DRAVYA SANGRAHA

जीव : 
SOUL

पुद्गल : 
MATTER

धर्म : 
MEDIUM OF MOTION FOR SOULS & MATTER

अधर्म : 
MEDIUM OF REST FOR SOULS & MATTER

आकाश : 
SPACE-MEDIUM OF LOCATION OF SOUL ETC.

काल : 
TIME

SACRED BOOK OF JAINS
Jivamajivam Dvavam jinavarvasahena jena niddittham.
Devinda-vinda vandam vande tam savvada sirasa-(1).

Padapatha- Jena, by whom jivajivah jinavavasahena, the greatest of the great Jinas. Jivajivam, Jiva and Ajiva both Dvavam the Dravya. Niddittham, has been described. Devinda-vinda-

- Devindavindavandam, worshipped by the host of Indras. Tam, him. Savvada always. Sirasa, with the head. Vande, salute.

1. I always salute with my head that eminent one among the great Jinas, who is worshipped by the host of Indras and who has described the Dravyas (substances) Jiva and Ajiva.

COMMENTARY

The title of this work 'Dravya-Samgraha' being interpreted literally means "A compendium of Dravyas." According to the Jaina philosophy the component factor of the universe is Dravya (substance), which is subdivided into Jiva (living) and Ajiva (non-living) substances. Everything in this universe is either Jiva or Ajiva or a resultant of these. The author of Dravya-Samgraha has fully described Dravya with its classes and sub-classes in verses 1-38 of this work. Jiva, the first variety of Dravya, is defined in worse and a detailed explanation of this definition is given in verses 3-14 Ajiva the second variety of Dravya, is next described with its subdivisions in verses 15-27.
Trilokesara, Kshapanaśara, is the writer of this book. But recent studies and researches have proved that Nemichandra ‘Siddhantideva’ is the real author of ‘Dravya Sangraha’. Nemichandra Siddhantideva was the disciple of Muni Nayanandi and was the ‘Guru’ (Preceptor) of Muni Vasunandi-Siddhantideva. Moreover the Sanskrit commentary of ‘Brahamadeva’ on this work has helped in establishing the period of Nemichandra Siddhantideva. He lived in the period of King Bhoj’s rule and wrote this book nearly in V. S. 1125 i.e. the ending period of 11th Century A.D. The commentary lines are:-

"अथ मालवदेशो धारानामनगरगाधिपिराज भोजेवाभिधान कलिकालचक्रवर्ति – सम्बोधन: श्रीपालमण्डलेश्वरस्य सम्बन्धवास्थमनाम नगरे श्रीमुनिसुदृंत तीर्थकर जैत्यालये शुद्धात्मज्ञानविविषित समुपत्तन सुखामृत रसास्वादविप्रीत नारककिर दु:खभयभित्तय परमार्थभोज्विवित सुखसुधारसप्पिष्टितय भेदाभेदरत्रय भावाधीतय पर्याप्त पुंडरीकय भाषागादेनेक नियोगाधिकारि सोमाभिधान राजेश्विनो निमित्त श्री नेमिचन्द्रसिद्धान्तत्त्वेव: पूर्व पद्विश्वागायाभिमिलिपु इत्यसंग्रहं कुःत्वा पश्चादितिशेषत्च परिजानार्थ विशिष्टितस्य तृतीयू इत्यसंग्रहस्यायिकार शुद्ध पूर्वकल्पन वृत्ति: प्रारंभये।"

Namichandra Siddhantideva first wrote Laghu Dravya-Sangraha containing 26 verses only; but later on for the sake of having more specific knowledge he wrote "Brihad Dravya Sangraha" comprising of 58 verses. On comparing these verses with the verses of Panchastikay of Kundkund Acharya, it appears that Nemichandra Siddhantideva has followed this style of Panchastikay. Thus this work can be said as an abridged form of Panchastikay.

The various philosophical discoveries made by the great Jain Seekers, & thinkers of the past are of immense value to the modern world of scientific age. Jainism is said to be the first and ‘he last university of Ahinsa (non-violence and passionlessness). Fraternity for all beings is the noblest motto of human-life. So non-violence must be realised and practised for our very survival. The theory of relativity as now discovered by the great scientist Albert Eienstin has already been existing there in Jainism as an eternal truth in the form of the ‘Theory of Anekantvad & Syadvad’. The multifarious (Anekant) nature of the soul and non-soul substances can only be understood and described properly through the principle of conditional predication, i.e. ‘Syadvad’ or relative statement with reference to different view-points. This is the syste-ematic and synthetic approach to comprehend the ‘Complexity of Reality’.

The first verse of this work is nothing but the usual Mangala-
charan, in which the author salutes Mahavira, the twenty-fourth
Tirthankara of the Jinas. He is called here the Eminent One
among the great Jinas. The word Jina literally means "the Victor'.
One who has freed himself from the bondage of Karma by conquering

Raag (attachment) and Dvesa (Aversion) is called a Jina by the Jinas.
In Buddhist scripture the word Jina is often used as a synonym to
Buddha. In the lexicon called Amarakosa and in popular Sanskrit
literature, the use of the word Jina is to signify Buddha is too common.
The Buddhists take the word Jina to mean one who has conquered.
Mara. But the word Jina is used in a special sense by the Jinas.
The Ganaadhara's or disciples of the Tirthankaras and the Tirthankaras
themselves are known as Jinas. Jinendras, Jinesvaras, etc.

Lord Mahavira has been saluted at the beginning of almost all
he later works of the Jinas. Here it is said that he is worshipped
by the Indras. Indras are Gods who possess special excellent powers
वस्तुश्चाद्भिर्मिर्यम् आयुष्यक्रिया: Tattvartha-raja-varittika by Akalanka Deva. IV
4. 1.) According to Jain eschatology there are four kinds of Gods
dwelling in four different spheres, known respectively as Bhavana,
Vyantara, Jyotisa and Vaimanika. The Vaimanika region is again
sibdivided into Kalpa and Kalpatita spheres. Indras are a higher order
of Gods who dwell in Bhavana, Vyantara and Jyotisa regions and
the Kalpa sphere only of the Vaimanika region. There are no Indras
in the Kalpatta sphere.

Besides these Indras among Gods there are also others among
men and among the lower animals.

There is a difference of opinion between the two principal sects
of the Jinas as to the number of Indras. "The Svetembaras assert
that there are twelve heavens and sixty-four Indras;" but "the
Digambaras maintain that there are sixteen heavens and one hundred
Olympian monarchs (Indras)." From a verse found in most of the
commentaries on Digambara Jaina works, we learn that "there are
forty Indras among the Gods who dwell in Bhavana (sphere) thirty-two among the Gods (who live in) Vyantara (sphere), twenty-four among the Gods (living in) Kalapa (sphere) two among the Joytisa or planetary Gods, the sun and the moon, one among men and one among the Tiryaks (i.e., all creatures excluding Gods, men and inmates of hell)."

Mahavira is said to have been the propounder of all the Jaina Canonical works. The wrong theory that Mahavira is the founder of Jainism and that Jainism is an off shoot of Buddhism, has long ago been exploded; and when we say that there is a tradition that Mahavira spoke to his disciples what has been embodied in the Canonical works of the Jainas, it must be understood that, though the fundamental truths of Jainism were preached long before Mahavira, it was after the Nirvana of this last Tirthankara that the teachings of Jainism were reduced to writing which formed the basis of the Jaina Canonical works now extant.

The word "Jiva" is usually translated as "Soul" "Living being," 'Consciousness," etc. and Ajiva as" things without life,"non-living substance," etc., but we shall use the original words throughout the translation. The accurate meanings of these terms will be understood from the verses which follow, and which deal with the distinguishing characteristics, if each of these substances.

Jivo uvaogamao amutti katta sadėhparimano.
Bhotta sansaraththo siddho so vissasoddagai-- (2)

Samsara, being in the Samsara, living Siddo, Siddha.
So, he, Vissasoddhagai, having a natural upward motion.

2. Jiva is characterised by upayoga, is formless and an agent, has the same extent as its own body, is the enjoyer (of the fruits of Karma), exists in samsara, is Siddha and has a characteristic upward motion.

**COMMENTARY**

In this verse the author lays down the distinguishing characteristics of Jiva. The nine characteristics of Jiva mentioned in this verse will be taken up one by one in verses 4--14, and a full explanation of them will be given in the notes to the said verses.

Brahmadeva in his Commentary on Dravya-Sangraha has mentioned in connection with this verse that each of these characteristics of Jiva is mentioned in order to differentiate the Jaina conception of 'Jiva' from that of sankhya, Nyaya, Mimansa, Charvaka Sadasiva and Baudhaha systems of philosophy. His words are as follows:

"जीविस्विद्व चाल्वर्धं प्रति, ज्ञानदर्शनोपयोगलक्षणं नैयायिक प्रति, धम्मसंयोज्यसंयमं प्रति, कर्मकर्तव्यस्ययः संसारं प्रति, स्वदेश-प्रमिति-स्थापं नैयायिक-ग्रीक्षणसंसारं प्रति, ज्ञानस्वत्तुत्व-व्यास्यां बोध प्रति-संसारसंस्कर्त-व्यास्यां सदाधिच्छेदं प्रति सिद्धव-व्यास्यां भूत-चाल्वर्धक्षयं प्रति आदि-धवापि-व्यभिचारकर्म वं माण्डलिक-ग्रंथादारं प्रति हि मतांधौ शास्त्रयः.

i.e., Jiva is established to (refute) Charvaka, its characteristic of having upayoga consisting of Jnana and Darshan is said to (refute) the followers of Nyaya, that of Jiva being formless to (refute) Bhagha (i.e., those who follow Kumarila Bhatta, the propounder of one branch of Mimamsa philosophy) and Charvaka, that of the agency of Karma to (refute the) Sanka (view), that of having the same extent of its body is expressed to refute the three, viz., the Nyaya, Mimamsa and Sankhya views, that of the enjoyment of (the fruits of) Karma is said to refute the Buddhistic view, that of being in the Samsara to refute Sadasiva, that of being Siddha to refute Bhagha and Charvaka, and that of having an upward motion to refute views of all other writers."

It should be remembered that, as the Hindu and the Buddhist philosophers omitted opportunity to refute the views of the Jaina philosophy, so also the Jain philosophers on their part tried to refute the views of their opponents. It is a special feature of nearly every system of Indian philosophy to proceed to maintain its own views.
after refuting those of other systems. Examples of such refutation by Hindu philosophers may be found in Vedanta Sutra, Chapter I Padas I and II, and Sankhya Sutra, Chapter V. The refutation of the views of the Hindu systems of philosophy may, on the other hand, be found in numerous Jaina works such as Ratnakaravatarka, Syadavadamanjari, Prameyakamalamartanda, etc., etc.

In this verse also Jiva is recognised as against the Charvaka view, which recognises no proof but pratyaksa which is only derived through the senses. The Nyaya system recognises the difference between a quality and the possessor of a quality (सुभूमिचिद्वित:), but in this verse, by saying that jiva consists of the quality upayoga which is made up of Jnana and Darshana, that theory of Nyaya is upset. Similarly by saying that Jiva is the agent of all actions, the Sankhya theory that Purusha is indifferent (व्यासकौशल), is denied. The other characteristics also deny in this manner the views of Mimansa, Buddhist and other systems of philosophy, These will be further explained in notes to verses 4-14. But it should be remembered that the author does not directly proceed to refute the views of the other systems of philosophy, for that would be entirely impossible in a compendium like this. What the commentator, therefore, suggest, is that by laying down this definition of Jiva, the author has incidentally denied the opposite views of other systems of philosophy.

For a brief account of the tenets of different systems of philosophy, we refer the reader to Sarvadarsansangraha of Madhavacharya (Ed. by Cowell) in which the account of Jaina philosophy, under the “Arhat Darshan,” is worthy of notice as being written by a non-Jaina author who, though not very enthusiastic about Jainism, tried his best to be impartial.

The following verse from Panchastikayamayasara by Kunduskandacharya, is exactly similar to this verse of Dravya Samgraha:-

\[ \text{वैविलित हृदयि भिवर उपन्यायविवेकसिद्धो पूर्व कता} \]

\[ \text{भोव्या य देहमित्व गृहि युजी कर्ममंडलों} \]

\[ \text{e., “Jiva is conscious, formless, characterised by upayoga, attached to karma, the lord the agent, the enjoyer (of the fruits of karma), the pervader of bodies (large or small)"} \]

The only characteristic of Jiva mentioned in Dravya-Samgraha but not found in the above verse, is that of having an upward motion;
but this is mentioned in the next verse of Panchastikayasamayasara:-
काममात्र विमुक्तिः उदद्ध लोकस्त्रतत्त्वर्गिनां। i.e., “That which goes upward to the
end of Loka, being freed from the impurity of karma.”

तिक्काले छदुपणया इंदिय बलमाउ यासणपायो य।
बवहारा सो जीवी सित्चच्यायणयो दु चेदणया ज्ञस। ११३।।

Tikkale chandupana indiya balamau anapanao ya,
Vavahara so jivo nichchayanayado du chedana jassa--(3)

Padapatha. बवहारा Vavhara, according to Vyavahara Naya. तिक्काले
Tikkale, is three kinds of time. रत्रिक Indiya, Indriya (The senses).
बल Balam, force. आु Au, Life. आनपन्य Anapano, respiration. य Yā,
also. छदुपणa Chadupana, the four Pranas. दु Du, but. निचच्यायणyado Nich-
chayanayado, according to Nischaya Naya. जसा Jassa, whose.
चेदण Chedna, consciousness. सो So, he. जीवी Jīvo, Jiva.

3. According to Vyavahara Naya, that is called Jiva, which is
possessed of four Pranas viz., Indriya (the senses), Bal (force), Ayu
(life) and Ana-prana (respiration) in the three periods of time (viz.,
the present, the past and the future), and according to Nischaya Naya
that which has consciousness is called Jiva.

COMMENTARY.

Vyavahara and Nischaya Naya is thus distinguished in Dravya-
nuyogatarkana of Bhoja:

“तेनेवं भावयसिद्धं गृहीतव्यं विनिख्ययम्
तत्वार्थ निश्चयो वच्च व्यवहारो जनोदितम् II”

i.e.; “Therefore, this is to be understood as described in the
Bhasya (Visesavasyaka-bhasya, a celebrated Jaina work) that
Nischaya narrates the real thing and Vyavahara narrates things in
the popular way. “Vyavahara Naya, therefore, is the ordinary or
common sense point of view in which we speak every day about the
things of this world. But Nischaya Naya is the realistic point of
view, which attempts an accurate description of the realities which
are over-looked in our everyday parlance For example, we ordinarily
say “a jar of honey;” but to be accurate we must say “a jar of clay
or some other substance containing honey.” The characteristics of
Jiva will be examined from both these points of view in the following
verses.

Here it is said that ordinarily we say that Jiva (Living Subst-
ance) possesses the five senses, Sight, Hearing, Touch, Taste and
Smell, the three forces of thought, word and action, life and respira-
tion. Indriya (the five senses), Bala (the three forces of thought, word and action), Ayu (life) and Anaprasa (respiration)—these four are called the four Pranas of Jivas in the past, present and the future. The following verse from Panchastikayasamayasara is parallel to this verse of Dravya-Samgraha:

"पार्शोधि चदुर्धि जीविदि जीवसदि जो हु जीविदि पुज्वं।
सो जीवो पार्श्व पुज्व विलमिदिमात उससासी।"

i. e., "That is Jiva which lives, will live or has lived formerly by four Pranas. The Pranas are Bala (force), Indriya the (senses), Ayu (Life) and Uchchhhasa (respiration)."

Thus, from the ordinary point of view (Vyavahara Naya), we regard Jiva to possess a period of life, during which its characteristics are respiration and the employment of the five senses and the three forces of thought, word and action. But from the realistic point of view, Jiva is distinguished by its own great quality, v. z., consciousness,

उवागो दुवियपो दंसणां शारणं च दंसणां चुजुश।
काल्कु अज्ञात्सक्त श्रोहिः दंसणामधु केवलं रोह्यं ॥

Uvaago duvyaappo damsana nanam cha damsanam chadudha, Chakkhu achakku ohi damsanamadha kevalam neyam—(4)

Padapatha. अक्षरां Uvaago, Upayoga दुवियपो Duviyappo, of two varieties. दंसण Damsanam Darsana. च Cha, and, शारण Nanam, jnana. दंसणां Damsanam, Darshana. चुजुश Chadudha of four kinds. ज्ञेष्ठ्य ने, to be known

काल्कु अज्ञात्सक्त श्रोहिः संपूर्ण Chakkhu-achakku ohi-Damsanam, the Darshana like Chaksu, Achaksu and Avadhi अज्ञा Adha, then.

केवल Kevalam Kevala. दंसणां Damsanam Darsana.

4. Upayoga is of two kinds, Darshana and Jnana.

Darshana is of four kinds. Darshana is known to be (divided into) Chaksu, Achaksu; Avadhi and Kevala.

COMMENTARY.

Verses parallel to these are found in Panchastikayasamayasara, as follows:—

"उवागो खलु दुविहो शारणो य दंसणो संजुक्तो।
जीवसं संन्यासलं श्रुतं सूदं वियालिहि।"

7
Dravya-Sangra

संसारमध्ये चक्क्षुज्ञान अचक्क्षुज्ञानमध्ये यो हीह्वा सहियं।
क्षिप्रधारणमःमातिविसं केवलियं चावि परिणातं।

i.e., "Upayoga is of two kinds, being connected with Jnana and Darshana: know that this Upayoga is at all times inseparable from Jiva. Darshana also is said to be with Chaksu, Achaksu, Avadhi and the endless and eternal Kevala.

Upayoga is the resultant of consciousness which, according to Nischaya Naya or realistic point of view is the sole characteristic of Jiva. Roughly, Upayoga may be said to be a sort of inclination which arises from consciousness. This inclination is either towards Darshana or towards Jnana. The difference between Darshana and Jnana consists in this, that in the former the details are not perceived, while in the later the details are also known. "Before we know things in a detailed way, there is the stage where we simply see, hear, or otherwise become conscious of it in a general way, without going into its ins and outs. We simply know it as belonging to a class, we may know it as a horse, for instance, without going into any further details as to its individual characteristics. This is the first stage of knowledge, it may be called detail-less knowledge or indefinite cognition (Darshana). If this stage is not experienced there can be no knowledge of the thing." Cognition of the details consists in Jnana (knowledge).

Darshana is thus understood to be "cognition in an undifferentiated way . . . you see a picture, for instance, but you do not go into the details of it; you just know in a general way that it is a picture."

Jiva, according to Jaina philosophy, consists of infinite Jnana and Darshana, but certain classes of Karma tend to obscure these. Darshana is of four kinds, Chaksu, Achaksu, Avadhi and Kevala, so there are also four kinds of Karma which obscure each of these varieties. When there is a cessation or mitigation (कल्योगरभ) of one or more of these Varieties of Karma the corresponding class or classes of Darshana is or are evolved. Thus, by the removal of these Karmas, which obscure the Darshana which is received through the eye, a Jiva can see through the eyes. This is Chaksu Darshana (Darshana through the eye) Again, by the removal of that Karma which obscure the Darshana through any sense other than the eye, or mind, a Jiva can cognise through the four organs of sense—ear, nose, tongue or skin, and through the mind. This is called Achaksu Darshana (Darshana not through the eye). Similarly, when Karmas obscuring Avadhi Darshana are removed, a Jiva can have Avadhi
Darshana (psychic knowledge, limited by space and time and obtained directly by the soul, e., clairvoyance). Lastly, by the removal of the Karmas which obscure Kevala Darshana, a Jiva can have Kevala (or perfect) Darshana (in which everything in the three worlds existent in the present, past and the future is at once cognised).

(Besides the four Varieties of Karmas obscuring Darshana already mentioned, there are also five others mentioned by Umasvami, e., Vidya (sleep), Niridana (Deep sleep), Prechalas (Trance) Prachala prachala (Drowsiness) and Prayagruddhi (Somnambulistic state). These, together with the Karmas obscuring Chaksa, Achaksu, Avadhi and Kevala Darshana already mentioned, make up nine Darshanavaraniya Karmas).

Nanam Atthaviyappam matisudaohi anananananani
Manapajjaya Kevalamavi pachchakkha-parokkha-vheyam cha (5).

Padapatha. Matisuda-ohi anananananani, the Jnana and Ajñana of Mati, Sruta and Avadhi Abhi-Avi also manapajjaya, Manah paryaya. Kevalam, Kevala jñāna Nanam, Jnana. Atthaviyappam, of eight varieties. Cha also. Pachchakkha-parokkha-vheyam, has the varieties Pratyaksha and Paroksha.

5. Jnana is of eight kinds, viz., Jnana and Ajñana of Mati, Sruta and Avadhi, Manah-paryaya and Kevala. It is also divided into Pratyaksha and Paroksha (from another point of view).

COMMENTARY

In the previous Verse, the first stage of cognition, viz., Darshana ('undifferentiated knowledge') has been described. In this verse the next stage, Jnana (detailed knowledge), with its varieties, is described.


Kundakundacharya has summed up all of them in the following verse:-

Prathamākṣhābhiṣṭādhiṣṭādhiṣṭādvikalpāṇi sāgalaṇāni pachchhāmāṇāni ।
Kumādāḥ vidhāṇāṇi yā tīrṇo hi śāyāḥ hiṃ śabdante ॥
i.e., "Abhinbodhika or Mati, Sruta, Avadhi, Manah-paryaya and Kevala; these are the five varieties of Jñana. Kamati Kusruta and Vibhanga - these three also are connected with Jñana."

The three last-mentioned are nothing but false knowledge of the first three. It will, therefore, be sufficient to explain the first five varieties only of Jñana. Umasvami has also mentioned them in Sutra 9, Chapter 1 of Tattvarthadigama Sutra. (e.g., नवविश्वासविवायोनम्: प्रत्येकत्त्वक्षेत्रीयम्. ज्ञानम्: It should be remembered that these varieties of Jñana constitute the two sorts of Pramanas recognised in Jain Philosophy "(तत् प्रमाणी)" (नवत् युत्र १०१०).

Mati Jñana is knowledge derived through the senses, including the knowledge which arises from the activity of the mind. Sruta Jñana is knowledge derived through symbols or signs (e.g., words which are symbols of ideas, gestures, etc.). Avadhi Jñana is the psychic knowledge which is directly acquired by the soul without the medium of the activity of the mind or the senses. Knowledge in the hypnotic state may be cited as an example of Avadhi Jñana. Manah-paryaya Jñana is the knowledge of the ideas and thoughts of others. Mind reading is an instance of this kind of knowledge. Kevala Jñana is omniscience or knowledge unlimited as to space, time or object.

