

No.	Question	Answer	Topic
1	What does Anitya Bhāvanā means?	All external substances including the body are transitory (Anitya). They are perishable and therefore, we should not have attachment for them.	12 Bhavanas
2	Cycle of life and death : Name type of Bhavans	Sansār Bhāvanā	12 Bhavanas
3	Stop new bondage of karma. Name this bhavana	Samvar Bhāvanā	12 Bhavanas
4	Bodhidurlabh Bhāvanā means	Rarity of enlightenment	12 Bhavanas
5	Four auxiliary Bhāvanās are	Maitri Bhāvanā ----Contemplation of Friendship, Pramod Bhāvanā ---Contemplation of Appreciation, Karunā Bhāvanā----- Contemplation of Compassion, Mādhyastha Bhāvanā ---Contemplation of Neutrality	12 Bhavanas
6	Respect for all forms of life including animals, birds, insects and nature is called?	Compassion (Karuna)	12 Bhavanas
7	Describe the meaning of Anitya Bhāvnā	All external substances including body are not permanent (perishable)	12 Bhavanas
8	Name any five out of twelve main Bhāvanā.	Anitya, Asharan, Samsār, Ekatva, Anyitva, Ashuchi, Āsrava, Samvar, Nirjarā, Bodhi-durlabh, Loka-svabhāva, Dharma	12 Bhavanas
9	In this Bhāvnā, one contemplates that it is very difficult for one to attain right faith, knowledge, and conduct.	Bodhi Durlabh Bhāvnā	12 Bhavanas
10	If someone is less fortunate than us, we should not look down upon them and instead try and help them. Which of the four auxillary bhavanas	Karuna	12 Bhavanas

	does this represent?		
11	Name the Bhavanas that are also Tattvas	SamvarBhavana, NirjaraBhavana, and AshravBhavana	12 Bhavanas
12	What Bhavna did Mallinath use to teach lesson to the six kings?	She used Asuchi Bhavana (Impurity of body)	12 Bhavanas
13	Which Bhavana states that the soul will be born into one of the three loks?	Lokswabhav Bhavana	12 Bhavanas
14	Which Bhavana supports AnyatvaBhavana (The human body is impermanent)?	AnityaBhavana (Nothing is permanent)	12 Bhavanas
15	Twelve Vows of Laity (Householders) has how many Anuvratas, Guna-Vratas, Shiksha Vrats?	Anuvrats-5, guna- Vratas-3, Shiksha Vratas - 4	12 Vrats
16	Name all Gun Vrats with meanings. All names have to be correct. All English words are acceptable.	1) Geographic Limitation – Disha Pariman Vrat 2) Limitation of Luxurious Items – Bohogpbhog Pariman Vrat 3) Avoiding purposeless violence – Anarth dand Virman Vrat	12 Vrats
17	To attack someone knowingly is sin; which anuvrata tells us not to practise this?	Ahinsä Anuvrata	12 Vrats
18	Name all the Anuvrats	1. Sthul Pranatipaat Viraman Vrat – Non-violence limited vow 2. Sthul Mrushavad Viraman Vrat – Truthfulness limited vow 3. Sthul Adattadan Viraman Vrat – Non-stealing limited vow 4. Swadara Santosh Parstrigaman Viraman Vrat – Chastity limited vow 5. Parigrah Pariman Vrat – Non-attachment limited Vow	12 Vrats

19	Name any two guna vratas and give their meaning	2 of 3 viz. Dig or dishi vrat (Directional or Geographical Limitation), Bhog-Upbhog vrat (Limitation of consumables and reusables) and Anarthdand vrat (Limitation of purposeless violence)	12 Vrats
20	Name any two Shiksha vratas and give their meaning	2 of 4 viz. Samayik (Equanimity vow), Desavagasik (Further geographical limitations for 1 day or more), Paushadh (one day practice like ascetic), Atithi Samvibhag (sharing with worthy ascetics)	12 Vrats
21	Setting limits to our needs is an important vow to control our ...	Greed	12 Vrats
22	Name the vow in which one does not take any property without the owner's consent	Acharya or Asteya or Adatta Dan	12 Vrats
23	Name the vrata which means not to engage in sensual pleasures	Brahamcharya or Celibacy	12 Vrats
24	Name the 3 Gunavrats.	Dig Parimana Vrat, Bhogaupbhoga viraman vrata, Anartha Danda viraman vrata.	12 Vrats
25	Name any two gunavrata or supporting vows.	dishi (direction), bhog upbhog, anartha danda	12 Vrats
26	The Mahavratas are the great vows a person takes when renouncing the world. How many are there?	Five	12 Vrats
27	It is a 11th vrata, where in a Shrāvak/Shrāvīkā observes the life of a monk for a specific period.	Paushadha vrata.	12 Vrats
28	Name the 5 Paap that violate the 5 Anuvratas	Pranatipaata, Mrushvaada, Adatadaana, Maithuna, Parigraha	12 Vrats

29	Name the four Shikshavratas.	Sämäyik Vrata, Desävakäsika Vrata, Paushada Vrata, Atithi Samvibhaga Vrata (Dän vrata, or Yathä Samvibhäg vrata)	12 Vrats
30	An owner of a factory mixes cheaper oil with an expensive oil product and only expensive oil is printed on the label. Name two major vrats that this person has violated.	Satya, Asteya, Aparigraha. Truth, Non-stealing, Non-possessiveness	12 Vrats
31	Samayika is this category of vrata?	Training or shiksha	12 Vrats
32	Answer both the questions: I will travel only 20 miles from my home today. Taking this kind of vow is an example of which Vrat? Which category of Vrat is this out of the three categories of 12 Vrats?	Disha Pariman vrat. Gun Vrat category	12 Vrats
33	Out of the three categories of 12 vrats, the following category is preparatory to the discipline of an ascetic's life. Name this category of Bar Vrats. Also, name at least two vrats from this category	Siksha Vrat. Samayik, Deshavagasik, Paushad and Atithi Samvibhag	12 Vrats
34	Tell me what gunvrat each statement is an example of: "I will only wear 5-6 pairs of clothes today.", "I will not walk on grass.", "I will only travel 150 miles today."	a) Bhog-UpbhogVrat b) AnantDandVirmanVrat c) DishaParimanVrat	12 Vrats
35	What are the differences between the MahaVratas and the AnuVratas?	MahaVratas are the major vows for the complete renunciation of worldly attachments which are practiced by Sadhus and Sadhvis. The AnuVratas are the partial renunciation of worldly attachments which are practiced by Shrävaks and Shrävikäs	12 Vrats
36	Desavakasik vrat that sets a new limit within the limitations already set by which two vrats?	Disha or Dik vrat and Bhog Upbhog Vrat	12 Vrats

37	Name the common virtues or observances that are common between the 10 yati Dharmas and 6 daily essentials per Digambar tradition	Sanyam & Tap	12 Vrats
38	When one fasts consecutively for 30 days, the tap is called? Name in indian language only	Maskhaman or Masakshaman	12 Vrats
39	This dream of Mother Trishalā indicated that her son would be perfect in all virtues and would be full of compassion for all living beings. He would be a supreme religious personality.	Golden Vase	14 dreams
40	How many Sapana (dreams) does the mother of Tirthankar have when the Tirthankar child is conceived?	14 (Shwetambar) or 16 (Digambar)	14 dreams
41	Which dream of Mother Trishalā indicated that her son would bring peace to the world?	Full moon	14 dreams
42	According to Digambara belief, there are not 14 Swapanas, but 16 Swapanas. Name these two additional Swapanas.	A pair of fish and a lofty throne	14 dreams
43	Name the dream that indicated that Queen Trishla's son would have a great physical structure and be pleasing to all living beings of the universe.	Full Moon (Chandra)	14 dreams
44	Name the dream that indicated that Queen Trishla's son would have infinite virtues and wisdom and he would attain the supreme spirit.	Heap of Jewels	14 dreams
45	Ele	Bull	14 dreams
46	This dream indicated a heavenly being would respect and obey her son.	Dev Viman or Celestial Plane	14 dreams
47	This dream of Trishla meant that the son would have exceptionally high character. Also, he would guide the spiritual chariot with its four components: monks, nuns, laymen, and laywomen.	Elephant	14 dreams

48	Name any five swapnas.	Elephant, Bull, Lion, Goddess Laxmi, Garland, Moon, Sun, Flag, Kalash, Lotus Lake, Ocean, Plane, Heap of Jewel, Smokeless Fire	14 dreams
49	List the 4 swapnas other than the sun and the moon which are not people, animals, or with plants.	Flag, Kalash, Milky Ocean, Divine Airplane, Heap of Jewels, Smokeless Fire	14 dreams
50	Which dream of Mother Trishalā indicated that her son would become powerful and strong?	Lion	14 dreams
51	This dream of a Tirthankar's mother indicates that her son will be liberated from the life cycle.	Ocean	14 dreams
52	Which dream indicated to Queen Trishala that her son would reform and restore the religious order? It also said that he would remove blind faith and orthodox rituals. It also told her that he would burn or destroy his karmas and attain salvation	Smokeless Fire	14 dreams
53	Mother Trishla's 7th dream was?	Sun	14 dreams
54	Math Question - Subtract the number of Guptis from the number of Samitis. Give the corresponding dream of Mother Trishala.	5 samiti- 3 gupti= 2. The second dream of Mother Trishala is Elephant.	14 dreams
55	Name the fourth dream of Mother Trishala and give its meaning.	Goddess Lakshmi. It meant that her son would enjoy great wealth.	14 dreams
56	Anagram - MORE FE, LESSS SKI. Clue - Its a dream of Mother Trishla.	Smokeless fire	14 dreams
57	This dream indicated that the fragrance of her son's teachings and messages of compassion and love will spread throughout the universe, and he would be respected by all	Garland	14 dreams
58	Give the order of the first three dreams of Trishala Devi and Achira Devi?	Lion, Elephant, Bull & Elephant, Bull, Lion	14 dreams

59	A fall from this Gunasthan is inevitable, as it has arrived at this stage as a result of suppression of Karmas. Name the Gunasthāna and its number. (Both Answers are required)	11th Gunasthan, It is called Suppressed Passion Stage – Upasanta-kasaya	14 Gunasthanaks
60	The number of Gunasthan, at the end of which the soul has eliminated all destructive karmas and is omniscient.	12th	14 Gunasthanaks
61	When one attains Kevaljnān, one is in this Gunsthānak	13th	14 Gunasthanaks
62	The number of Gunasthan, the soul has eliminated all destructive karmas and is omniscient.	13th (Accept 'very end of 12th' as correct)	14 Gunasthanaks
63	All Kevalis are at which Gunasthanak?	13th and/or 14th	14 Gunasthanaks
64	What is the number when total number of gunasthans are multiplied by the number of guptis & by the number of essential daily activities?	$14 \times 3 / 6 = 7$	14 Gunasthanaks
65	Which stage of spiritual elevation or Gunsthank does one have to reach to attain Moksha or liberation?	14th Gunsthank	14 Gunasthanaks
66	Provide the number of the lowest gunasthānak at which dharma dhyān is possible and that guarantees you moksha	4th	14 Gunasthanaks
67	Give the Gunsthank stage number, or spiritual stage number, with the right perception but without restraints.	4th - Avirti Samyag Darshan	14 Gunasthanaks
68	A shravak with 12 vratas has reached which Gunsthank or stage of spiritual elevation?	5th	14 Gunasthanaks
69	Right perception associated with partial restraint is which Gunasthanak?	5th or Deshvirti	14 Gunasthanaks
70	Monks and nuns who strictly follow their code of conduct are in this Gunsthānak as a minimum	6th	14 Gunasthanaks

71	What are the names of the Gunasthanak in which a Sadhu follows Panch Mahavrat?	6th or 7th,? Apramat Sanyat or Prammat Sanyat (Any one of the four is correct)	14 Gunasthanaks
72	What is the lowest gunasthan at which shukla dhyān is possible?	8th	14 Gunasthanaks
73	Name the fourth gunasthana	Avirati Samyag Drishti	14 Gunasthanaks
74	Other than Siddha who does not have a leshya?	Ayogi Kevail, or one at the 14th Gunastanak	14 Gunasthanaks
75	What type of Shrivak follows Jainism without a deep faith in it?	Dravya Shrivak	14 Gunasthanaks
76	After achieving 4th gunasthan once, you are guaranteed nirvana within this much time	Half or ardha pudgal paraavartan	14 Gunasthanaks
77	Name the thirteenth gunasthan	Sayogi Kevali	14 Gunasthanaks
78	Doubting or being skeptical about the religion expounded by the Omniscients is this type of Mityathva.	Shanshayik	14 Gunasthanaks
79	What are Gunastanak? Name the lowest and highest stages.	stages of spiritual elevation. Lowest level: wrong belief (Mithyatva) and Highest level: inactive omniscient (ayogi kevali)	14 Gunasthanaks
80	What are Gunastanak? Name the lowest and highest stages of spiritual elevation	wrong belief (Mithyatva) and inactive omniscient (ayogi kevali)	14 Gunasthanaks
81	Name in the Indian language, the strongest degree of intensity of a Kashāya, with which it binds to the soul	Anantānu-bandhi	14 Gunasthanaks
82	When a monk attains Kevalgnana, he has reached the 12th Gunsthanak, which category of karmas has he destroyed?	Ghati karmas	14 Gunasthanaks



83	How many karmas a living Kevali (omniscient) has removed (eradicated)? Name them.	Jnänävarniya (Knowledge obsuring), Darshanävaraniya (Perception obscuring), Mohaniya (Deluding), Antäray (Obstruction causing)	14 Gunasthanaks
84	Becoming Tirthankar rather than an ordinary kevali is a result of this aghati karma.	Naam	14 Gunasthanaks
85	Of the types of karma, which one has a subtype that is specific to tirthankars?	Naam or Body-determining	14 Gunasthanaks
86	What four karmas do Arihantas shed at the time of liberation?	Naam (body-determining), Gotra (status-determining), Vedaniya (feeling pertaining), and Ayushya (life span determining)	15 Gunasthanaks
87	Name four Mahä Vigai (Four foods never to be consumed)	Honey (Madh), Meat (Mänsa), Butter (cream-cheese, Mänkhan) and, alcohol (Madira)	18 Paap
88	Name the next four Tirtankars in this mathematical series: Ajitnath, Abhinandan, Padmaprabha, Chandraprabha. 2, 4, 6, 8...	(10) Shitalnath (12) Vasupujya Swami (14) Anantnath (16) Shantinath	24 Tirthankars
89	The process in which a tirthankar's soul leaves its previous body, and is conceived in the mother's womb is called?	Chyavana or Garbha Kalyänak	24 Tirthankars
90	Tirthankar Name, Emblem, Number of Ganadharas and place of Nirvän for 1st five	01 Rishabha or Ädi Näth, Bull, 84, Ashtäpad (Kailäsha), 02 Ajit-Näth, Elephant, 90, Samet Sikhar, 03 Sambhava-Näth, Horse, 105, Samet Sikhar, 04 Abhinandan Swami, Monkey,03, 05 Sumati-Näth, Ruddy Goose, 116, Samet Sikhar	24 Tirthankars
91	Answer the following questions about Shantinath Bhagawan. 1) What was his mother's name? 2) Where did he attain Moksha? 3) In his previous life, as King Megharatha, what did he save?	1) Achiradevi 2) Samet Shikhar or Mount Parasnath 3) Bird or Dove	24 Tirthankars
92	Name of lord Mahävir's wife & Daughter?	Yashoda, Priyadarshana	24 Tirthankars

93	Who said “A living body is not merely an integration of limbs and flesh but it is the abode of the soul, which potentially has perfect perception (Anant-Darshan), perfect knowledge (Anant-Jnän), perfect power (Anant-Virya), and perfect conduct (Anant Chäritra).	Lord mahavir	24 Tirthankars
94	Contributions and names of the two daughters of Ädinäth.	1) Brahmi: The Indian script named Brahmi 2) Sundari: Mathematics	24 Tirthankars
95	Name the three types of knowledge Tirthankara are born with. English terms are also acceptable.	1) Knowledge obtained by senses and mind - Mati Jnan 2) Knowledge acquired by reading and listening – Shrut Jnan 3) To see and sense the things without the help of the senses of mind – Avadhi Jnan	24 Tirthankars
96	Answer the following questions about Neminath Bhagawan. 1) Name his emblem or lanchan. 2) Give his chronological number (1-24). 3) What event helped him decide to leave worldly life and take diksha?	1) Shell 2) 22 3) Screaming of animals that were going to be killed at his wedding dinner	24 Tirthankars
97	Answer each of the following questions about the life of Adinath. 1) In what city was he born? 2) What were the names of his two sons? 3) What was the name of his mother? 4) What is his symbol? 5) What is the other name he is called?	1) Vinitanagari 2) Bharat, Bahubali 3) Marudevi 4) Bull 5) Rishabdev	24 Tirthankars
98	How many gandhars did Mahavir Swami have? How many did Parswanath Bhagwan have?	11, 10	24 Tirthankars
99	Mahävïr Janma-Kalyänak means what?	Birth Anniversary of Mahavir Swami	24 Tirthankars
100	How many clamities did Sangmdev commit on bhagwanMahavir in one night?	20	24 Tirthankars
101	What was the last bhav of Mahavir swami as	Nandan Muni (25th Bhav)	24 Tirthankars

	human before being born as a tirthankar?		
102	After Bhgwan born king Indra take the baby tirthankar to Mt. Meru for what? Ans. Only indian language.	Janma Abhishek (performs the birth ceremony)	24 Tirthankars
103	During the lifetime of which Tirthankar were there the most living and present Tirthankars and how many tirthankars were there at most.	170 tirthankars present during Ajitnath's lifetime.	24 Tirthankars
104	kind of person stuck nails in MahavirBhagwan's ears?	Govaliyo	24 Tirthankars
105	Name the lanchan (emblem) of the next Tirthankar in this mathematical series. Ajitnath, Abhinandan, Chandraprabhu.	2, 4, 8, 16. Deer	24 Tirthankars
106	During each half time life cycle, how many souls rise to become "Tirthankar"	24	24 Tirthankars
107	Who do we offer obeisance in logussa sutra?	24 Thirthankars (of this time cycle)	24 Tirthankars
108	In which life of Bhagwan Mahavir did a Bhavna of "Savi Jiv Karu Shasan Rasi" made him to acquire the Tirthankar Nam Karma?	25th life, or Nandanmuni	24 Tirthankars
109	How many Choumasas did Mahavir swami do?	42	24 Tirthankars
110	Name the lanchan (emblem) of the next Tirthankar in this mathematical series. Sambhavnath, Padmaprabhu, Vasupujya.	3, 6, 12, 24 - Lion	24 Tirthankars
111	At what age did Bhagwan Mahavir attain Manah Paryay-Jnan?	30	24 Tirthankars
112	This is the event of initiation into monk hood	Diksha Kalyanak	24 Tirthankars
113	Which ara did Lord Adinath live in?	3rd Ara	24 Tirthankars
114	How many years passed between Mahavira Swami's taking diksha and attaining nirvana?	42	24 Tirthankars
115	Where was Bhagwan Mahavir's last sermon at? How long did it last?	Pavapuri, 48 hours	24 Tirthankars
116	What is the other name of Kshatriya kund ?	Kundalpur	24 Tirthankars
117	Christian year in which Mahavir Swami took	569 B.C. (599B.C. Birth -30 = 569)	24 Tirthankars

