***Which karma causes sickness?***

Ashata Vedniya Karma

***Which karma causes diseases?***

Ashata Vedniya Karma

***Which karma causes sorrow?***

Ashata Vedniya Karma

***Which karma keeps the soul wandering in the circle of births and deaths?***

Mohmiya Karma

***Which karma is the cause of birth in a good family?***

Uchcha Gotra Karma

***Which karma causes the birth in a lower status family?***

Neecha Gotra Karma

***Which karma gives us beauty and symmetry in the body?***

Shubha Nama Karma

***Which karma is the cause of good fortune?***

Shubha Nama Karma

***Which karma causes prosperity?***

Shubha Nama Karma

***Which karma brings honor?***

Yasahkirti Nama Karma

***Which karma is the cause of bad fortune?***

Ashubha Nama Karma

***Which karma is the cause of misfortune?***

Ashubha Nama Karma

***Which karma brings dishonor?***

Ayasahkirti Nama Karma

***What does Abadhakala mean?***

It is the time period from karmas being attached to the soul until they produce their results.

***When is the maximum duration of karma considered good?***

When maximum duration relates to celestial or human state of existence.

***What is the effect of desire of our actions on karmas?***

The duration and intensity of the karmas will be longer if our desires are stronger, and less if desires are weaker.

***Will Ayushya karma be longer if person kills someone?***

No, it will be shorter.

***What is the maximum duration of Antraya Karma?***

Thirty krora-krori sagaropam

***What is the maximum duration of Gotra karma?***

Twenty krora-krori sagaropam

***What is the maximum duration of Nam Karma?***

Twenty krora-krori sagaropam

***What is the maximum duration of Mohaniya Karma?***

Seventy krora-krori sagaropam

***What is the maximum duration of Shata Vedniya Karma?***

Fifteen krora-krori sagaropam

***What is the maximum duration of Ashata Vedniya Karma?***

Thirty krora-krori sagaropam

***What is the maximum age of an infernal being?***

Thirty-three sagaropam

***What is the maximum age of a celestial being?***

Thirty-three sagaropam

***What is the maximum age of an Aquatic five-sensed Jiva?***

Krora purva.

***Which karma is responsible to be a Tirthankar?***

Tirthankar Nam Karma

***What is Gunasthanak?***

Grading of Jiva according to its spiritual elevation.

***What is the name of the lowest stage of spiritual elevation?***

Mithyatva Gunasthanak

***Why is the first gunasthanak called Mithyatva Gunasthanak?***

In this stage a person accepts wrong as right and right as wrong.

***What are the basic symptoms to recognize one in mithyatva gunasthanak?***

He has no belief in the path shown by Jina.

***Where does a Jiva go after death in the fourteenth Gunasthanak?***

The Jiva goes to Moksha. He is liberated forever from the cycle of births and deaths.

***What is the second Gunasthanak?***

Sansvadan Samyakdrishti Gunasthanak

***What is the maximum duration of a Jiva in Sansvadan Samyak Drishti Gunasthanak?***

It is much less than a second. It is six avalika added to seven samaya.

***What is the third Gunasthanak?***

It is Mishra Gunasthanak.

***What does Mishra Gunasthanak mean?***

In this gunasthanak, one keeps swinging like a pendulum between the right and the wrong views. Therefore he develops neither liking nor disliking in the teachings of Jina.

***Where can a Jiva go from Mithyatva Gunasthanak?***

Jiva can go to the third or fourth gunasthanaks.

***What is the maximum duration of a Jiva in Mishra Gunasthanak?***

Less than one Muhurat

***What is a Mahurat?***

It is a measure of time, and is equal to forty-eight minutes.

***Why is the fourth Gunasthan called an Avirati Samyaktva Gunasthanak?***

In this gunasthanaks have right faith and knows about vows (restraint) but is unable to practice the vows.