In our everyday life we have Mati Jñana and Sruta Jñana, but there are instances, though rare, of persons who, under a hypnotic trance, have knowledge of certain things (Avadhi Jñana) and of persons who can read the thoughts of others (Mahah-paryaya Jñana). Though the exact nature of the last two kinds of knowledge have not yet been understood, there is no doubt of the possibility of their existence. The mention, therefore, of these kinds of knowledge by ancient Jain writers proves at that time there were evidences which led them to believe in these two forms of knowledge. The occult powers attainable by Yogis which are mentioned in Yoga Philosophy of the Hindus also support the view that in ancient India occult sciences were by no means unknown. The last-mentioned knowledge, Kevala-Jñana or omniscience, which correspond to the knowledge of the sages called Sarvajnas or Trikaldarsis in the Puranas of the Hindus, is, according to the Jain tradition, only possessed by those who have reached the highest point of elevation. The Tirthankaras and Ganadharas are said to possess such a kind of knowledge.

Though it is not possible to understand the real nature of knowledge called Avadhi Jñana, Manah-paryaya Jñana and Kevala Jñana, we can describe fully the remaining two kinds of knowledge viz., Sruta Jñana and Mati Jñana. Sruta Jñana is knowledge derived
from words spoken by a person, from reading books, from seeing gestures of facial expressions and from all other kinds of symbols of signs Mati Jnana requires much detailed consideration; for it gives us an idea of that part of the Jaina psychology which treats of of Perception and Memory.

In Jaina psychology four stages in Mati Jnana are usually recognised. These are called (1) Avagraha, (2) Iha, (3) Avaya and (4) Dharana. In works on Jaina Nyaya philosophy we find that Pramana is of two kinds—Pratyaksha (independent) and Paroksha (dependent). Pratyaksha is clear knowledge or cognition that this object is of such and such a character, without depending upon any other kind of knowledge. That cognition, which is not clear by itself, i.e., that which depends upon some other kind of knowledge is Paroksha. Pratyaksha or independent knowledge is of two kinds. Sanvyavaharika and Paramarthika. Sanvyavaharika again is of two kinds, viz., indriya-nivandhana (caused through the senses) and Anindriya-nivandhana (not caused through the senses.) The senses recognised in Jaina philosophy are the eye, the ear, the nose, the tongue and the skin. Mind (Mana) is called No-indriya or Anindriya (Not Indriya).

This Sanvyavaharika variety of Pratyaksha is what we have in our every day life. The processes of Perception and Memory are dependent upon this variety of Pratyaksha only. We shall, therefore, deal with Sanvyavaharika Pratyaksha leaving aside Parmyavthika Pratyaksha which includes the little understood occult knowledge—Avadhi, includes Manah-paraya and Kevala mentioned previously.

Sanvyabahara is the act of satisfying a desire to cognize. (सन्याबाहर अप्रहितस्वस्ती। सन्याबाहरा: Pramana Mimansa Vritti). This is the essence Sanvyaharana Pratyaksha which, according to Jaina philosophers, is of four kinds, viz., Avagraha, Iha, Avaya and Dharana. These four are identical with the four stages of Mati Jnana already mentioned by us, and we shall now proceed to explain each of these Four varieties.

The first stage, Avagraha, consists in the general knowledge of an object when it is brought into contact with a sense organ. First of all, there is an excitation in the sense organ by the stimulus (viz., the object present in the outside world). Then there is an excitation in the consciousness. Thus, in the first stage a person is barely conscious of the existence of an object.

The second stage, Iha, consists in the desire to know the particular of the object e., g., a desire to know whether it is this or that.
Thus, similarities and differences of this object with other objects become the subject of consciousness in this stage.

In the first (Avagraha), we have for example simply the knowledge of a man, but in the second stage (Iha) we desire to know the particulars of this man, e.g., whether he is a resident of Karnataka or Lata country, etc.

In the third stage, Anaya, there is a definite finding of the particulars which we desired to know in the second stage. The second stage is merely an attempt to know the particulars, while the third stage consists of the ascertainment of these particulars.

The fourth stage, Dharana, consists of the lasting impression which results after the object; with its particulars, is definitely ascertained. It is this impression (संक्षर) which enables us to remember the object afterwards. Memory therefore, is the result of these four successive stages of Mati Jnana.

Now we shall turn to that part of verse 5 of Dravya Sangraha which, after laying down the eight varieties of Jnana, says that it may also be divided into two classes from another point of view. These two classes are respectively known as Pratyaksha Praksha.

We have already given a detailed account of Pratyaksha, and it now remains to narrate briefly Paroksha knowledge.

Paroksha knowledge is said to be of five kinds: (1) Smarana, (2) Pratyabhijñana, (3) Tarka, (4) Anumana and (5) Aṣāna. Smarana is simple the remembrance of an object. Pratyabhijñana is the recognition of an object by noticing similarities and differences. The difference between Smarana and Pratyabhijñana may be understood from the following examples. We see a certain man. We then remember that we had seen him previously. This is Smarana. We go to a forest and see a strange creature.

Then we remember that we have heard or read about such a creature, and we identify it. This is Pratyabhijñana.

This corresponds to Upamana Pramana recognised in the Hindu philosophies. Tarka or Uha consists of the knowledge of an universal concomitance of any two things (e.g., wherever there is smoke, there is fire). This is the same as Vyapti Jnana mentioned in the Nyaya philosophy of the Hindus. Anumana inference and is either Svartha (for one’s own self) or Pararthia (for others). There is detailed treatment of Anumana in Jaina Nyaya philosophy, similar to that
found in the Nyaya philosophy of the Hindus. Agama is knowledge derived through the words of one who is trustworthy. This also is recognised in different systems of Hindu philosophy, such as Vedanta, Nyaya, Sankhya, Mimamsa, etc.

We finish this brief survey of different kinds of knowledge by saying that, as we have mentioned in verse 4 of Dravya-Samgraha that there are certain Karmas called Darshanavaraniya karmas which obscure the different varieties of Darshana, so there are also Karmas which obscure the different varieties of Jnana. These are known as Jnanavaraniya Karmas. Umasvami in his Tatvartha-dhigama Sutra has mentioned that Jnanavaraniya Karmas are of five sorts which obscure Mati, Sruta, Avadhi, Manahparyaya and Kevala knowledge respectively.

Now, a doubt is stated by the commentator of Dravya-Samgraha. He says that in Tark-Sastra (Nyaya philosophy) of the Jainas we find that Mati Jnana, with its four varieties, Avagraha, Iha, Avaya and Dharana, is included under Sanvyavaharika Pratyaksha. But Umasvami in his Tatvartha Sutra says plainly-that Mati and Sruta Jnana are not Pratyakshas, but Parokshas. We have the following aphorisms in Tatvartha Sutra:

\[\text{गतिश्रृः तात्विकविन्दतः परोक्षश्रेष्ठिः ज्ञानम्}\\
\text{श्रावे श्रुতोऽपि प्रत्यक्षश्रेष्ठिः}\]

i. e. "Knowledge is of five kinds: Mati, Sruta, Avadhi, Manahparyaya and Kevala. The first two are called Paroksha and the rest are known as Pratyaksha."

Now, this is apparently in contradiction with the works on Jaina Nyaya philosophy some of which we have already quoted in our notes. How can this apparent contradiction be explained away?

The commentator says that Umasvami’s aphorism is to be regarded as a general ordinance (अस्मात्:) while the sayings of the writers on Jaina Nyaya philosophy should be taken as a special rule or exception (आश्रयः:)

In special or exceptional cases the general rule should not be followed. In the present instance also, though the general rule as laid down in Tatvartha Sutra says that Mati and Sruta Jnana are Paroksha knowledge, there are particular exceptional cases, these should be called Pratyaksha. The commentator further says that we all know that the knowledge of our own happiness and misery is Pratyaksha,
but if we say that, according to Tatvartha Sutra Mati and Sruta are always Paroksha, the knowledge of our happiness or misery should also become Paroksha, which is absurd.

The following table of Jnana can, therefore, be re-arranged from different points of view—

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अष्टदशुनननादसाना सामन्नम् जिवलक्षणम् भण्यिम् ।
बक्ष्यारा सुधम्या वा सुध मुन्दे पुन दंसरं शारिरं ॥ ६ ॥

Atthachadunanadamsana samannam jivalakshanam bhaniyam.

Vavahara suddhanaya suddham puna damsana nam (6).

Padapatha—सामन्नम् Samannam, in a general sense. जिवलक्षणन् Jivalakshanam, the characteristic of Jiva. ववहरा Vavahara, according to Vyavahara Naya. अष्टदशुनननादसाना Atthachadunanadamsana, the eight Jnanas and four Darshanas. भण्यिम् Bhaniyam, is narrated. पुन्ः Puna, again. सुधम्या Suddhanaya according to Suddha Naya. सुध्द सुद्धम, Suddham, Suddha (Pure). दंसनं Damsanam, Darshan (perception). नाम Nanam,

6. According to Vyavahara Naya, the general characteristics of Jiva are said to be eight kinds of Jnana and four kinds of Darshana. But according to Suddha Naya, (the characteristics of Jiva) are pure Jnana and Darshana.

COMMENTARY.

The commentator Brahmadeva says that Jiva is said in a general sense to have the characteristics of eight kinds of Jnana and four kinds of Darshana. By the word “Samanya” or in a general sense” in the original verse we should understand “when we do not desire to distinguish between Samsari (leading a mundane existence) or Mukta (liberated) Jivas or when we do not distinguish between pure and impure Jnana and Darshana.” In this verse the author says that really Jiva possesses the characteristics of pure Jnana and Darshana, but from the ordinary or common sense point of view,
we recognise that Jiva has eight kinds of Jnana and four kinds of Darshana. Among the eight kinds of Jnana, varieties of impure or false knowledge are also included, but these can only be said in a general sense to be the characteristics of Jiva, for in Mukta or liberated Jiva, these are not possible. So Jiva in its pure state has only the characteristics of pure Jnana and Darshana.

The commentator says that verses 4-6 of Dravya Sangraha by explaining Upayoga refute the doctrine of Nyaya Philosophy, viz., that a thing and its qualities are permanently distinct. It should be remembered that in Nyaya Philosophy the identity of a quality and the possessor of that quality is never recognised. Here it is said that Jnana and Darshana are not only the qualities of Jiva, but are identical with it. Now the question may arise how can this be possible? Can we not conceive of qualities as separated from the possessor of the same? The answer is that Jainism examines everything from different standpoints and though from the realistic point of view Jiva and its qualities are identical, we say from the ordinary or commonsense point of view that these are distinct. That is to say, in Jainism there is no dogmatic assertion as in Nyaya Philosophy that there can be no identity between a quality and the possessor of that qualities. On the contrary, the identity of Jiva and its qualities is recognised. Of course from the ordinary point of view we may recognise qualities as distinct from the possessor of them. That is to say, we can conceive the qualities as distinguishable, but not distinct from their possessor, that is, this separate existence is not real. In Panchastikaya-samayasara also we find the following verse which expresses a similar view:

"दंसमार्गारागित तह जीविर्ज्ञाव्यायारागित रागमुद्यागिता।
बवदेसदो पुर्वतं कुल्लितं हि गो सभावदो॥"

[Verse No. 52.]

"Darshana and Jnana, in a similar manner, are identical with Jiva and not separable from it. Only in common parlance we separate (Darshana and Jnana from Jiva), but in reality there is no such separation."

वर्णस रस पंचग धा दो फासा ब्रटु रिलच्चया जीवे।
गो विलिः अपुनितः तदो बवहारा युति वंधादो ॥७॥

Vañna rasa pancha gandha do phasa attha nichchaya jive.

No santi amutti tado Vavahara mutti bandhado--(7).
Padapatha—सिख्यान् Nichchaya, according to Nischaya Naya. जीवे, in Jiva. वृण् Vanna. colour. स् Rasa. taste. पंच Pancha. five. दो Do. two. गंधा Gandha. smells. अष्टा Attha. eight. पहा Phasa. touch. न न, not. संति Santi. are. तदान Tado, therefore. अमूत्र Amutti. without form. यावहारा Vavahara. according to Vyavahara Naya बंधनो Bandhado, from Bandha (bondage). मूत्र Mutti. possesed of form.

7. According to Nischaya Naya, Jiva is without form; because the five kinds of colour and taste, two kinds of smell, and eight kinds of touch are not present in it. But according to Vyavahara Naya [Jiva] has form through the bondage [of Karma.]

COMMENTARY

Jiva is naturally invisible, but “when the soul is attacked by the passions...it takes on the Pudgala (material) particles fit for the bondage of the karmas, just as a heated iron-ball takes up water-particles in which it is immersed. This is the bondage of the Karmas.” Thus “the naturally invisible soul is compounded in a very subtle way with visible, tangible matter, and is in a sense thereby rendered visible, as lemon-juice is rendered sweet by the addition of sugar and water. In its pure state the soul [Jiva] is invisible, just as in itself the lemon-juice is sour.”

We should therefore remember that, according to the Jaina belief, Jiva, in its natural or real state, is invisible. But it combines with Pudgala or matter. This combination is the bondage (Bandha) which produces karmas. When Jiva thus combines itself with Pudgala (matter), it leaves its invisible state and becomes visible to us. It is Pudgala (matter) which has form and when Pudgala combines itself with Jiva, the taste, colour, smell and touch of the former which are the requisites of its form, are attributed to the really formless Jiva, and we say that Jiva has form. Every form of mundane life which we see is a Jiva in its impure and visible state in combination with Pudgala. Therefore, according to Vyavahara Naya, that is to say, from the ordinary or common sense point of view, we may say that Jiva have form, but we must remember that according to Nischaya Naya or the realistic point of view, Jivas are without form.

Brahmadeva in his commentary quotes a verse to support this view:

"वर्धं पदि एवं तक्ष्यवादेऽ ह्रदि तस्स भ्रष्टादेऽ
तम्भ्र अमृतिभावो ऐर्यंतो हृदि जीवस्य।।"
i.e. "In bondage (Jiva) is one (with Pudgala), but really according to definition, it is separate (from Pudgala). Hence formlessness does not always belong to Jiva."

Pudgala is said to possess touch, taste, smell and colour. Though these qualities are really inseparable from Pudgala, from the ordinary point of view we speak of them as separate from Pudgala. Colours are of five kinds viz., Blue (Nila), Yellow (Pita), White (Shukla), Black (Krishna), and Red (Lohita). The varieties of taste are Bitter (Tikta), Sour (Katu), Acid (Amla), Sweet (Madhura) and Astringent (Kasaya). Smells are of two kinds—fragrance (Surabhi) and its opposit (Asurabhi). The eight kinds of touch are Soft (Mridu), Hard (Kathina), Heavy (Guru), Light (Laghu), Cold (Shita), Hot (Usna), Smooth (Snigdha) and Rough (Ruksa).

The commentator says that the author in this verse establishes the formlessness of Jiva which is contrary to the views held by (Kumarila) Bhatta and (his followers) Charvaka. ("शति भू-नाजाओकमत प्रवकतोत्तरधार्मिक शिक्षेन सुन गराय") Charvaka recognises nothing but what is capable of being perceived by the senses hence a formless Jiva is contrary to his doctrine.

Puggalakammadinam katta vavaharado du nichchayado-
Chedanakammanada saddhanaya suddhabhavanam.—(8)

Padapatha.—वावहारस् Vavaharado, according to Vyavahara Naya. पादा Ada, Jiva पुगलकम्मदेश पुगलकम्मदिनाम. of the Pudgala Karmas. कत्ता Katta, doer. दु Du, but. निच्छयारो Nichchayado, according to Nischaya Naya. चेदाकम्माणक Chedanakammana, of the thought karmas. सुधानया Suddhanaya, according to Suddha Naya. सुधाकम्माण Suddhabhavanam, of the Suddha Bhavas.

8. According to Vyavahara Naya is the doer of the Pudgala Karmas. According to Nischaya Naya (Jiva is the doer of) Thought Karmas. According to Suddha Naya (Jiva is the doer) of Suddha Bhávas.

COMMENTARY.

In this verse the Jaina doctrine of causation as to the origin of the world is briefly treated. Causes are generally accepted to be of two kinds. Upádána (Substantial Cause) and Nimitta (Determining Cause). Take the case of an earthen pot. The Upádana or the
Substantial Cause of the earthen pot is the earth, and its Nimitta or Determining Cause is the potter and his implements. First of all the potter forms an idea of the shape, size, etc., of the pot which he is going to make. This existence of the pot in the idea may be called the resultant in consciousness of the potter. Then follows the existence of the pot which we can perceive by our senses. According to Jaina Metaphysics, Jivas are only possessed of infinite knowledge, etc., and are not agents. But causation is attributed to Jivas from different points of view. First, Jivas are said to be the agents of their own results viz., infinite knowledge, bliss, etc. This is according to Suddha (Pure) Naya. Again, according to Nischaya Naya Jivas are said to be causes of the thought karmas which precede the Pudgala-karmas perceptible by us. According to Vyavahara Naya Jivas are also recognised as agents of even these Pudgala-karmas.

Karmas are generally understood to be of two sorts—Dravya-karmas and Bháva-karmas. To return to our example of the making of a pot, the existence of a pot in the mind of a potter may be said to be a Bhava-karma, while the material existence of the pot perceptible by our senses is known to be a Dravya-karma. Now, the potter is directly the cause of the Bháva-karma, and that Bháva-karma again is the cause of the Dravya-karma. It should, therefore, be remembered that, according to Nischaya Naya, the potter is the agent of the Bháva-karma (the pot existing in idea), and according to Vyavahara Naya, that of the Dravya-karma (the pot perceptible by us).

Similarly, in the case of Jivas, they are really possessed of the characteristics, viz., infinite knowledge, bliss, etc. Jivas, therefore, may be said to be the agents of these characteristics according to Suddha Naya. Next, we may say that the Jivas are the agents of those mental attitudes and conditions which favour the influx of particles of matter. Attachment, aversion, etc., may be mentioned as examples of such states of Jivas. These are the thought karmas. According to Nischaya Naya, Jivas are said to be the agents of these classes of karmas. When the Jivas cause such thought karmas to be produced, these thought karmas, on the other hand, lead to the generation of the material karmas or Dravya-karmas. The Jivas are not, therefore, the direct causes of Darva-karmas. It is according to Vyavahara Naya only that we can speak of Jivas as agents of Dravya-Karmas. The very essence of Dravya-karmas consists of particles of matter, and these are in no way akin to consciousness—the characteristic of Jivas. The Upáfána or substantial cause of a Dravya-karma is therefore Pudgala or matter, and their Nimitta or determining cause.
is the Bhava-karma, viz., that condition of the Atma which render it capable of assimilating the particular Dravya-karma. Thus a Jīva is neither the Upādāna nor the Nimitta cause of Dravya-karmas according to Nischaya Naya. It is only from the Vyavahāra point of view that we say that the Jīvas are causes of Dravya-karmas. But, in reality, (according to Nischaya Naya) Jīva is the only agent of its own attitudes (Bhāvas). In Pañchāstikāya-samayasa-rā, we have: "Atmā is the agent of its own Bhāvas, as it causes its own resultant. But it is not the agent of Pudgala-karmas. This should be understood to be the precept of the Jīna."

The universe is, therefore, made up of Jīvas and Ajīvas. Pudgala or matter is the substantial cause of every material thing, while different Bhāva or thought karmas are the determining cause of these. Jīvas cause these thought karmas to be produced. Thus two sorts of substance, material and spiritual, may be regarded to be the cause of all kinds of manifestations. There are many units of this spiritual substance possessed of qualities which are known as Jīvas, and there are also many units of material substance (Pudgala) which again have their own characteristic qualities. These two kinds of substances act and re-act upon each other, and a constant state of activity is going on in this universe.

The Jaina doctrine of the causation of the world should therefore be remembered as quite distinct from the same of Hindu philosophies, like Vedanta, which asserts that the whole of the universe is one homogeneous spiritual Brahma, or, like Charvāka, which avers that the universe is made up of matter only.

The commentator, Brahmadeva says that this verse refutes the doctrine of the Sāṅkhya philosophy that Purusa (corresponding to Jīva of the Jainas) is always Udāsina (lit. indifferent, i.e. without activity), for here it is recognised that Jīva is an agent.

बवहारा सुहदुक्क्त पुगगलकम्मफलं पभुं जेदि।
आदा सिच्छादाय चेदनाभावम् खु आदससं ॥१६॥

Vavahara suhadukkham Puggalakammaphalam pabhunjedi.
Ada nichchayanayado chedanabhavam khu adassa.—(9)

Padapatha—आदा Ada, Jīva. वव्हारा Vavhara, according to Vyavahara Naya. सुहदुक्क्त Suhadukkham, happiness and misery. पुगगलकम्म Puggalakammaphalam, the fruit of Pudgala karma. पभुं जेदि Pabhunjedi, enjoys. चेदनाभाव Chedanabhavam, conscious Bhava. खु Khu, only.
9. According to Vyavahara Naya, Jiva enjoys happiness and misery the fruits of Pudgala karmas. According to Nischaya Naya, Jiva has conscious Bhavas only.

**COMMENTARY.**

It has already been laid down that Atma (or soul) is entirely distinct in its characteristics from Pudgala (or matter). The essence of Jiva and Atma is consciousness which is altogether absent from Pudgala or matter. Hence, as in the previous verse it has been laid down that a spiritual substance (Jiva) can not be the cause of Pudgala-karmas i.e. material karmas. so in this verse it is shown that Jivas from their very nature are unaffected by the fruits of Pudgala-karmas. Really speaking Jivas only enjoy eternal bliss which is their essential characteristic. Therefore, according to Nischaya Naya, a Jiva should only be regarded as an enjoyer of bliss resulting from its characteristic of consciousness. But through the generation of attachment, aversion, etc., Jivas attain such a condition that they become ready for the assimilation of matter. It is only in such states of Jivas that there is an influx of matter in them. When there is such an influx of matter, the Jivas have to enjoy sorrow and delight, happiness and misery, as these are the fruits of Pudgala-karmas. Thus, really, a Jiva, through its characteristic consciousness, is incapable of being affected by happiness or misery—the fruits of material karmas. It is only when matter assimilates itself with a Jiva that we see the fruits of material karmas also in that Jiva and say that this Jiva is enjoying happiness or misery the fruits of material karmas. But it should be remembered that this enjoyment of the fruits of karma by a Jiva is only apparent but not real. Really speaking, Jivas enjoy bliss only, which is the resultant of its characteristic consciousness.

The commentator says that this verse refutes the doctrine of the Buddhistic philosophy that an agent does never enjoy the fruits of karma.

