DRAVYA
SANGRAHA

जीवः
SOUL

पुद्गलः
MATTER

धर्मः
MEDIUM OF MOTION FOR SOULS & MATTER

अधर्मः
MEDIUM OF REST FOR SOULS & MATTER

आकाशः
SPACE-MEDIUM OF LOCATION OF SOUL ETC.

कालः
TIME

SACRED BOOK OF JAINS
DRAVYA - SANGRAHA

By
MUNI NEMICHANDRA SIDDHANTIDEVA

★

ORIGINALLY EDITED IN ENGLISH

By
SARAT CHANDRA GHOSHAL M.A.B.L.

in 1917

★

Re: Published by:

SHRI CHANDRAPRABH DIGAMBER JAIN MANDIR TRUST
161, BHULESHWAR, BOMBAY-400 002.

1986

Printed at
Yogeshwar Print & Pack,
J-147, G.I.D.C. Pardi,
Dist. Valsad.
## DRAVYA - SANGRAH

### CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>Verses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Mangalacharan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Characteristics of Jiva</td>
<td>2 to 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>&quot; of Ajiva</td>
<td>15 to 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Six Substances and Five Astikayas in them</td>
<td>23 to 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Seven Elements (Tattvas)</td>
<td>28 to 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>The right path and means of liberation</td>
<td>39 to 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Practice of Meditation</td>
<td>47 to 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Conventional Meditation</td>
<td>49 to 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Real Meditation</td>
<td>55 to 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Acknowledgement</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cost Price Rs. 26-00**  
**Sale Price Rs. 15-00**  
**PRICE Rs. 15-00**

Distributor:  
SHRI CHANDRAPRABH DIGAMBAR JAIN PUSTAKALAYA  
161, Bhuleshwar, BOMBAY-400 002.
Today the old works Jainology are not available in English in the country, whereas the popularity of learning English has increased considerably. Tourist coming from all over the world to visit India do not find any Jain literature in English, except sculptural art of the temples. Jains are famous for their affluence and compassion but do not publish and distribute English Jain Literature to the eager seekers of the truth. In today’s times, it is immensely needed to publish such books for the English knowing people having interest in the oriental researches and scriptures.

Dravya Sangraha is a great compendium on Jain religion and philosophy. It is worth distributing to the real seekers of the truth.

Earlier this book was published in 1917 as a sacred book of the Jains in the J.L. Jain Memorial Series by Shri Sarat Chandra Ghosal and republished in 1956 by Delhi Jain Samaj on the 2500th anniversary of Lord Buddha, on the occassion of the seminar on Jainism and universal peace.

Shri Chandraprabh Digamber Jain Mandir Trust was established on 23rd day November, 1916 by Seth Sukhanand Gurumukhrai for the purpose of the Digamber Jain Temple. The Trust is managed by a Trust Board with the assistance of Managing Committee and Advisory Board. Apart from the temple, trust is conducting a dispensary, a pathshala and a pustakalaya.

Shri Chandraprabh Digamber Jain Mandir Trust has taken the project for republishing the rare available Jain Literature. The Trust is highly indebted to Br. Shri Hemchandji Jain of Piplani (Bhopal), whose inspiration has alone made possible this new adventure and activity in the life of the Trust.

The publishers are thankful to the printers M/s. Yogeshwar Print & Pack, Bombay for extending their co-operation in timely publication of this work. We are also thankful to all those people who have directly or indirectly helped and inspired us for publishing this work.

Shreyansprasad Jain,
Managing Trustee,
Shri Chandraprabh Digamber Jain Mandir Trust, BOMBAY.
This famous work ‘Dravya Sangraha’ is a compendium of all aspects of Jain religion and philosophy. The greatness of this book can be realised from the fact that it is taught to all the Jain boys and girls for imparting basic knowledge of the Jain tenets.

Earlier second edition of this book was published in 1956 by Delhi Jain Samaj on the occasion of the seminar on ‘Jainism and Universal Peace’ held on the 2500th anniversary of Lord Buddha, and the copies of the same presented to the eminent delegates who attended the said function. Since then this book has never been republished so far. One fails to understand as to why this book was not been republished on the auspicious occasion of Bhagwan Mahavir’s 2500th Nirvana Anniversary celebrated in 1974-75. In the year 1982-83 four American students who were sent by Sir M.K. Gandhi, London, came to India for learning Jainism. They were taught with the help of “A Short Reader to Jain Doctrines” and this book “Dravya-Sangraha”. As copies of ‘Dravya-Sangraha’ in English were nowhere available in the country except the one which I possessed, photostat copies had to be taken and given to those students. Really I felt unhappy with such a condition of such important scriptures in English.

During 1984 ‘Paryushana Parva’ when I had been to Shree Chandraprabha Digambar Jain Mandir, Bhuleshwar, Bombay, for giving discourses, my suggestion of undertaking the work of publishing this great gem ‘Dravya-Sangraha’ (English) was readily accepted by Trustees of the Mandir Trust. So now this 3rd edition of this book is possible by the concerted efforts of Shri Moolchand Patni, Hon. secretary of the Library of the above Mandir and Shri Dharamchand Jain, Shri Madanlal Jain and other Trustees of the said Mandir.

Shri Moolchand Patni not only deeply studied the English rendering of this ‘Dravya Sangraha’ of Shri Saratchandra Ghosal but he also forwarded his valuable comments on it to me. He desired that my views be given about the author of the book, who according to him, is Nemichandra Siddhantideva and not Nemichandra Siddhanta Chakravarty. Till date most of us were knowing that Nemichandra ‘Siddhanta Chakravarty’ - who wrote Gommatsara, Labhisara,
Trilokesara, Kshapanasara, is the writer of this book. But recent studies (1) and researches have proved that Nemichandra ‘Siddhantideva’ is the real author of ‘Dravya Sangrahā’. Nemichandra Siddhantideva was the disciple of Muni Nayandri and was the ‘Guru’ (Preceptor) of Muni Vasunandi-Siddhantideva. Moreover the Sanskrit commentary of ‘Brahmadesvara’ 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 मालवदेशः धारातमकगदर्शियतिराज भोजदेशाभिधाननेति लिकालचक्रवर्तिः—
सम्बद्धतः श्रीपालमण्डलस्तवस्य सम्बन्धिति श्रमनाम नगरे श्रीमुनिसुब्रत तीर्थकर
चतुऽये शुद्धार्थवस्तितं समुपन्न सुखामृत रसास्वाद विपरीत नारकादिः
दुःखभयभीततः परमात्मभावोत्पन्न सुखार्थसप्तपातितस्य भेददेशदर्तनत्रय
भावनाप्रियस्वयं भवन्ति पुर्णीरकर्तव्य भाषा गाणितयेक नियोगाधिकारि सोमभिधान
राजधेंश्यन्न निनिक्त श्री नेमिचन्द्रसिद्धान्तिदेवैः पूर्व पदङ्कविश्व गाणितियार्थं द्रव्यसंग्रहं
कृत्वा पशुचारीशोषतं परिज्ञानार्थ विरचितस्य बृहदुप्रव्यसंग्रहस्यायिकाः शुद्ध
पूर्वक्तविन वृत्ति: प्रारम्भते।"

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

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 the 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 Eienstien has already been existing there in Jainism as an eternal truth in the form of the ‘Theory of Anekanantvad & Syadavad’. 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. ‘Syadavd’ or relative statement with reference to different view-points. This is the systematic and synthetic approach to comprehend the ‘Complexity of Reality’.

It is an established fact that when an unprejudiced mind impartially goes through Jain Scripture, he immediately gets attracted towards the most scientific and logical interpretations of Jainism and aspires to be a true Jain in practical life. Dr. Hermann Jacobi a Jerman Savant; Mr. Herbert Warren an English gentleman and many others are the proof of this conviction. Dr. Jacobi read his paper in the 3rd international congress of the 'History of Religions' as under:

"In conclusion let me assert my conviction that Jainism is an original system, quite distinct and independent from all others and that, therefore it is of great importance for the study of philosophical thought and religious life in ancient India".

Mr. Herbert Warren had not only accepted Jainism but has also written two important books, namely "Jainism" and "Jainism Not an Atheism".

Here I can not forget to remember the great contribution of late Barrister C.R. Jain, Justice J.L. Jaini, Prof. S.A. Jain, Prof. A. Chakravarty, Prof. A.N. Upadhye, Saratchandra Ghosal etc. made towards enriching the English Jaina Literature. Their works too need to be republished. However, this is a good start that the trustees of Shri Chandraprabha Digambar Jain Mandir, Bhuleshwar, Bombay are undertaking the work of re-printing republishing of Shri Ghosal's English rendering of Dravya-Sangraha. They deserve all appreciation and in the end I once again take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to Shri Shreyansprasad Jain, (Managing Trustee) Shri Champalal Gandhi, Shri Madanlal Jain (Trustees) and Shri Moolchand Patni, Shri D.C. Jain, (the members of the Managing Committee)

"OM NAMO ARIHANTANAM"

Br. Hemchand Jain. 'Hem.
Sr. Design Engineer
(Steam Turbine)
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
PIPLANI, Bhopal (M.P.) 462 021.

Dt. 2.11.1986
Shri Veer Nirvan Samvat, 2513
Jivamajivam Davvam jinavarvasahena jena niddithham.
Devinda-vinda vandam vande tam savvada sirasa-(1).

Padapatha-वेष Jena, by whom निज्ञरव वास्थिय jinarvarvasahena, th
greatest of the great Jinas. जीवभ-जीवभ Jivamajivam, Jiva and Ajiva
dhav Davvam the Dravya, निज्यित्व Niddithham, has been described.

