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ବିଶ ମୁଦ୍ରା ସବୁଶ ଶା ।

HUNDRED WAVES OF ELEGANT SAYINGS

by

Gun-Than-dKon-mChok-bsTan-Pa'i-sGron-Me

Foreword by Professor Samdhong Rinpoche



Critically edited and translated into English
by
Yeshi Tashi (Yeeta)

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER TIBETAN STUDIES
SARNATH, VARANASI

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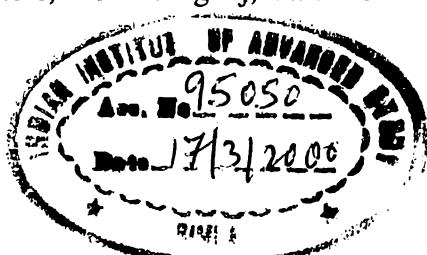
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Publisher's Note

Early Buddhist masters of India and Tibet have been extremely skillful in their manner of imparting the precious teachings of Shākyamuni Buddha to His followers. Teachings are frequently presented by means of simple similes and metaphors which are easily grasped by general readers. Even profound tantric teachings can be thus transmitted easily, their meanings conveyed intact. Such teachings are popularly known as "Elegant Sayings" which can be literally translated as "Good Sayings." Elegant Sayings have been very successful in guiding the moral life of people, and especially so in Tibet.

In the *Collected Works (Sumbum)* of Gun-than, we find a pair of Elegant Sayings texts known as treatises on water and trees, which have been widely accepted and applied to daily life as guides for virtuous conduct. The present work is the treatise on water.

Shri Yesi Tashi, an active and intelligent student of this Institute, has retranslated this treatise on water into English, and critically edited its Tibetan original, which is given along with the translation. His work is a noteworthy improvement over the initial translation published in Bangkok.

The Institute is pleased to publish this student's small but scholarly contribution in the Dalai Lama Tibeto-Indological Series. We hope this translation will be of great benefit to scholars, students, and general readers.

Sarnath:
28th May, 1991

S. Rinpoche
Director

Acknowledgement

As this is my first work to come out, I would like to express my deepest gratitude towards those people without whose love, inspiration, and support this work would have never been carried out.

First of all I would like to thank my parents, (the late) Mr. Tashi Tsering and family, the Koener family in Germany, all the staff of T.C.V. school, Dharamsala and C.I.H.T.S, Sarnath for their love and dedicated service at the time when their help was needed most and for whom "self" has always come after "others."

It would be appropriate to say that this work is a product of the initiatives and encouragement of Ven. Lobsang Norbu Shastri (Editor), Translation Bureau. It was he who first suggested that I start the project and since then he has corrected my work and continued to encourage me.

I would like to thank Professor Jay L. Garfield from Hampshire college, Amherst, Ma., U.S.A. who was kind enough to spare from his precious time sometimes hours for proof-reading and improving my English.

It is my good fortune to thank our most venerable director, Professor Samdhong Rinpoche, for personally going through the work, re-editing, and making many important changes in the translation, which would otherwise have been completely distorted, for granting me a foreword and above all for the love that I (and my schoolmates) have never failed to receive from him.

My thanks are also due to my friends Tsering Palden, Tashi Tsering, Lobsang Gyaltzen, K. Tenzin Dorjee, Dechen Chimed and Miss Gayle Zilber for helping me time and again on many difficult occasions.

Foreword

Elegant Sayings have been given enormous value since the earliest days. The pre-Buddhist literature of India is greatly enriched with treasures of Elegant Sayings carrying messages of universal truth and morality which are acceptable to diverse religious traditions and even to non-believers. Tathāgata Samyak Sambuddha Śākyamuni, after attaining enlightenment, preached unceasingly for over forty years to the disciples of all the realms, giving invaluable advice and countless teachings which are collected and classified as the eighty-four thousand Dharma-skandhas or the nine constituents of the canon. Acarya Asanga refers to all of the Buddha's words as Elegant Sayings (*Subhāśita*); with ten different attributes they establish their unique status amongst the Elegant Sayings of the world. The teachings of the Buddha belonging to the constituents of *Geyam*, *Gāthā*, and *Udānam*, are in the exact style of traditional Elegant Sayings. With simple similes and metaphors, easily understandable by the common person, they convey their moral and spiritual message to the hearts of the listeners in a most effective way. Thus the canon of the Buddha's words, the *Tripiṭaka*, is comprised of deep and complex teachings such as the *Prajñāpāramitā Sūtras*, as well as very simple and short verses of Elegant Sayings like the *Gāthās of Udāna Varga* (*Dhammapada*).

In consummation of the canon, later Buddhist Acaryas like Nagarjuna composed Elegant Sayings such as *Prajñā-sataka*, *Prajñā-danda*, and *Suhṛllekha*, as supplements to their profound treatises on philosophy and metaphysics. The tradition of folk literature was adopted

by the Tibetan sages and scholars in the forms of Elegant Sayings, poems, and such. A most renowned Tibetan philosopher and logician, Sakya Pandita Kunga Gyaltsen, composed the famous work of Elegant Sayings, *The Treatise of Precious Jewels of Elegant Sayings*, which became a landmark in the history of Tibetan literature. It is conceded to be on par with the writings of the great Indian scholars such as Nāgarjuna and Candragomih. The main contribution of Sakya Pandita's work was its explicit emphasis on the inseparability of the moral codes of the worldly life (*L*o *kika-caryā*) and spiritual practice (*Dharma-caryā*). It was established that a person can be considered morally civilized only if his conduct is regulated by spiritual concepts. Sakya Pandita gave practical teachings on how to lead a pure and spiritual life with all the family and social obligations of a worldly person. He adopted the tradition of the Indian *Nītiśastras*, and composed most of the verses in independent (*Mukta-kam*) form, highlighting them with appropriate similes in the style of *Prativastūpma* parallel metaphor. Over the course of time, this text (*The Treatise of Precious Jewels of Elegant Sayings*) became very popular among scholars as well as among the common people, and its style of writing became more prevalent. For instance, Panchen Sonam Dakpa's *Geden Lekshed Padma Karpo'i Chunpo* and the Fifth Dalai Lama's *Lugsung Labja* were deeply influenced by Sakya Pandita's work.

Gun-Than Tan-pei Don-mei was one of the most brilliant scholars from Amdo, born in a scholarly epoch during which a number of geniuses appeared in succession in that region, including Kyan-chag Rol-pei Dorjee, Sumpa Khenpo, and Thu'u Kan Losang Chos-kyi Nyima, to name a few. The distinctive features of Gun-Than's

literary works are simplicity, natural flow, and the use of common objects and motifs as subjects without losing the excellent melodial quality of his compositions. I consider him to be one of the pioneers who brought about marked changes in the style of Tibetan poetry writing, from complexity to simplicity, and from weighty poetry to natural melody. He accurately claimed that his writing was free of the heavy fixtures of various precious stones of synonyms, being made instead of pure gold in a plain shape, having its own beauty. He composed a treatise which utilized only trees as metaphors. The unusual popularity of this work prompted him to compose a second work with similes of water. It is clear from the colophon of the latter that he wrote the treatise with similes of trees in a casual way, without expectations of gaining for it extreme popularity. He felt strange that this piece of literary work, for which no special effort had been made, surpassed in popularity and wide circulation his many profound works on *Sūtra* and *Tantra*. He decided to further supplement it by adding this more elaborate work on water. The above two treatises are among the three most popular works of Gun-Than. His third popular work is the small prayer entitled *Losang Gyal Tanma* which became the daily recitation prayer for all the followers of the Gelug tradition.

The river, the ocean, the rains, the lakes, the mountains, the forests, the trees, the flowers -- all are commonly used to explicate compositions both scriptural or non-scriptural. The Buddha himself used these metaphors very often in his teachings. For example, "ocean of misery," becomes almost synonymous for cyclic existence, and *Manasarovara* lake is appropriated as a

metaphor for the sacred *Vinaya-pitaka* in the beginning of the *Pratimoksa Sūtra*.

These two treatises by Gun-Than were published separately from his *Sunbum* (collected works) through several different wooden blocks, and have been used as text books, as leisure reading, and as moral and social guides by literate persons of all age groups, and they may appeal to Western readers as well. Realizing the importance and popularity of the text, my old friend, most Ven. Khantipalo Maha-thero, translated it into English more than two decades ago, and it was published in Bangkok by the Social Science Press of Thailand. That translation was done in collaboration with Ven. Thupten Kelsang and Ven. Nagasena. First, the text was tentatively explained in Hindi by Ven. Thupten Kelsang to Ven. Nagasena, and in turn Ven. Nagasena translated from Hindi into English to Ven. Khantipalo. Finally, Ven. Khantipalo redrafted the English version to make it readable. Having an intermediate language between the source and the destination languages further complicated the translation process, leaving much room for improvement. There were many occasions where the verses in English did not hold the same sense as in the Tibetan original. Due to difficulties resulting from the complicated translation process, and particularities of idiom and language, a fresh and accurate rendering of these texts into English was certainly desirable. I understand few other scholars have attempted to translate these texts into English and other European languages but we have no access to such published works as yet.

I am very happy to see that Shri Yeshi Tashi, a young student of this institute, took upon himself to re-translate these two treatises into English. He has made a

special effort to present the author's original expressions as accurately as possible, without modifying or adding anything extraneous which might be considered desirable solely for the sake of the smoothness or flow of the English. In a few places, however, additional words which were indispensable to the meaning, had to be incorporated in parenthesis. I have gone over the translation and have no hesitation in saying that this is a very faithful translation. I genuinely feel that specific improvements in later editions of this work will not only remove its flaws but will bring applause to the translator who deserves much praise for being a student who has put in sincere effort to refurbish the legacy of the past through the above work. I hope that it will benefit many sentient beings and set an example for others who feel inspired to turn to creative writing.

Sarnath,

May, 28, 1991.

