

Jai jinendera all

Welcome to online Pathshaala classes

Here are the instructions for the homework

1. Please review the alphabets F-J
Kids please write in your own words
how u interpret the meaning of each alphabet.
Parents help the kids who cannot write or read
still

Bigger kids-10 lines

Younger kids-5 lines

2. Continue the 21 day chart- Kids are
supposed to close their eyes
and move their finger over the chart every
night,
wherever the finger stops pls follow that block
for the next
day. Make sure to mark that block as done

Please feel free to contact any teacher when
needed

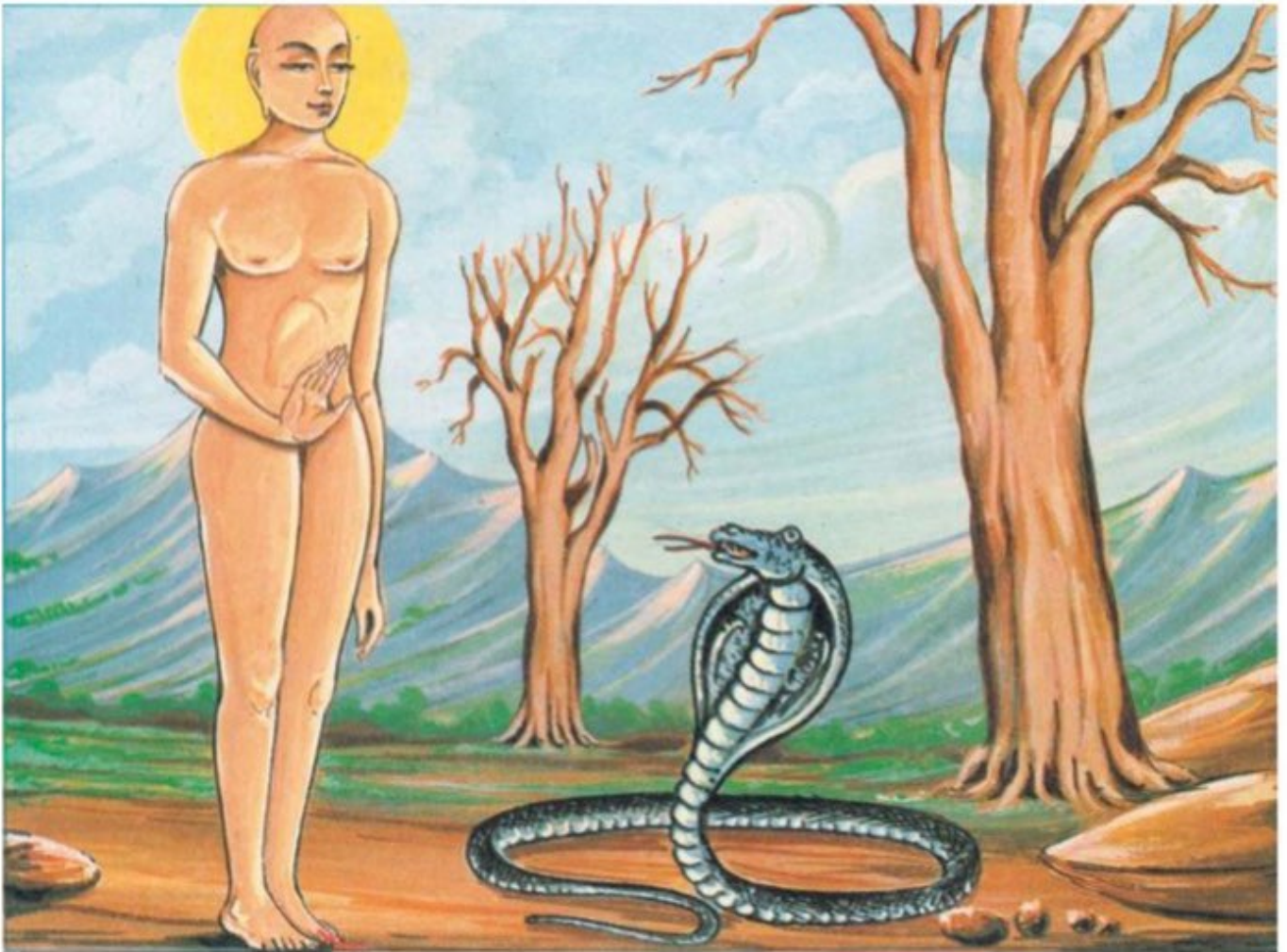
Thanks

Pathshaala Team

Alphabet Homework

- What does Jain alphabet letter "E" stand for?
- What is the most important Pratikraman for Jains?
- Name the most important prayer for Jains.
- What does Pratikraman remind us?
- What does Jain alphabet letter "C" stand for?
- What does this mean?
- We can give _____, _____, _____ and money as donation.
- The food we offer to poor people should be _____
- Jains should donate anonymously means:
- A donation box in Jain temple is called _____
- What does Jain alphabet letter "D" stand for?
- What does this mean?
- Give 5 examples of good Discipline.
- What does Jain alphabet letter "A" stand for?
- What does this mean?
- The hand symbol on Jain Alphabet book means to "STOP and THINK." Stop and think before _____?
- We can hurt some one by Bad _____, Bad _____, or Bad actions.
- We can find out if a candy has Gelatin or Egg in it by reading the _____.
- What does Jain alphabet letter "B" stand for?
- We bow down to _____, _____, _____ and all _____.
- By bowing to elders we show _____.
