

### ***What are the causes of Darshanavarniya Karma?***

By criticizing a follower of the right faith, by concealing the name of the person from whom right perception was received, by abducting one who is getting right perception, by having jealousy against the person with right perception, by insulting the right faith or the one possessing it, and by starting a baseless discussion with a person having the right faith.

### ***What are the nine sub-types of Darsanavarniya Karma?***

- Chakshu-darshanavarniya
- Achakshia-darshanavarniya
- Avadhi-darshanavarniya, and
- Keval darshanavarniya Karma
- Nidra
- Nidra-nidra
- Prachala
- Prachala-prachala
- Styaganagridhi

### ***What does Avirati mean?***

Avirati means one can not restraint or accept vows.

### ***What are the causes of accumulation of Karma?***

- Mithyatava
- Avirati
- Pramad
- Kasaya
- Yoga

### ***What are the sixteen types of Kashaya?***

- Anantarnbandhi krodha, maan, maya, lobha
- Apratyakhani krodha, maan, maya, lobha
- Pratyakhani krodha, maan, maya, lobha
- Sanjvalan krodha, maan, maya, and lobha.

### ***Does the Jiva accumulate karma after becoming Kevali?***

Yes, Iriyapathic Karmas come to Jiva due to his activities, but karmas come and fall off in two samyas. They do not stay to give any results.

### ***What does Jiva obtain by Dhyan (controlling of thoughts)?***

Jiva obtains stability of the mind.

### ***What does Jiva gain by faith?***

Jiva destroys wrong beliefs and gains Samyaktarshan.

### ***What does Jiva gain by the discipline of the body?***

Jiva obtains purification of conduct and gains Samyakcharitra.

### ***What does Jiva gain by the discipline of the mind?***

Jiva obtains control of mind and gains Samyakcharitra.

***How does Jiva gain protection from ill thoughts?***

By meditation

***What does Jiva gain from purity of mind?***

Jiva reduces the accumulation of karmas.

***How does humility help Jiva?***

Humility helps jiva to be free from pride.

***What does Jiva get by simplicity?***

Jiva becomes straightforward in actions, thoughts, and speech.

***How does patience help the Jiva?***

It helps to control anger.

***What does a Jiva obtain by Vaiyavacha?***

On top of destroying karmas, one can acquire Tirthankar Nama Karma.

***What does a Jiva obtain by controlling mind, body and speech?***

Jiva stops acquiring new karmas, and destroys karmas that he had acquired before.

***What does a Jiva obtain by becoming Veetrag?***

Jiva becomes eqanimous.

***What does a Jiva become by conquering his passions?***

Jiva becomes Veetragee.

***What does a Jiva become by destroying all the accumulated karmas?***

Jiva becomes Siddha.

***What does a Jiva obtain by Tapa (Austerity)?***

Jiva destroys the accumulated karmas, and purifies the soul.

***What does a Jiva get by Anupreksha (pondering on what he has learned) of Sutra?***

Jiva loosens the bondages of all the karmas on his soul except age- determining karma. He shortens the duration, and reduces the intensity of the karma.

***What does Jiva get by correct comprehension of Sutra and its meaning?***

Jiva wipes out karmas, which produce doubt and delusion.

***Should one ask the teacher about his doubts?***

Yes, this way one understands the true meaning.

***What does Jiva achieve by following the path shown by Jina?***

Jiva achieves complete destruction of karmas, and final liberation from cycle of births and deaths.

***What does Jiva obtain by Svadhyaya (Study)?***

Jiva destroys the karmas that obscure the right knowledge.

***What does Jiva get by begging forgiveness?***

Jiva destroys Ashata Vedniya Karmas.

***What does Jiva gain by Pratyakhyana?***

Jiva stops influx of karmas.

***What does Jiva get by doing Prayashchit?***

Jiva feels relieved of the burden of that sin and reduces or destroys the intensity of those karmas.

***What does Jiva gain by reciting Chaturvinshati Statva?***

Jiva gains purity of faith.

***What does Jiva gain by Aloyana?***

Jiva removes the karmas obstructing the path of liberation.

***What does Jiva obtain by Vinaya?***

Jiva avoids rebirth in hell, animal life, lower caste of men, and bad angel.

***How many stages of discipline (pratima) are there for a monk?***

Twelve

***How many Pratimas can a householder observe?***

Eleven

***What does Paristhapanika Samiti mean?***

One becomes careful while throwing away any waste, so that even fine insects, or bugs are not hurt.

