

701. (The figurative stand point (Naigam-naya) is of three kinds; relating to past, present and future. The Bhuta-Naigam naya (past, figurative stand point) speaks of a past event as a present one as for example, saying on Nirvaha-Amavasya (Deepavali) "Lord Mahavir attained liberation today" though Lord Mahavir attained Nirvana thousand of years ago.

७०२ पारदा जा किरिया, पचणविहाणादि कहइ जो सिद्धा ।  
लोएसु पुच्छमाणो, भणइ तं वट्टमाण-णयं ॥१३ ॥

प्रारम्भ कार्य भर को जन पूछने से, 'पूरा हुआ' कि कहना सहसा मजे से।  
ओ वर्तमान नय नैगम नाम पाता, ज्यो पाक के समय ही बस भात भाता ॥१३ ॥

702. The present figurative stand point (vartaman-Naigam-naya) is that which speaks of a thing in hands as a completed fact. For example, to say at the very out set of the process of cooking "Today, I have prepared rice".

७०३ णिप्यणमिव पयंपदि भावि-पदत्थं खु जो अणिप्यणं ।  
अप्यत्थे जह पत्थं भणइ सो भावि-णइगमुत्ति णओ ॥१४ ॥

होगा, अभी नहीं हुआ फिर भी बताना, लो! कार्य पूरा हुआ रट यो लगाना।  
भावी 'सुनैगम यही समझो सुजाना, जैसा उगा रवि न किन्तु उगा बताना ॥१४ ॥

703. The future figurative stand point (Bhavi-Nigam-naya) is that which speaks of a future event not happened so far as a present one (i.e. an event which has happened) for example, to say about one, who has not gone so far. "He has gone".

७०४ अवरो-प्पर-मविरोहि, सव्वं अत्थि त्ति सुद्ध-संगहणे ।  
होइ तमेव असुद्धं, इगि-जाइ-विसेस-गहणेण ॥१५ ॥

कोई विरोध बिन आपस में प्रबुद्ध, सत् रूप से सकल को गहता 'विशुद्ध'।  
जात्येक-भेद गहता उनमें 'अशुद्ध', यों है द्विधा 'सुनय-संग्रह' पूर्ण सिद्ध ॥१५ ॥

704. The General stand point (samgratanaya) is of two kinds:  
1. Pure General and  
2. Impure General.  
In the former (i.e. pure general) every object is explained by way of existence (isness/satrupi) irrespective of contradictions (and differences) of them. When a particular specie is taken up the impure-General stand-point is re'sorted to.

७०५ जं संगहेण गहियं, भेयइ अत्थं असुद्ध सुद्धं वा ।  
सो ववहारो दुविहो, असुद्धसुद्धत्थभेयकरो ॥१६ ॥

संप्राप्त संग्रहताया द्विविधा पदार्थ, जो है प्रभेद करता उसका यथार्थ।  
ओ 'व्यवहार-नय' भी द्विविधा, स्ववेदी, 'शुद्धार्थ भेदक' अशुद्ध पदार्थ-भेदी ॥१६ ॥

705. The Distributive stand point (vyavaharaya) is that which differentiates pure implications from impure ones according to General stand point. This is also of two kinds :

1. That separates impure-implications (Ashuddhartha-bhedak) and
2. That separate pure implications (Shuddhartha-bheda).

७०६ जो एससयवट्टी, गिहइ दव्वे-धुवत्त-पज्जायं ।  
सो रिउ-सुत्तो सुहुमो, सव्वं पि सहं जहा खणियं ॥१७ ॥

जो द्रव्य में ध्रुव नहीं पल आयुवाली, पर्याय हो वियत में बिजली निराली।  
जाने उसे कि 'ऋजु-सूत्र' सुसूक्ष्म भाता, होता यथा क्षणिक शब्द सुनो सुहाता ॥१७ ॥

706. The fine-Rija-sutra-naya (Sukshma-Rija-sutra-naya) explains the actual unstable (Adhurva) condition of a substance at a particular instant for example all the words are transient (Kshanik/momentary/fleeting).

७०७ मणुवाइ-पज्जाओ, मणुसो त्ति सभट्टीसु वट्टंतो ।  
जो भणइ तावकालं, सो थूलो होइ रिउसुत्तो ॥१८ ॥

देवादिपर्ययं निजी स्थिति लौ सुहाता, जो देव-रूप उसको तब लौ जनाता।  
तू मान स्थूल 'ऋजु-सूत्र' वही कहाता, ऐसा यहाँ श्रमण-सूत्र हमें बताता ॥१८॥

707. The Gross Riju sutra naya deals with the actual condition of a substance for a long time such as a man in human mode (Manushya-paryaya).

७०८ स्वर्णं सपइ स तेणं व सप्पए वत्थु जं तओ सद्धो ।

तस्सत्थ-परिगहओ नओ वि सद्धो ति हेउ व्व ॥१९॥

जो द्रव्य का कथन है करता, बुलाता, आहान शब्द वह है जग में सुहाता।  
तत्-शब्द-अर्थ-भर को नय को गहाता,ओ हेतु 'तुल्य-नय शब्द' अतः कहाता ॥१९॥

708. Word is "calling" or "summoning" (Ahvan) (in other words) a word is that which "calls" or "summons". Further, a word is called that whereby a thing is described. Naya has also been termed as word because it explains the significance of that word.

७०९ जो वट्टणं ण मण्णइ, एयत्थे भिण्ण-लिग-आईण ।

सो सट्ठणओ भणिओ, णेओ पुस्साइ आण जहा ॥२०॥

एकार्थ के वचन में वच लिग भेद है देख 'शब्दनय' ही करताडर्थ भेद।  
पुल्लिग में व तिय-लिंगन में सुचारा,ज्यो पुष्य शब्द बनता 'नख-छत्र तारा' ॥२०॥

709. The Descriptive stand point (Shabda-naya) explains the difference in the meaning and significance of synonymous words. (Ekartha vachi shabda) due to gender etc. As for e.g. the word "pusya" signifies a planet in masculine gender and "pusya" signifies star, in feminine gender.

