

## Lesson 1

### Karma

Q.1. What is called the karma ?

Ans.- (a) The collection of group of karmana atoms is called the karma.  
(b) That causes pain to soul is called the karma.

Q.2. How many karmas are there ?

Ans.- There are mainly three karmas. these are as follows -  
(a) Bhava karma (thought karma)  
(b) Dravya karma (matter karma)  
(c) No karma (Indirect thought karma)

Q.3. What is called the thought karma ?

Ans.- The deformed thought of the creatures due to worldly attachment and ill-will are called thought karmas.

Q.4. What is called the matter karma ?

Ans.- The group of matter which has obstructive knowledge is called the matter karmas.

Q.5. How many kinds of matter karmas are there ?

Ans.- Though there are countable - uncountable and infinite kinds of matter karmas with regard to number but there are eight kinds of matter karmas in regard to class.

Q.6. What eight kinds of matter karmas are there ?

Ans.- There are eight kinds of matter karmas. these are as follows -  
(i) Knowledge obscuring. (ii) Conation obscuring  
(iii) Feeling karma (iv) Deluding  
(v) age karma (vi) Body making  
(vii) Family-determining (viii) Obstructive.

Q.7. How many kinds of thought karmas are there?

Ans.- There are many kinds of thought karmas-worldly attachment, ill-will deluding etc.

Q.8. What is called the No karmas ?

Ans.- Those, that are not the karmas as such but the helper in the karmas. As-body-senses etc or those which are not the karmas in the proper sense, are called no karmas

Q.9. How many kinds of No karma are there ?

Ans.- Three bodies, six developableness, senses, mind, bed, food etc are the real examples of No karmas.

Q.10. Which are the three bodies ?

Ans.- Physical - fluid and Assimilative.

Q.11. Write the definition of these three bodies - Physical - Fluid and Assimilative. ?

Ans.- Physical body - The body of the human being sub-human is being called physical body (made of seven metals)

Fluid body - The body of divine and hell dwellers are called fluid bodies.

Assimilative body - The body is formed to feel the sense of micro matters or is formed with a wish to remove non-restrain is called Assimilative body (Aharak body)

Q.12. Write the names of six developablenesses and define them.

Ans.- Food-body-Sense-Breathing-Language-Mind these are six developablenesses.

(a) Ahara - The taking of these bodies and six developables matters is called food developableness (Ahara paryapti)

(b) Body - The Completion of the four physical bodies etc is called body developableness.

(c) Sense - The Completion of the senses available into proper to the creatures senses is called sense developableness.

(d) Breathing - Inhaling from outside and exhaling from inside to outside is breathing developableness.

(e) Language - The completion of the atoms of the communicable language is called language developableness.

(f) Mind - The completion of the atoms of minds is called mind developableness.

Seven Matter - Enzyme-blood-flash-stomach-Bone-marrow-seamon.

Susmatters - Air - vile - cough - vine - nerve - skin -

hunger.

## Lesson 2

### **Soul and Karma**

Q.1. What is the relation between soul and karma ?

Ans.- The cause-effect and close - union are the relationships between soul and karma.

Q.2. To which soul is karma related in the form of cause - effect and close - union ?

Ans.- The cause- effect and the close- union are the relationship of the mundane souls with karma.

Q.3. What is called the cause ?

Ans.- That helps in beginning of any work is called the cause.

Q.4. Is that which does not help in the production of a work not called cause ?

Ans.- Yes, that which is not helping the production of a work is not called the cause.

Q.5. Explain it by giving any exsmple ?

Ans.- Hearing the preachings of God Naminath, Balabhadra became detached and got salvation adopting self-dedication but the kings who accompanied him didnot get detatchment. So the preachings turned up in to cause for Balabhadra but not for others.

Q.6. Both Balbhadra and the other kings heard the preachings why had it not been cause for both of them.?

Ans.- It was not the cause for both of them because it couldn't effect both of them, rather it became cause only for the one for which it could cause the effect. In this way other examples should also be under-stood. There are many causes for production of a work, not oneonly. These many did not contain piousness of thought, duration of time substantial cause is only one and causes are many The work is done only when required causes are joined together, That is why that work is considered as the result of all causes and is called effect.

Q.7. But even then it is called cause ?

Ans.- Saying is a different thing bt to be a cause is a different in practice there are number of ways to say it formally.

Q.8. Why is there relationship of causes and effect between the soul and karma ?

Ans.- Sometimes the deformed worldly attachment and ill-will thoughts become the cause of making karmana group in the form of karma and sometimes results, of past karmas become the cause of producing worldly attachment and ill-will in the soul. Therefore there is a relation of mutual cause and effect between the soul and karma.

Q.9 How many causes of karma inflow are there ?

Ans.- Though there are many causes of karma inflow but three causes are main of them - Body Vibrations - speech Vibrations. Mindvibrations.

Q.10. How many kinds of karmainflow are there ?

Ans.- There are mainly two kinds. as follows -

(i) Matter inflow (ii) Thought inflow

Q.11. What is called the thought inflow ?

Ans.- The thoughts of mundane souls by which the atoms of the matters becoming karmas enter into soul. this specific thought is called thought inflow.

Q.12. What is called the matter inflow ?

Ans.- That karmic groups which are able to knowledge obscuring etc karmas are called matter inflow.

Q.13. How many kinds matterinflows are there ?

Ans.- Though there uncountanble universally kinds of matter inflow ?

Even then there uncountanble obscuring etc eight main kinds of it there are :

(i) knowledge obscuring (ii) Conation obscuring

(iii) Feeling (iv) Deluding

(v) Age (vi) Body-making

(vii) Family determining (viii) Obstructive.

Q.14. How many karmas are inflowed at a time ?

Ans.- (1) There is only one infinite at a time.

(2) The inflow of seven or the eight karmas out of the eight karmas is happening to a mundane soul at a time.

Q.15. Why have you said both eight or seven ? why have you not said only eight or only-seven ?

Ans.- No, Because the inflow or bond of age karma doesn't happen at a time rather It happens in the one third part of the age in the single conditon of existence only once So at the time when the inflow or bond of the age happning, consider it as eight and in the remaining time consider it as seven.

