



जैन धर्म: एक परिचय

Jainism: An Introduction

अभिषेक जैन
Abhishek Jain

www.abhishekjain.org

No copyright; all have a right to copy



मंगलाचरण



अल्पश्रुतं श्रुतवतां परिहासधाम ,
त्वद्भक्तिरेव मुखरी कुरुते बलान्माम् ।
यत्कोकिलः किल मधौ मधुरं विरौति
तत् चाम्र चारु कलिका निकरैक हेतु ॥

Alpashrutam shrutavatamparihasadhama
tvadbhakti-reva mukhari kurute balanmam.
Yat kokilah kila madhau madhuram virauti
tachchamra charu kalika nikaraika-hetuh.

O! Embodiment of pure wisdom! I have so little knowledge that I am an object of ridicule for the wise. Still, my devotion towards you motivates me to sing hymns in your praise, as the mango sprouts compel the cuckoo during the spring time to produce its melodious sounds.

This hymn reciting increases wisdom and intelligence

Above represents that this PPT will be constrained by knowledge, translation and the method of presentation. Forgiveness is sought for any omissions.



णमोकर मंत्र/Namokar Mantra



णमो अरिहंताणं
णमो सिद्धाणं
णमो आयरियाणं
णमो उवज्झायणं
णमो लोए सच्च साहूणं
एसो पंच णमोक्कारो, सच्च पावप्पणासणो
मंगलाणं च सच्चवेसिं, पढमं हव इ मंगलं



Salute to the Arihant (*Infinitely knowledgeable*)



Salute to the Siddha (*Free from all karma*)



Salute to the Acharya (*Deeply knowledgeable & administrator*)



Salute to the Upadhyaya (*Deeply knowledgeable & Teacher*)



Salute to the Munis (*Renouncer of mundane pleasures*)



This mantra with five salutes eliminates all sins. This mantra is the most *auspicious* and reciting it brings *prosperity* {मंगल}



No salutation to individual



णमोकर मंत्र/Namokar Mantra



Who is an Arihant



Human who has broken bondage of 4 (ghati) karma's out of 8



Who does not have 18 types of *bondages*



Why Arihant saluted before Siddha



Arihant are the disseminators of knowledge



Siddha not connected to us



Arihant tell us about siddha



Different forms of writing Arihant



अरिहंत – One who has conquered the enemy (Karma)



अर्हंत – One who has attained the eligibility



अरहंत – *Apabhramsh*



Tirthankar and Arihant



Tirthankar is a special Arihant who re-rotates the wheel of Dharma



णमोकर मंत्र/Namokar Mantra



Siddha in sanskrit means **perfected**



Siddhas are Liberated souls who have eliminated all 8 Karmas



Siddha do not have a body, length, height



Generally they are not classified



At one place there can be Infinite Siddhas



They are motionless and devoid of any emotions



णमोकर मंत्र/Namokar Mantra



Acharya: Those who themselves follow and make others follow *Achar* are Acharya



Responsible for maintenance of discipline



Giving penance and showing right path



Resolving disputes



Teaching



Have all the qualities of Upadhyay and Muni



Cannot go to Moksha: Acharya is also an upadhi and hence he has to step down as Muni and go to moksha



णमोकर मंत्र/Namokar Mantra



Upadhyaya: Teacher



He teaches to all the Munis



He has acquired all the written knowledge



He has all the qualities that a Muni has



Not absolutely necessary to have an
Upadhyaya in a sangh









Cannot go to Moksha: Upadhyaya is also an upadhi
and hence he has to step down as Muni and go to moksha

Upadhi or titles are a form of parigriha (possession) and hence prevent moksha



णमोकर मंत्र/Namokar Mantra










-  Muni: One who renounces worldly pleasures
-  Follows strictly the path laid out by Tirthankars
-  Are away from the five sins
-  Eligible for Moksha
-  Has no possessions
-  Renounces 5 paap, 5 sensual pleasures and practices 5 Carefulness and miscellaneous rules



पाँच पाप/Five Sins









-  **Violence:** Intentional or lazy thought, speech or physical activity that hurts/injures
-  **Falsehood:** False speech causing injury/hurt to *jeeva*
-  **Stealing:** Anything taken without permission of the owner (except air, flowing water, soil, abandoned home)
-  **Unchastity:** Deriving sexual pleasures is Unchastity
-  **Attachment:** Desire/Infatuation to possess internal or external belongings is Attachment
-  *To be noted that **Intentional or lazy activity** (प्रमत्तयोग) is common to all the other 4 sins*
-  **Opposite of these five sins are five vrat**