	Dikshā		
118	Name the emblem or lanchan or symbol of these Bhagwans..Suvidhinath, Vimalnth, Aranath, Naminath	Crocodile, Pig-Boar, Nandavarta, Blue Lotus	24 Tirthankars
119	Name the parents of Bhagwan Neminath & Shantinath	Samudravijay and Shivadevi & Vishvasen & Achiradevi	24 Tirthankars
120	Please Answer the following questions about the life of Bhagvan Adinath. a) What is his other name? b) Name of his father? c) Where was he born? d) Name of his emblem? e) Name of his mother?	a) Bhagwan Rishabhdev. b) Nabhiraya c) Ayodhya. Or Vinitanagari d) Bull e) Marudevi Mata	24 Tirthankars
121	What is a term for bathing an idol?	Abishek	24 Tirthankars
122	Bhaktamar Stotra is in praise of which Bhagwan?	Adinath	24 Tirthankars
123	Names of the four Thirthankars that did not go Mokhsa from Samet Shikar	Adinath, Vasupujya, Neminath, Mahaveer	24 Tirthankars
124	Names of the places other than Samet Shikhar where Thirthankars went to Moksha	Ashtapada Kailash, Champapuri, Girnaar & Pavapuri	24 Tirthankars
125	What age did Bhagwan Mahavir attain Avadhi Jnan?	At Birth or Conception	24 Tirthankars
126	This Tirthankar's mother name was Vāmādevi	Bhagwan Parshvanath	24 Tirthankars
127	He was a Chakravarti and the son of the first Tirthnkar.	Bharat	24 Tirthankars
128	Name the two sons of lord Adinath starting with B.	Bharat and Bahubali.	24 Tirthankars
129	Up until 23rd Tirthankar there were only 4 great vows. Which vow did Bhagwān Mahāvīr add to those four vows? Or Which of the current vrats did Bhagawan Parshwanath not prescribe?	Brahmacharya (celibacy)	24 Tirthankars
130	Brahmi and Sundari were daughters of Lord Adinath, what two aspects of academia did they develop?	Brahmi – script, Sundari – numbers and arithmetic	24 Tirthankars

131	Name the first Sadvhis of Lord Adinath and Lord Mahavirswami	Brahmi and Chandanbala	24 Tirthankars
132	List the Laanchans of the 24 Thirthankars that are 5 sensed living beings.	Bull, Elephant, Horse, Monkey, Shore bird, crocodile, rhinoceres, buffalo, pig, eagle, deer, goat, tortoise, snake, Lion	24 Tirthankars
133	This is nirvan place of Vasupujya Swami	Champapuri	24 Tirthankars
134	Name the place in Bihar and the Tirthankar who had all the FIVE kalyanaks at that place	Champapuri and Lord Vasupjya	24 Tirthankars
135	Snatra Puja signifies these Kalyanak of a Teerthankar	Chavyan and Janma Kalyanak	24 Tirthankars
136	The first thing a Tirthankar does upon attaining Kevaljnän is to establish	Chutar vidh sangh (sangh, four fold Jain order)	24 Tirthankars
137	Name any four of five Kalyänak of a Tirthankar.	Chyavana (conception), Janma (birth), dikshä (initiation), Kevaljnän (omniscience), Nirvän (death)	24 Tirthankars
138	What is the Nirvan date of Mahaveer in Indian calendar	Darkest night of Aaso month, same as Deepavali or Diwali Day, or last day of the calendar year	24 Tirthankars
139	He was the supreme King (chakravarti) and His mother's name was Achirä Devi. What is the symbol of this Tirthankar?	Deer. Tirthankar- Shäntinäth	24 Tirthankars
140	According to Shvetambar sect, Bhagawan Mahavir's soul was first conceived in the womb of this woman	Devananda	24 Tirthankars
141	Give the Lanchhan or symbol of Bhagawan Ajitnath.	Elephant	24 Tirthankars
142	Who was the chief disciple or first Gandhar of Mahavir Swami?	Gautam Swami	24 Tirthankars
143	ANAGRAM: AAW TUMMI GAS If you rearrange the letters, you will find on the first clue or on the second clue 1) the numero uno	Gautam Swami	24 Tirthankars

	student. 2) Mahavir's first disciple and ganadhara		
144	Name the only two Gandharas, who had not attained Kevaljnän at the time of Nirvan of Bhagwän Mahävira	Gautam Swämi and Sudharmä Swämi	24 Tirthankars
145	Name the Nirvan place for Neminath, Vasupujya, and Adinath.	Girnar, Champapuri, Astapad	24 Tirthankars
146	Who was one of Mahavira's disciples who turned against him?	Goshalok or Jamali	24 Tirthankars
147	What are the original names of the three Brahmin scholar brothers who became the first major disciples (Ganadharas) of Lord Mahavira.	Indrabhuti, Väyubhuti, Agnibhuti	24 Tirthankars
148	Bhagwan Mahävira Swämi was born in this town.	Kshtriya Kund (Shevtämbar belief) OR Vaishäli (Digambar belief)	24 Tirthankars
149	Which tirthankar added another major vow and which vow did he add?	Lord Mahavir, and Chastity	24 Tirthankars
150	Who was the person who took diksha after seeing animals in captivity?	Lord Neminath	24 Tirthankars
151	Name the person who did parna to Bhagwan Mahavir swami after he went without food for 5 months and 25 days?	Chandanbala	24 Tirthankars
152	Name 4 tirthankars that did not attain kevalgnan at Samet Shikhar.	Mahavirswami, Neminath, Vasupujyaswami, Adinath	24 Tirthankars
153	Name the only female Tirthankar.	Mallinath	24 Tirthankars
154	Name three Tirthankars whose name starts with M.	Mallinath, Munisuvrat, Mahavirswami	24 Tirthankars
155	Which jnän does a Tirthankar attain upon taking diksha?	Manah Paryay Jnän	24 Tirthankars

156	Solve the following riddle for 30 points in the first clue and 15 points in the second clue. 1st clue: Who am I? Because I could not follow the rules of a Jain monk, I carried an umbrella, wooden shoes, and I wore orange clothes. 2nd clue: My grandfather was Adinath, and I danced with pride upon hearing I would be the last Tirthankar.	Marichi	24 Tirthankars
157	Name any 4 symbols or emblems of the Tirthankaras which are not animals or lotuses.	moon, swastika, the wishing tree (4 petaled), shell (conch), vase, water jar, thunderbolt or spiked club	24 Tirthankars
158	This is nirvan place of Nemi nath bhagavan	Mt. Girnar	24 Tirthankars
159	The lanchan, or emblem, of which tirthankar is the tortoise?	Munisuvrat Swami	24 Tirthankars
160	What is the name of father of Bhagwän Rushbhadev?	Näbhi Räjä (only 'Näbhi' is also acceptable)	24 Tirthankars
161	Name of Bhagwän Mahävira in the life in which he attained samyaktva	Nayasar	24 Tirthankars
162	Name the Tirthankara who was a contemporary of the Hindu god Krishna.	Neminath	24 Tirthankars
163	Name the Tirthankar whose mothers are listed as follows: Shivadevi, Trishladevi, and Vamadevi respectively.	Neminath, Mahavirswami, Parshwanath.	24 Tirthankars
164	Which three Tirthankars attained Moksh at these following places (in order): Girnar, Champapuri, Astapad?	Neminath, Vasupujyaswami, Adinath	24 Tirthankars
165	What do we call the five major events in the life of a tirthankar? Name any three events.	Panch Kalyanak. 1) Chyavan Kalyanak 2) Janma Kalyanak 3) Diksha Kalyanak 4) Kevangnan Kalyanak 5) Nirvana Kalyanak	24 Tirthankars
166	Bhagawän Mahavira achieved Nirvana at this place.	Pavapuri	24 Tirthankars
167	What river did Bhagwan Mahavira attain	Rajuvalika	24 Tirthankars

	Kevaljnan at?		
168	Name any 2 Tirthankars who did not attain nirvān at Samet Sikhar. Also name the places where they attained nirvān	Rushabhdev (Ashtāpad), Vasupujya (Champāpuri), Neminath (Girnār), Mahavir (Pāvāpuri)	24 Tirthankars
169	This was the first monk (tirthankar) of the current Avasarpini.	Rushabhdev or Adinath	24 Tirthankars
170	Name the place in Bihar which has been the site of 20 Tirthankaras of the recent cycle attaining nirvan.	Samet Shikhar	24 Tirthankars
171	Solve this anagram using all the letters in bold without repeating - HIS KARMAH is SET CLUE 1. It is a place CLUE 2. Ajitnāth bhagwān attained Nirvān here	SAMETSHIKAR	24 Tirthankars
172	Father's name of Tirthankar Nemināth Bhagawān	Samudra Vijaya	24 Tirthankars
173	Name all three tirthankars who were, during their lifetimes, also Chakravartis or conquerors of the known world?	Shantinath, Kuntunath, Aranath	24 Tirthankars
174	In my previous life I saved a pigeon's life by giving my own flash. Who am I?	Shāntināth	24 Tirthankars
175	The soul of king Meghrath became which tirthankar?	Shantinath (16th Tirthankara)	24 Tirthankars
176	What are the names of these 3 Tirthankars whose mothers are (in order): Achiradevi, Shivadevi, Vamadevi?	Shantinath, Neminath, Parshvanath	24 Tirthankars
177	Give the Lanchhan or symbol of Bhagawan Neminath.	Shell	24 Tirthankars
178	Who am I? I started the Jain practice of giving alms to sadhus. I was also the great grandson of Rushabdev.	Shreyanshkumar	24 Tirthankars
179	Who was the first person to do parnu to Rushabdev after his Varshitap	Shreyanskumar	24 Tirthankars
180	Who was Mahavir Swami's father?	Siddhartha	24 Tirthankars



181	He was the longest surviving Gandhar (5th Gandhar) of Lord Mahavir and who continued teachings of Lord Mahavir after his nirvana. We are currently under the order of this Gandhar. He is one of the most talked about Gandhar other than Gautam Swami	Sudharma Swami	24 Tirthankars
182	Name the 5 Tirthankars with symbols that are neither plant nor animal?	Suparshvanath, Chandra-Prabhu, Dharmanath, Mallinath, Neminath	24 Tirthankars
183	Following this number sequence 1, 4, 9, please provide the name of the Tirthankar, Emblem, and Place of Nirvan.	The 16th Tirthankar ( $1^2=1, 2^2=4, 3^2=9, 4^2=16$ ) is Lord Shantinath. Deer and Samet Sikhar.	24 Tirthankars
184	Birthdate of Mahaveer in Indian calendar	Thirteenth day of bright half of Chaitra month	24 Tirthankars
185	Most of the insignias or laanchans of Tirthankars are beings from this gati	Tiryanch	24 Tirthankars
186	Name the mother of a Tirthankar, who had 10 Ganadhars.	Vämä-Mätä or Vämädevi.	24 Tirthankars
187	An important penance performed by Bhagwän Rushabh Dev which he broke by accepting and consuming sugar cane juice is known as:	Varshitap	24 Tirthankars
188	Name this Tirthankar who attained nirvana at Champapuri.	Vasupujya Swami	24 Tirthankars
189	3. At what age did Parshwanath take Diksha?	30	24 Tirthankars
190	4. What was the name of the god that harassed Parshwanath and the Dev that protected him?	Meghamali and Dharnendra	24 Tirthankars
191	5. How did Dharnendra protect Parshwanath from Meghamali?	He put a lotus under his feet so that he could float, and he spread his fangs over the head and sides of Parshwanath to protect him from the rain	24 Tirthankars
192	6. Where and at what age did Bhagwan Parshwanath attain Nirvana?	SametShikar at the age of 100	24 Tirthankars

193	During ___ years of meditation Bhagwan Mahavir faced many calamities.	12 and half years	24 Tirthankars
194	Answer the following questions about Parswanath Bhagawan. 1) What was his mother's name? 2) What was his father's name? 3) Where did he attain Moksha? 4) Name the dev who helped Parswanath Bhagwan when he was being harrassed by Meghmali recollecting his previous birth when Parasnath Bhagwan tried to rescue him, when he was a snake	1) Vamadevi 2) Ashvasen 3) Sametsikhar 4) Dharanendra	24 Tirthankars
195	At what age did Bhagwan Mahavir attain Kevalgyan & attained Nirvan?	42 Kevalgyan, 72 Nirvan	24 Tirthankars
196	For how many days is Varsitap observed? This is in commemoration of these many no. of days that Bhagwan Rishabdev fasted without food after which his grandson, Shreyaskumar broke his fast by offering him sugar cane juice	400 days	24 Tirthankars
197	How long Mahavirswami had to fast before he accepted food from Chandanbala?	Five months and 25 days (or approx. 6 months)	24 Tirthankars
198	In Mallinath Bhagwan's previous life... Prince Mahabal and ___ other friends always did things together.	6 other friends	24 Tirthankars
199	In which kalyanak does a tirthankar get avadhignan?	ChyavanKalyanak (at birth/conception)	24 Tirthankars
200	Mahavir Swami attained Keval Gyan on the banks of which river after fasting for 2 days and staying in complete meditation.	Rujubaluka or Rujualika	24 Tirthankars
201	Name Bhagwan Rishabdev's daughter who was exceptional in mathematics. Per Jain beliefs, she taught mathematics to the entire world	Sundari	24 Tirthankars
202	Name the 22nd Tirthankar of the present chovisi. Also name his father, mother and place of birth	Neminath, Father- Samudravijay, Mother- Shivadevi, Birth place-Suryapur/ Sauripur	24 Tirthankars

203	Name the colors for every tirthankar	White (8th and 9th), Red (6th and 12th), Black (20and 22nd), Blue (19th and 23rd), Gold (rest all)	24 Tirthankars
204	Name the Dev who switch the wombs of mother trishla and devananda.	Harinagamasi (Hari-naigamesin)	24 Tirthankars
205	Name the lanchan of the 2nd, 4th, 6th and 12th Tirthankar	Elephant, Monkey, Red lotus and Buffalo	24 Tirthankars
206	Name the next four Tirtankars in this mathematical series: Mahavir Swami, Naminath, Arnath, 24, 21, 18.....	Dharmanath (15), Vasupujya Swami (12), Suvidhinath (9) and Padmaprabhu (6)	24 Tirthankars
207	Name the numbers of gandhars of the tirthankar you get after subtracting the #of guptis by the #of thirthankars who were born in Varanasi	84 Explanation: Number of Gupti :3 Tirthankar born in Varanashi : Supärshvanäth & Pärshvanäth :2 3-2=1 (Adinath) Adinath has 84 Gandhars	24 Tirthankars
208	Name the tirthankar who has 77 gandhars	Shreyansnath	24 Tirthankars
209	Name the Tirthankar's whose color is not gold, blue or Green?	Chandraprabh, Suvidhinath (White), Padmaprabh, Vasupujya-swami (Red), Munisuvrat-swami, Neminath (Black).	24 Tirthankars
210	Name the tirthankars whose number of gandhars are the same digits	Naminanth, Mahavirswami, Vimalnath, Vasupujya swami, Padmaprabha, Suvidhinath.	24 Tirthankars
211	The Shvetamber tradition believes that Mallinath Bhagwan is a male or a female.	Female	24 Tirthankars
212	This tirthankar's mother and father's name is the same?	Shreyänsnäth (Vishnu ) (11)	24 Tirthankars

213	Tirthankar's attain their Tirthankar Naam Karms in which life prior to the life they attain Moksha?	Two lives prior to the life when they are born as Tirthankar.	24 Tirthankars
214	What are some hardships that Bhagwan Mahavir faced during his 12 and a half years of penance?	Chandikaushik, Nails in the ears, and etc.	24 Tirthankars
215	What are the names of Parshwanath's parents?	King Ashwasen and Queen Vamadevi	24 Tirthankars
216	What Bhagwan Mahvir say when King Shrenik asked how to destroy his bad Karmas?	If you can buy the Punya Karma of one Sāmāyika from Puniā Shrāvak then it may be possible to change the birth Karma of your next life	24 Tirthankars
217	What did Sidharth and his friend the doctor do about the nails in the ears?	They made lord Mahavir sit in a basin filled with oil, given a massage and then the pegs were removed by means of medicated pincers	24 Tirthankars
218	What did the cowherd leave for Bhagwan Mahavir?	Watch his Bullocks/Oxen	24 Tirthankars
219	What type of Gyan did Lord Parshvanath use to see "Live snake inside the burning log"...	Avadhi gyan	24 Tirthankars
220	What was Bhagwan Mahavir's brother's name?	Nandivardhan	24 Tirthankars
221	What was Mallinath Bhagwan's mother's name?	Prabhavati	24 Tirthankars
222	What was the name of Bharat and Bahubali's father?	Bhagwan Rishabdev	24 Tirthankars
223	What was the name of Parshwanath's wife?	Prabhavati	24 Tirthankars
224	What were the five conditions Mahavirswami had to break his fast?	1) Person offering food should be a princess, 2) She should be bald, 3) She should be in shackles, 4) She should offer boiled lentils with one foot inside and the other foot outside the house 5) She should have tears in her eyes	24 Tirthankars

225	When and where did Bhagwan Mahavir attain Nirvan?	On Diwali, and at Pavapuri	24 Tirthankars
226	When and where was Mahavir Swami born?	Chaitra on the 13th day of the waxing (increasing in size) cycle of the moon in 599 BC as per the Indian calendar or Chaitra Sud Teras, 599 BC, Kshatriya-Kund	24 Tirthankars
227	When Bhagwan Mahavir attained Nirvana, only two out of his eleven ganadhars were still living. One was Gautam Swami, who was the other Ganadhar?	Sudharma Swami	24 Tirthankars
228	When Bhagwan Mahavir went to _____ and _____ house they realized that Bhagwan Mahvir was in pain.	Siddhārtha, Kharak.	24 Tirthankars
229	Where did Mallinath attained Nirvan?	Samet Shikhar	24 Tirthankars
230	Where did Mallinath Bhagwan attain Nirvan? And what numbered Tirthankar did she become of this cycle.	Samet Shikhar; 19th	24 Tirthankars
231	Which kalyanak does a tirthankar get Manah-paryäva Jnän ? At what age did BhagvanMahavir get it?	DikshaKalyanak; 30 years	24 Tirthankars
232	Which of the conditions put down by Bhagwan Mahavir did Chandanbala didn't fulfill at first because of which Mahavirswami started walking away without taking alms?	Tears in her eyes	24 Tirthankars
233	Who were Mallinath's Parents? And what was her brothers name?	King Kumbha and Queen Prabhavati. Brother Malladin	24 Tirthankars
234	Who were six kings in their previous life who were related to Mallinath Bhagwan?	They were friends of Mallinath who was then known as King Mahabal.	24 Tirthankars
235	Why Mahavir Swami was named Vardhaman?	Because Vardhaman means to increase, and when Mahavir Swami was born, there was a increase in his family's wealth.	24 Tirthankars

236	Why was Mallinath a Female Tirthankar?	Because in her previous life She was a King who took diksha along with his 6 friends but he did intense penance in secrecy.	24 Tirthankars
237	23 Tirthankars were born and took Dikshä in the same place except for one Tirthankar whose birth place and diksha place were different. Name that Tirthankar	Neminath	24 Tirthankars
238	Give the names of Mahavir Swami's brother, sister , wife and daughter.	Nandivardhan, Sudarshanä, Yashoda, Priyadarshana	24 Tirthankars
239	During one Kal Chakra, how many Tirthankars are born in all the Bharat Kshetras?	240 (24*5 bharat kshetras * 2 (2 half cycles))	24 Tirthankars
240	Name any three kinds of Dhyän	1) Ärta Dhyän 2) Raudra Dhyän 3) Dharma Dhyän 4)Shukla Dhyän	4 Dhyans
241	Name one good and one bad dhyän or meditation.	Dharma or Shukladhyän, Arta or Raudra	4 Dhyans
242	Name one good and one bad dhyän or meditation	Good - Dharma (Righteous) or Shukla (Spiritual) Bad - Arta (Sorrowful) or Roudra (Inclement)	4 Dhyans
243	It a very dangerous form of meditation. In this meditation one becomes very happy by performing sinful acts towards others.	Raudra dhyän or Inclement meditation	4 Dhyans
244	Rearrange the letters- "Dash kunal hy" - Clue: the purest meditation	Shukla Dhyän	4 Dhyans