७१० अहवा सिद्धे सद्धे, कीइ जं किं पि अत्थववहारं ।

तं खलु सद्धे विसयं देवो सद्धेण जहा देवो ॥२१॥

जो शब्द व्याकरण-सिद्ध, सदा उसी में, होता तदर्थ अभिरूढ न औ किसी में।  
स्वीकारना बस उसे उस शब्द द्वारा, है मात्र 'शब्दनय' का वह काम सारा।  
ज्यो देव शब्द सुन आशय 'देव' लेना, भाई तदर्थ गहना तज शेष देना ॥२१॥

710. The descriptive stand point (Shabda-naya) includes grammatical accuracy (correctness) and propriety of expression. It accepts the implications (or, connotations) which are given to a word, constructed (or accomplished/siddha) grammatically and used likewise e.g. the word "Dev" should be taken as signifying the well accepted implication of "The celestial being".

७११ सद्धारूढो अत्थो, अत्थारूढो तहेव पुण सद्धो ।

भणइ इह समभिरूढो, जह इंद पुंदसो सक्को ॥२२॥

प्रत्येक शब्द अभिरूढ स्व-अर्थ में हो, प्रत्येक अर्थ अभिरूढ स्वशब्द में हो।  
है मानता 'समभिरूढ' सदैव ऐसे, ये शब्द इन्द्र, पुरन्दर, शक्र जैसे ॥२२॥

711. Just as every object signifies some specific thing; in the same way every word stands for a specific object (or meaning). There is difference in meaning with difference in words e.g. indra puranadar and sakra all the three signify the king of god but "Indra" connotes the prosperity of the king of gods purandar; connote that who destroys the localities of his enemies thus "Samahirurtha-naya" difference with difference in words (This stand point established closer relationship in words and their connotations).

७१२ एवं जह सद्धत्थो संतो भूओ तह-न्हा-भूओ ।

तेणवंपुय-नओ सद्धत्थपो विसेसेणं ॥२३॥

शब्दार्थ रूप अभिरूढ पदार्थ 'भूत', शब्दार्थ से स्वलित अर्थ अतः 'अभूत'।  
'एवंभुता सुनय' है इस भाँति गाता, शब्दार्थ तत् पर विशेष अतः कहाता ॥२३॥

712. "Evainbhuta-Naya" restricts a name to the very activity which is connoted by the term even (i.e. As it is and "Bhuta" (i.e. which exists) combine to make "Evam-bhuta" it propounds : it exists as it is; and it dies not exist as it

is not. In this stand point the words and the objects tally with each other. This Naya is comparatively move related with the meanings of words than shabda naya and samabhiruha-naya.

७१३ जं जं करेइ कम्मं, देही मण-वयण-काय-चेट्टादो ।

तं तं खु णामजुत्तो, एवभूदो हवे स णओ ॥२४॥

जो-जो क्रिया जन तनादितया करें ओ! तत्-तत् क्रिया गमक शब्द निरे-निरे- हो। 'एवंभुता नयं' अतः उस शब्द का है, सम्यक् प्रयोग करता जब काम का है। जैसा मुसाधु रत साधन में सही हो, स्तोता तभी कर रहा स्तुति स्तुत्य की हो ॥२४॥

713. There are different words for different activities of mind, speech and body of an (impure) soul Evanibhula-naya uses that specific word on that specific moment. For example it calls a worshipper by the term only when one is engaged in worshipping; it call a warrior, warrior, only means that the man is engaged in warfare.

## (40) स्याद्वाद व सप्तभङ्गी-सूत्र

७१४ अवरो-परसावेक्यं, णय-विसयं अह पमाणविसयं वा ।

तं सावेक्यं भणियं, णिरवेक्यं ताण विकरीयं ॥१॥

हो 'मान' का विषय या नय का भले हो, दोनों परस्पर अपेक्ष लिए हुए हो। 'सापेक्ष है विषय' ओ तब ही कहाता, हो अन्यथा कि इससे निरपेक्ष भाता ॥१॥

714. Whether the subject be that of stand point (naya) or that of pramana (Authority/knowledge) mutually unrelated subjects alone called "Related" (Sapeksha) and mutually unrelated subject is called unrelated (Nirpeksha) the subject of pramamana (of Naya (stand point) is in necessity of pramans (Authority) and other opposite

Authority knowledge) is in necessity of al the stand points (Nayas) and the subject stand points (Naya). That is why it is called related (Sapeksha).

७१५ णियम-णिसहेण-सीलो, णिपादणादो य जो हु खलु सिद्धो ।

सो सियसद्धो भणिओ, जो सावेक्यं पसाहेदि ॥२॥

एकान्त का नियति का करता निषेध, है सिद्ध शाश्वत निपाततया "अवेदं"। 'स्यात्' शब्द है वह जिनागम में कहाता, सापेक्ष सिद्ध करता सबको सुहाता ॥२॥

715. The word "syat" always negates (denies) the rule and us accomplished (siddha) in the shape of a full (Nipata). This word proves and object to be related one (Sapeksha).