Samdhong Rinpoche

Introduction

The literature of *Subhashita* or Elegant Sayings, didactic poetry, and beautiful proverbs, is as old as human civilization. Philosophical and Religious writers have always adorned their words and ideas by inventing poetic and rhetorical expressions when advising and guiding people to lead morally sound lives. This literary form developed in different parts of the world, eg. *Aesop's Fables* in Greece, *The Arabian Nights* in Arabia, *Panchatantra*, *Jātakamala*, *Kathasarita Sagara*, etc., in India, *Khache-Phalü's advice*, etc., in Tibet, and so forth. These beautiful sayings, in early days, were passed down through the generations orally in the form of verses, stories, lyrics or songs, epics, and so on. It was only later that these were rendered in writing.

In India, Elegant Sayings were the subject of great interest, and were generally used in day-to-day life. Though many were advisory sentences, many more were used religiously in praise of gods, and songs were sung on romantic themes.

Starting with Valmiki, the first known non-vedic poet who composed the twenty-four thousand verse epic of the *Ramayana*, countless numbers of poets and writers composed Elegant Sayings in different prose and verse forms thereby greatly enriching the Indian literature. Kālidasa, Trivikrambhatta, Sri Krishna-shesha, Chanakya and Dandi are some of the famous authors.

With the spread of Buddhism, writers expressed the Buddhist precepts of the *Subhashitas*: well spoken words

filled with *dharma*. Famous Buddhist writers like Nagarjuna wrote such texts as "*A Letter to a Friend*," "*The Staff of Wisdom*," etc., Ashvaghoṣha wrote "*Buddhacaritam*," and so on. The writers of many Elegant Sayings remained anonymous, and their works are found loosely spread in different books.

With the introduction of Buddhism in Tibet, in the seventh century, during the reign of the thirty-third king Sron-btsan sGam-po (*Song-tsan Gampo*), many of the Indian poetic and rhetorical arts were also brought to Tibet. These arts together comprise one of the five minor arts. Buddhism flourished so greatly that it became the very culture and identity of Tibetans, and the rhetorical arts were developed principally to express profound philosophical meaning to teach people to live a sociable life with a good heart, and to guide them in attaining higher levels of realisations, and ultimately, enlightenment. Elegant Sayings became so popular that people put them into daily life, they were used in songs, and recitations were performed and attended. Many Tibetan scholars have contributed to the rhetorical arts, developing distinctive styles. Numerous scholars have written Elegant Sayings and have composed Buddhist treatises in this rhetorical form so that they could be easily comprehended and also enjoyed. Za-Pal-Tul wrote, along with a number of works, "*Tam Pad-me Tshal-gyi Do-gar*" in which he used two bees and a lotus garden as a metaphor. In ten chapters Sakya Pandita wrote about different behaviors of beings in order to steer people away from an unwholesome way of life.

Gun-Than's collection of works number more than four hundred. In this text he employs only water as a metaphor, using its different natures and characteristics to

guide humans in their daily lives and to exhort them gradually to attain higher levels of realization.

The Tibetan version of this text is in metered verse form but I have translated it into blank verse so that it would be easier for the readers to interpret. During the translation, when a personal pronoun is required I have chosen "he" to keep the meter flowing but not to express any sexist sentiment. "She" or "it" could very well be substituted but the prosody seemed better with "he."

Though there is one earlier translation of this text, many of the verses, particularly those concerning *Bodhisattvayāna* and *Tantrayāna*, are here translated a bit differently. I sincerely hope that this translation is a small improvement over the former. Errors in the translation are due to my lack of skill. Criticisms and suggestions are most welcome so that I might make improvements in the future. My aim in translating this work is to encourage the younger generations of Tibetans and other Buddhists to take greater interest in our rich cultural heritage so that we can continue to contribute to the world and make it a better place to live in and finally attain enlightenment.

Yesi Tashi (Yeeta)

ଆମଦିନ ସବୁ ଦ୍ୱାରା କରିବାର ପରିମାଣ କରିବାର ପରିମାଣ କରିବାର
ପରିମାଣ କରିବାର

Gun-Than dKon-mChog bTan-Pa'i

sGron-Me

(*Gun-Than kon-Chog Tan-Pei Don-Mei*)

Gun-Than dKon-mChog bsTan-Pa'i sGron-Me's (1762-1823 A.D.) "Hundred Waves Of Elegant Sayings" (*Legs-par bShad-pa Chu'i bsTan-bChos Lugs-gNis rLab-Phren brGya-lDan*), is a moral and ethical treatise in a poetic form of his own style, which expounds briefly, but very clearly, the various stages of the mundane and trans-mundane moral paths which can easily be understood even by a person who is new to Buddhist philosophy. In one hundred and forty verses, the path is shown by means of which a *Mahayāna* aspirant may attain the fullest enlightenment.

Gun-Than dKon-mChog bsTan-Pa'i sGron-Me was born in 1762 A.D in the south-eastern region of mDo-sMed (Amdo) called mZod-dGe-Med (*Zoed-Ge-me*) His father's name was The-Wo lCags-Po Byams-Pa (*The-Wo Chak-po Jam-pa*) and his mother's name was Bo-Chog. Being recognized as the reincarnation of gSer-Khri Che-ba Tshan by the second dKon-mChog 'Jigs-Med dWan-Po (*Kon-chog Jig-med Wang-po*), he accepted, in succession, the vows of lay person and of a novice monk. He also received a number of tantric initiations. Until the age of seventeen he pursued his formal education at bKra -Shis-'Khyil (*Ta-shi-Khyil*). Then in 'Bras-sPuns (*Dre-pung*), he sat at the feet of Hor sKal-bSan dNos-Grub (*Hor-Kel-sang Ngo-dup*). There he studied a large number of texts and learned by heart many root texts. In addition, he also wrote many treatises and poetical compositions with profound meanings, giving directions to the people concerning how one can gradually free oneself from

samsara. These are beautiful compositions that can understood easily. "Hundred Waves Of Elegant Saying is unique in discussing the nature and consequences various human behaviors by using only water as example.

On the advice of his teachers, after completing t formal education at 'Bras-sPuns (*Dre-Pung*) monastei he left for bKra-Shis-'kyil (*Ta-shi Khyil*). There he w enthroned as abbot, built images of *Buddhas* a *Bodhisattvas* and established various centers of learning

After serving to benefit all sentient beings a fostering the *Buddha-Dharma*, in 1823 A.D., at the age sixty one, he passed into *Mahāparinirvana*.

ଅଳ୍ପିକୁ ସର୍ବାର୍ଥିକାମନ୍ଦିରି ପରିପାତାକାରୀ
କୁର୍ରି ପଞ୍ଚକ ପତ୍ରଶାଖାକୁମାର ଶାନ୍ତିକାରୀ
ବିଶ୍ଵାସ ପରିପାତାକାରୀ ॥

HUNDRED WAVES OF
ELEGANT SAYINGS

କ୍ଷେଷାଶ୍ଵପାନ୍ତୁଷାଧରିକୁକୁଳମୁଖୀ
 ପୁଷ୍ପାତକାଶନ୍ତରିଷାବିନ୍ଦମୁଖୀ
 ପିଷଶାପନ୍ତରିଷାଧରିପନ୍ତରିଷା
 ଶ୍ଵରାକ୍ଷେତ୍ରାଶାପନ୍ତରିଷା । 3

1

Victory to *Munindra*, the ocean of *Dharma*,
Having unfathomable wisdom,
Filled with the wish-fulfilling jewels of
compassion,
And with undulating waves of activities.

2

(I will) satisfy men of wisdom with the nectar of
new Elegant Sayings,
Just as the pure and stainless stream relieves the
pain of thirsty persons.

3

Elegant Sayings are pleasant to everyone,
Just as scented water is good wherever it is used--
for drinking, foot-washing, sprinkling, etc.

ଯୁଷାଷାତିଷାନୁଦ୍ଦର୍ଶନେଷାଧୀଶା ।
 ଯତନ୍ତାନ୍ତିଷାନ୍ତାଯତନ୍ତାନୁଦ୍ଦର୍ଶନେଷାଧୀଶା ।
 ସତ୍ୟାଧୀଶାନୁଦ୍ଦର୍ଶନେଷାଧୀଶା ।
 ଦ୍ଵିନ୍ଦର୍ଶନେଷାଧୀଶା ।

କୁଷର୍ଣ୍ଣାଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟାକୁଷାନ୍ତିଶା ।
 ଶୁର୍ମହେର୍ରୂପାଶୁର୍ମାଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ।
 ଯାତନ୍ତାନ୍ତାଯୁଷାନୁଦ୍ଦର୍ଶନେଷାଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ।
 କର୍ଣ୍ଣାଶୁର୍ମାନ୍ତିଦିନ୍ଦିଲ୍ଲବ୍ରଦ୍ଧିଷାଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ।

ସକୁର୍ମାଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟାପାତ୍ରକାଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ।
 ଶର୍ମକାଶୁର୍ମାଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟାପାତ୍ରକାଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ।
 ଶର୍ମକାଶୁର୍ମାଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟାପାତ୍ରକାଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ।
 ଶର୍ମକାଶୁର୍ମାଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟାପାତ୍ରକାଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ।

4

Just like the captain of a ship who sails on the sea with excellent navigation (reading signs and omens of all sea bound obstacles),

One who knows what to acquire and to discard in both spiritual and secular systems

Can achieve (his) immediate and ultimate goals.

5

How can a person swim across an ocean if he cannot cross (even) a stream?

Similarly, if a person does not know even the moral code,

How can he understand the essence of *Dharma*?

6

An impartial wise man acquires from others their good qualities,

Just as a gurgling brook gathers meadow flowers while flowing down.

ରକ୍ତପଣ୍ଡିତାମସରପଞ୍ଜିରକ୍ତାଯିତ୍ବା ।

ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣପଣ୍ଡିତାମସରପଞ୍ଜିରକ୍ତାଯିତ୍ବା

ରମାଶ୍ରୀପଣ୍ଡିତାମସରପଞ୍ଜିରକ୍ତାଯିତ୍ବା

ରମାଶ୍ରୀପଣ୍ଡିତାମସରପଞ୍ଜିରକ୍ତାଯିତ୍ବା

୧

ଯିନିରକ୍ତାମସରପଞ୍ଜିରକ୍ତାଯିତ୍ବା

ଶ୍ରୀପଣ୍ଡିତାମସରପଞ୍ଜିରକ୍ତାଯିତ୍ବା

ଶ୍ରୀପଣ୍ଡିତାମସରପଞ୍ଜିରକ୍ତାଯିତ୍ବା ।

ଯିନିରକ୍ତାମସରପଞ୍ଜିରକ୍ତାଯିତ୍ବା

୨

ରାମପଣ୍ଡିତାମସରପଞ୍ଜିରକ୍ତାଯିତ୍ବା

ଶ୍ରୀପଣ୍ଡିତାମସରପଞ୍ଜିରକ୍ତାଯିତ୍ବା

ଶ୍ରୀପଣ୍ଡିତାମସରପଞ୍ଜିରକ୍ତାଯିତ୍ବା

ଶ୍ରୀପଣ୍ଡିତାମସରପଞ୍ଜିରକ୍ତାଯିତ୍ବା

୩

7

As a strong mountain stream that is surrounded by a
valley of landslides carries along mud,
So a person gathers all kinds of faults
Even when he travels around all directions.

