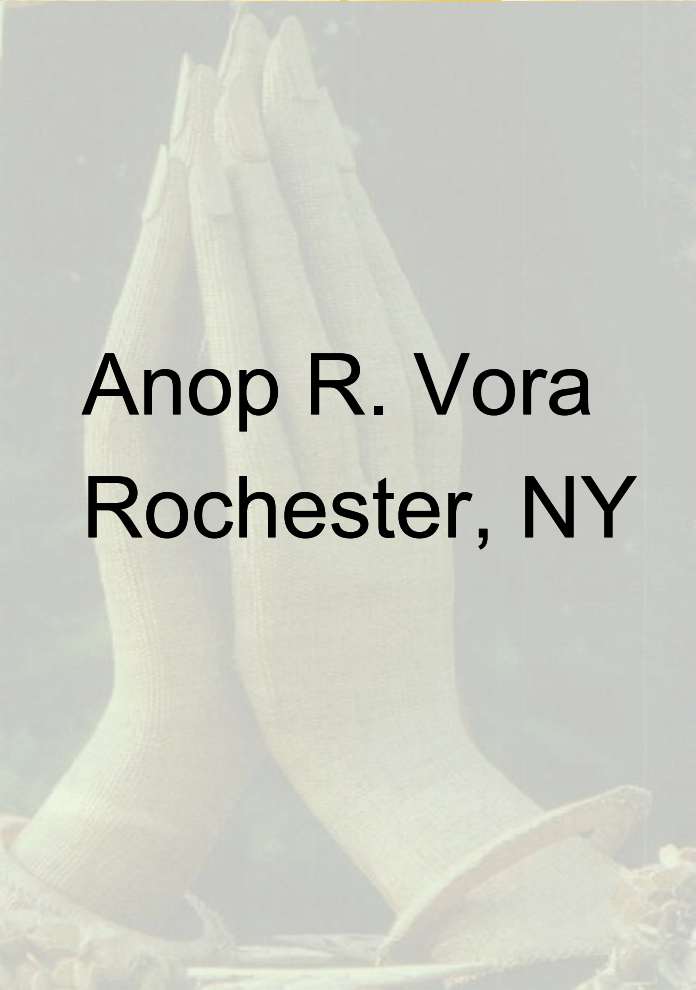


Analysis and Meaning of Samvatsari Pratikraman



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Introduction

- ◆ **Reasons for the Presentation**
 - ◆ Performing any ritual without understanding its meaning has a very limited benefit.
 - ◆ Awareness is the key to spiritual success.
- ◆ **Goals**
 - ◆ To improve understanding of the Pratikraman Ritual at the macro level.
 - ◆ To help improve one's thought pattern and behavior

Generic Meaning of Pratikraman

IT MEANS

- ◆ TO COME BACK
- ◆ TO RETREAT FROM THE WORLDLY SINS
- ◆ TO GET AWAY FROM THE TENDENCY OF FINDING FAULT IN OTHERS, CRITICIZING OTHERS AND TO DEVELOP THE HABIT OF SELF ANALYSIS, SELF IMPROVEMENT, AND INTROSPECTION
- ◆ REPENTANCE/ATONEMENT

Types of Pratikramans

- ◆ **Devsī(Evening)**
- ◆ **Raishi(Morning)**
- ◆ **Pakkhi (Fortnight)**
- ◆ **Chaumasi(4 mos.)**
- ◆ **Samvatsari (year)**

Different Formats /Traditions

- ◆ Pratikramans composed in Prakrit/Sanskrit/Gujarati/Hindi
- ◆ Pratikramans composed in English (JAINA (Narendra Sheth), Dr. Surendra Singhavi, Dr. Mukesh Doshi, Pravin Shah, Manubhai Doshi)

DIGAMBAR TRADITION

- **No special Samvatsari Pratikraman as such**
- **Pratikraman performed during DAS LAKSHNA**
has the following features:
- **-About 20 to 30 minutes long**
- **-Not structured, Flexible**
- **-Done individually or collectively**
- **-Consists of Namokar Mantra, Few Prayers (Stuties),
and Alochana Path (miniature version of Atichar)**
- **-Used to be done in Prakrit in the old days; now done
in Hindi**