७१६ सत्तेव हुंति भंगा, पमाण-णय-दुणय-भेद-जुत्ता वि ।

सिय सावेक्यं पमाणं, णण णय दुणय णिरवेक्या ॥३॥

भाई प्रमाण-नय-दुर्नय-भेद वाले, हैं सप्त-भंग बनते, क्रमवार न्यारे। 'स्यात्' की अपेक्ष रखते परमाण प्यारे! शोभे नितान्त नय से नयभंग सारे। सापेक्ष दुर्नय नहीं, निरपेक्ष होते, एकान्त पक्ष रखते दुःख को संजोते ॥३॥

716. The characteristic of syadavada is the use of the word of 'syat' (i.e. related to/in relation of) after every sentence (or phrase) in support of the relativity of many facet object (Anika-Dharma-vastu/soul having many attributes). In this (nyaya) there are seven view points of speech due to the classification (division) of pramana (Authority/knowledge) naya (stand-points) and Durnaya (Bad stand point). The relative stand points (view points) are called pramanas (Authority). The view points are associated with nayas and unrelated view points are called Durnayas (bad stand points).

७१७ अत्थि ति णत्थि दो विय, अब्वत्तव्वं सिएण संजुंतं ।

अब्वत्तव्वा ते तह, पमाणभंगी सुणायव्वा ॥४॥

स्यादस्ति, नास्ति उभयाऽवक्तव्य चौथा, भाई त्रिधा अवक्तव्य तथैव होता। यों सप्त-भंग लसते परमाण के हैं, ऐसा कहें जिनप आलय ज्ञान के हैं ॥४॥

717. The authority of the point of view of speech of seven kinds (The pramana saptabhangi) consists of the point of view of seven kinds :

1. Relatively is;
2. Relatively is not;
3. Relatively is and is not;
4. Relatively is unpredicatable;
5. Relatively is and is unpredicatable;
6. Relatively is not and is unpredicatable; and
7. Relatively is, and is not and is unpredicatable.

७१८ अस्थि-सहाव दब्बं, सद्व्वादीसु गार्हियणण ।

तं पि य गस्थि-सहाव, परदब्वादीहि गार्हियण ॥५॥

क्षेत्रादिरूप इत स्वीय चतुष्टयों से, अस्ति-स्वरूप सब द्रव्य युगों-युगों से। क्षेत्रादि-रूप परकीय चतुष्टयों से, नास्ति स्वरूप प्रतिपादित साधुओं से ॥५॥

718. The substance exists as entity from the view point of its own subject matter, place, time and nature. The same (substance) is not entity (Non-substance/adravya from the entity point of view of the subjects matter place, time and nature of non substance (pardravya).

७१९ उहयं उहयणण, अब्बत्तब्बं च तेण समुदाए ।

ते तिय अब्बत्तब्बा, गिय-गिय-गिय-गय-अत्थ-संजोए ॥६॥

जो स्वीय और परचतुष्टय से सुहाती, स्यादस्ति नास्तिमय वस्तु वही कहती। औ एक साथ कहते द्वय धर्म को हैं, तो वस्तु हो अवक्तव्य प्रमाण सो हैं। यों स्वीय-स्वीय नय-संग पदार्थ जानो, तो सिद्ध हो अवक्तव्य त्रिभंग मानो ॥६॥

719. The same object 'relatively is' and relatively is not in relation to the quaternary of its own substance etc., and the quaternary of non substance etc. The object is unpredicatable

in relation to the statement of both natures to be made simultaneously. (if statements under syat asti nasti are attempted to be made at once it can not be done. Hence the (unpredictability) in the same manner if the statements are attempted to be made from o'her strand point the consequences are the statements of "Relatively" is and is unpredicatable " and "Relatively is not and is unpredicatable" and "Relatively and is not and is unpredicatable."

७२० अस्थि ति गस्थि उहयं अब्बत्तब्बं तहेव पुण त्दियं ।

तह सिय णयणिरवेक्खं, जाणसु दब्बे दुणयभंगी ॥७॥

एकैक भंग-मय ही सब-द्रव्य भाते, एकात्त से सतत यों रट जो लगाते। वे सात भंग तब दुर्नय-भंग होते, स्यात् शब्द से सुनय से जब दूर होते ॥७॥

720.

These seven points of view become bad-naya (Durnaya) points of view, when they are not conjuncated with the word 'syat' (Related to) and are unrelated syand points, for example statements "The substance "is", "is not", "is and is not", "is unpredicatable" or "is and is not and is unpredicatable" alone. (The purpose being; insistence on one aspect or on one point of view regardless of other aspects or points of view give rise to bad naya/Durnaya).

७२१ एक-णिरुद्धे इयारों, पडिवक्खो अवरे य सब्भाओ ।

सब्बेसिं स सहावे, कायब्बा होई तह भंगा ॥८॥

ज्यों वस्तु का पकड़ में इक धर्म आता, तो अन्य धर्म उसका स्वयमेव भाता। वे क्योंकि वस्तुगत धर्म, अतः लगाओ, 'स्यात्' सप्त-भंग सब में झगड़ा मिटाओ ॥७॥

721.

When we accept (understand) one nature (attribute) of the object (or soul), automatically we accept its counterpart because both natures (attributes) are inherent in the nature of the objects (soul). Hence the scheme of seven points of view should be applied to all the attributes of the object (soul).