245	Depending upon the mental attitude of the person while committing violence, violence is classified in these four categories or Name the 4 types of hinsa (violence).	1. Industrial (occupational or profession related) violence (Udyami Himsä) 2. Domestic (household activity related) violence (Grahärambhi Himsä) 3. Defensive or protective violence (Virodhi Himsä) 4. Intentional violence (Samkalpi Himsä)	5 Codes of Conduct
246	How many types of lives are sadhus supposed to be vigilant of?	6 types	5 Codes of Conduct
247	List 4 of the 5 achars (codes of conduct) of shravak	Jnanachar, Darshanachar, Charitrachar, Tapachar, and Viryachar	5 Codes of Conduct
248	According to this Panchächär, scriptures must be pronounced, recited, and interpreted accurately. Also, by following this, you can lessen the load of your Jnanavarniya karma.	Jnanachar	5 Codes of Conduct
249	Charitrachar prescribed for lay people is categorized into what 3 categories?	Observation of 12 vows, 5 Samitis, and 3 Guptis.	5 Codes of Conduct
250	Living a life in accordance with the right knowledge and right faith is this Panchächär.	Charitrachar	5 Codes of Conduct
251	Our ultimate goal is _____ of karma	Nirjara	5 Codes of Conduct
252	The Jain scriptures that have prescribed the specific ways to observe austerities, is known as this Panchachar	Tapachar	5 Codes of Conduct
253	The set of codes of conduct relate to exercising our physical and mental capabilities to the fullest and in the appropriate manner, which is known as this Panchachar	Viryachar	5 Codes of Conduct
254	This Panchachar states that we must have unwavering faith in the teachings of Jina and virtuous activities. We also should show respect	Darshanachar	5 Codes of Conduct

	towards those who follow the right faith, and steer clear of the wrong faith and people following it.		
255	What is the 2nd most important thing in our journey to liberation?	Darshanachar	5 Codes of Conduct
256	What is the cause of the endless cycles of birth and death for the worldly soul?	Karma or Karmic bondage	5 Codes of Conduct
257	Name the following in the original word. - 1) A form of meditation when one gives up physical comfort and body movement and engages into deep religious reflections and meditation. 2) This is a vow – a formal renunciation of certain activities.	1) Kayotsarga or Kausagga 2) Pratyakhyan or Pachhakhan	6 Daily Essentials
258	It is used to gently clean the floor (to make the space free of subtle living beings) before setting on a Katāsanu on the floor.	Charavalo	6 Daily Essentials
259	Charavalo's wodden handle is how long?	24 fingers	6 Daily Essentials
260	How many faults are to be avoided during Samayik?	32	6 Daily Essentials
261	In absence of a Guru, we use this sutra to establish his presence	Panchindiya	6 Daily Essentials
262	Any sins comitted by us in ordinary day-to-day like activites by moving around is asked for forgiveness in this sutra	Iriyavahiya	6 Daily Essentials
263	Why do we recite Karemi Bhante sutra?	To take the vow of Samayik	6 Daily Essentials
264	How many faults do we ask forgiveness for while reciting Sāmāiya-Vaya-jutto sutra	32; 10 mind, 10 speech & 12 body	6 Daily Essentials
265	This sutra is recited to list all virtues of a Tirthankar and offer our respect to them. The king of devs - Shakrendra recites this sutra at the time of conception and birth of a Tirthankar.	Nammutthunam	6 Daily Essentials



266	In Ichkaar sutra, we offer our respect and inquiry about _____ well being.	Guru Mahārāj or Mahārāj Saheb	6 Daily Essentials
267	What is a sutra for praise of the twenty-four tirthankaras?	Chaturvinshati Stava / Logassa	6 Daily Essentials
268	Name three different types of Pratikraman. Answer in the Indian language.	Devasi, Rai, Pakkhi / Pakshik, Chaumasik, Samvatsari	6 Daily Essentials
269	“Going back and repenting and asking for forgiveness for the sins committed” is the theme of what Jain ritual?	Pratikraman	6 Daily Essentials
270	Name in the Indian Language Only - A vow to renounce certain thing for a predetermined period of time is known as	Pratyakhyan or Pachhakhan	6 Daily Essentials
271	Give the meaning of the word Samayik.	Process in which one gets equanimity	6 Daily Essentials
272	Name in the Indian language two of the six essentials in the Shvetambar Tradition and two in the Digambar tradition?	Shvetambar: Samayika, Chauvisattho, Vandana, Pratikraman, Kayotsarga, Pratyakhyan or Pachchakhan. Digambar: Devapuja, Gurupasti, Swadhya, Sanyam, Tap, Dan	6 Daily Essentials
273	How many daily activities should be performed by a Shravak or a layman?	Six Avashyak	6 Daily Essentials
274	a. Among all the six daily essentials of Shravaks/Shravikas per Shwetambar tradition, which is the most important essential that covers all the other 5 essentials during the performance of its rites? b. We praise the qualities of Tirthankars while performing one of these 6 daily essentials per Swethambar tradition. Name it.	a. Pratikraman b. Chauvisattho / Chaturvimshati-stava	6 Daily Essentials
275	Does one have to practice Samayik to go to Moksha?	Yes	6 Daily Essentials

276	Name any 3 essential observances (Avashyakas) according to Shwetambar traditions and 3 according to Digambar traditions.	Shwetambar traditions-1. Samayik, 2. Chauvisattho, 3. Vandana, 4. Pratikraman, 5. Kayotsarga, 6. Pratyakhyan or Pachchakan Digambar tradition- 1. Devapuja, 2. Gurupasthi, 3. Swadhyay, 4. Sanyam, 5. Tap, 6. Dan	6 Daily Essentials
277	What does Chauvisatto mean?	Praying and appreciating the attributes of the 24 Tirthankars	6 Daily Essentials
278	What does Vandana mean?	Respecting and saluting	6 Daily Essentials
279	Which is the most important Avashyaka according to Shwetambar tradition?	Pratikraman	6 Daily Essentials
280	Give at least 4 sutras recited during Pratikraman	18 papasthanak, 7 lakh, khamemi Savva Jive, and all samayik sutras as well	6 Daily Essentials
281	Name at least 4 sutras recited during Samayik	Navkar, Panchindiya, Iriyavahiyam, Tassa Uttari, Karemi Bhante, Samaiya vaiya Jutto, Chattari Mangalam	6 Daily Essentials
282	Which Pratikraman is for the sins committed during the day and which one is for the sins committed during the night?	Devasi and Rai respectively	6 Daily Essentials
283	In Kshampna Sutra, how many species of Jivas or lives, are asked for forgiveness?	84 lakh (8.4 million)	6 Dravyas
284	The pool of souls is known by this name in Jainism. It is also the lowest form of soul.	Nigod	6 Dravyas
285	What is the soul called who possesses earth as its body?	Prithvikaya	6 Dravyas
286	Rearrange the bold letters to get a Jain word. Each letter must be used and may not be used more than once. ;I hurt APKAY souls to clean DUST off the little GAL Clue 1. It means joining and breaking away or	PUDGALĀSTIKĀY	6 Dravyas

	separating Clue 2. It is one of the universal substances.		
287	Unscramble: WOASHSHSAHWHS; Clue: It is a pran	Shwasoshwas	6 Dravyas
288	“There are plenty of good fruit on the ground, so let’s eat them first.” What type of leshyas is this	Shukla (white) Leshyā	6 Leshyas
289	Which is best and worst Leshyas	The Krishna Leshyā is the worst and the Shukla Leshyā is the best	6 Leshyas
290	The thought process behind any actions?	6 Leshyas	6 Leshyas
291	Name the best and the worst leshya in English and Sanskrit.	Best - Black/ Krishna Leshya, Worst - white/ Shukla Leshya	6 Leshyas
292	What color Leshyā am I? I show no compassion or mercy toward others, and burn with jealousy. I have ill will toward all.	Black (Krishna)	6 Leshyas
293	Someone chops a tree to get fruit. What kind of Leshya or state of mind do they have?	Black or Krishana	6 Leshyas
294	What is state of thought called which at the time of death determines next gati	6 Leshyas	6 Leshyas
295	Krishna, tejo, padma, and shukla are kinds of what?	Leshyas	6 Leshyas
296	The example of Leshya or state of mind in which one collects and eats fruits fallen from tree.	Shukla Leshya - white	6 Leshyas
297	Which is the most desirable and least desirable Leshya?	Shukla Leshya and Krishna Leshya or White and Black	6 Leshyas
298	Name any Three Leshyas	Shukla, Padma, Tejo, Krishna, Neel, and Kapot	6 Leshyas

299	How many types of leshyas are there? Name all of them. Also name the best and worst leshya.	There are 6 types of leshyas. Krishna (black) leshya, Neel (Blue) leshya, Kapot ( Gray)leshya, Tejo (Red) leshya, Padma (yellow) leshya, Shukla (White) leshya. Black is worst and white is best leshyas.	6 Leshyas
300	Name the two leshyas during which if any living being dies, it may be reborn as a human being	Tejo Leshya (Red) and Shukla Leshya (White)	6 Leshyas
301	Based on the intensity and the period of time Kashāyas (passions) stay with the soul they are classified in four categories. Name any two of these.	1) Anantānubandhi (life long) ; 2) Apratyākhyāni (non-renunciatory); 3) Pratyākhyāni (partial renunciatory); 4) Sanjwalan (Flame like, totally renunciatory)	8 Karmas
302	Kashāyas (Passions) are classified into four levels of intensity. NAME ANY THREE OF THEM	Anantānubandhi (Life-Long) Apratyākhyāniya (non-renunciatory) Pratyākhyāniya (partially renunciatory) Sanjwalan (totally renunciatory)	8 Karmas
303	U ha rust harp - Clue: Of the 5 samvayas, the only one in our control	Purushartha	8 Karmas
304	Name in the Indian language, the degree of intensity of a kashay which is as easy to get rid of as a line in the water.	Sanjvalan	8 Karmas
305	What two categories are the Kashayas classified into?	Raag- Greed and Deceit, Dwesh – Anger and Ego	8 Karmas
306	How many attributes did Sri Mantungsuriji have?	36	Acharyas
307	Who was Changdev's Mother?	Pahini	Acharyas
308	Who am I ? I get “ kevali “,when I am a Childhood muni?	Aimutta Muni	Acharyas
309	What was the childhood name of Acharya Hemchandra ?	Changdev	Acharyas
310	Which Acharya led King Kumarpal to accept Jainism and spread Vegetarianism in Gujurat?	Acharya Hemchandracharya	Acharyas

311	A great composer of numerous Jain texts lived around this time – 100 AD	Acharya Kundkunda	Acharyas
312	This Jain Āchārya composed 1444 Jain compositions OR books.	Hari Bhadra Suri	Acharyas
313	Name him: people called him Kalikal Sarvajna.	Hemchandracharya	Acharyas
314	He was the mentor (Dharma Guru) of King Kumārpāl	Hemchandrāchārya	Acharyas
315	He impressed Emperor Akbar who issued proclamation forbidding slaughter on certain days.	Hirvijaysuri	Acharyas
316	Who was the last omniscient (kevali) in this time cycle in Bharat Kshetra?	Jambuswami	Acharyas
317	Though he stayed at a dancer's place, he was able to spend 4 months in meditation. Name this person	Sthuli Bhadra.	Acharyas
318	He was probably the first Jain scholar to write on Yoga. Yogabindu, Yoga-Vinshika, Yoga-Shatak and Yogadrashti Samuchhaya are some of the leading compositions by this great Acharya. Name this Acharya born around 6 century AD	Acharya Haribhadra Suri	Acharyas
319	Jambu (Jambuswami) got married to the 8 wives, but with what condition?	That he would become an ascetic the day after his marriage.	Acharyas
320	Name any 5 books composed by Kunda Junda acharya?	Samay-sar, Pravachan-sar, Niyam-sar, Panchastikaya, Ashta-pahuda	Acharyas
321	Name the birth name of Gautam Swami.	Indrabhuti	Acharyas
322	Name the thief that came to steal at Jambuswami's house that steel the night of his wedding?	Prabhav theif	Acharyas
323	Name this person: He was the head of the Jain order for 44 years, attained nirvana at the age of 80, and was the last omniscient of this current time cycle	Jambuswami	Acharyas

324	Shri Anandghanji who was a great poet has composed 24 stutis in praise of 24 Tirthankas. What is the name of the stuti?	Anandghana Chovisi	Acharyas
325	What did the baby Vajrakumar do to make Sunanda want to give him away?	Cry	Acharyas
326	What did the cowherd then do to Bhagwan Mahvir when he found out his cowherd were missing and why?	Stuck nails in his ears	Acharyas
327	What has Acharya Kunda-Kunda been called out of respect?	“Light of this Dark Age”	Acharyas
328	What was Acharya Kunda-Kunda in his previous life?	A cow herder	Acharyas
329	Where and when was Acharya hemchandra born?	He was born 1088 AD in Dhandhuka	Acharyas
330	Who was Acharya Kunda-Kunda related to an acharya from past?	Bhadrabahu Swami	Acharyas
331	Why did the baby Vajrakumar want to take Diksha?	As it was the right spiritual path for liberation	Acharyas
332	Name who wrote the Bhaktamar Stotra and in whose praise?	Acharya Maantunga for Bhagwaan Adinath (Rishabhdev)	Acharyas
333	Name the person who wrote the Tatvarth Sutra	Acharya Uma Swami (or Uma Swati)	Acharyas
334	In the 19th century, who was the muni and poet of a devotional song in praise of the 24 Tirthankars?	Anandganji	Acharyas
335	Name any three of the following Jain monks/personages, in chronological order. Bhadrabahuswami, Bahu Bali, Yashovijay, Umaswami	Bahubali, Bhadrabahuswami, Umaswami, Yashovijay	Acharyas
336	Who was the head of the religious order about 160 years after Lord Mahavir’s Nirvana in the Magadh region during the Nand dynasty. Also name the capital city.	Bhadrabahuswami and Pataliputra.	Acharyas
337	Which famous stotra was recited by	Bhaktamar Stotra	Acharyas

	Mantungacharya to break his shackles?		
338	Name three of the following Jain lay personages in chronological order - Pujya Kanjisiwami, Brahmi, Lonkashah, Shrimad Rajchandra	Brahmi, Lonkashah, Shrimad, Kanji Swami	Acharyas
339	This Jain King who was a follower of Bhadrabahu Swami.	Chandragupta Maurya	Acharyas
340	Solve the following riddle for 30 points in the first clue and 15 points in the second clue. 1st clue: Who am I ? I am Brahmin. I have two brothers: Agnibhuti and Vayubhuti. 2nd clue: I was the first disciple of Lord Mahavir, and I had doubt about Jiva.	Gautamswami	Acharyas
341	Who was the writer of Trishasti Shalaka Purush and name the number of great personalities that the book describes?	Hemachandra Acharya, 63	Acharyas
342	Name the authors of the following 3 books (in order): Sakalarhat, Dashavaikalik, Bhaktamar Stotra?	Hemchandra Acharya, Sayyambhavsuri, Mantungsuri	Acharyas
343	Between 1400 and 1500 AD, this man founded the Sthanakvasi sect of Jainism.	Lonkashah	Acharyas
344	Name any two popular works of Shrimad Rajchandra	Moksha Malä, Ätma Siddhi, Amulya Tattva Vichär, Apurva Avasar	Acharyas
345	He was born in 1868, he heavily influenced Mahatma Gandhi and he wrote Atmasiddhishastra? He who wrote Mokshamalä?	Shrimad Rajchandra	Acharyas
346	He composed Namorhat Siddhächarya Sutra.	Siddhasen Divakar Suri	Acharyas
347	Who is the author of Kalyan Mandir Sutra?	Siddhasen Diwakar.	Acharyas
348	Which two Acharyas and where they held Jain conventions simultaneously around 97 AD?	Skandil Acharya in Mathura, and Nagarjun Acharya in Vallabhipur, Gujrat	Acharyas
349	Author of Das Vaikälika Sutra	Svayambhu Suri	Acharyas
350	All his works are written in an ancient dialect known as what?	Saureni Prakrit	Acharyas

351	What was Acharya Siddhasen's major text which Shvetambar Jains value greatly today?	Sanmati- tark	Acharyas
352	Solve this anagram using bold words. All letters must be used at least once and may not be repeated: ANAGRAM: Mayur's DAD was born in VYAS gotra Clue 1) Mitesh and Mita both may be right. Clue 2) Multiplicity of viewpoints.	SYAD VAD	Anekantvada
353	Anagram: V SAY DAD. Not a person or thing. Clue: Is a system of thought related to Anekantvad.	Syadvad	Anekantvada
354	Which unique Jain principle allows for two seemingly contradictory statements to be part of the complete truth?	Anekantavad	Anekantvada I
355	What Jain principle does the story of the six blind men and the elephant illustrate?	Anekantvad	Anekantvada I
356	What does Anekantvad mean?	It means that the truth has many facets	Anekantvada I
357	Name 3 types or category of souls who possess Avadhijnän since birth?	Dev, Naraki and Tirthankar	Anekantvada II
358	What is Avadhi-Gyan?	When the soul becomes aware of other worldly matters, even from a distance.	Anekantvada II
359	According to Jainism, there are how many ways truth can be stated?	7	Anekantvada II
360	What is the only type of karma bondage that cannot be undone and requires you bear the results?	Nikachit	Anekantvada III
361	The root cause for any incidence or situation to develop is a congruence of Five reasons that always work together. Name three of them.	Kaal [Time] Svabhäv [Inherent nature of the thing] Niyati [Destiny] Prärabdha [Karma] Purshärth [Self effort]	Anekantvada III
362	True or False- God is neither the creator nor destroyer of the universe	TRUE	Basics of Jainism



363	Concept of God in Jain Religion.	God is not a creator, destroyer or preserver. Any body who destroys their karmas can become Siddha (god)	Basics of Jainism
364	In which of the past life did Shantinath Bhagwan attained tirthankarNaam Karma?	In his 10thBhav as Prince Megharath	Conduct
365	Is the following sentence true or false: There is no separate existence of God. Everyone can attain Godhood by making supreme efforts in the right direction.	TRUE	Dharma
366	The ritual of bathing the newborn Thirthankar is symbolized by what Pooja?	Snätra Pooja	Emblems, Dreams & Puja rituals
367	Which sutra is sung by Lord Indra in praise of the tirthankars?	Namutthunam (Shakra Stav)	Emblems, Dreams and Puja Rituals
368	What is the name of the dev who performed the act of transferring the fetus, in the Swetamber tradition?	Harinaigameshi	Emblems, Dreams and Puja Rituals
369	Take the number of Gunastanas and subtract the number of internal austerities. Name that Tirthankar and symbol of that Tirthankar that corresponds to the number you get.	14 - 6 Chandraprabhu, Moon	Emblems, Dreams, Puja Rituals
370	Where in the universe is Simandar Swämi present now?	Mahävideh kshetra	Emblems, Dreams, Puja Rituals
371	This is one of the twenty Tirthankars in Mahavideh Kshetra.	Simander Swami	Emblems, Dreams, Puja Rituals
372	Rearrange the letters in bold to form a Jain word - MANHAR and AMISI OWN SWAD Restaurant. Clue: Name of a Tirthankar.	Simandhara-swämi.	Emblems, Dreams, Puja Rituals
373	Is the following sentence true or false: The universe has no beginning or no end.	TRUE	Fundamentals Beliefs of J

374	The part of us that never dies?	Soul	Fundamentals Beliefs of J
375	Gautam-swämi had special powers which he used to serve 1500 hermits. Name it?	Akshinmahanasi Labdhi (non-diminishing power)	Gautam Swami
376	What did mahavir swami say when gautam swami asked why he could not attain moksha?	Attachment towards mahavir swami (Raag)	Gautam Swami
377	Gautam Swami attained Nirvān at what age and era (year).	92 in 515 B.C.	Gautam Swami
378	Which sutra is known as "Panchang Pranipat"?	Khamāsamana	Going to Temple
379	Which 5 body parts need to touch the floor while reciting Khamāsamana sutra?	2 hands, 2 knees and forehead	Going to Temple
380	Āchārya Hemchandra was born in and city	1088 AD, Dhandhuka	Hemchandra
381	This Āchārya established Terāpanthi sect	Acharya Bhikshu or Bhikku	History
382	He was the mentor of King Akbar	Āchārya Hirvijay Suri	History and Literature
383	Name any five of the Das-Lakshanā. (As in Das Lakshanā Parva)	1) Kshamā-Forgiveness 2) Mārdava-Humility 3) Ārjava-Straightforwardness 4) Shaucha-Contentment 5) Satya-Truthfulness 6) Sanyam-Self-control 7) Tapa-Austerity 8) Tyāg-Renunciation 9) Aparigraha (Ākinchanya)-Detachment 10) Brahmacharya-Celibacy	Jain Festivals
384	Digambar's celebrate which festival as cardinal virtues	DASH LAKSHANA	Jain Festivals
385	What is Amāri Pravartan?	It spreads the message of non-violence. It is one of the 5 duties of shravaks/shravikas during Paryushan	Jain Festivals
386	The process in which we go visit and pray in different Derasars in town in group is called?	Chaitya Paripati	Jain Festivals

