

Samvatsari Pratikraman Vidhi and Explanation

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This article explains purpose and meaning of the traditional Samvatsari Pratikraman ritual of Swetambar Murtipujak Jain Community. This annual ritual takes about 3.0 hours or more to complete. More than 98% of Jains perform this ritual mechanically and satisfy themselves that they have completed their annual obligation to their religion.

In this article, an effort has been to explain each step of the ritual.

First, we have divided this long ritual into several sections and explain the purpose of each section. In the second step, we have listed the corresponding sutras, Vidhi and the brief meaning of the sutra to reflect when such sutras are recited.

The actual Vidhi or ritual is listed in Hindi and the explanation and meaning is provided in English.

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Six Daily Avashykas or Practices

It is our tradition that the followers of Bhagvan Mahavir need to practice the following Six Avashyaks or daily rituals.

1	Sāmāyika	Practice of Equanimity towards all living beings
2	Chauvisattho	Recite Devotional Prayer indicating virtues of Tirthankars
3	Vandanā	Respecting Monks, Nuns, and elders
4	Pratikraman	Repentance and Confession of our past Sins
5	Kāyotsarga	Meditation in Yoga Posture for certain duration to reflect upon our past sins
6	Pratyākhyāna (or Pachchkhana)	Take Religious Vows to discipline ourselves for not to commit these Sins again

Since it was difficult for the lay people to practice all six Avashyaks separately everyday, the Acharyas have incorporated all six Avashyaks into Pratikraman Avashyak ritual, hence a person needs to perform only Pratikraman ritual to complete all six daily Avashyakas. This is the reason the 4th Avashyak – Pratikraman became very important and the term “Pratikraman” is used as a common name for all six essential acts.

Pratikraman Āvashyaka

Even though the daily Pratikraman Avashyak ritual included all six Avashyakas, not all lay-people can perform the Pratikraman ritual everyday. Hence the Acharyas have created Pakkhi

Pratikraman (once every 15 days), Chaumasi Pratikraman (once every 4 months), and Samvatsari Pratikraman (once a year). The only difference among the three expanded Pratikramans are the length of Kaussag (12 Loggas, 20 Loggas, and 40 Loggas) we do during the ritual. It is a strong tradition that every Svetambar Murtipujak Jain MUST do the annual Samvatsari Pratikraman ritual.

Brief History of Pratikraman Ritual Recitation by Monks and Shravaks together:

The ancient tradition says that Pratikraman needs to be performed in the presence of Gurus but not with them. This is because Atichar and Aloyana Sutras are different for monks, nuns, shravaks (laymen) and shravikas (laywomen); therefore there are different pratikraman rituals for monks, nuns, shravaks and shravikas.

About 400 to 500 years ago in Khambhat, Gujarat Acharya Shri Vijaychandrasuri started a new tradition and did Pratikraman with shravakas in Vadi Poshal Upashraya. Later, other Acharyas joined this new tradition and it is now a permanent tradition among Tapa Gachchha Shwetambar Murtipujak Jain community (largest community of the Jain religion).

Hence, again the Pratikraman ritual has been expanded to accommodate both Monks and Shravaks Aloyana and Atichar sutras and that increased Pratikraman time significantly.

There are other sub-sects of Svetambar Murtipujak Jains like Paya-Gachchha and Anchal Gachchha communities in India where they do not do Pratikraman with monks and nuns.

In America, there are no fully ordained Jain monks and nuns live. Also Jain Shravakas and Shravikas mostly do Pratikraman together. They continue to use and recite the same Samvatsari Pratikraman Vidhi of Monks and Shravaks together as done in India. However, in place of specific Monks' Atichar sutras, the ritual indicates to recite the substitute sutras which relates to Shravaks. Hence some Sutras of Shravaks' Atichar are repeated several times and the time it takes to recite the Samvatsari Pratikraman ritual of Shravaks and Shravikas remained same about 3.0 hours.

