GAEKWAD'S ORIENTAL SERIES

Published under the Authority of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

GENERAL EDITOR:

B. BHATTACHARYYA, M.A., Ph.D.

No. XLIV.

TWO VAJRAYĀNA WORKS

TWO VAJRAYĀNA WORKS

EDITED WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND INDEX

 \mathbf{BY}

BENOYTOSH BHATTACHARYYA, M.A., Ph.D.,

Director, Oriental Institute, Baroda

1929 ORIENTAL INSTITUTE BARODA Printed by P. Knight at the Baptist Mission Press, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta and Published on behalf of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda by Benoytosh Bhattacharyya,

Director of the Oriental Institute,

Baroda.

Price Rs. 3-0-0.

CONTENTS.

					PAGE
Preface	• •	• •	• •	• •	vii
Introducti	on	••	•	• •	ix
§ 1. F	Rise of Tantr	ic Buddhism	• •		ix
§ 2. I	he Author	• •	• •	• •	x i
§ 3.]	Teachings of the Prajňopāyaviniścayasiddhi				
§ 4. 7	Teachings of	the Jñānasiddhi	••	• •	xviii
		TEXT.			
1. I	Prajñopāyavi	iniścayasiddhi	• •	• •	1
2. J	vanasiddhi (••	• •	• •	29
Indoves					101

PREFACE.

The Prajnopāyaviniścayasiddhi of Anangavajra and the Jñānasiddhi of his disciple Indrabhūti,—two short works of later Buddhism, or properly speaking, of Vajrayana—are presented to the public for the first time in original Sanskrit as No. XLIV of the Gaekwad's Oriental Series. The publication of these two works needs no apology because of the paucity of material for the study of Vajravāna and the later phases of Tantric Buddhism. Both Anangavajra and Indrabhūti were included in the group of the eighty-four Mahāsiddhas and undoubtedly they were very popular in their own time; therefore, as these two works come from ancient authors of much influence, they appear to be more or less of an authoritative character. They are also calculated to throw immeasurable light on the doctrines and practices of the Buddhists of the Tantric period about which very little is known to scholars of modern times. The Tantras are a very neglected literature, but when they are dissected and properly examined there will remain enough to show that they are very valuable in their own way and that they have always something very lofty and grand to teach to mankind even now. It is in this literature that the whole of the cultural history of the eastern part of India from 700 to 1200 A.D. is locked up, and a study of this literature is likely to repay the investigator amply.

The edition of the *Prajňopāyaviniścayasiddhi* is based on the following six MSS:—

- 1. A. No. 8060 of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, described in the Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS. in the Government Collection by Haraprasad Shastri, Vol. I, p. 110.
- 2. B. No. 13124 of the Baroda Oriental Institute MS. Library, first copy comprising fol. 71a to 82a.
- 3. C. No. 13124 of the Baroda Oriental Institute MS. Library, second copy comprising fol. 126a to 137b.
- 4. D. Nepal Durbar Library, first copy.
- 5. E. Nepal Durbar Library, second copy.
- 6. N. A copy in the possession of the editor.

As a rule all the MSS are defective and full of mistakes. In the copy of the Asiatic Society of Bengal first three chapters out of five are missing.

The text of the $J\tilde{n}\tilde{a}nasiddhi$ of Indrabhūti is based on the following three MSS.

- B. No. 13124 of the Baroda Oriental Institute MS. Library.
- 2. H. Copy in the possession of Mm. Dr. Haraprasad Shastri of Calcutta.
- 3. N. Copy in the possession of the editor.

The task of editing this second work presented peculiar difficulty owing to the limited number of MSS and it is feared in spite of all precautions there are instances where obscurity could not be avoided.

Our thanks are due in the first instance to His Highness the Maharaja Chandra Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., etc., Maharajadhiraj of Nepal, for willingly and generously allowing us a loan of the valuable MSS from his Durbar Library. To Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Haraprasad Shastri we are also indebted to a great extent for lending his MSS and allowing them to remain with us for a long time. We have also to thank our esteemed colleague Pandit K. S. Ramaswami Shastri Siromani for carefully correcting the proofs and making valuable suggestions.

BARODA.

The 20th March, 1929.

B. BHATTACHARYYA.

INTRODUCTION.

§ 1 Rise of Tantric Buddhism.

The religion taught by the Buddha passed through innumerable changes until it developed into Vajrayana with its strange philosophy, strange dogmas and strange customs and practices. How Vajrayana or the Tantric Buddhism arose from the earlier religion we have endeavoured elsewhere 1 to explain, and it is not necessary here to dwell on that point at any length. It is, however, well to remember the three principal factors which were in the main responsible for the degeneration of Buddhism. A great variety of influences which cropped up during the centuries from the time of the Mahāparinirvāṇa of Buddha and the destruction of Buddhism from the Indian soil at the hands of the Mahammadans in about the 13th century of the Christian era, helped a great deal in bringing about this degeneration. The introduction of the theory of Mahāsukha in the conception of Buddhist Nirvana was the first and the primary cause of the weakening in the strength of the religion. The second is the imposition of the most strict and unnatural rules of discipline amongst the members of the Sangha who could follow them only up to a certain extent and not for ever afterwards in exactly the same lines as shown by the Buddha. The third force which had also exerted a weakening influence is the theory of Karunā which required that each individual Bodhisattva should sacrifice everything,-himself, his happiness, his family and children-for the emancipation of the suffering humanity. This had a widespread circulation amongst the masses and the result was that the vow to emancipate others was reduced to a mere convention, and what is worst,—the priests took shelter under its cover and found in it an excuse for committing acts of great sin and immorality.

It is difficult to say when Vajrayana arose, but it cannot

¹ Sādhanamālā II, introduction, page xxiiff; Gaekwad's Oriental Series, No. XLI.

иx

be denied that the seeds of Tantric Buddhism were already there in the original Buddhism in the form of Mudras, Mantras, Mandalas, Dhāranīs, Yoga and Samādhi as a means to attain happiness and prosperity in this world. India in the Buddha's time must have been steeped in absurd superstition, and it is difficult to imagine that Buddha will forbid all such practices, because his obvious aim was to create a popular religion. It is thus very easy to think that there were many amongst his followers who were more eager for attaining happiness and prosperity in this world than for the extinction of self in Nirvana as preached by the Buddha. The Buddha had to cater for this section of his disciples by giving them Mantras, Mudrās, Dhāranīs, Yoga and Samādhi¹ and we hear also of some of his disciples attaining great powers and performing miracles in his own time.2 The next stage in the development of the Tantric form of religion is represented by the Aryamanjuśrimūlakalpa which has been published by the late Mahamahopadhyaya T, Ganapati Shastri in the Trivandrum Sanskrit Series. This work must have belonged to a very early period as it is classed among the Vaipulyasūtras which became extinct about the 4th or the 5th century A.D. One who has glanced even cursorily through the three massive volumes of the work will not fail to be struck at the wealth of Mudras, Mandalas, Mantras and deities described in them. If this be the condition of Buddhism, say, in the 2nd or the 3rd century A.D. or even earlier, who can deny that these precious things existed long before in Buddhism even from the time of Buddha, because such a development, as is noticed in the Manjuśrimulakalpa, presupposes a great deal of earlier literature on the subject. The next work which contri-

INTRODUCTION.

तद्तां मन्त्रयोगादिनियमादिभिवत्तातात्।

प्रज्ञारोग्यविभूत्वादिदृष्ट्यभोऽपि जायते ॥ (G. O. Series No. XXX, p. 905) Kamalasila his disciple added-तेन भगवतोक्तश्वासौ मन्त्रयोगादिनियमश्चेति विग्रहः। चादिशब्देन सुद्रामण्डलादि परिग्रहः।

and thus definitely attributed the introduction of these matters directly to the Buddha.

buted materially to the development of Vajrayāna, is probably the Guhyasamāja or the Tathāgataguhyaka popularly known as the Astādaśapatala, where we find for the first time the mention of Vajrayāna and the evolution of the theory of the five Dhyāni Buddhas and the five Buddha families, the main pivot on which the Vajrayānic conception of the Pantheon revolves. The Tantrics had many things which when brought to public notice were likely to give a rude shock to many; in other words, secrecy was their key-note in the beginning, till the practices enjoined in the Tantras were widely current amongst a large section of the people. In the Guhyasamāja there are many practices which cannot be made public at once, unless the ground is prepared to receive them. Thus the Tantra went into private hands and was transmitted in a most secret manner through an unbroken chain of gurus and disciples till it gained currency after 300 years, mainly through the teachings and mystic songs of the 84 Siddhas and their disciples and all those who came in intimate contact with them. These Mahāsiddhas mostly belonged to the 7th, 8th and 9th centuries of the Christian era and our authors here, namely, Anangavajra and Indrabhūti belonged to the end of the 7th and the beginning of the 8th century, or in a time when Vajrayāna had already made a great headway and, was almost casting into the shade the original or the purer form of the Buddhist religion.

§ 2. The Authors.

In the Tangyur Catalogue of P. Cordier Indrabhūti is mentioned as the disciple of Anangavajra. From other Tibetan sources Indrabhūti appears to be the father of Guru Padmasambhava who went to Tibet in the year 747 A.D. at the instance of his brother-in-law Santaraksita, both of whom were instrumental in founding the first great monastery at Samye in Tibet in the year 749 A.D. modelled on the Odantapura style.2 If we take Indrabhūti as 30 years senior to his son, then his time will fall somewhere in 717 A.D. and if his guru Anangavajra is

¹ This is borne out by the testimony of \$\frac{\$\tilde{a}}{a}\tanksita, the author of the Tattvasangraha where the following remarkable verse occurs.