- We also bow down to our elders to ask for _____ and say _____.

F



Forgiveness

F is for Forgiveness

Forgiveness means Pardoning Someone Who May Have Caused Us Some Harm

Forgiveness helps us remove our anger, hostility and resentment towards others. It energizes us and makes our world more beautiful than ever. Jainism teaches us that Ahimsā* (non-violence to other living beings) and forgiveness should be the main actions of our daily life.

In life we always come across people who have hurt us, intentionally or unintentionally. But no matter how badly they hurt us, we should always forgive them unconditionally. We should always think that our present suffering is due to our past karma. Hence we should stay calm, not get angry, and should not try to get even.

In the picture, Lord Mahāvīr** is forgiving Chandkaushik, the snake, even though he bit Mahāvīr. Bhagawān Mahāvīr showed the way of forgiveness. We, as his followers, should also forgive those who hurt us. Forgiving helps our soul while anger hurts our soul. We first forgive others and then seek their forgiveness for our faults.

Just as Ahimsā is a part of our daily life, forgiveness should also be a part of our daily action.

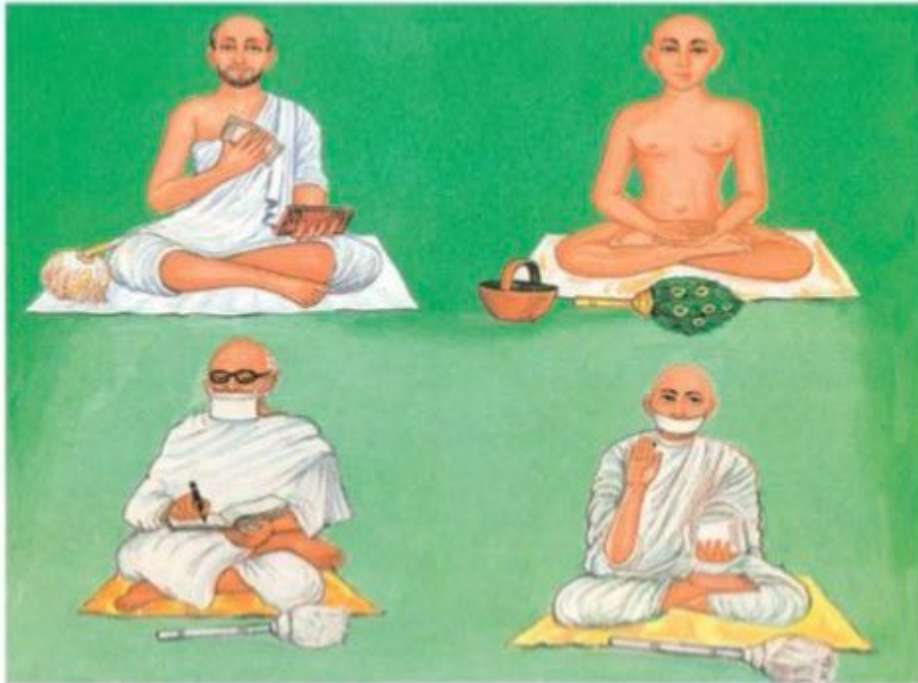
Note : F is also for Faith

Look for

*Ahimsā under A,

**Mahāvīr under M

G



Guru

G is for Guru (Sādhu and Sādhvi)

Gurus are our Religious Leaders and Teachers

Jain monks (Sādhus) and nuns (Sādhvis) are our gurus. These gurus are people like us who have voluntarily given up their worldly attachments and have accepted the five great vows* as a code of conduct to purify their souls from karma.