Major Steps of Samvatsari Pratikraman Vidhi

The complete Samvatsari Pratikraman, which is the expanded version of daily Pratikraman is divided into the following sections:

1. Taking vows of Samayik
2. Expanded Pratikraman Āvashyaka Ritual. This section is divided into the following four groups.
 - Daily (Devsiya) Pratikraman Ritual Part 1
This section includes; Chaitya Vandan (Tirthankar Prayer), Pachparesthi Namaskar, Pratikraman Sthāpanā Sutra, 1st Āvashyaka – Sāmāyika, 2nd Āvashyaka – 24 Tirthankar Prayers, 3rd Āvashyaka – Vandanā, and the part of 4th Āvashyaka – Pratikraman sutras such as Satlakha, Adhar Papsthanak, and Vanditu sutras.
 - Samvatsari (Yearly) Pratikraman Ritual
This section is added in the daily Pratikraman ritual for Pakkhi, Chaumasi, and Samvatsari Pratikraman rituals.
For Samvatsari Pratikraman, it includes; Samvatsari Aloyana, Samvatsari Atichār, Samvatsari Tapa, Michchhāmi Dukkadam to Sakal Sangh, Samvatsari Sutra of Monks, Vandittu sutra of Shravak, Kāusagga of 40 Loggas, Monk's Samvatsari Khamant Khāmasanā
 - Daily (Devsiya) pratikraman Ritual Part 2
This section includes left over sutras of 4th Pratikraman Avashyak, 5th

Käyotsarga Avashyak and 6th Pratyäkhyäna (or Pachchkhana) Avashyak sutras.

Originally the Pratikraman ritual was completed at the end of 6th Pratyäkhyäna Avashyak ritual. However, over the period of time, some Acharyas decided to add some sutras in the Vidhi to celebrate the successfully completion of this most important ritual and later on they became part of the ritual.

- Spiritual Celebration for Successful Completion of Samvatsari Pratikraman

This section includes Stuti, Stavan (Ajitshanti), Prayashchita for any Atichar occurred during Pratikraman, Sajjaya (Samsardava), Brahad Shanti Recitation, Santikaram and Prayers of Tirthankar (Chaitya Vandan).

3. Conclusion of Samayik

Samvatsari Pratikraman Step by Step Vidhi and Explanation

We will review each section of the Pratikraman ritual with some explanations

1.0 Samayik Vidhi

Recite the standard Samayik ritual

2.0 Expanded Pratikraman Ävashyaka

This section is divided into following groups

Daily (Devsia) Partikraman Part 1

Samvatsari Pratikraman)

Daily (Devsia) Partikraman Part 2

Spiritual Celebration after Completion of Pratikraman

2.1 Daily (Devasia) Pratikraman – Part1

Aloyana and Pachchhakhan (6th Ävashyaka)

Even though the Pachchhakhan is the 6th Avasyak, we need to take the vow of Pachchhakhan in the beginning because it should be taken before sunset. However, we will recite 6th Avasyak sutras at its proper place.

Also, before we take Pachchhakhan, we need to do Aloyana if we have taken food or water during the day.

Doing Aloyana and Pachchhakhan

- फिर (दिन में पानी पिया हो तो) खमासमण, इच्छाकारेण संदिसह भगवन् मुहपत्ति पडिलेहुं? इच्छं कहकर,
- मुहपत्ति का पडिलेहण करें.
- फिर (आहार किया हो तो) दो बार वांदना दें.

फिर इच्छकारि भगवन् पसाय करी पञ्चक्खाण का आदेश देनाजी कहकर, गुरु महाराज से (न हो तो सामायिक में स्थित वडील गृहस्थ से या स्वयं) पञ्चक्खाण लें. (This vidhi is a part of 6th Ävashyaka)

Chaityavandan

Before we begin any pious ritual, it is a tradition to pray Tirthankars by doing Chaitya Vandan. Here we do long Chaitya Vandan (4 Thoys instead of one Thoy as done in the Temple).