8

It is hard to fill a container with droplets of water,
But if poured, water will fall out all at once;
Similarly, it is hard to gain knowledge in the
beginning,
But it is easy to lose if one lacks mental alertness.

9

Just as rain water can hardly harm anyone who is in
the water,
No work is difficult
If one can shoulder hardship.

|

ଶୁଣିକଷାଶ'ପଞ୍ଚ'ପ'ମ'ପଦ'ପଶ
ପଶ'ଶୁଣିଶ'ପଞ୍ଚ'ପଶ'କ'ତ'ପଦ'ପଶ
କ'ତ'ପଦ'ଶୁଣିଶ'ପଶ'ପ'ଯିଶ
ପଦ'ଶ'ପଦ'ଶୁଣିଶ'ପଶ'ପଦ'ଶୁଣିଶ' ॥୧୦

ପ'ଶ'କ'ିକ'ିପ'ଯିଶ'ଶୁଣିଶ'ପଶ
ପଦ'ପଦ'ପଶ'ମଶ'ମ'ଶୁଣିଶ
ଶୁଣିଶ'କ'ିକ'ିପ'ଯିଶ'ପଦ'ପଶ
ଶ'ନଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ' ॥୧୧

ପ'ଶ'ତମଶ'ଶୁଣିଶ'ମ'ଶୁଣିଶ'ଶ
ଶବ'ଶୁଣିଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ
ଶ'ନଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ
ଶବ'ଶୁଣିଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ'ଶ' ॥୧୨

10

If a person puts out consistent effort
Anything can be attained with the passage of time,
Just as a river that flows slowly
Covers a large area.

11

As a large river, though it flows slowly, goes a long way,
But the violent waves do not,
So one can accomplish a huge task with time,
But not with short-lived efforts.

12

One should not perform an action even on others' insistence if one cannot do it:
Why should one dive into a river even on others' persuasion if he does not know how to swim?

କୁଣ୍ଡଲିଷ୍ଟିକା
କୁଣ୍ଡଲିଷ୍ଟିକା
କୁଣ୍ଡଲିଷ୍ଟିକା
କୁଣ୍ଡଲିଷ୍ଟିକା

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କୁଣ୍ଡଲିଷ୍ଟିକା
କୁଣ୍ଡଲିଷ୍ଟିକା
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କୁଣ୍ଡଲିଷ୍ଟିକା
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କୁଣ୍ଡଲିଷ୍ଟିକା

୨୫

13

Water is a common object of offering;
 The sun and the moon are common objects that illuminate;
 Noble people are common objects to be revered;
 And *Dharma* is the universal nectar (for everyone).

14

The large-masted-ship is the ornament of the ocean;
 The cloudless moon is the ornament of the sky;
 The learned are the ornament of the doctrine;
 And the brave commander is the ornament of an army.

15

Great oceans and rivers aid each other in turn;
 Similarly, leaders and subjects of good morality and tender nature
 Promote their mutual benefit.

ହିଁସ୍ୟଦକ୍ତଦୟାପିର୍ଯ୍ୟଦକ୍ତଦୟ
ସତ୍ତିଶାଙ୍କାଶାତ୍ତିଶାଙ୍କାଶୁଦ୍ଧିଦିନା
ହିଁସତ୍ତଦକ୍ତଦୟକୁତୁଷୁମାକା
ସତ୍ତିଶାଙ୍କାଶୁଦ୍ଧିପିର୍ଯ୍ୟଦକ୍ତଦୟ

ମିଶ'ହେ'ନ୍ତମ'ନ୍ତର'ତକ'ମର'ଶ'ଘିର' ।
 ପୁନ'ପରମାଣ'ମନ୍ତ୍ର'ଶ୍ରୀଶ'ରହିଷ'ରହୁର'ତେ
 ଯପଣ'ଯପ୍ତକ'ଗୁର'କଣ'କୁ'ରହୁର'ପରି
 ଶ'ବ'ପାଶ'ପିମ'ପକ୍ଷ'ମୀ'ଶ୍ରୀନ୍ଦା । ୧୮

ଶ୍ରୀରାଧାରାମପୁରାନାମନାନ୍ଦାଶ୍ରୀପିଣ୍ଡା
ପ୍ରମାଣାର୍ଥାନ୍ତର୍ମୁଖାନାମିକା
କାନ୍ତପିଣ୍ଡାପରାମାର୍ଥାନ୍ତର୍ମୁଖାନାମିକା
ମନ୍ଦିରାନ୍ତର୍ମୁଖାନାମିକା

16

Just as on pouring water in a new (unbaked) earthen pot
Both (water and the pot) exhaust each other,
So wicked masters and unfaithful servants
Harm each other.

17

As a house cannot possibly be built firmly on a place where water springs out from all sides,
The progress of a nation will be hampered by hypocrites who hold power.

18

If a ruler and his subjects unite, it will be difficult to be conquered by an enemy,
But not if they divide;
(Just as) big river, which is difficult for a horse to cross,
Can be crossed easily even by a sheep if divided into small streams.

କେଶାଶ୍ଵରାଶ୍ରୁତିପରିଷାମାପନ୍ତିଶ୍ରୁତିଶ୍ରୁତି ।
 ଦ୍ୱାରାଶ୍ରୁତିପରିଷାମାପନ୍ତିଶ୍ରୁତିଶ୍ରୁତି ।
 ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତପରିଷାମାପନ୍ତିଶ୍ରୁତି ।
 ଦ୍ୱାରାଶ୍ରୁତିପରିଷାମାପନ୍ତିଶ୍ରୁତିଶ୍ରୁତି ।

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ଶ୍ରୁତିପରିଷାମାପନ୍ତିଶ୍ରୁତିଶ୍ରୁତିଶ୍ରୁତି ।
 ଶ୍ରୁତିପରିଷାମାପନ୍ତିଶ୍ରୁତିଶ୍ରୁତିଶ୍ରୁତି ।
 ଶ୍ରୁତିପରିଷାମାପନ୍ତିଶ୍ରୁତିଶ୍ରୁତିଶ୍ରୁତି ।
 ଦ୍ୱାରାଶ୍ରୁତିପରିଷାମାପନ୍ତିଶ୍ରୁତିଶ୍ରୁତି ।

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ଶ୍ରୁତିପରିଷାମାପନ୍ତିଶ୍ରୁତିଶ୍ରୁତି ।
 ଶ୍ରୁତିପରିଷାମାପନ୍ତିଶ୍ରୁତିଶ୍ରୁତି ।
 ଶ୍ରୁତିପରିଷାମାପନ୍ତିଶ୍ରୁତିଶ୍ରୁତି ।
 ଶ୍ରୁତିପରିଷାମାପନ୍ତିଶ୍ରୁତିଶ୍ରୁତି ।

୩୧

19

A righteous ruler collects taxes only for the welfare of his subjects,

Just as the great clouds take water from the ocean to protect the land

By slowly showering it down.

20

Vadava, even while drinking water from the ocean, always burns:

Similarly, a wicked king is still hungry and poor
Even after looting all the wealth of his subjects.

21

As the water that is boiled for days cools down

The moment it is taken from the fire,

So an evil chieftain, (who is) served constantly, harms his subjects

The moment he is deprived of bribes.



ଶିରଶିକ୍ଷାଶକ୍ତିକାରୀ
ଶିରଶିକ୍ଷାଶକ୍ତିକାରୀ
ଶିରଶିକ୍ଷାଶକ୍ତିକାରୀ

33

33

କେବିଷ୍ଟ ସନ୍ଧିକ ପଶ ନପବ ରବ୍ରେଷ ଗୁର୍ଦ୍ବାରା
ନେବିଷ ଭୁଷା ପରି ରଦ୍ଦିଷ ପାରିବୁର୍ଦ୍ବାରା
ଶୁଣିବିଷ ଦେବି କେବିଷ ରବ୍ରେଷ ଗୁର୍ଦ୍ବାରା
ପାନ୍ଦିଷ ତକ କାର୍ବାରି ଶୁଣିବି ପିକା

30

22

Even the fish and other such will not stay in turbulent water:

In a similar way, no one likes to rely on a proud and brutal leader.

23

Just as all the migrators will rely upon the shore of a wishfulfilling sea,

So every one will gather spontaneously around one who is kind and beneficial.

24

The ocean, the source of gems,

Is also the habitat of fierce *Nakras* (crocodiles):

In the same way, even if one acquires fame and fortune

By depending on a person of high status,

There will be more danger (than what is acquired).

कु॒ष्म॒द॒म॒द॒म॒व॒ष॒ष्म॒र॒ष॒ष्म॒र॒ष्म॒
 य॒द॒ष॒द॒क॒¹ त्र॒द॒ष॒त॒म॒ष॒य॒द॒क॒
 कु॒ष्म॒ष्म॒र॒द॒प॒द॒क॒² य॒द॒
 य॒द॒ष॒ष्म॒र॒द॒प॒द॒क॒² य॒द॒ ३५

त॒ष॒ष्म॒प॒द॒म॒द॒ष॒त॒ष्म॒र॒द॒
 म॒द॒म॒द॒त्र॒क॒म॒र॒ष्म॒र॒द॒
 क॒द॒द॒द॒म॒र॒ष्म॒र॒द॒
 य॒द॒ष॒ष्म॒प॒द॒प॒द॒क॒² ३६

य॒ष्म॒प॒द॒प॒द॒त्र॒क॒त्र॒क॒ष॒ष्म॒र॒द॒
 त्र॒क॒त्र॒ष॒ष्म॒प॒द॒ह॒ष्म॒त्र॒क॒
 क॒द॒द॒त॒प॒क॒त्र॒ष॒ष्म॒प॒द॒
 य॒त्र॒क॒त्र॒क॒त्र॒ष॒ष्म॒ध॒य॒क॒त्र॒ष॒ष्म॒ ३७

1 य॒द॒क॒ त्र॒ष॒ष्म॒र॒द॒म॒ ३५ ३५ ३५

2 य॒द॒ त्र॒ष॒ष्म॒र॒द॒म॒ ३५ ३५ p 161

25

A person will degenerate if he associates with and trusts a stranger,

Just as the *Bodhisattva* goose leader got trapped while inhabiting a new lake.