Lesson 3  
**Thought inflow**

- Q.1 What is called the thought inflow ?  
Ans.- The thought of the soul by which the matter after transforming into karma enters the soul are called the thought inflow.
- Q.2. How many kinds of thought inflow are there ?  
Ans.- Thought there are many kinds of thought inflow but five are main among them.
- Q.3. How are many kinds of thought inflow ?  
Ans.- Owing to many kinds of thoughts uncountable kinds of thought inflow are universally recognised.
- Q.4. What are the main five kinds of thought inflow ?  
Ans.- There are main five kinds of thought inflow the seare as follows -  
(1) Wrong belief (Illusion) (2) Vowlessness  
(3) (Laziness) care lessness(4) Passion  
(5) Vibration
- Q.5. What is called the Illusion (Worng belief) ?  
Ans.- Wrong belief is called the Illusion.
- Q.6. How many kinds of wrong belief are there ?  
Ans.- There are main two kinds of wrong belief. There are as follows -  
i. Graheet illusion ii. Agraheet illusion.
- Q.7. What is called the Greheet illusion ?  
Ans.- The non-belief in the religion or the existence of the souls by the effect of the Preachings of others is called greheet illusion.
- Q.8. What is called the Agreheet illusion ?  
Ans.- The non-belief in the religion and the existence of the Souls without effect of the preachings of others is called Agreheet illusion.
- Q.9. How many kinds of illusion are there from other point of view ?  
Ans.- There are five kinds of illusion as follows -  
i- One sided illusion ii- Perverse illusion.  
iii. Veneration illusion iv- Doubt illusion  
v- Ignorance illusion

- Q.10. What is called the one sided illusion ?  
Ans.- Accepting only one part of a thing as the whole is one sided illusion As - the mundane soul is always pure (pious).
- Q.11. What is called the Perverse illusion ?  
Ans.- belief in perverse view of thing is called the perverse illusion. for example - Religion is the out come of violence etc.
- Q.12. What is called the veneration illusion. ?  
Ans.- To accept the truth and falsehood as same not to believe in the jaith and not to decide reality is called the veneration illusion.
- Q.13. What is called the Doubt illusion ?  
Ans.- To become confused whether this is true or that is called the doubt illusion. As happiness is the result of religious practies or non - religions praction.
- Q.14. What is called the ignorance illusion ?  
Ans.- (i) To believe that ignorance is the cause of salvtion and not knowledge is called the ignorance illusion.  
(ii) Not to distinguish the reality between good and bad is called ignorance illusion.
- Q.15. What is called the Vowlessness ?  
Ans.- Absence of vow or the five sins like violence etc is called vowlessness or the passion whivh destroys the vows is called vowlessness.
- Q.16. How many kinds of vowlessness are there ?  
Ans.- There are main twelve kinds of vowlessness.
- Q.17. What are the twelve kinds of Vowlessness ?  
Ans.- Not to be detached by the attraction of skin-tongue-nose-eyes-ears and mind are six kinds of Vowlessness and killing earth-water-fire-air and Vegetable bodied these five immobiles and one mobile souls. In this way total kinds of Vowlessness are twelve.
- Q.18. What is called the (Laziness) (Idleness) carelessness ?  
Ans.- The unqualified tendency to get salvation is called the carelessness.
- Q.19. How many main kinds of Carelessness are there ?

Ans.- There are fifteen main kinds of Carelessness these are as follows - Four passion, Four badstoies, Attraction of five senses, sleep and affection.

Q.20. What is called the bad story ?

Ans.- Telling stonies that produce deformities against restraint or to discuss a thing in the same manner it is called the bad story.

Q.21. What are the four badstories ?

Ans.- There are as follows -

1. Story about woman      2. Story about food
2. Story about thief      4. Story about reign.

Q.22. Explain four bad stories clearly ?

Ans.- 1. Story about woman - Telling attraction increasing stories about woman by which sexual feeling is produced.

2. Story about food - Telling tales about food by which temptation for food is produced.

3. Story about nation - Telling the stories about country. kingdom, kings by which the feeling of ill-will is produced.

4. Story about steal - Telling or discussing about the tale of the theft in an attractire way by which (steal) thoughts of theft are produced.

Q.23. What is called the passion ?

Ans.- That which purifies the soul and reforms it is called the passion.

Q.24. What is the meaning of kresha ?

Ans.- Kresha means plouging or that which punifies the activities that prosuce many kinds of pain and pleasure and refines the field of activity or that which helps in producing the result is called the passion.

Q.25. How many kinds of passion are there ?

Ans.- There are mainly four kinds of passion these are as follows - Anger - pride - deciet and greed.

Q.26. What is the disadvantage of indulgence in five senses ?

Ans.- The five sins such as are produced and holence etc attraction is in creased towards matter. Delusion is acured by them.

Q.27. How many purposes of five senses are there ?

Ans.- There are (27) twentyseven purposes of five senses.

Q.28. What is called the sleep ?

Ans.- The silent state of consciousness is called sleep or that which produces idleness is called the sleep.

Q.29. What is called the affection ?

Ans.- Love, attachment, attraction, delusion etc are called the affection or the passion fulness of thought in other things or the thoughts produced by laughing etc no passion are called the affection.

Q.30. How many sub-main kinds of laziness are there ?

Ans.- There are eighty (80) sub main kinds of laziness or multiplying them mutually their number of kinds becomes eighty (80). As  $4 \times 5 \times 4 \times 1 \times 1 = 8$ - means it is done by four badstories, four passions and five senses. There fore  $4 \times 4 \times 5 = 80$  kinds are there. multiplying it by one sleep andone affection ( $80 \times 1 \times 1$ ) the total number of kinds remains 80.



#### Lesson 4

### Intermixing relationship

Q.1. Why is there inter relationship between the soul and the karma ?

Ans.- Because Indivisible units of the soul are intermixed with the indivisible units of the karma like water and milk. Therefore, their relation is intermixing, it is also called the bond.

Q.2. What are the main causes of the bond ?

Ans.- The main causes of the bond are passion and vibration.

Q.3. How many kinds of the bond are there ?

Ans.- There are two main kinds of the bond these are as follows - 1. Thought bond. 2. matter bond.

Q.4. What is called the thought bond ?

Ans.- Those, specific thoughts of the soul by which matter karma is bonded, are called the thought bond.

Q.5. What is called the matter bond ?

Ans.- The intermixing relationship between the material karmas and invisible units of the soul is called the matter bond.

Q.6. How many kinds of thought bond are there ?

Ans.- There are 32, 57 and unvoitable universal kinds of thought bond.

Q.7. How many kinds of the matter bond anr there?

Ans.- There are four kinds of the matter bond these are as follows -

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Nature bond   | 2. Pradesh bond |
| 3. Duration bond | 4. Power bond   |

Q.8. What is called the nature?

Ans.- The tendency of karmas is called the nature or the tendency of the karma to destory the particular virtue of the soul is called the nature.

Q.9. Howmany natures if the karma are there?

Ans.- There are two kinds of nature of karmas-main and submain.

Q.10. How many kinds of main and sub-main natures are there ?