बण्गुढ़देहपामानो उवसम्हराप्पसाप्पडो चेदा ।
शचुमुह्वरो ववहारा शचर्चयणययो यस्मादेवो ना ॥१०॥

Anugurudehapamano uvasamharappasappado cheda.
Asamuhado vavahara nichchayanayado asankhadeso. —(10)

**Padapatha.** —सङ्ग्रहः Vavahara, according to Vyavahāra Naya, चेदा Cheda, the conscious Jiva. उवसम्हराप्पसाप्पडो Uvasamharappasappado, by
contraction and expansion. असमुहदो Asamuhado, without Samudgháta. अनुगुरुदेहपामाणो Anugurudehopamano, equal in extent to a small or a large body. वा Va, but, निष्क्याणयादो Nischhayana yado according to Nischaya Naya. असंक्खदेसो Asankhadeso, existent in innumerable Pradesas.

10. According to Vyavahára Naya, the conscious Jiva, being without Samudgháta, becomes equal in extent to a small or a large body, by contraction and expansion; but, according to Nischaya, Naya (it) is existent in innumerable Pradesas.

COMMENTARY.

That portion of Akásá, which is obstructed by one indivisible atom, is known as Pradesa. [ See verse 27 of Dravya-samgraha. ] That portion of Akása in which Jiva Pudgala, Dharma, Adharma and Kála exist, is known as Lokákása, and the Akása beyond it is called Alokákása. Really speaking, Jivas fill up innumerable Pradesas in Lokákása. But, from the ordinary point of view we speak that a Jiva becomes equal in extent to a small or a large body, by contraction and expansion, when it is without Samudgháta.

Samudgháta has been thus defined: "Samudgháta is the exit of Jiva from the body to another form, without leaving the original body altogether. " Seven kinds of Samudgháta are recognised in Jaina philosophy, viz., Vedaná, Kasáya, Vikriyá, Maranántika, Teja, Ahára and Kevali. When the Atmá goes out of its restraining body particles through excessive pain, without leaving the original body, we have an illustration of Vedaná-samudgháta. When, at the rise of excessive anger, etc., the Atmá goes out of its material confines without leaving the body to injure others, we have Kasáya-samudgháta. The expansion of the Atmá from its Pradesas, without leaving the body, owing to some perturbation due to lust, etc., is called Vikriyá-samudghára. The exit of Atmá, without leaving the original body, to that Pradesa where it has fixed its residence, at the time of death of a being, is Máránántika-samudghára. Teja-samudgháta are of two sorts—Subha and Asubha. It is said that when a great sage perceives some cause of harm to his mind, he becomes angry, and at that time a red figure, twelve yojanas in length and nine yojanas broad, pointed at the top and broad at the bottom, issues forth from the left shoulder of the sage and, after destroying the cause of evil assumes itself with the sage. This is असुभा-समुदघाता. There is a Jaina story that such a figure issued forth from the body of the Sage, Dwaipáyana, and, destroying Dwarika, destroyed itself with the sage. The exit of a white form, having an extent similar
to that mentioned in Asubha-samudghāta, from the right shoulder of a sage who becomes full of commiseration at some calamity of the people, like a famine or an epidemic, is known as Subha-samudghāta. This, after destroying the calamity, enters its own place. The exit of a white figure, one cubit in length, from the head of a sage, to resolve a doubt by seeing some Kevalī (possessed of infinite knowledge), is known as Ahāra-samudghāta. In a certain stage through the rise of all kinds of Karmas, a Kevalī’s form expands and fills up the whole Lokākāśa, without leaving the original body. This is called Kevalī-samudghāta.

A description of these forms Clearly illustrates the belief of various subtle forms by the Jainas. In all cases, when a Jīva does not assume these forms, it fills up either a large or a small body. This theory of the Jainas is severely criticised in the Vedanta philosophy of the Hindus. Sankarāchārya, in his commentary on Vedanta-sūtra, Adhyāya II, Pāda II, Sūtra 34, had said that if it is admitted that a Jīva is equal in extent to its body, it is impossible that the same Jīva can enter into the bodies of a fly and an elephant. This is not the place to discuss the point in detail. We shall simply mention the view held by the Jainas with respect to this point. The Jainas say that as a lamp, placed respectively in a small pot and a room, illuminates the whole of the space between each of these, so a Jīva contracts and expands, according to the dimensions of different bodies. A better example can be given by mentioning the case of gases like oxygen, which fills up the whole of the space within different vessels, having small or large dimensions but this expansion and contraction of Jīvas, according to different bodies, are only recognized from the Vyavahāra point of view: According to Nischaya Naya, Jīvas can fill up innumerable Pradesas in Lokākāśa.

Pudhavijalateuvauvanapphadhi vīvihathavare indī.  
Vigatigachadupanchakkha tasajīva honti sankhadi. —(11)

Padapatha, —Pudhavijalateuvauvanapphadhi Pudhavijalateuvauvanapphadhi, the earth, water, fire, air and plants. Vivha-thāvare indi, various kinds of Sthāvara, possessed of one sense. 
Vigatiga-chadupanchakkha, of two, three, four and five senses. Sāṅkhādi, conches etc. Tasjīva, the Trasa jivas. Honti Sāṅkhādi, are,
11. The earth, water, fire, air and plants are various kinds of Sthāvara possessed of one sense. The Trasa Jivas, conches, etc., are possessed of two, three, four and five senses.

**COMMENTARY**

Jivas are classified under two principal heads—Samsári (leading a worldly existence) and Mukta (liberated). In verses 11—13 of Dravya-samgraha the Samsári Jivas with their sub-divisions are described, and the characteristics of Mukta Jivas are mentioned in verse 14.

In this verse, two varieties of Samsári Jivas are enumerated—Samsári, viz., Sthāvara (Immobile) and Trasa (mobile, capable of spontaneous movement). Earth, Water, fire, air and vegetables are Sthāvara Jivas and possess only one sense, viz., the sense of touch. Those Jivas which possess more than one sense are called Trasa Jivas. These might possess two, three, four or five senses. Worms, oysters, conches, etc., are Trasa Jivas, possessing two senses, taste and touch. Ants, bugs, lice, etc., are Trasa Jivas having three senses, touch, taste and smell. Mosquitoes, flies, bees, etc., are Trasa Jivas of four senses, touch, taste, smell and sight. Men, birds, beasts, gods, inmates of hell etc., are Trasa Jivas, possessing all the five senses, viz., touch, taste, smell, sight and hearing.

It should be remembered that, though really Jivas have two characteristics, viz., pure Jhána and Darsana, it is owing to the different karmas that they assume bodies of various kinds possessed of one, two, three, four or five senses. That Jiva which resort to earth for its body, is called Prithivi-Káya (i.e., having earth as its body). Stones, etc., are examples of this class of Jivas. So also there are Jivas who resort to water, air or fire to have bodies.

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**Samaṇa aṇama neya panchendiyā śrīmāṇa pare savve:**
**Badaṁsuḥameindī savve pañjatā idara ya.**

**Padapatha.**—पंचेंदिया, [Jivas] possessing five senses. समाना Samana, having mind. अमाना Amana, without mind.नेया Neya, are known. परे Pare, the rest. सव्वे Savve, all. निम्माना Nimmana, without mind. प्रेंदी Eindi, [Jivas] possessing one sense. बादरसुहामा Badara-suhamà, Bádara and Súksma. सव्वे Savve, all. पाज्जता Pajjatta, Paryápta (complete). या Ya, and. इङ्ग्रा Idara, opposite (of Paryápta).
12. Jīvas possessing five senses are known to be divided into those having mind and those without mind. All the rest are without mind. Jīvas having one sense are divided into two classes Bādara and Śūksma. All of these have again to varieties each Paryāpta and its opposite.

COMMENTARY.

In this verse the fourteen varieties of Jīva commonly known as Jīva-samāsa in Jain philosophy are briefly described. In Gommatasāra (Jīva-kanda) another work of the author of Dravya-samgraha each of these varieties has been described in detail. The verse in Gommatasāra which is parallel to this verse is as follows:

"वादर-सुकथे-इदिय बितितृंगितिय ग्रस्तःप्रमणाय य \\
पञ्जतासपञ्जता एवं ते चोद्सा होति II "

[गोम्मतसार जीवकंड १२१]

i.e., "Jīvas of one sense divided into two classes Badara and Śūksma, Jīvas of two, three and four senses, Jīvas having and not having Sañja, Paryapta and Aparyapta, thus they (the Jīvas) are of fourteen kinds.

The accompanying table (Chart No. II) illustrates these fourteen varieties of Jīvas. It will be remembered that in Verse 11 it was told that Jīvas are first of all divided into varieties Samsari and Mukta. The Samsari Jīvas are subdivided into Trasa and Sthavara. The Sthavara Jīvas possessed of one sense are again divided into Badara (gross) and Suksam (subtle). A Badra form is that which is fettered by matter. A Suksma form is not so fettered. That is to say, a Suksma is a subtle form unfettered by material things, earth, etc., while Badara is exactly its opposite. In Jaina philosophy it is said that all the universe is the place of existence of Suksam Jīvas possessing one sense. It is also said that Badara Jīvas possessing one sense must have some Adhara (substratum) in order to exist.

Jīvas of five senses may be either with mind or without mind. Those with mind are also known as Sañja, or having Sañja.

Sañja consists of attempt to gain what is beneficial and leave what is harmful and a judgement of good and bad. Paryapta has been thus illustrated in Gommatasara:—

"अहुँ पुण्यापुण्याम् गिथ्यवृक्तमिद्याम् द्वारां। \\
तहुँ पुरिष्टद्वरा जीवा पञ्जति द्वरा मुलयेवन्त। II "

[Jīva-kanda. Verse 118.]
"As things like rooms, jars, clothes, etc., are full or empty, so Jivas should be understood to be complete or incomplete (Paryapta and Aparyapta)."

Ahara (taking food and drink) Sharira (Body), Indriya (the five senses) Anapraṇa (Respiration ) Bhasa (Speech) and Manas (Mind), these six exist in Jivas and make them complete (Paryapta). Of these the first four make Jivas having one sense complete, and the first five make Jivas having two, three and four senses complete. As for Jivas having five senses, all the six are necessary to make them complete. In absence of these the Jivas are incomplete (Aparyapta).

म्मण्डण्व्यतान्ति श्रवण्व क उदवस्ति हृद्वति तदृश मुद्गवय ।
विवेदयो वस्तरी वंचे गुढा हु गुढळया ॥ १३॥

Magganagunathanhehi ya chaudasahi havantin taha asuddhahanyah.

Vinneya samsari savve suddha hu suddhanayah.—(13)

Padapatha—तह Taha, again, संसारी Samsari, Samsari (Jīva). अधुर्गुणा Asuddhahanyah, according to Asuddhā (impure) Naya. चूदसह्ति Chaudasahi, (according to ) fourteen. म्मण्डण्व्यतान्ति Magganagunathanhehi, Margana and Gunasthana. हृद्वति Havanti, are, ॥ Ya, but. मुद्गवया Suddhanayah, according to Suddha (pure) Naya. सबे Savve, all, हु Hu, surely. गुढा Suddha, Suddha (pure). विवेदयो Vinneya, are to be known.

13. Again, according to impure (Vyavahara ) Naya, Samsarī Jivas are of fourteen kinds according to Margana and Gunasthana. But according to pure Naya, all Jivas should be understood to pure.

COMMENTARY

This verse, if thoroughly understood, will make known to us the doctrine of Jainism about the gradual stages of development of soul.

The whole of the universe is full of very minute living beings, technically called Nigoda. These infinite and conscious beings are not in an appreciable state of development. From these beings come out the developing souls and, after passing the different stages of development, become liberated. There is no chance of any soul in which development has once begun to go back to the original Nigoda state. Nowhere in the universe can we find an inch of space which does not contain Nigoda beings. These beings are therefore the source from which souls longing for development come out. The stages of development are fourteen in number, and technically these are known
Dravya-Sangraha

as Gunasthana. In Gommatasara, we have the following list of the fourteen Gunasthanas:

विच्छू सासुण मिस्ती अविवर्दितमः ये देसविवर्दोऽये ।
विद्वा भस्मं इतरं अविव अविवर्दं नुहंमेऽये इ।
उक्तात्मोगमांहौ सजोगेवलिजितो अतीत्ये ह।
चउदरा जीवसमाय कनेषुण यल्ल्याः शादवः।

[Jiva-kanda, 9, 10.]

i.e. the fourteen Gunasthanas should be known to be Mithyatva, Sasadana, Misra, Avirata-samyaktva, Desavirata, Pramatta Virata, Itara, Apramatta Virata, Apurva, Anivritta, Suksma, Upasanta-Ksina-moha, Sayogi-kevalijina and Ayogi.

In the first stage, a person has no belief in the truth of Jaina doctrines. Even when these are taught to him, he does not believe in them, but on the contrary holds false beliefs, whether taught or not. The true doctrines appear to him as distasteful as sweet syrup to a man suffering from fever. This stage is known as the Mithyatva Gunasthana.

The second is a transitory stage. When one loses true belief and comes to believe false doctrines as in the first stage, he passes through the second stage which is known as Sasadana. This is an intermediate stage in the fall from the heights of Samyaktva (right belief) to the level of Mithyatva (false belief).

In the third or Misra stage, a person has true and false beliefs in a mixed way. That is to say, neither a desire to have true beliefs nor a wish to give up false ones, appear in his mind. Samyaktva and Mithyatva are mixed up like curd and treacle.

A person in the fourth stage controls excessive anger, pride, deceit and greed, and does not doubt the truth of right doctrines. But, while in this stage, he is unable to control the moderate or slight degrees of anger, etc. However, an effort for self-control is made as the person appreciates the value of it, though the effort is successful only to a very limited extent.

In the fifth stage, a person becomes able to control moderate degrees of passions like anger, etc., and succeeds in establishing self-control to a greater extent than in the forth stage.

In the sixth stage, a person begins to refrain from injury, falsehood, taking any substance which is not given to him, lust and a desire to have worldly possessions. But his attempts are not always successful.
In the seventh stage, a person succeeds in practising without any transgression, non-injury, truth, chastity, non-acceptance of things not presented and of possessions in general.

In the eighth stage, mild states of passions still arise, but the person enjoys an inexpressible delight by either checking or destroying their consequences.

A person in the ninth stage becomes void of the desire to have enjoyment which he saw, heard or partook of previously, and practises meditation about true nature of his soul.

In the tenth stage, a person by meditation becomes capable of subduing or destroying the subtle forms of greed.

In the eleventh stage, a person gains the power to control all Mohaniya (intoxicating) Karmas, but these do not disappear altogether.

In the twelfth stage, all the passions and Mohaniya karmas disappear altogether.

A person in the thirteenth stage, destroys the Karmas called Jñanavaranīya, Darsana-varāṇīya and Antaraya and appears like the sun freed from clouds. He attains knowledge of every thing existing in the universe. But in this stage, Yoga still remains which disappears in the next or fourteenth stage, and the person attains liberation.

Now we shall see what is meant by marganas. Those states or conditions in which the Jivas are found, are known as Marganas, and these are of fourteen kinds, viz., (1) Gati, (2) Indriya, (3) Kaya, (4) Yoga, (5) Veda, (6) Kasaya, (7) Jhana, (8) Samyama, (9) Darsana, (10) Lesya, (11) Bhavya, (12) Samyaktva, (13) Sangya and (14) Ahara.

Gati or condition of existence is of four kinds, viz., existence (1) as inmates of hell, (2) as inmates of heaven, (3) as human beings and (4) as lower animals.

Indriya or senses are five, viz., the senses of sight, hearing, touch, taste and smell.

Kaya or body is of six kinds, viz., five kinds of Sravara, earth, water, fire, air and vegetable, and Trasa.

Yoga is the power of a Jiva possessing activities of mind, speech and body by which particles of matter are attracted towards it. Yoga or union is mainly of three kinds, viz., (1) with respect to mind, (2) with respect to speech and (3) with respect to body. And, again, each of the first two of these is of four kinds. Mind may be turned to things
which are true, to things which are false, to things which are both true and false, and to things which are neither true nor false. Speech also might be directed to truth, falsehood, mixed truth and falsehood, and neither truth nor falsehood. Unity in body, again, is of seven kinds: (1) as in the bodies of human beings and lower animals which are fixed in timirs, (2) a mixed state of the first, (3) as in the bodies of the inmates of heaven and hell which can increase or diminish, (4) a mixed state of the third, (5) as in the body which comes out of the head of a sage in the sixth stage of development to go to a Kevali, (6) a mixed state of the fifth and (7) as in the forms which result from the eight kinds of Karma.

Veda or sex is of three kinds: male, female and eunuch.

Kasaya or passions are four: anger, pride, deceit and greed. Each of these is, again, of four kinds according to different degrees of intensity.

Inana is of eight kinds: Mati, Sruta, Avadhi, Manah-paryaya, Kevala Kumari, Kusruta and Vibhangavadhi.

Samyama or restraint consists of keeping the Vratas (vows) observing the Samitis, checking the Kasayas or passions, giving up the Dandas and controlling the Indriyas (senses).

Darsana is of four kinds: Chaksu, Achaksu, Avadhi and Kevala.

Lesya is that by which a Jiva assimilates virtue and vice with itself. Feelings arising from Yoga, coloured by passions, lead to Bhava-Lesya and the actual colours of bodies produced by such feelings are called Dravya Lesya. The colours are black, blue, pigeon, golden, lotus-like and White. The first three are resultants of evil, and the last three of good emotions.

That quality by which a soul attains perfect faith, knowledge and conduct is known as Bhavyatva Guna, and that by which these are obstructed is called Abhavyatva Guna. Bhavya Margañā defines Jivas which possess each of these sets of qualities.

Samvakrva is perfect faith in the Tartvas or principal tenets of Jainism.

Sangi Jivas are those who with the help of mind are capable of teaching, of action, of giving advice and of conversation. Asangi Jivas are those who are incapable of these. In Sangya Margañā each of these classes of Jivas are described.

Ahara is the assimilation of material particles by Jivas to preserve bodies.
These are the fourteen kinds of Margaṇa.

Jīvas may be viewed with reference to each of these Margaṇas or with reference to different Gunasthanas or stages of development. But it must be remembered that all these characteristics are attributed to Jīvas from the ordinary point of view, for none of them really exist in Jīvas.

शिवकप्तमा प्रत्युप्ता कित्तुपा चरणदेखी चिष्टा ।
लोयगतिझा शिल्ल्वा उपादयेथी संजुता || १४ ||

Nikkamma attaguna kimchunacharamadehado siddha, Loyaggathida nichcha uppadavayehi sanjutta.—(14)

Padapatha—शिवकप्तमा Nikkamma, void of Karmas. अत्युप्ता Attaguna, possessed of eight qualities. चरणदेखी Charamadehado, than the final body. कित्तुपा Kimchuna, slightly less. शिल्ल्वा Nichcha, eternal. उपादयेथी Uppadavayehi, Utpada and Vyaya. संजुता Sanjutta, consisting of. चिष्टा Siddha, liberated. लोयगतिझा Loyaggathida, existing at the summit of Loka.

14. The Siddhas (or liberated Jīvas) are void of Karmas, possessed of eight qualities, slightly less than the final body, eternal, possessed of Utpada (rise) and Vyaya (fall), and existent at the summit of Loka.

COMMENTARY

According to Jainism, Jīvas, as long as they are not liberated, are connected with Karma. But a liberated Jīva is free from all Karmas. Karmas are recognised to be of eight kinds, viz., Jnānavarāṇiya; Darṣaṇavārāṇiya, Vedāniya, Mohaṇiya, Ayu, Nama, Gotra and Antaraya. It has already been described in the commentaries on Verses 4 and 5 the Jnānavarāṇiya and Darṣaṇavārāṇiya Karmas are those which obscure infinite Jnana and Darśana of a Jīva. Vedāniya Karmas tend to produce pain and pleasure in a Jīva. Mohaṇiya Karmas infatuate Jīvas, making these unable to distinguish right from wrong. Ayu Karmas sustain Jīvas for a certain period and determine their tenure of existence. Nama Karmas give them their personalities, and Gotra Karmas conduce to their being produced in a particular social surrounding. Antaraya Karmas throw obstacles to the performance of right action by the Jīvas. Thus all these varieties of Karmas operate to make a Jīva have different qualities and characteristics in its Samsāri or worldly state of existence. But as a Jīva begins to pursue the path of gradual development, these Karmas disappear one by one until at last the said Jīva becomes liberated.
Being void of Karmas, a Jiva resides at the top of the Loka, and the following eight qualities can then be found in it: Samyakta, Jnana, Darsana. Virya, Suyyama. Avagahana, Agurulaghu, and Avyayadha. Samyakta is perfect faith or belief in the Tattvas or essential principles of Jainism. Jnana and Darsana have been explained in Verses 4 and 5. Virya (literally, power) is the absence of fatigue in having a knowledge of infinite substances. Suyyama literally means fineness, and the possession of this quality makes a liberated Jiva incapable of being perceived by the senses, which can perceive the gross bodies only. Avagahana is interpenetrability, that is to say, one liberated Jiva can allow others to exist without obstruction, just as the light of a lamp does not prevent the interpenetration of the light of other lamps. Agurulaghu means “neither heavy nor light.” By possessing this quality, a liberated Jiva does neither go up like a light thing nor go down like a heavy object, but remains stationary. Avyayadha is undisturbable bliss in which the disturbance of equilibrium caused by happiness or misery is entirely absent. In a word, a liberated Jiva being freed from Karmas goes up to the summit of the Loka and remains there stationary, possessed of perfect faith, power and infinite Jnana and Darsana and enjoying eternal bliss without obstructing other Jivas of the same kind. Such a Jiva has a body slightly less than the final body as recognised in the Jaina canons.

A liberated Jiva, again, is eternal in its essential character, though perpetual modifications of it may go on in its condition. To give an example of such modifications, we may say that a ball of gold has certain essential characteristics and may always be said to possess these characteristics throughout its various modifications. Now, if we prepare a ring from this gold, we have an instance of a modification which arises (Utpada) from the original state of the ball of gold. Again, if the ring be destroyed, we shall have another modification consisting of the destruction (Vyaya) of the stage of existence of the ball of gold as a ring. Every substance in the universe is according to Jainism, possessed of the quality of permanency (Nityatva), with generation (Utpada) and decay (Vyaya) of the modifications of itself. Being possessed of these qualities, is technically called ‘Sat,’ and this ‘Sat’ defines a substance (Dravya) in Jainism.

\[ \text{Ajjivo puna neyo puggala dhammo adhmma ayasam} \]
\[ \text{Kala puggala mutto ruvadiguno amutti sas du—(15).} \]
The Sacred Book of the Jains

Padapatha—पुण्य Puna, again. पुगगल Puggala, Pudgala. धम्मो Dhammo, Dharma. अधर्म ऑधर्मma, Adharma. अयसम अयसम, Akasa.
राज्यो Kalo, Kala (Time). नवजो Ajjivo, Ajiva. नेय नेय to be known. पुगगल Puggala, Pudgala. रुवादिगुनo Ruvadiguno, possessing the qualities,
रुपा, etc. मृत्तो Muttu, having form. दु दु, but. सेसे Sesa, the rest.
अमुत्त Amutti, without form.