² S. B. E. Mahāvagga, v. 1. 5. 7. vi 34. 1. 2; 15. 8.

¹ This work has been undertaken for publication in the Gaekwad's Oriental Series and the edition is to come out shortly.

² Waddell: Lamaism, p. 28.

INTRODUCTION.

taken to be twelve years his senior then the time of Anangavajra will be cir. 705 A.D. and the best period of his life, therefore, he must have spent in the latter part of the 7th century. Anangavajra is again mentioned as the disciple of Padmavajra or Saroruhavajra, famous in the history of Tāntrism as the author of the Guhyasiddhi. Tārānāth¹ mentions Padmavajra as a contemporary of Kambalapā, Lalitavajra and Kukkuripā who were well-known authors of Vajrayāna works and introduced many original Tantras. Indrabhūti had a disciple in his sister Lakṣmīnkarā Devī who after being initiated into mysticism by her elder brother rose to saint-hood.²

Anangavajra was the author of several Vajrayāna works besides the *Prajňopāyaviniscayasiddhi* printed and published here for the first time. In the Tangyur Catalogue Anangavajra is styled as Ācāryya, Yogin, Yogīsvara, Śripāda and Mahācārya and the following works are ascribed to him in the Tangyur ³:—

- 1. Sri Hevajrasādhana (Ekanātha Heruka).
- 2. Hevajrasādhana.
- 3. Hevajra nāma sādhanopāyikā.
- 4. Homakarma Krama.
- 5. Vișanirvahana bhāvanā krama.

It may be remarked that Padmavajra, the guru of Anangavajra, introduced the Hevajratantra and hence it is that Ananga, his disciple, devoted more energies in elucidating this Tantra than in anything else.

Indrabhūti, the disciple of Anangavajra, was a more prolific writer than his preceptor and, therefore, in the Tangyur we find quite a large number of works attributed to his authorship. He is styled as Mahācārya, Odiyānasiddha, Ācārya, Avadhūta, etc. and is definitely mentioned as the king of Odiyāna which is differently spelt as Oddiyāna, or Uddiyāna. The following works are ascribed in the Tangyur to Indrabhūti besides the Jñānasiddhi published in this volume.

- Śrī Cakrasamvara tantrarāja samvara samuccaya nāma vrtti.
- 2. Śrī Cakrasamvara Stotra.
- 3. Cakrasamvarānubandha Samgraha.
- 4. Siddhi Vajrayogini sādhana.
- 5. Vajrayoginī mantra tattva svādhisthāna nirdeśa.
- 6. Śukla Vajrayoginīsādhana.
- 7. Dakinīvajrapañjara mahātantrarājasya pañjikā prathamapaṭalasukhabandha nāma.
- 8. Kulikāmahātattvanirņaya.
- 9. Śri Sampuṭatilaka nāma yoginītantrarājasya ṭīkā smṛtisandarśanāloka.
- 10. Śrī Ānandapuspamālā.
- 11. Śri Tattvāmṛtopadeśa.
- 12. Mahāmāyāsādhana.
- 13. Śri Sarva Buddha samāyoga nāma Tantrapañjikā.
- 14. Sri Sarva Buddha samāyoga Dākinījālasamvara tantrārtha tīkā.
- 15. Sarva Buddha samāyoga gaņavṛtti.
- 16. Vajrasattvopāyikā.
- 17. Śri Sarva Buddha samāyoga Ņākinī jāla samvara mahātantrarāja nāma maṇḍalopāyikā.
- 18. Sahajasiddhi.
- 19. Tattvāstakadrsti.
- 20. Ratnacakrābhisekopadeśa.
- 21. Ārya Manjuśri nāmasangīti vṛtti.
- 22. Kurukullā sādhana.

§ 3. Teachings of the Prajñopāyaviniścayasiddhi.

Anangavajra's work is characterized by the boldness and the astonishing nature of the teachings contained in it like those of his predecessor Padmavajra and his successor Indrabhūti. All these authors have written more or less in a suppressed style, as much of it, which to-day appears as indecent, must have been similarly treated in their own time too. The language used in these books is known technically as the Sandhyābhāṣā or the 'Twīlight Language' which can be explained in two ways, one in a refined sense while the other in a gross sense; or in other words, it is a

¹ Taranath : Geschiste, p. 188.

² Grunwedel: Die Geschisten der 84 Zanberer: art. on Indrabhūti:

³ See Shastri, MM. Haraprasad, Bauddha Gan O Dohā, appendix. p. 5.

⁴ Ibid, appendix, p. 14.

⁵ For identification of the place see Sādhanamālā II, introduction, p. xxxviff.

language which may be explained by the light of the day or by the darkness of the night, and this fact leads to the language being particularly named as the Sandhyābhāṣā or the 'twilight language.'

In the Prajñopāyaviniścayasiddhi the author divides his subject matter into five different chapters. The first he names as the Transformation of the ideas of Prajñā (wisdom) and Upāya (means), the second relates to the worship of the Vajrācāryya or the Preceptor who grants the initiation; the third refers to the ceremony of initiation with the Bodhi mind, the fourth is the meditation on the highest knowledge, and the fifth refers to the manifold practices for obtaining the said knowledge. In these five short chapters Anangavajra has laid bare the principal teachings of the Tāntric Buddhism, or Vajrayāna as it is called, and has shown the lofty philosophy underlying it in a bold style and in a direct and unequivocal manner. This is, in fact, the shortest work on the subject with the maximum of information on this intricate system of religion.

In the first chapter the author defines Bhava or Existence which originates from false reflections and the reflection of the worldly phenomenon as real. This gives rise to manifold sufferings and to a large number of actions and their results. From them originates birth and death and a variety of such sufferings. So long the people of the universe consider its outward manifestations as real due to ignorance will neither do good to themselves nor to the people at large. It is for that reason the followers of Buddhism, who are bent upon emancipating the three worlds, should abandon their reflection of reality. Once reality is abandoned one should not go to the other extreme, and think everything as unreal. Granting that there is difference between the two, in the cognition there exists no such difference. It is better to take the world as real, rather than to reflect everything as unreal, because a lamp which is burning can go out but how can it be extinguished (Nirvāṇa) when it is not burning? The reflection of reality should be abandoned, because it is like magic, so also that of unreality because it is non-existent. When the conception of unreality is abandoned, it gives rise to a state which is neither the Samsara nor the Nirvana. The realization of the voidness (Śūnyatā) of all phenomena, after careful discrimination between knowledge and the object of knowledge, is which is known as the highest knowledge or the knowledge of Prajñā. The compassion is of the nature of affection (Rāga) as it removes the sufferings (Rañjati) which spring up from numberless causes. This compassion is called Upāya or 'means' because it always like a boat leads him towards the goal. The commingling of the two—Prajñā and Upāya—is like the commingling of water and milk where the duality is merged into one without distinction and is called Prajñopāya. This, the author goes on to say, is the creative principle of the Universe and everything emerges and develops from this principle. This Prajñopaya is called Mahāsukha because it gives eternal happiness, and it is known as Samantabhadra as it is wholly auspicious.

The second chapter opens with the remark that the truth cannot be defined because it is dependent more or less on selfrealization, and, therefore, the previous teachers have not attempted a definition in the numerous Sutrantas or works on mantras and practices. The truth can only be obtained from a qualified preceptor and without him, however much one may try, one cannot get it. Thus he fails to obtain success as the field, though well-tilled, cannot grow if the seed is wanting. It is, therefore, very necessary that a preceptor well-versed in the Tantric lore should be served and worshipped with all devotion so that the truth may be obtained eventually and the perfection may be gained. As the Süryakānta (Sun-Crystal) jewel burns when it comes in contact with the rays of the Sun, so also the Citta (mind) jewel of the disciple suddenly bursts into flames when it comes in contact with the preceptor who after having attained the truth radiates strong rays of knowledge.

The next chapter deals with the initiation of the disciple with Prajñopāya. The preceptor should be approached by the disciple in the company of the Mudrā who appears charming in outward appearance and is profusely decked in ornaments. Then the disciple should worship the preceptor with a long panegyric and at the end should entreat the guru to grant him the initiation so that he may be regarded as belonging to the family (Kula) of the Buddhas as their offspring. The preceptor as

a mark of great pleasure and favour should then grant the requisite initiation after associating the disciple with the Mudrā previously described. Further on, the guru gives him the five 'Samayas' enumerated on page 13, lines 9-10, and imparts instructions on 'Samvara' or restraint imposed on a Bodhisattva. The initiated disciple, thereupon, should pay compliments to the preceptor for this act of great kindness which had given him the much-longed-for freedom from sufferings, and should take a vow to place all beings in the three worlds in the sphere of Buddha-hood, after obtaining it himself.

In the fourth chapter the author dilates on the meditation of Prajñopāya. This consists in the meditation on something which is neither Śūnya nor its opposite, nor a negation of the two. By the acceptance of Śūnya or Asūnya numerous false constructions arise, and in their abandonment, the determination comes in; therefore, both these should be given up. In the attempt to abandon both also, the cognition of self becomes predominant. Therefore, both should be given up. One should think himself as unchanging, absolute, aimless, stainless and without a beginning or an end like the sky. The compassionate Bodhisattva should not neglect the beings nor should he think whether they exist or not. Prajñā is so called because it does not admit of transformation and Kṛpā is so called because it strives to do good to all beings like the Cintāmaņi jewel. The Prajñā is absolute, Kṛpā or compassion is absolute; they both commingle together in cognition. When this commingling takes place there is neither the knower nor the knowledge nor the object of knowledge, and that is exactly what is called the highest knowledge. There is neither any doer, nor enjoyer and because it is free from the knowledge of either the doer or the enjoyer it is called the knowledge of the great Truth. In this there is no receiver, no giver, no object to be given nor to be taken. Those who have realized this great truth acquire innumerable attainments even while doing ordinary things, such as, seeing, hearing, talking, laughing and eating or when their attention is otherwise diverted. This is called non-duality, the Bodhi mind, thunderbolt, or Vajrasattva, or the enlightened one, or the enlightenment. This is called the Prajñāpāramitā, the embodiment of all the Pāramitās, or Samatā or equality or the best object of meditation for all classes of the Buddhas. In this the world with its movable and immovable objects take its origin and from this spring forth the innumerable Bodhisattvas, Sambuddhas and the Śrāvakas. The ascetic should meditate on this, leaving aside the constructions of reality and non-reality, and whoever is able to cast off reality and non-reality attains perfection quickly. By shaking off the effects of sins, he becomes free from sufferings and attains countless qualities which are excellent and conduce to enlightenment.