Devindavindavandam, worshipped by the host of Indras. तं Tam,
him. सव्वदा Savvada always. सिरसा Sirasa, with the head. वंदे 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-Sangraha' being interpreted liter
ally means "A compendium of Drvyas." According to the Jaina
philosophy the component factor of the universe is Dravya (substance),
which is subdivided into Jiva (living) and Ajiva (non-living) substanes. Everything in this universe is either Jiva or Ajiva or a
resultant of these. The author of Dravya-Sangraha 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.
The first verse of this work is nothing but the usual Mangalacharan, in which the author salutes Mahavira, the twenty-fourth Tirthankara of the Jainas. 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 Jainas. 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 Jainas. The Ganadharas 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 Jainas. Here it is said that he is worshipped by the Indras. Indras are Gods who possess special excellent powers परम्भविन्द्र ज्ञ्येश्वर: Tattvartha-raja-varttika by Akalanka Deva. IV 4. 1.) According to Jaina 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 subdivided 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 Kalpatita 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 Jainas 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 offshoot 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 Jinas, 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.

Jīvo uvavogamao amutti katta sadehpāramāno
Bhōtta sansarattaho siddho so vissasoddagai

Padapatha- जीवे Jīvo, Jiva. उवोगमाओ Uvogamao, characterised by upayoga. अमृत्ति Amutti, formless. कट्टा Katta, agent सदेहपरिमाणो Sadeha-parimano, equal in extent to its own body. मोत्ता Bhottta, enjoyer.
Samsaratto, being in the Samsara. तिथि Sidho, Siddha. मो So, he. विसाददहागै 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 Buddha systems of philosophy. His words are as follows:

“जीवसिद्ध: चार्वाक प्रति, जानन्दार्मिकयोगलक्षणं नैयायिक प्रति, द्राक्षरस-जीवसत्पनं भट्टमार्कम्बिकम् प्रति, कर्मवेद-प्रमिति-सत्तपनं नैयायिक-मूलस्तत्त-सांस्कृतिक प्रति, कर्मभोक्तुत्त-व्याख्यानं बोध प्रति-संसारस्प-व्याख्यानं सदाशिवं बोध प्रति सिद्धव-व्याख्यानं भट्ट-चार्वाककिंत्रु प्रति उद्देश्यवति-स्वभावकथण मण्डलिक-गृह्यकार बोध इति मतायथे 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) Bhatta (i.e., those who follow Kumarila Bhatta, the propounder of one branch of Minamsa philosophy) and Charvaka, that of the agency of Karma to (refute the) Sankhya (view), that of having the same extent of its body is expressed to refute the three, viz., the Nyaya, Minamsa and Sankhya views, that of the enjoyment of (the fruits of) Karma is said to refute the Buddhist view, that of being in the Samsara to refute Sadasiva, that of being Siddha to refute Bhatta 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 II, 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 Ratnakaravatarika, Syadvadamanjari, Prameyakamalaramartanda, 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 (गुणपूर्विकः) ; 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 (वाचकः), is denied. The other characteristics also deny in this manner the views of Mimansa, Buddhistic 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 Sarvadarsangsangraha 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 Panchastikayasamayasara by Kundakundacharya, is exactly similar to this verse of Dravya Samgraha:

लीलावति हृदि घोष रागधोरोगविसेदितो पद्म कल्य
भोजन व देहमण्डल श्री भृमोऽन्तुरस्य कर्मफलंजुतोऽग

. 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*: कर्मकेष्ठान विपप्पुक्ते उहे सोमस्य अध्ययनं तत्. i.e., “That which goes upward to the end of Loka, being freed from the impurity of karma.”

तिक्काले चुरुपाणी इंद्रिय बलमाद ध्रागपाण्यो य।
बनह्याः गौ जीववी शिखर्याणयते हु चेतसं जस्सः।०३१।

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

**Padapatha.** बनह्या Vavhara, according to Vyavahara Naya. तिक्काले Tikkale, is three kinds of time. र्दिय Indiya, Indriya (The senses). कल Balam, force. आउ Au, Life. आपाणे Anapano, respiration. या Ya, also. नचुपाणी Chadupana, the four Pranas. दु Du, but. निच्छयानयते Nichchayanayado, according to Nischaya Naya. जस्स Jassa, whose. चेतस Chedna, consciousness. सो So, he. जीव Jivo, 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 Dravyanuyogatarkana of Bhoja:

“लेखायं भाव्यसंदिग्धेऽगुणितत्वं विनियमम्
तत्रां निरूपितं विचारं विचारं ज्ञातितस्मि॥”

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 Substance) 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 Anapranas (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:

"पार्थोर्मि चादुहि जीविति जीववृद्धि जो हु जीविति पुरवं।
सो जीविति पार्था पुरा वर्णिमित्रयमाउ उससासो ।"

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 Uchchhasa (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 दुविययो दंसगम शायां च दंसगम चचुधाः।
चक्खु जच्चक्खु श्रोत्री दंसगममध केवलं गोयम् ॥४॥

Uvaago duviyappo damsana nanam cha damsananam chadudha, Chakkhu achakkhu ohi damsananamadha kevalam neyam—(4)

Padapatha. उवागो, Upayoga दुविययो Duviyappo, of two varieties. दंसगम Damsanam Darsana. च Cha, and, शायां Nanam, jnana. दंसगम Damsanam, Darshana. चचुधा Chadudha of four kinds. नेयम, Neyam, is to be known

चक्खु जच्चक्खु-श्रोत्रीं संग च Chakku-achakku ohi-Damsanam, the Darshana like Chakku, Achakku and Avadhi अध Adha, then.

केवल Kevalam Kevala. दंसगम Damsanam Darsana.

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

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

COMMENTARY.

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

“उवागो चलु दुविययो शायां च दंसगम संजुतो।
जीववृद्धि सच्चिकालं श्रसगम चुंबं वियागीर्थ हि॥

"”
D r a v y a - S a n g r a 

"वंशामिति चक्षुजुद्र श्रवणजुद्रसवि य श्रोहिताः सहिंय ।
श्रिप्रायाममयाविवलयं कांवलियं चाविं पासात ल।"

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 (क्षीतिशेष) 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.g., 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.g., Nidra (sleep), Nidranidra (Deep sleep), Prachala (Trance) Prachala prachala (Drowsiness) and styanaagriddhi (Somnambulistic state). These, together with the Karmas obscuring Chaksu, Achaksu, Avadhi and Kevala Darshana already mentioned, make up nine Darshanavaraniya Karmas).

Nanam Atthaviyappam madosudaohi ananananani
Manapajaya Kevalamavi pachchakkha-parokkha-vheyam
cha (5).

Padapatha. Madosuda-ohi ananananani, the Jnana and Ajnana of Mati, Sruta and Avadhi Avi also Manapajaya, Manah paryaya. Kevalam, Kevala Nanan, 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 Ajnana 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.

The eight kinds of Jnana are (1) Mati Jnana, (2) Sruta Jnana, (3) Avadhi Jnana, (4) Manah-paryaya Jnana, (5) Kevala Jnana, (6) Kumati or Ajnana of Mati, (7) Kusruta or Ajnana of Sruta and (8) Vibhangavadhi or Ajnana of Avadhi.

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

मात्रिव्यविविभिधेत्रार्थभेल्कारिणि गाण्यारिणि पंचमेयारिणि ।
कुमदिर्गुद्विर्भेत्त्यमारिणि वतिरीयारिणि वि गाण्यारिणि संजुते ॥
i.e., "Abhinbodhika or Mati, Sruta, Avadhi, Manah-paryaya and Kevala- these are the five varieties of Jnana. Kamati Kusruta and Vibhanga - these three also are connected with Jnana."

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 Jnana. Umasvami has also mentioned them in Sutra 9, Chapter 1 of Tattvarthadigama Sutra. (c.g., गतिस्वयमस्वमस्वधा : पर्यन्तेनकालिनि

श्रनम्: It should be remembered that these varieties of Jnana constitute the two sorts of Pramanas recognised in Jaina Philosophy "(तत् प्रमाणोः)" (मजाभ' सूत्र १२९).

Mati Jnana is knowledge derived through the senses, including the knowledge which arises from the activity of the mind. Sruta Jnana is knowledge derived through symbols or signs (e.g., words which are symbols of ideas, gestures, etc.). Avadhi Jnana 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 Jnana. Manah-paryaya Jnana is the knowledge of the ideas and thoughts of others. Mind reading is an instance of this kind of knowledge. Kevala Jnana is omniscience or knowledge unlimited as to space, time or object.

In our everyday life we have Mati Jnana and Sruta Jnana, but there are instance, though rare, of persons who, under a hypnotic trance, have knowledge of certain things (Avadhi Jnana) and of persons who can read the thoughts of others (Mahah-paryaya Jnana). Though the exact nature of the last two kinds of knowledge have not yet been undetected, there is no doubt of the possibility of their existence. The mention, therefore, of these kinds of knowledge by ancient Jaina 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-Jnana or omniscience, which correspond to the knowledge of the sages called Sarvajnas or Trikaldarsis in the Puranas of the Hindus, is, according to the Jaina tradition, only possessed by those who have reached the highest point of elevation. The Tirthankararis 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 Jnana, Manah-paryaya Jnana and Kevala Jnana, we can describe fully the remaining two kinds of knowledge viz., Sruta Jnana and Mati Jnana. Sruta Jnana 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 (nor 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 Parmyavathika Pratyaksha which includes the little understood occult knowledge-Avadhi, includes Manah-paryaya and Kevala mentioned previously.

Sanvyabahara is the act of satisfying a desire to cognize. (सन्यावहरण Sanvyabahara) Pratyaksha which, according to Jaina philosophers, is of four kinds, viz., Avagraha, Iha, Avaya and Dharana. These four are identical with the four stages or 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, Avaya, 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 (हल्द) 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 Samgraha 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) Pratyabhijnana, (3) Tarka, (4) Anumana and (5) Agama. Smarana is simple the remembrance of an object. Pratyabhijnana is the recognition of an object by noticing similarities and differences. The difference between Smarana and Pratyabhijnana 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 Pratyabhijnana.