KANJI SWAMI TRADITION

- No special Samvatsari Pratikraman as such
- **Pratikraman performed during DAS LAKSHNA**
has the following features:
- - About 90 minutes long (Devsī about 1 hour, no Raishi)
- - Structured
- - Composed by Himatbhai Pandit about 50 years ago
- - Does not have long sutras such as Atichar, Vandittu, Ajit Shanti, or Brahat Shanti
- - No large Kausagg either
- - Consists of Shrimad Rajachandra's writings such as APURVA AVASAR, ATMA SIDDHI STANZAS, LETTER OF SIX PADAS plus stanzas from **Samaysar**
- - DONE IN GUJARATI OR HINDI

Shrimad Rajchandra Tradition

Samvatsari Pratikraman: 2 ½ hours long, Daily Pratikraman

Samvatsari Pratikraman has following features:

- Structured

**- Called BHAV PRATIKRAMAN, Composed by Shri
Rajachandra Gyanmandir Tru**

easy Gujarati

- Structured around 6 essentials

**- Does not have long sutras such as Vandittu, Ajit
Brahat Shanti**

- Atichar recomposed

- Includes songs and KSHMAPANA PATH compo

Shrimad

- Includes Maitri Bhaynu Pavitra Ratnakar Pachc

STHANKAVASI TRADITION

Samvatsari Pratikraman about 2 hours long:

- **Structured**
- **Does not have long sutras such as Ajit Shanti and Brahat Shanti.**
- **Does have Atichar (different version) and large Kausagg.**
- **Contains six essentials too.**
- **Uses Tikkuto in place of Vandana for salutation to Acharayas and Sadhus**
- **Uses several sutras in place of Vandittu to include ANUVRATAS, GUNVRATAS AND SHIKSHAVRATAS**

TERAPANTHI TRADITION

- **Very similar to STHANKAVASI traditon:**
 - **- Samvatsari Pratikraman or Pakkhi or daily Pratikraman- each 48 minutes long**
 - **- Structured**
 - **- Revised by Acharya Tulsiji**
 - **- Does not have long sutras such as Ajit Shanti and Brahat Shanti.**
 - **- Does have Atichar (different version) and large Kausagg.**
 - **- Contains six essentials too.**
 - **- Uses Tikkuto in place of Vandana for salutation to Acharaya and Sadhus**
 - **- Uses several sutras in place of Vandittu to include ANUVRATAS, - GUNVRATAS AND SHIKSHAVRATAS**
 - **- Mainly in prakrit; only 12 Vratas and Atichar are in Hindi**