15. Again, Ajivas should be known to be Pudgala, Dharma, Adharma, Akasa and Kala. Pudgala has form and the qualities, Rupa, etc. But the rest are without form.

COMMENTARY

We have now arrived at the end of the subdivisions of Dravya. The following table will illustrate the varieties of Dravya with subclasses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRAVYA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jiva</td>
<td>Ajiva</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dharma</td>
<td>Adharma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Akasa</td>
<td>Pudgala</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kala</td>
<td></td>
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Innumerable passages might be quoted from all sorts of Jain works which contain a mention and description of these varieties of Dravya. In Tattvarthadhigama Sutra we have:

"इत्यवर्त्तितः" [V. I]
"अजीववाक्या ध्यानिधर्मार्थासु पुगगलः" [V. I]
"जीववाच्च" [V. 3]
"कालवच्च" [V. 39]

i.e., "The Dravyas are Dharma, Adharma, Akasa and Pudgala which are Ajivas having Kaya (body). The Jivas also (are Dravyas). Kala too is Dravya."

Jiva and the four Ajivas Pudgala, Dharma, Adharma and Akasa have Kaya (body) and are known as Panchastikayas (the Five Astikayas). Kala, though an Ajiva, has no body. It is Akaya (without body). This is why Kala is mentioned separately and last of all in the Sutras quoted above.

In all the Jain Puranas there is a description of Dravyas. We quote one verse only from a manuscript of Vardhamana Purana by Bhattacharyya Sākala Kirti.
Dravya - Sanga\-raha

"श्रध्य पुड़गल याग धर्मार्थमि दिनः।।
कालस्त्र पञ्चचर्येवत्यजीवत्तब्जयो जिनः।।"

[Ca\-nto XVI. Sloka 15]

i. e., "Then Jina (Mahavira) spoke about the five sorts of Ajiva, viz., Pudgala, Dharma, Adharma, Akasa and Kala.

As in all the Puranas so in all Jain Kavyas also we find enumeration and description of Dravyas. A peculiarity of Jain Kavyas is that in the last Canto of nearly all of these works we find a brief summary of the principles of Jainism. It is no wonder therefore that we shall find a description of Dravyas there. Two such passages are quoted here.

"धर्मार्थमि नमः कालः पुड़गलसचित्त पञ्चचर्या।
श्रजीवः कथ्यते सम्युशजीनस्तत्तत्वायद्विशिष्टाणाम्।।
पञ्चचर्यारोिति कर्यर्यते समें जीविन् तान्यस्य।।
विना कालेन तान्येव वार्ता पञ्चचास्तिकायः।।"

[Dharmasarma\-bhyudyaya Kavya, Canto XXI. 81, 82]

"धर्मार्थमि विभायार्याणां कालः पुड़गल इत्यस्य।।
श्रजीवः पञ्चचर्या ज्ञेयो नितनामविशारदः।।
एतान्येव सजीवानि पञ्चचास्तिकायां प्रच\-वते।।
कालहीनानि पञ्चचास्तिकायांस्तान्येव कीरितिता।।"

[Chandra\-prabha-Charita Kavya, Canto XVIII. 67, 68]

i. e., "Dharma, Adharma, Akasa, Kala and Pudgala—these five are called Ajivas. These with Jiva make up the six Dravyas. Excluding Kala the remaining five make up the five Astikayas."

It is needless to quote any more parallel passages from works like Panchastikayasa\-mayasara, Dravyanuyogatarkana, etc.

In the text we have" Pudgala has form." In Tattvarthadhigama Sutra, we find "The Pudgala have Rupa" ["कथिष्ठ: पुड़गला: V. 5]. The following explanation of Rupa in this aphorism is found in the Tattvar\-tharaja-varttika: "Though the word Rupa has various meanings, it is here synonymous with 'shape' according to the authority of the Sastras. Or it may be taken to mean a certain quality (viz., that quality which is capable of being perceived by the eyes "चु\-म् हस्ये\-यो:"") The word "Mut	\-tah" in our text signifies that which has Muttti (shape). This Muttti should be understood to be the same as "Rupa" mentioned in Tattvarthadhigama Sutra. That is to say the word "Rupa" in our text is not used in the same sense as it is used in the Tattvarthadhigama Sutra. In the latter "Rupa" is used to de-
note "Shape or form" but in our text it is used to denote "Colour." In our text "Shape or form" is indicated by the word "Murtti" and not "Rupa." This should be remembered to avoid confusion.

In our text we have "Pudgals have the qualities, Rupa, etc." The qualities are touch, taste, smell and colour. All these qualities are enumerated in Tattvarthadigama Sutra "सत्वत्त्वविभक्ति : पुद्गला।" [V. 23] i.e. "Pudgalas have touch, taste, smell and colour." In Vardhamana-Purana by Sakalakirti also we have

"बर्णस्वरूपस्वरूपार्थायाश्चात्मकपुद्गला।" [Canto XVI. Verse, 16]
i.e. "Pudgalas are endless and characterised by colour, smell, taste and touch." The varieties of colour etc., have already been mentioned in the commentary to Verse 7.

Thus we find that among the five varieties of Ajiva, Pudgala has shape and possesses colour, smell, taste and touch. The other four Ajivas, Dharma, Adharma, Kala and Akasa have no form.

सद्दो बंधो सुहमो थुलोसंतां एभेदतत्त्वाद्
उज्जोददवसहिष्या पुगालदववस्तः पञ्जाया।

Saddo bandho suhamo thulo samtha-bhedo-tama-chhaya.
Ujjodadava-sahiya puggala-davvassa pajjaya.—(16)

Padapatha—सद्दो Saddo, sound. बंधो Bandho, union. सुहमो Suhamo, fineness. थुलो Thulo, grossness. संतां समथा-भेदा-तमच्छया, shape, division, darkness and image. उज्जोदद्वसहिष्या Ujjodadava-sahiya, with lustre and heat. पुगालदववस्तः Puggala-davvassa, of Pudgala substances. पञ्जाया Pajjaya, modifications.

16. Sound, union, fineness, grossness, shape, division, darkness and image, with lustre and heat (are) modifications of the substance (known as) Pudgala.

**COMMENTARY**

Sabda or sound is said to be of two kinds—Bhasa-laksana (as incorporated in languages) and Abhasa-laksana (which does not find place in any language). The first, again, is of two kinds: (1) sounds which are expressed by letters and (2) sounds which are not expressed by letters. It is said that the last mentioned kind of sound is made by creatures who possess two, three or four senses or by the Kevalis.

Sounds not finding place in languages are again of two kinds: (1) produced by human beings and (2) resulting from other sources, as
the noise of thunder, etc. The first of these, again, are of four kinds: (a) Tata or that produced from musical instruments covered by leather, (b) Vitata or that produced from string-instruments, (c) Ghana or that produced from metallic instruments and (d) Sausira or that produced from wind-instruments. It should be mentioned in this connection that there is a difference in the nomenclature of musical instruments between the Jains and the Hindus, for the latter call Tata by the name of Anaddha and Vitata by the name of Tata.

The following theory of sounds is found in Verse 79 of the Panchastikayasaamayasara:

"सत्त्र खंड्पभविः संघो परमायुसंगसंवादि ।
पुद्धर्गु तेमु जायदि सत्त्रो उप्यादयो विषयदि ॥

i.e. "The combination of atoms is known as Skandha. Sound results when Skandhas strike against one another." Thus it has been laid down that all sounds result from the Skandhas of Pudgala (matter).

Bandha or union is mainly divided into two heads: (1) Prayogika (produced by the efforts of body, speech or mind of a person) and (2) Vaisrasika (produced without any kind of effort of any person).

Prayogika may again be (1) Jiva-visaya i.e. union of non-living substances only or (2) Jivajiva-visaya i.e. union of living with non-living substances. Jiva-visaya Bandha, again, may result (1) from Karma (producing eight kinds of bondage corresponding to eight kinds of Karma viz. Jnanavaraniya, Darsanavaraniya, Bedaniya, Mohaniya, Nama, Gotra, Ayu and Antaraya) or (2) from No-Karma. This last, again, is of five kinds: (1) Alapan (e.g. the fastening of a rope or chain to a chariot etc.), (2) Alepana (e.g. painting the walls, etc.) (3) Samslesa (e.g. joining of pieces of wood together by a carpenter etc.), (4) Sarira (e.g. the union of limbs in a body) and (5) Sariri (e.g. the union of different bodies).

Vaisrasika Bandha, again, is either (1) Anadi or external, as the union of the whole mass or parts of Dharma, Adharma and Akasa or (2) Adimat or that which has beginning having resulted from a definite cause e.g. the union of different colours in a rainbow.

The whole or half or a quarter of each of Dharma, Adharma and Akasa may be said to contain different parts which are attached to one another. Thus there arises nine kinds of union which are external.

Sauksmya or fineness is of two kinds: (1) that which is found in the atoms, beyond which there is nothing more fine, and (2) that
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which is found in other substances and which is of different degrees as the same is relative to that of different substances.

Sthaulya or grossness is, similarly, of two kinds: (1) grossness of the maximum limit e.g. that of the whole universe and (2) grossness less than the maximum limit which may be of various degrees.

Samsthana or shape is of two kinds: (1) that which can be permanently defined (e.g. round, square, triangular, etc.) and (2) that which cannot be permanently defined (e.g. the shape of clouds).

Bheda (division or separation) is of six kinds: (1) Utkara (e.g. sawing a piece of wood), (2) Churna (e.g. grinding wheat into powder), (3) Khandha (e.g. breaking up a pitcher into its different parts), (4) Churnika (e.g. separating the chaff from rice, pulses, etc.), (5) Pratara (e.g. dividing mica into many slices) and (6) Anuchatana (e.g. causing sparks to fly out from a glowing ball of iron).

Tamah is darkness. Chhaya is of two kinds: (1) Inverted images, as seen in mirror etc. and (2) un-inverted images. In the first of these the left side becomes right and vice versa. Herein lies the difference between the two. Atapa is heat caused by the sun, and Udyota is the light resulting from the moon, fire-fly, jewels, etc.

All these things are mere modifications of Pudgala.

Gai-parinayana dhammo pugalajivana gamanasahayari.

Toyam jaha machchhahanam achchhanta neva so nei. (17)

Padapatha—है Jaha, as. गै-परिनायन Gai-parinayana, engaged in moving, मच्छ्हायन Machchhanam, fish. गमनसहयारी Gamana-sahayari, assisting the movement. तेरे Toyam, water. पुगलाजीवन Puggala-jivana, of the Pudgala and Jivas. धाम्मो Dhammo, Dharma, तेरा So, that. अच्छ्हानो Achchhanta, those not moving. नेवा Neva, does not. नेय Nei, moves.

17. As water assists the movement of moving fish, so Dharma (assists the movement of moving) Pudgala and Jiva. (But) it does not move (Pudgala and Jiva which are) not moving.

COMMENTARY

In this verse, we have a description of a peculiar substance known as Dharma in Jain philosophy. It should be remembered that the meaning of the word Dharma, as used by the Jains, has not the slightest resemblance to that of the same word in Hindu philosophy.

The Jain philosophers mean by Dharma a kind of ether which is the fulcrum of motion. With the help of Dharma, Pudgala and
Jiva move, Dharma does not make these move, but only assists them in their movement when they begin to move. In all works in Jain literature, we have nearly the same illustration given of Dharma. The illustration is as follows: As fish move in water, without being impelled in their movement by water, but only receiving assistance of the water in their movement, so Pudgala and Jiva move, assisted by Dharma, but not impelled by it. Dharma has no form, is eternal and void of activity. These characteristics of Dharma has been thus enumerated in Varadhamana Purana by Sakala-Kirti:

"जीवपुद्गङ्गलयोयम्मः सहकारी गतेम्मतः।
भमूलो निकियो नित्यो मत्स्यानं जलवद् भूमिः॥

(Canto XVI. verse 29)

i.e. "Dharma is known to be the helper of motion of Jiva and Pudgala, is formless, inactive and eternal. (It acts like) water to fish in the world."

In Panchastikaya Samaysara we have:

"उदयं जाह मच्छाणं गमसङ्गुपसायं हविदि लोङ्।
तः जीवपुद्गलाणं धर्मं दत्वं वियासहि॥

(Verse 85)

i.e. "Know that, as water helps the movement of fish, so Dharma (helps the movement of) Jiva and Pudgala."

Amrita Chandra Suri has written in his Tattvarthasara, "That is called Dharma which helps the motion of things which have begun to move by themselves. Jivas and Pudgalas resort to Dharma when they are going to move, as fish take the help of water in their movement."

"क्रियापरिणामानं येः: स्ववेषेव क्रियाविभाष।
प्रात्तत्त्ति सहायतवः स धर्मः: परिशीतोऽवै।
जीवाणं पुंडगलाणं च कुरः गतिप्रधानः।
जलवन्तित्वगमने धर्मः: साधारणार्थवः॥

[तत्वार्थसारः ३ १ ३२ ३४ १]

In Jain Kavyas also we have the same illustration of Dharma, and we shall only quote two such passages here:

"धर्मः स तात्तिविक्कल्लो यो भवेदव गतिकाराणम्।
जीवाणां पदार्थानं मत्स्यानमृदुकः यथा॥

[धर्मशास्त्रम्युदयम् २१ ५३ १]"
i.e. "That which becomes the fulcrum of motion of substances like Jivas etc., as water is to fish, is called Dharma by those versed in the Tattvas."

"जलवन्मत्स्थायानस्य तत्र यो गितकाराध्या।
जीवादीनां पदाश्रयों स धर्मः परिवर्तितः।।
लोकाकाशमभव्याधि सतित्यस्तिभिः सूतितिभिऽऽर्जितः।।
नित्यावर्तितिसस्युक्तः सवंज्ञानगोवः।।"

[ चन्द्रप्रभण्ठितम् १५। ६६-७० ]

i.e. "That is called Dharma which is the cause of movem of substances like Jivas etc., as water (is the helper) of the movement of fish. It exists pervading Lokakasa, is formless and eternal, and is the object of knowledge of only the omniscient."

Dharma is, therefore, that which, not moving in itself and not imparting motion to any thing, helps the movement of Jiva and Pudgala. Without Dharma, the motion of Jiva and Pudgala would be impossible.

ठाणजुज्जावः प्रधम्मो पुगलजीवावः ठाणसहयाः।।
झाया जह धियावः गच्छता धेव सो धरई।।

Thanajudana adhammo puggalajivana thanasahayari.
Chhaya jaha pahiyanam gachchhanta neva so dharayi. —(18)

Padapatha.— गह Jaha, as. झाया Chhaya, shadow, पहियान Pahiyanam, of the travellers. ठाणज्जुवा Thanajudana, stationary. पुगलजीवा Puggalajivana, of the Pudgalas and Jivas. ठाणसहया Thanasahayari, is assistant in making stationary. ध्रम्मो Adhammo, Adharma, तो So, that. गच्छता Gachchhanta, those moving. धेव Neva, does not. धरई Dharai, holds.

28. As shadow (assists the staying of) the travellers, (so) Adharma assists the staying of the Pudgalas and Jivas which are stationary, But that (i.e. Adharma) does not hold back moving (Pudgalas and Jivas).

COMMENTARY

Adharma is exactly the opposite of Dharma which has been described in Verse 17. Dharma is the fulcrum of motion, and Adharma is the fulcrum of rest. Vide-
Adharma, like Dharma, is eternal, without form and without activity. It does not stop the motion of Jiva or Pudgala, but it assists them in staying still, while they are in a state of rest. Vide—

"स ज्ञातापित्यमर्मस्याज्ञातापित्यथापित्यतः निर्योगमूलः क्रियाहीनः छायेव पवित्रान्धिनाम्।"

[Vardhamane Purane, XVI-30]

The following examples are invariably found in all Jain works, as illustrating Adharma. First, Adharma is likened to earth which does not stop creatures from moving but becomes a support of them when they are at rest. Secondly, Adharma is said to be like shadow which does not forcibly stop the travellers scorched by the rays of the sun from moving, but assists in their rest while they of their own accord come to sit in the shade.

Both these examples are given in the Verse 81, Canto XXI of Dharmasarmabhyudayaka Kavya:

छायेव धर्ममपि ज्ञातापित्यमर्मस्याज्ञातापित्यथापित्यतः निर्योगमूलः क्रियाहीनः छायेव पवित्रान्धिनाम्।

i.e. "Adharma is the cause of rest of Dravyas, Pudgala, etc. as shadow is that of (persons) heated by the rays of the sun, or as the earth is that of (creatures like) horses, etc."

In Tattvarthasara, Chapter III, Verses 35 and 36 we have:

"सिद्धार्थ्यं ज्ञातापित्यमर्मस्याज्ञातापित्यथापित्यतः निर्योगमूलः क्रियाहीनः छायेव पवित्रान्धिनाम्।

i.e. "Jivas, whose faith is unclouded, call that to be Adharma which ministers to the staying of Jivas and Pudgalas when these are prone to rest. Adharma supports all (to rest), like the earth allowing rest to the cows."

In Chandraprabhacharita, Canto XVIII, Verse 71, we have:

"सिद्धार्थ्यं ज्ञातापित्यमर्मस्याज्ञातापित्यथापित्यतः निर्योगमूलः क्रियाहीनः छायेव पवित्रान्धिनाम्।

i.e. "Adharma is the cause of rest of Dravyas, Pudgala, etc. Adh-
arma, like Dharma, has the same characteristics viz. it pervades Lokakasā etc. (the other qualities are that of being eternal, being without form, and being perceptible only by the omniscient.)

We should therefore remember that, without Dharma, it will be impossible for any substance (Dravya) to move. The universe is divided into two parts: (1) Lokakasā, which is pervaded throughout by Dharma and Adharma, and in which movement or rest may therefore happen and (2) Alokakasā, which is beyond Lokakasā, and in which Dharma and Adharma are absent. We have learnt previously that one of the characteristics of a Jīva is to move upwards. When a Jīva makes an attempt to move upwards, in its gradual stages of development, it is able to do so through the assistance of Dharma. By gradually moving higher and higher, it reaches the limits of Lokakasā, beyond which there is no Dharma. Hence, it is bound to stay there. This will explain why in Verse 14 we have said that liberated Jīvas stay at the top of Lokakasā and, though possessing the characteristic of having an upward motion, they do not proceed any further.

Prajñāpāramitā: Jīvadīnayaṃ viyāyā padaśās 11
Jeyam logagāsasṃ pralrogagāsamādī duvihā 11 11

Avagasadana joggam jivadinam viyana ayasam
Jenam logagasam allukagasmidi dubihā—(19).


19. Know that which is capable of allowing space to Jīva etc. to be Akasa, according to Jainism Lokakasā and Alokakasā, thus (Akasa is) of two kinds.

COMMENTARY

The word Akasa is thus derived: "That in which the substances, Jīva etc. are revealed or that which reveals itself is known as Akasa," or it may be thus derived: "Akasa is that which allows space to other substances."

In our text, the last of the derivations is adopted, as this clearly explains the characteristics of Akasa. The chief characteristic of Akasa is to allow other substances to enter into or penetrate itself. This entering or penetration is expressed by the word Avagaha, which
Akalanka Deva explains as Anuprabesa or interpenetration. Uma Swami has also mentioned this characteristic of Akasa, e.g.

"आकाशस्यावगृहः॥"

[Tattvarthadhigama Sutra V. 18]

i.e. "interpenetrability is the characteristic of Akasa."

In Panchastikayasamayasara, verse 90, we have: "That which gives all the room to all Jivas, Pudgalas and the rest (i.e. Dharma, Adharma and Kala) is Akasa." In Tattvarthasara, Chapter iii. Verse 38, we have a similar idea: "Akasa is eternal, pervasive and all objects of the universe exist in it," and it has no form."

Akalanka Deva gives the following example to illustrate the interpenetrability of Akasa. He says that as water allows a swan to enter in itself, so Akasa allows the other substances to penetrate itself. But this example, being taken from the material word, should not be accepted in a strict sense, For, really, a swan displaces some water; but Akasa being a subtle substance does not obstruct other substances. To have a better example, let us suppose the empty space between a room to be Akasa and the substances Dharma, Adharma, etc. to be lights of different lamps. Now, the space in a room can be filled up by the lights of different lamps which intermingle and penetrate the space. In the same manner, Akasa can allow the substances, Dharma, etc. to penetrate itself.

Akasa is of two kinds: Lokakasa and Alokakasa. These will be explained in the next verse.

धम्माधम्ममातः कालो पुगलजीवा यस्मि जावदिये ॥
आयाते सो लोगो तत्तो परवो श्रलोगुस्तो ॥ २० ॥

Dhammadhamma kalo puggala-jiva ya santi Javadiye.
Ayase so logo tattoo parado alogutto.—[20]

Padepath—जावदिये Javadiye, in which. आयाते Ayase, in Akasa.
धम्माधाम्मम Dhammadhamma, Dharma and Adharhma. कालो Kalo, Kala. य यa, and.
Puggalajiva, Pudgala and Jiva. संति Santi, exist. सो So, that.
लोगो Logo, Lokakasa. तत्तो Tattoo, that. परवो Parado, beyond.
श्रलोगुतो Alogutto, is called Alokakasa.

20. Lokakasa is that in which Dharma, Adharma, Kala, Pudgala and Jiva exist. That which is beyond (this Lokakasa) is called Alokakasa.
Loka is that place in which happiness and misery are seen as results of virtue or vice, or Loka might be said to be that place in which things are got, or Loka is that place which is perceived by the omniscient.” This is how AkalankaDeva derives the word Loka. Akasa with reference to Loka, or Akasa similar in extent to Loka is Lokakasa, and Akasa beyond Loka is Alokakasa.

Loka or the universe, according to the Jain idea consists of three divisions—Urdha Loka or the upper world, Madhya Loka or the middle world and Adho Loka or the lower world. The first is the above of celestial beings, the second of men and of other creatures, and the third of the inmates of hell. Surrounding these Lokas, which are situated one above the other, are three layers of air, the inner being humid, the middle dense and the outer rarified. Within the envelope of these layers, there is Lokakasa—an invisible substance which allows space to other substances and is equal in extent to the Lokas. In this Lokakasa, Jiva, Pudgala, Dharma, Adharma and Kala exist.

Beyond this Lokakasa, there is Alokakasa which is eternal, infinite, formless, without activity and perceptible only by the omniscient. In Alokakasa, there is only the substance Akasa and not Dharma, Adharma, Kala, Pudgala or Jiva.