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 Parartha (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. ग्रीक्रणवधिमनार्थवेयेव नेवलानासम्।

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:—

मतिरप्रभवधिमनार्थवेयेवकेवलानि ज्ञात्म॥
शासम परोक्षम प्रत्यक्षस्मिन्॥

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 (जलनः) while the sayings of the writers on Jaina Nyaya philosophy should be taken as a special rule or exception (वश्यः)

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—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jnana.</td>
<td>Ajnana</td>
<td>Ajnana</td>
<td>Ajnana</td>
<td>(Kumati).</td>
<td>(Kusruta). (Vibhangavadhi)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

चढ़ृःचदुःधाः दंसरण साधरण जीवलक्षण सभिरण \ ।
बवहारा सुधस्था या सुढ़् ध पुरा दंसरण सारण \ ॥ ६ ॥

Atthachadunanadamsana samannam jivalakkhanam bhaniyam.

Vavahara suddhanaya suddham puna damsanan ranam (6).

Padapatha—समायं Samannam, in a general sense. जीवलक्षण Jivalakhanam, the characteristic of Jiva. बवहारा Vavahara, according to Vyavahara Naya. चढ़ृःचदुःधाः दंसरण Atthachadunanadamsana, the eight Janas and four Darshanas. सभिरण Bhaniyam, is narrated. पुरा Puna, again. सुधस्था Suddhanaya according to Suddha Naya. सुढ़्ध Suddham, Suddha (Pure). दंसरण Damsanan, Darshan (perception). राणसे 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 Samgraha 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 common-sense 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 Panchastikayasantayasara also we find the following verse which expresses a similar view:-

"वंसरामामार्यि तहा जीविभववद्भारिः गामरामूषवारिः।
बहवेसदो पुष्कमं कुब्बंति हि गो सम्बावादो॥"

[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."

Vanna rasa pancha gandha do phasa attha nichchaya jive.

No santi amutti tado Vavahara mutti bandhado--(7).
Padapatha--निच्छया Nichchaya, according to Nischaya Naya. जीवे Jive, in Jiva. वण्ना Vanna, colour. रसा Rasa, taste. पंच Pancha, five. दो Do, two. गंधा Gandha, smells. अठा Attha, eight. फहा Phasa, touch. नी Nc, not. संति Santi, are. तदो Tado, therefore. अमूत्ति Amutti, without form. वावहरा Vavahara, according to Vyavahara Naya बंध्डो Bandhado, from Bandha (bondage). मूत्ति Mutti, possessed 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:

"वर्ध पद एयत्त लक्खणां हृदिति तस्सा भिष्णां।
तम्हा अमूत्तिभावो गोङ्गतो 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 opposite (Asurabhi). The eight kinds of touch are Soft (Mridu), Hard (Kathina), Heavy (Guru), Light (Laghru), Cold (Shita), Hot (Usna), Smooth (Snigdha) and Rough (Rūksa).

The commentator says that the author in this verse establishes the formlessness of Jiva which is contrary to the views held by (Kumarilā) Bhatta and (his followers) Charvaka. ("ह्रति भट्ट-चार्वकास्मि प्रत्ययज्ञ्यध्यानं शुभायते न गलम्") Charvaka recognises nothing but what is capable of being perceived by the senses hence a formless Jiva is contrary to his doctrine.

पुगलकम्मादियं कत्ता ववहारस्दु गीतन्यदोः।
चेदनाकम्मादिया सुद्धया सुद्धाभावायं। ॥ ८ ॥

Puggalakammadinam katta vavaharados du níchchayados:
Chedanakammanada suddhanaya suddhabhavanam.—(8).

Padapatha.—ववहारस् Vavaharado, according to Vyavahara Nayā. प्रात्या Ada, Jiva पुगलकम्मादिया Puggalakammadinam, of the Pudgala Karmas. कत्ता Katta, doer. दु Du, but. निच्छयो Nischchaya, according to Nischaya Naya. चेदनाकम्मा Chedanakamman, of the thought karmas. सुद्धया Suddhanaya, according to Suddha Naya. सुद्धाभावाय 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 (Jîva is the doer) of Suddha Bhāvas.

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 Nimittta (Determining Cause). Take the case of an earthen pot. The Upádána 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 resultants 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 Vyavahára 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 Bhava-karma, and that Bhava-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 Bhava-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 Darvya-karmas. It is according to Vyavahára 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 Upádána 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 Jiva is neither the Upádána nor the Nimitta cause of Dravya-karmas according to Nischaya Naya. It is only from the Vyavahára point of view that we say that the Jivas are causes of Dravya-karmas. But, in reality, (according to Nischaya Naya) Jiva is the only agent of its own attitudes (Bhávas). In Pañchástikaya-samaya-sára, we have: “Atmá is the agent of its own Bhávas, 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 Jina.”

The universe is, therefore, made up of Jivas and Ajivas. Pudgala or matter is the substantial cause of every material thing, while different Bháva or thought karmas are the determining cause of these. Jivas 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 Jivas, 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 Charváka, which avers that the universe is made up of matter only.

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

ववहाराः सुहुद्द्क्कम् पुग्गलकम्मफ्लां पम्भु जेदि।
आदा सिःच्चयरस्यो चेदभावं खु आदस्त।

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

Padapatha——आदा Ada, Jiva. ववहारा Vavhara, according to Vyavahara Naya. सुहुद्द्क्कः Suhadukkkham, happiness and misery. पुग्गलकम्मफ्ला Puggalakammaphalam, the fruit of Pudgala karma. पम्भु जेदि Pabhunjedi, enjoys. चेदभाव खु आदस्त Nichchayanayado, according to to Nischaya Naya. आदास्त Adassa, of Jiva. चेदनभावम् 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.

नसयुक्तो उवसम्हारपपसाप्पदो चेदा ।
शसमुद्रो ववहारा रिच्चयणायदो असंख्येरसो वा ||१०१||

Anugurudehampamano uvasamharappasappado cheda. Asamuhado vavahara nichchayanayado asankhadesova.—(10)

**Padapatha.**—ववहारा Vyavahara, according to Vyavahára Naya. चेदा Cheda, the conscious Jiva. उवसम्हारपपसाप्पदो Uvasamharappasappado, by
contraction and expansion. असमुहदो Asamuhado, without Samudgháta.
संकरुददीयमानो Anugurudehapamano, equal in extent to a small or a
large body. वा Va, but. निच्छयनयादो Nichchayanayado according to
Nischaya Naya. असंख्यदो Asankhadeso, existent in innumerable
Pradesas.

10. According to Vyavahára Naya, the conscious Jíva, 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 Akásá in which Jíva Pudgala, Dharma, Adharma
and Kála exist, is known as Lokákása, and the Akásá beyond it is
called Alokákása. Really speaking, Jívas fill up innumerable
Pradesas in Lokákása. But, from the ordinary point of view we speak
that a Jíva 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
Jíva 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, with-
out leaving the body, owing to some perturbation due to lust, etc.,
is called Vikriyá-samudgháta. 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 Máranántika-samudgháta. 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 be-
comes 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 Asubha-samud-
gháta. There is a Jaina story that such a figure issued forth from the
body of the Sage, Dwaiápáyana, and, destroying Dwarika, destroyed
itself with the sage. The exit of a white form, having an extent similar
to that mentioned in Asubha-samudgháta, 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-samudgháta. This, after destroying the calamity, enters its own place. The exit of a white figure, one cubic in length, from the head of a sage, to resolve a doubt by seeing some Kevali (possessed of infinite knowledge), is known as Ahára-samudgháta. In a certain stage through the rise of all kinds of Karmas, a Kevali’s form expands and fills up the whole Lokákása, without leaving the original body. This is called Kevali-samudgháta.

A description of these forms clearly illustrates the belief of various subtle forms by the Jainas. In all cases, when a Jiva 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. Sankarachárya, in his commentary on Vedanta-sútra, Adhyáya II. Páda II, Sútra 34, had said that if it is admitted that a Jiva is equal in extent to, its body, it is impossible that the same Jiva 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 Jiva 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 Jivas, according to different bodies; are only recognized from the Vyavahára point of view: According to Nischaya Naya, Jivas can fill up innumerable Pradesas in Lokákása.

Padapatha,—Pudhavijalatévauvánapphadí viviháthavare indi. Vigatigachadupanchakkhá tasajíva honti sankhádi.—(11)

Pudhavijalatévauvánapphadí viviháthavare indi, the earth, water, fire, air and plants. Vivihá-thávare indi, various kinds of Sthávara, possessed of one sense. Viga-tiga-chadupančakhá, of two, three four and five senses. Saṃkádi, conches etc. Tasjiva, the Trasa jivas. Honti Honti, are,
11. The earth, water, fire, air and plants are various kinds of Sthávara possessed of one sense. The Trasa Jivas, conches, etc., are possessed of two, three, four and five senses.

**COMMENTARY**

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

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

It should be remembered that, though really Jívas have two characteristics, viz., pure Jnána 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 resorts to earth for its body, is called Prithivi-Káya (i.e., having earth as its body). Stones, etc., are examples of this class of Jívas. So also there are Jívas who resort to water, air or fire to have bodies.

**Samaváya** 

Samanya gosya panchendiy ahammamaya pere sambhaye. 
Badar suhmesimdi sambhe pujjata idara ya II 12 II

Samanya amana neya panchendiya nimmana pare savve. 
Badarasuhameindi savve pajiatta idara ya.—(12)

**Padapatha.**—Panchendiyá, [Jívas] possessing five senses. 
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 Sūksma. 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-samasa in Jain philosophy are briefly described. In Gommata-sāra (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-मुड्रे-िदिम वितिजुरंदिय श्रसिषणंिणी य ।
पजजतालैणजता एवंे ते चोइसा हुैतः।"

[गोम्मतसार। जीवकाण्ड। ७२ ।]

i. e., "Jīvas of one sense divided into two classes Badara and Sūksma, 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 sensa are again divided into Badara (gross) and Suksma (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 Suksma Jīva 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 Sañjī, or having Sañja.