## (41) समन्वयसूत्र

- ७२२ सर्व्वं पि अण्यंतं, परोक्ख-रूवेण जं पयासेदि ।  
तं सुय-पाणं भण्णदि, संसय-पहुदीहि परिचत्तं, ॥१॥
- जो ज्ञान यद्यपि परोक्षतया जनाता, नैकात्तरूप सबको फिर भी बताता। है संशयादिक प्रदोष-विहीन साता, तू जान मान 'श्रुतज्ञान' वही कहाता ॥१॥
722. The scriptural knowledge (shrat-jana) is free of doubts etc. It completely, though indirectly shows, all the objects which by nature have may facets or and multiple aspects (Anekant-rupa).
- ७२३ लोयाणं ववहारं, धम्म-विवक्खाइ जो पसाहेदि ।  
सुय-णाणस्स वियप्पो सो वि णओ लिंग-संभूदो ॥२॥
- जो वस्तु के इक अपेक्षित धर्म द्वारा, सादे सुकार्य जग के, नय ओ पुकारा। औ भेद भी नय वही श्रुत-ज्ञान का है, माना गया तनुज भी अनुमान का है ॥२॥
723. The stand point (Naya) accomplishes people's behaviour (lok-vyavhar) in relation to some particular attribute (Dharma/nature/aspect) of the object (soul). Naya is a kind of scriptural knowledge and arises out of linga (sign/mark/symptom).
- ७२४ णाणा-धम्म-जुदं पि-य, एयं धम्म पि वच्चदे अत्थं ।  
तस्सेय-विवक्खादो, णत्थि विक्खा हू सेसाणं ॥३॥
- होते अन्त-गुण-धर्म-पदार्थ में हैं, पै एक को ही चुनता नय ठीक से है। तत्काल क्योंकि रहती उसकी अपेक्षा, हो शेष गौण गुण, ना उनकी उपेक्षा ॥३॥
724. The characteristic of Naya is; that is takes in its purview, only one of the many attributes of the object (soul) because at that movement, the discourse is related to that particular attribute only that

७२५ ते सावेक्खा सुणया, णिवेक्खा ते वि दुण्णया हंति ।  
सयल-ववहार-सिद्धी, सु-णयादो होदि णियमेण ॥४॥

सापेक्ष ही सुनय हो सुख को संजोतें, माने गए कुनय हैं निरपेक्ष होते। संपन्न हो सुनय से व्यवहार सारे, नौका समान भव पा हमें उतारे ॥४॥

725. The stand points (Nayas) are, inspite of being contradictory to each other are good stand points (Sunayas), as they are related with each other. Others are bad stand points (Durnayas) as they are not so related. It is only with the business of the works is accomplished in accordance with rules (Niyampurvak).

७२६ जावंतो वयणपहा, तावंतो वा नया 'वि' सद्दाओ ।  
ते चैव य पर-समया, सम्मत्तं समुदिया सव्वे ॥५॥

ये वस्तुतः वचन हैं जितने सुहाते, है भव्य! जान नय भी उतने हि पाते। मिथ्या अतः नय हटी कुपय-प्रकाशी, सापेक्ष सत्य नय मोह-निशा विनाशी ॥५॥

726. (In reality) there are as many stand points (Nayas) (In the world) as there are speech sects (vachan-panth/ways of speech); because all the words indicate some purpose or significance of the speaker; and in such words, there is the predominance of some particular attribute (Dharma) of the object. Hence the stand points which are obstinate (Hathagrahi/savadharana/inflexible) are relatively truthful (Sapeksha satyagrahi) and conjuncted with the word 'syat' (In relation to) are Right (Samyak).

७२७ पर-समएण-नय-मयं, तप्पडिवक्खनयओ निवत्तेज्जा ।  
समए व परिगहियं, पेरेण जं दोस-बुद्धीए ॥६॥

एकात्पूर्ण कुनयाश्रित पंथ का वे, स्याद्वाद विज्ञ परिहार करें करावें। औ ख्याति-ताम्र-वश जैन बना हटी हो, ऐसा पराजित करो पुनि ना ऋटि हो ॥६॥

727. He who is the master of the laws of stand points (Naya

vidhi ke jnanta) should refute obstinate and one sided (E'kant) cults/sects prevalent in the world, which propound transitoriness etc. according to Riju Sutra naya and the like with the help of substantial point of view, which propounds permanence etc. They should also correct the flows of such person who have inserted absolutism (Nirpeksha-paksha/any unrelated aspect) in the doctrines, preached by jinas, either out of ignorance or out of malice.

७२८ गियय-वयणिज्ज-सच्चा, सव्वणयापर-वियालणे मोहा ।  
ते पुण ञ दिट्ठसमयो, विभयइ सच्चे व अलिण् वा ॥७॥

सच्चे सभी नय निजी विषयों स्थलों में, झूठे परस्पर लड़खं निशि वासरो में।  
'वे' सत्य 'वे' सब असत्य कभी अमानी, ऐसा विभाजित उन्हें करते न जानी ॥७॥

728. All the stand points (nayas) are true in their own (individual) statements; (but) they become false in case they destroy/overrule the statements of other stand points the man with the vision of many sidedness or the man conversant with scriptures does not divide stand points (Nayas) by declaring (some) "These are true" and (others) "these are false".

७२९ न समेन्ति न य समेया, सम्मत्तं नेव वत्थुणो गमगा ।  
वत्थु-विद्यायाय नया, विरोहओ वेरिणो चेव ॥८॥

ना वे मिले, यदि मिले तुम हो मिलाते, सच्चे कभी कुनय पै बन हैं न पाते।  
ना वस्तु के गमक हैं उनमें न बोधि, सर्वस्व नष्ट करते रिपु से विरोधी ॥८॥

729. The absolute stand points (Nayas) neither attains collectivity/communality (Samudayikata); nor they become right by being grouped (clubbed) together (Because) every such stand point being wrong, there well be extremely wrong (Mahamithyarupa) they do not

become significant by being in groups; as they are not so, when they are separate. The reason thereof is; they are opposed (Contradictory) to each other like enemies by virtue of being absolute (Nirpeksha/unrelated).