387	List 3 major jain festivals	MahavirJayanti, Paryushan/Dash Lakshana, Diwali	Jain Festivals
388	The fifth day from New Year when people perform pujas to worship and read Jain Agam scriptures and other educational materials is called?	Jnan Panchami	Jain Festivals
389	Name the day on which Lord Adinath broke his fast and had paarna after 13 months and 13 days. Who broke the fast?	Akshya Tritya by Prince Shreyans / Shreyanskumar.	Jain Festivals
390	Paryushan is most auspicious event of 8 days that comes once a year, but there is another auspicious event of 9 days that occurs twice a year. Which one is that? Who were ardent followers?	Ayambil Oli (Shaswati eternal), Shripal & Mayna	Jain Festivals
391	In Navpadas, 5 pad are the Panch Parmesti. Name the other four.	Darshan, Gnan, Charitra, and Tap	Jain Festivals
392	Name the auspicious Digamber festival following Paryushan. Name any three specific days from it.	Das Lakshan. Kshama, Mardav, Arjav, Shaucha, Satya, Sanyam, Tapa, Tyag, Aparigraha, Brahmacharya	Jain Festivals
393	What is the festival in honor of Bhagwan Mahavir's Nirvan? Who attained kevalgnan the next day?	Diwali, Gautam Swami	Jain Festivals
394	In Shvetämbar tradion, this sacred book is recited during Paryushana	Kalpa Sutra	Jain Festivals
395	Who was the lady whose husband was cured of leprosy by her penance?	Mayna Sundari, her husband's name - Raja Shripaal.	Jain Festivals
396	Which festival do we celebrate on the day of attainment of Kevaljnän by Gautamswämi?	New Year's Day (precisely the day following Diwäli)	Jain Festivals
397	ANAGRAM: R U A PANSY? Clue - 1) Means to "settle down" or to stay close to the soul 2) Time to concentrate on religious studies, apologizing for our misdeeds, fasting, and	Paryushan	Jain Festivals

	unselfish work		
398	Name the married couple from ancient Jain history, who were the devout worshipper of Siddha Chakra.	Shripäl and Mayanä	Jain Festivals
399	What is the general meaning of “Paryushan”?	To stay close or go back to one’s soul	Jain Festivals
400	What does Diwali mean?	The word ‘Diwali’ comes from the Sanskrit word, ‘Deepävali’. ‘Deep’ means light and ‘Ävali’ means a row, i.e. a row of lights.	Jain Festivals
401	What is another name for Paryushan?	Parvadhiraaj	Jain Festivals
402	Which kal was Neminath bhagwan born in, Sukham-dukham kal or Dukham-Sukham kal?	dukham-sukham kal	Jain History
403	Voluntary spiritual death when body is no more useful is called	Sanlekhana	Jain Lay People
404	path to liberation (Moksha), which consists of what three trinity	Right perception ---Samyag Darshan, Right knowledge-- -- Samyag Jnän, Right conduct ----Samyag Chäritra	Jain Path of Liberation
405	If one doubts the tattva, which one of the three jewels of Jainism is the soul violating?	samyag darshan or right perception	Jain Path of Liberation
406	What are the 5 internal qualities of SamyakDarshan?	Ästikya - True Faith in Religion, Anukampa - Empathy towards all living beings, Nirved - Realize that World is full of sorrow, Samveg - Only desire left is to achieve Moksha, Upsham - Feeling of detachment towards worldly objects and relationships	Jain Path of Liberation
407	Give the Tripadi in Indian language as expounded by Mahavir Swami that explains the phenomenon of appearance, disappearance and	Uppannei Va, Vigamei Va, Dhuvei Va	Jain Path of Liberation

	persistence		
408	Name these two qualities of Samyak Darshan in Indian language respectively: Only desire left is to achieve Moksha, Realize that World is full of sorrow. Also list down the other three qualities	Samveg, Nirved. Astikya, Anukampa, Upsham	Jain Path of Liberation
409	Other name of Syadvad	Anekantvad (Theory of multiplicity point of view)	Jain Principles
410	Samvay is the name given to the connection between cause and actions. Name three of the five samavays.	Time, own nature, karma, fate, self-effort (Kal, svabhav, karma, niyati, purushartha)	Jain Principles
411	The Kalpa Sutra describes this?	The life of 24 Tirthankars, the conduct of lay people, and life of Acharyas.	Jain Scriptures
412	A) How many Agams are according there to Svetambers? B) Name the first one.	45, Acharang	Jain Scriptures
413	What was the century when the Agams were written down for the first time?	5th century	Jain Scriptures
414	a) What are the scriptures composed by Ganadhar called? b) What languages they are written?	a) Agam b) Ardhamagadhi or Prakrit	Jain Scriptures
415	Kalpsutra, name the writer of this one of the most sacred books of the Agam.	Acharya Bhadrabahhu Swami	Jain Scriptures
416	What are the scriptures composed by the Ganadhars called and what languages are they written in?	Agams, Ardhamagadhi or Prakrit	Jain Scriptures

417	Name four of the ten instincts listed in the agamas.	Appetite (ahard samjna), Sex (maithun samjna), Possession (parigraha samjna), Anger (krodh samjna), Pride (mana samjna), Deceit (maya samjna), Greed (lobh samjna), Imitation (ogha samjna), Worldly desire (loka samjna)	Jain Scriptures
418	As per Svetämbar tradition Ägams were first written 980 years after nirväna of Mahävira Swämi under the leadership of this Ächärya.	Devardhigani	Jain Scriptures
419	These Digamabar munis compiled the first texts of Digambar scriptures.	Dharsen or Gundhar	Jain Scriptures
420	Which 12th Ägam Sutra is extinct and is said to contain the texts called 14 Purvas?	Drashthivad.	Jain Scriptures
421	Name any three scriptures written by Kunda-Kunda Acharya.	Niyamasar, Panchastikaya, Pravachansar, Samay-sar, Asta Prabhrtha or Pahuda	Jain Scriptures
422	Solve this anagram using bold words. All letters must be used at least once and may not be repeated: ANAGRAM: Solve the anagram using all the bold letters without repeating. 30 points without any clue, 20 points with 1st clue, 10 points with 2nd clue Before coming to convention, SAM and RIYANA went to the temple to pray. Clue 1. Sacred book Clue 2. Written by Kundkundächärya	NIYAMSÄR	Jain Scriptures
423	Name the Jain ancient text expounded by Jain monk Kanji Swami in recent years.	Samaysar	Jain Scriptures
424	What was one of the written works of the poet Banarasi Das?	Samaysar Nataka	Jain Scriptures

425	Name any three scriptures written by Acharya Kundakunda	Samaysar, Asta Pahud, Niyamsar, Panchastikaya, Pravachansar	Jain Scriptures
426	Name any 2 ancient book that ends with the letters s-a-r.	Samaysar, Pravachansar, Niyamsar, Panchastikaysar, Labdhisar, Gomatsar	Jain Scriptures
427	Recite the first line of the Tattvarth Sutra	Samyag darsana jnana chartrani mokshamargh	Jain Scriptures
428	One, who has knowledge of all Āgams but is not omniscient, is known as:	Shrut Kevali	Jain Scriptures
429	What is the last sermon of Mahavir entitled? It is also one of our agam.	Uttaradhyana Sutra	Jain Scriptures
430	Name the last shrut Kevali; the Jain monk who knew all the Jain scriptures in the present cosmic cycle.	Bhadrabahuswami	Jain Scriptures
431	Name two scriptures written by Bhadrabahuswami?	Kalpasutra, Uvasaggaharam Sutra	Jain Scriptures
432	According to Digambaras sects how many Agams are available at present?	None	Jain Scriptures
433	According to Shewatambaras how many Agams are available at present?	45	Jain Scriptures
434	Agam that describes 5 great vows and 5 worst sins	Prashana vyakaran	Jain Scriptures
435	Agam that describes the conduct and behavior of ascetic life:	Acharang sutra	Jain Scriptures
436	Ang Agam that is lost (not available)	Drashtivaad	Jain Scriptures
437	Bhagwan Mahavir's preaching's are compiled into several scriptures, collectively known as what?	Agams	Jain Scriptures
438	Jain scriptures compiled by Gandharas and shrut kevali is known as:	Agams ( total 45)	Jain Scriptures
439	Monks and nuns have to study this sutra in the early ascetic life:	Mool sutra	Jain Scriptures

440	Name any 3 Mool sutras?	Avashyak sutra, Das-vaikalik sutra, Uttaradhyayan sutra	Jain Scriptures
441	Name the first and the last anga agams?	First one is Acharang sutra and the last and the lost one is Drashtivaad sutra.	Jain Scriptures
442	Name two scriptures followed by Digambar sects based on agam sutra.	Shatakhand agam, Kashaya-pahuda	Jain Scriptures
443	Only Jain monk who had knowledge of 14 purvas:	Sthulibhadra	Jain Scriptures
444	Scriptures which provide a base in the earlier stages of the monkhood is called:	Mool-sutra	Jain Scriptures
445	Texts relating to the conduct and behavior of monks and nuns are called:	Chedda-sutra	Jain Scriptures
446	Three places in India where you can find Agam temples:	Palitana, Shatrunjaya and Surat	Jain Scriptures
447	What agam does a sadhu/sadhvi have to know to become a ganipad?	Bhagavati Sutra	Jain Scriptures
448	what are 14 oral Jain texts called:	Purvas	Jain Scriptures
449	What are the categories of agams, how many are there in each one, and how many agams are there in total?	11 Angs, 12 Upangs, 4 Mool Sutras, 6 Chhed Sutras, 10 prakirnas, and 2 chulikas; 45 agams in total	Jain Scriptures
450	What does Acharang sutra contains?	This Anga contains a subtle and sutra-style description of the pure conduct and thoughts of the Jain monks.	Jain Scriptures
451	What does Ang-agam means?	Teachings of Bhagwan Mahavir compiled by Gandharas	Jain Scriptures
452	What does ang-bahay agam means?	Expanded matters defined in the ang agams written by shrut kevali is called ang-bhay agam.	Jain Scriptures
453	what does avashyak sutra contains?	All about 6 avashyaks	Jain Scriptures
454	what does Das-vaikalik sutra contains?	It explains conduct of ascetic life	Jain Scriptures



455	what does uttaradhayan sutra contains?	It has preachings regarding religious principles and practices.	Jain Scriptures
456	what does Uttaradhyayaan sutra conains?	Preaching regarding religious principles and practices	Jain Scriptures
457	Which Sutra includes the 5 MahaVratas?	Ächäränga Sutra	Jain Scriptures
458	Avashyak and Uttaradhyan Sutras are two of the Anga Bahya agams accepted by Digambar tradition - True or False	FALSE. None of the 45 agams of Swetambar tradition are accepted. Instead, their main texts are Shatakhand Agam, Kashay Pahuda, Four Anuyogas	Jain Scriptures
459	How many texts are accepted as Anga Bahya Agams per Swethambar, Sthanakvasi & terapanthi and Digambar traditions respectively?	34, 21 and 14	Jain Scriptures
460	Name at least 4 Anga Agams and 4 Anga Bahya Agams	Anga Agam - Acharang, Bhagwati, Suttrakritang, Sthananga Anga Bahya - Dash Vaikalik, Avashyak, Kalpa sutra, Uttaradhyayan Sutra	Jain Scriptures
461	Name the acharyas who convened the second vachana or convention of the Agams at Mathura and Vallabhipur respectively	Skandil Acharya and Nagarjun Acharya respectively	Jain Scriptures
462	Traditionally Kalpasutra was recited only among Sädhus during Paryushan. However, it is now recited in public for over 1500 years, ever since this Acharya recited it to King Dhruvsen of Vallabhi to relieve the king's grief over the death of his son. Name the Acharya	Devardhi-gani	Jain Scriptures
463	Which sutra praises the teachings of the Tirthankars including Jain Agams	Pukkharavara-di Sutra	Jain Scriptures
464	Which year did we 2500th year of Mahavir Bhagwan's Nirvan celebrations? What was the major jain book that got compiled and published during this year?	1974, Saman Suttam	Jain Scriptures

465	How many levels of hell are there?	7	Jain Symbols
466	What is an island at the center of the middle region in the Jain universe?	Jambodweep	Jain Symbols
467	Which part of the universe do humans exist on?	Madhya Lok	Jain Symbols
468	The single lamp in Mangal Divo represents which Gyan / Knowledge?	Keval Gyan	Jain Symbols
469	Give the meaning of Parasparopagraho Jivanam –	It means all life forms are interdependent for their existence.	Jain Symbols
470	Which Jain Phrase declares that non-violence is the supreme religion?	Ahimsa Parmo Dharma	Jain Symbols
471	What do the four ends of Sathio represent? Name them?	Gatis - Dev, Naraki, Tiryancha and Manushya	Jain Symbols
472	As a Jain, what phrase should you use as a salutation or greeting?	Jai Jinendra	Jain Symbols
473	Translate the following Sanskrit phrase into English: “Ahimsā Parmo Dharmah”	Non-violence is the supreme religion	Jain Symbols
474	What phrase, written on the Jain symbol, means souls render service to one another?	Parasparopagraho Jivanam	Jain Symbols
475	Give the meaning of the following phrase: Parasparopagraho Jivanam.	Souls render service to one another	Jain Symbols
476	What does the symbol of the raised hand with the word Ahimsa within it mean?	Stop and think about what we do before we do it, and make certain we commit no violence of any kind.	Jain Symbols
477	Translate the following Sanskrit phrase into English: “Parasparopagraho Jivānām”.	The life forms are under obligation to or dependent upon one another	Jain Symbols
478	What does “Parasparopagraho Jivanam” mean?	All life forms are interdependent of each other.”	Jain Symbols

479	What does the “chakra” inside the hand symbolize?	The religion preached by the 24 tirthankars (24 spokes) consisting of nonviolence, compassion, anekantvaad, aparigraha and the equality of all souls	Jain Symbols
480	What does the darpana symbolize?	Seeing the reflection of your inner self/ seeing your true soul.	Jain Symbols
481	What is the Jain word or symbol, also called as Seed Mantra that represents the invisible sound, infinity and divine energy of 24 Tirthankars.	Hrim	Jain Symbols
482	Name any three objects within Ashtamangal	Swastik, Nandavart, Min Yugal, Vardhamanak, Bhadrasan, Darpan, Shrivatsa and Kalash	Jain Symbols
483	Who is the Mulnayak Bhagwan at Taranga in Gujarat?	Ajitnath Bhagwan	Jain Tirths
484	Name the place and who is worshipped in Karnataka, where the maha-mastak-abhishek is performed every 12 years	Bahubali at Shravanbelgola	Jain Tirths
485	Name two of the people credited with building the temples on Mt. Abu.	King Tejpäl, Vastupäl and Vimal Shäh	Jain Tirths
486	Rearrange the bold letters to get a Jain word: SHIKHA MET Samir at a RASgarba. Clue: It is a pilgrimage place.	Samet Shikhar	Jain Tirths
487	Even though it is not a place of birth or place of nirvan for any Tirthankar, it is the most visited Tirth in Gujarat.	Shatrunjay or Palitana	Jain Tirths
488	Solve this anagram using bold words. All letters must be used at least once and may not be repeated: GOD HAS RAVEN LAB - Clue 1: Place of pilgrimage. Clue 2: It has the largest statue of Bhagvan Rushabhdev’s son.	SHRAVAN BELGODA	Jain Tirths
489	A 57 feet statue of Bahubali is located in south India. Can you name the place?	Shravan Belgoda	Jain Tirths

490	Name three builders of the marvelous temples on Mount Abu.	Vastupal, Tejpal, Vimal Shah	Jain Tirths
491	Give the main idols (mulnayaks) of Vimal vasahi and Lunaga vasahi temples of Mt Abu	Adinath and Neminath respectively	Jain Tirths
492	Name any 3 very important jain tirths where the main idol is of Rishabdev	Shatrunjay, Delwada (Vimal Vasahi), Ranakpur	Jain Tirths
493	Pränätipät means	Violence, hurting or killing any livingbeing	Karma Philosophy II
494	When you have strong liking or disliking for something it is called	Rati-Arati	Karma Philosophy II
495	Mäyä Mrushäväda means?	Malicious lie.	Karma Philosophy II
496	How many different ways can one bind pap and name any four?	18 ways - Pranatipat, Mrushavad, Adattadan, Maithun, Parigraha, Krodha, Man, Maya, Lobh, Rag, .Dvesha, Kalah, Abhyakhyan, Paishunya, Rati-arati, Par-parivad, Maya-mrushavad, Mithyatva shalya	Karma Philosophy II
497	Non-acquisitiveness tendency is called this.	Aparigraha	Karma Philosophy II
498	Name the four Kashaya	Krodh, Maan, Maya, Lobh	Karma Philosophy II
499	Give the Sanskrit word for three of these five sources of sin: Deceit, criticism, attachment, untruth, and hatred.	Maya, Parparivada, Rag, Mrushavada (Asteya), Dwesh	Karma Philosophy II
500	If I say "I just don't believe in this whole Punya – Pāp thing," which Pāpsthānak am I committing?	Mithyātva.	Karma Philosophy II
501	What is the first cause of pāp or sin as listed in 18 Pāpsthānak?	Pranatipat (Violence or Hinsa)	Karma Philosophy II

502	Name three paps that begin with the letter P in the Indian language	Pranatipat, Parigraha, Paishunya, and Parparivada (violence, possessiveness, gossip, and criticism)	Karma Philosophy II
503	Name any three categories out of 18 categories of sources of sin (Päp sthänak) beginning with letter 'P' (Answer in Indian Language Only)	Pränätipät, Parigraha, Paishunya, Par-pariväd	Karma Philosophy II
504	Solve this anagram using bold words. All letters must be used at least once and may not be repeated. PAT & PATI RAN Chicago marathon in a record time. Clue 1: Butcher Clue 2: First category of sin	Pränitipät	Karma Philosophy II
505	Name the Paapstanak that was holding Guatumsami from Kevalgnan.	Raag, Rati, attachment, love, liking	Karma Philosophy II
506	Give the literal meaning of 'Adattädän'	To take something that is not given to you.	Karma Philosophy II
507	Are the four Kashayas part of the 18 Papstanaks? If they are, name them.	Krodh (Anger), Maan (Ego), Maya (Deceit), and Lobha (Greed)	Karma Philosophy II
508	Name any 4 Paps (sinful activities out of 18) whose name starts with the letter 'M' in the Indian language	Mrushavad, Maithun, Maan, Maya, Maya Mrushavad, Mithyatva Shalya	Karma Philosophy II
509	Say you mix cheaper oil with expensive oil and you write its "Expensive Oil". What types of Papastanaks are you committing?	Mrushavad (Lying), Parigraha (Possessiveness), and Adatadaana (Stealing)	Karma Philosophy II
510	What is meaning of Abhyäkhyäna	Accusation	Karma Philosophy II
511	What is meaning of Paisunya	Gossiping or spreading rumor	Karma Philosophy II
512	What is Par parivada means?	Criticising	Karma Philosophy II

513	What is Pāpānubandhi Punya?	While enjoying the fruits of Punya or wholesome Karmas, one may acquire Pāp Karmas is called Pāpānubandhi Punya.	Karma Philosophy II
514	How many different ways can one bind Punya? Name any four.	9 ways. Anna-punya (offering food), Pani-punya (offering water), Layan-punya (offering shelter), Shayan-punya (offering bed), astra-punya (offering clothes), Man-punya (good thinking), Vachan-punya (good words), Kay-punya (helpful activity), Namaskar-punya (paying homage).	Karma Philosophy II
515	Name all the Karmas that can be classified as Punya Karma and name all the karmas that can be classified as Pap Karmas	All 8 karmas are Pap karmas while, 4 Aghati karmas are both Pap and Punya karmas	Karma Philosophy II
516	Sometimes to acquire fame, social status, and power a person may involve virtuous activities. This is an example of which type of anubandh of Pap and Punya within the 4 fold classification?	Papanubandhi Punya	Karma Philosophy II
517	while suffering the consequences of past Pāp or non-virtuous Karma, a person reflects that his miseries are the consequence of his past bad deeds or actions and he bears the miseries calmly and with a sense of detachment and objectivity. This is an example of which type of anubandh of Pap and Punya within the 4 fold classification?	Punyanubandhi Paap	Karma Philosophy II
518	A soul interacts with only 8 types of matter or pudgal collectively known as what?	Varghana	Karma Theory
519	Give the three karmas that are destroyed within 48 minutes after the complete destruction of Mohaniya Karma	Gnanavarniya, Darshanavarniya and Antaray Karmas	Karma Theory I
520	Name any 3 Varghanas that are not visible to the ordinary soul?	Karman, Man, Swachchoswas, Bhasha, Tejas and Aharak	Karma Theory I