26

Credulous lovers with thin ears (who listen to everybody)

Will be separated by slander before long,

Just as the inseparable mixture of milk and water

Is separated by the beak of a Drake.¹

27

Learned people distinguish the true from the false after making a careful study,

But foolish people run after rumour,

As from the falling of the fruit from the (*Jambu*) tree (which plopped loudly)

Most of the animals fled.

¹ The Indian poets often used this metaphor. This aquatic bird is believed to separate water from milk.

ରୁଷ୍ଣମନ୍ତ୍ରାଦିମନ୍ତ୍ରାଦିକୁନ୍ତିରୁଷ୍ଣମନ୍ତ୍ରାଦିକୁନ୍ତି
ରୁଷ୍ଣମନ୍ତ୍ରାଦିକୁନ୍ତିରୁଷ୍ଣମନ୍ତ୍ରାଦିକୁନ୍ତିରୁଷ୍ଣମନ୍ତ୍ରାଦିକୁନ୍ତି
ରୁଷ୍ଣମନ୍ତ୍ରାଦିକୁନ୍ତିରୁଷ୍ଣମନ୍ତ୍ରାଦିକୁନ୍ତିରୁଷ୍ଣମନ୍ତ୍ରାଦିକୁନ୍ତି

34

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍-ପଦ୍ମମାର୍ତ୍ତିମନ୍ଦିର-ପରିମଳା
ମନ୍ଦିର-ମନୁଷ୍ୟ-କୁଟୀଷ୍ଟ-ପତିର-ପତ୍ନୀ ।
ପତି-ପ୍ରିସ-ଶ୍ରୀକ-ଶ୍ରୀ-ମନ୍ଦିର-ମନ୍ଦିର-ପଦ୍ମ ।
କୁତୁଳ-ଶ୍ରୀକ-କଷାୟି-ପରି-ପରିମଳା ।

38

ଶ୍ରୀଭବତ୍ ୨୮ ସବିତ୍ର ସତ୍ୟ ୯୮ ୪୩
ଅକ୍ଷ୍ୟାନ୍ତମନ୍ତ୍ର ସତ୍ୟମାଗ୍ନମୁକ୍ତମୁକ୍ତିକ ।
୧୯୬୩ ୧୮ ସତ୍ୟ ସବିତ୍ର ସତ୍ୟ ୧୯୬୩ ସତ୍ୟ
ଶ୍ରୀଭବତ୍ ୨୯ ସବିତ୍ର ସତ୍ୟ ୧୯୬୩

30

28

Just as water is considered medicinal or poisonous according to its helpfulness or harmfulness,
Though both look clear and cool,
So a friend is known to be good or
Bad by the waxing and waning of his positive activities in association.

29

Though a drought-bringing rainless cloud is white in color,
Farmers cherish a black cloud filled with water;
Similarly, better than a smile beamed by a bad friend,
Are harsh words and anger springing from affection.

30

As all the people will go happily to the bank that is easily accessible,
Just so an intelligent person with a good nature is relied upon by superior, inferior, and middle people.

ମିଦ୍ସାନ୍ତିଷତ୍ତାଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ୟକିନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟାବ୍ୟା
ନ୍ତକ୍ରମିଦ୍ବକ୍ରମାଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ୟନ୍ତକ୍ରମା ।
ଶୁଷ୍ଣାବ୍ୟାନ୍ତିଷତ୍ତାଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ୟକିନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟାବ୍ୟା
ନ୍ତକ୍ରମିଦ୍ବକ୍ରମାଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ୟନ୍ତକ୍ରମା ।

ତ୍ରିମ୍ବନ୍ଦୀକିନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟାବ୍ୟା
ତ୍ରିମ୍ବନ୍ଦୀଶ୍ଵରାଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ୟନ୍ତକ୍ରମା
ତ୍ରିପାଶୁଷ୍ଣାନ୍ତିଷତ୍ତାଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ୟକିନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟା
ଶ୍ରୀମାତ୍ରାଯନ୍ଦନାରାତ୍ରିକାନ୍ତକ୍ରମା

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ଶ୍ରୀଷତ୍ତାନ୍ତକ୍ରମାଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ୟନ୍ତକ୍ରମା
ଶୁଷ୍ଣାପାତ୍ରାଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ୟନ୍ତକ୍ରମା
ଶତର୍ଣ୍ଣଦ୍ୟନ୍ତକ୍ରମାଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ୟନ୍ତକ୍ରମା
ତ୍ରୈଶ୍ରୀଶୁଷ୍ଣାଶତର୍ଣ୍ଣଦ୍ୟନ୍ତକ୍ରମା

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1 ଶୁଷ୍ଣା ଶ୍ରୀଷତ୍ତାନ୍ତକ୍ରମା ପାତ୍ରା ପାତ୍ରା p 162

2 ଶତର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଶ୍ରୀଷତ୍ତାନ୍ତକ୍ରମା ପାତ୍ରା ପାତ୍ରା p 162

3 ତ୍ରିମ୍ବନ୍ଦୀ ଶ୍ରୀମାତ୍ରାଯନ୍ଦନାରାତ୍ରିକାନ୍ତକ୍ରମା ଶ୍ରୀମାତ୍ରାଯନ୍ଦନାରାତ୍ରିକାନ୍ତକ୍ରମା

31

Even unconcerned people will be hostile towards a person of arrogance and rough character;
In the same way, *Jahnu* (a great Indian sage), annoyed,
Drank the proud Ganga in one gulp.

32

If one abuses power over the humble,
He will fall into the steep precipice of misery,
Just as a fish that boasts its swimming ability
Will die if landed.

33

A small stream in a narrow ravine makes the same loud noise
As the great waves in the ocean:
Similarly, ill-bred people, on acquiring even a little wealth,
Will be as arrogant as a king.

યદશાપરિશ્રુતાષમણામાયશ્રીદાઃ
શામશરિશ્રુતાય્યદમશ્રીદાઃ
શ્રીનાયદાશ્રુતાય્યદાશ્રીનાયદાઃ
શ્રુતાય્યદાશ્રુતાય્યદાશ્રીનાયદાઃ

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શાયદાશ્રુતાય્યદાશ્રુતાય્યદાઃ
શ્રુતાય્યદાશ્રુતાય્યદાશ્રુતાય્યદાઃ
શ્રુતાય્યદાશ્રુતાય્યદાશ્રુતાય્યદાઃ
શ્રુતાય્યદાશ્રુતાય્યદાશ્રુતાય્યદાઃ

૩૯

શાયદાશ્રુતાય્યદાશ્રુતાય્યદાઃ
શ્રુતાય્યદાશ્રુતાય્યદાશ્રુતાય્યદાઃ
શ્રુતાય્યદાશ્રુતાય્યદાશ્રુતાય્યદાઃ
શ્રુતાય્યદાશ્રુતાય્યદાશ્રુતાય્યદાઃ

૪૦

34

A foolish person of high land
Is self-complacent without seeing the vast kingdom,
Just as the tortoise, that was proud of its water in
the well,
Died upon hearing of (the vastness of) an ocean.

35

It is a matter of moments for a small stream of
short-flow to rise up and fall down:
In the same way, lowly persons are easy to please
and are easy to get angry.

36

Just as limestone turns immensely hot and boils
Even upon pouring cool water on it,
Just so a mean person, even though looked after
dearly,
Fights back without gratitude.

ନ୍ମା. ପାତ୍ରମଣା. ପାତ୍ରନ୍ଦ. ପ୍ରଣାମୁଦ୍ ।
 ପ୍ରମିନ୍. ପତ୍ରନ୍ଦ. ପଣା. ପନ୍ଦି. ପନ୍ଦ. ପକ୍ଷା
 ପତ୍ରଚିହ୍ନ. ପାତ୍ରମଣା. ପ୍ରଣା. ପନ୍ଦି. ପନ୍ଦି. ପକ୍ଷା
 ପିପା. ପରିତି. ପାତ୍ରମଣା. ପନ୍ଦି. ପନ୍ଦି. ପକ୍ଷା

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ପିପା. ପିନ୍. ପାତ୍ରମଣା. ପାତ୍ରନ୍ଦ. ପନ୍ଦି. ପନ୍ଦି. ପକ୍ଷା
 ପନ୍ଦି. ପାତ୍ରମଣା. ପାତ୍ରନ୍ଦ. ପନ୍ଦି. ପନ୍ଦି. ପକ୍ଷା
 ପନ୍ଦି. ପାତ୍ରମଣା. ପାତ୍ରନ୍ଦ. ପନ୍ଦି. ପନ୍ଦି. ପକ୍ଷା
 ପାତ୍ରମଣା. ପାତ୍ରନ୍ଦ. ପନ୍ଦି. ପନ୍ଦି. ପକ୍ଷା

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ପାତ୍ରମଣା. ପାତ୍ରନ୍ଦ. ପନ୍ଦି. ପନ୍ଦି. ପକ୍ଷା
 ପାତ୍ରମଣା. ପାତ୍ରନ୍ଦ. ପନ୍ଦି. ପନ୍ଦି. ପକ୍ଷା
 ପାତ୍ରମଣା. ପାତ୍ରନ୍ଦ. ପନ୍ଦି. ପନ୍ଦି. ପକ୍ଷା
 ପାତ୍ରମଣା. ପାତ୍ରନ୍ଦ. ପନ୍ଦି. ପନ୍ଦି. ପକ୍ଷା

୪୦

1 ଶବ୍ଦ. ପାତ୍ରମଣା. ପାତ୍ରନ୍ଦ. ପନ୍ଦି. ପକ୍ଷା ୩୫ ପାତ୍ରମଣା. ପାତ୍ରନ୍ଦ. ପନ୍ଦି. ପକ୍ଷା ୨୦
 2 ଶବ୍ଦ. ପାତ୍ରମଣା. ପାତ୍ରନ୍ଦ. ପନ୍ଦି. ପକ୍ଷା ୧୩ ପାତ୍ରମଣା. ପାତ୍ରନ୍ଦ. ପନ୍ଦି. ପକ୍ଷା ୧୬୩

37

Noble persons will remain happy with patience
 Without retaliating even if harmed,
 Just like the water spelled by a *mantra* is cool when
 poured,
 Even though it boils.