७३० सव्वे समयंति सम्मं, चेग-वसाओ नया विरुद्धा वि ।  
भिच्च-ववहारिणो इव, राओ-दसाण-वसवत्ती ॥९॥

सारे विरुद्ध नय भी बन जाय अच्छे, स्याद्वाद की शरण ले कहलाय सच्चे।  
पाती प्रजा बल प्रजापति छत्र में ज्यों, दोषी अदोष बनते मुनि-संघ में ज्यों ॥९॥

730. Just as many servants, serving with (for) different purposes, work under the control of one king or master or officer; or as many people quarreling with each other, come to terms (and establish friendship among themselves) by the efforts of some neutral intermediary; similarly all these contradictory stand points come to terms (and settle amicably by taking shelter under syadavada. In other words all the stand points join hands with each other in a relative manner; and the willfulness (Savadharanata/obstinacy/determinateness) which is the cause of mutual antagonism disappears under the shade of the umbrella of Syadavada.

७३१ जमणेग-धम्मणो-वत्थुणो, तदंसे च सव्व-पडिवत्ती ।  
अंध व्व गयावयवे तो, मिच्छादिट्ठिणो वीसु ॥१०॥

होते अनत्त-गुण-द्रव्यन में सयाने, द्रव्यांश को अबुध पूरण द्रव्य माने।  
छू अंग-अंग गज के प्रति अंग को ही, ज्यों अंध वे गज कहें, अयि भव्य-मोही ॥१०॥

731. Just as the opinions (ideas) of (some) born blind persons about the shape of the body of an elephant (who fill various limbs of the elephant e.g. tail, leg, trunk etc. with their hands) and deemed the body of the elephant to be of that shape were mistaken; similarly those who know

only one of the parts attributes/facet/aspect of an object (which consist of many parts/attributes/facets/aspects) and who proclaim "We know the object fully".

७३२ जं पुण समत्त-पज्जाय-वत्थुगमग ति समुदिया तेणं ।  
सम्मत्तं चक्खुमओ, सव्वगया-वयव गहणे व्व ॥११ ॥

सर्वीपूर्ण गज को दृग से जनाता, तो सत्य ज्ञान गज का उसका कहाता ।  
सम्पूर्ण द्रव्य लखता सब ही नयों से, है सत्य ज्ञान उसका स्तुत साधुओं से ॥११ ॥

732. Just as the knowledge of a man with proper eye sight who knows about the body of the elephant as the aggregate of all its limbs is correct similarly the knowledge of a man who is conversant with all the attributes or modes of soul with the help of the community of (all) stand points, is correct (samyak).

७३३ पणवणिज्जा भावा अणंतभागो दु अणभिलप्पाणं ।  
पणवणिज्जाणं पुण, अणंतभागो सुदणिबद्धो ॥१२ ॥

संसार में अमित-द्रव्य अकथ्य भाते, श्री-वीर-देव कहते मित कथ्य पाते ।  
लो कथ्य का कथित भाग अनन्तवाँ है, जो शास्त्ररूप वह भी बिखरा हुआ है ॥१२ ॥

733. There are many such objects in the world which are indescribable (Anabhilapya/inexpressionable) words cannot describe them. The infinite part of such objects is alone describable (Prajnapaniya). The scripture contain the infinite part of such describable objects (The idea underlying is under such circumstances, how can be established that the proposition of some particular scripture of some particular philosopher is absolutely true.

७३४ सयं सयं पसंस्ता, गरहंता परं वयं ।  
जे उ तत्थ विउस्संति संसारं ते विउस्सिया ॥१३ ॥

निन्दा तथापि नित जो पर के पदों की, शंसा अतीव करते अपने मतों की ।  
पांडित्य ये जन यशोदर्श दिखार रहे हैं, संसार को सघन और बना रहे हैं ॥१३ ॥

734. Therefore those who admire their own views and condemn the views of others and in this way who show their scholarship in a connected manner (and are pedantic) are strongly bound with their mundane existence.

७३५ पाणा-जीवा पाणा-कम्मं, पाणा-विहं हवे लब्धी ।  
तम्हा वयण-विवादं सग-पर-समएहिं वज्जिज्जो ॥१४ ॥

संसार में विविध कर्मप्रणशलियाँ हैं, ये जीव भी विविध औ उपलब्धियाँ हैं ।  
भाई अतः मत विवाद करो किसी से, साधर्मि से, अनुज से, पर से अरी से ॥१४ ॥

735. As there are various kinds of (mundane) souls various kinds of karmas and various kind of attainments hence one should not indulge in the disputes of speech (Vachan-vivada/wordy warfare) with any body whosever he be whether he be a co-religionist or one belonging to a different religion.

७३६ भद्दं मिच्छादंसण-समूहमहयस्य अमयसारस्स ।  
जिणवयणस्स भगवओ संविगसुहाहिगमस्स ॥१५ ॥

है भव्य-जीव मति-गव्य जिनेन्द्र-वाणी, पीयूष-पूरित पुनीत-प्रशंति-खानी ।  
सापेक्ष-पूर्ण-नय-आलय पूर्ण साता, आसूर्य जीवित रहे जयवन्त माता ॥१५ ॥

736. May the preachings of Jina (Jina vachan) which are as venerabal as Jina himself. Likely to easily understood by those who aspire salvation and which are the embodiments of the group of wrong beliefs converted into Right belief by the application of polyism and Relativism (Anikantavada and syadavada) live long.

## (42) निक्षेप-सूत्र

७३७ जुत्तीसु-जुत्तमगो जं चउभेएण होइ खलु ठवणं।  
कज्जे सदि णामादिसु तं णिक्खेवं हवे समए ॥१॥

कोई प्रयोजन रहे तब युक्ति साथ, औचित्यपूर्ण पथ में रखना पदार्थ।  
'निक्षेप' है समय में वह नाम पाता, नामादि के वश चतुर्विध है कहाता ॥१॥

737. According to "Agam", "Nikshepa" is the rational and purposeful representation of and object in proper way, in name (or negative aspect), represented on (Sthapana/Installed by), Substance (Dravya) and present natural attribute (Bhava).