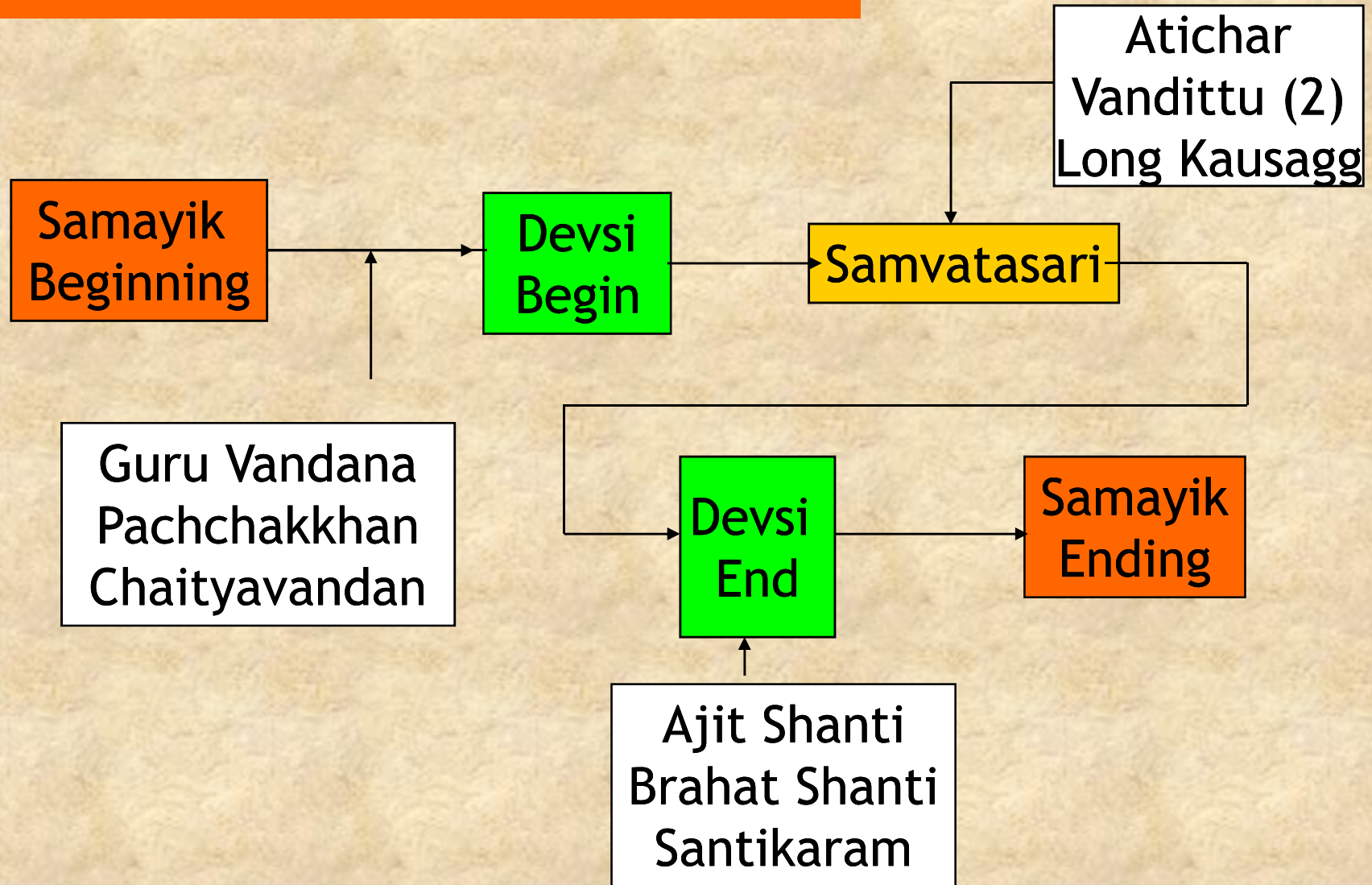
SWETETAMBER MURTI PUJAK TRADITION

- Samvatsari Pratikraman about 3 hours long
- Structured
- Has long sutras such as Saklarhat, Atichar, Ajit Shanti and Brahat Shanti.
- - Does have a large Kausagg.
- - Contains six essentials.
- - Some of the sutras repeated many times.
- - Uses of Vandana for salutation to Acharayas and Sadhus
- Performed in Prakrit (90%), Sanskrit (5%) and in Gujarati (5%)

Six Essentials

- ◆ **Samayik**
 - ◆ A process to obtain serenity, tranquillity, and mental equanimity
- ◆ **Chauvvisantho**
 - ◆ Offering our prayers to 24 Tirthankars
- ◆ **Vandana**
 - ◆ Salutation to saints and monks to develop humility
- ◆ **Pratikraman**
 - ◆ To repent the sins already committed and be careful that they are not repeated in the future
- ◆ **Kayotsarg**
 - ◆ To be engrossed in the observation and analysis of one's soul and forgetting one's physical body
- ◆ **Pratyakhyan**
 - ◆ To take a vow to abstain from certain activities

Macro Structure



Steps Before Beginning of Devsi

- ◆ Procedure to initiate Samayik (7 Sutras)..1st Essential
- ◆ Muhpatti & Guru Vandana (Salutation to Guru)
- ◆ Pachkhhan (Vow not to drink and/or eat) ..2nd Essential
- ◆ Chaityavandan (11 Sutras) Salutation to temples, idols, monks, tirthankars & siddhas
- ◆ Namutthunam (Prayer by Indra, describes divine qualities of Arihantas)

Samayik (7 Sutras)

It is a process to attain mental equanimity

Navkar Mantra

Eriyavahiyam

Annath

Logaass

Karemi Bhante

Panchindiya

Tass Uttari

Kausagg

(Muhapatti)

3 Navkar Mantras

Muhpatti

Right
Knowledge

Right
Perception

Unfolded Muhapatti

Right
Conduct

Self
Control

Guru Vandana

1. Ichhami Khamasamano
2. Navkar Mantra
3. Muhpatti
4. Vandana

Oh, forgiving guru, I ask for your pardon for the faults that have occurred and mistakes committed.