1st Thoy dedicated to Specific Tirthankara

2nd Thoy dedicated to all 24th Tirthankars

3rd Thoy dedicated to Jnan (Gyan)

4th Thoy dedicated to Dev and Devi for protection

- फिर खमासमण इच्छाकारेण संदिसह भगवन् चैत्य-वंदन करूं? इच्छं, कहकर, गुरु महाराज (न हो तो सामायिक में स्थित वडील गृहस्थ या स्वयं) सकल-कुशल-वल्ली, **चैत्य-वन्दन (सकलार्हत्)** और जं किंचि कहें.
- फिर नमुत्थु णं, अरिहंत-चेइआणं सूत्र (सूत्र नं.19) कहकर, एक नवकार का काउस्सग्ग कर, काउस्सग्ग पारकर नमोर्हत् कहकर **पहली स्तुति (स्नातस्या की)** कहें.
- फिर लोगस्स, सव्व-लोए अरिहंत-चेइआणं सूत्र (शुरुआत में सव्व-लोए शब्द पूर्वक अरिहंत-चेइआणं सूत्र) (सूत्र नं.19) कहकर, एक नवकार का काउस्सग्ग कर, काउस्सग्ग पारकर, दूसरी स्तुति (**स्नातस्या की**) कहें.
- फिर पुक्खर-वर सूत्र कहकर, एक नवकार का काउस्सग्ग कर, काउस्सग्ग पारकर, तीसरी स्तुति (**स्नातस्या की**) कहें.
- फिर सिद्धाणं बुद्धाणं, वेयावच्च-गराणं सूत्र कहकर, एक नवकार का काउस्सग्ग कर, काउस्सग्ग पारकर, नमोर्हत् कहकर, चौथी स्तुति (**स्नातस्या की**) कहें.

Note –

We recite Namorhat sutra for 1st and 4th Thoy because in the beginning and at the end we bow to Panch Parmesthi also.

Panch Parmesthi Namaskar

After the Chaitya Vandana, we do Panch Parmesthi Namaskar.

- फिर नमुत्थु णं सूत्र कहें.
- फिर खमासमण पूर्वक भगवान्हं आदि कहें.

Pratikraman Sthāpanā Sutra

Here the 4th Pratikraman Avashyak begins. This Avashyak is expanded to include all six Avashyaks

- फिर इच्छाकारेण संदिसह भगवन् देवसिअ पडिक्कमणे ठाउं (सूत्र नं.26)? इच्छं कहकर, दायां हाथ चरवले / कटासणे पर रखकर,
- सव्वस्स वि देवसिअ, दुच्चिंतिअ, दुब्भासिअ, दुच्चिट्ठिअ, मिच्छा मि दुक्कडं.

1st Āvashyaka - Sāmāyika

This Samayik vidhi Sutras are the part of Pratikraman Avashyak ritual.

- फिर करेमि भंते, इच्छामि ठामि, तस्स उत्तरी, अन्नत्थ सूत्र कहकर, पंचाचार के अतिचार (न आता हो तो आठ नवकार) का काउस्सग्ग कर,

In Kausagga, we request the forgiveness for any error occurred in our five Achars or ethical codes of conduct. The five ethical codes of conduct (Achars) are; Right Knowledge (Jnānāchāra), Right Faith (Darshnachar), Right Conduct (Charitrachar), Right Penance (Tapachar) and Right Spiritual Strength (Viryachar)

2nd Āvashyaka – 24 Tirthankar Prayers

- लोगस्स सूत्र कहें.
- The Loggas Sutra is a prayer of all 24 Tirthankars

3rd Āvashyaka – Vandanā

- फिर तीसरे आवश्यक की मुहपत्ति का पडिलेहण कर, दो बार वांदना दें.

4th Āvashyaka – Pratikraman Part 1

In this group the following sutras are recited;

Devciayam Aalou Sutra - We request forgiveness for our minor errors indicating the names of each error.