Ans.- There are main eight natures of the karmas these are as follows -

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Knowledge obscuring  | 2. Conation obscuring    |
| 3. Feeling              | 4. Delusion              |
| 5. Age                  | 6. Body-making           |
| 7. Family determination | 8. Obstructive and thers |
- are 148 sub-main natures of these eight karmas.

Q.11. What causes nature bond ?

Ans.- Nature bond is caused by Vibration.

Q.12. What is called the pradesh bond ?

Ans.- The bond of infinite karmas as the result of particulae vibration and in the intermixing.

Q.13. What is called the pradesh bond ?

Ans.- The space occupied by a molecule in the sky is called the Pradesh.

Q.14. How many spaces are occupied by the soul ?

Ans.- There are uncountable numbers of space in the soul.

Q.15. How many space of karma are there ?

Ans.- There are infinite numbers of space in the karma.

Q.16. How and Howmany indivisible units of the karmas are on the soul pradeshes ?

Ans.- There are infinitely infinite indivisible units of the karmas are on the soul pradeshes and there infinite are infinite raw karmana vargana.

Q.17. What is called the natural accumulation ?

Ans.- Those karmana variforms which are ready (prapared) for chage of karma is called the natural accumulation.

Q.18. What is called the karmana variform ?

Ans.- The matter groups which are changeable into karma is called the karmana variform.

Q.19. What is called the variform ?

Ans.- Groups of same species are called the variforma.

Q.20. What is called the category ?

Ans.- The indivisible part of the atoms having the same power are called the category.

Q.21. How many bonds of karmas occur at a time ?

Ans.- There is a bond of infinite karmas at a time. it is also called the Samaya Prabaddha.

Q.22. What is called the samaya prabaddha ?

Ans.- The number of karma pradeshes which are bonded at a time is called the Samaya Prabaddha.

Q.23. What is called the Pradesh bond ?

Ans.- The number of karmas are called the Pradesh bond.

Q.24. What is called the Duration bond ?

Ans.- The duration of the karma bond is called the duration bonds.

Q.25. By what the duration bond is caused ?

Ans.- The duration bond is caused by passion.

Q.26. What is called the Anubhaga bond ?

Ans.- The power of karmas which produces result is called the Anubhaga bond.

Q.27. Explain four bonds by giving any example.?

Ans.- For example - The counting of Jaggery, sugar, mishree etc is pradesh. Their duration is until they exist. Even when jaggery, sugar and mishree are all sweet but sugar is sweeter than jaggery and mishree is sweeter than sugar it is Anubhaga. its sweetness is its nature.

## Lesson 5

### Vibration

Q.1. What is called the Vibration ?

Ans.- That which causes vibration in the pradeshes is called the vibration.

Q.2. What are the causes of the vibration in the soul pradesges ?

Ans.- Mind-speech and body are the causes in the vibration of soul pradeshes.

Q.3. How many main and sub-main kinds of vibration are there ?

Ans.- There are three main kinds and fifteen sub-main kinds of vibration. They are as follows -  
main kinds-main-speech and body vibration.  
sub-main kinds-Four of mind vibration, four of speech vibration. seven of bodyvibration.  
Adding all together total comes to fifteen kinds.

Q.4. What are the Four mind vibrations ?

Ans.- There are four kinds of mind vibration-trath, false, common and uncommon.

Q.5. Which are four kinds of the speech vibrations ?

Ans.- There are four kinds of speech vibration-Truth, Wrong, Common and uncommon.

Q.6. what are called the true-unture mind and speeh vibration. ?

Ans.- Thinking in right way is true mind vibration and speaking the truth is called ture speech vibrations. Like this false thinking is wrong mind vibration and the false speech is called the wrong speech vibration.

Q.7. What are called the common mind and speech Vibrations ?

Ans.- The thought which occurs as the result of the mixture of true and false is called the common mind and speech vibrations.

Q.8. What are called the uncommon mind and speech vibrations ?

Ans.- The thought or the speech which is neither true nor false are called the uncommon mind vibration and sach speech is called the uncommon speech

vibrations.

Q.9 What are seven kinds of body vibration.

Ans.- These are as follows -

1. Physical body vibration
2. Physically mixed vibration.
3. Fluid body vibration
4. Fluid mixed vibration
5. Assimilative body vibration
6. Assimilative mixed
7. Karmic body Vibration.

Q.10. When and how Physically mixed, Fluid mixed and Assimilative mixed vibration occurs ?

Ans.- Physically mixed body Vibration occurs in the imperfect condition of human and sub-human souls and fluid mixed body Vibration occurs in the imperfect condition of divine and helldweller souls. Assimilative mixed body vibration occurs in the imperfect condition of Pramatta Samyata mui.

Q.11. What is called the karmana body Vibration and when is it domimative ?

Ans.- The group of atoms which is the result of the change in to karma form are called the karmic body Vibration. it dominates in the Vighrahagati of the mundane souls. it is found all the mundane souls.

## Lesson 6

### Obscuring knowledge

Q.1 What is called the knowledge obscuring ?

Ans.- The karma that envelopes the knowledge virtue of the soul is called the knowledge obscuring karma.

Q.2. Explain the knowledge obscuring karma by giving any example ?

Ans.- The knowledge obscuring karma prevents the knowledge of any diserving thing as veil prevents the knowledge of any deserving matterial.

Q.3. How many inflows of knowledge obscuring karma are there ?

Ans.- Thought there are many inflows of karma but these all are contained in the following

Q.4. Explain the inflows knowledge obscuring karma clearly ?

Ans.- Disinclination :-

1. Unclind - The real knowledge is the cause of salvation. the uneffected thought at the result of appreciation by the others is called inclination untrested.

2. Concealment of knowledge - To repudiate knowledge by saying. It is not like this. I don't know.

3. Jealousy - Not to deliver the knowledge even on being able is called the jealousy.

4. Obstruction - To disturb the knowledge is obstruction.

5. Denying the truth - To deny or to charge with body or speech the knowledge expressed by others is called the denying the truth.

6. Refuting the truth - To find faults in the appreciable knowledge is refuting the truth. To hide the causes of knowledge book-pen and soon.

Q.5. How long is the highest duration of the knowledge obscuring of karma ?

Ans.- The highest duration of knowledge obscuring karma is of thirty Kota-Koti-sagara years.

Q.6. How long is the lowest duration of the knowledge obscuring of karma ?



Ans.- The lowest duration of knowledge obscuring karma is of Antarmuhuta. (within 48 minutes)

Q.7. How many kinds of knowledge obscuring karma are there ?