The author then gives us two charming verses describing the Samsāra and Nirvāṇa, and in fact, these two in a great measure point to the height to which the Vajrayānists had reached in the matter of transcendental philosophy. The two verses are:—

अन्ल्पसंक्ल्पतमोऽभिभूतं

प्रभञ्जनोन्मत्तति चलं च।

रागादिदुर्वारमलावित्रं

चित्तं हि संसारमुवाच वची॥

"The holder of the thunderbolt calls the Samsāra as a condition of the mind which is overwhelmed with the darkness arising out of numerous false constructions, is as fleeting as the lightning in a storm, and is besmeared with the dirt of attachment, etc., not easily removable."

प्रभाखरं कल्पनया विमुक्तं प्रचीणरागादिमलप्रलेपम्। ग्राह्यं न च ग्राष्ट्रकमग्रसत्त्वं तदेव निर्वाणवरं जगाद॥

"He also said that the excellent Nirvana is another condition of the mind which is bright with purity, is free from false constructions, and the dirt of attachment, etc., which does not know and cannot be known, and is eternal."

This definition reminds us of the well-known verse of Nāgārjuna:—

निर्वागस्य चया कोटिः कोटिः संसर्गस्य च। न तयोरन्तरं किश्चित् सुसूक्षामपि विद्यते॥ Verily, the mind alone makes us miserable and the same mind gives us happiness in Nirvāṇa.

The fifth and the last chapter of this book is perhaps the worst in so far as the various practices are concerned, though sermons on morality are not also wanting in it. The author goes on to say that the initiated disciple should adopt the special practices called the Tattvacaryā for the attainment of salvation. This Tattvacaryā is even adored by the greatest Hindu gods like Murāri, Śiva, Indra, Kubera and by carrying on this practice systematically the Tathāgatas obtained the highest emancipation. This practice consists in the observance of the different rules pointed out in the Mantrayāna, namely the Samaya, the five nectars, partaking of Pradīpa and the constant company of women who are the different forms of Prajñāpāramitā on earth.

The author further on points out that through enjoyment alone the ascetic can attain perfection in one life provided that his mind is directed towards the Bodhi, and if he is able rightly to perceive the inner nature of the outward phenomena of the world as void, and if he makes ceaseless efforts to relieve the distress of all beings. If the world is realized as nothing but a dream or as set up by magic and if the mind is free from false reflections, is pure by nature, then it is faced with no obstruction for obtaining the Bodhi. The author concludes by saying that those who look upon profit and loss, honour and insult, misery and happiness, blame and praise with the same eye, who are free from all false constructions and who are always compassionate towards the worldly beings, and are the followers of the vehicle of Caryā, obtain the Bodhi quite easily without any difficulty.

§ 4. Teachings of the Jñānasiddhi.

The Jñānasiddhi of Indrabhūti is divided into twenty chapters dealing with a variety of topics connected with Vajrayāna, together with a short supplement at the end. In the supplement the author gives an injunction not to show the book to anyone as that would surely cause eternal perdition. Indrabhūti in the very beginning of his work says that Vajrayāna is spoken of in all Yogatantra literature and those who do not know it move aimlessly about in the sea of Samsāra. But those

who are well-versed in Vajrayāna and are free from all false constructions touch the highest emancipation in one life. The author further says that those who always busy themselves in Mudra, Mandala, muttering and meditation can never obtain perfection in innumerable cycles of years. The attainment of the knowledge of Prajñopāya is essential for emancipation and when the ascetic is initiated into the mysteries of Vajrayāna, he is able to obtain salvation, and this again is possible only through the kind offices of the guru. Vajrasattva the holder of the thunderbolt has said that no sin is committed by the act of commingling the Prajñā with Upāya. The ascetic has no food forbidden to him and no drink prohibited and no woman not enjoyable. He may indulge in all kinds of vices and sins, such as the killing of animals, stealing others' properties, enjoying the company of women, and telling lies. The author then gives a sermon with the words that by those identical actions which make ordinary men rot in hell for a hundred crores of cycles, the Yogin is liberated. The ascetic who is joined with the great Upāya and is working for the uplift of the world, has no action, howsoever nasty, which cannot be done by him.

Further on, the author says that the knowledge of the Tathāgatas is what is known as Vajrayāna and one who is initiated in its mysteries is said to be invested with Vajrajñāna or the Thunderbolt knowledge. This knowledge the author continues in his characteristic simple style is not burnt by fire or inundated by water, or pierced by the sharpest instruments. It is unsupported like space, it pervades the universe and is devoid of all characteristics and is called the highest truth. It is known as Mahāmudrā (great woman), Samantabhadra (thoroughly auspicious), and the Dharmakaya (the spiritual body). It is known as Adarśa knowledge; because, as the reflection is surely seen on a mirror, even so the Dharmakaya is seen in the mirror of cognition. It is called Samatā knowledge because this is the cognition of the Tathagatas with its characteristic sameness both to themselves and to all other beings. It is also Pratyaveksana knowledge because it is pure in origin, is without a beginning, resplendent by nature, and pervades the Universe. It is known as Krtyānusthāna knowledge, because the duties of the Buddha

have to be performed at all places and in all times and because the duties are incumbent on all the Buddhas. It is also called Suvisuddha knowledge; because by this the ascetic becomes free from the two obstructions of Kleśa and Jñeya¹ which come in the way of obtaining emancipation. It is also known as the Sambhogakāya because the Buddhas enjoy the identical actions as all other human beings and have the same desires as others. It is also known as Nirmāṇakāya because the Buddhas are created and have many qualities and forms and are devoid of characteristics.

The realization of this Vajrayāna leads to happiness and to the highest goal of Nirvāṇa or emancipation.

But the ascetic who obtains this knowledge should behave like Vajrasattva and consider himself as the Deity in all his doings, such as, standing, sleeping, sitting, walking, etc. He can worship himself and others by means of dance, songs, vocal instruments, flowers, garlands, the Camara and the parasol. He may be mear on his body fragrant unguents and worship himself, having his mind fixed on the Buddha. He can live the life of a Vratī or shaven headed ascetic (mundita) or a householder, or a servant, or a king, or a master of the servants or whatever he may choose. He should only think himself as pervading everything, as the embodiment of all the Buddhas, as self-originated-with complete freedom of movements; by thinking thus, he may obtain perfection in one life. He is at liberty to take any food whether prohibited or permitted, and even such things as the excreta of the different animals and the five nectars; he should have no hatred towards any kind of women, especially of the lower classes and of the untouchables because the more such women are utilized for the purpose of secret practices, the speedier becomes the attainment of perfection. The author then proceeds to sound a note of warning to the aspirants of perfection by saying that by the muttering of mantras and meditations which are as numerous as the sands contained in the continent of Jambudvīpa, no emancipation can be obtained, even if the ascetic is endowed with great spiritual powers. By following such and other rules started by ignorant men it is difficult to obtain even an entrance into the Buddhist fold, how then is it possible to become a Vajrasattva? Therefore, it should be remembered that the nature of the highest truth is such that it can be realized only by the ascetic himself. Those who are unable to understand this kind of truth after proper education and reason are full with the darkness of ignorance and should be classed among the beginners, who can be trusted only with the lower forms of religious conduct.

Errata.

Page	line	for	read
4	17	० सर्घग्र ०	०मर्प्र न ०
21	13	ययाभू ०	यया भू०
- 21	17	ं सिद्धं	०मिद्धं
37	2 0	•व रो	•वचो
43	1	यदि	यदा
43	2	यदा	तदा
76	19	• पिग्राम्	॰पियां
85	7	च िन्त•	बा द्यन्त•

¹ For Klesāvaraņa and Jñeyāvaraņa see Tattvasangraha, introduction, page xlvii.

I PRAJÑOPĀYAVINIŚCAYASIDDHI OF ANANGAVAJRA.

१ श्रीमदनङ्गवज्ञविर्विता प्रज्ञोपायविनिञ्चयसिद्धिः।

प्रज्ञोपायविनिश्चयमिद्धिः।

प्रथम: परिच्छेद:

नमः श्रीवचसत्त्वाय।

यचाभूतसमस्तकल्पपटलालिप्तं स्वभावामलं बौइं धर्म शरीरमप्रतिसमं सड्डमेट्ड्यां स्पदम् । सम्भोगं च विचिचरूपरचितं सिविर्मितं जायते प्रज्ञोपायमयं प्रणम्य तदलं चैतत् तदेवोच्यते ॥ १ ॥

प्रशापायमय प्रणम्य तद्स पतत् तद्याच्यतः ॥ १
प्रीमतानक्षः वज्ञेण संक्षेपात् तत्त्वतो मया ।
प्रज्ञाततत्स्वं कृषणां हितायाभेषजिनाम् ॥ २ ॥
प्रभूतकल्पसम्भूतो भावं सङ्कल्पनात्मकः ।
भवः स एव चाखातो बालव्यामोहको बुधः ॥ ३ ॥
ततः प्रजायतेऽभेषक्षेभराभिः सुदुःसहः ।
प्रमक्षदिविधं चैव महत्कर्मकदम्बकम् ॥ ४ ॥
ताभ्यां च मर्णोत्पादप्रस्त्यात्यन्तविस्तरम् ।
प्रजसं जायते दुःखमश्रद्धा सक्तचेतसाम् ॥ ५ ॥

¹ DN • ते।

³ ि ∘वं।

⁵ C ॰ न्द ॰ ।

⁷ N •वाः।

[°] N ०द्धैः।

⁻¹¹ BCDE •सा ।

² BCE •त्या• ।

⁴ E ० मित्तं।

⁶ EC ०नतत्त्व० ।

⁸ D ∘का ।

¹⁰ E ०सन्धाः !