Our Gurus observe total Ahimsā (non-violence). They tell the truth. They do not take anything not properly given to them. They observe celibacy and do not enjoy material happiness. They do not keep any possessions, which are not useful in their religious activity. They have also given up relationships and attachment to their family and friends.

The Gurus study scriptures, perform meditation, and live a pious life. They voluntarily suffer many hardships to get rid of their karma. The Sādhus do not touch or sit close to Sādhvis, ladies, or girls and Sādhvis do not touch or sit close to Sādhus, men, or boys. Both Sādhus and Sādhvis stay in a separate Upāshray. Except for the rainy season, they do not stay in one place for more than a few days at a time.

Shvetāmbar Sādhus and Sādhvis wear white clothes. They keep a few clothes, a few bowls to collect food, a Rajoharan (soft broom to clean), and a Muhapatti (mouth cover to protect the small living organisms in the air). Digambar Sādhus do not wear any clothes, while the Sādhvis wear white clothes. Digambar Sādhus keep a Morpichhi (a broom made from naturally shredded peacock feathers) and a Kamandal (water utensil to wash).

Note : G is also for God and Goodness

Look for *Vows under V

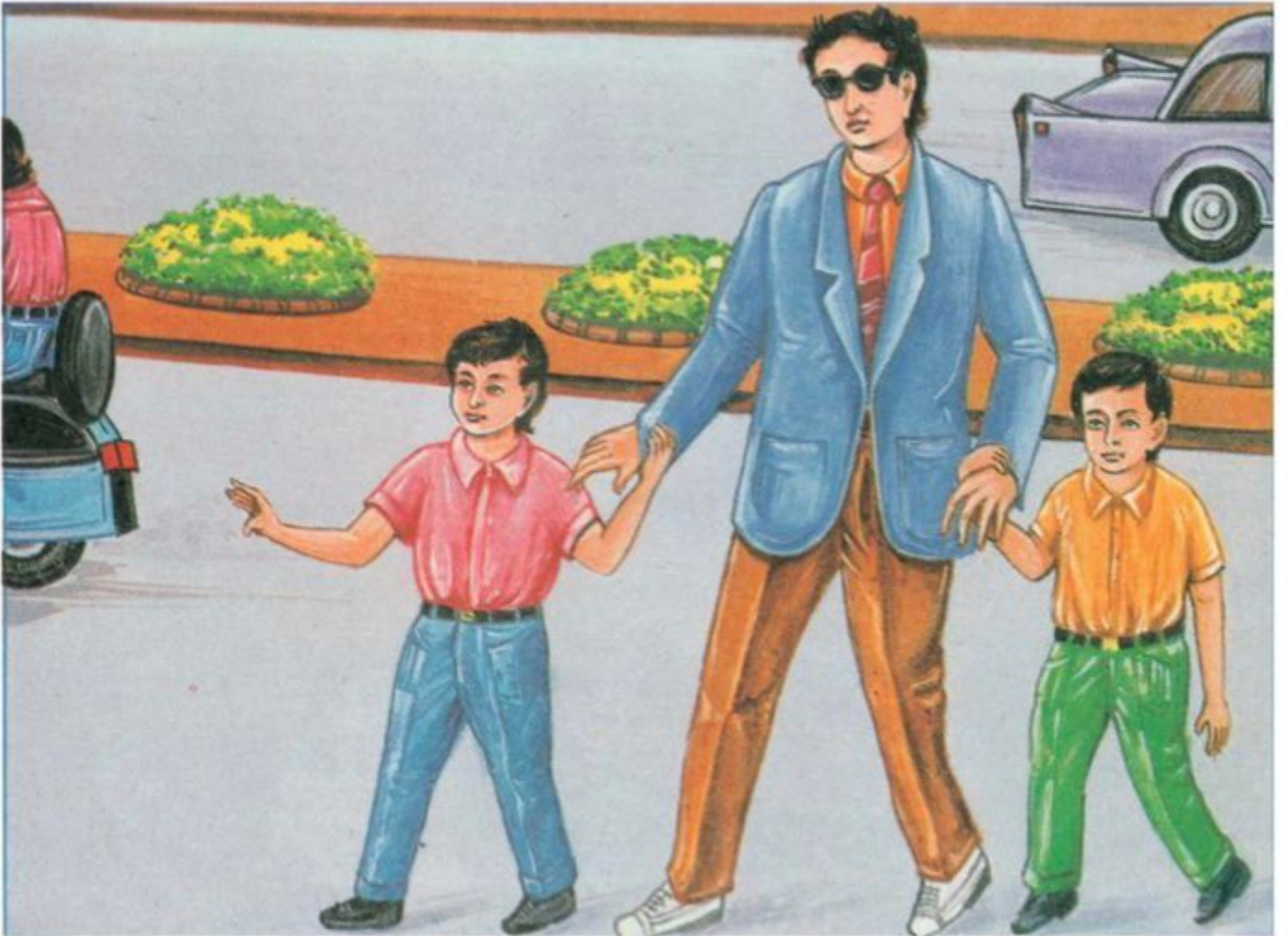
G IS FOR GURU (SĀDHU AND SĀDHVI)