I will refrain from all unwholesome acts on account of negative thoughts, rude word or improper physical action.

Pachakkhan

Sure Uggaye Chau Vihar Those who have not taken food or water for 24 hours

Panahar Those who have taken only water and/or food once or twice within 24 hours

Chau Vihar Those who are pledging not to take food or water at night

Ti Vihar Those who are pledging not to take food but only water at night

Du Vihar Those who are pledging to take only water and mouth refreshers at night

Chaitya Vandan (11 Sutras)

Ichhami Khamasamano

Sakal Kushal Valli

Saklahart*

Jankinchi

Nammuthunum

Arihant Chaiyanam, Annath, Kausagg, **Snatsya*** 1st Stanza

Logass, Arihant Chaiyanam, Annath, Kausagg, Snatsya 2nd
Stanza

Pukkhar Vardi Vaddhe, Annath, Kausagg, Snatsya 3rd Stanza

Siddhanam Budhhanam, Annath, Kausagg, Snatsya 4th Stanza

Nammuthunam

***Both in Sanskrit**

Saklarhat

Composed in Sanskrit by Hemchandrasuri about 900 years ago

Prayer for all 24 Tirthankaras

Describes the virtues of lords. It is full of metaphors.

Most popular stanzas are:

For praying Parswanath: Kamthe Dharanendra cha..

For praying Mahaviraswami: Virah Sarva Surendra Mahito...

Nammuthunam

This sutra offers respect & salutations to Tirthankaras. It is also called Shakrastav (Prayer by Indra). The virtuous souls are described as

Self Enlightened

Supreme

As pure as Lotus

Bestower of True Vision

Pioneers of religion

Guides to the religious path

Saviors of souls

Having reached a state where rebirth is ruled out

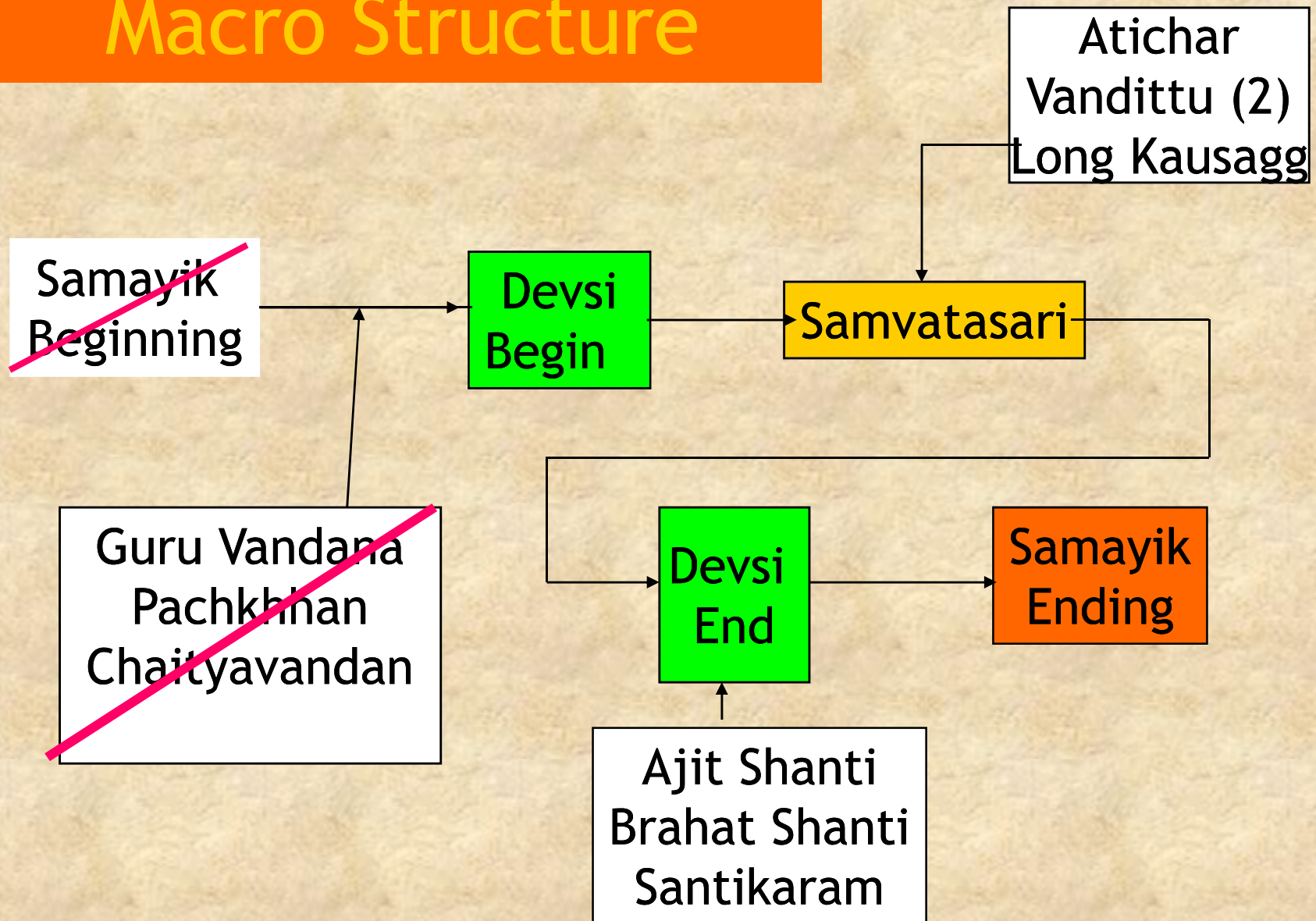
PLUS HAVING MANY OTHER DIVINE ATTRIBUTES