521	Souls activities of mind, body and speech without the involvement of passion are responsible for these two types of bandh, name them.	Prakriti bandh and Pradesh bandh. Mithyatva, Kashays and Leshyas are responsible for Sthithi and Ras	Karma Theory I
522	The bodies of manushya, Tiriyanch are made of this varghana, name it	Audarik varghana	Karma Theory I
523	The four kashays are part of which category of Mohaniya Karma?	Charitra Mohaniya	Karma Theory I
524	Who wrote Anandghana Chovisi?	Shri Anandghanji	Literature
525	This Stotra is accepted by both Digambar and Shvetāmbar Jain sects.	Bhaktāmar Stotra	Major Traditions & Sects
526	Name the year in which Lonka Shah started a new sect in opposition to the prevailing corruptions in the temples.	1451 AD; (1400 or 1500 AD is also acceptable) - He started a new Jain sub-sect of Sthānakavāsi	Major Traditions & Sects
527	What was the century when the Sthanakvasi sect formed?	15th century	Major Traditions & Sects
528	According to the Swetambar tradition, two Tirthankars never got married. Give their names.	19th Mallinath Bhagvan, 22nd Neminath Bhagvan.	Major Traditions & Sects
529	Some sects in Jainism do not worship idols in temple. Where do they meditate instead?	Upashray/ Sthanak	Major Traditions & Sects
530	Name the first person who attained Moksha according to Shwetamber & Digambar tradition.	Marudevi Mata (Shwetamber) & Bahubali (Digambar)	Major Traditions & Sects
531	According to Digambar tradition, name any four tirthankar's who never got married.	Mallinath, Neminath, Vasupujyaswami, Parshwanath, Mahavirswami	Major Traditions & Sects
532	Name the Tirthankars who never married.	Neminath and Mallinath Bhagawan	Major Traditions & Sects

533	Name the two main sects of Jainism.	Shevtambar and Digambar	Major Traditions & Sects
534	Name the most commonly performed puja by Swetambar sect and Digambar sect.	Swetambar Sect: Snatra Puja Digambar Puja: Dev Shastra Guru Puja	Major Traditions & Sects
535	What is a new sect of Stanakvasi started by Acharya Bhikshu?	Terapunti	Major Traditions & Sects
536	Digambar Terahpanth sect observe idol worship - True or False?	TRUE	Major Traditions & Sects
537	Give the 3 main sub-divisions of both Swethambar and Digambar Traditions	Swethambar - Murtipujak, Sthanakvasi and Terapanthi Digambar - Bisapanth, Terahpanth, Taranapanth	Major Traditions & Sects
538	Name at least two sacred books or stotras that are common to both Swethambar and Digambar traditions?	Bhaktamar Stotra, Tattvartha Sutra, Navakar Sutra	Major Traditions & Sects
539	Terapanthi Sect was established by which Acharya and is part of which major Jainism sect?	Acharya Bhikhu & Swethambar Tradition	Major Traditions & Sects
540	Which Swethambar sect was established by a scholarly householder?	Lonkashah	Major Traditions & Sects
541	Name the dream of Mother Trishla. Multiply the number of gandhars of the tirthankar whose symbol is the lion by the number of jewels, and then subtract the number of attributes of an upadhyas.	$11 \text{ Gandhars} \times 3 \text{ Jewels} = 33 - 25 \text{ attributes} = 8\text{th}$ Dream =Flag	Math



542	Subtract the total number of jewels from the total number of a shravak's vrats. Tell which Tirthankar in the present life cycle corresponds to that number, and give the corresponding emblem.	$12 - 3 = 9$ . Suvidhinath Bhagvan, Crocodile.	Math
543	Subtract the number of yati-Dharmas from the number of Parishaha-jays and name the nirvana place of the Tirthankar that corresponds to this number.	$22$ Parishaha – $10$ Yati-Dharmas = $12$ th Tirthankar à Vasupujya Swami à Champapuri	Math
544	Take the number of attributes of Upadhyays and subtract the number of Avashyaks, and name the symbol of the corresponding Tirthankar.	$25$ attributes of Upadhyays – $6$ Ayashyaks = $19$ th Tirthankar à Mallinath à Vase	Math
545	Subtract total number of Leshyā from total number of attributes of Sādhu. Give the corresponding Tirthankar's name and symbol.	$27 - 6 = 21$ , Namināth, Symbol is Blue Lotus	Math
546	Name the place of moksha for the corresponding tirthankar. Divide the number of attributes of Sadhu/Sadhvis by the number of guptis. Add the number of Bhavnas.	$27$ Attributes / $3$ Guptis = $9 + 12$ Bhavnas = $21 =$ Samet Sikhar for Lord Nami Nath.	Math
547	What is the Lanchan (Emblem) of the Tirthankar by subtracting the number of qualities of a Sadhu from the number of qualities of an Acharya & then by adding the number of qualities of an Arihant?	$36 - 27 + 12 = 21$ Blue Lotus (Naminath)	Math
548	Take the number of samitis, multiply it by the number of ghati karma, and name the Tirthankar and symbol of the Tirthankar that corresponds to the number you get.	$5 * 4 = 20$ à Munisuvrat Swami, Tortoise	Math
549	Add the total number of Samitis to the total number of jewels and give the name and the emblem of the Tirthankar which corresponds to that number.	$5 + 3 = 8$ . Chandraprabhu Swami, Moon	Math
550	Give the name of this Tirthankar by adding the number of dravyas to the number of Abyantar	$6 + 6 + 7 = 19$ à Mallinath	Math

	Tapa to the number of Narkis?		
551	Name the next three Tirthankar in this mathematical series...3,6,9,12	(15) Dharmanath (18) Aranath (21) Naminath	Math
552	Take the number of types of Punya and add it to the numerical number of the tirthankar whose symbol is hawk. Name this tirthankar's mother.	9 Punya + 14 (Anantnath-hawk) = 23-Parshwanath = Vamadevi	Math
553	Multiply the number of Samitis with the number of Guptis. The Answer corresponds to which present cycle Tirthankar?	Dharmanath	Math
554	Subtract total number of virtues of Upādhyāya from total number of virtues of Āchārya. Name the symbol of the corresponding Tirthankar.	Hippopotamus (Gendo) (36 – 25 = 11. Shreyāns Nāth)	Math
555	This is a math problem. Take the number of Ghāti Karmas, multiply by the number of samitis. Give the name of the corresponding Tirthankara and his symbol.	Munisuvrata Swāmi. Symbol – Tortoise (4 x 5 = 20)	Math
556	Multiply number of Samiti with number of Gupti; name the corresponding Tirthankar's Nirvāna place.	Samet Shikhar. (5x3, Dharmnāth)	Math
557	Subtract number of Gatis from number of total Vratas of Shrāvak. Give the corresponding Tirthankar's name and symbol.	Chandraprabhu Swami, Symbol - Moon (12-4=8)	Math
558	This is a math problem. Take the number of Anuvratas, add the number of Kashāyas. Give the name of the corresponding Tirthankara and his symbol.	Suvidhināth or Pushpadanta. Symbol – Crocodile. (5+4 = 9)	Math
559	Multiply total number of Guptis with total number of causes of Samvyas, then subtract total number of categories of karma. Name the corresponding Tirthankar's symbol	Swastik (Sāthio) (3 x 5 = 15 – 8 = 7 Supārshva Nāth)	Math

560	Multiply the main causes of Āshrava (Inflow of karma) with number of Gatis. Name the symbol of corresponding Tirthankar.	Tortoise (5 x 4 = 20. Munisuvrata Swāmi)	Math
561	Multiply the numbers of Jnān Tirthankars are born with, by the number of Mahāvratas. Name the emblem of a Tirthankar corresponding that number.	Vajra or Thunderbolt (5x3, Dharmnāth)	Math
562	How many types of hardships are there in life	22 (Parishahas) ?	Nav Tattva
563	How many fundamentals or tatvas in Jainism? And name only the desirable ones.	9 tatvas. Punya, Samvar, Nirjara, Moksha	Nav Tattva I
564	What is the process by which karma are eliminated through normal fruition and without self effort?	Akam Nirjara OR Saripat Nirjara	Nav Tattva I
565	This is a second cause for Āsrava. It means not taking any vows to abstain from sinful activities.	Avirati or Non- abstinence or Vowlessness.	Nav Tattva I
566	Give three divisions of the Navtattva.	Hey (To be Discarded), Gney (To be Known), Upadey (To be Acquired)	Nav Tattva I
567	What is Ashrav and name any 4 causes of Ashrav?	Influx of Karma, Mithyatva (wrong perception), Avirati (lack of restraints), Pramad (laziness), Kashay (passions), Yog (activities - Man Vachan, Kaya Yog)	Nav Tattva I
568	For 5 points for each correct Answer, list five of the nine Tattavas.	Jiv, Ajiv, Punya, Paap, Ashrav, Samvar, Bandh, Nirjara, Moksh	Nav Tattva I
569	Name the five causes of ashrav	Mithyatva, Avirati, Pramad, Kashaya and Yoga	Nav Tattva I
570	Nav Tattvas (Nine fundamentals) may be divided in three groups. One of them is 'worth abandoning' or Heya. Name three Heya tattvas	Pāp (sin), Āshrav (inflow of karma) and, bandh (bondage of karma).	Nav Tattva I

571	What are the three of the five causes of Āshrav (of karmas)?	Wrong Belief (Mithyātva) Vowlessness/ Non-abstinence (Avirati) Negligence (Pramād) Passions (Kashāy) Activities (Yoga)	Nav Tattva I
572	Out of the five causes of bandh given here in random order namely yoga, avirati, mithyatva, pramad, and kashay which one is removed last in spiritual progress?	Yoga	Nav Tattva I
573	Of the 9 Tattvas, one tattva is considered Upadeya for the beginners while it is considered Heya for spiritually advanced. Name this tattva	Punya Tattva	Nav Tattva I
574	Some literatures define Punya and Pap tattvas as part of which other tattva and hence not counted separately making it only 7 tattvas? Name that tattva	Ashrav, since Punya and Pap are result of the Ashravs	Nav Tattva I
575	Answer each of the following 1) Name the Tattva which indicates the influx of any karma. 2) Name the Tattva which means the destruction of karmas.	1) Ashrav 2) Nirjara	Nav Tattva I & II
576	What is the ritual of repentance called?	Prāyashchitta	Nav Tattva II
577	Name any four external austerities.	1) Anshan (fasting), 2) Unodari (partial fasting), 3) Vrutti sankshep (limiting number of food items consumed) 4) Ras tyäg (Not eating or limiting tasty foods) 5) Käyäklesh (Physical forbearance) 6) Sanlintä (control of senses)	Nav Tattva II
578	Name the austerities in the original word - 1) One observes fast for consecutive 3 days. 2) One embraces voluntary death by abandoning food and water, while being in a continuous state of meditation, when the end of life is very near due to the old age or incurable disease.	1) Attham 2) Sanllekhnä	Nav Tattva II

579	Name the austerities in the original word - 1) One must take food or water only after 48 minutes after the sunrise. 2) One observes fast 8 days. 3) One embraces voluntary death when the end of life is very near due to the old age or incurable disease	1) Navakarsi 2) Atthai 3) Sallekhna or Anasan	Nav Tattva II
580	How many sub-categories of samvar are there?	57	Nav Tattva II
581	Which Bhavna gives the realization that our body is made up of impure substances & one should discard attachments to our bodies? According to the Svetamber tradition, which Tirthankar is a perfect example of who realized this Bhavna in the last life?	Asuchi Bhavna, Mallinath	Nav Tattva II
582	Name the six internal austerities	Atonement (Prāyashchit), Respect (Vinay, humility), Serving others (vaiyāvṛutya, selfless service), Scripture study (Swādhyāya), Dhyan (meditation), Vyutsarga (Kāyotsarga, abandonment of external and internal aspects).	Nav Tattva II
583	During Paruyshan many people take part in fasting. What is a complete fast for eight days known as?	Atthai	Nav Tattva II
584	This is the specific name for a bahya-tap in which spice, salt, sugar and oil are avoided in food.	Ayambil	Nav Tattva II
585	Give the meaning of bandha; moksha; samvara; nirjara	bondage; liberation; stoppage of influx; removal of karma	Nav Tattva II
586	Name the vow in which after sunset no food or water is taken until next day morning after Sunrise	Chovihaar	Nav Tattva II

587	What is Nirjara and name 4 internal (abhyantar) types of austerities.	Destruction (eradication) of Karmas. 1) Prayaschhit (Repentance), 2) Vinay ( Respect), 3) Vaiyavrutya (Service), 4) Swadhyay (Self-study), 5) Dhyan (Meditation), 6) Kayotsarga (abandonment)	Nav Tattva II
588	Name one of the Bhavana or Contemplation where one remains neutral or uninvolved.	Indifference or Madhyastha Bhavna	Nav Tattva II
589	Name 4 of the 5 samitis	Irya Samiti, Bhasha Samiti, Eshana Samiti, Adana Nikshepa Samiti, Utsarga or Parishtha-panika Samiti	Nav Tattva II
590	What is Eshnā Samiti:	It is about the carefulness to be observed while getting alms.	Nav Tattva II
591	Name this bhavna where we offer support to the helpless and weak?	Karuna bhavna or contemplation of compassion	Nav Tattva II
592	Name in the Indian Language Only.-. A kind of internal austerity, in which one abandons external or internal objects.	Kaussagga or Käyotsarg	Nav Tattva II
593	Name four of the ten yati dharma. Provide the English and Indian versions	Kshama (forbearance, forgiveness), Mardava (modesty, humility), Arjava (straightforwardness, candor), Shaucha (contentment), Satya (truthfulness), Samyam (self-restraint, control of senses), Tap (austerity, penance), Tyag (renunciation), Akinchanya (non-attachment),Brahmacharya (celibacy, chastity)	Nav Tattva II
594	What is the name, in the Indian language, of the bhavna which tells us to stay neutral; for example, even after our best efforts to advise, one	Madhyasta	Nav Tattva II

	does not follow the right path?		
595	What are the 4 bhavnas?	Maitri (Friendship), Pramod (Appreciation), Madyasta (Neutrality), Karuna (Compassion)	Nav Tattva II
596	Name three guptis or restraints.	Man, Vachan, Kaya	Nav Tattva II
597	Name the three guptis.	Man Gupti (control over mind), Vachan Gupti (control over speech), and Kaya Gupti (control over body)	Nav Tattva II
598	Among the tattvas which is the most desirable?	Moksha	Nav Tattva II
599	What activity must be purified when practicing irya samiti?	Moving or walking	Nav Tattva II
600	Name the austerity, in which one can eat or drink no sooner than 48 minutes after the sunrise. (Answer in Indian Language Only)	Navakārsi	Nav Tattva II
601	The concept analogous to cleaning up accumulated dust in the house	Nirjara	Nav Tattva II
602	Name the Bhavna which praises or delights over the virtues of others as a state of experience of real joy for those who possess higher and superior qualities.	Pramod Bhavna, Appreciation	Nav Tattva II
603	Give the meaning of the word upvas.	stay closer to the soul	Nav Tattva II
604	If you stop eating before you are full, what type of vrata is this called?	Unodari Vrata	Nav Tattva II
605	Name this penance where a householder or a monk observes fast every other day for a year.	Varshi tap	Nav Tattva II
606	Name any 4 external austerities	Anshan (fasting), Unodari (partial fasting), Vrutti Sankshep (Limiting no. of food items consumed), Ras Tyag (not eating or limiting tasty foods), Kayaklesh (Physical forbearance), Sanlinta (control of senses)	Nav Tattva II

607	During Dhyān, one contemplates and meditates on the nature of the soul after acquiring four other virtues or internal Taps? Name all the four	Prayaschitta, Vinay, Vaiyavacch or Vaiyavrutta and Swadhyay	Nav Tattva II
608	Jainism explains that on a path of spiritual progress a person should remove the previously acquired karma before their maturity. What is this type of Nirjarā called?	Akam Nirjara. When it happens naturally when we wait for karmas to produce their results at the time of their maturity is called Sakam Nirjara	Nav Tattva II
609	Sitting in a lonely place in various postures, with all the senses and mind withdrawn inwardly and giving up the pleasures of the five senses and the mind is what kind of Tap?	Sanlinata	Nav Tattva II
610	Tap, Vaiyavrutta, Vinay, Kshama and Sanyam. Out the above five, list the virtues as listed under 10 Yati dharmas	Kshama, Sanyam, Tap	Nav Tattva II
611	This is the full form of acronym JAINA (capital letters).	(Federation of) Jain Associations In North America	Other
612	The Answers to the following questions start with the letter C 1) Name of the snake that bit Mahāvīr Bhagwān 2) Name of the princess who broke Mahāvīr Bhagwān's fast 3) One of the three jewels. Samyak_____ 4) One of the eight attributes of Arihant, created by heavenly Gods. 5) Birthplace and Nirvana of Vasupujya Swāmi 6) A kind of Pratikraman performed every four months.	1) Chandakāushik 2) Chandanbāla 3) Chāritra 4) Chāmar 5) Champāpuri 6) Chaumāsi	Other



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All Answers start with “K” 1) Anantakaya vegetables that grow underground 2) He is the 17th Tirthankar of the present cycle. 3) It is used to pour milk or water to bathe the Tirthankar idol. 4) This very famous Hindu God, according to Jain belief, is going to be a Tirthankar in the next time cycle. 5) This is the ultimate knowledge. 6) The auspicious events occurring in a Tirthankar’s life are called what? 7) One type of Kashaya. 8) An imaginary wheel of time. 9) It is a type of internal penance or Abhyantar tap in which you immobilize your body and meditate. 10) He is the rain god who tried to drown Lord Parshwanath. 11) A sacred book written by Bhadrabahuwami which is read during Shvetamber Paryushan. 12) A great Sadhu and a writer from the Digamber sect in the 1st Century AD. 13) They are the main cause of the cycle of birth and death and they are 8 in number.

1) Kandamul 2) Kunthunath 3) Kalash 4) Krishna 5) Kevalgnan 6) Kalyanak 7) Krodh 8) Kaalchakra 9) Kausagga 10) Kamath 11) Kalpa Sutra 12) Kundkundacharya 13) Karmas

Other

The Answers to the following questions have a “Pa”, as in aparigraha 1) Some monks carry it to assist their vow of nonviolence. Laymen use it for the same purpose during rituals. What is this square piece of white cloth? 2) Shrutagnan and matignan are categorized together in this category of knowledge that is acquired by means of the physical world. 3) It is not reassuring to know that all of these can not occur simultaneously. Any one would be a challenge and sadhus and sadhvis must bear them with equanimity. Name this means of stopping the inflow of karma. 4) A householder who gleeify hordes goods and gluttonously consumes food violates which gunavrata? 5) This is one of the 18 paapasthanak or sources of sin. It refers to not only attachment to but also to excessive hoarding of worldly goods. Name this behavior that should be avoided. 6) What scripture detailed accounts of the lives of several arihants, including Neminath, Parsvanath, and Mahaviraswami? 7) What is the smallest unit of matter? 8) What direct form of knowledge allows one to know the thoughts and emotions of others? 9) Arihants have 8 attributes relating to heavenly beings. Which one is the continuous shower of fragrant flowers that accompanies a tirthankar? 10) It once served as the capital of the Magadha empire. During that time, a council of Jain monks was organized by Acharya Sthulibadhra to organize the knowledge of the agams. Name the city.

