

Aum
Shri Param Krupalu Devay Namah
Natak Samaysaar
Shibir - 1
Utthanika (1-7)

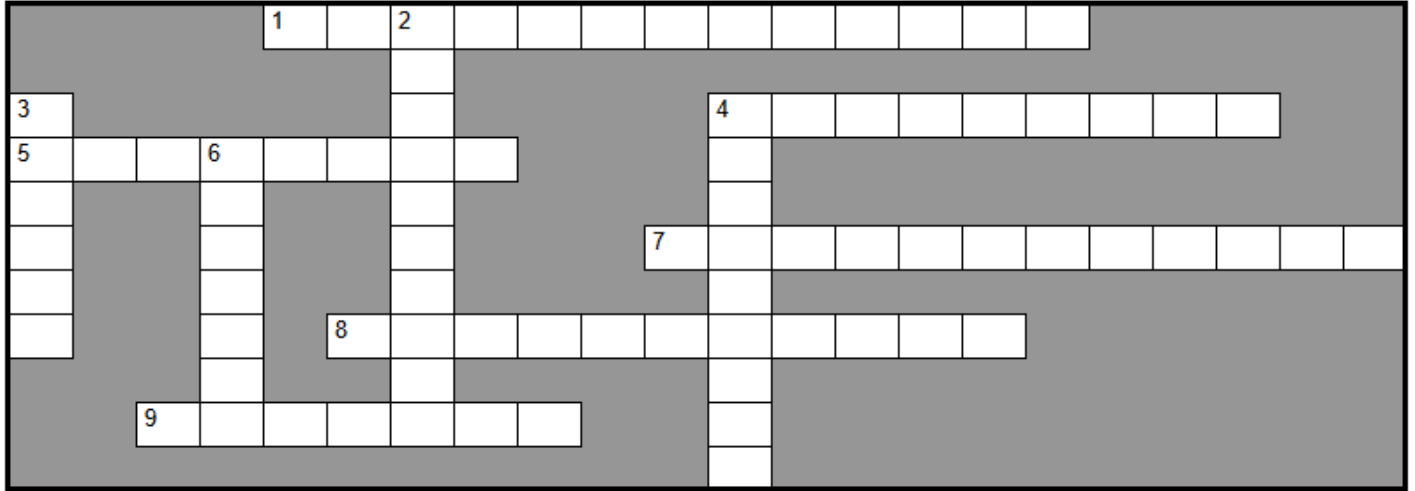
WORKSHEET

Marks: 50

Name: Tel. No.: Group: Zone:

(I) Fill the crossword below (transliterate the Gujarati words).

Marks: 10



Across

1. Our only duty in this rare human birth is(13).
4. Just as the(9) stone turns iron into gold, the mere touch, beholding, and listening to Lord Parshwanath results in one's spiritual upliftment.
5. Shri Buddhilal Shravak uses the adjective(8) for Shri Banarasidasji and bows down to Him.
7. Acharyashri(12)ji has written a commentary called Atmakhyati on Shri Samaysaar.
8. Samyagdrashti(11) internally experiences Himself detached from the 96,000 queens and 96 crore soldiers.
9. Just as(7) emits fragrance on being rubbed, cut or burnt, the enlightened one remains calm in favourable and unfavourable circumstances.

Down

2. The(10) scripture eulogises the one who has attained samyagdarshan as great, valourous and wise.
3. The first stuti of Shri Parshwanath Bhagwan written by Shri Banarasidasji is in(6) chhand which has 31 varna, of which all but the last letter are laghu (short).
4. By imbibing the words of Lord Parshwanath in their hearts , the serpent couple became Dharnendra and(9) in one moment.
6. The Samyagdrashti is neither a gruhasth (householder), nor a sanyast (monk), He is(7) .

(II) Choose the correct answer.

Marks: 5

1. constructed the temple-like Samaysaar scripture.
 - (a) Acharya Shri Kundkunddev
 - (b) Shri Amrutchandracharya
 - (c) Shri Banarasidasji
 - (d) Shri Buddhilal Shravak

2. Shri Buddhilal Shravak from has written a Hindi commentary on Natak Samaysaar.
(a) Banaras (b) Jaunpur (c) Dahod (d) Agra
3. The bliss of the self is
(a) dependent on the senses (b) dependent on the mind
(c) beyond the senses (d) experienced through the senses
4. The one with virtues worthy of being a follower of Jineshwar Bhagwan is a
(a) dravya Jain (b) bhaav Jain (c) naam Jain (d) kaam Jain
5. In dravyadrashti, no attachment or aversion arises because one's focus is on
(a) external changes (b) internal changes (c) the transitory (d) the unchanging

(III) Match the following words with their meanings.