Pukkharvar Divaddhe

Scripture Worship Sutra. Has 4 stanzas:

1. I bow down to the Tirthankaras who initiated the religious scriptures
2. I pay respect to scriptures.
3. Putting the scriptural message in practice eliminates pain and suffering.
4. Let Jain religion spread more & let greater number of people practice the religion.

Macro Structure



Devsī Pratikraman..Beginning

- ◆ Beginning of Devsī Pratikraman (7 Sutras)
 - Savvasavi Devasiya, Duchintiya
 - Karemi Bhante -Ichchami Thami Kausaggam
 - Tass Uttari -Annath -Kausagg
- ◆ 3rd Essential Muhpatti and Vandana
- ◆ Atichar Alochana (3 Sutras)
 - Ichchami Thami Kausaggam -Satlakh
 - 18 Papasthanaks
- ◆ Vandittu (plus 3 other sutras)..4th Essential

Ichchami Thami Kausaggam

I desire to do Kausagga, by remaining at one place, for the sins I have committed during the day, which is not worth doing, which is against the holy scriptures, which is against the path of Jainism; or for foul contemplation and foul ponderance which is neither desirable nor worth doing by a JAIN.

Pertaining to knowledge, true faith, holy principles, limited vows of Jain, three types of Gupti (thought, word and deed), four types of Kashay (anger, pride, deception, and greed) in Samayik, five anuvrats, three Gunvrats, four Shikshavrats of those twelve Shravak's duties whatever breach is committed, whatever contradictory has been done, may those sins be pardoned and dissolved.

18 Papasthanaks (Wordly Sins)

Violence

Telling lies

Stealing

Sensual Passions

Possessiveness

Anger

Arrogance

Deception

Greed

Craving

Aversion

Quarrel

Allegation

Gossip

Affection and Disaffection in worldly matters

Criticism

To lie maliciously

To trust wrong god, guru, or religion

12 vows of a Jain (In Vandittu Sutra)

◆ Five Anuvratas (small vows)

- ◆ Non violence
- ◆ Truth
- ◆ Non stealing
- ◆ Limited Celibacy
- ◆ Non possessiveness

◆ Three Gunavratas (Auxiliary vows)