७३८ दव्वं विविह-सहावं, जेण सहावेण होइ तं झेयं।  
तस्स णिमित्तं कीरइ एक्कं पि य दव्व चउभेयं ॥२॥

नाना स्वभाव अवधारक द्रव्य चारा, जो ध्येय ज्ञेय बनता जिस भाव द्वारा।  
तद्भाव की वजह से इक द्रव्य के ही, ये चार भेद बनते सुन भव्य देही ॥२॥

738. Substance is of composite nature (vividhasvabhavi/multinatured) of them (i.e. those many natures) the nature which is the subject of meditation (Dhyan) or knowledge (Jnan) of the substance has got four divisions.

७३९ णाम द्रवणा दव्वं, भावं तह जाण होइ णिक्खेवं।  
दव्वे सण्णा णामं दुविहं पि य तं पि विक्खायं ॥३॥

ये 'नाम' स्थापन' व 'द्रव्य' स्व- 'भाव' चारों, निक्षेप हैं तुम इन्हें मन में सुधारो।  
है नाम मात्र बस द्रव्यन की सुसंज्ञा, है नाम भी द्विविध ल्यात कहें जिनज्ञा ॥३॥

739. And (therefor); "Nikshepa" is of four kinds : Name, Representation/Installation, Substance and Present Natural attribute.

Name is the noun of substance.  
It is of two main kinds.

७४० सायार इयर ठवणा, कित्तिम इयरा हु 'बिंबजा पढमा।  
इयरा खाइय भणिया, ठवणा अरिहो य णायव्वो ॥४॥

कमनुसार अथवा जग मान्यता ले, रे! वस्तु का ग्रहण जो कर ले, करा ले।  
है 'कर्म भेद' वह निश्चित ही कहाता, ऐसा 'बसन्त तिलकां' यह छन्द गाता।

740. "Sthapana-nikshepa" is representation or Installation of one thing by another; this is of two kinds: Sakar (Formal) and Nirakar (Formless/Informal). The natural and artificial image of arhat is (an example of) Sakarasthapana (Formal/Figurative); and the representation of Arhat in some other objects is (an example of) Nirakar-sthapana (Informal/Unfigurative).

७४१-७४२ दव्वं खु होइ दुविहं, आगम-णोआगमेण जह भणियं।  
अरहंत-सत्थ-जाणो, णोजुत्तो दव्व-अरिहंतो ॥५॥

णोआगमं पि तिविहं, णाणिसरीरं भावि कम्मं च।  
णाणिसरीरं तिविहं, चुद चत्तं चाविदं चेति ॥६॥

देवायु कर्म जिसने बस बाँध पाया, ज्यों आज ही समझता यह 'देव राया'।  
या पूर्ण-कुम्भ कलदर्पण आदि भाते, लोकोपचार वश मंगल ये कहाते ॥५॥  
है द्रव्य संप्रत दशामय यों बताता, निक्षेप 'भाव' वह आगम में कहाता।  
नोआगमाऽऽगमताय वह भी द्विधा है, वाणी जिनेन्द्र कथिता कहती सुधा है ॥६॥

741-742. "Dravya-nikshepa" (Taking the potential for the actual) is there, where there is a transaction in accordance with the past or future shape of an object, disregarding of its present state. It is of two kinds :

1. Agam-Dravya-Nikshepa (Attention-Substance-Aspect); and
2. No-Agam-Dravya-nikshepa (Quasi attention-Substance-Aspect).

For example when the knower of the scripture of arhat does not attend that scripture it is called Arhat, according to Agam-Dravya-Nikshepa (attention-substance-Aspect).



No Agam Dravya Nikshepa (Quasi attention substance aspect) is of three kinds:-

1. Jnyakaka-sarir (body of the knower);
2. Bhavi (Attributing to the body in the present a conduction of some future existence after death); and
3. Karma (Tadvyatirikta) (attributing to the body the karma matter by which it will acquire only particular condition.

The Jnyak sarir No Agam Dravya nikshepa is there; where the body of the knower of that object is considered to be equal to that thing for example, "to say that politics is dead by just seeing the dead body of a politician.

The body of the knower (Jnyak) (sarir) is of three kinds :

1. Past
  2. Present and
  3. Future.
- The past body of the knower (Bhuta-Jnyak-sarir) is again of three kinds :
1. Fallen (cyst);
  2. Deserted (Tyakta) and
  3. Dripped (Chyavita).

Bhavi no agam-Dravya nikshepa is that according to which an object is at present considered of the shape it is to acquire in future. For example; to consider a prince designates as the king.

The karma (Tadvyatirikta) no Agam Dravya nikshepa is attributing the karmic matter of one's deeds to his body or under standing a thing in accordance with the general recognition about it for example to call a man equipped with the attributes of Darshan visuddhi, vinaya and other characteristics of a would be tirthankar as tirthankar; or to call the filled up pitcher, looking glass etc. as auspicious, in view of general recognition thereof.

७४३-७४४ आगम-णोआगमदो तहेव भावो वि होदि एव्वा वा ।  
अरहंत-सस्थ-जाणो आगमभावो हु अरहंतो ॥७॥  
तगुणराय-परिणदो णो-आगमभाव होइ अरहंतो ।  
तगुणराई झादा केवलणाणी हु परिणदो भणिओ ॥८॥

आत्मोपयोग जिन आगम में लगाता, अर्हन् उसी समय है जिन-शासन ज्ञान।  
तो 'भाव आगम' नितान्त यही रहा है, ऐसा यहाँ श्रमण-सूत्र बता रहा है ।  
अर्हन्त के गुण सभी प्रकटे जभी से, अर्हन्त देव उनको कहता सभी से,  
है केवली जब उन्हीं गुण धार ध्याता, 'नोआगम' वह जिनगम में कहाता ॥७ / ॥

743-744. "Bhava-nikshepa" (positive aspect or present natural attribute) consists of giving a thing a name, counting the attributes of its present condition only.