Satlakha Sutra - This is an Aloyana sutra for Jiv-himsa

Adhar Papsthanak Sutra - This is an Aloyana of all Sins

Vanditu Sutra - This is Aloyana of 12 vows of lay people's Atichar

- फिर देवसिअं आलोउं? (sutra 30) , सात लाख, अठारह पापस्थानक,
- एवं सव्वस्स वि सूत्र (सुत्र 33) – सव्वस्स वि देवसिअ, दुच्चिंतिअ, दुब्भासिअ, दुच्चिट्ठिअ, इच्छा-कारेण संदिसह भगवन्! इच्छं, तस्स मिच्छा मि दुक्कडं. कहें.
- Now Shravak will recite Vandittu Sutra and Monks will recite Pagam Sajjay
- एवं वंदित्तु सूत्र कहें. (जावन्ति-चेइ... (गाथा 44 वीं) से खड़े होकर कहें.)

2.2 Samvatsari Pratikraman

Here Samvatsari Pratikraman vidhi is added. It is an expansion of 4th Āvashyaka of Devasi Pratikraman Vidhi.

संवच्छरी प्रतिक्रमण की विधि.

Samvatsari Aloyana

- फिर खमासमण, देवसिअ आलोइअ पडिक्कंता इच्छाकारेण संदिसह भगवन् संवच्छरी मुहपत्ति पडिलेहुं? इच्छं कहकर, मुहपत्ति का पडिलेहण करें.
- फिर दो बार वांदना देकर,
- इच्छाकारेण संदिसह भगवन् संबुद्धा खामणेणं अब्भुट्ठिओमि अब्भंंतर संवच्छरीअं खामेउं? इच्छं खामेमि संवच्छरीअं
- एक संवच्छरस्स, बारस मासाणं, चउवीस-पक्खाणं, ती सय सट्ठीराइ-दिवसाणं; जं किंचि अपत्तिअं, पर-पत्तिअं; भत्ते, पाणे; विणए, वेयावच्चे; आलावे, संलावे; उच्चासणे, समासणे; अंतर-भासाए, उवरि-भासाए; जं किंचि मज्झ विणय-परिहीणं, सुहुमं वा, बायरं वा; तुब्भे जाणह, अहं न जाणामि; तस्स मिच्छा मि दुक्कडं. (सूत्र नं.36) कहकर--
संवच्छरीअं आलोउं? सूत्र (सूत्र नं.30) कहें.

Samvatsari Atichār

- फिर इच्छाकारेण संदिसह भगवन् संवच्छरी अतिचार आलोउं? इच्छं कहकर, संवच्छरी अतिचार (न आता हो तो वंदित्तु सूत्र) कहें
- First Monks will recite the first four of Samvatsari Atichar Sutra which are: General, Jnanachar, Darshnachar, and Charitrachar Atichars. These Atichar are common between Monks and Shravaks
- Then Monks will recite the Atichars applicable to the life of monks and at that time Shravak will say "Dhanya Muniraj" at the end of each Atichar
- Then Shravak will recite their remaining 17 Atichars which are 12 vows (12x5=60), Samyaktva (5), Sanlekhana (5), Karmadan (15), Tapachar (12), and Viryachar (3)
- एवं सव्वस्स वि सूत्र कहें -
सव्वस्स वि संवच्छरीअं दुच्चिंतिअ, दुब्भासिअ, दुच्चिट्ठिअ, इच्छा-कारेण संदिसह भगवन्! इच्छं, तस्स

मिच्छा मि दुक्कडं. (Sutra 33)

Samvatsari Tapa

- फिर इच्छाकारि भगवन् पसाय करी संवच्छरी-तप प्रसाद कराओजी कहकर,
- गुरु भगवंत या वडिल संवच्छरी तप कहें –
अट्टमेणं, तीन उपवास, छः आयंबिल, नव नीवी, बारह एकासणां, चौबीस बीयासणां, छः हजार सज्जाय (6000 Gatha to recite) या साठ नवकारवाली और यथाशक्ति तप करके पहुंचाना कहें.
 - तप किया हो तो पइट्टिओ कहें,
 - करना हो तो तहत्ति कहें
 - एवं न कर सकें तो यथाशक्ति कहें या मौन रहें.