1) Muhapatti 2) Paroksha Gnan 3) Parishaha 4) Bhog-  
Upabhoga Vrata 5) Parigraha 6) Kalpa Sutra 7)  
parmanu 8) Manah-Paryaya Gnan 9) Pushpa-Vrusti  
10) Patliputra

Other

615	All the Answers to the questions start with the letter "N" 1) Even tapa can not eradicate this class or type of karma 2) Single body having infinite souls 3) One of the qualities of a samyag drishti - lack of affection towards worldly things and relationships 4) That karma which determines the characteristics of physique 5) One of the panch kalyanak 6) Name the tattva. 7) Name the karma. 8) Name food offered to deity. 9) Another word for muni who has no internal or worldly bondage. 10) Name Mahavir Swami's brother.	1) Nikaachit karma 2) Nigod 3) Nirved 4) naam karma 5) Nirvaan kalyanak 6) Nirjara 7) Nam 8) Naivedya 9) Nirgranth 10) Nandivardhan	Other
616	Who are vegans?	Vegeterians who don't use even dairy products.	Other
617	All the Answers to the questions start with the letter "P" - 1) Chaitya Pari Pati, Sadharmik Bhakti, Attham ~ all occur during which festival 2) To turn back from one's sins from all sides 3) An internal austerity that deals with repentance 4) One type of Shiksha Vrat 5) The beings represented by the 5 divas in the aarti 6) Subdivisions of this life type can be sangni and asangni 7) A division of Swadhyay 8) The 10 types of vitalities 9) 6 powers all souls can possess 10) A convention took place here under the leadership of Sthulibhadra	1) Paryushan 2) Pratikraman 3) Prayashchit 4) Poushadh 5) Panch Parmesthi 6) Panchendriya 7) Parvartana or Pruchhana 8) Pran 9) Paryapti 10) Patliputra	Other

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The Answers to the following questions start with the letter “S” 1) He wrote 800 letters which chronicle his spiritual development. In 1896, he wrote about his view of Jainism to his friend Sobhagbhai 2) Name the mahavrat? 3) Name the dream that indicated that Queen Trishala’s son would reform and restore religious order. He would also remove blind faith and orthodox rituals. 4) As per his instructions, the killing of animals in the city would be stopped. 5) He was the 11th Tirthankar and his symbol was the rhinoceros 6) The prayer wishing happiness and peace for all living beings 7) Accumulated karmas that are not currently operative 8) The Murtipujaks were the original sect of which group? 9) This karma is caused by unnecessarily grieving, and weeping and making others do the same and this results in grievous nature in one’s life

1) Shrimad Rajchandra 2) Satya (truthfulness) 3) Smokeless Fire 4) King Shrenik 5) Shreyansnath 6) Shanti Path 7) Sanchit 8) Shvetambars 9) Shoka Mohaniya Karma

Other

619	The questions to all Answers begin with the letter "M" 1) One of the five causes of Äshrava (inflow of Karma) 2) According to Sheväambar belief this the only female Tirthankar. 3) Two of the eighteen categories of sources of sin. 4) Only Loka, from where one can attain Moksha 5) One of the four categories of Bhävanä 6) Name of Kashäy 7) This Muni attained Moksha, by saving a life of a bird, which swallowed golden grains. 8) A place where there is always a living Tirthankar present 9) You say this phrase, when you greet a Shvetambar Sädhü/Sädhvi 10) What you say after Samvatsari Pratikraman 11) One of the name of the Guptis 12) A piece of white cloth, you keep in front of mouth while performing Sämayika 13) Name the sixth sense 14) Name the karma 15 )Name the tattva	1) Mithyätva 2) Mallinäth 3) Mrushäväda, Maithun, Mäna, Mäyä, Mäyä- Mrushäväd, Mithyätva Shalya, (Only two names are required) 4) Madhya Loka 5) Maitri Bhävanä, Madhyastha Bhävanä 6) Män, Mäyä 7) Metärya Muni 8) Mahävideha Kshetra 9) Matthen Vandämi 10) Michchämi Dukkadam 11) Man Gupti 12) Muha Patti 13) Man (Mind) 14) Mohaniya 15 ) Moksh	Other
620	How many letters do the 9 padas of Namokar Mantra have?	68	Other
621	Recite 7th Pada (line) of Namokarmantra and explain the meaning of that line.	Savva Pava Panasano - May such prayer help diminish all my negative vibrations and sins.	Other
622	Anagram: HA GUVUL RAG is not a place or a thing. Clue 1: It is a quality of Siddha soul. Clue 2: Means neither high nor low	Aguru Laghu	Other
623	Name three different people who have some connection to an elephant.	Ajitnath, Meghkumar, Marudeva, Bahubali	Other
624	Anagram: YA NEAT RAVEN is not a bird or a person. Clue 1: It is a quality of Siddha souls Clue 2: Means infinite energy	Anant Veerya	Other

625	<p>The Answers to these questions start with the letter “S” 1) Name the pran or vitality which refers to the ability to hear 2) He had a son born in Kshatriyakund 3 ) Recite the first sutra of the Tattvartha Sutra? 4) Name the two bhavnas 5) Name one essential activity that Shravaks and Shravikas should perform during Paryushan 6) Name he who is praised in the stuti/stavan that starts like “mangalam bhagavan viro” 7) Name the tirthankars present in Mahavideh Kshetra 8) What is the generic name to the group of five causes that are associated with every situation or event? 9) Who wrote the book – Dashavaikalik? 10) The example of Leshya or state of mind in which one collects and eats fruits fallen from a tree</p>	<p>1) Shrava-Indriya or Shrotra-Indriya 2 )Siddhartha 3) Samyag-darshan-jnan-charitrani Mokshamargah 4) Samsara and Samvar 5) Swami Vatsalya or Samvatsari Pratikaman 6) Sthulibhadra 7) Simander Swami and Subahu Swami 8) Samvaya 9) Sayyambhavsuri 10) Shukla Leshya (white)</p>	Other
626	<p>Name another Indian religion, which arouse at the time Lord Mahavira.B41</p>	Buddhism	Other

627	<p>All Answers start with the letter S 1) What is the term for voluntarily fasting till death? 2) Name 5 Thirthankars that begin with the letter S. 3) What is the Jain practice of focusing on auspicious religious activity for a set amount of time to gain equanimity? 4) Define and name the tattva that begins with the letter S. 5) What does gotra karma determine? 6) While performing Chatyavandana, this “S” must be sung to praise the Bhagwans. 7) What are 3 important Jain pilgrimage sites that begin with S? 8) Embodied Kevali Bhagawan at the 13th Gunastan is known as 9) The circular arrangement of Panch Parmesti and Pad is known as: 10) Acharya who has complete knowledge of Agam. 11) Place where liberated souls reside 12) Name for Housholders in the Sangh 13) Symbol representing the four gatis 14) Tallest standing statue of Baubali located in this town 15) Smallest unit of time as described in Jain scriptures is known as: 16) Mahävir Swämi Bhagwan’s father’s name was.</p>	<p>1) Sallekhana 2) Sambhavnath, Sumatinath, Shreyansnath, Shantinath, Shitalnath, Suparshvanath, (Suvidhinath) 3) Samayik 4) Samvar – stoppage of the influx of karma 5) status 6) Stavan 7) Samet Shikar, Shravan Belgola, Shatranjay, Shankeshwar 8) Sayogi Kevali 9) Siddhachakra 10) Shrut Kevali 11) Siddhashila 12) Shravak or Shravika 13) Swastika 14) Shravan Belgola 15) Samay 16) Siddhärth</p>	Other
628	<p>List 3 groups with 4 members in each, and list the members also. Example: Dhyän (Arta, Raudra, Dharma &amp; Shukla)</p>	<p>1) Gati (Dev, Manushya, Tiryancha, Näraki), 2) Sangha (Sädhu, Sädhvi, Shrävak, Shrävikä), 3) Kashäya (Krodha, Mäna, Mäyä, Lobha), 4) Dharma (Däna, Sheel, Tapa, Bhäva)</p>	Other
629	<p>I once said that animals are my friends and that I don’t eat my friends. I am a British philosopher and scholar who loved Jainism so much that in my next life I hoped to become a Jain. Who am</p>	<p>George Bernard Shaw</p>	Other

	I?		
630	Name the two Non-Vedic religions of India.	Jainism, Buddhism	Other
631	Rearrange the letters in bold to form a Jain word. KAVITA and MAHESH HEARD a nice sermon. Clue: It is a place where Tirthankar currently gives sermons.	Mahä-videha Kshetra.	Other
632	Answers of all these questions start with letter "N" (Answer in Indian Language only) 1). One of the Nine tatvas 2). He was to marry a princess named Rajul 3). This kind of karma determines if one is to be born as a cow or a handsome prince 4). Jain word for only partial point of view 5). This kind of karma can never be eradicated 6). Jain name of one of the five samvaya 7). One of the dravyas used in Asta prakari pooja 8). This Jain word means to renounce worldly thoughts and activities 9). Siddhachakra depicts 10). Lowest form of life is known as 11). Kund Kundächärya is the author of this revered book	1) Nirjara 2) Neminath 3) Naam Karma 4) Nay 5) Nikachit 6) Niyati 7) Naivedya 8) Nissihi 9) Nav Pad 10) Nigoda 11) Niyamsar	Other
633	Uvasaggaharam Stotra is in the praise of this Bhagwan.	Parshvanath	Other



634	The Answers to the following questions start with a letter “A” 1) Name the 5th Mahavrata which means non-attachment to worldly things 2) It is one of the tapas or penances and is when one eats only once during the day with many restrictions such as very little spice in the food 3) It is one of the 6 substances or dravyas and means space 4) It is the karma which determines age or life span 5) Name the 14th Tirthankara 6) Name the Second Tirthankar 7) Medium of rest 8) Violation of a vrata	1) Aparigraha 2) Ayambil 3) Akaash 4) Ayushya 5) Anantnath 6) Ajitnath 7) Adharmastikay 8) Atichar	Other
635	In 60 seconds, without using letters twice, list as many Jain words as you can in the original language from the word Pratikraman. (Spell the word out loud for the teams). Hand me the lists at the end of 60 seconds).	Rati, Arati, Aarati, Karma, Mana, Prakrit, Krita, Karita, Pramana, Prana, Rama, Naraka, Naraki, Mati, Apa, Pranam, Kripa, Atma, Apta, Karman and many more	Other
636	Name the four parts of the Jain community and a term for the community or union itself (resp. in an Indian language)	Sadhu, Sadhvi, Shrivak, Shrivika; Sangha	Other
637	Rearrange the bold letters to get a Jain word: If you didn't get any sleep last night and are too sleepy to Jain Bowl, you may want to visit GARY'S CHAI MART. Clue: One of the three jewels.B52	Samyag Charitra	Other

All Answers to the following questions start with the letter "P": 1) What are Arihant, Siddha, Acharya, Upadyaya, and Sadhu called? 2) In what language are Jain scriptures written? 3) What are the five auspicious events in a Tirthankar's life called? 4) In what city did Mahavir Swami attain Nirvana? 5) Influx of karma due to good activity is called what? 6) What is an animal with five senses called? 7) Influx of karma due to bad activity is called what? 8) What is the name of the 23rd Tirthankar? OR According to historians, which Tirthankara is most depicted in statues and images? 9) An activity done in the morning and in the evening to get rid of paap karma is called what? 10) This Svetämber festival translates "to stay close to soul" it is also the important 8-day festival? 11) What is the name of the 6th Tirthankar? 12) What is the most famous and sacred place in Gujarat? 13) What is the soul called who possesses earth as its body? 14) What is the name of Mahavir Swami's only daughter? 15) These are known as the eighteen sources of sin? 16) This is one of the 18 categories of Pāpshānaks, other than Prānātipāt. Answer in Indian language. Name one. 17) Plant bodied souls are categorized in Sādhāran Vanaspatikāy and ..... 18) This is a Jain unit of time.  $10^{16}$  (10 to the power of 16) of these equals one Sāgaropama. This also means an innumerable number of years. 19) Ashta Prakāri and Snātra are types of this Jain practice or ritual 20) This is one of the six universal substances

1) Panch Parmesthi 2) Prakrit 3) Panch Kalyanak 4) Pavapuri 5) Punya 6) Panchendriya 7) Paap 8) Parshwanath 9) Pratikaman 10) Paryushan 11) Padmaprabha 12) Palitana 13) Prithvikay 14) Priyadarshana 15) Pāpasthānaks 16) Paishunya (Gossip) 17) Pratyek vanaspatikāy 18) Palyopam 19) Pramād Poojā 20) Pudgalāstikāy

Other

639	Name the constituents of the Jain Sangh.	Shravak, Shravika, Sadhu, Sadhvi	Other
640	Name three Jain Satis (revered women) who are also revered women in the Jain and Hindu Mahabharat and Ramayan?	Sita, Draupadi, Kunti, Kaushalya	Other
641	List 3 groups with 3 members in each, and list the members also. Example - Ratnatraya (Jnän, Darshan, Chäritra)	Trikäl Pujä (Morning, Noon, Evening), Three Gupti (Mind, Speech, Body), Three Yoga (Mind, Speech, Body), Dharma Trayi (Ahimsä, Samyam, Tapa), Pujä (Dev, Guru, Shästra), Three Karan (doing, getting done, consenting), Pujä (Anga, Agra, Bhäva), Tattva (Heya, Jneya, Upädeya), Tattva (Dev, Guru, Dharma),	Other
642	All Answers start with a letter U (All Answers in Indian language). A scripture, which contains last sermon of Bhagawän Mahävira. The cycle of the Kälchakra in which happiness gradually increases with each ära. This sutra was written by the last Shruta-kevali. This phrase constitutes a part of Tripadi by Bhagawän Mahävira. Some Tattvas that are worth attaining. A penance which means "To be in tune with the soul". A subdivision of Antaräya karma. Fruition of karma. According to theory of Syädaväd for anything to happen these two things are needed. One is Nimitta and other is: The process of suppression of Karma and passions. It is a type of Bähya Tapa.	Uttarädhyayan sutra. Utsarpini. Uvasaggaharam Stotra. Uppannei Vä. (Vigamei Vä, Dhruvei Vä) Upädeya. Upaväs. Upabhogänträya. Uday. Upädän. Upasham Unodari.	Other
643	In 1893, a conference on World Religions was held in Chicago. This man from India traveled to USA to represent Jainism.	Virchand Räghavji Gändhi	Other

644	The Answers to these questions require both the number (either Indian or English) and associated category ONLY in Indian. Example – Nav Tattva or Nine Tattva. 1) These are represented as dots above the Swastik. 2) The Namaskar Mantra praises. 3) When Anekantvad is explained analytically, it is called? 4) All of the shravak’s vows. 5) The elements of the universe. 6) These contemplations or meditational thoughts are part of Samvar. 7) The sources of sins. 8) The Ganadhars complied Bhagwan’s messages into these main scriptures. 9) The trying times that we live in today is called? 10) The great personalities in our current avasarpini.	1) Ratna Trai - 3 2) Panch Parmesti - 5 3) Sapta Bhangi -7 4) Bar Vrat - 12 5) Shad Dravya -6 6) Bar Bhavna - 12 7) Adar Paapstanak - 18 8) Dwadush Ang - 12 9) Pancham Ara - 5 10)Trishasthi Shalakupurush - 63	Other
645	By doing Namaskar to these 5 supreme beings, the sins are abolished. Recite the two lines of Namokar Mantra that holds this meaning.	Eso Pancha Namukkaro Savvapavappanasano	Other
646	Name the two samvayas and gynans that start with the same letter.	Kaal (samvay) and Keval-gyan (gyan) Swabhav (smavay) and Shrutgyan (gyan)	Other
647	Name the person who wrote Uvasaggaharam Stotra	Acharya Bhadrabahu	Other
648	Name who wrote the Kalyan Mandir Stotra and in whose praise?	Acharya Kumkumchandra (Sidhasen Diwakar) for Bhagwan Parshwanath.	Other
649	Who composed Stotra, “Sansār Dāvānal Dāh Niram? ”	Haribhadra Suri	Other
650	Word Arihanta is made up of two words. Name and explain them	1) Ari means enemies 2) Hant means destroyer	Panch Parmesthis
651	Arihanta has the most beautiful, powerful, and proportionally built body with _____ auspicious birth marks. As he is full of compassion, his blood is white, like milk.	1008	Panch Parmesthis

652	Give all twenty Five Attributes of Upādhyāys	11 Angas, 12 Upāngas, 1 scripture of proper conduct, 1 scripture of proper practice	Panch Parmesthis
653	The process in which sadhus go to different householders and receive a small amount of vegetarian food from each house?	Gochari (Alms)	Panch Parmesthis
654	Jain monks and nuns always walk bare footed and continuously travel from one place to another, this is known as....	Vihār (Travel)	Panch Parmesthis
655	Sadhus pluck their hair or they get the hair plucked by others. This is called?	Loch	Panch Parmesthis
656	The entire responsibility of the Jain Sangha rests on the shoulders of this person?	Āchārya	Panch Parmesthis
657	The Sanskrit word Om (Aum) is made up of five sounds and letter	a, a, ä, u, and m	Panch Parmesthis
658	Name many attributes does Siddha have? Name any 3?	1) 8 2)a. Infinite Knowledge- Anantgyan b. Infinite Perception-Anantdarshan Perfect Conduct-Anantcharitra c.Infinite Energy-Anantvirya d. Infinite Happiness-Avyabadh Sukh e. Immortality-Akshay Sthiti f. Formlessness-Arupipanu g. Individuality-Aghurulaghutva	Panch Parmesthis
659	Navkarvali represents total attributes of Panch Parmesti. 1) Tell the total number of attributes of panch permesthi. 2) Give the number of attributes of each Acharya and Sadhu.	108, Acharya - 36 attributes, Sadhu's - 27 attributes	Panch Parmesthis
660	Take the total number of attributes of Panch Parmesti, divide by the total number of ways to	108/9 = 12 - Vasupujya Swami	Panch Parmesthis

	get punya. Give the Tirthankar whose name corresponds to that Answer.		
661	In navpad how many Dev tatva and how many Dharma tatvas? Give them names?	Devtatva : 2 Arihant, Sidha Dharma Tatva: 4 Darsan, Gyan, Charitra, Tap	Panch Parmesthis
662	List 3 major characteristics of Siddhas?	Siddhas are liberated souls They are pure soul and does not possess a body They have ended the cycle of birth and death Attained Salvation No karmas are attached to them Siddha resides in the space called "Moksh"	Panch Parmesthis
663	The place above which the Siddhas reside?	Siddhashila	Panch Parmesthis
664	Ascetic who has learned, mastered and taught religious scriptures, follow them and is the head of the sangh	Ächärya	Panch Parmesthis
665	How many qualities does an Acharya have?	36	Panch Parmesthis
666	How many letters is the word OM made up of? What does each letter represent?	5, 1st letter a – Arihant, 2nd letter a- Ashariri, 3rd letter aa- Acharya, 4th letter u- Upadhyay, 5th letter m- Muni (Sadhu and Sadhavi)	Panch Parmesthis

667	What is the very short form of Namokar Mantra and give explanation of all letters	OM - A, A, A, U & M A - Represents Arihanta A - Represents Ashariri - Siddha who does not have physical body A - Represents Acharya U - Upadhyay M - Muni or Sadhu Sadhvis	Panch Parmesthis
668	Name the eight attributes of a Siddha	1) Anant Jnan (infinite knowledge), 2) Anant Darshan (infinite perception), 3) Avyabadh Sukh (Eternal Happiness), 4) Anant Charitra (Perfect Conduct), 5) Akshay Sthiti (Immortality), 6) Arupipanu (Formlessness), 7) Aguru Laghutva (No Status, neither heavy or light), 8) Anant Virya (Infinite energy)	Panch Parmesthis
669	Name the nav pads.	Arihant, Siddha, Acharya, Upadhyay, Sadhu, Darshan, Gnan, Charitra, Tapa	Panch Parmesthis
670	Navakarväli - 108 Beads of Rosary –Identify the number of virtues/attributes of each Paramesthi in Navakär Mantra.	Arihanta – 12, Siddha – 8, Acharya – 36, Upädhyäys – 25, Sadhu - 27	Panch Parmesthis
671	Name any three attributes of an Arihant.	Ashok tree, Dev Dundubhi, chamar, Sihnasen, Pushpa Vrushti, Chatra, Shihasan,Bhamandal	Panch Parmesthis
672	Why do we have 108 beads in the Navakarvali?	Because of 108 characteristics of Panch Parmeshti.	Panch Parmesthis
673	Give the literal meaning of the word Arihanta	Destroyer of inner enemies, namely four Kasyäs or passions, which are: Anger, Ego, Deceit, Greed	Panch Parmesthis