It is of two kinds :

1. Agam-Bhava-nikshepa (When the soul knows and is actually attentive); and
2. No Agam bhav-nikshepa (When the actual present condition of a material thing is referred to ). To illustrate again Bhav-nikshepa; when the knower of Arhat shastra (The scripture of Arhat) as paying his attention to that knowledge, he is Arhat. No-Agam-Bhav-nikshepa calls a man Arhat when he attains all the attributes of Arhat and call a man omniscient (one with perfect knowledge/keval Jnani ) when he (Arhat) meditates manifested with those attributes.

## (43) समापन

७४५ एवं से उदाहु अणुत्तराणी, अणुत्तरदंसी अणुत्तराणा दंसणथरे

अरहा नायपुत्ते भगवं, वेसालिए वियाहिए ति बेमि ॥१॥

अर्हन् प्रभो! अमित दर्शन-ज्ञान-स्पर्शी, वे 'ज्ञातु पुत्र' निखिलज अनन्तदर्शी।  
'वैशालि में जनक सम्मति ने लिया था, धर्मोपदेश इस भाँति हमें दिया था ॥१॥

745. This benedictory sermon (Hetopadesha) was delivered by Lord Mahavir the son of Jnat the silent knower (Anuttar-darshi) and the silent embodiment of knowledge and perception (Anuttar-jnan darshan-dhari) in the city of Vaishali).

७४६ ण हि णूण पुरा अणुस्सुयं, अदुवा तं तह णो अणुट्ठियं ।  
मुणिणा सामाइ आहियं, गाएण जग-सव्व-दंसिणा ॥२॥

श्री वीर ने सुपथ यद्यपि था दिखाया, था कोटिशः सदुपदेश हमें सुनाया।  
धिवकार! किन्तु हमने उसको सुना ना, मानो! सुना पर कभी उसको गुना ना ॥२॥

746. The omni percept son of jnat, Lord Mahavir had preached about equanimity (Samauiik) etc. but the mundane souls either did not listen to it or having listened to it did not follow it same.

७४७-७४८ अत्ताण जो जाणइ जो य लोगं, जो आगतिं जाणइणागतिं च  
जो सासयं जाण असासयं च जातिं मरणं च चयणोववातं ॥  
अहो वि सत्ताण वि उड्ढणं च, जो आसवं जाणति संवरं च  
दुम्भं च जो जाणइ णिज्जरं च, सो भासिउ-परिहतिं किरियवादं ॥

जो साधु आगति-अनागति कारणों को, पीड़ा प्रमोदप्रद आत्मव-संवरों को।  
औ जन्म को मरण को निज के गुणों को, त्रैलोक्य में स्थित अशाश्वत शाश्वतों को ॥३॥  
औ स्वर्ग को नरक को दुख निर्जरा को, है जानते च्यवन को उपपादता को।  
श्री मोक्ष-पथ प्रतिपादन कार्य में है, वे योग्य वंदन त्रिकाल कहूँ उन्हें मैं ॥४॥

747-748. He (alone) can properly preach about Right thought and Right conduct (samyak achar-vichar) i.e. ritualism (kriya vad), who knows present and future immortal and mortal birth and death dripping and being reborn in heavens; inflow and stoppage of karmas; sorrow and shedding off of karmas.

७४९ लब्धं अलब्ध-पुब्बं, जिण-वयण-सुभासिदं अमिद-भूदं ।  
गहिदो सुगइ-मग्गो, णाहं मरणस्स बीहेमि ॥५॥

वाणी सुभाषित सुधा, शुचि 'वीर' की है, श्री पूर्व प्राप्त न, अणुत्तरी अणी सिन्धी ॥  
क्यों मृत्यु से फिर डरूँ, तज सर्व-ग्रंथि, मैं हो गया जब प्रभो/शान पव मणी ॥५॥  
749. I have attained that well said vector like pure things of jina (jina-vachan) today that I never attained so far I have accordingly adopted that way of achieving higher grade of life.  
I do not fear death now.

### (44) वीरस्तवन

७५० णाणं सरणं मे, दंसणं च सरणं च चरिय सरणं च ।  
तव संजमं च सरणं, भगवं सरणो महावीरो ॥१॥

सम्भक्त-बोध-व्रत पावन-झील न्यारे, मेरे रहें शरण गणन शीन ॥१॥  
तूँ वीर की शरण भी मम प्राण प्यारे, नौका समान भव पाए गृही जग ॥१॥  
750. I am under the shelter of knowledge; I am under the shelter of perception; I am under the shelter of conduct; I am under the shelter of austerities and restraints, and I am under the shelter of Lord Mahavir.

७५१ से सब्बदंसी अभिभूय णाणी, णिरामगंधे थिइयं ठियप्या ।  
अणुत्तरे सब्बजगंसि विज्जं, गंधा अतीते अभए अणाऊ ॥२॥

निर्ग्रन्थ है अभय धीर अनन्त-ज्ञानी, आत्मस्थ है अमल है नर भायु हांन ।  
मूलोत्तरादिगुण-धारक विश्वदर्शी, विद्वान 'वीर' जग में भग भवत हणी ॥२॥  
751. Lord Mahavir was omnipercept, omniscient follower of pure conduct with all its basic/original (Mula) and subsequent/posterior (uttar) attributes, enduring, possessionless (Granthatila/devoid of knots) fearless and free of age karma.