Note – The Samvatsari Tapa is 3 Upavas = 6 Ayambil = 9 Nivi = 12 Ekasana = 24 Biyasana = 6000 Gatha to recite = 60 x 108 Namaskar Sutra
Nivi = Similar to Ayambil but allowed to eat 6Vigais (milk, yogurt, Ghee, oil, Sweets, Brown-sugar) after being heated, which reduces Vikar. In Ekasana, one can eat all 6 Vigais

Michchhāmi Dukkadam to Sakal Sangh Vidhi

- फिर दो बार वांदना देकर, इच्छाकारेण संदिसह भगवन् पत्तेअ खामणेणं अब्भुट्टिओमि अब्भिंतर संवच्छरीअं खामेउं? इच्छं खामेमि संवच्छरीअं, एक संवच्छरस्स, बारस मासाणं, चउवीस-पक्खाणं, ती सय सट्ठीराइ-दिवसाणं; जं किंचि... (सूत्र नं.36) कहकर,
- मिच्चामि दुक्कडम – सकल संघ (First Guru then Sangh)

Samvatsari Sutra by Monk

- फिर से दो बार वांदना दें. फिर संवच्छरीअ आलोइअ पडिक्कंता इच्छाकारेण संदिसह भगवन् संवच्छरीअं पडिक्कमामि?, सम्मं पडिक्कमामि कहकर,
- करेमि भंते और इच्छामि पडिक्कमिउं? सूत्र कहें.
- फिर खमासमण इच्छाकारेण संदिसह भगवन् संवच्छरी-सूत्र कहं? इच्छं कहकर
- तीन नवकार, संवच्छरी सूत्र एवं सुअ-देवया की स्तुति कहें.
- (मुनि भगवंत न हों तो गृहस्थ संवच्छरी सूत्र के बदले वंदित्तु सूत्र कहें. अन्य सभी संवच्छरी / वंदित्तु सूत्र को काउस्सग्ग मुद्रा में श्रवण करें.)

In the absence of Monk – optional Vandittu sutra (2nd Vandittu) recited by Shrāvāk.

In this Samvatsari Sutra or in optional Vandittu sutra – All Shravaks and Shravikas need to remain in Kaussaga posture either in Standing or in Sitting position.

Vandittu sutra (2nd or 3rd) by Shrāvāk

- फिर नवकार, करेमि भंते, इच्छामि पडिक्कमिउं? एवं वंदित्तु सूत्र कहें.

Kāusagga - 40 Loggas

- फिर करेमि भंते, इच्छामि ठामि, तस्स उत्तरी और अन्नत्थ सूत्र कहकर, चालीस लोगस्स और एक नवकार (न आये तो एकसौ साठ नवकार) का काउस्सग्ग कर, काउस्सग्ग पारकर, लोगस्स सूत्र कहें.

Note - 40 Loggas X 25 Sampada = 1000 + 8 Sampada of Namaskar Sutra=1008

In Chaumasi pratikrman Kaussaga = 20 Loggas x 25 Sampada = 500 Sampada

In pakkhi pratikrman Kaussaga = 12 Loggas x 25 Sampada = 300 Sampada

Monk's Samvatsari Khamant Khāmasanā

- फिर मुहपत्ति का पडिलेहण कर, दो बार वांदना दें.
- फिर इच्छाकारेण संदिसह भगवन् समत्त खामणेणं अब्भुट्टिओमि अब्भिंतरे संवच्छरीअं खामेउं? इच्छं खामेमि संवच्छरीअं, एग-पक्खस्स पनरस-राइ-दिवसाणं जं किंचि... (सूत्र नं.36) कहें.
- फिर खमासमण इच्छाकारेण संदिसह भगवन् संवच्छरी-खामणां खामुं? इच्छं कहकर, चार खामणां खामना. (मुनि भगवंत खामणां सूत्र कहें
- एवं मुनिराज न हों तो गृहस्थ प्रत्येक बार खमासमण .इच्छामि खमासमणो कहकर दायां हाथ चरवले / कटासणे पर रखकर
पहली, दूसरी, चौथी बार नवकार, सिरसा मणसा मत्थएण वंदामि
एवं तीसरी बार नवकार, तस्स मिच्छा मि दुक्कडं कहें.)