Ans.- There are five main kinds are of knowlege obscuring karma as follows -

1. Sensitive knowledge obscuring
2. Scriptural knowledge obscuring
3. Visual knowledge obscuring
4. Mental knowledge obscuring
5. Perfect knowledge obscuring

Q.8. Define these five knowledge obscurings ?

Ans.-

1. Sensitive knowledge obscuring - That which envelopes the sensitive knowledge.
2. Scriptural knowledge obscuring - That which envelopes the Scriptural knowledge.
3. Durating knowledge obscuring - That which prevents the duration knowledge.
4. Mental knowledge obscuring - That which prevents the mental knowledge.
5. Perfect knowledge obscuring - That which prevents the perfect knowledge.

## Lesson 7

### Conation obscuring karma

Q.1. What is called the conation obscuring karma ?

Ans.- The karma which envelopes the conation virtue of the soul is called the conation obscring karma.

Q.2. Explain the conation obscuring karma by giving any example ?

Ans.- As the gatakeepear prevents one to see the king in the same way the karmas that prevent the conation of the whole existence are called conation obscuring karmas.

Q.3. How many reasons of the inflows of conation obscring karmas are there ?

Ans.- There are mainly six reasons of the inflows of conation obscuring karmas. Just like knowledge obscuring -

- |                      |                                 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Unclind           | 2. Concealment of conation      |
| 3. Jealousy          | 4. Obstruction                  |
| 5. Denying the truth | 6. Refuting the truth (Blaming) |

Q.4 Explain the six kinds of inflows of conation obscuring karmas clearly.

Ans.-

1. Unclind - It is non-inclination towards conation virtue.
2. Conncealment of conation - To hide the name etc of the thing by which the conation happens.
3. Jealousy - The jealousy like thought is envy.
4. Obstruction - The disturbance by the body or speech in the conation is denying the truth.
5. Denying the truth.
6. Refuting the truth - To charge the appreciable conation is refuting the truth.

Q.5. How long is the highest duration of the conation obscuring karma ?

Ans.- The highest duration of conation obscuring karma is of thirty kota - koti- sagara years.

Q.6. How long is the lowest duration of the conation obscuring karma ?

Ans.- The lowest duration of conation obscuring karma is of

the Antrmuhurta. (within 48 minutes)

Q.7. How many kinsas of conation obscuring karmas are there ?

Ans.- There are nine kinds of conation obscuring karmas.

Q.8. Tell the nine kinds of conation obscuring karma.

Ans.- These are as follows -

1. Ocular-obscuring      2. Non-ocular obscuring
3. Duration of conation obscuring
4. Perfect conation obscuring
5. Sleep                      6. Deep sleep.
7. Drowsiness              8. Heavy drowsiness
9. Somnambulism.

Q.9. Explain all kinds of conation obscuring with symptoms.

Ans.-

1. Ocular obscuring :-
  1. The karma which prevents the eyes to observe the particular scene is called the ocular obscuring.
  2. That which prevents the natural process of seeing is called the ocular obscuring karma.
2. Non-ocular obscuring :-
  1. The karma that prevents senses other than eyes to feel the sensation is called the non-ocular obscuring karma.
  2. The karma which prevents visualisation from atom to molecule is called the duration of the states
4. Perfect conation obscuring :-
  1. The karma which prevents conation through perfect knowledge.
  2. The self realization which happens with perfect knowledge is perfect conation and the karma that prevents it is perfect conation obscuring.
5. Sleep :- The tiredness produced due to laziness, sorrow and hardwork is relieved by sleep.
6. Deep sleep :- The karma that causes sound sleep is called deep sleep.
7. Drowsiness :- The karma that produces sleep during walking, sitting or lying or lying is called drowsiness.
8. Heavy drowsiness :- The karma that causes

repeated drowsiness is called the heavy drowsiness.

9. Somnambulism :- The karma that causes the body to act and perform a work during sleep is called the somnambulism.

Lesson 8

**Feeling karma**

Q.1 What is called the feeling karma ?

Ans.- 1. The karma that causes the feeling of pain or pleasure is called the feeling karma.  
2. The karma that destroys the Avyabadhatva virtue of the soul is called the feeling karma.

Q.2. Explain the feeling karma or giving an example.

Ans.- The honey stuck sword the person who licks the honey stuck sword feels not only the taste of honey but also the pain of cut of cut in the tongue.

Q.3. How many kinds of feeling karma are there ?

Ans.- There are two main kinds of feeling karma which are as follows :-  
1. Good feeling  
2. Bad feeling

Q.4. What is called the good feeling karma ?

Ans.- The karma that causes physical and mental pleasure in the mundane souls (heavenly, in the good condition of existence) is called the good feeling karma.

Q.5. What is called the bad feeling karma ?

Ans.- The karma that causes physical and mental pain in the mundane souls is called the bad feeling karma.

Q.6. What are the causes of good feeling karma ?

Ans.- The main causes of good feeling karma inflows are as follows :-  
1. Restraint with worldly attachment - To observe full vows along with attachment with religion.  
2. Creature compassion - Pity on all creatures.  
3. Compassion for the Vower - The show pity on vowers.  
4. Donation - To offer obligatory articles to others.  
5. Partial vow - To observe twelve vows.  
6. Akam nirjara - Religious practice without intention.  
7. Bala tapa - Wrong austerities due to ignorance.  
8. Peace - To destroy the passion like Anger etc.  
9. Purity - To give up greed.  
10. Arhata worship - The worship of God Jinendra.

11. Serving - Hospitality of saints etc.

Q.7. How many karma inflows of bad feeling are there ?

Ans.- There are inflows of bad feeling karmas as follows -  
1. Pain - The pain is the result of suffering soul or to feel general pain.

2. Sorrow - The sorrow of the parting.

3. Remorse - Mental tension on any blame etc.

4. Weeping - Crying with shedding tears.

5. Killing and beating - killing or beating the creatures.

6. Paridenan to weep seeing the pitiable condition of the creatures.

Q.8. How long is the highest duration of the feeling karma ?

Ans.- The highest duration of feeling karma is of thirty Koti years.

Q.9. How long is the lowest duration of the feeling karma?

Ans.- The lowest duration of the feeling karma is of twelve muhurta.