674	Short version of panch pameshthi mantra used many times during Shvetambar pujas	Namo Arhat Siddha Achary Upadhyaay Sarva Sadhu Bhyaha	Panch Parmesthis
675	What is another word for ogho, a soft broom used by a sadhu.	Rajoharan	Panch Parmesthis
676	In the Navakar Mantra whom do we bow down in fifth place?	Sādhus and Sādhis	Panch Parmesthis
677	Give three differences between a Siddha and a Tirthankar	Siddha – no body, 8 attributes, does not establish sangh, no karma, lives in Siddhashila Tirthankar – has a body, 12 attributes, establishes sangh, 4 karma, lives in the world	Panch Parmesthis
678	What does the arc at the top of the Jain Universe symbol mean?	The siddhashila or abode of the siddhas	Panch Parmesthis
679	Where do sadhus and sadhis live?	Upashray / Paushadhshala	Panch Parmesthis
680	In contrast to God in most other religions, Jain Bhagwans and Kevalis have this unique characteristic which earns them the name Veetarag. Define Veetrag.	Without attachment and hatred or with victory over attachment	Panch Parmesthis
681	Name at least 4 Atishayas that are endowed by heavenly gods after Tirthankars attain Keval Gyan	Simhasan, Bhamandal, Chamar, Chatras, Ashok Vruksha, Pushpavrushti, Dev Dundubhi and Divya Dhvani	Panch Parmesthis
682	Name the 5 great vows that sadhus and sadhis take at the time of initiation. Answer in Indian language or English	Ahinsa Mahavrata- vow of absolute Non violence Satya Mahavrata- vow of absolute Truthfulness Asteya or Acharya Mahavrata- Vow of absolute Non stealing Bramacharya Mahavrata- Vow of absolute Celibracy Aparigraha Mahavrata- Vow of absolute Non attachment	Panch Parmesthis



683	Of the 108 attributes of the Pancha Parameshti, name the parameshtis who have the highest and the lowest attributes of this number	Acharyas - 36 and Siddhas - 8	Panch Parmesthis
684	The Sādhu who has mastered all Āgams Scriptures, all other philosophical systems and teach Jain scriptures to other Sādhus, Sādhvis and lay people is called what?	Upadhyay	Panch Parmesthis
685	This is a two part question: What is called the vows of complete renunciation of worldly attachment practiced by the Sādhus and Sādhvijis? What is called the partial renunciation of worldly attachments practiced by Shrāvaks and Shrāvikās.	Mahavrat and Anuvrat	Panch Parmesthis
686	To attain the status of 'Ganipad', the Sadhus should have in-depth knowledge of this Sutra. Please name the sutra	Bhagwati Sutra	Panch Parmesthis
687	What is the highest title can any Sadhu achieve ?	Acharya	Panch Parmesthis
688	What Word Jain Sadhu Sadhvis say to devotees to give blessings and what it means?	Dharmlabh, may you attain spiritual prosperity	Panch Parmesthis
689	Who is spiritual head/leader of the Jain congregation (Sangha) in the absence of Tirthankar? / Who bear the responsibility for the spiritual well being of the entire Jain Sangha.	Acharya	Panch Parmesthis
690	What is an ancient measure of distance that measures approximately 8 or 9 miles?	Yojan	Pancha Parmesthi
691	This eightfold aspect of the lord's teaching is as beneficial as a mother's guidance. What is it called?	Astapravachanmata or 3 guptis, and 5 samities	Panchachar
692	Who attained Kevalgnan while walking on a tightrope to please the king?	Ilachi Kumar	Sadhus/Sadhvis

693	What are we supposed to say when we see a Jain monk? Give the meaning of it.	Mathen vandami. I bow down my head to you and offer my reverence to you.	Sadhus/Sadhvis
694	What are Yati-Dharmas?	They are religious virtues that Sadhu and Sadhvi's follow	Sadhus/Sadhvis
695	When a Sadhu obtains a comprehensive knowledge of all the agams, what is the title conferred upon him?	Panyäs-pad	Sadhus/Sadhvis
696	Name the 5 pap that valuate the 5 Anuvrat.	Pranatipat, Mrushavad, Adatadaana, Maithuna, Parigraha	Shravaks and Shravikas
697	What is Astikäy?	Collection of spaces	Six Universal Substances
698	What is Skandh?	Any object, which has a mass of matter, is called Skandha. e.g. stick, stone, knife, a particle of sand	Six Universal Substances
699	What is Skandh-Pradesh?	The smallest undetached portion of Skandha, which cannot be further divided, is called Skandha Pradeshha.	Six Universal Substances
700	One Yuga is equal to	5 years	Six Universal Substances
701	Name all five categories of Sthävar (Immobile) living beings	1) Prithvikäy (earth bodied) ; 2) Apkäy (water bodied) ; 3) Teukäy (fire bodied);4) Vayukäy (air bodied); 5) Vanaspatikäy (plant bodied)	Six Universal Substances
702	One Ävali equals to	Innumerable Samays (it is the time it takes to blink an eye)	Six Universal Substances
703	What is the other name of 5th ara? Give its beginning and end	Dukham Käl;It is an Ärä of unhappiness, which began a little over 2,500 years ago and will last for a total of 21,000 years.;	Six Universal Substances

704	Name the four categories of Pudgala or matter.	1) Skandha (whole matter); 2) Skandha-desa (portion of matter); 3) Skandha-pradesa (smallest particle of matter); 4) Paramānu or Anu (atom);	Six Universal Substances
705	How many years are left in this current āra?	18, 500 years	Six Universal Substances
706	What is the duration of fifth or sixth Āra (time period)?	21, 000 years	Six Universal Substances
707	When did the 4th Ara end in this cosmic cycle?	3 years and 8 months after the nirvana of Mahavira.	Six Universal Substances
708	One day is equivalent to how many muhurts?	30 Muhurts	Six Universal Substances
709	The highly accomplished Sadhu can assume this type of body and travel huge distances with it.	Aharak Body	Six Universal Substances
710	What is the name given to non-living matter in Jainism?	Ajiv or Pudgal	Six Universal Substances
711	It is one of the 6 Dravyas or dravyas and means space-	Akash	Six Universal Substances
712	Which name identifies the part of the universe containing no other substance?	Aloka or Alokakasha	Six Universal Substances
713	Name any of the three unique qualities of Pudgal	Color (Varn), Taste (Ras), Smell (Gandh), Sparsha (Touch)	Six Universal Substances
714	What is Jain word for medium of motion?	Dharmastikay	Six Universal Substances
715	Which two aras are 21000 years in length	Dukhum Kal (unhappy) and Dukham Dukham Kal (unhappy unhappy) or 5th and 6th ara	Six Universal Substances
716	According to Jain mythology, which time period do we live in?	Fifth Ara	Six Universal Substances
717	Name any 4 dravyas.	Jiv, Pudgal, Dharma, Adharma, Kal, Akash	Six Universal Substances

718	Name the longest unit of time.	Kalchakra	Six Universal Substances
719	Soul, matter, and Time exist only in this kind of space. Name that space in the original word.	Lokakash	Six Universal Substances
720	Name the non-living substances of the universe.	Medium of motion, or Dharmastikay, Medium of rest, or Adharmastikay, Space, or Akashastikay, Matter, or Pudgakastikay or Pudgal, Time or kal.	Six Universal Substances
721	Human body is which one of six dravyas and which one of nav tattvas	Pudgal dravya and Ajeev Tattva	Six Universal Substances
722	What is the smallest unit of time?	Samay	Six Universal Substances
723	Name the four forms of Pudgal	Skandha (whole-mass), Desha (portion of mass), Pradesha (smallest part of matter), and Paramanu (atom)	Six Universal Substances
724	During which aras of the Jain Time Cycle can souls attain moksh?	the 3rd and 4th aras	Six Universal Substances
725	Devas (Celestial beings) and Narakis (Infernal beings) have this type of body.	Vaikriya	Six Universal Substances
726	What dravyas are the visible ones, and which dravyas are the invisible ones?	Visible: material atoms (Pudgalastikay) Invisible: medium of motion (Dharmastikay), medium of rest (Adharmastikay), space (Akashastikay), and time (kal)	Six Universal Substances
727	After destruction of all charitra mohaniya karma, the soul attains a passionless state. Name this state in indian language only	Vitarag state	Six Universal Substances
728	what is the duration of Dukham Sukham, Dukham and Dukham Dukham Kaals respectively ?	1KK Sagaropam - 42000 years, 21000 and 21000 years respectively	Six Universal Substances
729	How long is the fourth ara (DukhamSukham)?	1*10 <sup>14</sup> sagaropams - 42,000 years	Six Universal

			Substances
730	Which aras do the KalpaVrikshas (wishing trees) provide luxurious items?	1st ara (SukhamSukham), 2nd ara (Sukham), beginning of 3r dara (SukhamDukham)	Six Universal Substances
731	Who was the last Kevali of the current era of our Bharat Kshetra?	Jambu Swami	Six Universal Substances
732	Answer the following questions: 1) According to Jain philosophy, how many Dravyas are there? 2) Name any two.	1) Six. 2) Jiv, Ajiv, Dharma, Adharma, Kal, Akash	Six Universal Substances I
733	Name all three phrases first expounded by Mahavira to his disciple Gautam. English Answer is also acceptable.	1) Upanneyi Va: There emerges a new phase of matter ; 2) Vighaneyi Va: Old mode of the mater vanishes ;3) Dhuveyi Va: Original qualities of the matter remain constant	Six Universal Substances I
734	Maximum number of Prānas a Jiv may possess	10	Six Universal Substances I
735	Conch shell animals have this many senses.	2	Six Universal Substances I
736	How many senses do following living being have? Worm, trees, bugs, spider, lion?	2, 1, 3, 4, 5	Six Universal Substances I
737	How many senses do the following living beings have? Lice, Birds, Scorpions, Centipedes, and Worms	3, 5, 4, 3, 2	Six Universal Substances I
738	How many senses do the following living beings have? Heavenly being, rose plant, ant, earthworm.	5, 1, 3, 2	Six Universal Substances I
739	According to Jainism, how many senses do the following have? a) hawks; b) plants; c) scorpions; d) conch or shell; e) water bodied beings	5, 1, 4, 2, 1	Six Universal Substances I
740	How many senses to the following living beings have? Fish, Shell, Spider, Centipede.	5, 2, 4, 3	Six Universal Substances I

741	Sanjni Panchendriya Jiva has these many numbers of Paryäpti.	6	Six Universal Substances I
742	Cows, pigs and chickens each have this many pranas or vitalities.	All 10 (since they are sanjni panchendriya)	Six Universal Substances I
743	There are six substances that make up the universe. They are called dravyas. How many of them are classified as not living?	Five	Six Universal Substances I
744	Sthavar is a type of ekendriya jiv. What does it mean?	Immobile or Stationary	Six Universal Substances I
745	Living beings go through the process of change such as childhood to old age, one life form to another. What is the term used for these changes?	Paryaya	Six Universal Substances I
746	What are five sensed beings with a mind AND without a mind called?	Sanjni (with minds), Asanjni (without minds)	Six Universal Substances I
747	There are two types of souls, one being liberate. The other is...?	Sansari, Worldly or Transmigratory soul	Six Universal Substances I
748	Name the substance that is live and invisible?	Soul or Jiva	Six Universal Substances I
749	Name the four substances that are pure and do not have deluding capacity	Space, Time, medium of motion, and medium of rest or (Akashastikay, Kal, Dharmastikay, and Adharmastikay)	Six Universal Substances I
750	Name the four pran that all jivas including ekendriyas have	Sparsh or Sense of touch, body or kaaya, shvasochchavas or breathing, and aayushya or life span	Six Universal Substances I
751	Living beings can be broadly categorized based on mobility. What are the two categories called?	Sthavar and tras	Six Universal Substances I
752	Which Tripadi did Bhagwan Mahavir give to Gandhars from which they constitute the foundation of Jain philosophy?	Upanneyi Va, Vighanei Va, Dhuveya Va	Six Universal Substances I

753	What are 4 prans all Jivs possess?	Touch, Body, Respiration and Longevity, and (Sparsh, Kaya, Shwasoshwas and Ayushya)	Six Universal Substances I
754	What does Paryapti mean? Name them?	Stength, Food, Body, Senses, Breathing, Speech, and Mind	Six Universal Substances I
755	List all Jiva types who possess only 5 Paryaptis	Beindriya, teindriya, Chaurindriya, Asangni Panchindriya	Six Universal Substances I
756	Name in indian language the term that defines a Jiv's bio-potential power? How many such powers are defined in Jain philosophy?	Paryapti, 6	Six Universal Substances I
757	What did king Megharath offer the Hawk for food when he refused to eat frits and vegetables	His own flesh	Stories
758	What was famous of this people : Mahavirswami ,Gautam swami , Puniya Shravak , Shalibhadra	Kshama ( forgiveness), Vinay (respect) , Samayik, Tyag.	Stories
759	Shrimad Rājchandra was born in this Christian year.	1867	Stories
760	Which princess was sold at the market?	Chandanbala	Stories
761	Gautam Swāmi was surprised to know that this Shrāvak possessed Avadhi Jnān. What is the name of this Shrāvak.	Ānanda Shrāvak	Stories
762	At the foot hill of this mountain 1500 Tāpas greeted Shree Gautam Swāmi. What is the name of this mountain?	Ashtāpad	Stories
763	Who am I? (Two clues) 1) My feet were chained, I was locked in the basement for three days without food and my head was shaved. 2) I was fortunate enough to offer food to Bhagawan Mahavir after his six month fast, and I became his first female disciple.	Chandanbala	Stories
764	This king cut off his limbs and offered them in order to save a dove.	King Meghrath	Stories

765	Name the person whose Sämäyika was praised by even Bhagawän Mahävira.	Punya or Puniyo Shrävaka.	Stories
766	I was a bandit. A single sentence heard from the sermon of Bhagwän Mahävira changed my life. What is my name?	Rohineya	Stories
767	Who am I? (Two clues) 1) In my previous life, with great joy, I offered my whole lunch (mostly milk pudding) to a sadhu. 2) Being a son of a very wealthy merchant I live on the seventh floor of my mansion with my 32 wives. Realizing, even with this great wealth, that I have a master, I decided to renounce the world to become a master of my own.	Shalibhadra	Stories
768	According to Shwetambar tradition, did Bharat attain Keval-Jnan as a Sadhu or Shravak?	Shravak	Stories
769	At the most, how many tasks did Shrimad complete?	100	Stories
770	At what age did Shrimad Rajchandra die?	33	Stories
771	Did Bharat have to fight his 98 brothers?	No	Stories
772	Finish the Sentence: Good Karma can not be purchased, one has to do _____.	good Karma personally	Stories
773	How many types of arts and crafts did Meghakumar learn when he was eight?	72 types	Stories
774	In Meghakumar's past life what was the important value he had?	Compassion	Stories
775	King Shreniks wealth was not even equal to _____	Punia Shravaks one Samayik	Stories
776	Shrimads preaching's were mainly off this Bhagwan?	Mahavir Swami	Stories
777	Unscramble the following letters: aairnhd. Clue: Name of Meghakumar's mother.	Dharni	Stories
778	What animal was Meghakumar when he saved a rabbit?	An Elephant	Stories



779	What day was Shrimad Rajchandra born?	On full moon day or Dev Diwali	Stories
780	What did Punia say when his wife told him about the dry cow manure?	He told her that they should not take anything from anywhere unless it is bought from their own daily earnings	Stories
781	What did Vimalsha and his wife want but decided not to get and why did they not want this thing?	Not to get a Child, He did not want any of his descendants to collect toll on the temple he built	Stories
782	What dream did Queen Dharini have, which indicated that her Meghakumar son would become very intelligent and would be very handsome?	A white elephant entering her mouth	Stories
783	What is the temple built by Vastupal and Tejpal called?	Delwada	Stories
784	What Kashaya was holding Bahubali back from attaining Keval-Jnan?	Ego	Stories
785	What vow did Punia take?	Not to earn money more than needed to survive	Stories
786	What was the minimum needed to survive for one day in Punia Shravaks day?	12 Dokadas or 1/12 of a rupee	Stories
787	What was the name of the miraculous wheel that Bharat possessed?	Chakraratna	Stories
788	Where did Meghakumar fast for a month than die?	Mount Vaibhagiri	Stories
789	Who built the first and second temple in Delwada?	First - Vimalsha, Second - Vastupal & Tejpal	Stories
790	Who did Shrimad Rajchandra marry?	Zabakben	Stories
791	Who praises Punia Shravaks Samayika in his sermons?	Mahavir Swami	Stories
792	Who was the daughter of King Chetak, ruler of Vaishali?	Chelna	Stories
793	Who went to Lord Mahavir and asked him how	King Shrenik	Stories

	to destroy his bad karma?		
794	Why could Punia Shravak not concentrate on his samayik?	Because his wife had picked up cow dung that was not theirs.	Stories
795	Why couldn't King Shrenik purchase good karma?	Because you have to earn by yourself.	Stories
796	Why did Meghakumar want to go back home?	Because of all of the discomfort.	Stories
797	In the story of Chandanbala, Bhagawan Mahavir undertook 4 categories of conditions or abhigrahas and vowed only to break his fast when they were met. What are the 4 different categories of conditions?	Material (dravya), Area (kshetra), Time (kal), and Mode (bhav)	Stories
798	Name the patron king of Lord Mahavira	Shrenik	Stories
799	Finish this stuti that starts like this “arhanto bhagavanta indramahitah ...”	“siddhashcha siddhisthita, acharya jinashasanonnatikarah pujya upadhyayaka, shri siddhantasupathaka munivara, ratnatrayaradhakah, panche te paramesthinam pratidinam kurvantu vo mangalam”	Stutis
800	Finish the stuti that begins like this “virah sarvasurasurendra-mahito”	“viram budhah samshritah, virenabhihatah svakarma nichayo, viraya nityam namah, virat tirthamidam pravruttamatulam, virasya ghoram tapo, vire shri dhuti kirti kanti nichayah shri vira bhadram disha”	Stutis
801	Say this verse in Ardha-Maghdhi. 1) I forgive all souls, let all souls forgive me. 2) I am in friendly terms with all, and I have no animosity towards anyone.	1) Khamemi savva jive, savve jiva khamantu me 2) Mittime savva bhavesu, veram majjha na kenai	Stutis

802	What is the first line of this stuti... “ ADIMAM TIRTHNATHAM CHA RSABHASVAMINAM STUMAH”	Adimam Pruthivinaatha-maadimam nishparigraham   AdimamTirthnatham cha rushabhasvaminamStumah	Stutis
803	Recite all four lines, meaning : Lord,bow to you ,the eradicator of the three world; bow to you the adorable ornament on the face of the earth; bow to you, the Lord of the three worlds; omniscient Lord; bow to you , the destroyer of the sea of the life cycle.	Tubhayam namstribhuvanartiharayanatha   Tubhayamnamahksititalamalabhusanaya   Tubhayamnamastrijagatahparameshvaraya   Tubhayamnamojinabhavadadhishosanaya   ”	Stutis
804	Name 4 auspicious entities given in Chattari Mangalam.	Arihant, Siddha, Sadhu, Religion taught by Kevali	Stutis
805	Name the persons that one bows to in the Navakaar or Namokar mantra	Arihant, Sidha, Acharya, Upadhaya & Sadhu or Panch Parmeshti	Stutis
806	Complete. ‘Chattäri sharnam pavajjāmi.....’	Arihante sharanam pavajjāmi Siddhe sharanam pavajjāmi Sahu sharanam pavajjāmi Kevali pannatam dhammam sharanam pavajjāmi	Stutis
807	Complete the prayer: Upasargah Kshayam Yanti ...	Chidyante Vighnavalaya, Manahprasanna Tameti, Pujya Maane Jineshware	Stutis
808	Name three tattvas in Namaskar Mantra.	Dev, Guru, Dharma	Stutis
809	Recite Stuti ‘ Darshanam Dev Devasya.....’	Darshanam Pāp Nāshanam, Darshanam Svarga Sopānām, Darshanam Moksha Sādhanam	Stutis
810	Recite the entire sutra for Panchang Pranipath.	Ichammi Khamasano Vandium Jhaunijaye Nissihi-aye Mathaena Vandami	Stutis