2.3 Daily (Devsiya) Pratikraman Part 2

Daily (Devsiya) Pratikraman vidhi continue

Daily (Devsiya) Pratikraman vidhi continue with the sutras Abhuthio and Ayariy Uvajjay are recited

देवसिअ प्रतिक्रमण की विधि (दुसरा भाग)

1. फिर देवसिअ प्रतिक्रमण की विधि के अनुसार वंदित्तु सूत्र के आगे की विधि करें.
2. फिर दो बार वांदना देकर, अब्भुट्टिओमि खामामेमि सूत्र कहें.
3. फिर से दो बार वांदना देकर, हाथ जोड़कर, आयरिय उवज्जाय सूत्र कहें.

In Aayario Uvajjay Sutra, we ask for forgiveness from every living beings; 1st Gatha from Acharyas, 2nd Gatha from all monks and 3rd Gatha Sakal Sangh.

5th Āvashyaka – Käusagga

- फिर करेमि भंते, इच्छामि ठामि, तस्स उत्तरी एवं अन्नत्थ सूत्र कहकर, दो लोगस्स का काउस्सग कर, काउस्सग पारकर, लोगस्स सूत्र कहें.
 - This two Loggas Käusagga is – for Charitra (Conduct)
- फिर सब्ब-लोए अरिहंत-चेइआणं सूत्र (शुरुआत में सब्ब-लोए शब्द पूर्वक अरिहंत-चेइआणं सूत्र) (सूत्र नं.19) कहकर, एक लोगस्स का काउस्सग करे
 - This one Loggas Käusagga is - for Darshan
- काउस्सग पारकर पुक्खर-वर सूत्र कहकर, एक लोगस्स का काउस्सग कर, काउस्सग पारकर, सिद्धाणं बुद्धाणं सूत्र कहें.
 - This one Loggas Käusagga is - for Jnan or Gyan
- भवण-देवया करेमि काउस्सगं, अन्नत्थ सूत्र कहकर, एक नवकार का काउस्सग कर, काउस्सग पारकर, पुरुष नमोर्हत् और ज्ञानादि-गुण की स्तुति कहें
एवं स्त्रियां मात्र कमल-दल की स्तुति कहें.
This one Navkar Käusagga is for protector god of the building

- फिर खित्त-देवयाए करेमि काउस्सगं, अन्नत्थ सूत्र कहकर, एक नवकार का काउस्सग कर, काउस्सग पारकर,
पुरुष नमोर्हत् और यस्याः क्षेत्रं की स्तुति कहें
एवं स्त्रियां मात्र यस्याः क्षेत्रं की स्तुति कहें.
This one Navkar Käusagga is for protector goddess of the area

6th Ävashyaka – Pachchakhäna

- फिर एक नवकार कहकर, छठे आवश्यक की मुहपत्ति का पडिलेहण करके, दो बार वांदना दें.
Sixth Ävashyaka vidhi complete – because Pachchhakhäna was done in the beginning of Pratikraman.

Announcement Completion of Pratikraman

Announcement stating that we have completed all six Ävashyakas

- फिर सामायिक, चउव्वीसत्थो, वंदन, पडिक्कमण, काउस्सग, पञ्चक्खाण किया है कहें.