Gurus from both traditions walk barefoot so that they do not hurt bugs or insects.

They do not keep money, jewelry, or own anything, such as a house or a car. They do not cook for themselves and do not eat any food that is cooked especially for them. They eat only vegetarian food.

The Jain Sangha (congregation) is made up of Sādhus, Sādhvis, Shrāvaks (laymen) and Shrāvikās (laywomen). Many Jain Sanghas exist in various Jain sects. An Āchārya is the head of a Jain Sangha. They teach laypeople about religion. We respect gurus for their discipline and teachings. We take spiritual refuge in our gurus.

H



Help

H is for Help

Help means to Provide Service to the Needy

We should be helpful to everyone who needs our help and support. We should not forget anyone. Jainism says that we should help all people regardless of their caste, race, sex, and religion and whether they are good or bad people. We should help not only human beings, but also animals and other small living beings.

We can help in many different ways such as giving money, clothes, food, medicine, shelter, and education. We can also help by making a person feel better if they are sad. If someone requests something from us and we have only a little, we should share what we have. In the picture, the boys are helping a blind man to cross the road. We must make it a habit to help others.

Note : H is also for Honesty

I



Indrabhuti Gautam

I is for Indrabhuti Gautam

**Indrabhuti Gautam (also known as Gautam Swämi)
was Bhagawän Mahävir's* First Disciple**

Indrabhuti Gautam was the most well-known and educated Hindu Brahmin during the time of Lord Mahävir. He was a very knowledgeable person, and therefore became very arrogant. One day during a religious ceremony, he saw some celestial beings flying towards his town. He told everyone, "See, how great I am! Even heavenly angels have decided to join my religious ceremony." But the celestial beings did not stop to join him. Indrabhuti Gautam was surprised and inquired where the angels were going. The people said that the angels were going to pay their respect to Bhagawän Mahävir, who had come to the nearby Mahäsen forest. After attaining kevaljnän, Bhagawän Mahävir was to deliver his first sermon.

Immediately Indrabhuti visited Bhagawän Mahävir and saw his bright but humble personality. He experienced true happiness when he saw Bhagawän Mahävir. Bhagawän Mahävir explained to him the true meaning of the nature of the soul and its qualities. Indrabhuti was amazed and realized that Mahävir possessed kevaljnän (total knowledge) and had attained eternal happiness. His ego dissolved immediately and Indrabhuti bowed down to Bhagawän Mahävir and became his first disciple or Ganadhar. Later, he came to be known as Gautam Swämi.

For the next 30 years, Gautam Swämi asked many questions related to Jain philosophy and conduct to Bhagawän Mahävir. The answers to these questions are recorded in our Jain scriptures known as Ägam Sutras.