Lesson 9  
**Deluding Karma**

- Q.1. What is called the deluding karma?  
Ans.- The karma that attracts the soul to other things or makes forgetful of own-self is called the deluding karma.
- Q.2. Explain the deluding karma by giving an example.  
Ans.- As the wine makes a drunkard senseless, in the same way deluding karma makes one senseless.
- Q.3. How many kinds of deluding karma are there ?  
Ans.- There are two main kinds of deluding karma as which are follows -  
1. Real belief deluding.  
2. Real conduct deluding.
- Q.4. What is called the Real belief deluding karma?  
Ans.- The karma that destroys the faith of the soul is called the real belief deluding karma.
- Q.5. How many kinds of Real belief deluding karma are there ?  
Ans.- There are three kinds of real belief deluding karma these are as follows :-  
1. Wrong belief      2. (Mixed) Real & wrong belief  
3. Real belief with slight defect.
- Q.6. What is called the wrong belief ?  
Ans.- 1. Not to have faith in the elements is called the wrong belief.  
2. The karma that causes faithlessness in God, Scripture and the matters in the called the wrong belief.
- Q.7. What is called the mixed real and wrong belief ?  
Ans.- 1. The karma that gives neither totally wrong belief results nor totally real belief results in the other words the mixed form of the curd and jaggery gives mixed results this is called the mixed real and wrong belief.  
2. The resulting thought of both real and wrong belief is called the mixed real and wrong belief.
- Q.8. What is called the real belief with slight defect ?  
Ans.- The karma that causes the faults of deviation dirt and delusion in god-scripture and preceptor is called the

- real belief with slight defect.  
This cause of the looseness in (the faith in god, Scripture and perceptor and the karma that makes it unstable is called the real belief with slight defect.
- Q.9. What are the causes of the inflows of real belief deluding karma?  
Ans.- To prove the God wrong, to prove the scriptures wrong, To prove the society of saints wrong, To prove the religion wrong and to prove the divine wrong these are the inflows of real belief deluding karma.
- Q.10. Explain clearly the above mentioned five.  
Ans.- to blame falsely is defaming (Avamavada) these are five as follows :-  
1. Kevali Avarnavada - The kevali feeds.  
2. Shruta Avarnavada - There is a mention of violence in scriptures.  
3. Sangha Avarnavada - Muni live dirty and do not exist in the fifth period or they are not respectable.  
4. Dharma Avarnavada - Attachment is also a path to salvation.  
5. Deva Avarnavada - Divines eat meat. to blame like this is the cause of inflows of wrong belief deluding karma.
- Q.11. How long is the highest duration of the real belief deluding karma ?  
Ans.- The highest duration of real belief deluding karma of seventy koda-kodi sagara years.
- Q.12. How long is the lowest duration of the real belief deluding karma ?  
Ans.- The lowest duration of real belief deluding karma is of Antarmurta.
- Q.13. What is called the Real conduct deluding karma ?  
Ans.- The soul is called that destroys the virtue of the real conduct of the soul is called the real conduct deluding karma.
- Q.14. How many main kinds of Real conduct deluding karma are there  
Ans.- There are two main kinds of real conduct deluding karma as follows :-

1. Passion feeling 2. No passion (Non-passion) feeling

Q.15. What is called the passion ?

Ans.- That which ploughs the field producing pain and pleasure in the form of grain is called the passion.

Q.16. What is called the passion feeling karma ?

Ans.- The karma that makes the soul feel passion is called the passion feeling karma.

Q.17. How many kinds of passion feeling karma are there?

Ans.- There are total sixteen kinds of passion feeling karma.

1. Error-feeling -  
1. Anger 2. Pride 3. deceit 4. greed

2. Partial vow preventing -  
1. Anger 2. Pride 3. deceit 4. greed

3. Total vow preventing -  
1. Anger 2. Pride 3. deceit 4. greed

4. Perfect real conduct preventing -  
1. Anger 2. Pride 3. deceit 4. greed

Q.18. Explain kinds of the passion feeling clearly.

Ans.- Anger - Pride - Deceit - Greed

(i) Error feeding -  
(i) The anger -pride-deitand greed destroys real belief and conduct and which are infinite in world in itself. That is error feeding.  
(ii) The passion that gets contrach (agreement) with the infinite bodies is error feeding.

ii - Partial vow preventing - Anuvrata means partial vowpreventing. That which obscure it is partial vow preventing it is partial vow preventing karma.

iii - Full vow preventing - Mahavrata means total vow preventing. the obscuring karma of it is total vowpreventing karma.

iv. Samjvalana - The passion that which attaches with the real conduct is perfect real conduct preventing.

Q.19. How many kinds of inflows the ral conduct deluding karma are there ?

Ans.- The powerful thoughts due to the result of occurence of passion are the inflows of real conduct deluding

karma.

Q.20. How long is the highest duration of real conduct deluding karma ?

Ans.- The highest duration of the real conduct deluding karma is of fourty kota-koti sagara years.

Q.21. How long is the lowest duration of real conduct deluding karma ?

Ans.- The lowest duration of the real conduct deluding karma is of Antarmuhurata.

Q.22. Explain of nine passion laughingetc clearly.

Ans.- 1. Laughing producing - The karma that produces many kinds of ridicule is laughing karma.  
2. Indulgence - The karma that produce offection is the souls towards substance - area - time- feeling is indulgence karma.  
3. Non-indulgence - The karma that produces hate in the souls towards substance - area - time - feeling is ennvyy karma.  
4. Sorrow - The karma that produces sadness in the souls for lass of some dear things is sorrow karma.  
5. Fear - The karma that produces seven kinds of fear is fear karma.  
6. Disgust - The karma that produces hated in the souls towards matter area period and feeling is disgust karma.  
7. Feminine inclination - The desire to have a physical relationship with female is masculine inclination karma.  
8. Masculine inclination - The desire to have a physical relationship with femala is masculine inclination karma.  
9. Common inclination - The common desire to have a physical relation with both mala and female is common inclination karma.



Lesson 10  
**Age Karma**

- Q.1 What is called the Age karma ?  
Ans.- The karma which prevents the soul to move freely and keeps it remain in a particular condition for a definite period of time is called the age karma.
- Q.2. Explain the age karma by giving any example ?  
Ans.- As the chain prevents a soul to wander freely for definite duration, in the same way age karma prevents it .
- Q.3. How many kinds of age karma are there ?  
Ans.- There are four kinds of age karma which are as follow :-  
1. Hell age                      2. Sub-human age  
3. Human age 4. Divine age
- Q.4. What is called the hell age ?  
Ans.- The karma which keeps the soul to remain in the hell condition for a definite duration is called the hell age karma.
- Q.5. How many inflows of hell age are there ?  
Ans.- The inflows of hell age are in the form of collection of sins much worldly activity and attachment.
- Q.6. How long is the highest duration of hell age ?  
Ans.- The highest duration of hell age is of thirty three sagar years.
- Q.7. How long is the lowest duration of hell age ?  
Ans.- The lowest duration of hell age is of ten thousand years.
- Q.8. What is called the sub-human age ?  
Ans.- The karma which keeps the soul in the sub-human condition for a definite duration is called the sub-human age.
- Q.9. What are the inflows of sub-human age karma ?  
Ans.- The inflows of sub-human age are cheating fraud and deceit etc.
- Q.10. How long is the highest duration of sub-human age?  
Ans.- The highest duration of sub-human age is of three palya yaes.