Sañja consists of attempt to gain what is beneficial and leave what is harmful and a judgement of good and bad.

Paryapti has been thus illustrated in Gommata-sara:

"जहुः पृष्णपृष्णां गःप्रघङ्गकल्थादिशां देववाङ्ग।
तहुः पुरुसागरा जीवा पजजतिदरा सुप्रेयणः॥"

[Jīva-kanda. Verse 118.]
"As things like rooms, jars, cloths, 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) Anapraana (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)

मग्गनगुणानथानेहि य चउदसाहि हृतति तह्म प्रसुढ़णया ।
विनीयेया संसारी सबे गुढ़ा हु दुहृढ़णया ॥ १३।

Magganagunathanethi ya chaudasahi havanti taha asuddhanaya.

Vinneya samsari savve suddha hu suddhanayaa.——(13)

Padapatha—तह Taha, again. संसारी Samsari, Samsari (Jīva). असुढ़णया Asuddhanaya, according to Asuddha (impure) Naya. चउदसाहिःChaudasahi, (according to ) fourteen. मग्गनगुणानथानेहि Magganagunathanethi, Margana and Gunasthanā. हृतति Havanti, are. व Ya, but. सुहृढ़णया Suuddha-naya, according to Suddha (pure) Naya. सबे Savve, all. हु Hu, surely. गुढ़ा Suddha, Suddha (pure). विनीयेया Vinneya, are to be known.

13. Again, according to impure (Vyavahara) Naya, Samsāri Jīvas are of fourteen kinds according to Margana and Gunasthana. But according to pure Naya, all Jīvas 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 longings for development come out. The stages of development are fourteen in number, and technically these are known.
as Gunasthana. In Gommatasara, we have the following list of the fourteen Gunasthanas:

सिद्धां त्वमण्यां मिस्तः अबिरद्वम्मो य देशविरदो य।
विरद्ध प्रमक्कं हरं आङ्गुबं शरिरं विद्वृंगो य॥
उपविष्टतामोहो सजोमकेशविज्ञानो श्रीजीगी य।
चउदरा जीतसंगासा कमेण सिद्धाय स्वादव्या॥

[Jīva-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 enjoyments 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-varanīya 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) Jnana, (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 Sthavara, 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 limits, (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 results 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.

Jnana is of eight kinds: Mati, Struta, Avadhi, Manah-parayya, Kevala Kumati, Kusruta and Vibhangavadhi.

Samyama or restraint consists of keeping the Vratas (vows) observing the Samitis, checking the Kasayyas 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 Margana defines Jivas which possess each of these sets of qualities.

Samvakrtya is perfect faith in the Tattvas 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 Margana 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.

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


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., Jnanavaraniya, Darsanavaraniya, Vedaniya, Mohaniya, Ayu, Nama, Gotra and Antaraya. It has already been described in the commentaries on Verses 4 and 5 the Jnanavaraniya and Darsanavaraniya Karmas are those which obscure infinite Jnana and Darsana of a Jīva. Vedaniya Karmas tend to produce pain and pleasure in a Jīva. Mohaniya 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 conduct 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 Samsari 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, Sukma, Avagahana, Agurulaghu, and Avyavadha. **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. Sukma 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. Avagaha 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. Avyavadha 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.

श्रद्धीवः पुणा शैवृश्रयः पुरुषम् ध्वम्मे ध्वधम्म अयासं।
कालो पुरुषार्थ मुत्तो रक्तादिपुरुषः श्रमुस्ति सेसा दुः ॥१२॥

*Ajjivo puna neyo puggala dhammo adhmma ayasam Kala puggala mutto ruvadiguno amutti sesa du—*(15).
Padapatha—पुनः Puna, again. पुगगल Puggala, Pudgala. धमो Dhammo, Dharma. अधम Adhamma, Adharma. आयसस्य Ayasam, Akasa. कालो Kalo, Kala (Time). अजीवो Ajjivo, Ajiva. रेषो नेवो Nyo, to be known. पुगगल Puggala, Pudgala. रुवादिण्यो Ruvadiguno, possessing the qualities, Rupa, etc. मुत्तो Mutto, having form. दु Du, but. शेस Sesa, the rest. अमुत्तो 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jiva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adharma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pudgala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajiva</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Innumerable passages might be quoted from all sorts of Jain works which contain a mention and description of these varieties of Dravya. In Tattvarthadigama Sutra we have:—

"त्र्याफः " [V. I]
"अजीवकायाः धर्मार्थमिष्काश्च पुगगलः " [V. I]
"जीवाः " [V. 3]
"कालः " [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 Bhattarakka Sakalakirti.
"Then Jina (Mabavira) 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.

"[Dharmasarmabhuyayda Kavya, Canto XXI. 81, 82]

"[Chandraprabha-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 Panchastikayasamayasara, Dravyanuyogatarkana, etc.

In the text we have "Pudgala has form." In Tattvarthadigamam Sutra, we find "The Pudgala have Rupa" ["Rupam:

"[Tattvarthadigamam Sutra, V. 5]. The following explanation of Rupa in this aphorism is found in the Tattvarthadigamam Sutra: "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 "rupalah"") The word "Mutttah" in our text signifies that which has Muttti (shape). This Muttti should be understood to be the same as "Rupa" mentioned in Tattvarthadigamam Sutra. That is to say the word "Rupa" in our text is not used in the same sense as it is used in the Tattvarthadigamam 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 "सत्त्वातत्त्वाधिकारसः: पुत्राः।" [V. 23] i.e. "Pudgalas have touch, taste, smell and colour." In Vardhamana Purana by Sakalakiriti also we have

"शर्मविनिरस्त्यवियवायश्चालयदुपुर्णः।"
[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.

सद्वो बंधो भुजो भूलोसंथायनेव्यतिति
उज्जोददातसहिया पुगलदव्यस्स पञ्जया || १६ ||
Saddo bandho suhamo thulo samthana-bheda-tama-chhaya.
Ujjodadaya-sahiya puggala-davvassa pajjaya.—(16)

Padapatha—सद्वो Saddo, sound. बंधो Bandho, union. भुजो Suhamo, fineness. भूलो Thulo, grossness. संथायनेव्यतिश्च Samthana-bheda-tama-chhaya, shape, division, darkness and image. उज्जोददातसहिया Ujjodadaya-sahiya, with lustre and heat. पुगलदव्यस्स Puggala-davvassa, of Pudgala substances. पञ्जया 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—Bhása-laksana (as incorporated in languages) and Abhása-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 Kevala.

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 Panchastikayasya samayasara:

"सद्हो संबव्यथिभी संधी परमारुणगनयदाते।
पुत्रुमु तेनु जायदि सद्हो उप्पादशो रिष्यथरी।"

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) Vaisrasiska (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) Alapanana (e.g. the fastening of a rope or chain to a chariot etc.), (2) Alepanana (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).

Vaisrasiska Bandha, again, is either (1) Anadi or eternal, 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 eternal.

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
which is found in other substances and which is of different degrees
as the same is relative to that of different substances.

Sthāulya or grossness is, similarly, of two kinds: (1) grossness
of the maximum limit e.g. that of the whole universe and (2) gross-
ness 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) Khanda (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.

gayi-parinayana dhammo pugalajivana gamanasahayari.

17. As water assists the movement of moving fish, so Dharma
(assists the movement of) 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:

"जीवपुद्गलोऽर्थमः सहकारी गतेमिति।
समूलोऽनिष्क्रियो नित्यो मस्त्याणां जलमेव भूति।"
(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 Panchastrikaya Samaysara we have:

"उदयं जाहु मन्न्जाणों गमणासुगमहयं होवदि लोप।
तहु जीवपुद्गलापि भव्यं दर्शनं विसमसेदि।"
(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."

"क्यापरितुलानां व: स्वयंमेव क्याताय।
प्रादायति सहायत्वं स भव्यं: परितीते।
जीवाना पुद्गलाना च कतिपये गत्युपसये।
जलव्यपस्मवने भव्यं: साधवराषिभ।"
(तत्वार्थसारः ३१ ३२ ३४ १)

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

"भव्यं: स तत्तत्त्विकेशको यो भवेदु हलसार्यामेव।
जीवादोनः पदार्थानं सत्यानामणुसयं बप्पा।"
(भव्यात्मापमः २९ ५३ १)
"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."

"जलामलस्यानस्य तत्र थो गौतकारस्य।
जीवाद्वारा पवित्राविय स महर्षि: परिवर्षित: ||
लोकालस्यान्वय वस्तीयो तु सत्विनविभित्त: ।
नित्यान्वितिसंघुक: तत्समाजानगरेऽनः ॥"

\[ चतुश्रावस्तिति । १८ । २८६-२८२ \]

i.e. "That is called Dharma which is the cause of movement 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.

\[ ठाजाजुजादा प्राच्यवालो पुगालजीवालो ठातासहायरी।
झाण जह वहियाण गच्छता एवं सो घरई ॥१८॥ \]

Thanajudana adhammo puggalajivana thanasahayarai.
Chhaya jaha pahiyam guchchhanta neva so dharayi. —(18)

**Padapatha.**— जह Jaha, as. झाण Chhaya, shadow, पहियाण Pahiyaman, of the travellers. तासहायरा Thanajudana, stationary. पुगालजीवा Puggalajivana, of the Pudgalas and Jivas. ठातासहायरा Thanasahayarai, is assistant in making stationary. यहाँ Adhammo, Adharma, तो So, that. गच्छता Guchchhanta, those moving. एव Neva, does not. घरई 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 ह्वकर्त्तांपथयमेवाजीव पुद्गलयोऽस्य: स्थिते।
निय्योजने: हिेही: ज्ञयसेव पथिकाज्ञानाम्।”

[Vardhamane Purana, 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 84. Canto XXI of Dharmasarmabhyudaya Kavya:

छायेव धर्मसमन्नागवाचीनामिन्न श्लोकः।
द्रव्यानां पुद्गलार्थयामाय: स्थितिकारणाम्।”

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:

“स्थितमा परिर्भवनां व सर्वात्ववं द्वारति य:।
तपस्यां जिन: आद्वानिन्यपरास्वदेशदान:।
जीवानां पुद्गलार्थ: कर्त्त्वेऽस्तित्यमहाप्रेर:।
साधारणयोग्यसेव पुरुषवानसानां स्थितनां।”

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:

द्रव्यानां पुद्गलार्थयामायः स्थितिकारणाम्।
लोकेष्वस्मापिन्यलादिभिः कर्त्त्वेऽस्तित्यमहाप्रेर:।”

i. e. “Adharma is the cause of rest of Dravyas, Pudgala, etc. Adh-
arma, like Dharma, has the same characteristics viz. it pervades Lokakasa 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) Lokakasa, which is pervaded throughout by Dharma and Adharma, and in which movement or rest may therefore happen and (2) Alokakasa, which is beyond Lokakasa, and in which Dharma and Adharma are absent. We have learnt previously that one of the characteristics of a jiva is to move upwards. When a jiva 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 Lokakasa, 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 jivas stay at the top of Lokakasa and, though possessing the characteristic of having an upward motion, they do not proceed any further.