- ◆ Distance limitations in all dealings
- ◆ Limits on consumption & type of occupation
- ◆ Avoidance of meaningless violence

12 vows of a Jain ..contd

- ◆ **Four Shikshavratas (Disciplinary vows)**
 - ◆ To remain in self control during Samayik
 - ◆ Additional limits on travel for a limited period
 - ◆ Practicing the life of monk for a day
 - ◆ Sharing with guests and monks

Stanza on Forgiveness

49th stanza of Vandittu Sutra

- ◆ I forgive all souls.
- ◆ May all souls forgive me.
- ◆ I have friendship with every one.
- ◆ I have no animosity towards any one.

Beginning of Samvatsari Pratikraman

- Samvatsari Muhpatti, Vandana (2)
- Abbhutthio Sutra & Ichhami Thami Kausaggam
- Atichar
- Samvatsari Tap (Fasting & Meditation)
- Samvatsari Sutra (or 2nd Vandittu in the absence of live Guru)

Atichar

- Written in Old Gujarati

- Expands 3 Sutras in detail

Nanammi a Dansamiya (Panchachar Sutra)

Vandittu

18 Papasthanks

- Contains a detailed list of do's and don'ts expected of a true Jain.

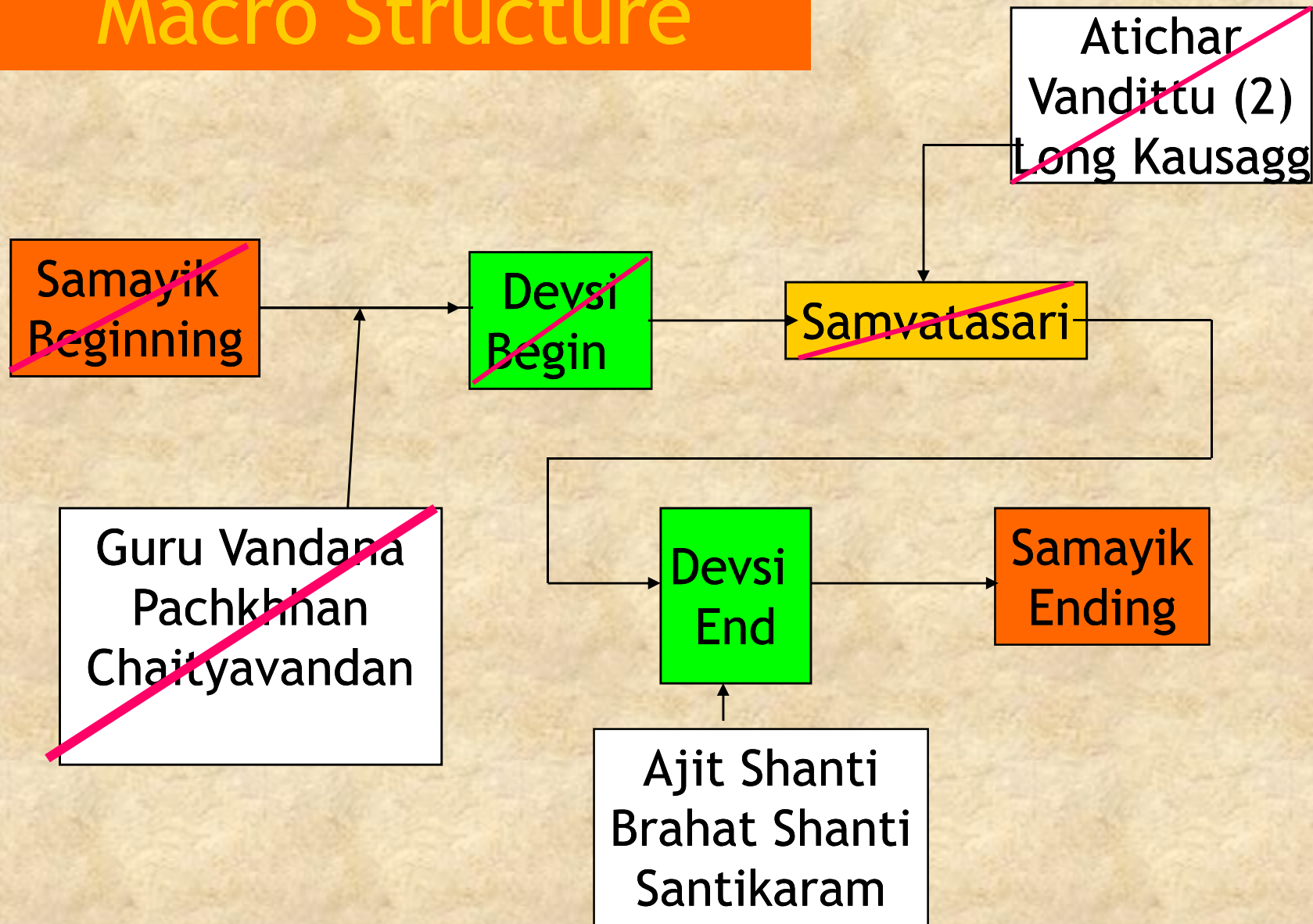
- Great composition on repentance and atonement