यावद् भावमहायाहो भवचारकवर्त्तिनाम्। प्रजाहीनतया तावत् ख[हितं] परहितं न चं॥ ६॥ श्रतिस्त्रजगदानन्दं कर्त्तुकामैस्खिविभ्रमम्। **इर्तुकामै**श्व सन्याज्यो [भाव] श्राहो मनौषिभः॥ ७॥ भावं याइं परित्यच्य नाभावं कल्पयेद् बुधः। यदि नामानयोर्भेदः कल्पना नैव भिं चते ॥ ८॥ वरं हि भावसङ्गल्पो न त्वंभावप्रकल्पना। निर्वाति ज्वलितो दीपो निर्दृतः कां गतिं व्रजेत् ॥ १ ॥ यावट् भावस्य सङ्गल्पस्तावट् भावो हि लक्ष्यंते। न च्चादिरहितस्येहं व्योमो निधनसभावः॥ १०॥ श्रभावमाचसाध्यो¹¹ऽपि उपायरहितो न च। स्वपरार्थासमर्थाऽसौ स्रभावत्वात् खपुष्पवत् ॥ ११ ॥ एवं भावः परित्याच्यो भान्तत्वादिन्द्र"जालवत्। श्रभावत्वादभावश्र बुद्धत्वफलवाञ्चिभः । १२॥ यथानयोः परित्यागे [संक्षयो] यदवस्थितः। असंसारमनिर्वाणमधुना अवतां बुधाः॥ १३॥ परा मर्धणयोगेन धर्माणां निःस्वभावता। चानज्ञेयविभागेन प्रज्ञातत्त्वं तद्च्यते ॥ १८ ॥

रऋ'त्यभेषदः खौघानुत्यांस्तु दुःखहेतुतः । सर्वसत्त्वान् यतस्तसात् क्या रागः प्रगींयते ॥ १५ ॥ उपानयत्यभिमतं यन्नोकेवा नुकूलतः। सदानुकूलयोगेन सैवो पायः प्रकीर्त्तितः॥ १६॥ उभयोमें जनं यच मिललक्षीरयोगिव। श्वदयाकार्योगेन प्रज्ञोपायः स उ चाते ॥ १७ ॥ प्रशेतुं चापनेतुं च शकाते यच नैव हि। प्रशेपाय च यद् कां धर्मतत्त्वं तद्चाते ॥ १८॥ याद्ययाद्यसन्यतं सदसत्यद्भवर्जितम्। लक्यलक्षणनिर्मुतं शुद्धं प्रक्रतिनिर्मलम् ॥ १८ ॥ न दयं नादयं शान्तं शिवं सर्वेच संस्थितम्। प्रत्यातमवेद्यमचलं प्रज्ञोपायमनाकुलम् ॥ २०॥ तदेव सर्वबुडानामालयं परमाद्गतम्। श्रेयःसम्पत्करं दिव्यं धर्मधातु प्रकीत्तितम् ॥ २१ ॥ अप्रतिष्ठितनिर्वाणं चाध्व सम्बद्धसेवितम्। स्वाधिष्ठानपदं रम्यं प्रज्ञापार्यमताशिवम् ॥ २२ ॥ कायनयं नियानं च ऋसङ्खा मन्त्रकोटयः। मुद्रामग्डलचकं च कौलिं कं तदनुं तरम्॥ २३॥

^{&#}x27; DN खतः, BCE विहतं। ² BCE नरः। • DN भावा॰, BCE भावना॰। 4 DN ogio I • BCE fao 1 ⁶ NE तत्त्व । ' DN 。 **चा**нा。 । ⁸ BCE •भ्य• । • BCDE ॰ तो प्रोधो । 10 D ॰ घो • । 11 BCE ofन्द्रय । 12 D • नी। 18 DN व्यक्तयो. BCE व्यात चयो। 14 E of ()

¹ DN •त्त•।

^{*} All MSS add यसात्।

^{&#}x27; CDE सर्वी ।

^{&#}x27; CBE ॰यत्तदु॰।

[•] C • ব্য • ।

¹¹ CBE •कायं।

³ B ॰ती॰।

⁴ BCDE लोके चा[प्य]•।

º CBE ॰की॰।

⁸ CE यत्त्य ।

¹⁰ BCDE एव। 12 CDN लोकि ।

¹⁸ CDN च तद् • ।

सर्वे विनिर्गतास्तसाद् देवदैत्येन्द्रमानवाः।
पेतादयस्तथा चान्ये निरुध्यन्ते च तच हि॥ २४॥
चिन्तामणिरिवाभेषजगतः सर्वदा स्थितः।
सुतिमुतिपदं सम्यक् प्रज्ञोपायस्वरूपतः॥ २५॥
इदमेव समागस्य मम्बुडाः सुगताः पुरा।
सम्बुद्धान्ते च सर्वच सम्भोतस्य न्ते जगडिताः॥ २६॥
ऋनन्तसुखरूपत्वात् श्रीमहासुखसंज्ञितम्।
समन्तभद्रमग्यं तदिभसम्बोधिकारकम्॥ २०॥
चिजगदिखलदुःखध्वंसनै कप्रवत्तेः
श्रनुपमकरुणायाः सङ्गमु त्राथबुद्धेः।
श्रपरिमितविचिचज्ञेयराभेः समत्वं
स्वपरपरसुखाङ्गं तत्त्वमूचुर्मुनीन्द्राः॥ २८॥

द्रित प्रज्ञोपायविनिश्चयसिङ्घो प्रज्ञोपायविपञ्चो नाम प्रथमः परिच्छेदः।

द्वितीय: परिच्छेद:।

श्रयातः कथ्यते किञ्चित् तत्त्वरत्नस्य सञ्चये। हिताय भवद्भेंद्भान्तियामोहितात्मनाम् ॥ १ ॥ उपायः पूर्वं मम्बुडैर्यथोद्दिंष्टः समासतः। श्रीमतानङ्गवजेण करणाविष्टचेतसा॥ २॥ इदं तदिति त दत्तं नैव शक्यं जिनैरपि। प्रत्यात्मवेद्यरूपत्वाद् बाह्यार्थे न च यद्यते ॥ ३॥ तथा च चध्यसम्बुद्वैर्जगदानन्दकारकैः। त्राखातं नैव' स्नान्तमन्त्रचर्यादिषु क्रमात् ॥ ४ ॥ श्रुतादिज्ञानगभ्यं तन्न भवेद वै कदाचन। शब्दार्थयोरसम्बन्धात् शास्त्रलप्तस्यकम् ॥ ५ ॥ त्रत एव सदाऽऽसत्त्वा युत्तं सहरुसेवनम्। न च तेन विना तत्त्वं प्राप्यते कल्पकोटिभिः॥ ६॥ अप्राप्ते तत्त्वरते तु सिडिनैंव कदाचन। सुविशुहेऽपि सत्धेचे बीजाभावाद् यथाङ्करः॥ ७॥ सामा याः सन्ति ये केचित् प्रज्ञोपायार्थदेशकाः। चिन्तामणिरिवाङ्गता निर्विकल्पपर्यं स्थिताः ॥ ८ ॥ तच्चेनैव परिज्ञाय त्राचार्यान् वसुधातले। तानुपासीत यहाँन त्रात्मिसञ्जयहेतवे ॥ ८ ॥

¹ BE प्रेतोदयं तथा चान्यं!

² EC ∘द्य• ⊦

³ D • णात्, N • णाम् ।

⁴ EC ०संसर्हे •

⁵ BCE • य• +

⁶ B ०स्व बुद्धैः।

 $^{^{1}}$ ${f D}$ सर्व \circ +

² DN ०थादि०।

³ DN चे∘।

⁴ DN •तोऽनेक •

⁵ D repeats Ch. I, sl. 25 after this.