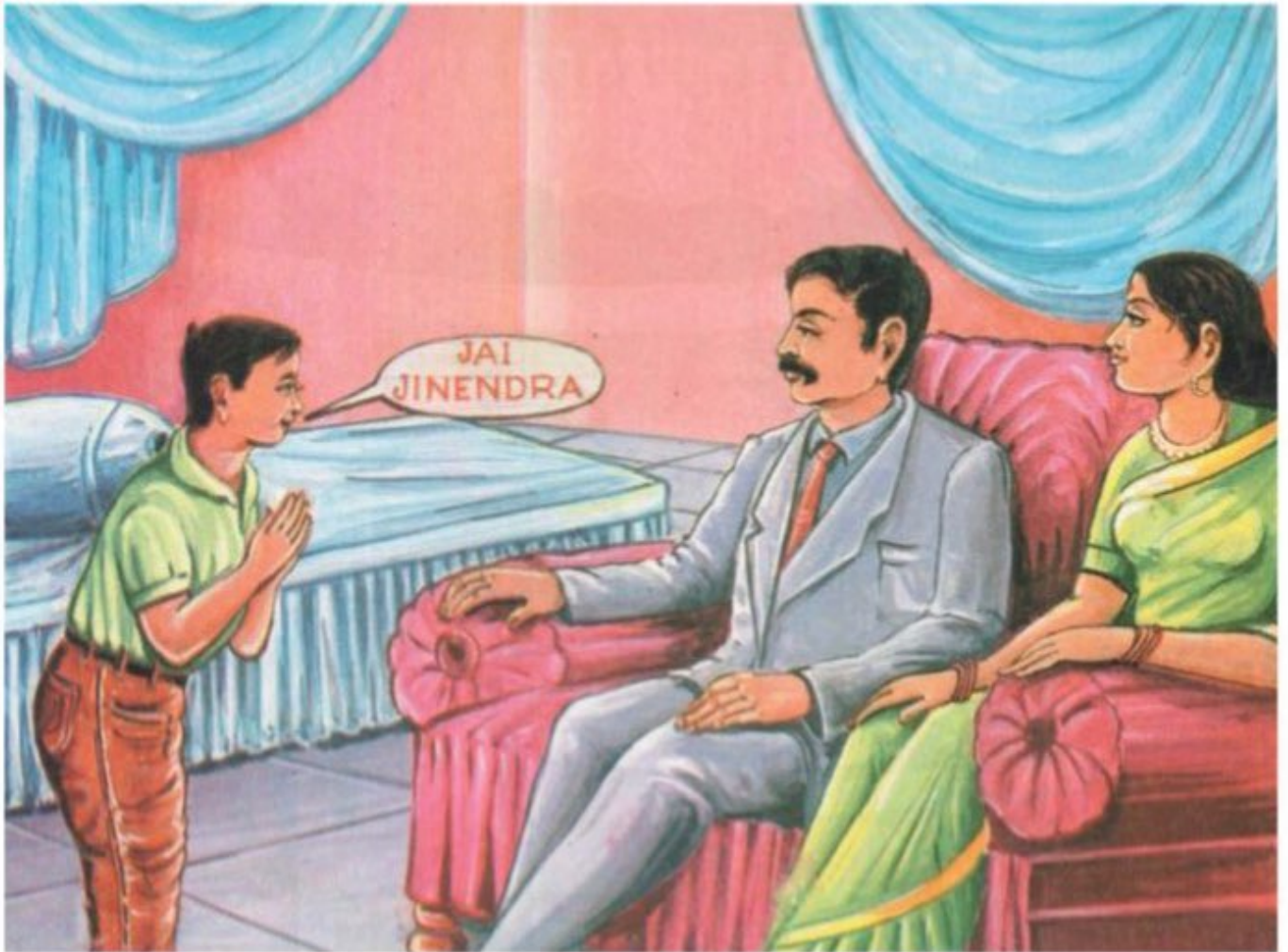
Gautam Swämi attained kevaljnän on the day after Bhagawän Mahävir attained nirvana. Bhagawän Mahävir's nirvana day was the last day (Deepävali day) of the Jain and Hindu calendar year and Gautam swämi's kevaljnän day was the first day (New Year day) of the Jain

I IS FOR INDRA BHUTI GAUTAM (ALSO KNOWN AS GAUTAM SWÄMI)

and Hindu calendar year. Hence, we begin our new year with a special prayer to Gautam Swämi and conclude the year with a special prayer to Bhagawän Mahävir.