***What does Paristhapanika mean?***

Throwing the waste away.

***What does one learn by Adan Nikshepana Samiti?***

One learns to watch carefully when receives or keeps objects around.

***What does Nikshepana mean?***

To keep

***What does Adan mean?***

To receive

***Does Irya-samiti apply to householders?***

Householders shall try to observe as much irya-samiti in daily life as possible, but he definitely has to observe it when he performs Samayik or Paushadha.

***What are the benefits of bhasha samiti in daily life?***

One learns to speak politely and becomes lovable by everyone.

***Does Bhasha Samiti mean complete silence?***

Not necessarily. We need to speak when it is necessary and speak in a soft and pleasant tone which does not cause pain to anyone.

***How do we observe Bhasha Samiti while telling the truth?***

We observe bhasha samiti by staying silent than to tell the truth if it is going to cause pain or harm to someone.

***Does Iriya Samiti relate only to sadhus and sadhvis?***

No, it concerns everyone, but sadhus and sadhvis observe it very strictly.

***How is Dhyan Tapa useful?***

It trains us to control our passions.

***What are the five types of Swadhyaya?***

- 1) To study
- 2) To seek clarification
- 3) To repeat
- 4) To mediate
- 5) To teach whatever is studied

***How many types of Vaiyavachha are described in the scripture?***

Ten

***How can we observe Respect (Vinay) austerity?***

By paying respect to monks, nuns, learned, elderly people, and everyone.

***What are the four types of Prati Sanleenta Tapa?***

To control senses  
Passions  
Yogas  
To be careful about oneself

***Is Ayambil a type of Ras Parityag Tapa?***

Yes

***How is Ayambil a type of Ras Parityag Tapa?***

During Ayambil we take food without ghee, salt, sugar and spices etc. There by we are controlling our taste and that is why it is called Ras Parityag Tapa.

***How is Vriti Sankshep helpful?***

It strengthens the will power, and helps to control passions.

***What does Bhav Unodari mean?***

Bhav Unodari means to reduce our passions, attachments, and sleep

etc.

***What does Dravya Unodari mean?***

Dravya Unodari means to eat less than one normally does.

***What does Upkaran Unodari mean?***

Upkaran Unodari means to use a fewer things than our needs.

***What are the different types of upavas (fast), based on things to be taken?***

Fast in which nothing is consumed for a day and nighttime for twenty- four hours is called Chauvihar Fast. When no solid food is consumed but boiled water might be taken for a day and nighttime for twenty-four hours is called Tivihar Fast.

***What are the different types of Upavas?***

There are different types of Upavas depending upon how many days of continued fasting is carried out.

Atham means fasting for three continuous days.

Athai means fasting for eight continuous days, etc.

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

Twelve

***Do we have to perform austerity through our whole life?***

Yes, if you can. You should perform austerity as per your capacity from a few hours a day, some days in a month or for a entire life like sadhus and sadhvis do.

***What does one reflect on Lok Bhavana?***

***I am a pure soul who shall reside in Siddhashila. What am I doing in this world?***

I should work to attain my goal of liberation from the cycles of births and deaths.

***What are the components of the Universe?***

- Jiva
- Pudgalastikay
- Dharamastikay
- Adharmastikay
- akastikay
- kala

***How many different ways one can practice Nirjara Bhavana?***

Twelve

***What does the Ashrava Bhavana teach us?***

Ashrava Bhavana teaches us to stay away from the causes which create the inflow of karmas to the soul.

***How should we practice the Ashrava Bhavana?***

By realizing that false belief, non-restraint, passions, laziness and yogas (activities) bring karmas to the soul, and they should be avoided or minimized.

***What do we gain by Ashrava Bhavana?***

We learn what are the causes that bring karmas to the soul, so that they should be avoided.

***What does Ashrava mean?***

Ashrava means the inflow.

***What does Ashuchi mean?***

Ashuchi means foul.

***Does Anyatva Bhavana help in our daily life?***

Yes, it reminds us that the body and the soul are separate things and we should do minimum for the body, and most for the uplift of the soul.

***What does Ekatva Bhavana remind us?***

I was born alone. I shall die alone. So, I should do right for my soul.

***Does Sansar Bhavana mean that everyone should become a monk?***

No, it means understand the temporary relationship of the people in the family and the rest of the world. By realizing this, one might become a monk.