811	Recite the last four lines of the Namokar mantra, and the meaning of each. Points will be given ONLY for BOTH the line AND the meaning.	Eso pancha Namukkaro - Bowing to these five beings, Savva pava panasano - Is the destroyer of all sins, Mangala nancha savvesim - and of all the holy things, Paddamam havai mangalam - the first and the foremost among all auspiciousness	Stutis
812	What does Namō Loe Savvasahunam mean?	I bow to all Saints in the universe	Stutis
813	Complete the common shloka, "man-gal-am sthu-li-bhad-radh-ya"	Jaino dharmostu mangalam	Stutis
814	Complete the common slokh: "Sa-hu shar-a-nam pavva-jami"	kevali pannato dhammo saranam pavajjami	Stutis
815	Recite all the four lines, meaning: I forgive all souls; recite all the four lines that pronounce this declaration.	Khamemi Savve Jive, Savve Jiva khamantume, Mitti me savva Bhuesu, Veram majza na Kenai	Stutis
816	Complete the line: Maitri Bhavanu pavitra jharanu ...	Muja haiyama vahya kare	Stutis
817	Complete the prayer: Shivamastu Sarva Jagatha	Parahita Niritah Bhavanthu Bhutagana, Dosam Prayam Tu Nasham, Sarvat Sukhi Bhavatu Lokah	Stutis
818	Which famous mantra or sutra contains the following words? "Ee na mahima no nahi par/ Ee no arth anant apaar	Samaro Mantra	Stutis
819	Sing the last four lines of the Shanti Stotra (Moti Shanti sutra)	Sarva Mangal Mangalyam.....	Stutis
820	Finish the following phrases, and give the meaning. Points will be given ONLY for BOTH the line AND the meaning. Jainam Jayati ____ Micchami ____ Veram Majjam ____	Shasanam, - Jainism reigns supreme Dukkadam, - I ask for forgiveness Na Kenai, I have no animosity towards anybody	Stutis

821	(NO POINTS FOR PARTIAL Answer) Enumerate four auspicious people OR entities mentioned in stuti "Mangalam Bhagwän"	Vir Prabhu (Bhagwän Mahävira), Gautam Swämi, Sthulibhadra OR Kundkundächärya and Jain dharma OR Jain darshan.	Stutis
822	Recite the stuti Aadimam pruthvinathai... & give it's meaning	Ädimam pruthvinatha-mädimam nishparigraham   Ädimam tirthanätham cha, Rushabhasväminam stumah     We pray to Bhagawan Rishabhadev who was the first king, who was the first one to renounce all his possessions and who is the first Tirthankar.	Stutis
823	Recite the stuti Mangalam bhagawan viro and who do we consider auspicious here...	Mangalam Bhagawän Viro, mangalam Gautam prabhu   Mangalam Sthulibhadrädyä, Jain dharmostu mangalam     Bhagawän Mahävira is auspicious, Ganadhar Gautam Swämi is auspicious; Ächärya Sthulibhadra is auspicious; Jain religion is auspicious.	Stutis
824	Recite the stuti that means : "All problems get resolved, all obstacles get removed, the mind and heart become full of joy, for who has got in touch with the inner self"?	"UpasargahKshayamyanti, ChiddyanteVighnaValleyah, ManahPrasannaTameti, PujyaManneJineshware"	Stutis
825	What is the first line of the sutra? The first line's meaning is: "I bow down to the arihantas who are praised by heavenly beings"	"ArhantoBhagvanta Indramahitah"	Stutis

826	Dasha -Trika, or the ten rituals that should be followed at a temple are	Nissihi ---Renunciation, Pradakshinā--- Circumambulation - going around the Jin's idol, Pranām----- Salutation, Pujā--- Worship, Avasthā-chintan--- Contemplation upon the various states of the Lord, Dishātyag ---Concentrate only on Jin's idol, Pramārjana----- Cleaning the floor before sitting down, Ālambana---- Mental support, Mudrās----- Postures for meditation, Pranidhāna---- Remain meditative	Temple Rituals & Pujas
827	Nissihi means?	Giving up	Temple Rituals & Pujas
828	Jal (Water) Pujā represents?	impurities of our Karmas wash away from our soul.	Temple Rituals & Pujas
829	Which pooja come in 5th place in Asthprakaripooja ?	Dhup pooja	Temple Rituals & Pujas
830	Rice with the husk removed is called?	Akshat or polished white rice	Temple Rituals & Pujas
831	Name all Anga Puja according to Shvetamber Tradition	Jal Puja, Chandan Puja, Pushpa Puja	Temple Rituals & Pujas
832	Name all Agra Puja according to Shvetamber Tradition	Dhoop Puja, Deepak Puja, Akshat Puja, Naivedya Puja, Fal Puja	Temple Rituals & Pujas
833	What color is the dhaja/ flag in the temple/dehrasar ? What do they represent?	Red and white. Red - represents Siddha, White - represents Arithant	Temple Rituals & Pujas
834	Why do we put chandan tilak on the forehead before entering the temple?	Putting on Tilak means that we are accepting Bhagawān's teachings.	Temple Rituals & Pujas

835	Why do we ring bell/ ghanat in the temple?	To express our happiness for Darshan and to spread a joyous and divine sound through the temple and our heart	Temple Rituals & Pujas
836	Most tirthankar's idol's sit in which posture in the temple? Why?	Lotus position. The lotus posture represents purity even in worldly life, just as a lotus grows beautifully in muddy water and shows no effects of the mud.	Temple Rituals & Pujas
837	In "Mangal Divo" what does divo represent?	It represents knowledge & liberation	Temple Rituals & Pujas
838	The Jin Pooja which contains 8 substances, three of them being water, sandalwood, and flowers, is called this type of pooja.	Ang (body)	Temple Rituals & Pujas
839	This is a common phrase that is recited when leaving the temple. In India, after reciting this phrase, you would normally go to the Upashraya.	Avasahi	Temple Rituals & Pujas
840	One type of Jin Pooja is called dravya pooja, or material pooja. What is the other called, with the English meaning?	Bhaav Pooja, with thoughts behind the symbolism	Temple Rituals & Pujas
841	AH, DRESAR. When you love your bedroom dresser very much you are under the influence of parigraha or possessiveness. If you rearrange the letters, you will find with the help of the clues: 1) a place Jains should go everyday 2) what a Jain should build at least once in his lifetime	Deharsar	Temple Rituals & Pujas
842	Which three times at the temple do we say Nissih, or renounce unrelated thoughts?	Entrance, Ghabaro, before Bhav puja	Temple Rituals & Pujas
843	This is the term for the area inside a Derasar in which the idols, or murtis are located.	Ghabharo	Temple Rituals & Pujas
844	Puja dravya symbolizing my soul has no desire of food	Naivedya	Temple Rituals & Pujas

845	What are we supposed to say when we go close to the temple and see the idol of Jina from outside, and what does it mean?	Namo Jinanam. I salute the Jina., or I bow down to Jina.	Temple Rituals & Pujas
846	Puja of Jina idol by touching nine body parts is called this	Nav Ang Puja	Temple Rituals & Pujas
847	This word means "I enter this temple after giving up all desires and anxieties of the world" and traditionally should be uttered 3 times before entering a temple	Nissihi	Temple Rituals & Pujas
848	Jal or water, dhoop or incense, akshat or rice, and deepak or lantern are all items used in what ritual that means worship?	Puja or asthaprakari pooja	Temple Rituals & Pujas
849	Name any 5 dravya used in Ashtaprakari pooja.	Rice, Water, Flower, Dhoop, Diva (Lamp), Chandan (sandal wood), Naivedya (sweet) and Fruit	Temple Rituals & Pujas
850	Ratna Trayi, or the Three Jewels, are helpful in attaining Moksha. Name them.	Samyak Darshan, Samyak Gnan, Samyak Charitra	Temple Rituals & Pujas
851	OH, SITA! This exclamation reminds you of Rama. But if you rearrange the letters, you can find with the help of the following clues: 1) A symbol of ending the birth- death cycle in the four gatis. 2) Something made with rice.	Sathio	Temple Rituals & Pujas
852	Give at least 3 out of the ten 'Dash Triks' or ten rituals of the temple	Nissihi, Pradakshina, Pranam, Puja, Avastha Chintan, Dishatyag, Pramajana, Alambana, Mudras and Pranidhana	Temple Rituals & Pujas
853	During Paryushan, one of the five essentials of Shravak/Shravikas is to Respect fellow human beings and support humanitarian activities. Name this kartavya in indian language	Sadharmik Vatsalya	Temple Rituals & Pujas
854	Name the Avastha in Avastha Chintan where we contemplate on the state of life as a Tirthankar	Padastha Avastha	Temple Rituals & Pujas



855	This posture is used at the time of recitation of the sutras Jāvanti Cheyi Ayam, Jāvanti Kevi Sāhu, and Jai Viyarāya. Name this posture in indian language	Mukta Shukti Mudra	Temple Rituals & Pujas
856	Vedniya karma is further divided in these two categories.	1) Ashātā Vedniya (Pain producing) 2) Shātā Vedniya (Pleasure producing)	Theory of Karma I
857	Name all five kinds of knowledges. Answer in Indian Language only	1) Mati Jnān; 2) Shrut Jnān; 3) Avadhi Jnān; 4) Manah Paryav Jnān ; 5) Keval Jnān	Theory of Karma I
858	Name any 3 of the 5 categories of Antarāya karma. Answer in any language is acceptable.	1) Charity Obstructing (Dāna Antarāya) 2) Gain or Benefit Obstructing (Lābha Antarāya) 3) Ejoyment Obstructing (Bhoga Antarāya) 4) Re-enjoyment Obstructing (Upbhoga Antraya) 5) Will power Obstructing (Virya Antarāya)	Theory of Karma I
859	Name any three of the four categories of perception related Darshanāvarniya (perception obscuring) Karma	1) Vision perception obscuring (chakshu darhanā varniya) ;2) Non-vision perception obscuring (achakshu darshanā varniya) ;3) Clairvoyance perception obscuring (avadhi darshanā varniya); 4) Omniscient perception obscuring (keval darshanā varniya)	Theory of Karma I
860	How many types of karma are there?	8	Theory of Karma I
861	Name the karma involved in the following situations A) You are not born in a religiously oriented family B) Even after studying, you cannot remember a math formula C) Because of diabetes you cannot eat ice cream	a) Gotra; b) Gnanavarniya ; c) Antray	Theory of Karma I

862	If you want to go out and play basketball with your friends, but you have broken your leg, so you are unable to play, what karma is acting upon you?	Antaray Karma	Theory of Karma I
863	Name the type of karma involved in each situation. 1) You have a strong desire to donate money, but you can't find a good opportunity. 2) A person is born with a beautiful and handsome body.3) Despite extensive reading of scriptures, one does not have conviction in religious beliefs.	Antaray Nam Darshanavarniya	Theory of Karma I
864	A Kevali has infinite energy by shedding this karma.	Antarāya Karma OR Obstructing karma	Theory of Karma I
865	Name the karma and the subtypes that is responsible for determining our life span?	Ayushya (life span-determining) Karma. ; 1) Infernal Age Determining (Narak Ayushya Karma), 2) Sub-Human Age Determining (Tiryancha Ayusha Kamra), 3) Human Age Determining (Manushya Ayusha Karma); 4) Celestial Age Determining (Dev Ayushya Karma);	Theory of Karma I
866	Give 3 of the names of the subdivisions of Antarai (Obstructive) karma.	Danantray, Labhantray, Bhogantray, Upbhogantray, Viryantray	Theory of Karma I
867	Name two categories of Mohniya Karma.	Darshan Mohniya (Right belief deluding), Chāritra Mohniya (Right conduct deluding).	Theory of Karma I
868	ANAND and VARSHA walked carefully in rainy season as they learned about IRYA Samiti in Pāthashālā class Clue 1. Because of this one cannot see and hear properly and is sleepy most of the time. Clue 2. It is one of the categories of Karma	Darshanāvarniya	Theory of Karma I
869	This karma acts like a watchman. It leads to inefficient senses, more sleep, impaired vision, speech etc.	Darshanavarniya karma	Theory of Karma I

870	Which type of karma includes a subtype dealing with the inability to see?	Darshanavarniya karma or Perception obscuring karma	Theory of Karma I
871	Rearrange the bold letters to get a Jain word: HANSA and ARVIND went to ARYa Bhavan. 10 point clue: Name of a karma.	Darshnavarniya	Theory of Karma I
872	Even with great effort you cannot understand or remember something. What karma causes this?	Gnanavarniya	Theory of Karma I
873	Anagram: RAT GO Not a person, animal or thing. Clue: It relates to status and is a type of aghati karma.	Gotra	Theory of Karma I
874	Name the type of karma involved in each situation. 1) You are born in a religiously oriented family. 2) Even after cramming you don't remember a math formula. 3) Because of diabetes you can't eat ice cream.	Gotra Gnanavarniya Antaray	Theory of Karma I
875	What Karma am I? I determine your social status, caste, family, etc.	Gotra Karma	Theory of Karma I
876	Name the two karmas with five subdivisions?	Jnanavaraniya Karma and Antaraya Karma	Theory of Karma I
877	What karma has been compared with a blindfolded person?	Jnanavarniya Karma	Theory of Karma I
878	List the four ghati karmas	Jnanavarniya, darshanavarniya, mohniya, antaray	Theory of Karma I
879	Name the subdivisions of Jnanavarniya Karma? Or Name the five types of knowledge?	Mati (Sensory), Shrut (Scripture), Avadhi (Clairvoyance), Manahparvya (telepathy), and Keval gyan (omniscience)	Theory of Karma I
880	Name the Karma that creates doubt about true religion and destroys the faith in the Jina.	Mohaniya karma (Darshan Mohaniya Karma)	Theory of Karma I
881	Name this Ghati karma which obscures perception and conduct.	Mohniya Karma	Theory of Karma I
882	Of the 8 karmas, which is the most dangerous	mohniya karma	Theory of

	and difficult to overcome?		Karma I
883	What karma does not allow one to profit or earn in spite of efforts made?	Obstructing Profit Karma or Labha Antaraya Karma	Theory of Karma I
884	Name the two types of Vedniya Karma	Shata vedniya and Ashata vedniya	Theory of Karma I
885	There are five kinds of Gnana, or knowledge. What is the Gnana obtained from scriptures called?	Shrutgyan	Theory of Karma I
886	Because of which Karma do you experience pleasure or pain	Vedaniya	Theory of Karma I
887	What Karma am I? I obscure the blissful nature of the soul, producing pleasure, and pain.	Vedniya Karma	Theory of Karma I
888	Give the meaning of the word Vitarāga	Vitarāga means the one, who is totally detached from all Kashāyas (passions), OR the one who has removed and is free of all Kashāyas (passions)	Theory of Karma I
889	Which Agathi Karma has the most subdivisions?	Naam Karma	Theory of Karma I
890	The fruition (manifestation) of karma upon its maturity depends upon these four factors when the original (initial) karma was bound to the soul. Name them.	1) Prakriti (Nature) 2) Pradesh (Quantity) 3) Sthiti (Duration) 4) Ras (Intensity)	Theory of Karma I
891	Name the four types of Bandha. Answer In Indian language only.	1) Prakriti Bandh (nature of bondage) 2) Sthiti Bandh (duration) 3) Ras) Bandh (intensity) 4) Pradesh Bandh (quantity)	Theory of Karma I
892	The end result of our actions is what?	Karma	Theory of Karma I
893	What aspect of karmic bondage is determined by stithi bandh?	Duration or length of time	Theory of Karma I

894	Karma inflow and bondage occur by five causes	False Belief, Vowlessness, Passions for wrong things, carelessness, inappropriate psychophysical activities or Mithyatva, Avirati, Kashay, Pramad, and Yoga	Theory of Karma I
895	The duration (Sthiti) and intensity (Rasa) of Karma bondage depends on what?	Passion (Kashāya)	Theory of Karma I
896	Name the four characteristics of the bondage of karma.	Prakriti (Type), Sthiti (Duration), Anubandha or Ras (Intensity), Prades (Quantity)	Theory of Karma I
897	The fruition (manifestation) of karma upon its maturity depends upon these four factors when the original (initial) karma was bound to the soul. Name all the four in either Indian language or English.	1) Prakriti (Nature) 2) Pradesh (Quantity) 3) Sthiti (Duration) 4) Ras (Intensity)	Theory of Karma I
898	This term is for a situation when earlier unwholesome activities result in new wholesome activities.	Punyanubandhi Paap	Theory of Karma II
899	Answer the following questions about Parshwanath. 1) Name the Yakshini or attendant Goddess. 2) How long did he live? 3) What animal did he try to save from a burning wood? 4) In Gujarat, which is the most famous Yatra or pilgrim place for Parshwanath? 5) Which place did he attend Moksha?	1) Padmavati 2) 100 yrs 3) Snake 4) Shankheswar 5) Sameta Sikhar	Yakshas & Yakshinis
900	Name the goddesses of Lord Adinath and Lord Parshvanath and also the goddess of knowledge	Chakeswaridevi, Padmavatidevi, Saraswatidevi	Yakshas & Yakshinis
901	What is the name of the devi associated with Bhagwān Pārshva Nāth?	Padmāvati Devi	Yakshas & Yakshinis
902	Two hands hold a veena, a musical instrument. Her other two hands hold a mala and a book. Who is this goddess of knowledge?	Saraswati Devi	Yakshas & Yakshinis

903	a. What are the male and female guardian angels of Jain religion / Tirthankars called in Indian language? b. Name the guardian angels of Parsvanath bhagwan	a. Shasandevs and Shasandervis. b. Dharanendra and Padmavati	Yakshas & Yakshinis
904	An image of six armed Yaksha with an elephant as a vehicle	Manibhadra Dev	Yakshas & Yakshinis
905	Deity in the shape of a mountain	Bhomiyaji	Yakshas & Yakshinis
906	Give the number of popular Yaksha and Yakshinis are there?	4 Yaksha and 5 Yashninis	Yakshas & Yakshinis
907	Name some commonly found Yakshas and Yakshinis in Jain temples	Yakshas: 1) Manibhadra dev 2) Ghantakarna vir 3) Nakoda Bhairava 4) Bhomiyaji	Yakshas & Yakshinis
908	Name the dedicated diety's of the following. Also name their colors and vehicle 1. 1. Adinath, 2. Neminath, 3. Parshawanath	1. Adinath- Chakeshwari Devi- golden- eagle 2. Neminath- Ambika devi- golden- Lion 3. Parshawanath- Padmavati devi- golden- snake with cock's head	Yakshas & Yakshinis
909	Name the devi with 8 arms	Chakeshwari devi	Yakshas & Yakshinis
910	Name the vehicle for goddess of Knowledge	Saraswati devi- Peacock or swan	Yakshas & Yakshinis
911	The deity worshipped for protection and for driving away evil influence created by malicious yakshas and yakshinis	Ghantakarna Vir	Yakshas & Yakshinis
912	The goddess of wealth	Lakshmi Devi	Yakshas & Yakshinis
913	This deity is usually found near the entrance of the temple	Nakoda Bhairava	Yakshas & Yakshinis
914	True or False. Yakshas and Yakshinis have liberated souls.	FALSE	Yakshas & Yakshinis

915	Yakshas and Yakshinis are heavenly beings of this group who have supernatural powers including the ability to change their forms and sizes. Name the group or category of 'Dev or heavenly beings' they belong to in Indian language	Vyantar	Yakshas & Yakshinis
916	Name any 3 of the four primary paths to Yoga per Indian traditions?	Bhakti, Jnan, Karma and Asthanga	Yoga
917	This is the yoga of action and selfless service for the benefit of humanity and all living beings at large. Name this Yoga	Karma Yoga	Yoga
918	This yoga aims at the liberation and perfection not only of the body, but also of the mental being, the control of the emotional and sensational life, the mastery of the whole apparatus of thought and consciousness. Name this Yoga	Asthanga Yoga	Yoga
919	Two great saints propounded Asthanga Yoga as a path to liberation. One of them is Sage Patanjali who pioneered it, who is the other great personality who promoted it in Jainism?	Acharya Haribhadra Suri	Yoga
920	Name any 4 steps in Asthanga Yoga	Yam, Niyam, Asan, Pranayam, Pratiharya, Dharana, Dhyan, Samadhi	Yoga
921	In this particular step within Asthanga Yoga, one gets into an unbroken flow of thought towards an external object or an internal idea. Name this step	Dhyan	Yoga