७५२ से भूइ-पण्णे अणिए-चारी, ओहंतलरे धीरे अणंतचक्खू।  
अणुत्तरे त्वति सूरिए व, वइरोयणिदे व तमं पगासे ॥३॥

सर्वज्ञ हैं अनियताचरणालम्बी, पाया भवाम्बुनिधि का तट स्वावलम्बी।  
हैं अग्नि से निशि नशा स्वप्रकाशी, हैं 'वीर' धीर रवितेज अनंतदर्शी ॥३॥

752. Lord Mahavir had infinite knowledge (Anant jnani) and indefinite conduct (Aniyata chari/of unfixed/indeterminate conduct. He had succeeded in crossing the ocean of the world. He was enduring and possessed of infinite perception (Anant-darshi). He was extremely brilliant (Tejasvi/illustrious) like sun just as fire-ablaze/destroys darkness and brings enlightenment; similarly lord Mahavir had removed the darkness of ignorance and thrown light on the true nature of essential elements (Padartha).

७५३ हृथीसु एरावणमाहु गाए, सीहो सिगणं सलिलाण गंगा।  
पक्खीसु वा गरुले वेणुदेवो, णिव्वाण वादी-णिह नायपुत्ते ॥४॥

ऐरावता वर-गजों हरि ज्यों मृगों में, गंगा नदी गरुड़ श्रेष्ठ विहंगमों में।  
निर्वाणवादि मनुजों मुनि साधुओं में, त्यों 'ज्ञातृपुत्र' वर 'वीर' मुमुक्षुओं में ॥४॥

753. The son of Jnat ( Mahavir) was best of all the propounders of salvation (Nirvanvadis), in the manner in which Airavat is best of all the animals, Ganga is best of all the rivers; and eagles (venudev/Garud) is best of all the birds.

७५४ दागाण सेहुं अभयप्ययाणं, सच्चेसु वा अणवज्जं वयति।  
तवेसु वा उत्तम बंधचेरं, लोगतुत्ते समणे नायपुत्ते ॥५॥

ज्यों श्रेष्ठ सत्य वचनों वच कर्ण-प्रीय, दानों रहा 'अभय दान' समर्चनीय।  
है ब्रह्मचर्य तप' उत्तम सत्तपों में, त्यों 'ज्ञातृपुत्र' श्रमणेश धरातलों में ॥५॥

754. The supermost saint son of Jnata was supreme in the

universe in the like manner in which the charity or protection (Abhaya-dan) is supermost of all the charities in which flawless and blameless speech (Anavayava vachan) is supermost of all the true speech; and celibacy (Brahma-charya) is supermost of all the true austerities (Satya-tapa).

७५५ जयइ जगजीवजोणी-वियाणओ जगगुरू जगणंदो।  
जगणाहो जगबंधू, जयइ जगप्यियामहो भयवं ॥६॥

हैं जन्मते कब कहां जग जीव सारे, जानो जगद्गुरु! तुम्हीं जगदीश! प्यारे।  
धाता पितामह चराचर मोदकारी, है! लोकबन्धु भगवन्! जय हो तुम्हारी ॥६॥

755. May the lord-who knows the Yonis (breeding-centers/generation centers) of all the living beings of the universe; who gives joy to universe; who is the lord of the universe; the brother of the universe and the great grand father of the universe be ever victorious.

७५६ जयइ सुयाणं पभवो, तित्थयाणं अपच्छिमो जयइ।  
जयइ गुरू लोगाणं, जयइ महप्या महावीरो ॥७॥

संसार के गुरु रहें जयवन्त नामी! तीर्थेश अन्तिम रहें जयवन्त स्वामी!  
विज्ञान स्रोत जयवन्त रहे ममात्मा, ये 'वीरदेव' जयवन्त रहें महात्मा ॥७॥

756. May the generation center of scriptural knowledge, that consists of twelve limbs (Dwada sanga-vani) the last amongst the twenty four tirthankars be victorious; May the great soul Mahavir be victorious.

दोहा: मेटे वाद-विवाद को, निर्विवाद स्याद्वाद।  
सब वादों को खुश करे, पुनि-पुनि कर संवाद ॥

चतुर्थ खण्ड समाप्तम्:

## गुरु-स्मृति-स्तुति

में आपकी सदुपदेश सुधा न पीता,  
जाती लिखी न मुझ से यह 'जैन-गीता'।  
दो 'ज्ञानसागर गुरों!' मुझ को सुविधा,  
'विद्यादिसागर' बनूँ तज दूँ अविद्या ॥१॥

## भूल-क्षम्य

लेखक कवि मैं हूँ नहीं, मुझ में कुछ नहीं ज्ञान।  
त्रुटियाँ होवें यदि यहाँ, शोध पढ़ें धीमान ॥२॥

## मंगल-कामना

यही प्रार्थना 'वीर' से अनुनय से कर जोर।  
हरी-भरी दिखती रहे, धरतीचाराँ ओर ॥३॥  
मरहम पट्टी बाँध के, वृण का कर उपचार।  
ऐसा यदि ना बन सके, डंडा तो मत मार ॥४॥  
फूल बिछाकर पंथ में, पर प्रति बन अनुकूल।  
शूल बिछाकर भूल से, मत बन तू प्रतिकूल ॥५॥  
तजो रजोगुण, साम्य को- सजो, भजो निज-धर्म।  
शम मिले, भव दुःख मिटे, आशु मिटें वसु कर्म ॥६॥

## रचना स्थान एवं समय परिचय

'श्रीधर-केवलि' शिव गये, कुण्डलगिरि से हर्ष।  
धारा वर्षायोग उन, चरणन में इस वर्ष ॥७॥  
'बड़े बाबा' बड़ी कृपा, की मुझ पै आदीश।  
पूर्ण हुई मम कामना, पाकर जिन आशीष ॥८॥  
'संग-गगन-गति-गंध' की भादु पदी सित तीज।  
पूर्ण हुआ यह ग्रंथ है, भुक्ति-मुक्ति का बीज ॥९॥