***How can a dying person reflect on Asharan Bhavana?***

No one can save me from the miseries of life, but only the religion propagated by Jina can save me. Therefore, I shall take its shelter.

***To whom did Anathi muni talk about Asharan Bhavana?***

King Shrenik.

***What does Asharan mean?***

Non-protection

***What is Anitya in Jiva?***

Body is Anitya (not-permanent) in Jiva.

***Does meditation on Anitya Bhavana help in controlling our passions?***

Yes, Anitya Bhavana reminds us that everything is perishable including those for whom I might have passions. Thus passions ate putting me in trouble. So instead of being lured by passions I will control them.

***How should we react when a close relative dies?***

We should reflect on Anitya Bhavana. It explains that every living being that is born has to die one day and we cannot stop it. Our relationship in this world is a temporary one, so we should not feel bad for the loss.

***What are the benefits of non-attachment?***

We remain in peace during pleasure or pain. We neither feel elated nor disappointed in different situations. This way we destroy Mohniya karmas.

### ***What do we gain by Anitya Bhavana?***

Anitya Bhavana helps us understand the true relationship between the body and the soul. We should not spend too much time after the body which is perishable, but rather for the soul which is permanent.

### ***How do we reflect on Anitya Bhavana?***

Everything around us is changing. Nothing remains permanent. A person was a child first, then became a young adult, then a man, then an old man, and ultimately he dies. Only a pure soul is in the permanent state. Therefore, we should reflect how could we be in that stage.

### ***What is Anitya?***

- Non-permanent
- transient

### ***Can we realize the reality through Bhavana?***

Yes, continuous meditation on Bhavanas leads to the experience of the reality of soul.

### ***What happens when one conquers the Greed?***

One becomes content.

### ***What happens when one conquers the deceit?***

One One becomes honest.

### ***What happens when one conquers the pride?***

One becomes humble.

### ***What happens when one conquers the anger?***

One becomes patient.

### ***What does Jiva gain by right faith?***

Jiva realizes that the body and the soul are separate things.

### ***What does Jiva gain by spiritual discipline?***

Jiva develops right conduct.

### ***What does Jiva gain by Pratikraman?***

Jiva wipes out karmas caused by transgressions of vows, or other sinful activities.

### ***What does Jiva gain by Vandana?***

Jiva becomes humble and thus destroys karma leading to the birth into the lower status and gains the karmas leading to the birth into the higher status..

### ***What does Jiva gain by Samayik?***

Jiva stops inflow of karmas due to staying in equanimity and can perform religious reading and meditation, etc., which helps to get rid of karmas, too.

### ***What does Jiva get by self-repentance?***

Jiva destroys the karmas and moves forwards in the spiritual uplift.

***What is Aloyana?***

Aloyana means confession for past deeds to a Guru or keeping Arihantas and Siddhas as witness.

***Does Tirthankar have a religious teacher?***

No

***How does one attain complete knowledge?***

By completely destroying Jnanavarniya karma

***How many sects are there of Jains?***

Two.

***What are the four divisions of the Jain Sangh?***

Sadhu  
Sadhvi  
Shravak  
Shravika

***How many Sadhus were in the Sangha of Bhagwan Mahavir?***

Fourteen thousands

***How many Sadhvis were in the Sangha of Mahavira?***

Thirty-six thousands

***How many Shravaks were in Sangh of Mahavira?***

One hundred and fifty-nine thousands

***How many Shravikas were in Sangh of Mahavira?***

Three hundreds and eighteen thousands

***How many Ganadharas did Lord Mahavira have?***

Eleven

***Name eleven Ganadharas of Mahavira?***

1. Indrabhuti Gautam
2. Agnibhuti
3. Vayubhuti
4. Vyaktswami
5. Sudharmaswami
6. Manditputra
7. Mauryaputra
8. AkampitJi
9. AchalbhrataJi
10. Metaryaswami
11. Prabhatswami

***Are there any living Tirthankaras in Jambudvip?***

Yes

***How many living Tirthankaras are there in Jambudvip?***

Twenty

***How many special qualities does an Arihant have?***

Twelve

***Are all Tirthankars, Arihants?***

Yes

***Are all Arihants, Tirthankars?***

No

***As a kevali, how may Chaturmas were observed by Tirthanakra Lord Mahavira?***

Thirty

***Where were Chaturmas observed by Tirthanakra Lord Mahavira?***

- One at Asthika
- Three at Champa and Prishti Champa
- Twelve at Uaisali or Vanijyagram
- Fourteen at Rajgrih or Nalanda

***In how many years did Mahavira attain Kevaljnan after renunciation?***

Twelve and one-half years

***How many dreams did the mother of Tirthankar see during conception?***

Fourteen according to Svetambaras and Sixteen according to Digambaras

***Do all Jains worship idols?***

No

Svetambar Derawasi, Digambar Bispantis and Terapanthi worship idols.