We should give up our ego like Gautam Swämi.

J



Jai Jinendra

J is for Jai-Jinendra

Jai-Jinendra means “Praise To The Jina.”

"Jai Jinendra" helps us honor the virtues of our Tirthankar* or Jina. Jai Jinendra means, "May the religion established by the Jina prevail in our hearts". As we greet others we say, "Jai Jinendra" because we see the image of a Jina, conqueror of all inner enemies, in them. Recognizing this, we bow with respect to their Soul as every Soul is capable of becoming a Jina. When we see others in this light, we are more respectful and our behavior towards them changes. Our anger and ego dissolves immediately and we refrain from deceitful behavior. Every morning when we awake and every night before we go to bed, we should respectfully say, "Jai Jinendra" to our parents, sisters, brothers, and grandparents. We should say, "Jai Jinendra" to any guests who visit our home. We should also say, "Jai Jinendra" to our teachers, other students at Jain Pāthashālā**, and other Jains whom we may see at the Jain Center, Temple, Upāshray or any other place. We should greet our friends with "Jai Jinendra" when we talk on the telephone. In the picture, the boy is respectfully saying "Jai Jinendra" to his parents.

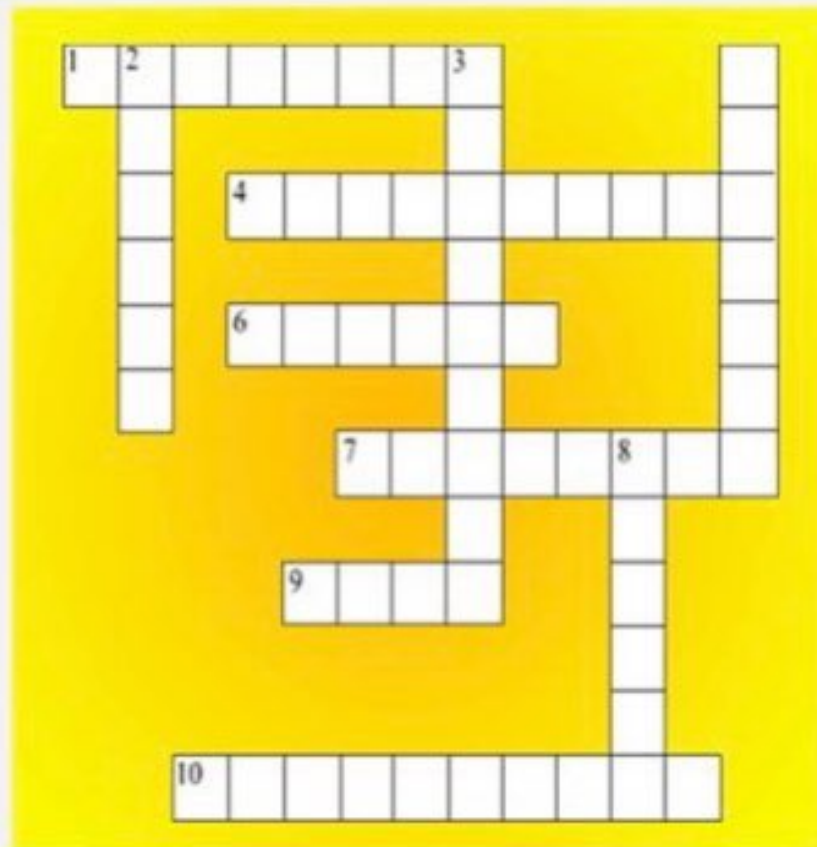
Remember; always greet others by saying "Jai Jinendra".

* Those who have established the Jain Religion order

Note : J is also for Justice and Jina

Look for **Pathshala under P

Mahavir Jayanti Crossword



Across

1. The ceremonial bath given to the the idol of Mahavira on Mahavir Jayanti.
4. Father of Lord Mahavira
6. Lord Mahavira renounced the material world at this age
7. Mother of Lord Mahavira
9. The term "Jaina" has been derived from this word
10. Lord Mahavira was the 24th

Up/Down

2. Lord Mahavira was a contemporary of this great sage and founder of a great religion
3. Mahavir was a member of this caste
5. The month in which Mahavir Jayanti is observed
8. The main principle of Jainism is non--violence or _____