अवगासादानजोग्गम जीवदिनम वियाणा आयासम
जेन लोगासां अलोगासामसमि दुविहां (१९)

Avagasadanajoggam jivadinam viyana ayasam
Jenam logagasam allegagasamidi dubiham—(19).

Padapatha—जीवदिनम, Jivadinam, of the Jivas. अवगासादानजोग्गम Avagasadanajoggam, capable of allowing space. जेन Jenam, Jain. आयासम Ayasam, Akasa. वियाणा Viyana, know. लोगासां Logagasam, Lokakasa. अलोगासामसमि Allegagasam, Alokakasa. दुविहां Duviham, of two kinds.

19. Know that which is capable of allowing space to jiva etc. to be Akasa. according to Jainism Lokakasa and Alokakasa, thus (Akasa is) of two kinds.

COMMENTARY

The word Akasa is thus derived: "That in which the substances, Jiva 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 Avagalia, which
Akalanka Deva explains as Anuprabesa or interpenetration. Uma Swami has also mentioned this characteristic of Akasa, e.g.

"अनुप्रबेशा इस्तलबः।"

[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.

दध्माध्मम् कालो पुगलज्ञवा य संति जावद्विये।
आयासे सो लोगो तस्तो परदो ग्रोगुटो। दध्माहम्मम् कार्यो पुगला-जिवा या संति जावद्विये।

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

Padepatha—जावद्वीये Javadiye, in which. आयासे Ayase, in Akasa. दध्माध्मम् Dhammadhamma, Dharma and Adharhma. कालो Kalo, Kala. या Yaa, and. पुगलाज्ञवा Puggalajiva, Pudgala and Jiva. संति Santi, exist. सो So, that. लोगो Logo, Lokakasa. तस्तो Tattoo, that. परदो Parado, beyond. ग्रोगुटो 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.
COMMENTARY

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 Akalanka Deva 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, Adha- rma, Kala, Pudgala or Jiva.

\[ \text{Padapatha—Jo, which, द्ववपरिवर्त् जो सो कालो हवेइ ववहारो} \]
\[ \text{रिणामादीलक्स्यो वट्टानालक्ष्यो य य परमह्तो} \]

\[ \text{Davvaparivattaruvo jo so kalo havei vavaharo.} \]
\[ \text{Parinamadilakkho vattanalakkho ya paramattho.—(21)} \]

Padapatha—Jo, which, द्ववपरिवर्त् Davvaparivattaruvo, helping changes in substances. परिणामादीलक्ष्यो Parinamadilakkho, understood from modifications, etc. तो So, that. ववहारो Vavaharo, Vyavahara. कालो Kalo, time, हवेइ Havei, is, य Ya, which. वट्टानलक्ष्यो Vattanalakkho, understood from continuity. परमह्तो Paramattho, 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" ("तेष च वकायेत तेषां समायां"). 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.

लोययापदेसे इस्केक्केजे भिभा हूँ इस्केक्का।
रयणाणां पारसिमिभि ते कलापूर्वै श्रवंद्विवारिणं।
Loyayapadesa ikkekke je thia hu ikkekka,
Rayananam rasimiva te kalaau asamkhadavvani.—{(22)
The Sacred Book of the Jains

**Padapatha**—स्थानं इक्केक्के, in each. लोकयपदेशे लोकयपदेशे, प्रादेशा लोकखासा, ते जे जी हे इक्केक्के, जै एक द्वारा. कलानु, point of Time. रायसणघे रायसणघे, jewels. रासिमिवा रासिमिवा, heaps. गु हु, certainly. प्रत्या त्तित, are. ते ते, that. असाधनशिशि असाधनशिशि, 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:

"एककरूपाः प्रक्षेपश्चवस्वतस्मि नितिनित: I II" [3144]

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:

"लोकाकाशां प्रत्येकेण रत्नरचिरित स्थिताः: I II"

[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 latter are collections of indivisible and inseparable parts.

Evam chhavbheyamidam jivajivappabhedado davvam.

Uttam kalavijuttam mayavva pancha athikaya du.—(23)

**Padapatha**—Evam, in this manner. जीवात्माकारणी जीवात्माकारणी, jivajivappabhedado, according to the subdivisions of Jiva and Ajiva, एवं इदं,
this. द्वादश Dāvam, Dravya. च्छवभेयम Chhavbheyam, of six kinds. उत्तम Uttam, is called. दु ए Du, and. कालविजुत्तम Kala-vijuttam, without Kala. पंच पञ्चा Pancha, five. अष्ठिकायम Atthikayam, Astikayas. नया Nayava, 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.

```
DRAVYA
     Jiva                               Ajiva
     Pudgala             Dharma            Adharma   Akasa   Kala
```

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.

संति ज्झो तेतादेश अष्ठितिः भस्सन्ति जिश्ववरा जम्म्हा।
काया इव वहुदेसा तस्मा काया य अष्ठितकाया य ॥२४॥

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

**Padapatha**—ज्झो Jado, because. एदे Ede, these. संति Santi, exist. तेन Ten, on that account. जिनावरा Jinavara, the great Jinas. अष्ठितिः Atthiti, as “Asti.” भस्सन्ति Bhananti, say. यa ya, and. जम्म्हा Jamha, because. काया Kaya, bodies. इव Iva, like. वहुदेसा Vahudesa, having many Pradesas. तस्मा Tamha, therefore. काया Kaya, Kayas. यa Ya, and. अष्ठितकाया 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.
"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.'

हौंठि प्रसंख्य जीवेः धर्मासम्मे श्राणं श्रायासे ।
गुरुः तिवहा पदेसा कालस्यस्य ए तेषा सो कामे ॥२५॥
Honti asamkha jive dharmadhamme ananta ayase,
Mutte tivaha padesa kalassego na tena so kayo.—(25)
Padapatha—जीवे Jive, in Jiva. धर्ममेः Dharmadhamme, in Dharma and Adharma. प्रसंख्य Asamkha, innumerable. पदेसा Padesa,
Pradesas. हृदिति Honti, are. आयासे, in Akasa. अप्रखंत Ananta, infinite. मुले Matte, in that which has form. तिवित्त Tiviha, of three sorts. कलसस Kalassa, of Kala. पण्यa Ego. one. तेनa Tena, for that. तो So, that. कार्यa Karya, having body. ना Ne, 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., Pudgal) (these are) of three kinds, (viz., numerable, innumerable and infinite). Kala (Time) has one (Pradesha). Therefore, it is not (Called) Karya.

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.

Eyapadesovī anu nanakhandhapadesado hodi.

Bahudeśo uwayara tena ya kayo bhanantī savvanhu.—(26)


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 भावासं भविभागीपुग्गलाणुवत्थाद्धाः
तं खु पदेः जाणे सव्वापुग्गलाणुवत्थाद्धारिहं ॥२७॥

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

Padapatha --जावदियं Javadiyam, which portion. भावासं Ayasam,
Akasa. भविभागीपुग्गलाणुवत्थाद्धा Avibhagipuggalanuvatthaddham, is obstructed
by one indivisible atom of Pudgala. तं Tam, that. खु Khu, surely.
स्वापुग्गलाणुवत्थाद्धारिहं Savvanutthanadanariham, capable of giving space to
particles of all. पदेः Padesam, Pradesa. जाणे 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.

श्रास्वतवर्गशत्वरिणिजज्ञमोक्षा सपुण्णपावा जे।
जीवाजीवविसेसा ते वि समासेण पमणामो॥२५॥

Asavabandhansamvaranijjaramokkha sapunnnapava je.
Jivajivavisesa te vi samasena pabhnamo.—(28)

Padapatha—जे Je, those. सपुण्णपावा Sapunnnapava, with punya and Papa. जीवजीवविसेसा Jivajivavisesa, varieties of Jiva and Ajiva. ते vi, those also. समासेण Samasena, briefly. पाब्हनामो Pabhanamo, say.

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

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.

श्रास्वतवर्ग जेन कर्मं परिशासमेण पपसो स विन्यासो।
भावसतो जिनुट्टो कम्मासवरं परो होदि॥२६॥

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

Padapatha—अपपणो Appano, of the soul. जेन Jena, that. परिशासमेण Parinamena, modification. कर्मं Kammam, Karma. जिनुट्टो Jinutto, called by the Jina. भावसतो Bhavasavo, Bhavasrava. विन्यासो Vinneo, to be known. कम्मासवरं Kammasavanam, influx of Karman. परो Paro, the next. होदि 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 Karikkeya 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 beleft of Moha Karna. 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.