वज्ञपरिवर्तुस्तो जो सो कालो हवेदि वबहारो |
परिणामदिलक्षो बृक्षशालक्षो य परमधूरे ॥२१॥

Davyaparivattaruvo jo so kalo havei vavaharo.
Parinamadilakkho vattanalakkho ya paramatho.-(21)

Padapatha—जो Jo, which. द्वज्ञपरिवर्त्तो Davyaparivattaruvo, helping changes in substances. परिणामदिलक्षो Parinamadilakkho, understood from modifications, etc. सो So, that. ववहारो Vavaharo, Vyavahara. कालो Kalo, time, हवेदि Havei, is, य Ya, which. बृक्षशालक्षो Vattanalakkho, understood from continuity. परमधूरे Paramatho, real.

21. Vyavahara Kala (Time from the ordinary point of view) is that which helps to produce changes in substances and which is known from modifications (produced in substances), while Parmarthika (i.e. real) Kala is understood from continuity.

COMMENTARY

Real time is, according to the Jain view, that which assists the changes in substances. To give a concrete example, we might say
that the stone under a potter's wheel assists in the movement of the wheel. The stone here does not impart motion to the wheel, but without this stone such a kind of motion would not have been possible. Similarly, time, according to Jainism, assists in the changes produced in substances, though it does not cause the same. The Jain view is, that time does not cause the changes which are produced in the substances, but indirectly aids the production of such changes. This is real time. But time, from the ordinary point of view, consists of hours, minutes, seconds, etc. by which we call a thing to be new or old according to changes produced in the same. These two kinds of time are technically called Kala and Samaya respectively. In all the Angas of the Jains we find the phrase. "In that Kala and in that Samaya" ("तेष्य कलीये तेष्य समाये"). Kala is eternal, void of form and without beginning or end. Kala has no varieties. Samaya has a beginning and an end, and consists of varieties, viz. hour, minute, second, etc. Kala may be said to be the substantial cause (Upadana Karana) of Samaya.

"Some say that there is no other Kala, except that which consists of acts comprised by the rising and setting of the sun, etc." That is to say, some deny that there is a real time (Nischaya Kala) behind the apparent time (Vyavahara Kala). But this view is untenable, for there must be a time having the characteristics of a substance different from the acts mentioned above. There must be something behind to help these acts. Though in ordinary parlance we apply the word time to such acts, real time is not identical with the same.

Vartana or continuity is the perception of the existence of a substance understood from changes produced in the same in separate moments of time. For example, we put rice in a pot containing water and place the same on a fire. After some time, we find that the rice has been boiled. From this we infer that slow changes must have been going on in the rice from the moment we put it in the raw state in the vessel, till we saw it in the boiled condition. Through out this period an existence is to be inferred. This perception of existence is called Vartana. Of course, this inference of existence of real time can only be made from the effects of apparent Time (Vyavaharika Kala) viz. the changes in the rice.

लोयायपदेसे इवकषेके जे हिया हु इवकषेकका।
रयणादां रासिनिव ते कलापू प्रसंवद्यारिण ॥२२॥
Loyayapadese ikkekke je thia hu ikkekka.
Rayananam rasimiva te kalauu asamkhadavvani.—(22)
Padapatha—संकेते Ikkekke, in each. लोयापदेशे Loyayapadesa, Pradesa of Lokakasa, ते Je, which. शंकेका Ikkekka, one by one. कालण Kalanu, point of Time. रसायनं Rayananam, jewels. रसिमिव Rasimiva, heaps. हु Hu, certainly. द्रव्यं Tthia, are. ते Te, that. असमक्षद्वणि Asammkhadavani, innumerable substances.

22. Those innumerable substances which exist one by one in each Pradesa of Lokakasa, like heaps of jewels, are points of time.

COMMENTARY

Kala or time consists of minute, points or particles which never mix with one another, but are always separate. The universe (Lokakasa) is full of these particles of time, no space within it being void of the same. It need not be mentioned that these particles of time are invisible, innumerable, inactive and without form.

In all the Jain works, these particles have been compared to innumerable jewels. This example illustrates the fact that the particles of time never mix up with one another. In Tattvarthasara, we have:

"एकैकेकुण्या प्रक्षेपकरणवस्त्यं निलितं: 
लोककाल-प्रदेशेषु नलकालिरूप सिद्धत:"

i.e. "The particles of that (Time) exist each in its own capacity, like heaps of jewels in the Pradesas of the Lokakasa (universe), and are without activity."

In Vardhamana Purana we have:

"लोककालप्रदेशे ये ह्व कैका प्रक्षेप: सिद्धत: 
ग्निग्निन्नप्रदेशस्था नलकालिरूप रायः"

[Canto XVI. Verse 35]

i.e. "The particles exist separately in different Pradesas of Lokakasa, like heaps of jewels in different places."

This characteristic of Time differentiates it from the other five kinds of substances, for, while the former consists of separable particles, the later are collections of indivisible and inseparable parts.

एवं च द्वेषेयितं जीवाजीवपप्पपदेव द्वारं 
उत्तं कालविज्ञत्सा शायथा पवं अतित्यंकायं दु ॥२३॥

Evaṁ chhavbheyamidam jivajivappabhedado davvam. Uttam kalavijuttam mayannya pancha atthikaya du.—(23)

Padapatha—एवं Evaṁ, in this manner. जीवाजीवपप्पदेवं Jivajivappabhedado, according to the subdivisions of Jiva and Ajiva. श्च Idam,
this. द्वसं Dravya, Dravya. ब्रजसं Chhavbheyam, of six kinds. उत्तम Uttam, is called. दु Du, and. कलापीलुणा Kala-vijuttam, without Kala. पंचा Pancha, five. अधिकारः Atthikaya, Astikayas. नयन्यa Nayarva, to be known.

23. In this manner this Dravya is said to be of six kinds, according to the subdivisions of Jiva and Ajiva. The five, without Kala, should be understood to be Astikayas.

**COMMENTARY**

Dravya is divided into Jiva and Ajiva. Ajiva, again, is subdivided into Pudgala, Dharma, Adharma, Akasa and Kala. These five Ajivas, with jiva make up the six varieties of Dravya.

![Diagram of Dravya]

Of these six varieties, Jiva, Pudgala, Dharma, Adharma and Akasa are technically known as the five Astikayas. The meaning of the word Astikaya will be understood from verse 24, and the reason why Kala, the sixth variety of Dravya, is not called Asti-kaya, will be explained in Verse 25.

Saṁti jado tenede atthiti bhananti jinavara jamha,
Kaya iva vahudesa tamha kaya ya atthikaya ya.—(24)

Padapatha—तद्वे Jado, because. एदे Ede, these. सति Santi, exist. तेन् Tena, on that account. जिनपरक्षा Jinavara, the great Jinas. अधिकारः Atthiti, as "Asti." भानान्ति Bhananti, say. य ya, and. जम्हा Jamha, because. कायā Kaya, bodies. या Iva, like. वहुदेस Vahudesa, having many Pradesas. तम्भाः Tamha, therefore. कायā Kaya, Kayas. या Yā, and. अधिकारः Atthikaya, Astikayas.

24. As these exist, they are called "Asti" by the great Jinas, and because (they have) many Pradesas, like bodies, therefore (they are called) Kayas. (Hence these are called) Astikayas.
COMMENTARY

"Astikaya" consists of two words, "Asti" and 'Kaya.' 'Asti' literally means exists. Now, the five kinds of substances, viz. Jiva, Pudgala, Dharma, Adharma and Akasa always exist; hence, while mentioning any of these, one might say, "it exists." Again each of these substances has many Pradesas, like bodies. Hence each of these might also be said to be "Kaya" (literally, body). These two characteristics being combined, each of the aforesaid five substances are named 'Astikaya' or 'that which exists and has different Pradesas like a body'. It should be remembered that to be an Astikaya, a substance must have both these characteristics. The substance Kala (Time), though having the first characteristic (viz. existence), is not called Astikaya, because it does not have many Pradesas.

To be more clear, first let us understand what is meant by a Pradesa. Pradesa has been defined in Verse 27 to be that part of space which is obstructed by one indivisible atom of matter. A Pradesa can contain not only atoms of matter, but of particles of other substances also. Thus each of the substances have Pradesas. Now, Jiva, Pudgala, Dharma, Adharma and Akasa have many Pradesas, as these consist of many indivisible and inseparable parts, or, in other words, the particles of these are not separate, but are mixed up or capable of being mixed up. Hence, as we are unable to locate these particles in definite Pradesas, these substances can be said to occupy many Pradesas. But Kala consists of particles which never mix up, and consequently each of these particles occupies a particular Pradesa. Hence Kala is said to have one Pradesa only. But the other substances Jiva, Pudgala, Dharma, Adharma and Akasa having no separable and distinct particles occupying distinct Pradesas, are said to be of many Pradesas.

Kaya is that which has many Pradesas. The five substances, Jiva, Pudgala, Dharma, Adharma and Akasa have many Pradesas, and hence these are called Kayas; but Kala, having but a single pradesa, is not called so. This is the reason why Kala is not called an 'Astikaya.'

होँति ग्रस्त्वा जीवे धम्माधम्मे ग्रस्तात्र भ्रायते ।
मुत्ते तिवह्य पदेसा कालस्सेगो गा तेन तो काणो ॥२५॥

Honti asamkha jive dhammadhamme ananta ayase,
Mutte tivaha padesa kalassego ra tene te kanye so kanye ॥२५॥

Padapatha—जीवे Jive, in Jiva. धम्माधम्मे Dhammadhamme, in Dharma and Adharma. ग्रस्त्वा Asamkha, innumerable. पदेसा Padesa,
Pradesas. हृदि Honti, are. ज्यासे Ayase, in Akasa. अनंत Ananta; infinite. सुने Mutte, in that which has form. तिवि Tiviha, of three sorts. कलस Kalassa, of Kala. एको Ego. one. तेष Etena, for that. सो So, that. काबो Kayo, having body. ना Na, not.

25. In Jiva and in Dharma and Adharma, the Pradesas are innumerable, in Akasa (The Pradesas are) infinite and in that which has form (viz., Pudgala) (these are) of three kinds, (viz., numerable, innumerable and infinite). Kala (Time) has one (Pradesha). Therefore, it is not (Called) Kaya.

COMMENTARY

Every kind of substance is made up of ultimate indivisible particles. The space occupied by one such particle is known as Pradesa. Now, the substances, Jiva, Dharma and Adharma have innumerable Pradesas. That is to say, the Pradesas of Jiva, Dharma and Adharma are beyond calculation. Lokakasa or the universe contains innumerable Pradesas and, as Jiva can fill up the whole of the universe by expansion, it is said to contain innumerable Pradesas. Dharma and Adharma also pervade all parts of the universe, as oil pervades the whole portion of a mustard seed. Hence these two substances also have innumerable Pradesas. Akasa is infinite. for it not only pervades the universe, but is even existent beyond it; hence its Pradesas are infinite. The distinction between innumerable and infinite Pradesas consists in this that, while the former have a limit, though it is beyond the power of even an omniscient being to count them, the latter is without limits.

It may be urged that, without knowing the number of the Pradesas belonging to Akasa, how can one become omniscient? Akalanka Bhatta has replied to this that, to be omniscient, it is sufficient to know that these are innumerable.

When we say that Pradesas of such and such a substance are innumerable, we mean that in reality these are incapable of being counted by any one. We are not speaking this with reference to the ordinary human beings who have limited powers of perception, but with reference to all beings. Hence, it must be supposed that an omniscient being only knows that Pradesas of such substances are innumerable. This is also the case when we speak of the infinite Pradesas.
Pudgala has Pradesas which are numerable, innumerable and infinite. To be more explicit, Pudgala or matter consists of ultimate indivisible particles which we might call atoms, remembering, however, that these atoms are more fine than the atoms as understood in the modern science. Now, two or more atoms of matter may combine and produce what is technically known as a Skandha. A Skandha may contain two, four, six, a hundred, a million or more atoms. The Pradesas or spaces obstructed by atoms in the state of Skandha can, therefore be counted, and hence we might say in this respect that matter (Pudgala) has numerable Pradesas. From another point of view, if we do away with the combination which produce Skandhas and suppose the atoms to exist separately, contemplating a division, Pudgala should be understood to have innumerable atoms, for Pudgala, as mentioned before, exists throughout Lokakasa or the universe. Again, Pudgala may be said to have infinite Pradesas also from another point of view, viz. the atoms of matter in a subtle state may be considered to be infinite.

If a doubt be started that how can infinite atoms exist in finite Lokakasa, we reply that atoms in a subtle state, though infinite, can exist in one Pradesa of Akasa, though in the gross state this is not possible. Thus matter in subtle state may be said to possess infinite Pradesas.

It has already been mentioned in the Commentary on Verse 24 that Kala has only one Pradesa, and this is the reason why we do not call it Kaya, for a Kaya is that which has more than one Pradesa.

एयपदेसोवि श्रणू एण्णालंघण्डपदेसस्वो होदि ।
बहुदेसो उवयारा तेना व कामो भस्ति सच्च्च ः ॥२६॥
Eyapadesovi anu nanakhandhappadesado hodi,
Bahudeso uvayara tena ya kayo bhananti savvarhu.—(26)

Padapatha—एयपदेसोवि Eyapadesovi, though of one Pradesa. श्रणू Anu, atom. एण्णालंघण्डपदेसस्वो Nanakhandhappadesado, on account of being Pradesa of many Shandhas. बहुदेसो Bahudeso, of many Pradesas. होदि Hodi, becomes. तेना Tena, therefore. व Ya, and. सच्च्च Savvanhu, the omniscient. उवयारा Uvayasa, ordinarily. कामो Kayo, Kaya. भस्ति Bhananti, say.

26. An atom (of Pudgala), though having one Pradesa, becomes of many Pradesas, through being Pradesa in many Skandhas. For this reason, from the ordinary point of view, the omniscient ones call (it to be) Kaya.
COMMENTARY

It may be urged that, as each particle of Kala occupies a separate Pradesa, so we have said that Kala has one Pradesa, only, in the same manner, each atom of matter occupies one Pradesa, and consequently matter might also be said to have only one Pradesa. To this, we reply that it is true that a single atom of matter occupies a single Pradesa, but this atom may combine with other atoms and form different Skandhas which have many pradesas. With reference to this stage an atom may be said to have many Pradesas. For this reason, from the ordinary point of view, we recognise even one atom to have many Pradesas. And, as that which has many Pradesas is called Kaya so this atom also is known as Kaya.

The atoms in matter are capable of combining with one another and form Skandhas, but particles of Time cannot combine in this manner. It has been mentioned before that each particle of Time exists separately. Hence, though from the ordinary point of view we may say an atom of matter to have many Pradesas with reference to its existence in a Skandha stage, we cannot say that a particle of Time in the same manner contains many Pradesas.

जावदियं भासासं प्रविभागितपुगलापुगलारं
तें चु प बसं जाएँ सब्वागुणारुणार्थिं ॥२७॥

Javadiyam ayasam avibhagipuggalanuvatthaddham,
Tam khu padesam jane savvanutthanadanariham.—(27)

Padapatha - जावदियं Javadiyam, which portion. भासासं Ayasam, Akasa. प्रविभागितपुगलापुगलारं Avibhagipuggalanuvatthaddham, is obstructed by one indivisible atom of Pudgala. तें Tam, that. चु Khu, surely. सब्वागुणारुणार्थिं Savvanutthanadanariham, capable of giving space to particles of all. जाएँ Padesam, Pradesa. जाने Jane, know.

27. Know that (to be) surely Pradesa which is obstructed by one indivisible atom of Pudgala and which can give space to all particles.

COMMENTARY

We have already mentioned more than once what is meant by a Pradesa. In this verse, we have a definition of Pradesa. That portion of Akasa which is obstructed by one indivisible ultimate atom of matter is known as a Pradesa. In such a Pradesa of Lokakasa, one Pradesa of Dharma, one Pradesa of Adharma, one particle of Kala
and innumerable atoms of matter, or even Skandhas in a subtle state may exist. The characteristic of Akasha is to give space to all these.

श्रासवबंधनासमवरामोक्क्षा सपुन्नपापा जे
जीवाजीविविषेसा ते वि समसेः पमरामाभि ॥ २८ ॥

Asavabandhanasamvaranijjaramokkha sapunnapava je.
Jivajivavisa vica vi samasena pabhnamo.—(28)

Padapatha—ते Je, those. श्रुतिवाचार्य Sapunnapava, with punya and Papa. आपववान्त्वकसामवरामोक्क्षा Asava-bandhana-samvara-nijjara-mokkha, Asrava, Bandha, Samvara, Nirjara and Moksha जीवाजीवविषेश Jivajivavisesa, varieties of Jiva and Ajiva. केवल Te vi, those also. समसेः Samasena, briefly. पमानो Pabhnamo, say.

28. We shall describe briefly those varieties of Jiva and Ajiva also which are (known as) Asrava, Bandha, Samvara, Nirjara and Moksha with Punya and Papa.

COMMENTARY

The author now takes up the subject of Asrava, Bandha Samvara, Nirjara Moksha Punya and Papa. These seven are commonly known as the seven Tatvas of Jainism. Adding Jiva and Ajiva to these we get the nine Tatvas of Jainism. Each of these seven will be taken up and discussed one by one in Verses 29-38.

श्रासवद्रे जेन कर्म परिमाणुन्ययोगो स विषयोथोरो।
भावास्थो जीतुतो कम्मस्तवर्षं परो होदिः ॥२६॥

Asavadi jena kammam parinamenappano sa vinneo,
Bhavasavo jinutto kammasavanam paro hodi.—(29)

Padapatha—सप्तो Appano, of the soul. जेन Jena, that. परिमाणु Parinamena, modification. कर्म Kammam, Karma. श्रासवद्रे Asavadi, gets in. स Sa, that. जीतुतो Jinutto, called by the Jina. भावासव Bhavasavo, Bhavasrava. बिस्त्रायो Vinneo, to be known. कर्मस्तवर्षā Kammasavanām, influx of Karmas. परो Paro, the next. होदिं Hodi, is.

29. That modification of the soul by which Karma gets into (it) is to be known as Bhavasrava, as told by the Jina, and the other (kind of Asrava) is the influx of Karma.
Asrava has been defined to be the cause of the bondage of Karma i.e. that by which the Karmas enter the soul. Elsewhere, we have "those from which Karmas flow are called Asravas." These definitions are in keeping with the derivative meaning of the word Asrava, and throughout Jaina literature the word Asrava is used in this sense. We should mention in this connection that this use of the word Asrava, in its original and derivative sense, has been supposed to support the view that Jainism was prevalent before Buddhism. "We meet with many terms which are used alike by the Jains and the Buddhists. Among them there is one which the Buddhists must have borrowed from the Jains. The term Asrava, in Pali Asava is, according to the Buddhists, synonymous with Klesa, and it means human passoin, sin, corruption, depravity. Asrava, etymologically, meant 'flowing in' or 'influx,' and it was difficult to imagine why the Buddhists should have chosen just that word to denote sin, corruption, depravity. Even if taken in a metaphorical sense, it is not easy to see how, from the Buddhist point of view, it could come to express the idea of depravity and sin, for it might be asked what is to flow in and where is it to flow in? But with the Jains, Asrava retained its etymological meaning and it adequately expressed the idea denoted by the term Asrava, for according to Jain philosophy Asrava meant the influx of matter into the soul. Hence the term Asrava had its literal meaning, for there really was something flowing in, and the result of it, was defilement or depravity. It is therefore easily imaginable that, in common parlance, Asrava should have got the meaning defilement or depravity, irrespective of the etymology, and this was just what happened to the word Asrava before it was received into Buddhist terminology. But the word could never have been used in its derivative meaning (sin), if it had not before been used in its literal meaning. And since the Jainas used the word in its original i.e. literal or etymological meaning, those who used it in the derived meaning must have adopted it from the Jains. Thus the use of the word Asrava by the Buddhists is a proof of their posteriority with regard to the Jains."

Umasvami says that Asrava results from the actions of the body and the mind and also from speech. Svami Karttikeya says that Asravas are certain movements of Jiva resulting from actions of speech and those of the mind and the body, either accompanied by or beleaf of Moha Karma. As water enters a pond through various channels, so Karmas
enter a soul through the Asravas. As water enters a boat through holes, so Karma enters a soul through Asravas.

Asravas are broadly divided into (a) Bhavasrava and (b) Karmasrava or Dravyasrava. The former consists of the thought-activities which cause the influx of karmic matter into a soul while the latter is the karmic matter itself, which enters a soul in this manner. In other words, in Bhavasrava we are concerned with thought activities, while in Dravyasrava or Karmasrava we have connection with matter. Abhayadeva says that Dravyasrava is the entrance of water through holes in a boat, when the boat is on the water, and Bhavasrava is the influx of Karma through the five senses of Jivas. In Vardhamana Purana we have “that Bhava made impure by attachment (Raga etc.), by which Karmas adhere to men possessing attachment, is called Bhavasrava. The influx of matter, in the shape of Karma, in a Jiva grasped by impure Bhavas, is known as Dravyasrava.”

Varieties of these classes of Asrava will be mentioned in Verses 30 and 31 respectively.

Michchhattaviradipamadajogakohadayo tha vinneya.
Pana pana panadaha tiya chadu kamaso bheda du Puvvassa. —(30)

Padapatha—पद अथ, then. पुव्वस, Puvvassa, of the former. Michchhatta-viradi-pamada-joga-kohadayo, Mithyatva, Avirati, Pramada, Yoga and Krodha, etc. कमस, Kamso, respectively. पव-पव-पवद-तिय-चदु Pana-pana-panadaha-tiya-chadu, Five, five, fifteen, three and four. भेदा Bheda, classes विन्ये Vinneya, are to be known.

30. Then, it should be known that of the former (i.e. Bhavasrava) (the subdivisions are) Mithyatva, Avirati, Pramada, Yoga, Anger, etc., (which are again of) five, five, fifteen, three and four classes, respectively.

**COMMENTARY**

In this verse, the varieties of Bhavasrava are described to be of five kinds: Mithyatva (Delusion), Avirati (Lack of Control), Pramad (Inadvertence), Yoga (Activities) and Kasaya (Passions),
I. Mithyatva or Delusion is of five kinds: Ekanta, Viparita Vinaya, Samsaya and Ajnana.

(a) Ekanta Mithatva is that state of delusion when we have a false belief, without knowing the same to be false or without even attempting to examine. A person who is born and brought up in a family where the tenets of Jainism are unknown and who consequently takes up the doctrines of that family to be true may be said to have Ekanta Mityatva with respect to Jainism.

(b) Viparita Mithyatva is that state of delusion in which we think that this or that may both be true. A belief that one religion is as good as another, for both of these are true, may be said to be such a delusion according to Jainism.

(c) Vinaya Mithyatva is retaining a belief, even when we know it to be false. This state exists in those who, even when convinced of the falsity of their doctrines, stick to the same.