- Q.11. How long is the lowest duration of sub-human age?  
Ans.- The lowest duration of sub-human age is of Antarmuhuta.
- Q.12. What is called the human age karma?  
Ans.- The karma which prevents the soul in the human condition for a definite duration is called the human age karma.
- Q.13. How many inflows of hell age are there ?  
Ans.- The slight worldly activity and attachment and natural humble disposition etc. good conduct are the inflows of human age.
- Q.14. How long is the highest duration of human age ?  
Ans.- The highest duration of human age is of three palya years.
- Q.15. How long is the lowest duration of human age ?  
Ans.- The highest duration of human age is of Antarmuhurata.
- Q.16. What is called the divine age ?  
Ans.- The karma which prevents the soul in the divine condition for a definite period is called the divine age karma.
- Q.17. Which are the inflows of divine age karma ?  
Ans.- The inflows of divine age are restraint with slight attachment, partial restraint (vow), Akam nirjara, irrational austerity, worship, vow and real belief with slight attachment etc.
- Q.18. How long is the highest duration of divine age ?  
Ans.- The highest duration of divine age is of thirty three sagara.
- Q.19. How long is the lowest duration of divine age ?  
Ans.- The lowest duration of divine age is of ten thousand year.

## Body making Karma

Q.1 What is called the body-making karma ?

Ans.- The karma that produces many forms of the soul or the karma which makes many form of the soul is called the body-making karma.

Q.2. Explain the body-making karma ?

Ans.- The karma that produces many forms of the soul or the karma which makes many form of the soul is called the body-making karma.

Q.3. What are the inflows of body-making karma ?

Ans.- The cheating (hypocrisy) of mind-speech and body is the inflow of bad body-making karma and the simplicity of these is the inflow of good body-making karma.

Q.4. How long is the highest duration of body-making karma ?

Ans.- The highest duration of body-making karma is of twenty kota-koti sagara.

Q.5. How long is the lowest duration of body-making karma ?

Ans.- The lowest duration of body-making karma is of eight avtar muhurta.

Q.6. How many kinds of body-making karma are there?

Ans.- There are forty two (42) main kinds and ninety three (93) sub-main kinds of body-making karma.

Q.7. Explain the kinds of body-making karma.

Ans.- 1. Condition of existence -

(i) The transformation of the soul from the one condition of existence to the other condition of existence due to body making karma is called the condition of existence,

(ii) The transformation of one body to the other body is called the condition of existence.

I - Divine condition of existence - The specific condition of the soul due to the result of divine body making karma is called the divine condition of existence.

II - Human condition of existence - The specific condition of

the soul due to the result of human body making karma is called the human condition of existence.

III - Sub-human condition of existence - The specific condition of the soul due to the result of sub-human body-making karma is called the sub-human condition of existence.

IV - Hell-condition of existence - The specific condition of the soul due to the result of hell body making karma is called the Hell condition of existence.

2. Genus of beings -

The karma that produces the single form of the good behaved souls is called genus making karma.

or

The karma which makes the soul to be called one,two,three,four or five senses These are five senses.

One sense - The specific condition of the soul due to the result of one sense genus name karma is called the one sense genus.

(The others should also be understood like this)

3. Body -

The karma which produces the body of the soul is called the body name karma. This is of five kinds which are as follows- Physical, Fluid, Assimilative, Electric and karmic bodies.

I - Physical body - The molecular bodies of human and sub-human are called the phusical bodies

II - Fluid body - The karma that produces different sizes of body through Anima-mahima and so on, is called th fluid body/

III - Assimilative body - The body of full vower (muni) which is con structed with a desire to remove non restriant to feel micro substance is called the assimilative body.

IV Electric body - The body which is the cause of illumination is called the electric body.

V - Karmic body - The group of karmas is called the karmic body.

4- Limb & sub-limb name karma

The karma that produces limb and sub-limb is called

the limb and sub-limb body-making karma. it has three kinds as follows :-

1. Physical body limb and sub-limb
2. Fluid body limb and sub-limb
3. Assimilative body limb and sub-limb
5. Formation name karma -

The karma which forms sub-limbs like nose ears etc in the body is called formation name karma. It has two kinds.

1. Formation of place
2. Formation of size.
6. Bondage name karma -

The body name karma produces for close union among the molecules of matters, the reason by which it happens is called bondage name karma. It has five kinds which are as follows :-

1. Physical body bondage
2. Fluid body bondage
3. Assimilative body bondage
4. Electric body bondage
5. Karmic body bondage.
7. Interfusion of molecule name karma -

The karma that produces uniformity, removing the holes of the physical body, is called the interfusion of molecule name karma. It has five kinds which are as follows :-

1. Physical body interfusion of molecule
2. Fluid body interfusion of molecule
3. Assimilative body interfusion of molecule
4. Electric body interfusion of molecule
5. Karmic body interfusion of molecule
8. Figure of body -

The karma that produces the figure of physical body is called the figure name karma . It has six kinds which are as follows -

1. Same - Chaturasra samsthana - The karma that gives proper proportion to all the limbs of the body is called the same chaturasra samsthana.
2. Nyagrodha parimandala samsthana - The karma that produces the figure of the body like a banyan tree

(whose upper portion is wide and lower portion is thin) is called the nyagrodha parimandala samsthana.

3. Swati samsthana - The karma which produces the figure of the body like a snake hole (the lower portion is wide and the upper portion is thin.) is called the swati samsthana.
4. Kubjaka samsthana - The karma that produces the figure of the body with a hump at the back (The mass of the chest or back is out) is called the hump backed figure.
5. Vaman samsthana - The karma which produces the figure of the body as dwarf is called the dwarf figure.
6. Disproportionate figure - (i) The karma which produces the figure of the body disproportionate or which has no proper measurement or place is called the disproportionate karma

or

(ii) The figure like a mashaka which is filled with unequal stines is called the disproportionate figure.