मिष्क्ष्यताविरारिदिपामदजोगाकोहादयो थ विण्येया।
पर्न पर्ण परावह तिय चतु थमसो नेदा दु पुव्वस्स। ३०॥

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

Padapatha—Atha, then. पुव्वस्स Puvvassa, of the former.
मिष्क्ष्यताविरारिदिपामादजोगाकोहादयो Michchhatta-viradi-pamada-joga-kohadayo, Mithyatva, Avirati, Pramada, Yoga and Krodha, etc. कमसो Kamso, respectively. पा-पा-पादाशतयत्रे-भेषु Pana-pana-panadaha-tya-chadu, Five, five, fifteen, three and four. नेदा Bheda, classes विण्येया 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 Mithyatva 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) Abraham (Incontinence) and (e) Parigrahakankha (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 Vyakarana, we have a description of Asravas 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 Vyakarana, 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 Kasayas, 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 Asrava. Svami Kartikeya seems to support the author of Dravyasamgraha by saying,"Know these Asravas to be of various kinds, viz. Mithyatva etc."

III. Pramada or Inadvertance 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 (Decept) 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 Inadvertance 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 Asrava.

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).
ननवरानादिनां जोगम जं पुगगलं समासवदि ।
बत्वासनो स पैथो या यायेबेदो जिनद्यावो ॥ ३१ ॥

Nanavaranadininam joggam jam puggalam samasavadi.
Davvasavo sa neo aneyabhedo jinakkhado.—(31)

Padapatha—शायाबर्तादी ननवरानादिनि, of Jnanavaraniya, etc. जीगम जॉगम, fit. जम, which. पुगगलं पुगगलम, Pudgala. समासवदि Samasavadi, inflows. सा Sa, that. यायेबेदो जिनक्खदो, told by the Jina. आयेबेदो Aneyabhedo, of many kinds. दववसवो 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 Bhavasravas 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 smearsed with oil, so it becomes easier for particles of matter to enter a soul when it is vitiates by certain thought-activities (Bhavasravas). First of all, therefore, these are the reprehensible thought-activities (Bhavasravas). 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—Darsanavariya of nine, Vedaniya of two, 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 therefore, one hundred and forty-eight. The author of Dravya-Samgraha has treated these varieties in detail in his work named Gommata 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 chedanabhavana bhavabandho so. Kammadapadesanam annonnapavesanam idaro.—(32)

Padapatha—जेना Jena, which. चेदनाभवना Chedanabhavana, conscious state. कम्म Kammam. Karma. बज्जहति Bajjhadi, is bound, स Sa that. भावांतो bhavabandho, Bhava-bandha. दु Du, but. कम्माधापदेशां Kammadapadesanam, of the Pradesas of Karma and Atma (soul). अम्नन्नपावेशां Annonnapavesanam, inter-penetration. इदारो 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 Vardhamanapuran (Canto XVI, Verse 43) we have:

"चेतनापरिषाम्येन रांगेशपयेन च।
येन कर्मिष्ववध्यस्ते 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 Vardhamanapuran (Canto XVI, Verse 44) we have:
"भावबन्धनिमित्तेऽस्तिग्नो जीवकर्मः:।
योजः चतुः प्रकारोज्ज मन्यन्वय: बुधः: स्मुत: ||"

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.

पविद्धिद्विदि अणुभागणपदेसमेवा दु चदुविधो बंधो ।
जोगा पविद्धिपदेसा ठिदिब्रह्माभगा कसायवः होंति || ३३ ||

Payaditthidianubhagappadesabheda du chaduvidho bandho.
Joga payadipadesa thidianubhaga kasayado honti.—(33)

Padapatha—संस्करण Bandho, Bandhā. पविद्धिद्विदि अणुभागणपदेसमेवा Payaditthidi anubhagappadesabheda, according to the subdivisions, Prakriti, Sthiti, Anubhaga and Pradesa. चदुविध मेवा Chaduvidho, is of four kinds. पविद्धिपदेसा Payadi-padesa, Prakriti and Pradesa. जोगा Joga, from Yoga. होंति Honti, are. दु Du, but. ठिदिब्रह्माभगा Thidianubhaga, Sthiti and Anubhaga. कसायवः 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.

COMMENTS.

When there is an influx of matter into the soul, certain energies (Karma) are produced which consist of boudage of the soul with matter. It has been stated before that Karma is of eight kinds: Jnana-varaniya, Darsanavaraniya, 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 misey; 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 (Prakriti) of Karma. Bandha or bondage can also be regarded to be of various natures, corresponding to the different natures of Karmas. The first
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 Panchastikayam-samaya-sara also we have a similar idea.

Chedanaparinamo jo kammassasavanirohano,^
So bhavasamvaro khalu dava-savaro-hane, ano.—(34)

Padapatha—Jo, which. Chedanaparinamo, the modification of consciousness. Kammass, of Karma. ।
Asavanirohane, in checking Asrava. हेतु Heu, the cause. सो So, that. कल्य Kalyu, surely. भावसंवरो Bhava-samvro, Bhava-samvara. द्वारसामयोहे Dvārasaya-rahane, in checking Dravyasrava. अन्वे 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.

COMMENTSARY

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 holes will allow influx (Asrava) of water (karma) in a boat (Jiva), but if these holes be stopped (Samvara), there will be no advent of water (Karma) in the boat (Jiva).

As there are two kinds of Asravas, so two kinds of Samvaras are also recognised as opposite principles to each of these kinds of Asrava. 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.

चारितं वहुंभेयं नयव्या भावसंबरिवेसा ।
वदसामिदिगुत्तिस्रो भव्यापुर्वसहजश्रो य ।

Vadasamidiguttio dhammanupipha parisahajao ya,
Charittam vaybheyam nayavva bhavasamvaravisesa.—(35)
Padapatha—कर-समिदिगुत्तियो Vada-samidiguttio, Vratas, Samitis,
and Guptis. या Yā, and. धम्ममुपिघा Dhammanupiha, Dharmas and Anupreksas. परिसहजो Parisahajao, Parisahajaya. वहुभेयं Vahubheyam, of many kinds. चारितं Charittam, Charitra. स्वाभाविकेषा Bhavasamvaravisesa, the varieties of Bhava-samvara. नायया Nayavya, to be known.

35. The Vratas (Vows), Samitis (attitudes of carefulness), Guptis (Restraints), Dharmas (Observances), Anupreksas (Meditations), Parisaha-jayas (the victories over troubles) and various kinds of Charitra (Conduct are to be known as varieties of Bhava-samvara.

COMMENTARY

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

A. Vrata or vows is of five Kinds, viz. Ahimsa (Abstinence from injury), Satya (Truthfulness), Achaurya or Asteya (Abstinence from stealing). Brahmacaryya (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 promulgated 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) Bhasa i.e. gentle and beneficial talk, (c) Esana, i.e. receiveing 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. Dharma 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 clearness, (f) Uttama Samyama or excellent restraint, (g) Uttama
Tapa or excellent penance, (h) Uttama Tyaga or excellent abandonment, (i) Uttama Akinchanya or excellent indifference and (j) Uttama Brahmacharyya or excellent celibacy.

The seventh variety of Dharma, viz. Uttama 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 Jain scriptures for begging alms), Rasa parityaga (abstinence from appetising food), Vivikta-sayyasana (sitting and lying at quiet and solitary places) and Kaya-Klesa (practice of bodily austerities). Avyantar Tapa (internal penance) consists of Prayaschitta (expiation), Vinaya (reverence), Vaiavritiya (service), Svadhyaya (study of scriptures), Vyutsarga (giving up mundane objects and thought about the same) and Dhyana (meditation).

E. Anupreksa or reflection is of twelve kinds: (a) Anityanupreksa or reflection that every thing in this world is transient, (b) Asarananupreksa 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) Ekatvanupreksa or reflection that a person is solely and individually responsible for his own acts, whether good or bad, (e) Anyatvanupreksa or reflection that non-ego is separate from the ego, (f) Asuchitvanupreksa or reflection that the body and all that pertains 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) Nisaranupreksa 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) Ksudhaparisahajaya 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) Usnapirisahajaya or the victory over the troubles of heat, (e) Damsa-masaka-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) Aratiparisisahajaya or the victory over the feeling of dissatisfaction with hunger, thirst, etc, (h) Striparisisahajaya or the victory over the disturbance of tranquility at the sight of fair women or the movements of them, (i) Charyaparisisahajaya or the victory over the feelings of fatigue arising from travelling on the roads, (j) Nisadyaparisisahajaya or victory over the desire of moving from a fixed posture in meditation, (k) Sayya-parisahajaya or the victory over the desire of a bed prohibited in the Jaina scriptures, (l) Akrosa-parisahajaya is conquering the feelings of anger when one is insulted by another, (m) Badha-parisahajaya or the conquering of ill-feeling against an enemy who comes to kill, (n) Yachana-parisaha jaya or conquering the desire to ask anything from anyone, even at the time of greatest need, (o) Alabha-parisahajaya is the victory over the feeling of dissatisfaction arising from not getting worldly objects, (p) Roga-parisahajaya or the victory over the feeling pains of arising from wounds in the feet by treading over thorns, etc., (p) Trina-sparsa-parisaha jaya or the victory over feeling of pain arising from Wounds in the feet by treading over thorns, etc., (r) Mal-parisahajaya is conquering the feeling of disgust which arises from seeing one's body to be unclean, (s) Satkarapuraskara parisahajaya or the victory over the desire to gain respect, praise or reward, (t) Prajna-parisahajaya or the victory over the feeling of pride at one's learning, (u) Ajnana-parisahajaya or the victory over the feeling of despair arising out of failure to gain knowledge by certain hindrances and (v) Adarsana-parisahajaya 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 inadver...
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 Samvarā 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.

**Jahakalena tavena ya bhuttarasam kammapuggalam jena.**

*Bhavama sadadi neya tassadanam chedi nijjara duviha.—(36)*


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 Karmma 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.