(d) Samsaya Mithyatva consists of a state of doubt as to whether a course is right or wrong. This state arises when a person begins to lose faith in the doctrines which he holds and is going to have a belief in others.

(e) Ajnana Mithyatva is the state when a person has no belief at all. A man who does not employ his reasoning faculties, and is unable to form any definite idea about doctrines might be said to have this kind of delusion which obstructs knowledge.

II. Avirati or lack of control is also, of five kinds: (a) Himsa (Injury), (b) Anrita (Falsehood), (c) Chaurya (Stealing), (d) Abrahma (Incontinence) and (e) Parigrahakanaka (Desire to possess a thing which is not given). In some works, these five only are mentioned as subdivisions of Asrava. For example, in the Tenth Anga of the Jains, called Prasna Vyakaranas, we have a description of Asrava; and Samvaras with their subdivisions; and in that work we have only the mention of the above five kinds of Avirati as subdivisions of Asrava. Abhayadeva, in his Commentary on Prasna Vyakaranas, says that though in that work Asrava is said to be of five kinds, from another point of view forty-two varieties of Asrava are also recognised. Abhayadeva quotes this passage to support his view: "There are forty-two Asravasa viz. those arising from five Indriyas, four Kasayanas, five Avratas, twenty-five Kriyas and three Yogas. In Dravyasamgraha, we have a mention of only thirty-two varieties of Asrava.

The five Avratas are called Avratas by Umasvami. He however,
mentions many subdivisions of Astrava. Svami Kartikeya seems to support the author of Dravyasamgraha by saying, "Know these Astravas to be of various kinds, viz. Mithyatva etc."

III. Pramada or Inadverntance is said to consist of (a) Vikatha (Reprehensible talk), (b) Kasaya (Passions), (c) Indriya (Senses), (d) Nidra (Sleep) and (e) Raga (Attachment):

(a) Vikatha or reprehensible talk may be about the king (Rajakatha), the state (Rastra-katha), women (Strikatha) or food (Bhojana katha) Thus it is of four varieties.

(b) Kasaya or passions are Krodha (Anger), Mana (Pride), Maya (Deceipt) and Lobha (Greed).

(c) Indriya or the senses are five viz. the senses of touch, taste, smell, sight and hearing.

(d) Nidra (Sleep) and (e) Raga (Attachment) to worldly objects are the last two varieties of Pramada.

In some works Pramada or Inadverntance has not been mentioned as a sub-class of Bhavasrava. The author of Dravya-Samgraha himself, in his another work called Gommata Sara, only mentions Mithyatva; Avirati, Kasaya and Yoga to be subdivisions of Astrava.

IV. Yoga consists of the activities of the Manas (Mind), Vachana (speech) and Kaya (Body). Though the author of Dravya-Samgraha stops here, in other works we meet with further subdivisions e.g. the activities of mind and speech are each divided into four classes, according as the same are true, untrue or mixed, and the activities of the body also are said to be of seven kinds.

V. Kasayas or passions are four in number: Anger, Pride, Deceit and Greed. Each of these, again, are of four varieties, according as the same are of intense, great, moderate or mild degrees. Thus we get sixteen varieties of Kasaya. In some works, we get a mention of nine No-Kasayas which, together with the sixteen, make up twenty-five varieties of Kasayas. The No-Kasayas are Hasya (Laughter), Rati (Pleasure), Arati (Pain) Soka (Grief), Bhaya (Fear), Jugupsa (Hatred), Striveda (knowledge of the feminine gender), Purus-veda (knowledge of the masculine gender) and Napumsaka-veda (knowledge of the gender of a eunuch).
Dravya-Sangraha

ननवरानदिनम जोगम जम पुगलम समासवदि ।
द्वारसवो स एषों प्रर्गीयभेदो जिणक्लादो ॥ ३१ ॥

Nanavaradaninam joggam jam puggalam samasavadi.
Davvasavo sa neo anyabhedo jinakkhado.—(31)

Padapatha—ननवरानदिनम Nanavaradaninam, of Jnanavaraniya, etc, Jōgam Jogam, fit. जा Jam, which. पुगलम Puggalam, Pudgala, समासवदि Samasavadi, inflows. सा Sa, that, जिणक्लादो Jinakkhado, told by the Jina. आनेयभेदो Anyabheda, of many kinds. द्वारसवो Davvasavo, Dravyasrava, नेयो Neyo, to be known.

31. That influx of matter which causes Jnanavaraniya etc., is to be known as Dravyasrava as called by the Jina and possessing many varieties.

COMMENTARY

We have observed that the Bhavasrvas are thought-activities which prepare the way for the influx of matter into Jiva. Dravyasrava is the actual flowing in of matter into the soul by which the eight kinds of Karma mentioned in Verse 14 are produced. As it is easy for particles of dust to stick to the body of a person if the same be smeared with oil, so it becomes easier for particles of matter to enter a soul when it is vitiated by certain thought-activities (Bhavasrvas). First of all, therefore, these are the reprehensible thought-activities (Bhavasrvas). These are followed by the influx of matter (Dravyasrava). When matter enters the soul in this manner, the eight kinds of Karma are produced.

Thus, Dravyasrava may be said to be primarily of eight kinds according to the eight varieties of Karma, viz. Jnanavaraniya, Darsanavarniya, Vedaniya, Mohaniya, Ayu, Nama, Gotra and Antaraya. Further subdivisions are also made of these kinds of Karmas. Jnanavaraniya is said to be of five kinds—Darsanavarni, Vedani, Mohaniya of twenty-eight, Ayu of four, Nama of ninety-three, Gotra of two and Antaraya of five kinds. The total number of the varieties of Dravyasrava is there fore, one hundred and forty-eight. The author of Dravya-Sangraha has treated these varieties in detail in his work named Gommatara Sara (Karma-kanda). Here verse, he simply says that Dravyasrava is of many varieties. Consequently, we need not go into these detailed subdivisions.
Bajjhadi kammam jena du chedanabhavena bhavabandho so. Kammadapadesanam annonnapavesanam idaro.—(32)

Padapatha—जेन जेन, which. चेदानाभवेणा Chedanabhavena, conscious state. क्षण Kammam, Karma. बजिहारि Bajjhadi, is bound, त सा that. भावावध्वेष सो Bhavabandho, Bhava-bandha. दु दु but. क्षमादपदेशसं म Kammadapadesanam. of the Pradesas of Karma and Atma (soul). अनन्नपावेशसं Anonnnapavesanam. inter-penetration. इदारे Idaro, the other.

32. That conscious state by which Karma is bound (with the soul) is called Bhava-bandha, while the interpenetration of the Pradesas of Karma and the soul is the other (i.e. Dravyabandha).

COMMENTARY

We have learnt in Verses 29-31 the causes, on account of which Karmas enter a soul. Now, when there is such an influx of Karmas, there is a bondage of the soul with these Karmas. This bondage is called Bandha.

Bondage of the soul with Karmas is made by the conscious states of mind, when a soul is excited with attachment or aversion. These states of consciousness are known as Bhava-bandha. In Vardhamana-Purana (Canto XVI, Verse 43) we have:

"चेतनापरिगमने रांगत्रियप्रमेयेन च।
येन कर्मिरिवध्यन्ते भावबन्धः एव हि॥"

i.e. "That modification of consciousness consisting of attachment or aversion by which Karmas are tied (to the soul) is known as Bhava-bandha." Bhava-bandha is, therefore, the alliance of the soul with mental activities which are produced when we are excited with attachment or aversion to worldly objects.

First of all, therefore, there is an influx of Karmas, through Asravas. Then, there are some activities of consciousness which attach themselves to the soul, producing a peculiar kind of bondage. This is what we call Bhava-bandha. After this Bhava-bandha, there is a union of Jiva with actual Karmas. This union consists of the interpenetration of the soul and Karmas, and the bondage resulting from this is known as Dravya-bandha. In Vardhamana-Purana (Canto XVI, Verse 44) we have:
"भावनतिनिमित्तेऽसंस्कारे जीवाकर्मणां ।
रूपम् चतुः प्रकारोऽतः द्रव्यवंधो बुधे : समूहः ॥"

i. e. "That union of Jiva and Karma which is caused by Bhava-bandha and is of four kinds, is called Dravya-bandha by the learned."

Bandha is, therefore, the assimilation of matter existing in many Pradesas by Jiva, when it is excited by Kasaya (i. e. attachment and aversion). We have already described the results of this bondage in the commentary on Verse 7.

Payadiththidhi aṇubhagappadesabheda du chāduvidhi bandho.
Joga payadipadesa thidianubhaga kasayado honti. ॥ ३३ ॥

Padapatha—चतुः Bandho, Bandho. Payadiththidi aṇubhagappadesabheda, according to the subdivisions, Prakriti, Sthiti, Anubhaga and Pradesa. चादुविद्धो Chāduvidho, is of four kinds. Payadipadesa Payadi-padesa, Prakriti and Pradesa. जोगा Joga, from Yoga. हौति Honti, are. 'तु Du, but. ठिदिरम्युभगा Thidianubhaga, Sthiti and Anubhaga. कसायदो Kasayado, from Kasaya.

33. Bandha is of four kinds, according to the (subdivisions, viz.) Prakriti, Sthiti, Anubhaga and Pradesa. Prakriti and Pradesa are (produced) from Yoga, but Sthiti and Anubhaga are from Kasaya.

**COMMENTARY.**

When there is an influx of matter into the soul, certain energies (Karma) are produced which consist of bondage of the soul with matter. It has been stated before that Karma is of eight kinds: Jnana-varaniya, Darsana-varaniya, Vedaniya, Mohaniya, Ayu, Nama, Gotra and Antaraya. What is the nature of each of these eight kinds of Karma? The nature of the first two kinds of Karma is to obscure Jnana and Darsana respectively; that of the third to produce happiness or misery; that of the fourth to produce illusion; that of the fifth to attach a soul to a body for a certain period; that of the sixth to produce Shape; that of the seventh to cause birth in high and low families; and that of the eighth to put obstacles to several characteristics of the soul. Now, all these are the different natures (Prakritis) of Karma. Bandha or bondage can also be regarded to be of various natures, corresponding to the different natures of Karmas. The first
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variety of Bandha or bondage is, therefore, with respect to its Prakriti or nature.

Now, the time during which the various kinds of Karma will stay in a soul, called its Sthiti or duration. Bandha or bondage also has a duration equal in extent with the duration of Karmas. The second variety of Bandha is, therefore, recognised with respect to this duration (Sthiti).

Karmas may be of intense, mediocre or mild degrees, as regards the results which these may produce. Bandha or bondage also may be of these three degrees of intensity. We therefore recognise the third variety of Bandha with regard to its Anubhaga (Intensity).

The fourth variety of Bandha is with regards to its Pradesa, (or mass). The karmas interpenetrate Pradesas of the soul and attach themselves to the same. Considering this existence of Karma and soul in one place, we speak of the fourth variety of Bandha with respect to its mass (Pradesa).

Umasvami has also mentioned these four varieties of Bandh. In Vardhamana Purana we have: "Bandha which is of an evil nature and productive of all evils is of four kinds, viz. Prakriti, Sthiti, Anubhaga and Pradesa." Harichandra and Viranandi also mention the same.

In a word, we consider bondage with respect to its nature (Prakriti), duration (Sthiti), intensity (Anubhaga) and mass (Pradesa).

The nature (Prakriti) and mass (Pradesa) of bondage result from the activities of thought, speech and body, while the duration of bondage (Sthiti) and intensity (Anubhaga) result from the attachment and aversion of the soul towards worldly objects. In other words, Kasaya or attachment and aversion of the soul towards worldly objects is the Antaranga (internal) cause of bondage, and determines the duration and intensity of it; while the activities of mind, speech and body are the Vahiranga (external) cause of the bondage and determines its nature and mass. In Panchastikaya-samaya-sara also we have a similar idea.

चेतसपरिश्रामो जो कम्मसासासवानिरोह्यो हेतु।
सो भावसंग्रहो वलु दस्सवरोह्यो ग्रन्थोऽः (३४)
Chedanaparinamo jo kammassasavanirohehu,
So bhavasamvaro khalu dvasavarohane anno.—(34)

Padapatha—जो Jo, which. चेतसपरिश्रामो Chedanaparinamo, the modification of consciousness, कम्मस्य Kamma, of Karma. अनुभावितर्थोऽः
Dravya-Sangraha

Asavanirohane, in checking Asrava. इड़े Hēu, the cause. सो So, that. एल्यू Khālu, surely. भावसंवरो Bhava-samvaro, Bhava-samvara. द्रव्यसरोहों Dhravasara-rohane, in checking Dravyasrava. आङ्नो Anno, the other.

34. That modification of consciousness which is the cause of checking Asrava (influx) of Karma, is surely Bhavasamvara, and the other (known as Dravyasamvara is known from) checking Dravyasrava.

COMMENTARY

Samvara is the antagonistic principle of Asrava. The word is thus derived: that which checks the causes of Karma, such as killing, etc. (i.e. that which stops Asrava) is known to be Samvara. Those by which the water of Karma is prevented from entering the pond of self, are known as Samvaras. Samvaras are refraining from killing, etc.

To be more explicit, Asrava being the influx of Karma, through some openings (as we have seen before), Samvara is the stoppage of these openings leading to the stoppage of Asrava. To use our old illustration, the hole in the wall will allow influx (Asrava) of water (karma) in a boat (Jīva), but if these holes be stopped (Samvara), there will be no advent of water (Karma) in the boat (Jīva).

As there are two kinds of Astayas, so two kinds of Samvaras are also recognised as opposite principles to each of these kinds of Astava. These are called Bhava-samvara and Dravya-samvara, as opposed to Bhavasrava and Dravyasrava, respectively. Abhayadeva Acharya has said that Bhavasamvara is the stoppage of the inlets of senses through which Karma enters the soul, and Dravyasamvara is the stoppage, for example, of holes through which water enters a boat. In vardhamana Puran we have: "That modification of consciousness which is void of attachment and aversion, and by which the influx of Karmas is stopped, is called Bhava-samvara." And "that by which the Yogis stop all kinds of influx through the great vows and meditation is called Dravya-samvara."

These are two principal varieties of Samvara, but the first variety viz. Bhavasamvara is again subdivided into many classes which will be described in the following verse.

वदसामिदिगुत्तिभ्रूं भाधाप्रणायि परिसहजश्रीय ।
चालित बहुभेदायायत्वा भावसंवरित्वसा नवधर ॥ १३५ ॥

Vadasamidiguttio dhanmanupiha parisahajao ya,
Charittam vabybheyam nayavva bhavaasamvaravisasa.—(35)
Padapatha—वद-सामिदिगुत्ती Vada-samidiguttio, Vratas, Samiti
35. The Vratas (Vows), Samitis (attitudes of carefulness), Guptis (Restraints), Dharmas (Observances), Anuprekasas (Meditations), Parisahajayas (the victories over troubles) and various kinds of Chari- 
tra (Conduct are to be known as varieties of Bhava-samvara.

COMMENTARY

From this verse, we learn that Bhava-samvara is of seven varieties: Vrata, Samiti, Gupti, Dharna, Anupreksa, Parisaha-jaya and Charitra. Each of these, again, are divided into various subclasses.

A. Vrata or vows is of five Kinds, viz. Ahimsa (Abstinence 
from injury), Satya (Truthfulness), Acharuya or Asteya (Abstinence 
from stealing), Brahmacharya (Abstinence from sexual pleasures) and 
Aparigraha (Abstinence from acceptance of worldly objects). Umasvami has mentioned these five varieties of Vrata, and has defined 
each of them. In Prasna Vyakarana, Samvara is said to consist of 
five varieties only. The five rules of conduct (Pancha Silas) of the 
Buddhists correspond to the five Vratas of Jainism, and a parallel may 
also be found in the commandments, such as, "Thou shalt not kill," 
"Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt not commit adultery," etc. which are 
pronounced by Christianity.

B. Samiti or carefulness is of five kinds: (a) Irya, i.e. using 
paths trodden by men and beasts in such a manner as not to cause 
injury to any creature, (b) Bhava i.e. gentle and beneficial talk, 
(c) Esana, i.e. receiving alms, avoiding the faults reprehended in Jaina 
canons, (d) Adana-niksepa, i.e. receiving and keeping things which 
are necessary for religious purposes only, after examination, and (e) 
Utsarga, i.e. attending to calls of nature in unfrequented places.

C. Gupti or restraint is of three kinds: (a) Kaya-gupti or restraint 
of movements of the body, (b) Vag-gupti or restraint of the tongue 
so that it might not utter bad language and (c) Mano-gupti or restraint 
of mind from thinking about forbidden matter.

D. Dharna or observance is of ten kinds : the observance of 
(a) Uttam Kshamaor excellent forgiveness, (b) Uttama Mardava or excellent 
humility (c) Uttam Arjava or excellent straightforwardness, 
(d) Uttama Satya or excellent truth, (e) Uttama Saucha or excellent 
clearliness, (f) Uttama Samyama or excellent restraint, (g) Uttama
Tapa or excellent penance, (h) Urtama Tyaga, or excellent abandonment, (i) Urtama Akinchanya or excellent indifference and (j) Urtama Brahmacarya or excellent celibacy.

The seventh variety of Dharma, viz. Urtama Tapa is, again, of two kinds: Vahya (external) and Avyantar (internal). Vahya Tapa (external penance) consists of Anasana (fasting), Avamodarya (regulation of diet), Vritti-parisankhyana (regulation of meals by observing the rules enjoined in the Jaina scriptures for begging alms), Rasa parityaga (abstinence from appetising food), Vivikra-sayyasana (sitting and lying at quiet and solitary places) and Kaya-Klesa (practice of bodily austerities). Avyantar Tapa (internal penance) consists of Prayaschitra (expiation), Vinaya (reverence), Vaiavritya (service), Svadhyaya (study of scriptures), Vyursarga (giving up mundane objects and thought about the same) and Dhyana (meditation).

F. Anupreksa or reflection is of twelve kinds: (a) Anityanupreksa or reflection that every thing in this world is transient, (b) Aasantranupreksa or reflection that there is no other refuge of us in this world, except our own truth, (c) Samsaranupreksa or reflection about the cycles of worldly existence, (d) Ekatyanupreksa or reflection that a person is solely and individually responsible for his own acts, whether good or bad, (e) Anyatyanupreksa or reflection that non-ego is separate from the ego, (f) Asuchitvanupreksa or reflection that the body and all that appertains to it is unclean, (g) Asravanupreksa or reflection about the influx of Karma, (h) Samvaranupreksa or reflection about stoppage of the influx of Karma, (i) Nirjaranupreksa or reflection about the removal of foreign energies which have already entered the soul, (j) Lokanupreksa or reflection about soul and matter and the real substances of this universe, (k) Bodhidurlabhanupreksa or reflection about the difficulty of attaining perfect faith, perfect knowledge and perfect conduct and (l) Dharmanupreksa or constant reflection about the essential principles of the universe.

F. Parisaha-Jaya or conquering the troubles is the sixth kind of Samvara. The troubles which may afflict a hermit are of various kinds. Gaining victory over all these troubles is what is known as Parisaha-jaya. The varieties of these are: (a) Kshudhaparisahajaya or the victory over the troubles of hunger (b) Pipasa-parisaha-jaya or the victory over the troubles of thirst, (c) Sita-parisahajaya or victory over the troubles of cold, (d) Usnaparisahajaya or the victory over the troubles of heat, (e) Damsa-misaka-parisahajaya or the victory over the troubles from mosquitoes and gnats, (f) Nagnya parisahajaya or
the victory over the feeling of shame arising from nudity, (g) Aratiparishahajaya or the victory over the feeling of dissatisfaction with hunger, thirst, etc., (h) Striparishahajaya or the victory over the disturbance of tranquility at the sight of fair women or the movements of them, (i) Charyaparishahajaya or the victory over the feelings of fatigue arising from travelling on the roads, (j) Nisadyaparishahajaya or victory over the desire of moving from a fixed posture in meditation, (k) Sayya-parishahajaya or the victory over the desire of a bed prohibited in the Jaina scriptures, (l) Akrosa-parishahajaya is conquering the feelings of anger when one is insulted by another, (m) Badha-parishahajaya or the conquering of ill-feeling against an enemy who comes to kill, (n) Yachana-parishahajaya or conquering the desire to ask anything from anyone, even at the time of greatest need, (o) Alabha-parishahajaya is the victory over the feeling of dissatisfaction arising from not getting worldly objects, (p) Roga-parishahajaya or the victory over the feeling pains of arising from wounds in the feet by treading over thorns, etc., (q) Trina-sparsa-parishahajaya or the victory over feeling of pain arising from Wounds in the feet by treading over thorns, etc., (r) Mal-parishahajaya is conquering the feeling of disgust which arises from seeing one’s body to be unclean, (s) Satkara-parishahajaya or the victory over the desire to gain respect, praise or reward, (t) Prajna-parishahajaya or the victory over the feeling of pride at one’s learning, (u) Ajnana-parishahajaya or the victory over the feeling of despair arising out of failure to gain knowledge by certain hindrances and (v) Adarsana-parishahajaya or conquering the feeling of sadness or despair when one fails to obtain desired fruits, even after practise of penances, etc. These are the twenty-two kinds of victory over troubles.

G. Charitra or Right Conduct is of five kinds: (a) Samayika-charitra (Equanimity) consisting of self-absorption in which a person refrains during his whole life or for a certain fixed period from injury, false-hood, lust, stealing and acceptance of things which are not given (b) Chhedopasthapana (Resettling after a break) consisting of penalties for faults arising from inadvertence or negligence, on account of which one losses equanimity. (This therefore may be said to consist of an attempt to recover equanimity; after a fall from the same, (c) Parihara-visuddhi (Purity obtained by refraining from injury to living beings) which is only found in a saint who being thirty years old, serves a Tirthankar from three to nine years, who is devoid of inadvertence and absorbed in self contemplation and who practises other observances, (d) Suksemasamparaya consisting of conduct in
which only the passion greed is present in a very subtle state while all other passions have been destroyed. (This kind of conduct is only in one who has reached the tenth stage of development), (e) Yathakhyata (Perfect Right Conduct) characterised by subsidence or destruction of all the passions. It is present in beings who are in the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth stage of development.

We have thus seen that Samvará is first divided into two classes: Bhava-samvara and Dravya-samvara, the first of which, again, has many subdivisions. The first variety of Bhavasamvara viz. Vrata is not counted as such by Umaswami. Amrita chandra Suri, and Svamikartikeya. Abhayadeva Acharya, again, in his commentary on Sthananga says that Samvara is of forty-two kinds.

In the Jain epics also we do not find Vrata included in the subdivisions of Samvara; but only Gupti, Samiti, Dharma Anupreksa, Parisahajaya and Charitra are mentioned as varieties of Samvara. Vrata, with all its five varieties, is however, mentioned in all the above-mentioned works, though not as a sub-division of Samvara, yet as a factor opposed to Avrata.