⁶ EBC तेन ।

⁷ DN •нг• г

⁸ BCDN • थे ।

[°] E ॰ प्रीतलत्वे ।

श्रनन्तबोधिसत्सौखं प्राप्यते यस्य तेजसा । श्रिष्ठत्वं सर्वभूतानां चैलोक्ये सचराचरे ॥ १०॥ तत् किमर्थे क्रपामृत्ती त्वाकारणवत्सले। मायामलिनचेतोभिढौँकयन्ति दुराश्रयाः॥ ११॥ श्रमत्यणामसत्कारैईढं चौंपास्य सहुरुम्। श्रीरादिदानपूजाभिरायुर्यावत् समीहिते ॥ १२ ॥ सम्प्राप्ते तत्त्वरते तु सर्वबुडगुणालये। वार्त्तामपि न पृच्छन्ति छिद्रान्वेषणदारुणाः॥ १३॥ तथाऽन्येऽपि दुरात्मानो ढौकन्ते गुरुवजिणम्। विहेठयन्ति चात्मानमात्मनैव दुराश्याः॥ १४॥ हरणे गुरुमुद्राया रत्नचयधर स्य च। निर्विकल्पाः प्रतिष्ठेष्या धर्मतायाश्च योगिनः ॥ १५ ॥ उत्ताः श्रीवजनाथेन समये तु महाङ्ग्ते। जुगुपाबुइयो नित्यं स्वमातृचासकारिणः॥ १६॥ उपास्यैक गुरं पूर्व नानुग्रह्णाति मामिति। त्रात्रयन्यपरं दुष्टास्तदोषकथनोत्मुकाः॥ १०॥ योगितांऽऽचार्यसंज्ञा च कथमस्माकमस्त्वित । एतन्स्राचप्रवत्तास्ते बुद्धत्वं प्रति नार्थिनः ॥ १८॥ कथिचत् प्राप्य तद् ज्ञानं मन्यले न गुरुं पु'रा। चातारो वयमित्याहर्मत्तः केचिन्न चापरे ॥ १८ ॥

अन्ये च कुपिताः प्राद्यः यह्न त्वं यत् समर्पितम्। श्रहं न तव शिष्याऽसि न भवांन् साम्प्रतं गुरुः ॥ २०॥ कुतस्तेषां भवेत् सिड्डिः सौखं चैवेह जन्मनि। गुरुवञ्चनित्ता ये ते समन्ति विडम्बिताः ॥ २१॥ एविष्वधाय ये सत्त्वाः स्वा'र्श्वसम्पदहिर्मुखाः। उत्ताः श्रीवज्ञनार्थंन सर्वे ते रपाय भाजनाः ॥ २२ ॥ न तेषां नर्कादन्या गतिरस्यात्मविद्विषाम। पच्यन्ते घोरकर्माणो दुःखेर्बहुविधैर्धश्रम् ॥ २३॥ श्वत एव सदा सङ्गिरनन्तफलदायकः। श्राचार्यः सर्वभावेन श्रातमश्रेयोऽर्घवाञ्किभः॥ २४॥ ईर्ष्यामात्सर्यमुत्मुच्य मानाइङ्कार्मव च। मायासाध्यं तथापास्य सम्बोधौ क्रतनिश्रयैः ॥ २५ ॥ सदा [परहित] स्थेव चर्ययाऽकम्प्यचेतसा। पर्युपास्यो जगनाथो गुरुः सर्वार्धसिद्धिदः ॥ २६ ॥ स्वकार्यनिर्पेक्षेग्" पूजामण्डलपूर्वकैः। विष्कालं पर्या भक्त्या शिर्सा पादवन्दनैः॥ २०॥ प्राप्तवन्ति ततोऽविद्यं गुरुपादप्रसादतः । । शिष्यास्त् " परमं तत्त्वं चाध्वबु बैर्यथोदितम् ॥ २८॥

¹ ВСDE ॰ बुद्धानां। ² D कियामूठो।

⁸ С चा॰। ⁴ Е ॰ प्त॰।

⁶ В ॰ न॰। ⁶ DN ॰ वं।

⁷ CDEN तूर्यो। ⁸ D ॰ ना॰।

¹⁰ E मस्तके चिसे; D केचित् ग्राम्भं।

¹ DN ग्रहाणैतत्।

² E भगवा ।

^{*} D • काः।

^{&#}x27; B ला॰।

[•] BCE •सत्त्वे• ।

⁶ BCE सर्वथा।

BDE पाप.

⁸ D ॰र्भवेत ।

[°] B ०र्याः ।

¹⁰ BCE परुचित : DN प्रकृदित : 1

¹¹ DN • चौच।

¹² BCE प्रभावाद्गरुसन्निधौ।

¹ E ∘य।

नित्यं प्रभास्तरं शुइं बोधिचित्तं जिनासयम्। सर्वधर्ममयं दिव्यं निखिलास्पदकार णम् ॥ २८ ॥ ध्वस्तमान्द्रान्धकारस्य मनिधानाद् विवस्वतः। धगिति प्रज्वलत्युचैः स्तर्यकान्तिमणिर्यथा॥ ३०॥ सन्निधानात् जगदृष्टेस्तत्त्वयोगखरा विषः। ज्वलत्यस्तमलध्वान्तशिष्यवेतोमणिस्तथा ॥ ३१ ॥ प्रबोधानन्तरं श्रीमान् तत्त्वरत्नप्रदीपितः। द्रशदिक् संस्थितैर्बुडैः कारुग्याक्षिप्तमानसैः ॥ ३२ ॥ तूर्णमागत्य सम्बुं हैः शिष्योऽधिष्ठीयते ध्रवम् । अधिष्ठानाच बुद्धानां सर्वबुद्धसमों भवेत्॥ ३३॥ मानं [स्पर्डां] कपटपटलं सर्वमुत्मृज्य धीरैः यैः सामायो गुरुरसमया अडया सेव्यतेऽच। अयाः" प्राप्ताः सकलसुगताः यत् समासाद्य बोधिं नूनं तत्ती किनग्णपदं प्राप्यते तत्त्वरत्नम् ॥ ३४ ॥ इति प्रज्ञोपायविनिश्चयमिडौ वज्राचार्याराधननिर्देशो नाम दितौयः परिच्छेदः।

1	E ofto	2	D • ज्वला • ।
3	D out 1	4	DN तैः सर्वैः ।
	BCE • & •	6	DN ०मयो ।
7	BE श्राद्धं, I) साथं, ('N ग्राध्यं।	8	BCDE ox: 1
9	BDE ०य०, (धैः ।	10	С ∘यो ⊦
11	BCDE बाङ्गाः ।		
12	${f N}$ भुनि ${f \hat n}$ ते ${f BCE}$ नूनं तु ते ।	13	${ m DN}$ निधि ।

तृतीयः परिच्छेदः।

श्रयातः कथ्यते सम्यक् वज्रसत्त्वपदार्थिनाम्। साधकानां हितार्थायाभिषेकं चिभवास्पदंम्॥१॥ मन्त्रमार्गानुसारेण ऋभिषिक्ती यदा बुधः। प्रत्यक्षं सर्वबुद्धानां मग्डले सुगतालये॥ २॥ अनन्ते जाक्यात्वीशो या ह्यस्तयापि धीमता। स्वाधिष्ठानक्रमं प्राप्य समयश्'तिभीरुणा॥ ३॥ मन्त्रमार्गे तथा चा का सम्बद्धः परमार्थतः। वजसत्त्वादिदेवानां समयो दुरतिक्रमः॥ ४॥ त्रयातः सर्वयत्नेनाभिषेकार्थं जिनात्मजः। उपसर्घ्य यथायोगं वज्राचार्यगुणोदिधम् ॥ ५ ॥ नवयौवनसम्पन्नां प्राप्य मुद्रां सुलाचनाम्। सक्चन्दनसुवस्तार्यभूषियत्वा निवेदयेत्॥ ६॥ गन्धमाच्यादिसत्कारैः श्रीरपूजादिविस्तरैः। भक्त्या सम्प्रच्य यत्नेन मुद्रया सह नायकम्॥ ७॥ प्रिष्यो भूमौ समारोप्य श्रद्यया जानुमण्डलम्। अध्येषयौत शास्तारं स्तोवेणानेन साञ्जलिः ॥ ८ ॥

¹ EC ०त्मक ० +

[&]quot; N ० स्तोऽपि।

³ EC संप्रा० ।

⁴ DN • हा • +

^७ EC ०ष्य्∘, B प्रो०⊣

[&]quot; E •द्धौ ।

नमस्ते श्रन्थतागर्भ सर्वसङ्गल्पवर्जित । सर्वज्ञ ज्ञानसन्दोह ज्ञानमूर्त्ते न मोऽस्त ते ॥ १ ॥ जगदज्ञानविच्छेदिशुडतत्त्वार्थदेशक। धर्मनैरात्म्यसम्भूत वज्रसत्त्व नमोऽस्तु ते॥ १०॥ सम्बुडा बोधिसच्याश्च [लत्तः] पारमितागुणाः। सम्भविन्त सदा नाथ बोधिचित्त नमोऽस्तु ते॥ ११॥ रतनयं महायानं त्वतः स्थावरजङ्गमम्। चैधातुकिमदं सर्वं जगदीर नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ १२ ॥ चिन्तामणिरिवाइत जगदिष्टार्थसिइये। सुगताज्ञाकर श्रीमन् बुद्धपुच नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ १३॥ न्नातं मेऽनुत्तरं तत्त्वं प्रसा[®]दात् ते गुणार्णव। वजाभिषेकं सर्वज्ञ प्रसादं कुरु साम्प्रतम् ॥ १४ ॥ रहस्यं सर्वबुडानां दर्शितं धर्मवजिलां । यथा श्रीचित्तवज्ञेण तथा नाथ प्रसीद मे ॥ १५ ॥ भवत्यादाम्बुजे त्यक्ता नान्या मे विद्यते गतिः। तसात् कुरु दयानाय संसारगतिनिर्जित ॥ १६ ॥ वजाचार्यस्ततः श्रीमान सानुक्रम्यो हिताशयः। समुत्पाच क्रपां शिष्यं त्राह्मय गणमग्डले ॥ १७ ॥ पञ्चकामगुणाकौर्णे वितानविततो उज्जले। योगिनौयोगसंयुक्ते घण्टाकणकणस्वने ॥ १८॥