Svetambar Sthanakvasi and Terapanthi and Digambar Taranpanthis do not worship idols.

***Did Mahavira worship in any temple?***

No

***Was the Jain order divided in different sects during the lifetime of Lord Mahavira?***

No, there were both kinds of monks during the life of Lord Mahavir.

***What is at the upper end of Urdhva Loka?***

Siddhashila

***Does the Jiva in Avirati Samyak Drishti Gunasthanak understand the teachings of Jinas?***

Yes

***How many vows can a Shravak observe in Deshvirati Gunasthanak?***

He can observe vows according to his capacity. Some take one vow; some take more up to all the twelve vows of a layman (shravak). Some might also observe even eleven Pratimas.

***In how many Gunasthanaks are all the passions in operation?***

The first eleven Gunasthanaks

***How many types of Jivas are in Suksham Sampraya Gunasthanak?***

Upshamak and Kshapak.

***Does the soul get liberated if one dies in Upsham Mohaniya Gunasthanak?***

No, it is born in Anuttar Viman; from there it has to take one more birth to be liberated.

***What happens if a Jiva does not die in the Upsham Mohaniya Gunasthanak?***

It will return to the tenth or ninth gunasthanak within one antah muharta and may fall all the way to the first stage of Mithyatva Gunasthanak.

***In the state of Sayogi Kevali, is the Jiva without karma?***

No, Jiva has destroyed four ghati karmas, but four aghati karmas are still there.

***What are the four karmas, which a Sayogi Kevali does not have?***

- Knowledge-obscuring karma
- Conation-obscuring karma
- deluding karma
- obstructing karma

***Do Sayogi Kevalis preach?***

Yes and no

Svetambers believe that Sayogi Kevalis preach, while Digambers believe they do not.

***How many qualities does a Dravya have and what are they?***

Two;

Common qualities

Special qualities (Guna)

***How many common qualities (Guna) of a Dravya are there?***

Many, but there are six important qualities.

***What are the six important common qualities (Samanya Guna) of the Dravya?***

- Astitva
- Vastutva
- Dravyatva
- Prameyatva
- Agurulaghutva
- Pradeshatva

***What are the six Dravyas?***

- Jivastikay
- Dharmastikay
- Adharmastikay
- Akasjastikay
- Kal
- Pudgalastikay

***What are the two divisions or Paryaya?***

- Vyanjan Paryaya
- Dravya Paryaya

***What are the two divisions of Vyanjan Paryaya?***

- Svabhav Vyanjan Paryaya
- Vibhav Vyanjan Paryaya

***What are the two divisions of Praman?***

- Pratyaksha Praman
- Paroksha Praman

***What is Avadhi Jnan?***

The knowledge that helps to know the objects with respect to Dravya (state), Kshetra (location), Kal (time), and Bhav (form) within certain limits without the help of sense-organs.

***What is Agam Praman?***

The words of Apta (Tirthankar who preaches after attaining Kevakjnan)

***What are the disciplines for the path to liberation?***

- Five great vows
- Five samitis
- Three guptis

***What is a Mahavrat vow?***

Mahavrat vow is a great vow, in which one leaves sinful activities totally.

***What are the three Karanas?***

- 1) To do activities by oneself
- 2) To ask others to carry out the activities
- 3) To encourage others to carry out the activities

***How many Yoga are there?***

Three

***What are the three Yoga?***

- 1) Man Yoga (mental yoga)
- 2) Vachan Yoga (verbal yoga)
- 3) Kaya Yoga (physical yoga)

**How many charitra does a monk have?**

Five

**What are the five Charitras of a monk?**

- 1) Jnanachar
- 2) Darsanacar
- 3) Charitrachar
- 4) Tapachar
- 5) Viryachar

**What are the ten spiritual disciplines of a Sadhu?**

- 1) Khanti (forgiveness)
- 2) Mutti (non-attachment)
- 3) Ajjave (straightforwardness)
- 4) Maddve (humility)
- 5) Laghave (contentment)
- 6) Sacche (truth)
- 7) Sanjame (self-restraint)
- 8) Tave (austerity)
- 9) Chiyae (service of monk)
- 10) Brahmchrya (celebacy)