उत्तकलेश तवेन य सुतरस कर्मपुगगलं जेन।
भावेन सददि गोया तस्सदानं चेदि लिंजरा दुविहा॥ ३६॥

Jahakalena tavena ya bhuttarasan kammapuggalam jena.
Bhavena sadadi neya tassadanam chedi nijjara duviha.---(36)

Padapatha—नात्रायणया Jahakalena, in proper time. Bhutta-rasam, whose fruits are enjoyed. कर्मपुगलं Kammapuggalam, the matter of Karma. जेन जेन, that. भवेने Bhavena, Bhava. सददि Sadadi, disappears. य या, and. तवेन Tavena, by penance. च Cha, and. तस्सदानं Tassadanam, that disappearance. द्र द्र, thus.निजरा Nijjara, Nirjara. दुविहा Duviha, of two kinds. नया Neya, to be known.

36. That Bhava (modification of the soul ) by which the matter of Karma disappears in proper time after the fruits [of such Karma] are enjoyed [is called Bhava-Nirjara], also [the destruction of Karmic matter ] through penances [is known as Bhava-Nirjara.] And that destruction [itself] [is known as Dravya-Nirjara] Thus Nirjara should be Known of two kinds.

COMMENTARY

We have seen how the matter of Karma enters the soul through Asrava and how this influx might be stopped by Samvara. But now the question arises, that we might stop a further influx of Karmic matter by Samvara, but how can we be freed from the same which
has already taken possession of the soul? The answer to this is given in this verse, where it is laid down that by Nirjara we can free ourselves from the Karmic matter which has already entered the soul.

What is Nirjara? The destruction of Karmas is called Nirjara. This destruction may be of two kinds: Bhava-Nirjara and Dravya-Nirjara. Bhava-Nirjara consists of that modification of the soul which preceds and favours the separation of Karmic matter from the soul. Dravya-Nirjara is the actual separation of the Karmic matter from the soul. In other words, Bhava-Nirjara is that state of the soul when the material particles arising from Karma disappear while Dravya-Nirjara is the disappearance itself.

Bhava-Nirjara is of two kinds: Savipaka or Akama and Avipaka or Sakama. That is to say, Karmas are destroyed in two ways: viz. (1) after their fruits are fully enjoyed and (2) through penances before such enjoyment of fruits. Every person is affected with good or bad Karmas, the fruits of which are enjoyed by them in existence in earth, heaven or hell according to the kind of Karma possessed by them. There is a fixed period of such enjoyment of the fruits of Karmas, and after the lapse of that period when the said fruits of Karmas are fully enjoyed, a person is freed from Karmas which disappear of their own accord. This is what is known as Savipaka Nirjara (or destruction of Karmas after the enjoyment of fruits). This kind of Nirjara can happen to all beings, for all kinds of Karmas of all beings disappear in this manner after a proper period. As this disappearance takes place without the activity of a person, it is also called Akama (or un-intentional) Nirjara.

The second kind of destruction of Karmas takes place when the sages practise penances, by the force of which the Karmas disappear even before their fruits are enjoyed. This is consequently known as Avipaka Nirjara (or destruction of Karmas without the enjoyment of their fruits). As such a kind of destruction can only be produced by intentional effort on behalf of a person, it is known as Sakama (intentional) Nirjara.

The soul is like a mirror which becomes dim when the dust of Karma accumulates on its surface. By Nirjara this dust of Karma is removed and the soul attains clearness. The good or bad Karmas disappear either of their own accord without any activity on the part of a soul when their fruits are enjoyed in earth, heaven or hell, or by the effort on the part of a person consisting of practice of penances.
We have already mentioned that there are twelve kinds of penances, according as they are external or internal. A person must practice first of all Samvara so as to stop all further influx of Karmas, and then begin to destroy the Karmas already amalgamated with the soul, by means of penances. This is the way in which the destruction of Karmas takes place in the case of sages, while, ordinarily, with respect to all classes of beings, the Karmas disappear only after their fruits are fully enjoyed.

सत्यवस्त्र कम्मणो जो लय्येदू प्राप्त्यं हु परिभाषामो।
भो भावमोक्क्षो वस्मर्वभिमोक्क्षको य कम्पुधभलो। ३७ ॥

Savvassa Kammano jo khayahedu appano hu parinamo,
Neso bhavamokkho davvavimokkho ya kammupudha-bhavo.—(37)

Padapatha—जो Jo, that. अपनो Apano, soul's. परिभाषामो Parinamo, modification. सत्यवस्त्र Savvassa, of all. कम्मणो Kammano, Karma. लय्येदू Khaya hedu, the cause of destruction. अ Sa, that. हु Hu, surely.भ भवमोक्क्षः Bhava-mokkho, Bhava-moksa. शेषो Neso, to be known. य या, and कम्पुधभलो Kammupudha-bhavo, separation of Karmā. वस्मर्वभिमोक्क्षो Davva-vimokkho, Dravya-moksha.

37. That modification of the soul which is the cause of the destruction of all Karmas, is surely to be known as Bhava-moksha and (actual) separation of the Karmas [is] Dravya-moksha.

COMMENTARY

When a person is desirous of having liberation, he attempts to have perfect faith, perfect knowledge and perfect conduct. (See Verse 39). Having perfect faith, knowledge and conduct, he becomes free from the four kinds of Ghatiya Karmas, Jnanavaraniya, Darsanavaraniya, Mohaniya and Antaraya (see Commentary on Verse 14). This modification of the soul which leads to the destruction of the Karmas mentioned above is called Bhavamoksa. The commentator Brahmadeva says that by the words “all Karmas” in the Verse, the four Ghatiya Dravya and Bhava Karmas only are meant. In Vardhamana Purana we have:

“सचेष्ठा कर्मणा योजन लय्येदू शिवाभिषिणः।
परिभाषामोलितरुद्धः स भावमोक्षो जिनमंतः ॥”

[Canto XVI, 72]

i.e. “The extremely pure modification of the soul which is the cause of destruction of all kinds of Karma in a person desirous of good, is regarded as Bhava-moksha by the Jinas.”
The Sacred Book of The Jains, 65

Now, there is another kind of Moksha, called Dravya-moksha, which consists of the separation of the soul from the Aghatiya Karmas viz. Ayu, Nama, Gotra and Vedaniya Karmas which disappear last of all. This happens when a being is in the last stage of development which is known as Ayogi. (See Commentary on Verse 13). In Vardhamana Purana we have:

"इत्यत्तनेभ्यः कर्मज्ञातेभ्यः विशेषो यशिणतचतमः।
परमसद्धारणेन लुक्यमोक्षः स कथ्यते।"

[Canto XVI. 73]

i.e. "The separation of the conscious soul from all kinds of Karmas by excellent meditation is known as Dravya-moksha."

By Bhava-moksha, therefore, one is freed from the first four, and by Dravya-moksha from the last four kinds of Karmas. Both these kinds of Moksa together lead to perfect liberation.

Umasvami has written in his Tatvartha Sutra X. 1. 2 that a person attains Kevala Jnana (Omniscience) when first his Mohaniya Karmas and then his Jnanavaraniya, Darshanavaraniya and Antaraya Karmas are destroyed. After attaining Kevala Jnana, the cause producing bondage being absent and Nirjara being present, a person becomes free from the remaining Karmas viz. Vedaniya, Ayu, Nama and Gotra Karmas, and thus being void of all kinds of Karma attains liberation.

We have seen that Karmas take possession of a soul through Asravas. This influx of Karmas can be stopped by Samvaras. By this stoppage, fresh Karmas cannot enter the soul. But even after stopping the entrance of fresh Karmas, it is necessary to purge the soul from Karmas which have already taken possession of the former. This can be done by Nirjara. Then only the Karmas, Vedaniya, Nama, Gotra and Ayu which cause worldly existence disappear and a being attains liberation. In Panchastikaya-samayasara we have:

"जो संवरेष जुतो रियाजितमार्गिणो सम्कक्षमार्ण।
वषवद्वेदाजुस्तो मुपपति भवं तेरा सो मोक्षः।"

[Verse 153]

i.e. "He who having Samvara and destroying all Karmas through Nirjara becomes free from Vedaniya, Nama, Gotra and Ayu Karmas leaves the world. Therefore this is called Moksha (liberation)."
Suha-asuha-bhava-jutta punnam pavam havanti khalu jiva,
Sadam suhau namam godam punnan parani pavam cha.—(38)

Padapatha—तां Jiva, Jivás. सुह-सुसुह-भाव-जुल्ला Suha-asuha-bhava-
jutta, having auspicious and inauspicious Bhavas. खलु Khalu, surely.
पुण्यम Punnam, Punya. पावam Pavam, Papa. हवान्ति Havanti, become.
सतम Satam, Satavedaniya. सुहास Sukhau, auspicious life. नामam Namam,
name. नोत Godam, Gotra. पुण्यम Punnam, Punya. च Cha, and. पराणि Parani, the rest.
पावam Pavam, Papa.

38. The Jivas consist of Punya and Papa surely having auspicious and inauspicious Bhavas (respectively). Punya is Satavedaniya, auspicious life, name and class, while Papa is (exactly) the opposite (of these).

**COMMENTARY**

The real characteristic of a Jiva is consciousness, purity and bliss. But through the eternal chain of Karmas, bondage is produced and Jivas enjoy weal (Punya) or woe (Papa), according as they are possessed by auspicious and inauspicious Bhavas. The auspicious Bhavas are said to consist of freedom from delusion, acquisition of perfect faith and knowledge, practice of reverence and obeisance, observance of the five vows viz. truth, non-injury, chastity, non-acceptance of worldly objects and refraining from stealing, subduing of the four passions, Anger, Pride, Illusion and Greed, victory over the uncontrollable senses and practice of penances. The inauspicious Bhavas are opposites of each of these. According as a Jiva is possessed of these auspicious or inauspicious Bhavas, it has merits or demerits resulting in weal or woe.

Thus, a Jiva enjoys happiness or misery, according as it is actuated by different kinds of Bhavas mentioned above.

In Tatvarthadhotīgama Sutra, we have—“Punya consists of Sata-
vadaniya, Subha Ayu, Subha Nama and Subha Gotra, and Papa con-
sists of the opposites of each of these.” We have seen that there are eight kinds of Karma: Jnanavaraniya, Darshanavaraniya, Moha-
niya, Antaraya, Vedaniya, Ayu, Nama and Gotra and that the first four of these are known as Ghatiya Karmas while the last four are named Aghatiya Karmas. Among these, all the Ghatiya Karmas may
be said to be Papa, while the Aghatiya Karmas may be either Punya or Papa.

Satavedaniya is that Karma by which a soul feels pleasure in external objects and by the assistance of which things which are gratifying to the soul may be procured. Subha Ayu (Auspicious life) consists in having an existence as a god, human being or a beast. Subha Gotra (Auspicious family) consists in being born in a high status of life. Subha Nama (Auspicious name) consists of fame, etc., and is of various kinds. All these make up what is known as Punya.

Papa, on the other hand, consists of Asatavedaniya or that Karma which produces pain and procures objects causing pain, Asubha Ayu (Inauspicious life) viz. an existence in hell, Asubha Gotra (Inauspicious family) comprising a birth in low status and Asubha Nama (Inauspicious name) consisting of disgrace, etc.

With this ends that section of Dravya-samgraha which treats of the seven Tatvas (principles) viz. Asrava, Bandha, Samvara, Nirjara, Moksha, Punya and Papa. The next section will deal with the manner by which one can attain liberation.

सम्मद्दः स्त्राण चरण्यं मोक्षस्त्य कारणं जापे ।
वावहारा निधिचययो तत्तियमायौ रिश्रो श्रव्या ॥ ३६ ॥

Sammaddamsana nanam charanam Mokkhassa karanam jane,

Vavahara Nichchayado tattiyamaio nio appa.—(39)

Padapatha—ववहारः Vavahara, from the ordinary point of view.

सम्मद्दस्त्राण्यं चरण्यं Sammaddamsana nanam charanam, perfect faith, knowledge and conduct. मोक्षस्त्राण्यं Mokkhassa, of liberation. कारणं Karanam, cause. जापे Jane, know. निधिचययो Nichchayado, really. तत्तियमायो Tattiyamaio, consisting of these three: श्रव्यो Niyo, of one’s own. श्रव्या Appa, soul.

39. Know that from the ordinary point of view, perfect faith, knowledge and conduct are the cause of liberation, while really one’s own soul consisting of these three (is the cause of liberation).

COMMENTARY

Now the author proceeds to lay down the ways and means to liberation. To attain liberation one must have Perfect Faith, Perfect Knowledge and Perfect Conduct. These three will be further explain-
ed in Verses 41–43. These are technically known as the three jewels in Jain works. The three jewels are means to liberation from the ordinary point of view. But really these three jewels cannot exist elsewhere than in the soul; so, to be accurate, it is the soul which can produce liberation. This will be emphasised in the next verse.

र्याणात्यं र्या वरुण अग्नियसू मुयं आनादविषयमुद्धि ।
तम्महा तत्तियमियो होदि हु मोक्षस्त कारणं ब्रह्मा ॥ ४० ॥

Rayanattayam na vattai appanam muyatu annadavi-
yamhi,
Tamha tattiya-maio hodi hu mokkhassa karana
ada.–(40)

Padapatha—प्रधानः Appanam, the soul. मुयं, Muyatu, except-
ing. भवार्याविषयमुद्धि Annadaviyamhi, in any other substances. र्याणात्यं Rayanattayam the three jewels. र्या Na, not. वरुण Vattai, exist. तम्महा Tamha, therefore. तत्तियमियो Tattiya-maio, consisting of these three. ब्रह्मा Ada, the soul. हु Hu, surely. मोक्षस्त Mokkhassa, of liberation. कारणं Karanam, cause of. होदि Hodi, becomes.

40. The three jewels (i.e., Perfect Faith, Perfect Knowledge and Perfect Conduct) do not exist in any other substance excepting the soul. Therefore, the soul surely is the cause of liberation.

COMMENTARY

It has been laid down that, in order to attain Moksha or liberation, one must have Perfect Faith, Perfect Knowledge and Perfect Conduct. These three are, therefore, the means to liberation. But these should not be considered to be apart from the soul, for nowhere but in the soul can each or all of these exist. It is the soul possessed of all these three jewels that is really fit for liberation. Strictly speaking, therefore, the soul itself attains liberation when it is possessed of certain characteristics (viz. these three jewels). But from the ordinary point of view, we regard the three jewels as apart from the soul as the causes of liberation though from the realistic point of view, the soul possessed of these three jewels is the cause of Moksha.

जीवानीसद्भूतै सम्मतं श्वमपानो तं तु ॥
दुरभिषिवेक्षितमुक्तं श्वां समम् खु होदि सदि जन्मितु ॥ ४१ ॥
Jivadiaddahanam sammattam ruvamappano tam tu,
Durabhinivesavimukkam nanam sammam khu hodi sadi jamhi.—(41)
The Sacred Book of the Jains

Padapatha—जीवदिः-सद्दाहाम Jivadi-saddahanam, faith in Jiva, etc., सम्मत्ताम Sammattam, Samyaktva (Perfect Faith). तं Tam, that. अपपनो Appano, of soul. रुवम quality. तु Tu, and. जण्हि Jamhi, that. सदि Sadi, being. सु Khu, surely. नानम Nanam, Jnana (knowledge). दुरभिविषेवसिमुक्क दुरभिविषेवसिमुक्क Durabhinivesavimukkam, free from errors. सम्म Sammam, perfect. होडि Hodi, becomes.

41. Samyaktva (perfect faith) is the belief in Jiva, etc. That is a quality of the soul, and when this arises, Jnana (knowledge), being free from errors, surely becomes perfect.

COMMENTARY

Jiva, Ajiva, Asrava, Bandha, Samvara, Nirjara and Moksha are the seven Tatvas (essential principles) of Jainism. A sincere belief in these Tatvas is called Samyaktva or Perfect Faith. The first step to liberation, according to Jainism, is to have a belief in these essential principles of Jainism. It is only after a person has this faith that he can attain Perfect Knowledge. He may have knowledge of substances before he attains Perfect Faith, but this knowledge is apt to be fallacious, for errors might creep in the same. For example, a person may have a knowledge of the aforesaid seven principles of Jainism, but that knowledge may be vague or indefinite or it may be full of doubts, or it may be entirely wrong. These defects of knowledge arise, because the person has not at that time perfect faith in the essential principles of Jainism, for Perfect Faith in such principles is incompatible with doubts and indecision or a belief in opposite principles. Consequently, the knowledge of these principles which succeeds Perfect Faith is free from errors or fallacy. This knowledge is known as Samyak Jnana (or Perfect Knowledge).

संसायतिसोहितवमधवयाविविषितर्गत अपप्परसर्ववस्त्र सम्मसम्मानन्यावेभयाम च

Samsaya-vimoha-vibhama-viyajjīyam appaparasaruvvassā, Gahanam sammam—nanam sayaramaneyabheyyam cha.

—(42)

Padapatha—संसायतिसोहितवमधवयाविविषितर्गत Samsaya - vimohavibhama-viyajjīyam, freed from Samsaya (Doubt), Vimoha (Perversity) and Vibhrama (Indefiniteness). सायाम Sayaram, detailed. अपप्परसर्ववस्त्र Appaparasaruvvassā, of the real nature of ego and non-ego.
Gahanam, cognition. सममनम् Sammam Nanam, Samyak Jnana or Perfect Knowledge. छ Cha, and. अनेयपेयम् Aneyabhneyam, of many varieties.

42. Samyak Jnana (Perfect Knowledge) is the detailed cognition of the real nature of the ego and non-ego, is freed from Samsaya (Doubt), Vimoha (Perversity) and Vibhrama (Indefiniteness), and is of many varieties.

COMMENTARY

Correct knowledge, according to Jain Nyaya philosophy must be free from the Samaropa (i.e., fallacies). This Samaropa is said to be of three kinds: Viparyaya or Vimoha (Perversity), Samsaya (Doubt) and Anadhyavasaya or Vibhrama (Indefiniteness). The cognition of an object as something which is quite the contrary of its real self, is known as Viparyaya or Vimoha. For example, if we think nacre to be silver, we have a knowledge vitiated by Viparyaya or Vimoha (Perversity). Samsaya consists of doubt when our mind sways between this or that, without being able to assert the true nature of anything. For example, when we see a certain object from a distance and are unable to say whether it is a man or a post, we have an instance of Samsaya or doubt. A knowledge that this is something without any clear idea of what it is, is called Anadhyavasaya or Vibhrama. For example, such a knowledge arises in the mind of a person when he touches something while he is moving. He is conscious that he has touched something, but is unable to say what it is. These being the varieties of fallacy, there is no doubt that in Perfect knowledge these are entirely absent. In the state of Perfect knowledge we have a clear idea of the real nature of everything, ego and non-ego. This idea is not of a shadowy kind, but consists of detailed knowledge. We have already described the difference between detailed and detailless knowledge in the commentary on Verse 41.

जं सामसंगं गहनं भावानं गोवं कटुमायारं ।
श्रविशेषिस्वरूपं पद्यं दंस्यमिदं भगाये समये || ४३ ॥

Jam samannam gahanam bhavanam neva kattumayaram.
Avisesiduna atte damsanamidi bhannaye samaye—(43).

Padapatha—अते Atte, things. श्रविशेषिस्वरूप Avisesiduna, without particulars. अयाराम Ayaram, detail. नेव Neva, not, कट्टम Kattum, grasping. जं Jam, which. भावान Bhavanam, things. सामन्य Samannam, general. गहनं Gahanam, perception. दंस्य Damsanam, Darshana, यदि Idi, this
Samaye, in the scriptures. भण्ये Bhannaye, is called.

43. That perception of the generalities of things without particularities in which there is no grasping of details, is called Darsana in (Jaina) scriptures.

COMMENTARY

Darshana is knowledge without details. For example, when a person sees a cloth, as long as he is only conscious of the existence of something called cloth, he is said to have Darshana. But when he begins to have knowledge of the details viz. the size, colour, etc. of that piece of cloth, he is said to have Jnana. We have made already this clear in the commentary on Verse 4.

In Tatvarthadhygama Sutra of Umasvami, we have “Samvak Darshana is faith in the principles of Jainism” [“तत्त्वविद्या ब्रजाधिकारितम्” २५ २] That Darsana is not the same as the Darsana which we have described above. There Samvak Darshana means perfect faith, and details are present there, while here it means knowledge without details.

दंस्रापुव्यं शालां छहुमदायां शा दुर्षिस्थाकर्मोगा।
जुगवं जमाहं केवलिंहां जुगवं तु ते दोबिः ॥ ४४ ॥

Damsanapuvvam nanam chhadumathanam na dunni uvaoga.
Jugavam jamha kevalinahe jugavam tu te dovi.—(44)

Padapatha—दुव्यमक्षां Chhadumathanam. of the Samsari Jivas दंस्रापुव्यं Damsanapuvvam, preceded by Darsana. शालां Nanam, Jnana.
जमा जमां Jamha, for this reason. दुर्षिस्थाकर्मो Do, two. अवागा Uvaoga, Upayoga.
जुगवं Jugavam, simultaneously. शा Na, not. तु Tu, but. गामकेवलिंहाम Keva-
लिंहाम, in Kevalis. ते Te, those. रो Do, two. वि Vi, together. जुगवं Jugavam, simultaneously.

44. In Samsari Jivas, Jnana is preceded by Darshana. For this reason (in him), the two Upayogas (viz. Jnana and Darshana) do not (arise) simultaneously. But in Kevalis, both of these two (arise) simultaneously.

COMMENTARY

Samsari Jivas or beings leading a mundane existence have Darshana or detail-less knowledge first of all. Then they have Jnana or knowledge, with details. But this is not the case with Kevalis, who have Darshana and Jnana at once. The reason for this difference is that in Samsari Jivas, there are hindrances known as Darshanavaraniya and Jnanavaraniya Karmas (i.e. Karmas obscuring Darshana and Jnana), which must be destroyed or mitigated (Ksaya or Upasama) before Darshana or Jnana can arise, But in a Kevali, these obscuring
Karmas are entirely absent; so Darshana and Jnana can both arise at the same time. Brahmadeva has illustrated this as follows. In the case of Samsari Jivas, the knowledge of the objects through Darshana and Jnana is gradual, first without, and then with details like the revelation of objects by the light of the sun when it is obscured by clouds, but the appearance of Darshana and Jnana in Kevalis is like the sudden illumination of every object when the sun appears in a cloudless sky. The clouds represent the Karmas which obscure Jnana and Darshana.