पुष्पभूपाकुले रम्ये सक्सुरामोदसत्सुले। वजसत्त्वादिदेवानामालये परमाङ्गते॥ १८॥ मुद्रायोगं ततः कत्वा त्राचार्यः सुभगोत्तमः। निवेश्य पद्मभाग्डे तुं बोधिचत्तं जिनालयें॥ २०॥ उच्छि तैश्वामरैः छचैर्गायामङ्गलगीतिभिः। सुद्रायुक्तं ततः शिष्यमभिषिच्चेत् जगत्रभुः॥ २१॥ दत्ताऽभिषेकं सद्रतमाचार्यः परमेश्वरः। दद्याद् वै समयं रम्यं दिव्यं प्रक्रतिनिर्मलम् ॥ २२ ॥ महारतं सकर्पूरं रक्तचन्दनयोजितम्। कुलिशाम्बसमायुक्तं पष्टमं वाक्समुद्भवम्॥ २३॥ ददं ते समयं वत्स पूर्वबुडैरदाहृतम्। पालयस्व सदा भद्र संवरं ऋणु साम्प्रतम्॥ २४॥ निह प्राणिवधः कार्यः चिरतं मा परित्यज'। श्राचार्यस्ते न सन्यां ज्यः संवर्गे दुरतिक्रमः ॥ २५ ॥ बोधिचित्ताभिषि क्राय विगतैनसे । अनुज्ञां च ततो दद्यात् तसमै बुडाग्रह्मनवे ॥ २६ ॥ श्राबोधिमग्डपर्यन्तं दिशि चक्रे समन्ततः । प्रवर्त्तयस्व सत्त्वाय धर्मचक्रमनुत्तरम् ॥ २०॥ प्रज्ञोपायस्वरूपातमा चिन्तामणिरिवोच्यते। श्राखिनो विगतासङ्गः सत्त्वार्थं कुरु साम्प्रतम् ॥ २८ ॥

¹ D •र्त्तिन्।

² BDEN तत्त्व॰, C खन्त॰।

^{*} EC संस्तु ।

^{&#}x27; EC ततः, D तत्त्व ।

⁵ E omits up to Śl: 22.

⁶ DB मा•।

^{&#}x27; D देशि।

⁸ B • 11 1

[•] BDN • जं।

¹ CE ०न।

² BC ॰ यं, N ॰ या।

[●] B ∘ड़_′, N ∘च∘।

⁴ D ० जेत्।

[•] E ॰या॰।

⁶ BCE ॰ लो यः, DN ॰ घेनेन ।

^{*} BCE •तक्तस्यः।

⁸ BCE ॰ ग मूर्त्ततः।

प्राप्ताभिषेकः सानुज्ञः क्रतक्रत्यः प्रहर्षितः। वदेत् सुमधुरां वाणीं जगदानन्दकारिणीम् ॥ २८ ॥ श्रद्य में मफलं जन्म सफलं जीवितं च में। श्रद्य बुद्दकुले जातो बुद्दपुचीऽस्मि साम्प्रतम्॥ ३०॥ कल्पार्णवान्महाघोराज्ञन्मवौचिसमाकुलात्। तारितोऽहं त्वया नाथ क्षेत्रपङ्कं सुदुस्तरात्॥ ३१॥ निष्यन्निमव चात्मानं जाने युष्मत्रसादतः। बोधये न च मे काङ्का प्रहीणाः सर्ववासनाः॥ ३२॥ निपत्य पादयोर्भत्त्या प्रहृष्टोत्पुल्ले वाचनः। 'यद् यदिष्टतरं द्रव्यं तत् तदेव निवेदयेत्॥ ३३॥ निरवग्रहचित्तेन गुरुणाऽपि क्रपालुना। शिष्यस्याग्रहनाशाय भाह्यं तस्य हि⁶ताय च ॥ ३४ ॥ ततः प्रणम्य सम्पूज्य दत्त्वा च गुरुदक्षिणाम्। एवं विज्ञापयेद्ं भूयः सम्प्राप्ताभिमतास्पदः ॥ ३५ ॥ ऋधुना भवबुडायः सुप्रसादो ममान्तिके । यथा तेऽनुत्तरां बोधिं प्रसादात् " साधयाम्यहम् ॥ ३६ ॥ निष्पाद्यानुत्तरं बौडं" पदं सर्वायपूजितम्। तचै व स्थापयिष्यामि सत्त्वांस्त्रिभववर्त्तिनः ॥ ३७ ॥

देयोऽभिषेको विधिभिर्यथोक्तैः शिष्याधिमुक्तिं मनसाऽवगम्य। उदारगम्भीरनयाधिमुक्तो वा'चैव दद्यादभिषेकरत्नम्॥ ३८॥

प्राप्ताभेषां भिषेकप्रवर्कुलिशमृदुर्लभातुत्व्यसम्पत् -सम्भोगश्चेचलक्ष्मीग्रहणक्षति महाबोधिचित्ताभिषेकः । लब्धानुज्ञस्त्रिलाकौ दुरितरिपुजयारम्भसन्नडबुडिः बोधावारोप्य चित्तं विपुलमिह चरेन्तिर्मलं त तंत्वयोगी ॥ ३८ ॥

दति प्रज्ञोपायविनिश्चयसिङ्घो बोधिचित्ताभिषेकस्तृतौयः परिच्छेदः।

¹ E •यं।

² DN ०ङ्गात्०।

³ BCE जातेषु ।

^{&#}x27; A reads differently: यद्यदिखतर इयं विश्विखतरमेव वा। नायं से हानुरुक्तां वा तत्त्वेद निवेदयेत्॥

⁵ DN तद्या॰ BCE संग्रा॰। ⁶ BCDEN तद्धि॰।

⁷ BN ∘यते ।

⁸ EC ०स्य च।

 $^{^{}f \prime}$ A सदा मम $_{\perp}$

¹⁰ EC ॰भाग्य तत् DB ॰भावात्।

¹¹ DN ०त्तरां बोधि।

¹² BCDEN तेनै ।

¹ A ० तिर्वा०।

² EC ॰सेका॰।

^{*} EC म्यक् ।

⁴ A ०त०।

⁵ BCE • के 1

⁶ EC • लस्त • ।

चतुर्थः परिच्छेदः।

श्रयातः कथ्यते स्पष्टं प्रज्ञोपायायभावना । परार्थारच वीर्याणां साधकानां हिताय वैं॥१॥ यां विभाव्य न संसारे घोरें दुस्तरवारिधौ। निर्वाणेऽपि न तिष्ठन्ति योगिनः स्वार्थमाचके ॥ २ ॥ यस्याः प्रकर्षपर्यन्तं बुडानाममला द्वृता । हानिरुडिविनिर्मुता जाता बोधिरनुत्तंरा॥३॥ पचलन्यादिकान् धर्मान् नातिकामति यो न च। कदाचित् परिग्रह्णाति सर्वधर्मसमा[तमताम्] ॥ ४॥ न श्रन्यभावनां कुर्यात् नापि चाश्रन्यभावनाम्। न श्रन्यं सन्त्यजेट् योगी न चाश्रन्यं परित्यजेत्॥ ५॥ श्चश्चन्यश्चार्याचे जायतेऽनल्पकल्पना। परित्यागे च सङ्गल्पसासादेतद् दयं त्यजेत्॥ ई॥ उभयग्राह्यसन्त्यागाद्ं विमुंको विगतास्पदः। श्रहमित्येष सङ्गल्पस्तासादेतद् द्वयं त्यजेत्॥७॥ निर्विकारो निरासङ्गो निष्काङ्को गतकल्पषः। श्राचल 'कल्पनामुक्तो व्योमवर् भावयेर् बुधः ॥ ८॥

न चापि सत्त्ववैमुखं कर्त्तव्यं करुणावता। मचो नामा स्ति नास्तीति न चैवं परिकल्पयेत्॥ ८॥ निष्प्रपञ्चखरूपत्वात प्रज्ञेति परिकौर्च्यते। चिन्तामिणिरिवाभेषसत्त्वार्थकरणं क्रपा॥ १०॥ निरालम्बपदे प्रज्ञां निरालम्बां महाक्रपा। एकी भूता धिया साईं गगने गगनं यथा॥ ११॥ न यंच भावकः कश्चित् नापि काचिद विभावना। भावनीयं न चैवास्ति सोच्यते तत्त्वभावना ॥ १२ ॥ न कर्त्ता कश्चिदस्यच भोक्तां नैवाचं विद्यते। कर्त्तभोकृविनिर्मुक्ता परमार्थविभावना ॥ १३॥ न चाच ग्राहंकः कश्चित् न वा कश्चित् समर्पकः। न प्र'हार्यमतः किञ्चित् याद्यं नैवाच विद्यते ॥ १४ ॥ पश्यतां सर्वेरूपाणि श्रुग्वतां शब्दमेव च। जल्पतां इसतां वापि प्राश्नतां विविधान् रसान् ॥ १५ ॥ कुर्वतां सर्वकर्माणि अन्यच गत"चेतसाम्। अजसं योगिनां योगो जायते तत्त्ववेदि["]नाम्॥ १६॥ एतददयमित्युक्तं बोधिचित्तमिदं परम्। वजं श्रीवजमत्त्वं च सम्बुद्धो बोधिरेव च॥ १७॥

¹ EC ॰लञ्च॰, D ॰ म्रब्द॰।

[•] A . To 1

[•] EC ०गां समता०।

^{&#}x27; MSS॰ समा।

[•] EC विनिम् ।

¹¹ A • प्राञ्ची।

² A च।

^{&#}x27; DN च न, EC न च 1

⁶ EC विकत्तव, D व्यवना ।

⁸ EC ॰पश्चाग॰।

¹⁰ DN ०तंच सं ।

¹² B • न्तो ।

¹ A सत्त्वानाम । ² EC ॰भावलात्, BDN ॰ रूपा लं, A ॰ रूपलं। [#] D प्रोक्ता । 4 Norgo ⁶ D ० त्त्रयं। ⁵ ABCE चा॰। 8 EC बाध । 7 D og | ¹⁰ A चैव। ⁹ EC परि॰। 11 EC •चागम्य •। 12 EC • योगि • ।