***What is the lowest level of rebirth if one dies in Avirati Samyak Gunasthanak?***

First devlok

***What is the sixth Gunasthanak?***

Pramat Sanyati Gunasthanak

***What is the fifth Gunasthanak?***

Desh Virati Gunasthanak

***What is the maximum duration of Desh Virati Gunasthanak?***

Eight and one-half years less than one crore purva

***What is the minimum duration of Desh Virati Ganasthanak?***

Less than 48 minutes

***What is the minimum numbers of rebirth a Jiva may have to go through if he dies during the level of Pramat Sanyati Gunasthanak?***

Three

***What is the minimum duration of Pramat Sanyati Gunasthanak?***

Less than a muhurat

***What is the maximum duration of Pramat Sanyati Gunasthanak?***

Eight and a half years less than one Crore Purva

***What is Sanyati?***

A Sadhu

***What is the maximum numbers of rebirth a Jiva may have to go through if he dies during the level of Apramatta Sanyati Gunastahnak?***

Three

***What is the maximum duration of Apramatt Sanyati Gunasthanak?***

Less than a Muharat

***What is the eighth Gunasthanak?***

Nivirati Badar Gunasthanak or Apoorva Karan Gunasthanak

***What is the second name of Nivirati Badar Gunasthanak?***

Apoorva Karaan Gunasthanak

***What is the maximum duration of Apoorva Karan Gunasthanak?***

Less than a Muhurata

***What is Kshapak Shreni?***

In Kshapak Shreni, various karmas are removed forever from the soul as it progresses. It starts from the ninth, to tenth Gunasthanas and then progresses to the twelfth Gunasthanak and bypasses the eleventh Gunasthanak. After that the salvation of Jiva is guranted during that life.

***What is the ninth Gunasthanak?***

Anivratti Badar Gunasthanak

***Which of the passions are still in Suksham Sampraya Gunasthanak?***

Only a slight greed still exists in this gunastahnak, while the rest of all passions are either destroyed or suppressed.

***What is the maximum duration of Suksham Sampraya Gunasthanak?***

Less than a Muhurat

***Why are Anuttar Viman so called?***

Jiva from these viman is sure to be born as a man, and would attain liberation in the next life.

***What is the maximum stay of a Jiva in Upshant Mohaniya Gunasthanak?***

Less than a Muhurat

***What is the twelfth Gunasthanak?***

Ksheena Mohaniya Gunasthanak

***What is the maximum stay in Ksheena Mohaniya Gunasthanak?***

Less than a Muhurat

***What is the thirteenth Gunasthanak?***

Sayogi Kevali Gunasthanak

***Why is the soul called Sayogi Kevali?***

In this stage jiva has attained Kevalgnan and also carries out all three yogas; mind, speech, and body.

***What is the fourteenth Gunasthanak?***

Ayogi Kevali Gunasthanak

***What is manoratha?***

Manoratha is an auspicious thought activity for spiritual uplift.

***What is Vyatikrama?***

It is to start the bodily activity transgressing the vow.

***When is the paushadha vow usually observed by a shravak?***

On auspicious days like 8th, 14th or 15th day of each half cycle of the month

***What is done during the Paushadha vow?***

In paushadha vrat, a person spends 36 hours starting from the previous evening and next full day till early morning next day in spiritual activities and meditation. During this time, one usually does not take any food or drink, does not have any Sensual desires, or decorate the body, etc. They stop all inauspicious activities of the mind, body, and speech.

***What is the vow of Samayik?***

It is to stop inauspicious vibrations of the mind, body, and speech for forty-eight minutes.

***Who is a Shravak?***

Shravak is one who believes in spiritual teachings and listens to the scriptures.

***What is the meaning of Apurva Karan?***

Apurva means not earlier, and Apurva Karan means Jiva has not done such thought activity before.

***What is an Apurva Karan state?***

It is the highest state of spiritual thought activity in first gunasthanak when a person begins to realize wrong belief and gives up severe ( Anantanubandhi - error-feeding) passions and ignorance, and obtains the right vision is called Apurva Karan.

***What is Yatha Pravritti Karan?***

It is the state of Jiva when the thought activity is so good that he reduces the period of all karmas except Ayushya Karma to less than kroda krodi Sagropam years.

***What is Karan?***

It is the activity of the soul.

***What is the first Gunasthanak?***

First gunasthanak is the stage where jiva does not realize right from wrong.