38

Even if inconsiderate persons are benefitted,
 They will forget after the favour is done,
 Just as a boat is abandoned without attending to it
 (as it is no longer needed)
 After crossing a big river.

39

It is said that the jump of sage *Vyad* split the *Sita*
 (river) into a hundred parts:
 Similarly, a great land will be ruined by the deeds of
 each wicked person.

ଦ୍ୟୁମନ୍ତନ୍ତ୍ରମ୍ଭାବମନ୍ତ୍ରମୁଦ୍ରା । କମଳା
ଦ୍ୟମନ୍ତରାଯାଯଦ୍ଯନ୍ତରମ୍ଭମ୍ଭାବମନ୍ତ୍ରମୁଦ୍ରା
କୁନ୍ତଲମନ୍ତ୍ରମୁଦ୍ରା । ପାତାମନ୍ତ୍ରମୁଦ୍ରା ।

20

二

ଦମ୍ପାପାତ୍ରକାରୁତ୍ତରକୁଣ୍ଡଳା
କିଶ୍ଚିତ୍ତରୁତ୍ତରକାରୁତ୍ତରକୁଣ୍ଡଳା
କୁଣ୍ଡଳା
ନୁହୁତ୍ତରକାରୁତ୍ତରକାରୁତ୍ତରକୁଣ୍ଡଳା

23

1 ଶୁଦ୍ଧା ପ୍ରାଚୀନ୍ୟରେ ଏ ୩ ପତ୍ର p 163

2 ରକ୍ଷଦ୍ ଗବ୍ରାନ୍ତପରମ୍ୟା ଶ୍ରୀ ୧୦ ତୁ ୧୦

3 ଟି ପାଞ୍ଚଶତାବ୍ଦୀ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀ ରୁ ”

40

Just as the geese that were fooled by the reflection
of the moon in the water
Would not eat the stems of the lotuses even in the
daylight,
So persons prejudiced by malice
Will not believe even in the excellent one.

41

Even if an evil person pretends (to be gentle),
He will show his evil nature when met with certain
circumstances,
Just as a river that has changed its direction
Will flow through the previous path when flooded.

42

A river may be cool or warm,
However, it will not lose its property of wetness:
In the same manner, the rise and fall of fortune and
so forth
Hardly alter the nature of a noble one.

ମୀଣୁକାଙ୍ଗୀର୍ଷାପଦମଣ୍ଡଳୀ
କନ୍ଦିରୁଦ୍ଧାରୀଶ୍ଵରୀପଦମଣ୍ଡଳୀ
ଶ୍ରୀନାନ୍ଦିମାତ୍ରମଣ୍ଡଳୀ
ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦିମାତ୍ରମଣ୍ଡଳୀ ।

ପୁଷା ତକ କର ଷି ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ପିତା ହୁଏ
ଷି ହେବ ଶ୍ରୀ ପାତା ପକ୍ଷ କର କୁଶା ହେ
କର ଶ୍ରୀ ହେବ ପାତା କର ହେ ପିତା
ହେ ପାତା କର ପିତା ହେ ପାତା

ସବୁକୁ ଶୁଣି ଶ୍ରୀ ପଦମାତ୍ରା ମହାପାତ୍ରଙ୍କାରୀ
ମହାପାତ୍ରଙ୍କାରୀ ପଦମାତ୍ରା ମହାପାତ୍ରଙ୍କାରୀ
ମହାପାତ୍ରଙ୍କାରୀ ପଦମାତ୍ରା ମହାପାତ୍ରଙ୍କାରୀ
ମହାପାତ୍ରଙ୍କାରୀ ପଦମାତ୍ରା ମହାପାତ୍ରଙ୍କାରୀ
ମହାପାତ୍ରଙ୍କାରୀ ପଦମାତ୍ରା ମହାପାତ୍ରଙ୍କାରୀ

1	ପ୍ରଦ୍ୟାମନିକାରୀ	ପ୍ରଦ୍ୟାମନିକାରୀ	p 163
	କୈମଣି ଶୁଣିବାରୀ	କୈମଣି ଶୁଣିବାରୀ	
	ମୀଳିବାରୀ	ମୀଳିବାରୀ	
	ପଦ୍ମନାଭାରୀ	ପଦ୍ମନାଭାରୀ	

43

Just as salty water is better than pure water for
cleansing dirt from clothes,
So savage (unyielding) persons are tamed more
easily by acts of punishment than by advice.

44

Just as from (seeing) smoke, one understands fire;
And water, from the soaring of a spoonbill,
So a person's, (inner) wicked or righteous character
Can be inferred by his outer behaviour.

45

Just as an ocean reflects the moon and the stars
But does not see it's own depth,
So it is easy to notice other's faults and good
qualities,
But it is hard to see one's own behavior.

ପଶମାଦକ୍ଷାର୍ଯ୍ୟାକ୍ଷରିତ୍ତୁମାତ୍ରୀ
ପଶମାକୁଷାର୍ଦ୍ଦାଯନ୍ତୁକୁଷାର୍ଦ୍ଦାକୁଷାର୍ଦ୍ଦା
କୁଷାର୍ଦ୍ଦାମୁଦ୍ରାମୁଦ୍ରାପଶମାଦକ୍ଷାର୍ଯ୍ୟା
ପଶମାକୁଷାର୍ଦ୍ଦାପଶମାକୁଷାର୍ଦ୍ଦାପଶମାକୁଷାର୍ଦ୍ଦା

c 15

ଶୈଶବାକୁଦ୍ଧିତ୍ୟଦର୍ଶନସୁଦ୍ଧକଣ୍ଠୀ
ପଞ୍ଚଦିକପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦର୍ଦ୍ଧନ୍ତ୍ସମାଦକରିତ୍ୟା
ପରିତ୍ରିଦିପନ୍ତ୍ୟଦର୍ଶନସୈଶବାକୁଦ୍ଧିତ୍ୟା
କୁତ୍ରିଶିଶବ୍ଦର୍ଦ୍ଧନ୍ତ୍ସମାଦକରିତ୍ୟା ।

二二

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍-ପଞ୍ଚମୀ-ପଞ୍ଚମୀ-ପଞ୍ଚମୀ-
ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍-ପଞ୍ଚମୀ-ପଞ୍ଚମୀ-ପଞ୍ଚମୀ-
ପଞ୍ଚମୀ-ପଞ୍ଚମୀ-ପଞ୍ଚମୀ-ପଞ୍ଚମୀ-ପଞ୍ଚମୀ-
ପଞ୍ଚମୀ-ପଞ୍ଚମୀ-ପଞ୍ଚମୀ-ପଞ୍ଚମୀ-ପଞ୍ଚମୀ-

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1 ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ ପରିଚୟ p 163

2 ସତ୍ୟ ପାତ୍ରପଦମ୍ ପାତ୍ରମ୍ ୧୯ ପତ୍ର ୨୩

46

Bad intentions and crafty actions, even though they seem to be successful,
Bring ruin in the end;
Just as a river, though it flows zigzagly,
Decends from slope to slope.

47

Evil children are born to make a race extinct;
Wicked intentions crop up to exhaust one's virtues;
Intelligence gets agitated to lose oneself,
(Just as) much sediment deposits to dry up a spring.

48

Even if lotuses are grown in the mountains,
The honor of growing goes to water (the pond):
Similarly, the prestige for what is achieved by a fool with much hardship
Is taken away by an intelligent person.

युद्धेष्वाय्कद्वय्मित्यन्यद् ।
 द्वयाद्वक्षेष्वाय्कद्वय्मित्यन्यद् ।
 अद्वक्षेष्वाय्कद्वय्मित्यन्यद् ।
 एव्मित्यन्यद्वय्मित्यन्यद् ।

३९

श्वेषाद्वाय्कद्वय्मित्यन्यद् ।
 श्वेषाद्वय्मित्यन्यद्वय्मित्यन्यद् ।
 द्वय्मित्यन्यद्वय्मित्यन्यद् ।
 एव्मित्यन्यद्वय्मित्यन्यद् ।

४०

विद्येष्वाय्कद्वय्मित्यन्यद् ।
 विषेषाद्वय्मित्यन्यद्वय्मित्यन्यद् ।
 विषेषाद्वय्मित्यन्यद्वय्मित्यन्यद् ।
 विषेषाद्वय्मित्यन्यद्वय्मित्यन्यद् ।

४१

1 श्वेषाद्वय्मित्यन्यद् ॥ ३ ॥ १६४

2 विषेषाद्वय्मित्यन्यद् ॥ ३ ॥ १६४

3 विषेषाद्वय्मित्यन्यद् ॥ ३ ॥ १६४

4 विषेषाद्वय्मित्यन्यद् ॥ ३ ॥ १६४

49

Just as a famine-bringing-cloud, lacking the essence
of seasonal rain,
Makes a thundering noise,
So a person who doesn't possess the knowledge of
scripture and realization
Fools others by calling himself excellent.

50

Though natural geysers are hot in the beginning,
But if heated, will boil later than cold water,
So self-claimed-omniscient-ones of the degenerated
age
Are more dull than common (persons) while
learning.

51

The mind of an untamed impractical preacher whose
Is worse than a butcher.
And vapour, overcasted like mist (which looks
warm) in winter,
Is especially cold within.