9. Skeleton name karma -

The karma which produces the bondage of the bones is called the skeleton name karma. It has six kinds as follows :-

- I - Vajrveshabha naracha samhanana - When the rigid bones and joints are penetrated by nail like bones so that it is slightly moveable is called the Adamantine nerves. (joints & bones)
- II - Vajra naracha samhanana - The one which has rigid bones but not nail bones is called the Vajra naracha samhanana.
- III - Narach samhanana - which is free from rigid and nail like bones is called the narach samhanana.
- IV - Arddha naracha samhanana - The bones which are penetrated half by nail like bones are called the Arddha narach samhanana.
- V - Keelack samhanana - Which is jointed by nail like bones and free from rigid bones is called the keelack samhanana.
- VI - Asamprata srepatika samhanana - In which bones are tied with neves is called the Asamprapta srepatika

samhanana.

10. Touch - The karma that results in touch is called the touch name karma.

11. Taste - The karma that produces taste is called the taste name karma. It has five kinds.

12. Smell - The karma that produces smell is called the smell name karma. It has two kinds good smell and bad smell.

13. Colour - The karma that produces colour is called colour name karma. it has five kinds.

14. Anupoorvee - The karma that does not destroy the figure of the body in the previous condition of existence during the Vighragati is called the anupoorvee name karma. it has four kinds.

15. Agurulaghu - The karma that produces the body neither heavy like iron nor light like cotton is called the agurulaghu name karma.

16. Upaghata - The karma which produces the limb or sub-limb that becomes the cause of death of self is called the upaghata name karma.

17. Paraghata - The karma that produces such limbs which cause death to others is called paraghata name karma.

18. Atapa - The karma that in itself is cold but it gives heat to others is called the atapa name karma.

19. Udyota - The karma that produces light to others but does not heat them is called the udyota name karma. It is appeared in moon and light worm.

20. Uchchwas - The karma that produces inhale and exhale is called the uchchwas name karma.

21. Vihayogati - The karma that make to fly in the sky is called the vihayogati name karma. this is of two kinds :-

1. Graceful                      2. Awkward

22. Pratyeka body - The karma that produces a body which is possessed by only one soul or become the matter of the use of only one soul is called pratyeka body name karma or the karma that produces all the vegetative soul having only one sense. As neem tree.

23. Sadharana body - The karma that produces a body which is possessed by many souls is called sadharana vegetative name karma.

24. Mobile - The karma that gives birth in the form of two or more senses body is called the mobile name karma.

25. Immobile - The karma that produces birth in the form of a body having one sense is called immobile name karma.

26. Subhaga - The karma that makes a body to be affectionated by others is called subhaga name karma.

27. Durbhaga - That makes a body, touch. It is full of beauty but even then unaffectionated by others is called durbhaga name karma.

28. Suswara - The karma that makes the voice sweet is called sweet voiced suswara name karma.

29. Duswara - The karma that makes the voice harsh is called harsh-voiced duswara name karma.

30. Shubha - The karma that makes the body beautiful is called the subhaga name karma.

31. Ashubha - The karma that makes the body ugly is called ugly body (Ashubh) name karma.

32. Micro - The karma that makes a micro body is called micro name karma.

33. Macro - The karma that produces a macro body which body which is prevented by others is called the macro name karma.

34. Paryapta - The karma that produces completeness of feeding etc is called the paryapti name karma. It has six kinds as follows :-

1. Ahara      2. Body      3. Sense  
4. Breathing   5. Language   6. mind

35. Aparyapta - The karma that does not help in completing six kinds of parayapti is called aparyapti name karma.

36. Sthira - The karma that produces steady circulation of blood etc and balance of seven metals is called the sthira name karma.

37. Asthira - The karma that produces unsteady circulation of blood etc and seven dhatus is called the Asthira name karma.
38. Adeya - The karma that makes the body radiant is called the adeya name karma.
39. Anadeya - The karma that makes the body dull in appearance is called the Anadeya name karma.
40. Yashah keerti - The karma that becomes the cause of fame is called the yashah keerti name karma.
41. Ayasha keerti - The karma that becomes the cause of badname is called the Ayasha keerti name karma.
42. Teerthankar - The karma that is the cause of arhanta stage is called the teerthankar nature name karma.

## Lesson 12

### Family determination Karma

- Q.1 What is called the family determination karma ?
- Ans.- 1. The karma which is the cause of being treated high and low class is called the family determination.  
2. The karma that gives the soul a name up a clan is called family determination karma.
- Q.2. Explain of family determination karma by giving an example.
- Ans.- As - A potter makes small and big pots in the same way the karma that gives birth to a soul in a low and high status family. That is called the family determination karma.
- Q.3. How many kinds of family determination karma are there ?
- Ans.- There are two main kinds of family determination which are as follows -  
1. High family determination 2. Low family determination.
- Q.4. What is called the high family determination karma?
- Ans.- To take birth in a respectable family is called high family determination karma.
- Q.5. How many causes the inflows of family determination karma are there ?
- Ans.- To praise the virtues of others, to express them and to hide their faults and to criticise the faults of the self and to hide the virtues of the self are the inflows of high family determination karma.
- Q.6. What is called the low family determination karma?
- Ans.- The karma that gives birth in the low family is called the low family determination karma.
- Q.7. How many inflows of low family determination karma are there ?
- Ans.- To criticise others and to praise the self, to hide the virtues of others and to praise the false habits of the self are the inflows of low family determination karma.
- Q.8. How long is the highest duration of the family determination karma ?



Ans.- The highest duration of the family determination karma is twenty ota-kota sagara.

Q.9. How long is the lowest duration of the family determination karma ?

Ans.- The lowest duration of the family determination karma is of Antarmuhurta.

### Lesson 13

## Obstructive Karma

Q.1 What is called the Obstructive karma ?

Ans.- The karma that obstructs the donation etc is called the obstructive karma.

Q.2. Explain of obstructive karma by giving example.

Ans.- As - A cashier prevents the king to give donation in the same way these are the obstructive karmas.

Q.3. How many inflows of obstructive karma are there?

Ans.- The inflows of obstructive karma are to create obstruction in donation, benefit use - use, and power.

Q.4. How long is the highest duration of the obstructive karma?

Ans.- The highest duration of obstructive karma is of thirty kota-koti sagara.

Q.5. How long is the lowest duration of the obstructive karma ?

Ans.- The lowest duration of the obstructive karma is of Antarmuhurta.

Q.6. How many kinds of obstructive karma are there ?

Ans.- There are five main kinds of obstructive karma which are as follows -

1. obstruction in donation
2. obstruction in benefit
3. obstruction in use
4. obstruction in re-use
5. obstruction in power

Q.7. Explain clearly five kinds of obstructive karma.

Ans.- There are as follows -

1. obstruction in donation - To give things to the souls bearing three and to obstruct it is obstruction in donation.
2. obstruction in benefit - Not able to take the desired thing is the obstruction in benefit.
3. obstruction in use - Unable to get the thing (used ones) is obstruction in use.
4. obstruction in re-use - Not able to get the things (which are used repeatedly) obstruction in re-use.

