



# णमोकरः एक परिचय

## Namokar: An Introduction

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# 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}



# Alternate Names








-  Aadimantra – This mantra is a first of all mantras and hence called Aadimantra
-  Moolmantra – This mantra is the basis of all mantras or all mantras originate from this mantra
-  Namokar Mantra – This mantra is salutation mantra so Namokar
-  Mahamantra – This mantra is greatest of all hence mahamantra
-  Anadimantra – This mantra has no beginning and no end and hence anadimantra



# Parmeshthi



-  One who sits on a sublime place
-  One who is superior soul due to his virtues
-  One who is worshipped by kings, subjects, devata's alike
-  There are five parmeshthi's as mentioned above
-  Non-parmeshthi's are not worshippingable



# Constitution



 Mantra has five sentences


 Mantra has 35 Alphabets

 Half alphabets are not counted

 Dot over the alphabet is not counted

 Mantra has 58 Matra

 All words are counted one matra (half word + a)

 All alphabets with any other matra are counted 2 matras



# Arihant Parmeshti



## Who is an Arihant



Human who has broken bondage of 4 (ghati) karmas out of 8



Who does not have 18 types of *bondages*



## Different forms of writing Arihant



अरिहंत – One who has conquered the enemy (Karma)



अर्हत – One who has attained the eligibility



अरहंत – *Apabhramsh*



## Tirthankar and Arihant



Tirthankar is a special Arihant who re-rotates the wheel of Dharma and makes dharma accessible



In Bharat Kshetra 24 Tirthankars are born once in the six cycles of time



To differentiate Tirthankar idol has an emblem



# 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 or any other physical form



At one place there can be Infinite Siddhas












They are motionless and devoid of any emotions





# Karma











-  Bondage of the soul is called Karma
-  Karma are one form of matter (Ajiva tatva)
-  Karma get attached to soul because of activity of speech, body or thought
-  Coming of Karma to soul is Asrava
-  Attachment of Karma to soul is called Bandh
-  Karma soul attachment is like mixing of milk & water, they look inseparable (can be separated by tapasya)
-  Karma are of 8 types
  -  4 Ghati – Karma that fully destroys the true nature of soul
  -  4 Aghati – Karma that partly destroys the true nature of soul



# 8 Types of Karma












-  **Jnanavarni** – Karma that eclipses right knowledge
-  **Darshanavarni** – Karma that eclipses right faith
-  **Mohaniya** – Karma that destroys virtues of soul
-  **Antaraya** – Karma that eclipses the ability to gain or enjoy
-  **Aayu** – Karma that gives specific age and one of the four *gatis*
-  **Naam** – Karma that gives shape & size to body/parts
-  **Gotra** – Karma that caused person to be born in high or low caste
-  **Vedaniya** – Karma that causes happiness or sorrow



# 8 Virtues



-  Virtues appear at the destruction of Karma
-  Anant Jnana – Infinite knowledge appearing due to destruction of Jnanavarni Karma
-  Anant Darshan – Infinite faith (Darshanavarni)
-  Akhand Samyaktva – Infinite equanimity (Mohaniya)
-  Anant virya – Infinite ability/power (Antaraya)
-  Sukshmatva – Freedom from age and yoni (Aayu)
-  Avagahanatva – Freedom from dimensions (Naam)
-  Agurulaghutva – Freedom from high-low (Gotra)
-  Avyabadhatva – Freedom from obstacles (Vedniya)

Karma that are destroyed are given in bracket



# 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



# 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 (28 Gun)



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जय जिनेन्द्र

प्रश्नोत्तरी