Samvatsari Pratikraman..Contd

- ◆ Suadevia Bhagvai Sutra
- ◆ Samvatsari Vandittu
- ◆ Long Kausagg (Extended Meditation –161 Navkars)
- ◆ Abbhutthio Sutra
- ◆ Samvatsari Khamna

End of Samvatsari Pratikraman

Macro Structure



Resumption of Devsi Pratikraman

- ◆ Abbhutthio Sutra (Asking for forgiveness for any disrespect to Guru)
- ◆ Kausagg (Meditation) ..5th Essential
(Important Sutras: Pukkharvar Divaddhe and Siddhanam Buddhnam)
- ◆ Pachchkkhan...6th Essential Muhpatti
(Important Sutra: Sansardava)
- ◆ Ajitshanti Vandana Kausagg
- ◆ Sajjhay
- ◆ Brahat Shanti
- ◆ Santikaram

Sansardava

Composed by Haribhadrasuri
about 1400 yrs. ago

Stanza-1: Prayer to Lord Mahavira

Stanza-2: Worship all Tirthankaras

Stanza-3: Pay respect to Scriptures

***Stanza-4: Pay respect to SHRUTDEVI
(GODDESS OF KNOWLEDGE)***

***Note: Last 3 lines were composed and are
therefore sung by Sangh.***

Ajit Shanti

It is a devotional song in Prakrit Language for Lord Ajitnath and Shantinath together.

It was composed by Nandishan Muni when he visited Palitana. When he saw the beautiful temples of Lord Ajitnath and Shantinath side by side, he was moved and inspired to compose this song.

It is full of praise and metaphors for both Tirthankaras

Brahat Shanti

Composed in Sanskrit by Shri Shantisuri about 1000 yrs. ago.

Recited during many rituals.

Supposed to bring peace, prosperity and harmony in one's life.

It says: Let Arihantas, Sadhus, heavenly gods and goddesses, friends and relatives be helpful in gaining peace and prosperity.

