

Aum  
Shri Param Krupalu Devay Namah  
Natak Samaysaar  
Shibir - 3  
Utthanika (20-34)

**WORKSHEET**

**Marks: 50**

Name: ..... Tel. No.: ..... Group: ..... Zone: .....

**(I) Match the following words with their meanings.**

**Marks: 5**

1. Parjai	(a) Taking the form of body
2. Alakh	(b) Locomotion
3. Akhandit	(c) In the shape of dice of chopat
4. Faras	(d) Cannot be grasped by the senses
5. Sarvagat	(e) Modifications
6. Narad-pas santhan	(f) Water
7. Salil	(g) Touch
8. Guruta	(h) Cannot be broken into pieces
9. Tanta	(i) Can know everything
10. Gamanta	(j) Heaviness

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

**(II) Four statements have been given below for each of the six dravyas out of which one, two, three or four can be true. Identify all the statements that are true. A sample question and its answer has been given for ease of understanding.**

**Marks: 5**

*Example:*

*Adharma dravya: a, b, d (true statements)*

*(a) helps the soul remain stationary. ✓*

*(b) is instrumental in pudgal remaining stationary. ✓*

*(c) is instrumental in the movement of jeev. ✗*

*(d) There is one adharma dravya in the universe. ✓*

1. Jeev dravya: .....

- (a) Is a mass of infinite virtues like consciousness, touch, smell, form etc. (b) Has infinite (anant) pradesh.  
(c) Can be grasped by the senses. (d) Is unchanging from one point of view.

2. Pudgal dravya: .....

- (a) Has properties of touch, taste, smell, form.  
(b) One pudgal parmanu is of the size of (pradesh) one unit of space.  
(c) There are infinite pudgal parmanu in lok. (d) We cannot see pudgal parmanu.

3. Dharma dravya: .....

- (a) Pervades the entire lok. (b) Is an udasin (passive) nimitt (instrumental cause) in pudgal's movement.  
(c) Is a prerak (inspiring) nimitt in jeev's movement.  
(d) Is an udasin nimitt in the movement of akash dravya.

4. Akash dravya: .....

- (a) Its quality is to give space. (b) Lokakash is where there are other five dravya along with akash.  
(c) Its quantity is two. (d) Can be perceived by senses.

5. Kal dravya: .....

- (a) Destroys substances. (b) Is instrumental in turning new into old.  
(c) Is instrumental in modifications of the other dravyas. (d) Its distinctive characteristic is modification.

**(III) Fill the table below related to the seven tattvas.**

**Marks: 7**

In the context of a dairy	In the context of a seeker of peace	Name of tattva
1. (a) .....	How to remove old disturbance	(b) .....
2. (a) .....	(b) .....	Moksh
3. Bacteria	(a) .....	(b) .....
4. (a) .....	(b) .....	Ashrav
5. (a) .....	I, the one who wants peace	(b) .....
6. (a) .....	(b) .....	Samvar
7. Form of milk mixed with bacteria	(a) .....	(b) .....

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

**Marks: 5**

1. By reducing the intensity of inauspicious feelings and increasing the intensity of auspicious feelings, one attains liberation.  
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2. All jad dravya have the quality of mixing and separating (pooran-galan).  
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3. Samvar is a pure modification (paryay) of the soul.  
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4. If shraddha is due to kuldharma, jnan and charitra will not give the right result on the path of liberation.  
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5. Kevali Bhagwan is with body, karmas and impure feelings whereas Siddh Bhagwan is without these three.  
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**(V) Answer in one sentence.**

**Marks: 8**

1. What kind of attitude towards jad indicates that one has cultivated importance for the soul?  
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2. What is the intention of Atmarasi Banarasidasji behind explaining the nature of the six dravyas?  
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3. Which two benefits will one experience on the path of liberation due to right faith?  
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4. Write the example of music given in Mokshmargprakashak regarding right faith in the tattvas.

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5. What is the difference between bhaav samvar and bhaav nirjara?

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6. As explained by Pujya Gurudevshri, focusing on what does not lead to nirjara and focusing on what leads to nirjara?

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7. Which test did Pujya Gurudevshri give to check whether our I-ness is shifting from the karmic personality to the soul?

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8. Karma comes towards the soul - why is this a vyavahar statement (kathan)?

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**(VI) Answer in brief.**

**Marks: 10**

1. Write the names of the four types of shraddha. In the first shraddha, importance of which two things get strengthened in the samagam of the Enlightened One?

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2. How does one do bandh of paap? What two fruits of paap have been shown?

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3. Trader - businessman - not giving money. Write the example in short and explain its paramarth.

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4. Saint - book - blank pages. Write the example in short and explain its paramarth.

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5. Rice - Kolhapur - Palanpur. Write the example in short and explain its paramarth.

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**(VII) Mimansa - Vilas of jeev tattva****Marks: 10**

1. In which patra has Param Krupalu Dev wonderfully and elaborately explained the 26th chhand of Natak Samaysaar? - ½ mark

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2. Explain the quality of samta through the example of gold chain - child - adult. - 2 marks

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3. Why is being engrossed in the nature of the self not an apt meaning for ramta? Explain ramta in the context of a flower. - 2 marks

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4. How has Param Krupalu Dev explained the quality of uradhta? - 1 mark

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5. What is gyayakta? When does it stop? Why is it called a lakshan of jeev? - 1 ½ marks

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6. Sukh is a quality of the soul and not of pudgal - how has Param Krupalu Dev explained this through the example of sleep? - 1 mark

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7. Explain how the quality of vedakta is different from gyayakta with the example of Kevali Bhagwan and hell. - 1 mark

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8. What is the difference between the light of the sun, moon, gems etc. and the chaitanyata of jeev? - 1 mark

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