**How many are the basic vows (mula guna) of a monk?**

Five vows

**What are the supplementary vows (Uttar Guna) of a monk?**

Five samitis

Three guptis

Ten restraints

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

Five

**What are the five Charitra of a monk?**

- 1) Samayik Charitra
- 2) Chhedopsthapani Charitra
- 3) Parihar Vishudhi Charitra
- 4) Suksham Sampray Charitra
- 5) Yathakhyat Charitra

**What are the different kinds of a Jain monk?**

Two

- 1) Jin-Kalpi and
- 2) Sthavar-Kalpi.

**Describe the life of Jin-Kalpi monks?.**

Jin-Kalpi remains away from their group doing severe penance. In this fifth division of the time cycle, there are no Jin-Kalpi.

### ***Describe the life of Sthavar-Kalpi monks?***

Sthavar-Kalpi wear white clothes, have a Muhapati, have a Rajoharan (holy broom) and carry wooden bowls for accepting the food. They accept alms strictly observing their rules. They stay in a upashraya free from worldly activities.

### ***Is there any mention of the Mukhvastrika in Jain scriptures?Yes***

### ***How does a Jain monk get food (alm)?***

A Jain monk gets food (alm) by begging known as gochari. He goes to various houses, and accepts only acceptable food that was not made for monk but was made for householders themselves. He takes food in a very small quantity from many different houses so that the householders do not have to cook more food again.

### ***What are the other supporting rules of conduct for a monk?***

They observe nine restrictions of Brahmcharya. They do not keep anything other than necessary clothes and vessels. They do not take food or water after sunset until sunrise. They bear twenty-two Parishahas.

### ***How many Paryaptis are in the one-sensed Jivaa?***

Four:

- 1) Ahar Paryapti
- 2) Sharir Paryapti
- 3) Indriya Paryapti
- 4) Shvasoshvas Paryapti

### ***How many Paryaptis are in the two, three, and four-sensed Jivas and in Asangni Panchendriya?***

Five:

- 1) Ahar Paryapti
- 2) Shareer Paryapti
- 3) Indriya Paryapti
- 4) Shvasoshvas Paryapti
- 5) Bhasha Paryapti

### ***How many Paryaptis are in Sangni five-sensed Jiva?***

Six

### ***What is the limit of the dimensions of Soul?***

Every soul has the capacity to expand up to the entire universe, just as light of a lamp has the property of expansion and contraction. So, soul adjusts to the size of the body it takes.

### ***How many Siddhas can attain liberation at a time?***

One hundred and eight at the most

### ***What is Adharamastikaya?***

The medium of rest

### ***What is Astikaya?***

The collection of space-points

***What are the properties of a Pudgal?***

It has color, smell, taste and touch. It has the property of a complete transformation.

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

Four

***What are the four sub-divisions of the Pudgal?***

- 1) Skandh
- 2) Desh
- 3) Pradesh
- 4) Parmanu Pudgal

***How many characteristics does Parmanu have?***

Four

- 1) Color
- 2) Smell
- 3) Taste
- 4) Touch

***What are the different units in which we measure kal dravya?***

- Samay
- Avalika
- Muhurat
- Ahoratri
- Paksh
- Month
- Year
- Yug
- Palyopam
- Sagaropam
- Utsarpini
- Avsarpini
- Pudgal Paravartan

***What is Avalika?***

Innumerable Samay constitute one Avalika

***What is Antarmuhurat?***

Any time ranging from two Samays to one Samay less than one muhurat period

***How many divisions of Avsarpani time cycle are there?***

Six

***Name six divisions of Avsarpini time cycle.?***

- 1) Happiness-Happiness (Sukham Sukham)
- 2) Happiness (Sukham)
- 3) Happiness-Unhappiness (Sukham Dukham)
- 4) Unhappiness-Happiness (Dukham Sukham)
- 5) Unhappiness (Dukham)

- 6) Unhappiness-Unhappiness (Dukhma Dukhma)

**How many divisions of Utsarpini are there and what are they?**

Six.