सम्बुइसत्सौखमवाप्तुकामैः।

अशेषद्ः खष्ट्रयव इक्षरीः

प्रज्ञापारिमता चैषा सर्वपारिमतामयी।
समता चेयमेवोक्ता सर्वबुडायभावना ॥ १८ ॥
यचैव सर्वमुत्पन्नं जगत् स्थिरचलात्मं कम्।
यनन्ता बोधिसच्चाश्च सम्बुडाः श्रावकादयः॥ १८ ॥
तदेव भावयेद् योगी भावाभाववियोगतः।
भावां भावविनिर्मृक्तो भावयन् सिध्यते लघु॥ २० ॥
यश्रोषदोषविदेषी संक्षेश्रविमुखो ध्रुवम्।
यनन्तास्तस्य जायन्ते श्रीमन्तः सौगता गृणाः॥ २१॥

श्रनस्यसङ्गस्यतमोऽभिभृतं
प्रभञ्जनोत्मत्ततिड्चलं च।
रागादिदुर्वारमलाविलप्तं
चित्तं हि संसारमुवाच वजी॥ २२॥

प्रभाखरं कल्पनया विमुक्तं
प्रहीणरागादिमलप्रलेपम्।
याद्यं न च ग्राहकमग्रसच्यं
तदेव निर्वाणवरं जगाद॥ २३॥

श्रतश्च नातः पंरमिक्त किञ्चित् निमित्तभूतं बहुदुःखराग्रेः। श्रनन्तसौखोदयहेतुभूतं मुमुक्षवो नास्ति ततः पंरं च॥ २४॥ चित्तं स्थिरौक्तय विचार्यं यत्नात्ं तस्य स्वभावः क्रियतां स्वभावः ॥ २५ ॥ थावत् कल्पतमः पटेन गुरुणा रुइं मनो जन्मिनां तावद् दुःखमनन्तकं विरहितं स्थात् तेन यावत् ततःं। तावत् सौख्यमुदारमप्रतिसमं तात्पर्यमार्येरतः कार्यं तत्कृ'तये स्वयं सुविपुं लां रुख्यन्ति तत्मङ्गतिम् ॥ २६॥

> इति प्रज्ञोपायविनिश्चयसिङ्घो तत्त्वभावना नाम चतुर्थः परिच्छेदः।

¹ EC ∘दि∘ ।

² EC भाव ।

³ DN ∘च ।

⁴ EC त्त्वाः।

⁵ E •स्तु नैतत्, C •स्तु नातत्।

⁶ C तत्प•।

¹ EC ∘ रयन्।

² D • नात्तत्, EC तत् ।

³ DN न्तु तत्।

⁴ E(च∘।

⁵ omitted in EC.

⁶ А • **н** • |

पञ्चम: परिच्छेद:।

त्रथातः कथ्यते स्पष्टं सङ्कल्पारिनि सहदनी।
सर्वधर्मसमुङ्गता तत्त्वचर्या निरुत्तरा॥१॥
हिताय बुडपुचाणां सम्बोधौ ये व्यवस्थिताः।
तत्त्वतोऽनङ्गवज्ञेण प्रज्ञापारिमता परा॥२॥
जन्मार्णवान्महाधोराज्यराद्यूर्मिसमाकुलात्।
तारणौ सर्वभूतानां नौकेव क्षेमगामिनौ॥३॥
स्त्रिप्रसिडिकरा दिव्या हं द्या सर्वगुणोदया।
चिन्तामणिरिवा द्वृता ईिप्सतार्थप्रसाधिका॥४॥

विनाऽनया वजधरप्रश्रस्तंथा
समस्तमम्बुद्धगुणाग्रंभूतया।
न जायते सिद्धिरतो मुमुश्चवः
चरन्तु चर्यामतुलामिमां बुधाः॥५॥
मुरारिश्रक्रं चिपुरारिवित्तद्"ब्रह्मादिकाभ्यर्चितपादपङ्कजाम्।
इमां चरित्वा त्वधनाश्चिनौं द्रुतं"
परामवान्नाः पदवौं तथागताः॥ ६॥

सङ्ग्र'तचर्या गदितेयमेव श्रीवजसच्चेन जगिहतेन। त्रन्या वि^{रं}चिचा तु समस्तनाना-विनेयले। कस्य वर्शन यातुं॥ ७॥ मिडिः प्रमिध्यत्यविना यथाता विचिचचर्याभिरनुत्तरा तु। समन्तभद्रातुलसिडिरार्या सैवेति वजी भगवान् जगाद ॥ ८ ॥ प्रणम्य सर्वथां नाथं श्रीमदाचार्यवज्ञिणम्। श्राश्रयेद् गुच्चचर्यां तु क्रतक्रत्यो महामितः ॥ ६ ॥ ततः खच्छन्दमाभूय सर्वासङ्गबहिर्मुखः। विचरेत् तत्त्वयुक्तात्मा केसरीव समन्ततः ॥ १०॥ ययाभूतार्थसम्बेत्ता जगदृहर्णाग्रयः। सम्यग्दष्टिप्रदत्तात्मा 'दढचित्तो निराश्रयः ॥ ११ ॥ स्वप्नमायोपमं सर्वं स्वन्धधात्वादिलञ्चणम्। चैधातुर्कामदं तद्दत् ज्ञात्वेत्यं च समासतः ॥ १२ ॥ कौक्रत्यस्यानसिइं तु जीवितैश्वर्यसङ्गमम् । तथाष्ट्रं निष्य सर्वे त्यक्कातिदूरतः ॥ १३ ॥ अप्रकम्यः" सदा भूत्वा निर्देन्दः क्रतनिश्चयः"। षद्पारमितायोगेन बुइसिडिप्रसिइये ॥ १४ ॥

¹² BCE •संचयः।

11 EC • ल्पः।

 ¹ EC • सुद्भु • |
 2 ABCE च |

 3 DN सेतु, A सा तु ।
 4 E सेव तु, ABDN नैवेति ।

 5 EC • तथा ।
 6 A परमानन्दसुन्दरः ।

 7 EC चित्तं ।
 8 ABCE सर्वे ।

 8 EC इत्यं ज्ञाता ।
 10 ADN • व्यमेव च ।

सत्त्वार्थे 'ऽतिश्रयासको न सत्त्वपरिकल्प'कः। बोधावारोप्य चित्तं तु तत्त्वचर्यां समाश्रयेत्॥ १५॥ प्रज्ञोपायसु युक्तात्मा सर्वासङ्गपरा झुखः। जन्मनौहैव सिध्येत तत्त्वाभ्यासञ्चतत्र्यमः॥ १६॥ चित्तानुकूलयोगेनं स्वाधिष्ठानप्रदौषितः। त्राचरेत् समयं कृत्सं मन्त्रं मार्गप्रकाशितम् ॥ १० ॥ विद्यमारादिशान्यर्थं पचामृतमधिश्रयेत्। एषा त्वनुत्तरा रक्षा विष्मू चादिव्यवस्थिता॥ १८॥ ज्वरा गरा विषा रोगां डाकिन्युपद्रवा ग्रहाः। मारा विनायकाश्चेव प्रश्मं यान्यनेन हि॥ १८॥ नरोद्भवं तथाऽऽश्वं च श्रीष्टं मातङ्गसभावम्। प्रदीपं भक्षयेत् प्राज्ञः श्वानमेव तु पञ्चमम् ॥ २०॥ अन्येश्व समयैर्दियौ श्वित्तस्योत्कर्षकारकैः। मरुत्सं '' श्रोभणान्यर्थं प्रीणयेत् चित्तवज्ञिणम् ॥ २१ ॥ प्रज्ञापार्मिता सेव्या सर्वया मुक्तिकाङ्किभः। परमार्थे स्थिता गुडा संदृत्या तनु धारिगौ॥ २२॥ ललनारूपमास्थाय सर्वचैव व्यवस्थिता । त्रतोऽर्थं वजनायेन प्रोक्ता बाह्यार्थसम्भवा॥ २३॥

ब्राह्मणादिकुलोत्पनां मुंद्रां वै ऋन्यजोद्भवाम्। द्ःशीलां परमागां च विक्ततां विकलां तथा॥ २४॥ जनियनों स्वसारं च स्वपुनों भागिनेयिकाम्। कामयन् तत्त्वयोगेन लघु सिध्येत साधकः ॥ २५ ॥ वंशादिसमावैः श्रवी श्रित्तस्योत्कर्षकारकैः । करणैर्वाद्यमुद्राभिर्नानारसविचेष्टितैः॥ २६॥ स्वाधिदैवतयोगेन पच्चकामगुर्णैर्वरैः। हर्षार्थं चित्तरत्नस्य त्रात्मानं पूजयेत् सदा ॥ २०॥ प्रदौपाम्बजवज्ञाम्ब् शौरपूजादिविस्तरैः। सक्चन्दनसुवस्ताचैश्वित्तस्यानन्द[®]कारकैः ॥ २८ ॥ गम्यागम्यादिसङ्कल्पं नाच कुर्यात् कदाचन। मायोपमादियोगेन भोक्तव्यं सर्वमेव हि॥ २८॥ धर्मधातुसमुद्भता न केचित् परिपन्थिनः। प्रभुज्जीत यथाकामं निर्विशक्केन चेतसा॥ ३०॥ सम्भोगार्थमिदं सर्वं चैधातुकमग्रेषतः। निर्मितं वजनाथेन साधकानां हिताय च ॥ ३१ ॥ श्रनन्तज्ञानसम्प्राप्ता बन्धा नैव[े] तथागताः। सततं भावनाशक्त्या निषिक्तादिषु का कथा॥ ३२॥ सर्वभावस्वभावोऽयं बोधिचित्तस्वरूपतः। स एव भगवान् वजी तस्मादात्मैव देवता ॥ ३३॥