5. obstruction in power (semen) - Not having the enough strength to do a work or the obstruction in it, is obstruction in semen.

## Teerthankar Karma

- Q.1 Who is called the teerthankar ?  
 Ans.- The one who leads the religion or teertha is called the teerthankar.
- Q.2. What is called the teerthankar name karma ?  
 Ans.- The karma that creates unique effect, unimaginable glory and the winner of the three worlds and helps in getting the status of Arihanta is called the teerthankar name karma.
- Q.3. How many reasons of inflows of teerthankar name karma are there ?  
 Ans.- The source of the inflows of the teerthankar name karma is the feeling of sixteen reasons.
- Q.4. Why are these called sixteen reasons ?  
 Ans.- Because these are sixteen in number, therefore these are called sixteen reason feelings.
- Q.5. What are sixteen reason feelings ?  
 Ans.- 1. Darshan Vishuddhi 2. Vinaya sampannata  
 3. Sheel Vratashvanatichar  
 4. Abhikshna jnanopayoga 5. Samvega  
 6. Shaktitastyapa 7. shaktitastapa  
 8. Sadhu samadhi 9. Vaiyyavretti karma  
 10. Arhat bhakti 11. Acharya bhakti  
 12. Bahushruta bhakti 13. Pravachana bhakti  
 14. Avashyaka parihani 15. Marga prabhavana  
 16. Pravachana vatsalatve.
- Q.6. What is called the feeling (sprit) ?  
 Ans.- The which is always realized is called the feeling.
- Q.7. What is called the purity of real belief ?  
 Ans.- To have faith or interest in the path of salvation as told by god Arihanta is purity of real belief.
- Q.8. What is called the Vinaya Sampannata ?  
 Ans.- To show reverence through able conduct to God-scripture and preceptor and to have real belief in the path for salvation is vinayasampannata.
- Q.9. What is called the sheel vrateshvanatichar ?  
 Ans.- Non Violence etc are vows and the sacrifice of anger

- etc to observe them is conduct and to follow these both faultlessly is sheelvratashvanatichar.
- Q.10. What is called the Abhikshna Jnanopayoga ?  
 Ans.- To remain busy in seeing the real-knowledge of the existence of matter and souls etc is Abhiksana Jnanopayoga.
- Q.11. What is called the Samvega ?  
 Ans.- To have a perpetual fear of worldly pains and to feel happy in observing religion and its results is samvega.
- Q.12. What is called the Shaktitastyage ?  
 Ans.- Sacrifice means donation. It is of four kinds which are as follows -  
 1. Donation of food.  
 2. Donation of fearlessness.  
 3. Donation of knowledge.  
 4. Donation of drugs (Medicines)
- Q.13. What is called the Shaktitastapa ?  
 Ans.- To cause pain to the body to get salvation without hiding the strength of the self is shaktitastapa.
- Q.14. What is called the Sadhu-samadhi ?  
 Ans.- As the fire is put out when the straw catches the fire, in the same way when a saint while observing vows and conduct is obstructed, removal of obstruction is sadhu-samadhi.
- Q.15. What is called the Vaiyyavretti ?  
 Ans.- To remove the pains of a virtuous saint- when he is in trouble with a faultless process is called the Vaiyyavretti.
- Q.16. What is called the Arihant devotion.  
 Ans.- To have a belief in God Arihanta with purity of feelings is Arihant devotion.
- Q.17. What is called the Acharya devotion ?  
 Ans.- To have a faith in Acharyas with purity of feelings is Acharya devotion.
- Q.18. What is called the Bahushruta devotion.  
 Ans.- To have a faith in the teachers of saints with purity of feelings is called the Bahushruta devotion.
- Q.19. What is called the Pravachana devotion ?

Ans.- To worship scriptures is preaching devotion.  
 Q.20. What is called the Avashyaka parihani ?  
 Ans.- To observe six essential activities at the proper time is Avashyaka parihani.  
 Q.21. What is called the path propagation ?  
 Ans.- To enlighten and propagate the religion with knowledge, self-mortification, donation and worship is propagation of path.  
 Q.22. What is called the pravachana vatsalya ?  
 Ans.- As the cow has affection towards her calf, in the same way to have affection with co-religions people is pravachan vatsalya.  
 Q.23. Is the bond of teerthankar karma occur only when the soul having all these feelings or less than these?  
 Ans.- No, there is no such rules that these all feelings should be there but it is essential to have pure feelings of real belief with it if one or two more feelings are there, the bond of teerthankeas karma is possible.  
 Q.24. Do all the feelings not contain the causes of the bond of teerthankar karma ?  
 Ans.- No, all the feelings do not have the cause of bond for teerthankar karma.

## Teerthankar Karma

(1)  
 Perfect, -pious, greatest in world,  
 No friend- divine, no karma no doer  
 No organ- attachment, - desire, no body,  
 I bow to rejoicing passionless soul !!1!!  
 (2)  
 No bond, - moksha, - attachment ill- will,  
 No union - enjoyment - suffering - sorrow !  
 No greed, pride, anger, deceit,  
 I bow to rejoicing passionless soul !!2!!  
 (3)  
 No hands no legs, no nose, no tongue,  
 No eyes, no ears, no state, no mouth I  
 Master no servant - divine no man,  
 I bow to rejoicing passionless soul !!3!!  
 (4)  
 No birth, no death, no worry, no delusion  
 Poor no frightened, no coward, sleep I  
 No sweat, No pain, no complex, no gesture,  
 I bow to rejoicing passionless soul !!4!!  
 (5)  
 Destroy three part - punishment - karmas,  
 Winning all senses - owner of the world I  
 No pain, no pleasure - no senses, no body,  
 I bow to rejoicing passionless soul !!5!!

(6)  
No old - child- petty no foolish,  
No sweet - part - offection - image I  
No black - white no lazy - delusion,  
I bow to rejoicing passionless soul II6II

(7)  
No beginning - middle no end others,  
No matter, no time, no place - thought I  
No pupil - preceptor, - no poor no weak,  
I bow to rejoicing passionless soul II7II

(8)  
Knower all essence knowledge form,  
No full - unfull, no idol form I  
Other form no part no one decision,  
I bow to joyful passionless soul II8II

(9)  
Soul virtuse ocean great treasure,  
sea jewels consiciousness,  
Knower all creatures past - future,  
the pain and pleasure i  
Master of three world own mental  
carefully great saints,  
To get salvation "Vinamra" with bent  
I happily meek bow II9II

Creator - Muni Vinamra Sagar

Q.1  
Ans.-