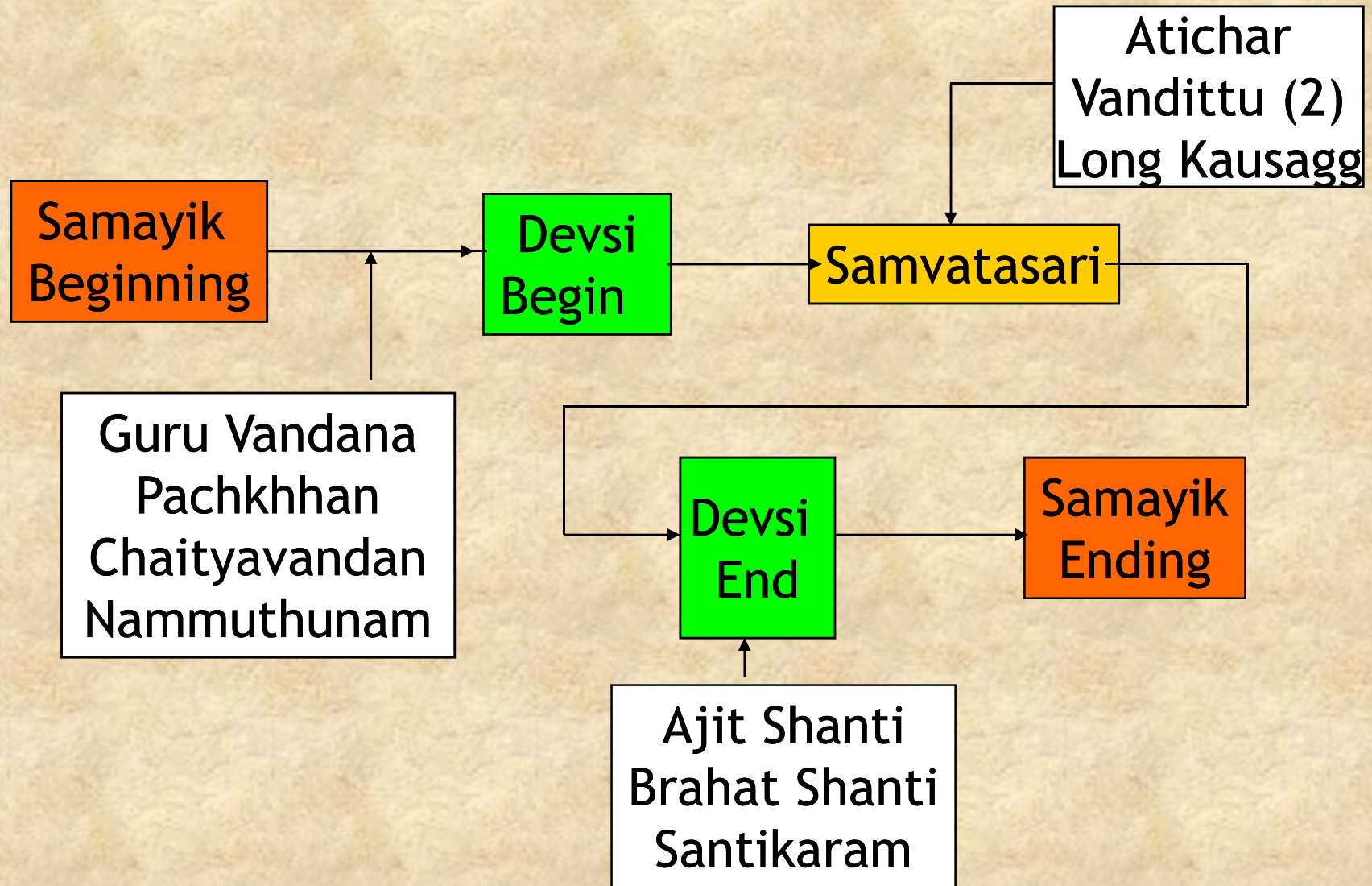
Concluding Stanza:

Let all people be happy; let all people be helpful to each other; let all faults and mistakes vanish and let all people live happily.

End of Samayik

- ◆ Procedure to Finish Samayik (14 Sutras)
(The ritual ends with forgiveness for any faults committed while performing it.)

Macro Structure



Translation of frequently used Prakrit words

- ◆ Koha, Mana, Maya, Lobha
- ◆ Asanam, Panam, Khaimam, Saimam
- ◆ Na Karemi, Na Karavemi
- ◆ Nan, Dansan, Charitta, Samai, Gutti
- ◆ cha, pi, a
- ◆ Vandami, Nindami, Garihimi
- ◆ Mansa, Vayasa, Kayasa
- ◆ Matthaen Vandami

Observations

- ◆ Repetition of sutras several times
- ◆ Detailed description of code of conduct-activities have changed, motives have not.
- ◆ Effective way to purify one self
- ◆ Religion principles are weaved into daily life.
Religion is not just an abstraction.

Observations..contd

- ◆ Jain prayers are decidedly **not** for wealth, power, fame or other worldly things.
- ◆ Emphasis on humility, introspection, and forgiveness and other divine qualities

MICHHA MI DUKKADAM

(I BEG YOUR FORGIVENESS.)

Acknowledgments

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- ◆ Dilip Mehta, Anish & Samir Mehta

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OR

FILL OUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND MAIL/FAX IT
BACK.

THANKS