ଦୟାପରିକ୍ଷିତ୍ୟତ୍ସମାଗ୍ରଦା ।
 କେତ୍ରାଦିରାଷାପରିପକ୍ଷିତ୍ୟଦା ।
 କର୍ତ୍ତାକ୍ଷରଦିତ୍ୟଦା ।
 ଶାପରାଷାପରିତ୍ୟଦା ।

କେବୁଣ୍ଡିରେ ବିଷାକ୍ତୁନ୍ତକୁ ଯଦି । ।
 ଶିଦ୍ଧକଷା ଯତ୍ତି ପ୍ରିକ୍ତ କୁଷା ପରା ରକ୍ଷୁତା
 ରକ୍ଷୁତା ପରି କୁଷା ଶୁକ୍ଳନ୍ତ ପରି ମହେତା
 ଶାଶ୍ଵତ ମୁଦ୍ରା ରକ୍ଷୁତା କଷା ରଦ୍ଦ । । । । ।

1 ମନ୍ଦିର ପାଞ୍ଚମିତିମା ଶ୍ରୀ ମନ୍ଦିର

୨ ରଷ୍ମୀ ଭାଷାଦ୍ୟର୍ଶ୍ୟ ୯୦୩ p 164

52

A rain-waiting swallow¹ will not drink water flowing on the ground

Even when it is thirsty.

Excellent persons will not perform deeds contradictory to the *Dharma*

Even during hard times.

53

Will the pouring of hot water help one who desires to grow flowers?

(Just so) wrong livelihoods contradict the aspiration to exert oneself in virtuous deeds.

54

Even if a great person declines for a while,

Subsequently his charisma will increase,

As a lake that is covered with ice

Gradually overflows in summer.

¹ *Catuka* (Lat.: *Cuculus melandeius*) A kind of swallow that is believed to drink only rain-water.

ନ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଦ୍ଵାରା କାରାପାଦିମିଶା
 ଶୁକ୍ରାକଣ୍ଠଶବ୍ଦାଶ୍ରମାଦ୍ଵାରା ଶୁନ୍ମିଶା
 ଗ୍ରୀଦାକୁଦ୍ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରାତ୍ମକଦାପାଦି
 ଶାର୍ଦ୍ଦିପାଦାଶ୍ରମାଦ୍ଵାରା ଶୁନ୍ମିଶା

୫୫

କର୍ମପିଦାପକ୍ଷର୍ଦ୍ଦାଶ୍ରମାଦ୍ଵାରା
 ଶାର୍ଦ୍ଦିପାଦାଶ୍ରମାଦ୍ଵାରା ଶୁନ୍ମିଶା
 କୁରୁପାଦିମିଶାପକ୍ଷପଥା
 ପଥମାଶରିକାଦ୍ଵାରା ଶୁନ୍ମିଶା

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ଶାର୍ଦ୍ଦିପାଦାଶ୍ରମାଦ୍ଵାରା
 ଶଶିଦର୍ଶକାକଦାପାଦାଶ୍ରମାଦ୍ଵାରା
 ପକ୍ଷକୁଦ୍ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରାତ୍ମକଦାପାଦି
 କଦାପାଦାଶ୍ରମାଦ୍ଵାରା ଶୁନ୍ମିଶା

୫୭

1 ଶାର୍ଦ୍ଦି ଶ୍ରାଵନପଦମା ଏ = ଶ୍ରୀ ପ 164

2 ରକ୍ଷିତ ଶ୍ରାଵନପଦମା ଏ = ଶ୍ରୀ ପ 164

3 ସମ୍ମିଦ୍ଧ ଶ୍ରାଵନପଦମା ଏ = ଶ୍ରୀ ପ 164

55

Even if a person of poor intelligence and effort
acquires prosperity,
It will perish in a moment,
Just like a small pond that does not get the
forthcoming water, though it is full,
Will soon dry up.

56

Desiring fashionable and costly clothes and
delicious food without wealth;
Assuming the dignity of a learned man without
learning of scriptural subjects;
And crossing a lake without any art of swimming--
All knowingly put oneself into trouble.

57

Even if fame, fortune and the sphere of intelligence
exceed,
These will not surpass the limit of the virtues
accumulated,
Just as a small pond overflows
If the water exceeds its brim.

ନ୍ତର୍କିନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟାନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ରାଧାରୀ
ନୁଷ୍ଠାନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ରାଧାରୀ
ନୁଷ୍ଠାନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ରାଧାରୀ
ନୁଷ୍ଠାନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ରାଧାରୀ

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ନ୍ତର୍ମିନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟାଧାରୀ
ନୁଷ୍ଠାନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ରାଧାରୀ
ନୁଷ୍ଠାନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ରାଧାରୀ
ନୁଷ୍ଠାନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ରାଧାରୀ

୫୬

ନୁଷ୍ଠାନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ରାଧାରୀ
ନୁଷ୍ଠାନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ରାଧାରୀ
ନୁଷ୍ଠାନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ରାଧାରୀ
ନୁଷ୍ଠାନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ରାଧାରୀ

୫୦

58

If dikes are not built before,
It is difficult to change the route (of a river) when
overflooded,
So methods should be discovered and rites
performed,
Before undertaking a major purpose.

59

One who degenerates himself by establishing his
boldness on meaningless activities is not brave.
He is like the lion that jumped at its own reflection
in the water and died.

60

Look at the spoon-bill catching fish and others by
stalking;
So a person should be gentle and tender in behavior
Even if he wants to subdue his enemy.

ସବିନ୍ ଶ୍ରୀପଣ୍ଡାର୍ତ୍ତର୍ ପାପାନ୍ତର୍ ପଣ୍ଡା
 ରୁଧି ପଣ୍ଡା କମଶା କମଶା ପରିତ୍ତା
 କୁଳୁଦ କମଶା ପରିତ୍ତା ପରିତ୍ତା
 ପରିତ୍ତା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

୭୨

ନେ ପଣ୍ଡା ନୁହି ପଣ୍ଡା କୁଳୁଦ କା
 ପରିତ୍ତା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
 କୁଳୁଦ କମଶା ପରିତ୍ତା ପରିତ୍ତା
 ପରିତ୍ତା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

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ରୁଧି ପଣ୍ଡା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
 ନୁହି ପଣ୍ଡା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
 କୁଳୁଦ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
 କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

୭୪

61

A person will die if he jumps into a violent river,
But the river will not be harmed;
In the same way, one wears out his virtues
By hating others' prosperity.

62

A person makes a boat on the land
As a means of crossing a river;
Just so, one should strive to gain abilities
If one wants to win over an enemy.

63

Enemies alone cannot subdue a man
Unless he degenerates his own virtues,
Just as a spring cannot be stopped even by covering
it with earth ,
Unless it dries up by itself.

ଦ୍ୱାପାକୁଷାଦରାକୁନ୍ଦାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତା
କୁନ୍ଦାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତା
କୁନ୍ଦାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତା
କୁନ୍ଦାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତା

୧୯

ମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତା
ମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତା
ମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତା
ମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତା
ମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତା
ମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତା

୨୦

ମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତା
ମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତା
ମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତା
ମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତା

୨୧

1 ବିଷ ଗ୍ରହନମା ପେଣ ୧୯ କୁ ୨୮

2 କେଷାପତନ ମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତା

ମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତା
ମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତା

ମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତା
ମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତାମୁଦାମକାନ୍ତା

64

Just as mountains, continents and the extremity gradually came into existence

By churning the water *mandala* (ocean),¹

So poverty and riches, and the flourishing and declining (of status)

Are all consequences of the actions done before.

65

As there are especially many frogs, tadpoles and insects in sedimented water,

So learned persons are mostly poor but foolish people are endowed with riches.

66

Just as water-gold² comes from *Manasarovara*

And rare gems from the vast ocean,

One man in a hundred is a true hero

And one in a thousand, a scholar.

¹ According to Hindu mythology, devas and asuras churned the ocean to get the fourteen precious gems. Sumeru, the sun, the moon, etc., were brought out.

² According to the Buddhist texts, the *Jambu* fruits that fall into the *Manasarovara* lake become the best gold after a thousand years.

ଶ୍ରୀନାର୍ମିଳନ୍ତିଶ୍ରୀଦୀପିତା
ରତ୍ନରାତ୍ରିପକ୍ଷିନ୍ଦ୍ରଗୁରୁଶ୍ରୀନାର୍ମିଶ୍ରୀ
ଶ୍ରୀକିଞ୍ଚମାଯଦିକୁଶ୍ରୀନାର୍ମିଶ୍ରୀ
କୁରୁଶ୍ରୀନାର୍ମିରମୁଦ୍ରିଷ୍ଟମାଧ୍ୟନ୍ତିନା ॥ ୧୮ ॥

ନାମାବିନ୍ଦୁପଦମିଥବନୀ
କୁରୁନିମିଦିପାତ୍ରିନାନାମହତ୍ତମା
କୁମିଦିପାମବିଶ୍ରୀକିଷ୍ଣମା
ଶ୍ରୀମାସରିଷାଗୁରୁଶ୍ରୀନାନନ୍ଦମା ॥ ୧୯ ॥

ପାଦଶ୍ରୀନାଶ୍ରୀପାଦରତ୍ନପାଦଶ୍ରୀ
ତୁମ୍ଭନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିତପାଦଶ୍ରୀପାଦଶ୍ରୀ
ଶିଖକୁଶପାଦରକିଷ୍ଣପାଦଶ୍ରୀ
ପବିଷାକଶ୍ରୀପାଦମବିଶ୍ରୀପାଦଶ୍ରୀ ॥ ୨୦ ॥

67

A person lacking intelligence will not know how to
use wealth even upon acquiring it;
Just like a dog, even when it is thirsty,
Does not drink water by draughts but licks it.

68

Wealth that does not benefit oneself or others
Is as good as having none,
As everyone will abandon a large waterless land
By calling it a desert.

69

Just as on drawing water from a well it increases,
But will dry up with sediments if left alone;
So a person should know about spending a little
Even if he wishes to increase his possessions.

ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣାର୍ତ୍ତର୍ମାଣକ୍ରିୟା ।
ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍ପ୍ରକାଶମାରଦଶାନ୍ତି
ମର୍ମିତ୍ତମନୀର୍ମିତ୍ତମନୀର୍ମିତ୍ତମନୀ
କମାନ୍ତୁମନୀର୍ମିତ୍ତମନୀର୍ମିତ୍ତମନୀ

۲۰

ରୁଦ୍ରାତ୍ମକ·ପଞ୍ଚନ୍ଦ·କୁମର·ପଞ୍ଚନ୍ଦ·ଶର୍ମଣୀ
ପଞ୍ଚନ୍ଦ·କୁମର·ତୁମର·କୁନ୍ତା·ଧାନ୍ୟା
ତ୍ରୈକ·ପିଟ·ଯତ୍ନା·ଶ୍ରୀକି·ଯଦ୍ବା
କୁନ୍ଦ·ବ୍ରଦ୍ଧି·କଞ୍ଚକ·ପରାମୁଦ୍ରା

۲۲

ଏକ୍ଷଦ୍ୟମଣ୍ସୁନ୍ଦରୀପରିଣାମ
ଧର୍ମକୁର୍ମଶ୍ରବ୍ରାହ୍ମପଦ୍ମାପଦା ।
କୁର୍ମଶ୍ରବ୍ରାହ୍ମପଦ୍ମାପଦା ।

23

70

As the lakes between the golden mountains
Are always covered by glooms of darkness;
So, even if an ignorant person owns a large
possession,
He will not overcome the causes of suffering.

71

Even if a tree has large branches,
It dries up if disassociated from water:
Similarly, a wealthy one should accumulate merits
Because with the degeneration of merits, it is easy
to decline.

72

Water (a lake) and rain help each other alternately to
expand;
In the same way, meritorious potency and
efficacious wisdom are auspicious alternate causes.

ମ'ପ୍ରଦ'ମଦ'ଦମ'ତ୍ରଦ'ଯଦ'ତ୍ରଦ' ।
 ତ୍ର୍ୟଶ'ତ୍ରକ'ପମ'ତ୍ରଲଦ'କ'ଶ'
 ତ୍ର'ବିଦ'କ'ତ୍ରଦ'କ'ତ୍ରଦ'ଯଦ' ।
 ତ୍ରମ'ତ୍ରଦ'ମ'ତ୍ରମ'ତ୍ରମ'ତ୍ରମ'ତ୍ରମ' ।

୧୩

ପିଷ'ଶ'ମୁଶ'ଶ୍ଵପ'ତ୍ରମୁଦ'ମପଶ'ମ'ଶ୍ଵା
 ତ୍ର'ପି'ହିଶ'ଶ୍ଵ'ତ୍ରମଶ'ପ'ଶ୍ଵା
 ତ୍ରମ'ମିଶ'ତ୍ର'ପିଶ'ମମ'ମରପ'ମରି
 ତ୍ରମ'ମବିଶ'ତ୍ର'ଯଦ'ତ୍ରମଦ'ମମ'ତ୍ରମ' ।

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ମପଶ'ପ'ଗୁପ'ଶ୍ଵମଶ'ପିତ୍ର'ବିଦ' ।
 ତ୍ରୁଷ'ଶ'ରେତ'ମିଶ'ତକ'ତମଶ'ତ୍ରଦ'କ'ି
 ସୁମ'ପ'ଶଦ'ମ'ଶଗୁର'ମମ'ଶ୍ଵା
 ତ୍ରମ'ତମ'ଶଦ'ମ'ଶ୍ଵ'ତ୍ରମ'ମଦ' ।

୧୯

73

No matter how much is spoken about it
The real purpose is understood only when
practised,
Just as whatever the width of a river, only by
swimming
Will the deepness or shallowness be known.

74

It takes a wise one to pioneer good deeds
But to follow him is easy,
Just like a dog will easily go through the path
Well found by a superior steed.

75

A partial person bears much attachment and hatred
But a learned one is even to everyone;
Just as a pitcher filled with water is easy to carry,
But one half filled wavers much.

पश्चमाहन्तम् तु दर्शकं पद्मिनी
 पद्मं श्वर्णमिदं तेषां गुरुं श्रीष्टां पक्षां
 प्रमाणप्रसादं परिकृष्टं दीप्तं वा
 श्रीष्टां पद्मकृष्टां गुरुं श्वर्णमिदं प्रुदा

प्रात्मुदं परिकृष्टं दर्शकं पक्षां श्रीष्टां वा
 दीप्तं गुरुं श्रीष्टां प्रमाणप्रसादं प्रुदा
 श्वर्णमिदं प्रमाणप्रसादं पक्षां वा
 कृष्टं गुरुं प्रात्मिदं प्रसादं पक्षां वा

कृष्टं वै प्रेमं प्रसादं श्रीष्टां परिकृष्टा
 श्रीष्टां श्रीष्टां प्रमाणप्रसादं प्रुदा
 दीप्तं परिकृष्टां प्रमाणप्रसादं पक्षां वा
 प्रेमं परिकृष्टां प्रमाणप्रसादं प्रुदा

76

Every one will call unreliable and make fun of one
who speaks out whatever comes to his mind,
Just as even the children will cross a stream
That flows noisily.

77

Just as it is difficult to know the depth of a silent-
flowing river,
So, everyone will be cautious with a person who
talks less, smiles, and sticks to the point.

78

One should discard the non-virtuous mind instantly
Like a drawing made on water;
And the virtuous stand should be firm
Like a carving on stone.

ସର୍ବଦାଯତ୍ତାଦସତ୍ୟାଦ୍ରୋଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷେତ୍ରା
 ନେତ୍ରକ୍ଷେତ୍ରାମନ୍ତରକ୍ଷେତ୍ରାମନ୍ତରକ୍ଷେତ୍ରା
 କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରାମନ୍ତରକ୍ଷେତ୍ରାମନ୍ତରକ୍ଷେତ୍ରା
 ପ୍ରାଣକ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରାମନ୍ତରକ୍ଷେତ୍ରାମନ୍ତରକ୍ଷେତ୍ରା

ରହିଥାନ୍ତିକିର୍ତ୍ତନା । ପରିପାତ୍ରିତ କୁ
ରାତ୍ରିପରିଶାରିତା ମାତ୍ରର ନେତ୍ରିକି
ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତାନ୍ତରିକା । ୮୭

1 འདີນ ດີນ ກົດສາ ພຣີ ຂພ້ເສົ້າ ຈຸ ພຣີ ສັນຕະ ອົບ ດີນ ດົກ ສັນຕະ ດີນ ພຣີ
ມັດມາ ຖຸນ ດົກ
"ອັດີນ ດີນ ດົກ
ນຸ່ມ ມັດ ດົກ
ກົດສາ ພຣີ ຂພ້ ພຣີ ຈຸ ພຣີ ສັນຕະ ດົກ ດົກ ດົກ
ມັດມາ ຖຸນ ດົກ ດົກ ດົກ ດົກ ດົກ ດົກ
ດົກ ດົກ ດົກ ດົກ ດົກ ດົກ

79

With the help of a water-wheel,
 Water goes up to the top of the mountains;
 Likewise, all the mundane activities become
Dharmic
 If one has an altruistic mind.

80

The water brought down by (*Indra*), the king of
 deities, gives a good harvest;
 Similarly, every wish of a person will be fulfilled
 If he ultimately relies mainly on the (Triple) Gem
 And on the relation of action and (its) result.

81

The Ganges ends its period of wandering
 Inside the bulky hair-lock of the mundane *Brahmā*.¹
 In order to wash away the stains of the two
 obscurations,
 One should lead towards the path of noble *Dharma*.

¹ This refers to the bringing of the Ganges by Bhagirath. Normally, it is said that he brought the Ganges from the hair-locks of Shiva and not from those of *Brahmā*. A further careful study is needed.

କୁର୍ମିଷାମନ୍ଦର୍ମିଷାମହିଷିଷିଷା
କୁର୍ମିଷାମନ୍ଦର୍ମିଷାମହିଷିଷା
ହିଷାମନ୍ଦର୍ମିଷାମହିଷିଷା
କୁର୍ମିଷାମନ୍ଦର୍ମିଷାମହିଷିଷା ॥ ୫୩

ଦିନିଷାତ୍ମିଷାକୁଷାତ୍ମିଷାପିକୁଷି
ପିମାମନୁମାମିମାମନାମନାମି
ମନମନାମନାମନାମନାମନା
କୁମିଷାମନାମନାମନାମନାମି ॥ ୫୪

ଦିନିଷାତ୍ମିଷାକୁଷାତ୍ମିଷାପିକୁଷି
ମନମନାମନାମନାମନାମନାମନା
କୁମିଷାମନାମନାମନାମନାମନା
କୁମିଷାମନାମନାମନାମନାମନା ॥ ୫୫

82

Dharma should come from the unmistakable, non-illusory words
 Of the Victorious One,
 Just as the source of the best, among the seven types of water,
 Lies at the glacier,

83

Then, gradually, the profound and extensive practices of the three paths flow down,
 (By knowing) the complete and unmistakable instructions,
 Like the gods offering (the Ganges)
 To the fortunate ones.

84

Just as (*Vishnu*) in the form of a fish
 Saved the four Vedas from sinking into the ocean,
 So *Jamyang Lama (Je Tsongkhapa)* saved (the threefold path)
 When it was greatly degenerated by time.

ରଦ୍ଦିରୁଦ୍ଧରି·ସଞ୍ଚକ·ଦର·ମଦପ·ସରିକ·ତୁ
ଭୁରୁଷଙ୍କର·ପମାଦି·ଶୁ·ବିଷ·ରୁଦ୍ଧର
କୁ·ପି·ତୁ·ର୍ଷ·ସଙ୍କୁରି·କୁର
ପ·କୁରି·ତ୍ରିକ·ପ·ଶୁ·ବିଷ·ତୀ ।

۱۴

ଶ୍ରୀକୃତ୍ତବ୍ୟାଦମ୍ବନ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟାଶ୍ରୀ
ଶ୍ରୀମତ୍ତୁପତ୍ରାପତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀମତ୍ତୁପତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀ
ଶ୍ରୀମତ୍ତୁପତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀମତ୍ତୁପତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀ

۱۵

କ୍ଷୁର୍ମିପମଦ୍ବର୍ଷାଧା
ଦ୍ଵାର୍ପଦାଶୀପରିପର୍ବତାପାତ୍ରିକା
ଶୁର୍ମକ୍ଷେତ୍ରପର୍ବତଦ୍ଵାରାପରିପର୍ବତ
ଦ୍ଵାର୍ପଦାଶୀପରିପର୍ବତାପାତ୍ରିକା

၁၃၂

85

Who will dig a salty well near the Ganges,
 The river of deities?
 In the same way, who will follow the wrong path
 When meeting with such a doctrine?