**Name six divisions of Utsarpini time cycle.?**

- 1) Unhappiness-Unhappiness (Dukham-Dukham)
- 2) Unhappiness (Dukham)
- 3) Unhappiness-Happiness (Dukham-Sukham)
- 4) Happiness-Unhappiness (Sukham-Dukham)
- 5) Happiness (Sukham)
- 6) Happiness-Happiness (Sukham-Sukham)

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

Two:

- 1) Physical (Dravya)
- 2) Psychic (Bhav) Karmas

**How many kinds of Vargana are there?**

Eight

**What are the eight kinds of Vargana?**

- 1) Physical (audarik)
- 2) Transformatory (vaikriya)
- 3) Ranslocational (aharik)
- 4) Electric (tajjas)
- 5) Sound (bhasha)
- 6) Respiratory (shvasoshvas)
- 7) Mental (man)
- 8) Karman vargana

**How many divisions of Karmas are there?**

Eight

**What are the eight divisions of Karmas?**

- 1) Knowledge obscuring (Jnanavarniya)
- 2) Perception obscuring (Darshanavarniya)
- 3) Feeling producing (Vendniya)
- 4) Deluding (Mohaniya)
- 5) Age-determining (Ayushya)
- 6) Body-determining (Nama)
- 7) Status determining (Gotra)
- 8) Obstructing (Antraya)

**What are the broad divisions of Deluding Karma?**

- 1) Darsan Mohaniya (perception-deluding) karma
- 2) Charitra Mohaniya (conduct-deluding) karma

**How many are the divisions of Darshan Mohaniya Karma?**

Three

***What are the three divisions of Darshan Mohaniya Karma?***

- 1) Wrong belief deluding (Mithyatva Mohaniya)
- 2) Mixed belief deluding (Mishra Mohaniya)
- 3) Right perception deluding (samyaktva Mohaniya)

***What are the two broad divisions of Conduct-Deluding Karma?***

- 1) Kashaya Mohaniya karma
- 2) Nokashaya Mohaniya karma

***How many types of Kashaya Mohaniya Karma are there?***

Sixteen

***What are the sixteen types of Kashaya Mohaniya Karma?***

- 1) Error-feeding anger
- 2) error-feeding pride
- 3) error-feeding deceit
- 4) error-feeding greed
- 5) Partial-vow obstructing anger
- 6) partial-vow obstructing pride
- 7) partial-vow obstructing deceits
- 8) partial-vow obstructing greed
- 9) total-vow obstructing anger
- 10) Total-vow obstructing pride
- 11) total-vow obstructing deceit
- 12) total-vow obstructing greed
- 13) Perfect-conduct preventing anger
- 14) perfect-conduct preventing pride
- 15) perfect-conduct preventing deceit
- 16) perfect-conduct preventing greed

***What are the four types of Ghati Karma?***

- 1) Knowledge-obscuring (Jnanavarniya karma)
- 2) Conation-obscuring (Darshanavarniya karma)
- 3) Mohaniya (deluding karma)
- 4) Antaraya karma (obstructive karma)

***How many Aghati Karma are there?***

Four

***What is Aghati Karma?***

The karma that does not affect true attributes of the soul, but affects the body in which it resides.

***What are the four types of Aghati Karma?***

- 1) Feeling producing karma
- 2) Age producing karma
- 3) Body forming karma
- 4) Status determining karma

***How is Udirana possible?***

By observing austerities

### ***Illustrate Upsham?***

When alum is added to muddy water, mud settles down to the bottom and water on the top looks clear, until someone may shake the water. This settling down is called upsham.

### ***Can a Jiva in Mithyatva Gunasthanak be liberated?***

No, a Jiva in Mithyatva Gunasthan cannot be liberated because it cannot follow the path shown by Jina, since he has no faith in it.

### ***Can a Jiva who has once gone to any higher stage from Mithyatva Gunasthanak be liberated?***

Yes, he is sure to be liberated, even if he falls back to Mithyatva Gunasthanak. He will be liberated after innumerable lives.

### ***How come Mithyatva Gunasthanak is first gunasthanak not a zero gunasthanak?***

In Mithyatva Gunasthanak, even though there is no realization between wrong and right, one knows things around him/her. For example, on a very cloudy day even though we may not see the sun, we cannot say that there is no sun, because the power of light, which penetrates the clouds, enables us to see objects around us. In the same way the soul is able to exhibit some power of knowledge so it cannot be called zero gunasthanak.

### ***Can you describe the mind of person who is In Mithyatva Gunasthanak?***

In the Mithyatva Gunasthanak, one may know a cow as a cow, but cannot differentiate the soul and body as separate entity. He is also over powered by severe passions, which do not allow him to think what is right for the soul and gets carried away in the wrong direction.