व्रत/Vows



-  Vrat: Vows devoid of deceitfulness, false faith or desires of future mundane pleasures. These are five types based on renunciation of five sins
-  Votary (Vrati): One who takes vrat. There are full and partial votaries (महाव्रत - अणुव्रत)
-  Full Votary: Observing complete abstinence from sins of even minute magnitude. (Saints come in this category)
-  Partial Votary: Observing partial abstinence in the limits of running a family and earning. (Householders)
-  Non-votary: Observing no control over our desires and having no boundation on mundane pleasures
-  All vrats have five observances and five transgression (! *Five number is for pedagogical purpose, there can be many*)



अहिंसा व्रत/Non-Violence



Five Observances



Control of speech or to speak politely



Control of thought or thinking positive



Observe ground with care while walking so as not to hurt any jeeva



Putting object with care so that no jeeva is hurt



Eating in the day time in *sufficient* sunlight so that no jeeva is consumed



Observances (भावनाएँ) are vows to strengthen vrats. Act as support to vrat



अहिंसा व्रत/Non-Violence



Five Transgressions

 Binding/Tieing in cruel manner

 Beating in cruel manner

 Mutilating body parts

 Overloading

 Withholding food or water






 *Transgressions (अतिचार) are activities that weaken vrats. Not exactly sin but support to it*



सत्य व्रत/Truth



Five Observances






-  Renunciation of anger
-  Renunciation of greed/avarice
-  Renunciation of fear
-  Renunciation of sarcasm/jest
-  Flawless speech not to confuse anybody



सत्य व्रत/Truth



Five Transgressions

-  Giving false advice or teaching
-  Revealing what is done under secrecy
-  Making false documents (forgery)
-  Misappropriation
-  Revealing others thoughts that you may know by body language



अस्तेय व्रत/Non-stealing



Five Observances



Residence in solitary place



Residence in abandoned or deserted place



Causing no hindrance to others entering the place



Accepting pure food as per the scriptures



No strife with other saints



अस्तेय व्रत /Non-stealing



Five Transgressions



Prompting others to steal or condoning stealing



Buying stolen goods (चोर बाज़ार)



Trading as prohibited by law



Using false weights and measures








Mixing inferior goods or imitation products with original




ब्रह्मचर्य व्रत/Celibacy



Five Observances

-  Renunciation of listening to stories (watching porn) that promote attachment for women
-  Looking at beautiful bodies of women
-  Recalling previous sexual encounters
-  Eating heavy food that stimulates carnal desire
-  Preening/adorning our body






 *This is written from the male perspective as the author is male and males are more probable to violate female freedom and be promiscuous. Nevertheless above description applies to females also and the word women is interchangeable with men*



ब्रह्मचर्य व्रत / Celibacy



Five Transgressions


-  Matchmaking for marriage for members other than our own family
-  Visiting married/unmarried woman of immoral character
-  Visiting or talking or having any working with prostitutes
-  Finding sexual pleasure in non-sexual organs
-  Thinking too much about sex even with our own spouse



अपरिग्रह व्रत/Non-possession



Five Observances

 Renunciation of affection or aversion to objects that please or displease the five senses

 Touch

 Taste

 Smell

 See

 Listen



अपरिग्रह व्रत /Non-possession



Five Transgressions



Exceeding the limits set by oneself in worldly possessions



Immovable property like land, house etc



Precious metals: silver and gold



Cattle and agriculture produce



Male and female servants







Miscellaneous things like utensils, clothes etc



उपसंहार/Summary



Summary

-  Namokar Mantra is a salutation to pure souls and not to any individual
-  All the five parameshthi's are worshipped because they have lessened their sins
-  Sins are of five types and there are corresponding vrats to mitigate them
-  Vrats are strengthened by Observances and weakened by Transgressions



उल्लेखिका/References



References

-  www.jainworld.com
-  www.wikipedia.org
-  www.ibiblio.org/jainism/database/ARTICLE/tatvarth.doc
-  www.jainology.org/viewindex.asp?article_id=Proj_Tattvartha
-  www.digambarjainonline.com/litera/tattv.htm
-  www.godrealized.org/navkar_mantra_in_jainism.html
-  www.bhaktamar.com/
-  www.jcnc.org/files/pathshala/bhaktamara-hINDI&eNGLISH.doc
-  www.jinalaya.com/bhaktamar/bhaktamar.htm
-  www.jaintirthankars.com/bhaktamarstotra.html
-  www.jainism.org



जय जिनेन्द्र

प्रश्नोत्तरी