¹ A •था•।

² DNB ० ल्यि ० ।

³ ACE •स•।

^{*} BCE • बहि• ।

⁵ BCDEN यथा चित्तानुकूलेन।

⁶ B ०स्तमन् ।

BDN . Hol

⁸ A ज्वरारोगविषयोग॰, DNB ज्वरारोगविषारोगा।

⁹ BCE उष्ट्र• ।

¹⁰ A **श**स्त्रे ।

¹¹ EC मारूत ।

¹² A **Т**Ч о 1

¹ A श्रू०।

² ABCE ॰भार्या ।

³ BCE मुर्ब्दे_ा

^{*} CE •स्याविकल्पकारैः।

 $^{^{\}circ}$ ${f A}$ ॰गन्धमाल्यादिसत्नार्रैः +

⁶ BCDNE ०लीन० ।

⁷ DN ०मित्तं।

ECDEN •सत्त्वेन।

 $^{^{*}~\}mathrm{BCE}$ वन्दनैव, DN वन्दयेन्न $\scriptscriptstyle 1$

¹⁰ BCE खयमात्मेव ।

मण्डलेनोपवासेन मुद्रया चैत्यकर्मणा। श्राहत्या मन्त्रजापेन पुस्तकाघोषग्रेन च ॥ ३४ ॥ श्रीमता वजनाये न येऽपि चान्ये निदर्शिताः। अधिमुक्तिवणाः केचित् तैश्व किं तत्त्ववेदिनः ॥ ३५॥ श्रम्ता ियों विषया तैकं सारमादाय सन्त्यजेत्। एवं धर्मामृतं प्राप्य त्यनेनिः शेषकल्पनाम् ॥ ३६ ॥ निर्विकल्पो यदा धीमान् त्यक्तासक्नो निरास्पदः। तदा सिद्धोन सन्देहिश्च तं वज्जवची यथा॥ ३०॥ मुद्रालिङ्गनसंयोगाद् वजावेशप्रवर्त्तनात् । सष्टीराधरपानाच तत्कराध्यनिदीपनात्॥ ३८॥ विपुलानन्दसम्भोगात् तदूर्"स्फोटनाद् भ्रवम् । न चिरान्मनाथो राजा वजसत्त्वः प्रसिध्यति ॥ ३८ ॥ तथा तथा प्रवर्त्तेत यथा न सुभ्यते मनः। संशुच्चे चित्तरत्ने तु सिडिनैंव कदाचन ॥ ४०॥ तसात् सिड्डं परामिच्छन् साधको विगताग्रहः"। चित्तानुकूलयोगेन साधयेत् परमं पदम्॥ ४१॥ गोमयाधारयोगेन सूर्चं सन्धा र्घते यथा। चित्तसूचं तथा धार्यं उपायाधारयो 'गतः ॥ ४२ ॥

 1 A ० सत्त्वे० ।
 2 A ० प्रात् ।

 3 A ० वादिनां ।
 4 MSS ० थां ।

 5 AE च० ।
 6 E(० था ।

 7 BCE ० तप्रज्ञाे ।
 8 A ० द्वति न ।

 9 B पुनक्तथा, EC ० पुनर्त्तनात् ।
 10 EC दुक्तरः ।

 11 DN गतीग्रहाः, E गतग्रहः ।
 12 B मूर्च ।

 13 DN चेथं धा० ।
 14 E ० गा० ।

येन तेन प्रयोगेन यच तच व्यवस्थितः।
कालसङ्खां परित्यच्य तत्त्ववेदी प्रसिध्यति॥ ४३॥
प्रतिदिनमद्द्यमसमं योऽनि शमनु मेवते चि तत्त्वाग्रम्।
वज्ञोपमममलमसौ कायं छायासमं लभते॥ ४४॥
श्राम् प्रेशिमान् प्रकृतिसुविपु लान् प्रज्ञया सर्वधर्मान् च्छेत्तं चैलेक्यदुः खं प्रतिदिनसुमहदीर्यसन्नाहन दः।
ध्यायेत् श्रीवज्रसन्तं सकलगुणनिधं सर्वभावस्वभावः
चित्तं चारोष्य बोधौ विषयसुखरतः सिध्यती हैव
धान्नि ॥ ४५॥

त्रनास्पदाः कल्पनया विमुक्ताः

स्वभावतः शुडतमाः समस्ताः"।

त्रनात्मसंज्ञाविषयाः प्रक्र¹⁸त्या

खप्नेन्द्रजालप्रतिभासतुल्याः ॥ ४६ ॥

यदाव बुडा निर्वयहेण चित्तेन सङ्गिविपुला श्रयेस्तु ।

तदाभिभूताः सहजावगत्या

न बा"धनाजालमलीभवन्ति ॥ ४५ ॥

 ¹ A • कारेगा।
 2 EC इन्ति।

 3 EC समुप०।
 4 A च।

 3 A • मसं।
 6 ECB • त् को हि।

 4 A च।
 7 ECB • त् को हि।

 5 ACE चेप्तं।
 8 ACE चेप्तं।

 10 EC जन्मिन।
 10 EC जन्मिन।

 11 EC न्ताः।
 12 D • रु०।

 13 A यथा हि।
 14 A बो०।

लाभालाभे च येषा मयश्रसि यशसिं स्फारिदःखे सुखे च निन्दायां संस्तृतो च ष्टातसकलमलं तुल्यमेव स्वचेतः। मुक्तैः सर्वैविकल्पेर्जगति सकरणं चर्ययाने च सक्तं युक्तं तेषां करस्यं सुगतपदमिति प्रोक्तंवान् वज्रसत्त्वः॥ 85 II

दुर्जनकुटिने। त्काटकोटरनिर्यातद्वीनेभुजङ्गम्। को न विभेति परा हितकारितमिति घोरकर्मा ए ॥ ४८ ॥

मनो इरं भूरिसुभाषिता सतं श्रमज्जनानां मनमे न रोचते। **मुनिर्मलानन्दिगभिक्तमालिकाः** सरोरहं नोत्महते हिमार्चिषः ॥ ५०॥

तदेव सन्तः सुजनस्य मानसं रसार्द्रमस्नान्वितमीक्षणं च। करोति चन्द्रां श्वितानसङ्गमात् **सरत्यतौवास्तिमिन्द्कान्तिः ॥ ५१ ॥**

त्रतोऽहमार्थाः क्रतसम्प्टाञ्जलिः

विचष्ट्रगाः सज्जनधर्म∫मा ेंस्थिताः । समर्पयामि प्रवरं भवतिस्वदं

समामतो यद् रचितं मया स्फुटम्॥ ५२॥

¹ DN यथा।

² EC omit.

⁴ A वा।

6 ABCDE oto 1

8 MSS ॰ता॰।

¹ BCDEN यथोदितं च ।

 2 m C ॰यदमय॰(m ?) :

⁸ B विद्यां नगतां।

4 AEC साधारणं।

⁶ DN ∘aniı

⁸ BCDE • चित्तन्त्रः

⁹ DN omit the colophon.

श्रीवज्ञसत्त्वेन यशोक्रमेव तथैव निर्दिष्टमिदं मयाऽपि। त्रयास्ति वैगुखमुदाहृतस्य श्वन्तव्यमार्येस्तदपीति याचे ॥ ५३॥ गुरुचरणाम्बजसेवाविठियतं मसतं शुभाकराख्येन। यन्मे तद्खिलजगतां विह्तिं साधनं क्षपया ॥ ५४ ॥ श्रीमचैलाक्यराज्ञः प्रवरंग्णनिधेर्देवदैत्येन्द्रमौलः क्रत्वा तत्त्वानुविद्धं द्रुततर्फलदं साधनं यन्भयाऽच । प्राप्तं पुग्यं विश्वालं विमलगुग्यनिधे हेंतुभूतं सुयुक्तं जित्वा कल्पारिचकं भवतु जगदिदं बोधिचित्तेन तेन॥ 44 11

> इति प्रज्ञोपायविनिश्चयसिङ्घौ तत्त्वचर्यानिर्देशो नाम पचमः परिच्छेदः। क्रतिरियमनङ्गवज्ञपादानाम् ।

> > ॥ समाप्तोऽयं ग्रन्थः ॥

³ DN ०न ।

⁵ BCE प्राप्त• ।

⁷ ECB ॰र्मगा॰ !

⁹ EC भववस्विदं : DN ० च्छिनं । 10 EC दुश्तं ।

⁵ EC •ल•।

⁷ A ॰िधयां।



Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported

You are free:



to Share - to copy, distribute and transmit the work



to Remix - to adapt the work

Under the following conditions:



Attribution — You must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author or licensor (but not in any way that suggests that they endorse you or your use of the work).



Noncommercial — You may not use this work for commercial purposes.



Share Alike — If you alter, transform, or build upon this work, you may distribute the resulting work only under the same or similar license to this one.

With the understanding that:

Waiver — Any of the above conditions can be <u>waived</u> if you get permission from the copyright holder.

Public Domain — Where the work or any of its elements is in the <u>public domain</u> under applicable law, that status is in no way affected by the license.

Other Rights — In no way are any of the following rights affected by the license:

- Your fair dealing or <u>fair use</u> rights, or other applicable copyright exceptions and limitations;
- The author's moral rights;
- Rights other persons may have either in the work itself or in how the work is used, such
 as <u>publicity</u> or privacy rights.

Notice — For any reuse or distribution, you must make clear to others the license terms of this work. The best way to do this is with a link to this web page.