***What is Samyaktva?***

Samyaktva is to have faith in the description of jiva and ajiva and the other seven fundamentals as described by Jina.

***What is Sanshayik Mithyatva?***

To doubt the preaching of Tirthankar is sanshayik mithyatva

***What is Mithyatva?***

The false thought-activity

***Who is Mithyadrishti?***

Jiva that has no belief in the teachings of the preceptor, due to a wrong perception is called Mithyadrishti.

***What is the total number of types of angels?***

198

### ***Who are the Vimanik angels?***

Vimanik are angels residing in higher plane of the universe in Vimans.

### ***What are the names of the twelve Kalpopann angels?***

- 1) Saudharma angels
- 2) Ishan angels
- 3) Sanatrumar angels
- 4) Mahendra angels
- 5) Brahma angels
- 6) Lantak angels
- 7) Maha Shukra angels
- 8) Sahasrar angels
- 9) Aanat angels
- 10) Pranat angels
- 11) Aaran angels, and
- 12) Achyut angels.

### ***Whom do Parmadhmi angels trouble?***

Hellish beings.

### ***What are the names of the ten Bhavanpati angels?***

1. Asur Kumar
2. Nag Kumar
3. Swaran Kumar
4. Vidyut Kumar
5. Agni Kumar
6. Dweep Kumar
7. Udadhi Kumar
8. Disha Kumar
9. Pawan Kumar, and
10. Stanit Kumar.

### ***What is Kalpataru?***

Kalpataru is the tree that fulfills the desires.

### ***What is a Panchindriya Jiva?***

A Jiva that has five sense organs is called a Panchendriya Jiva.

### ***What are the four types of Tras Jivas?***

Two-sensed Jivas, Three-sensed Jivas, Four-sensed Jivas, and Five- sensed Jivas.

### ***What is a Tras Jiva?***

A Jiva that can move is a Tras Jiva.

### ***What are Nigoda Jivas?***

An infinite number of jivas living in one body are called Nigod Jivas.

### ***Where do Suksham Jivas stay?***

Suksham Jivas stay throughout the universe.

***What is the Bhav Pran?***

The intrinsic qualities of soul are the Bhav Pran

***What is Dev Gati?***

Destination to Angel life

***What is Manushya Gati?***

Destination to human life

***What is Tiryanch Gati?***

Destination to earth-body, water body, fire body, air body, plant life, or animal life

***What is the maximum stay in hell?***

Thirty-three Sagaropam

***What is the minimum stay in the hell?***

Ten thousand years

***Who troubles the hellish beings in the hells?***

The hellish Jivas trouble each other out of deep anger, malice, and hatred in all seven hells. In the first three naraki, Parmadhami angels trouble them also.

***What is Narak Gati?***

To be born in Hell is called Narak Gati.

***How many Gatis are there that a Jiva can go through?***

Four

***What is a Gati?***

It is the destination of the living being after death.

***What is the four-letter term for a living being?***

Jiva

***What type of Jivas can not move?***

One-sensed Jivas

***What is the word for the one-sensed Jiva?***

Sthavar Jiva

***What is the word for the moving Jiva?***

Tras

***What is the main difference between Jiva and Ajiva?***

The main difference between a jiva and an ajiva is that a jiva has a consciousness while an ajiva does not.

***What is the term for space in Jainism?***

Akastikay.

***What is the term for time in Jainism?***

Kala

***What is the Jain term for the matter?***

Pudgala

***What is the function of Dharmastikaya?***

It helps in the motions of the jiva and ajiva.

***What is the function of Adharmastikaya?***

It helps the living beings and nonliving things to come to rest.

***What is the liberated Jiva called?***

Siddha

***What is the maximum number of Pran in Jiva?***

Ten

***What is the difference in Lokakasha and Alokakasha?***

Lokakasha contains Dharamastikaya and Adharmastikaya, and Jiva while Alokakasha is absent of them.

***What is the English word for Lokakasha?***

Universe

***What is the use of Taijas Shareer?***

To convert the food into the energy

***Who is a Veetragi?***

A Jiva who does not have either attachment, or hatred is called veetragi.

***Does a liberated soul have any form?***

No

***Does the liberated soul sleep?***

No