सत्वस्स कर्मणो जो खयहेतु अप्पानो हु परिणामो।
एवो स भावमोक्षं दर्शनमिक्षं य कर्मपुद्धभवो। II 37 II

Savvassa Kammano jo khayahedu appano hu parinamo,
Neo sa bhavamokkho davvavimokkho ya kampapudha-
bhavo.—(37)

Padapatha—जो Jo, that. अप्पानो Appano, soul’s. परिणामो Parinamo, modification. सत्वस्स Savvassa, of all. कर्मणो Kammano, Karma. खयहेतु Khaya hedu, the cause of destruction. स Sa, that. हु Hu, surely,भ भावमोक्षो Bhava-mokkho, Bhava-moksa. एवो एवो Nayo, to be known. व या, and कर्मपुद्धभवो Kammapudha-bhavo, separation of Karmá. दर्शनमिक्षो 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 [18] 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, Darasana-
varaniya, 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 Vardhama Purana we have:

“सत्वस्स कर्मणो योहतुः निंगाथि:।
परिणामोक्षिणुः स भावमोक्ष्यो जिनार्थमः॥”

[Canto XVI. 72]

i. e. “The extremely pure modification of the soul which is the cause of destruction of all kinds of Karmá in a person desirous of good, is regarded as Bhava-moksha by the Jinas.”
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:—

"कुरुन्मायः कर्माज्ञातेष्यो विश्वेषो विश्वदारमणः
परमसद्यानयोगेन द्रव्यमोक्ष: स कथयते ॥

[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 संवरेः जुली रिम्वरमाणोध सत्यकम्मारिः
बचवचवदेवदासीयुवदि भवं तेः सो मोक्षो ॥

[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 punnam parani pavam cha.—(38)


Saham, Satavedaniya. Suhau, auspicious life.

Namam, name.

Gota, Gotra, Punnam, Punya. Cha, and. Parani, the rest.

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, acquirement 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 Tatvarthadhirgama Sutra, we have—“Punya consists of Satavedaniya, Subha Ayu, Subha Nama and Subha Gotra, and Papa consists of the opposites of each of these.” We have seen that there are eight kinds of Karma: Jnanavaraniya, Darshanavaraniya, Mohaniya, 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.

सम्मद्द्रा संग्रामं चरणं मोक्ष्कं कारणं जापे ।
वनिहारा विचित्रयो तत्तिम्यायो शीशों अध्यां ॥ ३६ ॥
Sammaddamsana nanam charanam Mokkhassa karanaṃ jāna,

Vavahara Nichchayado tattiyamaio nio appa.—(39)

Padapatha—ववाहारा Vavahara, from the ordinary point of view. सम्मद्द्रा संग्रामं चरणं Sammaddamsana nanam charanam, perfect faith, knowledge and conduct. मोक्ष्कं Mokkhassa, of liberation. कारणं Karanam, cause. आपो Nīyo, of one’s own. जापे 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.

रयानत्य या बटूडिः अप्पांणा मुयतु अनन्दविमुखति ।
तमहा तत्तियमापो होदि हु मोक्क्षस्स कारणां ग्राहां || ५० ॥

Rayanattayam na vattai appanam muyatu annadavi-

यम्मि

Tamha tatiya-maio hodi hu mokkhassa karanam

ada.—(40)

Padapatha—अप्पांणा Appanam, the soul. मुयतु, Muyatu, excepting. अनन्दविमुखि Annadaviyamhi, in any other substances. रयानत्य्याय Rayanattayam the three jewels. य Na, not. या Vattai, exist. तमहा Tamha, therefore. तत्तियमापो Tatiyamaio, consisting of these three. ग्राहां Ada, the soul, य हु, surely. मोक्क्षस्स Mokkhassa, of liberation. कारणां 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

चीराड्याराहणं सम्भवं त्वमपयो तु ।
हुरुभिषेवमिलुकं गारणं सम्भवं चु होदि सदि जम्हिः || ४१ ॥

Jivadisaaddahanan sammettam ruvamappano tam tu,

Durabhinivesavimukkam nanam sammam khu hodi sadi jamhi.—(41)
Padapatha—सांस्कृतिक अर्थानुसार Jivadi-saddahanaṃ, faith in Jiva, etc., सम्मत्तम, Sammattam, Samyaktva (Perfect Faith). तौ Tam, that. अप्शो Apano, of soul. रुवाम Ruvam, quality. तौ Tu, and. जधि Jamhi, that. सद Sadi, being. खु Khu, surely. नानाम Nanam, Jnana (knowledge). दुर्भिनीवसविनिक्क Durbhinivesavimukkam, free from errors. सम्म Sammam, perfect. होदि 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).

संस्कृतिकविवेचनमध्यस्तविवज्ञं श्रीपरज्ञसत्वस्म
गहणं सम्म-गाणं सायरमज्ञसेमेयं च ॥ ४२ ॥

Samsaya-vimoha-vibhama-viyajjiyam appaparasaru-
vassa,
Gahanam sammam—nanam sayaramaneyabheyam cha.

—(42)

Padapatha—संस्कृतिकविवेचनमध्यस्तविवज्ञं Samsaya - vimohavibhama-
viyajjiyam, freed from Samsaya (Doubt), Vimoha (Perversity) and Vibhrama (Indefiniteness). लाययस्य Sayaram, detailed. अप्शो Appaparasaru, of the real nature of ego and non-ego.
Gahanam, cognition. समम्माण सम्मम नानम, समयक ज्ञान or Perfect Knowledge. च Cha, and. अनेयाभेयम Aneyabhayam, 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 4.

जं सामणण गहरण भावाणण गोव कटुभायरं ।
श्रवसिद्धूण पर्चुं वंस्तामिदिभगणेये समये ॥ ४३ ॥

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

Padapatha—चं Atte, things. अविसेनसिद्धूण Avisesiduna, without particulars. भवारण Ayaram, detail. नेव Neva, not, कटु म Kattum, grasping. जं Jam, which. भवारण Bhavanam, things. सामणण Samannam, general. गहरण Gahanam, perception. दार्शन Damsanam, Darshana, इति Idi, this
That perception of the generalities of things without particulars in which there is no grasping of details, is called Darsana in (Jaina) scriptures.

**COMMENTARY**

Darsana 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 Darsana. 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 already made this clear in the commentary on Verse 4.

In Tatvarthadhigama Sutra of Umasvami, we have "Samyak Darsana is faith in the principles of Jainism"[१३] That Darsana is not the same as the Darsana which we have described above. There Samyak Darshana means perfect faith, and details are present there, while here it means knowledge without details.

दंसपापुववं शारणं छर्मल्लासां गा दुर्गिए उवयोगा।
जुगवं जमहां केवलिनाहे जुगवं तु ते दोभि॥ ४४ ॥

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

_Padapatha_—दंसपापुववं Chhadumattthanam. of the Samsari Jivas
d'samsaapuspam Damsanapuvvam, preceded by Darsana, शारण Nanam, Jnana.

Jam ha Jamha, for this reason. दुर्गिए Dunni, two. उवयोगा Uvaoga, Upayoga.

Jug Jugavam, simultaneously. ना Na, not. तu Tu, but. केवलिनाहे Kevalinahe, in Kevalis. ते Te, those. दो Do, two. वि� Vi, together. जुगब Junction Jupiter

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 Darshana-varaniya 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.

असुहादो विनिवित्ति सुहे पवित्रिः य जाना चारितं।
वदसामिदिगुट्तरुवम ववाहरणयाय दु जिनाभानियम्॥४५॥

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

**padaptha**—असुहादो Asuhado, from what is harmful. विनिवित्ति Vinivitti, refraining. यै Ya, and. सुहे Suhe, in what is beneficial.

पवित्रि Pavitti, engagement. चारितं Charittam Charitra, (Conduct). जाना Jana, know. दु Du, but. ववाहरणयाVavaharanaya, according to Vyavahara Naya.

वदसामिदिगुट्तरुवम Vadasamidiguttiruvam, consisting of Vrata, Samiti and Gupti. जिनाभानियम्, 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 attached 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 benefical and avoidance of what is harmful.
What is really Samyak Charitra (Perfect Conduct) will appear from the next verse.

What is really Samyak Charitra (Perfect Conduct) will appear from the next verse.

Bahirabbhamtarakiriyarohe bhavakaranappanasattham, Nanissa jam jinuttam tam paramam samma charittam.

—(46)

padapatha—bhavakaranappanasattham, to destroy the causes of Samsara. व ज आ भ व ब ं स म Samsara. नानिसा, Nanissa, of one who has knowledge. बहिरभामतारकिरियारोहो, the checking of external and internal actions. त आ म, that, जिनूटम Jinnuttam, mentioned by the Jinas. परम परम, excellent. सम्मचारित्तम Sammachaarittam, perfect conduct.

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 actions, eternal and consisting of pure Jnana and Darsana.

Duvihampi mokkhaheum jhane paunadi jam muni niyama,

Tamha payattachitta juyam jhanam samavbhahasaha.

—(47)

Padapatha—because. मुनि Muni, a sage. नियमा Niyama,
by the rule. दुविहम Duviham, two kinds. वि Pi, both, मेक्क क्लोए, Mokkhaheum, the cause of liberation. भाव Jhane, by meditation. पानाडि Paunadi, gets. तम्हा Tamha, therefore, जुयम Juyam, you. पायतित्थिच्छा Payatitachitta, with careful mind. भाव Jhanam meditation. समव्भसा Samavbhasaha, practise.

47. Because by the rule a sage gets both the (Vyavahara and Nischara) 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 मुज्ज्टह मा गज्जह मा दुस्सह इट्टित्थात्थिच्छा ।
चिरिमन्त्वह जह चित्त विचित्तभावाणिपिठीए ॥ ४८ ॥

Ma mujjhaha ma rajjaha ma dussaha itthan-itthaat thesu,
Thiramichchhaha jai chittam vichittajhanappasiddhie.

—(48)

padapatha—अ Jai, if. विचित्तभावाणिपिठीए Vichittajhanappasiddhie, to succeed in various kinds of meditation. चित्त Chittam, mind. इट्टित्थात्थिच्छा Th iram, fixed. इट्टित्थात्थिच्छा Itthanittha-atthesu, in beneficial and harmful objects. मा Ma, do not. जुम्ज्टह Mujjhaha, be deluded. मा Ma, do not. गज्जह Rajjaha, be attached to. मा Ma, do not. दुस्सह Dussaha, 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.