As per ancient tradition, now Samvatsari Pratikraman is complete. However later on several Acharyas have added the following rituals to celebrate the completion of Pakkhi, Chaumasi, or Samvatsari Pratikraman

2.4 Spiritual Celebration after Completion of Pratikraman

Recitation of Stuti, Stavan and Bhakti to celebrate the completion of Six Avashyak

Stuti Recitation – Namostu Vardhmanay or Samsardava

- फिर बैठकर, इच्छामो अणुसट्ठिं, नमो खमासमणाणं कहकर,
- पुरुष नमोर्हत् और नमोस्तु वर्धमानाय स्तुति कहें (Compiled by Purvadhara and hence only men can recite)
- एवं स्त्रियां संसार-दावा स्तुति की तीन गाथाएं कहें.

Stavan Recitation - Ajitshanti

- फिर नमुत्थु णं, नमोर्हत्, अजित-शांति स्तवन कहें.
- फिर सिर्फ पुरुष ही वरकनक बोलें.
With this Varkanak sutra we bow to 170 Tirthankars

Panch Parmesthi Namaskar

- फिर खमासमण पूर्वक भगवान्हं आदि कहें.
- फिर दायां हाथ चरवले / कटासणे पर रखकर, अड्ढाइज्जेसु सूत्र कहें.
With Adhhaiesu sutra we bow to all monks and nuns of Adhi Dveep

Prayashchita for any Atichar occurred during Pratikraman Vidhi

- फिर इच्छाकारेण संदिसह भगवन् देवसिअ-पायच्छित्त-विसोहणत्थं काउस्सग करूं? इच्छं,
देवसिअ-पायच्छित्त-विसोहणत्थं करेमि काउस्सगं,
अन्नत्थ सूत्र कहकर, चार लोगस्स का काउस्सग कर (चंदेसु निम्त्वयरा), काउस्सग पारकर, लोगस्स कहें.

Sajjaya – Samsardava

- फिर खमासमण इच्छाकारेण संदिसह भगवन् सज्जाय संदिसाहुं? इच्छं कहें.
- फिर खमासमण इच्छाकारेण संदिसह भगवन् सज्जाय करूं? इच्छं कहकर,

नवकार, उवस्सग्गहरम, संसार-दावा सज्झाय
(संसार-दावा में झंकारा-राव से ऊंची आवाज में सकल संघ मिलकर बोले);
एवं नवकार कहें.

Brahad Shanti Recitation

- फिर खमासमण इच्छाकारेण संदिसह भगवन् दुक्ख-क्खय कम्म-क्खय निमित्तं काउस्सग्ग करूं? इच्छं, दुक्ख-क्खय कम्म-क्खय निमित्तं करेमि काउस्सग्गं, अन्नत्थ सूत्र कहकर, संपूर्ण चार लोगस्स का काउस्सग्ग करे, काउस्सग्ग पारकर, नमोर्हत् एवं बृहच्छान्ति बोले
- (यदि समूह में प्रतिक्रमण करते हो तो प्रथम एक व्यक्ति काउस्सग्ग पार कर बृहच्छान्ति बोले व अन्य कायोत्सर्ग मुद्रा में ही रहकर संपूर्ण बृहच्छान्ति सुन लेने के बाद ही काउस्सग्ग पारें.) बोलकर, लोगस्स कहें

Santikaram Recitation

- प्रतिक्रमण के अंत में संतिकरं कहें.

Santikaram Stotra helps to remove any Upsarga and Parishah that may occur to us.

यहां पर देवसिअ प्रतिक्रमण समाप्त होता है.

Praying Tirthankar (Chaitya Vandan) for the Completion of Pratikraman

- फिर इरियावहियं प्रतिक्रमण करें.
- फिर चउक्कसाय, नमुत्थु णं, जावंति चेइ, खमासमण, जावंत के वि, नमोर्हत्, उवसग्ग-हरं एवं जय वीयराय सूत्र कहें.
- फिर सामायिक पारने की विधि के अनुसार आदेश मांगकर, सामायिक पारें.

3.0 Conclusion of Samayik Ritual

Recite the standard Conclusion of Samayik Vidhi