Asuhado vinivitti suhe pavitti ya jana charittam. Vadasamidiguttiruvam vavaharanaya du jinabhaniyam.--(45)

padaptha—Asuhado, from what is harmful. vinivitti, refraining. ya ya, and. suhe, in what is beneficial. pavitti, engagement. charitam, Charitram, Charitra, (Conduct). jana, know. du, but. vavaharanaya, Vavaharanaya, according to Vyavahara Naya. vadasamidiguttiruvam, Vadasamidiguttiruvam, consisting of Vrata, Samiti and Gupti. jinabhaniyam, Jinabhaniyam, mentioned by the Jina.

45. Know Charitra to be refraining form what is harmful and engagement in what is beneficial. But according to Vyavahara Naya, Charitra (Conduct) has been mentioned by the Jina to consist of Vrata, Samiti and Gupti.

COMMENTARY

From the ordinary point of view, Vratas (Vows), Samitis (Attitudes of carefulness) and Guptis (Restraints) may be said to constitute Charitra (Conduct). We have already described what Vratas, Samitis and Guptis are in Verse 35. One who is immersed in worldly aspirations and attatched to worldly objects, one whose soul is possessed of attachment and aversion, one who listens non-Jain scriptures, one who has a vicious mind, keeps evil company and follows the terrible evil path of life, is said to be active in the pursuit of what is harmful (Asubha). Refraining from these and engagement in the opposite of these by practising the five Vratas, five Samitis and three Guptis lead to what is beneficial (Subha). Charitra (Conduct) consists in the pursuit of what is beneficial and avoidance of what is harmful.
What is really Samyak Charitra (Perfect Conduct) will appear from the next verse.

वहिराभ्यासायरायोहो भवकाराप्पणसत्तमः
शासिष्टः जुः जिन्दुतः त वर्म सम्मचारितमः ॥ ४६ ॥

Bahirabhhamtarakiriyaroho bhavakaranappanasattham,
Nanissa jam jinuttam tam paramam samma charistam.

—(46)

padapatha—भवकाराप्पणसत्तमः Bhavakaranappanasattham, to destroy the causes of Samsara. जः Jam, which. शासिष्टः Nanissa, of one who has knowledge. बहिराभ्यासायरायोहो Bahirabhhamtarakiriyaroхо, the checking of external and internal actions. तः Tam, that. जिन्दुतः Jinuttam, mentioned by the Jinas. परमः Paramam, excellent. सम्मचारितमः Samma-

46. That checking of external and internal actions by one who has knowledge, in order to destroy the causes of Samsara, is the excellent Samyak Charitra (Perfect Conduct) mentioned by the Jina.

COMMENTARY

In the previous verse, Charitra (Conduct) from the ordinary point of view has been described. In this verse we are introduced to Charitra from the realistic point of view.

When a person checks all external activities of body and speech, together with all internal activities of the mind, so that all hindrances to the understanding of the true character of the soul are removed, he is said to have Samyak Charitra (Perfect Conduct). By this means, the person becomes free from all influx of beneficial or harmful Karmas, which cause Samsara or worldly existence. Perfect Conduct therefore consists in checking all kinds of activities which are opposed to the characteristics of the soul, which is void of all actoins, eternal and consisting of pure Jnana and Darsana.


duvihiṃśi mokṣhahute bhāṣyoh pājavānīdṛ ju|mūra|m ॥

tamaha payattaxaita jūram bhāṣyaṃ samvabhah ॥ ४७ ॥

Duvihampi mokhaheum jhane paunadi jam muni

niyama,

Tamha payattachitta juyam jhanam samavbhahasah.

—(47)

Padapatha—जः Jam, because. मुनी Muni, a sage. नियमः Niyama,
by the rule. दुधिं दुविहम्, two kinds. दे Pi, both, मोक्ष सस्त्रेण, Mokṣhaheum, the cause of liberation. भाषे Jhane, by meditation. पुनः विर का Pauradi, gets. तमसा Tamha, therefore, भूष Juyam, you. पुण्यामध्ये Puṇya-tattvamātta, with careful mind. भाषे Jhanam meditation. समायस सह Samavbhāsaha, practise.

47. Because by the rule a sage gets both the (Vyavahara and Nischaya ) causes of liberation by meditation, therefore (all of ) you practise meditation with careful mind.

COMMENTARY

Perfect faith, perfect knowledge and perfect conduct are the causes of liberation from the ordinary point of view, while really the soul itself possessed of these three is the cause of liberation. By meditation, one can have perfect faith, perfect knowledge and perfect conduct, and one can understand the soul also only through meditation. Therefore, Dhyana or meditation is of supreme importance for a person who seeks liberation. The author, therefore, in this verse asks everyone who is eager to attain liberation to practise meditation.

मा मुज्हमा मा जूज्ह मा दुस्सह इटुरियावप्रवेगु ।
विरविच्छवुहु जाइ चित्तं विजित्व्राजघुपसिद्धीए ॥ ४८ ॥

Ma mujjhaha ma rajjhaha ma dusssaha itthan-itthaat thesu,
Thiramichchhhaha jai chittam vichittajhanappasiddhie.

—(48)

padapatha—सा Jai, if. विचित्राष्ट्रासिद्धेव Vichittajhanappasiddhie, to succeed in various kinds of meditation. निर्म Chittam, mind. निर्म Th iram, fixed. रज्ज्ह Ichchhhaha, wish. दुससह Jhanam, in beneficial and harmful objects. मा Ma, do not. मुज्हस्मा मुज्हjha, be deluded. मा Ma, do not. रज्ज्ह Rajjaha, be attached to. मा Ma, do not. दुस्सह Dusssaha, be averse to.

48. If you wish to have your mind fixed in order to succeed in various kinds of meditation, do not be deluded by or attached to beneficial objects and do not be averse to harmful objects.

COMMENTARY

To succeed in the practice of meditation, one must be free from all disturbing feelings. He should neither be attracted to pleasant objects nor repulsed by unpleasant objects. He should be indifferent to everything, may it be beneficial or harmful. By this means, he would be able to fix his soul upon itself, as the calmness of his mind
would remain undisturbed through the disappearance of disturbances arising from attachment and aversion.

पणतिस सोल छपणा चदु दुगमें च जवह भाएह।
परमेठिवचयानम ग्रोणां च गुरुवेशेन। ४६।

Panatissa sola chappana chadu dugamegam cha
javaha jhaeha,
Parametthivachayanam annam cha guruvaesena.--(49)

padapatha—परमेठिवचयाणा Parametthivachayanam, signifying the
Paramesthis. पणतिस Panatissa, thirty-five. सोल Sola, sixteen. च Chha,
six. पण Pana, five. चदु Chadu, four. दुगम Dugam, two. च Cha, and. एग
Egam, one. च Cha, and. गुरुवेशेन Gurupa—esena, by the instruction of
the Guru (preceptor). अन्नम Annam, others जवह Javaha, repeat. जह से
Jhaeha, meditate.

49. Repeat and meditate on (the Mantras), signifying the
Paramesthis and consisting of thirty-five, sixteen, six, five four, two
and one (letter) and other (mantras) taught by the Guru (preceptor).

COMMENTARY

In this verse, we are introduced to the daily prayer of the
Jains. In all religions, a formula consisting of the daily prayer has
been prescribed; and in Jain religion, this prayer can be lengthened
or shortened, according to the occasion or capacity of the worshipper.
The full prayer is as follows:

“Namo Arihantam, namo Siddhanam, namo Ayariyanam,
namo Uvajjhayanam, namo loe savvasahunam.”

[“एमो अरिहंतानां, एमो सिद्धानां, एमो आयरियानां,
एमो उवज्ज्वायानां, एमो लोष सवस्साहुएम्।”]

I. E. “Obeisance to the Arhats, obeisance to the Siddhas,
obeisance to the Acharyas, obeisance to the Upadhhyayas and
obeisance to all Sadhus in the univers.” This prayer in original consists
of thirty-five words.

Who are meant by the words Arhat, Siddhas, Acharyas, Upa-
dhyayas and Sadhus, will appear from Verses 50, 51, 52, 53 and 54
respectively. These five classes of beings who are to be revered
are known as Pancha Paramesthis (the five supreme beings).

Instead of the full Mantra, one may utter “Arihanta Siddh
Ayiria Uvajjhaya Sahu” [“अयिरित उवाः क्राः धरित्वया उवाः सहृल”] which consists of sixteen letters. The following Mantras, each consisting of six letters, may also be uttered: “Arjihanta Siddha” [“अर्जिहति सिद्धा”], “Arihanta si sa” [“अर्जिहति सि ता”] or “Om namo siddhanam” [“ओमनमो सिद्धानम”]. A Mantra still shorter, consisting of five letters, viz. “A si a us” [“अ सि आ उस”] in which only the first letters of the words Arhat, Siddhha, Acharya, Upadhyaya and Sadhu are taken, may also be used. Again the following Mantras, each consisting of four letters, may be employed: “Arjihanta” [Arahanta] or “A si sahu” [“अ सि सहृल”]. There are three Mantras, each consisting of two letters viz. “Siddha” [“सिद्धा”] [“सि ता”] and “Om nhi” [“ओम नि”]. Lastly, combining the first letter of the five words denoting the Pancha Parameshthes we get a Mantra of one letter viz. “Om” [“ओम”]. Some say that “A” [“अ”] is also a Mantra of one letter.

These, therefore, are Mantras consisting of thirty-five, sixteen six, five, four, two and one letter respectively. These Mantras should be uttered audibly or repeated mentally. Besides these Mantras, one may utter or meditate on other Mantras taught by one’s spiritual preceptors. The commentator, Brahmadeva, says that examples of such Mantras may be found in the work entitled “Pancha-namaskara” consisting of twelve thousand verses.

Natthachadughaikammo damsana-suha-nana-viriya-maio Suhadehattho appa suddho ariho vichintijjo.——(50)

Padapatha.—Natthachadughaikammo, one who has destroyed the four Ghatiya, Karmas, damsana-suha-nana-viriya-maiyo, possessed of faith, happiness, knowledge and power. Suhadehattho, existing in an auspicious body. Suddho, pure. Apan Appa, soul. Ariho Arhat. Vichintijjo, to be meditated up.

50. That pure soul existing in an auspicious body, possessed of (infinite) faith, happiness, knowledge and power which has destroyed the four Ghatiya Karmas, is to be meditated on as an Arhat.

COMMENTARY

The four kinds of Karma viz. Jnanavaraniya, Darsanavaraniya, Mohaniya and Antaraya destroy the natural characteristics of a soul.
For this reason, these are known as Ghatiya Karmas (destroying Karmas). (1) An Arhat is freed from these four kinds of Karmas, and consequently he possesses the following four excellent qualities, each of which appears at the disappearance of each of the four Ghatiya Karmas: viz. perfect knowledge (arising from the destruction of Jnanavaranayi Karma), perfect vision (arising from the destruction of Darsanavaranayi Karma), infinite happiness (arising from the destruction of Mohanya Karma) and infinite power (arising from the destruction of Antaraya Karma). An Arhat is, therefore, bereft of of Jnanavaranayi, Darsanavaranayi, Mohanya and Antaraya Karmas and possessed of infinite vision, knowledge, happiness and power. An Arhat is also Suddha (pure) as he is void of eighteen kinds of faults viz. hunger, thirst, fear, aversion, attachment, illusion, anxiety, old age, sickness, death, fatigue, perspiration, pride, displeasure, astonishment, birth, sleep and sorrow. From the realistic point of view, an Arhat is without a body, but from the ordinary point of view, we speak of an Arhat to possess a body known as Audarika which is brilliant as thousand suns.

An Arhat has one thousand and eight synonyms e.g. Vitaraga, Sarvajna, etc. According to Jainism, when an Arhat is conceived, is born, is first engaged in penances, is in a state of attaining perfect knowledge and is in the last stage of obtaining Nirvana, the gods, Indra, etc., are said to worship him. These worshippings are technically known as Pancha-mahakalyana.

एष्टुक्रमधेरो लोयालोक्षस जानाधी द्दा ।
पुरिसायरो अपपा सिद्दोभाप्पा लोयसिहरत्थो ॥५१॥

Natthatthakammadhe loyoloyassa janao dattha,
Purisayaro appa siddho jhaaha loayasiharattho.—(51)

Padapatha—ठुठुक्रमधेरो Natthatthakammadhe, void of bodies produced by eight kinds of Karmas. लोयालोक्षस Loyoloyassa, of Loka and Alokā. जानाधी Janao, knower. द्दा Dattha, seer. पुरिसायरो Purisayaro, having the shape of a Purusha. लोयसिहरत्थो Loyasiharattho, staying at the summit of the universe. अप्पा Appa, soul. सिद्दो Siddho, Siddho. भाप्पा Jhaaha, meditate.

51. Meditate on the Siddha—the soul which is bereft of the bodies produced by eight kinds of Karmas, which is the seer and knower of Loka and Alokā, which has a shape like a human being and which stays at the summit of the universe.
Really speaking, a siddha is without a body, and hence incapable of being perceived by the senses. But from the ordinary point of view, a Siddha is said to have a shadowy shape, resembling the figure of a human being. That is to say, the shape of a Siddha resembles a human figure, but is not clearly defined. The body is like the shadow of a human being. A Siddha may attain a higher stage which is the final one. A Siddha’s body is therefore a little less than the final body.

A Siddha has not, therefore, a gross body which results from eight kinds of Karmas. He lives at the summit of Lokakasa or the universe in a place called the Siddha-sila, beyond which Alokakasa begins. A Siddha, however, has knowledge of everything in Lokakasa and Alokakasa, which existed in the past, exists in the present or will exist in the future. Such is a Siddha according to Jainism, and he should be distinguished from the persons ordinarily known as Siddhas who attain wonderful powers. In the Yoga philosophy such powers are known as Bibhitis.

Damsanananapahane viriyacharitavaratavayare.
Appam param cha junjai so ayario muni jheo.--(52)

Padapatha,...


52. That sage who attaches himself and others to the practice of Virya (Power), Charitra (Conduct) and Tapa (Penance) in which faith and knowledge are eminent is to be meditated as Acharya (Preceptor).

COMMENTARY

An Acharya is one who practises the five Acharas (kinds of conduct) and advises his disciples to do the same. The five kinds of Acharas are Darsanachara, Jnanachara, Charitrachara, Tapachara and Viryachara. Darsanachara is the turning of oneself to the faith that the soul, consisting of supreme consciousness, is separate from
everything else and is the only thing to be meditated on. Jnanachara is the turning of oneself to attainment of the knowledge that the natural characteristics of the soul have no connection with delusion, etc. or attachment and aversion. Charitrachara consists in making the soul tranquil after freeing it from all kinds of disturbances arising from attachment etc., so that it may enjoy perfect bliss. Tapachara consists in the practice of various kinds of penances by which one can conquer reprehensible desire and attain a true conception of the soul. Viryachara is giving full scope to one’s inherent power, so the first four Acharas might not be hindered or destroyed.

An Acharya is, therefore, one who is always engaged in all these five kinds of practices, and by precept as well as by example makes his disciples perform the same. Brahmadeva in his commentary quotes the following verse which gives the characteristics of an Acharya:

"छत्तीसमुगुणसमगे पंचविहाराकरणसादरिसे
सिस्तांशुसाहायभुसेश धम्मरायिरे सता वंदे।"

i.e. "I always bow to Dharmacharya (the preceptor of religion) who possesses the thirty-six qualities, advises the practice of the five kinds of Acharas and is always kind to his disciples."

जो रयानरत्युतो रिज्ज्ञ धम्मोवाससे रिजर्दो।
सो उवभाषो अण्ड जादिवरसहो शामी तस्मा तस्मा॥५३॥

Jo rayanattajumto nichcham dhammova-esane nirado,
So uvajhao appa jadivaravasaho namo tassa.—(53)


53. That being, the greatest of the great sages who being possessed of the three jewels, is always engaged in preaching the religious truths, is (known as) Upadhyyaya (Teacher). Salutation to him.

**COMMENTARY**

Upadhyyaya or Teacher is one who is always engaged in teaching others the tenets of Jainism. He is a man possessed of perfect
faith perfect knowledge and perfect conduct. From his preachings a person knows his duties, and regulates himself by practising what is desirable and avoiding what is undesirable. The place of Upadhyaya is high among the Jain sages, as he directly encourages practice of religion by continually preaching the principles of religion.

Damsana-nana-samaggam maggam mokkhassa jo hu charittam.
Sadhayadi nichchasuddham sahu sa muni namo tassā.

—(54)

Padapatha—‘Jo, that. सुगी Muni, sage. दसपालससमग्गम् Damsana-nana-samaggam, with perfect faith and perfect knowledge. मोक्षहस्त Mokkhassa, of liberation. मग्गम Maggam, path. निच्छासुद्दहम् Nichchasuddham, always pure. चारित्तम Charittam, conduct. हु Hu, well. साध्यदि Sadhayadi, practises. स Sa, he. साहु Sahu, Sadhu. तस्स Tassa, him. नमो Namo, obeisance.

54. That sage who practises well conduct which is always pure and which is the path of liberation with perfect faith and knowledge is a Sadhu. Obeisance to him.

COMMENTARY

A Sadhu is one who is always active in attaining perfect conduct with perfect faith and perfect knowledge, and practises penances. The external effort of a Sadhu is seen when he tries to have perfect faith, knowledge and conduct, and practises excellent penances. The internal effort of a Sadhu is made when he fixes his mind upon the soul itself which is the only receptacle of perfect faith knowledge and conduct and excellent penances. A Sadhu is, therefore, one who is characterised by activity while moving in the path of liberation. This activity is solely directed to the attainment of means to liberation.

Herewith ends the detailed description of the characteristics of five kinds of Paramesthis, reverence to whom was inculcated in Verse 49. Brahmadeva in his commentary, said that though reverence to five Paramesthis is prescribed from the ordinary point of view, it is really the soul, the substratum of the Paramesthis, which is to be mediated upon.
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Jam kinchīvī chintanto nirihavittī have jada sahu,
Laddhunaya eyattam tadahu t tassa nichchayam jhanam.—(55)


55. When a Sadhu attaining concentration becomes void of conscious effort by meditating on anything whatever, that state is called real meditation.

COMMENTARY

Brahmadeva in his commentary on this verse says that in the primary stage of meditation it is necessary to think of objects other than the ego, e. g. the five Parameshthis etc. to steady the mind. When the mind becomes steady by constant practice, as aforesaid, we can arrive at the second stage, where we meditate on the soul itself. This is real meditation. In this stage, one is void of the ten kinds of external possessions and fourteen kinds of internal hindrances belonging to the mind. The external possessions are lands, houses, gold, silver, wealth, rice, male and female servants, metals other than gold and silver and utensils. A person immersed in meditation does not at all care about the attainment of all or any of these worldly possessions. At the same time, he is bereft of delusion, knowledge of the three kinds of sexes, laughter, attachment, aversion, sorrow, fear, hatred, anger, pride, illusion and greed. These cause the loss of equilibrium of the mind. A person being void of these can concentrate his mind upon anything, and thus attain excellent meditation.

Ma chithhah ma jampah ma chitarh kivin jajah hoi thiro.
Praptaa sampthim rakho haambeva parh hote javhau.
Ma chithhaha ma jampaha ma chintaha kimvi jena hoi thiro,
Appa appammi rao inameva param have jihanam.—(56)
Padapatha—किंवा Kimvi, anything. ना Ma, do not. विद्वान Chithhaha, act. ना Ma, do not. संज्ञा Jampaha, talk. ना Ma, do not विनियम Chintaha, think. तेज Jena, by which. ध्यान Appa, soul. अपपच्छिन्न Appammi, in the soul. र्यो Ra, attached. तिरो Thiro, fixed. र्यो Hoi, becomes. र्येम Inam, this. र्य Eva, surely. परं Param, excellent. ज्ञान Jihanam, meditation. हेवे Have, is.

56. Do not act, do not talk, do not think, so that the soul may be attached to and fixed in itself. This only is excellent meditation.

COMMENTARY

To attain excellent Dhyana (meditation), one should turn all his faculties inwards, and restrain all outward movement of the same. First of all, it is necessary to stop all actions and refrain from talk and thought of anything else. Then the soul should turn upon itself and begin to meditate on its own nature. This is Dhyana. To reach this stage, one must first check all activities of body, mind and speech which produce disquietude of the soul, for it is impossible to arrive at the quiet stage neccessary for meditation if we do not first check the disturbing elements.

तभशुद्वद्रवं चेदा ज्ञानस्वरूपरंधरो हवे जमुहा ॥
तभशुहा तत्त्वित्विवर्तस्तल्लक्षाय सदा होहुह मे ॥ ५७ ॥
Tavasudavadavam cheda jhanarahadhurandharo have jamha.
Tamha tattiyanirada talladdhie sada hoha.—(57)

Padapatha—संज्ञा Jamha, because. तवशुद्वद्रवं Tavasudavadavam, possessed of Tapa, Sruta and Vrata. चेदा Cheda, soul. ज्ञानस्वरूपरंधरो Jhanarahadhurandharo, the holder of the axle of the chariot of Dhyana. हेवे Have, is. तभश Tama, therefore. तल्लक्षा Talladdhie, to attain that. सदा Sada, always. तत्त्वित्विवर्तस Tattiyanirada, engaged in these three. हेवे Hoha, become.

57. As a soul which (practises) penances, (holds) vows and (has knowledge of) scriptures, becomes capable of holding the axle of the chariot of meditation, so to attain that (meditation) be always engaged in these three (i.e. penances, vows and Sastras).

COMMENTARY

It is said that only he who practices penances, keeps vows and acquires knowledge of scriptures, becomes capable of practising medi-
tation by concentrating his mind on the inward soul. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary for one who wishes to practise meditation to turn himself first of all towards the practice of penances, keeping of vows and knowing the scriptures.

The twelve kinds of penances (Tapa), six external (Vahya) and six internal (Abhyantara) and the five kinds of Vrata have been described in Verse 35.

Davvasamaghahaminam muninaha dosasamchayachuda sudapunna,
Sodhayantu tanusuttadharena Nemichandamunina bhaniyam jam.—(58)

Padapatha—তনুসূত্রধরenet Tanusuttadharena, whose knowledge of Sastras is very little. Nemichandamunina, the sage Nemichandra. Jam, which. Inam, this. Davva-samghaham, Dravyasamgraha. Bhaniyam, told. Sudapunna, full of the (knowledge of Sastras). Dosasamchayachuda, void of the collection of faults. Muninaha, the great sages. Sodhayantu, correct.

58. Let the great sages, full of the (knowledge) of Sastras and freed from the collection of faults, correct this Dravyasamgraha which is spoken by the sage Nemichandra who has little (knowledge) of the Sastras.

COMMENTARY

In this last verse, the author, Nemichandra Siddhanta-chakravarti, in all humility belittles himself and acknowledging that there may be defects in his work, asks the great sages to correct the same. The metre of this verse is different from the preceding ones, as it is the colophon containing the name of the work and the author.

The End.