पण्डित सोल छप्पणा चदु दुगमेगण च जवह भमापह ।
परमेष्ठिनाचवाणां ग्रामाण्ड च गृहुवच्चेष्या ॥ ४६ ॥

Panatisa sola chhappana chadu dugamegam cha javaha jhaeha,
Parametthivachayanam annam cha guruvaesena.--(49)

padapatha—परमेष्ठिनाचवाणा Parametthivachayanam, signifying the Paramesthis. पण्डित Panatisa, thirty-five. सोल Sola, sixteen. छ Chha, six. पण Pana, five. चदु Chadu, four. दुग Dugam, two. च Cha, and. एग Egam, one. च Cha, and. गृहुवच्छेष्या Guruva—esena, by the instruction of the Guru (preceptor). अन्नम Annam, others जवह Javaha, repeat. भमापह 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 Arihantananam, namo Siddhananam, namo Ayariyananam, namo Uvajjhananam, namo loe savvasahahunam."

["गामो अरिहतानां, गामो सिद्धानां, गामो आयैर्यानां, गामो उवज्जहानां, गामो लोण सब्बसाहूहाम् ।"]

I. E. "Obeisance to the Arhats, obeisance to the Siddhas, obeisance to the Acharyas, obeisance to the Upadhyanas and obeisance to all Sadhus in the univers." This prayer in original consists of thirtyfive words.

Who are meant by the words Arhat, Siddhas, Acharyas, Upadhyayas 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" ["अयिरिहैत सिद्ध आसिहिया उविख्याया साहू" ] which consists of sixteen letters. The following Mantras, each consisting of six letters, may also be uttered: "Arihanta Siddha" ["अरिहित सिद्ध"] , "Arihanta si sa" ["अरिहित सि सा"] or "Om namo siddhanam ["ओ नामो सिद्धानम"]. A Mantra still shorter, consisting of five letters, viz. "A si a u sa" ["अ सि आ उ सा"] in which only the first letters of the words Arhat, Siddha, Acharya, Upadhyaya and Sadhu are taken, may also be used. Again the following Mantras, each consisting of four letters, may be employed: "Arahet" [Arahat] or "A si sahu" ["अ सि सहू"]. There are three Mantras, each consisting of two letters viz. "Siddha" ["सिद्ध"] ["सिद्धा"] and "Om nhi" ["ओ न्यी"] . Lastly, combining the first letter of the five words denoting the Pancha Paramesthis we get a Mantra of one letter viz. "Om" ["ओ"] . 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.

नात्ताचुदागहिकम्मो दंस्यासुहा-नाना-विरिया-माईयो
सुहादेहाथ्यो आप्पा सुखो अरिहो विचित्रित्त्जो ||४०||

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

Padapatha.—नात्ताचुदागहिकम्मो Natthachadughaikammo, one who has destroyed the four Ghatiya, Karmas, days, has destroyed Vairgyasvabhasi Damsana-suha-nana-viriyamaio, possessed of faith, happiness, knowledge and power. Suhadehattho Suhadehattho, existing in an auspicious body. Suddho Suddho, pure. आप्पा Appa. soul. अरिहो Ariho, Arhat. विचित्रित्त्जो 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, Darsanavariya, Mohaniya and Antararaya 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 Jnanavaraniya Karma), perfect vision (arising from the destruction of Darsanavaraniya Karma), infinite happiness (arising from the destruction of Mohaniya Karma) and infinite power (arising from the destruction of Antaraya Karma). An Arhat is, therefore, bereft of Jnanavaraniya, Darsanavaraniya, Mohaniya 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 worappings are technically known as Pancha-mahakalyana.

शादुदुक्कम्भेदैः लोयलोयस्स जाणायो दद्धा।
पुरिसायय्यारो ब्रण्या सिद्मो भवाप्पु लोयसिहरत्मो।।५५।।

Natthatthakammadeho loyaloyassa janao dattha,
Purisayaro appa siddho jhaeha loyasiharattoh.——(51)

Padapatha—हस्तुध्रुव ग्राणेन Natthatthakammadeho, void of bodies produced by eight kinds of Karmas, loyloyassa Loyaloyassa, of Loka and Alokā. जाणायो Janao, knower. रूपा Datta, seer. पुरिसायय्यारो Purisayaro, having the shape of a Purusha. लोयसिहरत्मो Loyasiharatto, staying at the summit of the universe. ब्रण्या Appa, soul. सिद्मो Siddho, Siddho. भवाप्पु Jhaeha, 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.
COMMENTARY

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 Bibhutis.

दंसन्तानानपपधारे वीरियचारित्व वर्तवायारे।
अध्ये परं च जुंजड़ सो आयारिको मुरी भेत्रो॥५২॥

Damsanantanapanahane viriyacharittavaratavayare,
Appam param cha junjai so ayario muni jheo.--(52)

Padapatha.----दंसन्तानानपपधारे Damsanantanapanahane, in which faith and knowledge are eminent. भीरियचारित्वस्थानाये Viriyacharittavaratavayare, in the practice of Virya, Charitra and excellent Tapa. अध्ये Appam, himself. च Cha, and. परं Param, other. जुंजड़ Junjai, fixed. सो So, he. मुरी Muni, sage. आयारिको Ayario, Acharya. भेत्रो Jheo, to be meditated.

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:

“छत्तीसमृगसमसने पंचविहारार्जरासेव्यस्य।
सित्सेरीयुमाहुकुसे धन्यायरिए सदा बंदे।”

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 रयानात्यजुल्लो शिष्यष्टि धम्मोवासयो शिष्यस्य।
सो उवाज्ञायो अप्पा जादिरदसहो नमो तस्स।५३।

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

Padapatha.--जो Jo, who. रयानात्यजुल्लो Rayanattaya-jutto, possessed of the three jewels. शिष्य Nichcham, always. धम्मोवासयो Dhammovaesane, in preaching religious-truth. शिष्यस्य Nirado, engaged. सो So, he. जादिरदसहो Jadivaravasaho, the greatest of great sages. अप्पा Appa, soul. उवाज्ञायो Uvajhao, Upadhyaya, (teacher). तस्स Tassa, to him. नमो Namo, salutation.

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) Upadhyaya (Teacher). Salutation to him.

COMMENTARY

Upadhyaya 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 Upadhya 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. सुरी Muni, sage. दस्तानानानासम्मग्गम Damsana-nana-samaggam, with perfect faith and perfect knowledge. मोक्क्हस्सम Mokkhassa, of liberation. मग्गम Maggam, path. निच्छसुद्धम Nichchasuddham, always pure. चारित्ति Charittam, conduct. हु Hu, well. साध्यायादि Sadhayadi, practises. स Sa, he. साहु Sahu, Sadhu. तस्स Tassa, him. नामो 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.
Jam kinehivi chintanto nirihavitti have jada sahu,
Laddhunaya eyattam tadahu tam 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 Paramesthis 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 chiththa ma jampaha ma chintaha kimvi jena hoi thiro,
Appa appammi rao inameva param have jjhanam.—(56)
Padapatha—सिवि Kimvi, anything. मा Ma, do not. चिन्द्र Chitthaha, act. मा Ma, do not. अपह Jampaha, talk. मा Ma, do not चिन्द्र Chintaha, think. जेन जेन, by which. आप्पा Appa, soul. आप्पाम्मि Appammi, in the soul. रावै Rao, attached. त्यो Thiro, fixed. होह Hoi, becomes. इनाम Inam, this. एवा Eva, surely. परं Param, excellent. ज्ञान ज्ञान Jjhanam, meditation. ह्वे 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.

तत्त्वज्ञानद्वं चेदं ज्ञानाश्रयः सुरंवरेऽ ह्वे जामहाः ।
तमहां तत्त्वज्ञानद्वं तत्त्वज्ञानद्वं सदा ह्वे होहं ॥ ५७ ॥

Tavasudavadavam cheda jjhanarahadhrurandharo have jamha.
Tamha tattiyanirdada talladdhie sada hoha.—(57)

Padapatha—समहां Jamha, because. तत्त्वज्ञानद्वं Tavasudavadavam, possessed of Tapa, Sruta and Vrata. चेदं Cheda, soul. ज्ञानाश्रयः सुरंवरेऽ Jjhanarahadhrurandharo, the holder of the axle of the chariot of Dhyana. ह्वे Have, is. तमहां Tamha, therefore. तलल्लीक्षम Talladdhie, to attain that. सदा Sada, always. तत्त्वज्ञानद्वं Tattiyanirdada, engaged in these three. ह्वे 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 practises penances, keeps vows and acquires knowledge of scriptures, becomes capable of practising medi-
mentation 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 (Tapas), six external (Vahya) and six interal (Abhyantara) and the five kinds of Vrata have been described in Verse 35,

दव्वसामसगहामिनां मुनिनाहा दोस-सज्जयाः पुरुसाः।
सोसहयंतु हस्यसुतवरेषां श्रीमिचन्द्रमुनिनां भ्रियं जं।॥ ॥

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

Padapatha—सल्मुद्रधरे Tanusuttadharena, whose knowledge of Sastras is very little. श्रीमिचन्द्रमुनिनाः Nemichandamunina, the sage Nemichandra. जं’ Jam, which. श्री Inam, this. दव्वसामसगहाः Davva-samgaham, Dravyasamgraaha. भ्रियं Bhaniyam, told. पुरुसाः Sudapunna, full of the (knowledge of Sastras). दोस-सज्जयाः Dosasamchayachuda, void of the collection of faults. मुनिनाः Muninaha, the great sages. सोसहयं Sodhayantu, correct.

58. Let the great sages, full of the (knowledge) of Sastras and freed from the collection of faults, correct this Dravya-samgraaha 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.