Marks: 5

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Sivmagdarsi | (a) Who is free of problems and those who remember Him also become free of problems. |
| 2. Madan-kadan-jit | (b) Whose knowledge is right and Who also makes others' knowledge right. |
| 3. Kanak-nag | (c) Enjoys |
| 4. Sakal-jan-nat | (d) Who helps cross over the vast and deep ocean of transmigration. |
| 5. Jamdalan | (e) Who has defeated Kaamdev in war. |
| 6. Agam atat bhavjaltaran | (f) Who shows the path of liberation through His divine speech. |
| 7. Abhaykaran | (g) Worshipped by all beings. |
| 8. Samadhan | (h) Who makes us free of fear. |
| 9. Gyankau ujagar | (i) Golden Mount Meru. |
| 10. Keli | (j) Who has defeated death. |

1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9) 10)

(IV) Write true or false. Give reason if false.

Marks: 5

1. The one who pursues associations is a sansari and the one who pursues His true nature is a sadhu.
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2. If there is differentiation in shraddha then the shraddha is false and if there is differentiation in jnan then the jnan is false.
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3. It is Samaysaar's udghosh that you are not dependent on the body, karmas or any person, but only dependent on Ishwar.
.....
4. Tears roll down from the eyes of all beings upon beholding Shri Parshwanath Jin.
.....
5. Infinite Siddhas overlap one Siddha on Siddhshila, yet each experiences only His own bliss and misery.
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(V) Write the parmarth of the examples given below.**Marks: 5**

1. Spider - water - saliva

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2. Contemplation before and after the groom has been chosen

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3. Confucious - Tse Fung

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4. Train - at night

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5. Rajmata - son - donation

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(VI) Answer in one sentence.**Marks: 10**

1. Write the drashtantadhiraj (supreme example) given by Param Krupalu Dev in Updeshchhaya.

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2. How has Ratnakarand Shravakachar sung the glory of samyagdarshan?

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3. What type of crown did Lord Parshwanath have when He was a king and when He was a monk?

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4. While praising the Siddhas, why does Shri Banarasidasji call them anadi-anant (having no beginning or end)?

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5. From the relative viewpoint and from the absolute viewpoint, where does Siddh Bhagwan reside?

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6. Why has Shri Banarasidasji called sadhus who wage war on karma as "param naram" (supremely soft)?

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7. What courageous thing has Shri Banarasidasji done in the mangalacharan of Natak Samaysaar?

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8. What does prajnachhini mean?

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9. Just as the invitation for a marriage says that your presence will adorn the occasion, similarly what does Shri Banarasidasji do?

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10. What is the meaning of the adjective dharamko mandan used by Shri Banarasidasji for sadhus?

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(VII) Mimansa

Marks: 10

1. Shri Parasnath Stuti

a) State two reasons mentioned by Shri Banarasidasji for comparing Lord Parshwanath with the sun.

- 2 marks

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b) Lord Parshwanath is like the strong wind that blows away which clouds, He is like the cloud that washes away which dust and He is like the Rudra fire that burns which forest?

- 1.5 marks

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c) Where was Lord Parshwanath born? What was the benevolence bestowed upon Shri Banarasidasji by the influence of the name of that land?

- 1.5 marks

.....

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2. Stuti of Samyagdrashti

a) Though the avirti Samyagdrashti has not adopted external renunciation, why does Shri Banarasidasji call Him the laghu nandan (younger son) of Jineshwar Bhagwan?

- 1 mark

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b) How are the swaroop and shraddha of a Kshayik Samyagdrashti different from those of Siddh Bhagwant?

- 1 mark

.....

c) Why is a Samyagdrashti 'ayachi'?

- 1 mark

.....

d) Whose das (servant) is a Samyagdrashti and from what is He udaas (detached)?

- 1 mark

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e) In the context of a Samyagdrashti, what is true swarth and what is the meaning of parmarth?

- 1 mark

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