86

As animals suffer meaninglessly
 By mistaking a mirage for water,
 So persons of little intelligence, fooled by rumours
 of profundity,
 Go down the wrong path.

87

A person who desires to go to the sea
 First finds an expert captain;
 Likewise, first one should rely on a spiritual guide
 For following the path of *Dharma*.

କେଶାଗୁରୁ ତେମା ଠର୍ମୀ ସିଂହାଶୁଦ୍ଧ ।
 ତେ ଠର୍ମୀ ସିଂହା ସବିକ ନ୍ଦକ ନ୍ଦୁ ଭସୁମା
 କୁଶୁଦ୍ଧ ହେଷାଶ ପର୍ବତ ଭସୁଦ୍ଧଶାଶୁଦ୍ଧ ।
 ତେ ଠର୍ମୀ ସନ୍ଦର୍ଭା² ପଶ୍ଚାତ୍ତମା ପାଶିପା ।

1 ଶ୍ରୀ ପାଞ୍ଚମିନ୍ଦ୍ରମ୍ଭ ଶ୍ରୀ ୫୯ କୁ ୩୩

2 ସନ୍ଦର୍ଭ ପ୍ରାସାଦପତ୍ରମ୍ଭ ଏ ୧ ୩୩ p 168

88

A spiritual tutor is the source of virtues, mundane and trans-mundane,

Just like fruit and trees are all due to the grace of the *Naga* of *Manasarovara* lake.

89

Just as a stream does not stay on the edge

But whirls in a lower pit,

So one should make oneself a suitable vessel of the excellent *Dharma*

With humility by abandoning pride.

90

One need not gulp down the whole river

But should drink whatever measure will quench the thirst;

Similarly, one does not have to know all of *Dharma* at once,

But knowing something will be of purpose.

ईशा'मद'निष'सु'म'स्त्रेष'ना
 न्द'षी'सुद'य'मी'धक'नि
 कु'कू'य'स्तु'न'म'क्ष'य'यि
 द'परि'न्द'परि'क्ष'म'य'न'म'क्ष' २७

श्व'सु'य'म'परि'स्त्र'म'प'यि'ना
 न्द'प'न्द'स्त्र'न्द'मी'न्द'ल'न
 ईश'प'म'क्ष'म'प'क्ष'न्द'या
 प'क्ष'क'परि'कु'य'न'म'नु'म'नु'न' २८

मी'य'म'प'व'न'क्ष'न'न'न'न
 ईश'प'म'क्ष'म'परि'प'न'क'या
 प'क्ष'क'क'क'क'क'क'प'म'म'यि
 म'न'न'क'क'क'क'क'क'प'न'न' २९

१ श्व'न्द'न्द'य'न्द'न'क'य'क्ष'न'प'व'न'
 मी'य'म'प'क्ष'क'क'क'क'क'क'प'न'न'

91

Hearing much won't help the mind
 If one doesn't practice,
 As a stone remains dry by nature
 Even on leaving it in water for a hundred years.

92

As in the gradual stages of becoming a good swimmer,
 One has first to catch hold (of an inflated thing) constantly, then occasionally; finally, (one swims) without holding.
 Just so, (the Buddha) taught the three modes on sound generalities
 Of hearing, contemplation and meditation.

93

Having found the vessel of human birth,
 Take as your mast hearing, contemplating and meditating (on *Dharma*)
 And thereby cross the ocean of *Samsara*.
 (Once lost) such a vessel is hard to find again.

रैषसा'द्वया'श्चिंश्चै'मस्तु'यसा'गुदा'।
 द्वया'पत्रुद'कद'स'मैक'दु'दर्शका
 कु'ष्ट'मुद्दसा'मिद'वस्तु'यदा'।
 यद्व'पत्रा'पत्रुद'भूद'से'र्वेत्या'।

११८

श्चिंश्च'परि'श्चिद'त्तिष'दि'श्चिद'कशा
 मी'श्चिद'वक्त'पद्मसा'पद्म'प्रुषसा'दि
 कु'ल्लुद'श्चिद'त्तिष'से'र्वेत्या'।
 श्विद'मी'श्चिंश्च'पद्म'सु'पक्ष'पद्मश्च

११९

मी'द्वया'श्चिद'पैष'पद्मुद'पवित्र'दु
 श्वसा'पद्म'श्चिद'प'या'प'यै'रैषसा
 कु'श्चिद'पैष'परि'श्चिंश्च'पक्ष'पद्मश्च
 पद्म'परि'ष'श्चिंश्च'पक्ष'पद्म'यद'मिदा²

१२०

१ श्वुद'वद्वसा'पेत्र'द्वया'श्चिंश्च
 द्वया'वर्तुद'वद्विद'क्ति'द'पद्म'सु'द्वया'विषा'श्चिंश्च'पद्मा॥

२ त्तिष'सु'पत्रुद'प'यत्रु'प'यै
 वर्तु'प'य'पिद'पद्म'वक्त'मुद'दु'दर्शक
 दर्शक'पद्म'सु'द्वया'विष'पद्म'पद्मश्च
 विष'विष'पद्म'हेत्र'प'य'पद्म'पक्ष'पद्मश्च
 दर्शक'पद्म'सु'द्वया'विष'पद्म'पक्ष'पद्मश्च

94

Even though the birth doors of the six migrations
are boundless,
(Migrations) with eight leisures are rare,
Likewise, though there are countless rivers flowing
Only few are endowed with eight high qualities.

95

Just as a river, with every instant,
Flows down to the ocean without turning back,
So from the very moment of birth
One turns towards the lord of death (*Yamaraja*)
without holding back.

96

There is no chance of happiness
For a person stuck between the teeth of a crocodile,
Likewise, how can one rest with happiness
While being caught by the *raksas* (demons) of
impermanence?

ପଞ୍ଚମଶ୍ରୀଗୁରୁଷମ୍ବବ୍ରିକ୍ଷମିନ୍ଦପରି
ରହିଯାଇକୁମୁଷମତକୁହେତୁତ୍ତା
କୁଷତ୍ରିମ୍ବବ୍ରିମ୍ବିଶମତିକୁହେତ୍ତା
କିରମାମମଶ୍ରୀଗୁରୁବ୍ରିକ୍ଷମିନ୍ଦା

(21)

۲۴

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତପ୍ରକାଶନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନାକାରୀ

८८

97

One must forcibly cease worldly activities
Which cannot be completed no matter how much
effort is exerted,
Just as there is never a moment
For ripples (on water) to come to an end.

98

The dancing waves of a big river
Are caught under the ice during winter;
Likewise, even if a person is of great intelligence,
power and ability,
He is bound up powerlessly by the messenger of
time (death).

99

Non-virtuous behaviors of the three doors (body,
speech and mind)
Assure the future birth to be an unfortunate
migration,
Just like a stream that descends from the ravines of a
mountain
Flows crashing into the precipice.

ଦିକୁଳାଙ୍ଗାଶୁଦ୍ଧାପ୍ରିସାଶୁଦ୍ଧା
ପଶ୍ଚିମାଶ୍ରିଦ୍ୱାକନ୍ଦରୁଦ୍ୱାକ୍ଷିମିକୁଳା
ଦ୍ରିଷ୍ଟପାଦିପାକନ୍ଦଶ୍ରୀକୁଳା
ପଶଶାପାଶନ୍ଧିପାପରିପନ୍ଦରୁଷିପା

୨୦୦

ରହିଷ୍ଣାକିକନ୍ଦିପଶାକ୍ଷିପାପରିକୁଳା
ଶ୍ରୀମିଦନାରାତ୍ରିପକ୍ଷପାଶୁମାପଶାମିଦା
କୁର୍ମପରିକୁଳଶ୍ରୀନାନ୍ଦପାନ୍ଦି
କ୍ଷପାପ୍ରିଦିପନାତ୍ରିପାର୍ଶ୍ଵକନ୍ଦିଶା

୨୦୧

ପକ୍ଷପାଶୁମାପ୍ରିକନ୍ଦିଶାମହିନ୍ଦିଯଶାରୁଦ୍ଧା
ନନ୍ଦପାମିଦିକନ୍ଦିଲ୍ଲବକ୍ଷିପା
ଶୁପକ୍ଷକିପାନ୍ଦିକନ୍ଦଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧାଶ୍ରୀ
ପ୍ରିତୁରିକ୍ଷପାପାଶିପାମିକୁଳା

୨୦୨

100

After being born in an unfortunate migration,
 One will not perish even on burning for thousands
 of millions of years,
 As a coal mountain boils for aeons
 By the continuous falling of rain.

101

Just as only a ferryman
 Can save a boat that is being swept away by the
 current,
 No refuge apart from the Triple Gem
 Can save one from great fears.

102

A vast ocean cannot quench the thirst of a *Cataka*,¹
 the rain-waiting bird,
 Just as the Triple Gem, even though its blessings
 are limitless,
 Cannot save the one without faith.

¹ A swallow thought to subsist on only rain-water. (See note to verse 52.)

ପରିଷର ପରିଷର ପରିଷର ପରିଷର
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103

ସହ୍ୟାସ୍ତୁମାସନ୍ଧିକାନ୍ତିର୍ଯ୍ୟାସା
ପଶ୍ଚାତସ୍ତୁମାସନ୍ଧିକାନ୍ତିର୍ଯ୍ୟାସା
ନିନ୍ଦାୟକାସନ୍ଧିକାନ୍ତିର୍ଯ୍ୟାସା
କ୍ଷେତ୍ରନିନ୍ଦାୟକାସନ୍ଧିକାନ୍ତିର୍ଯ୍ୟାସା

200

କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପତ୍ର ପଦି କ୍ଷୁଣ୍ଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପାଣ୍ଡା
 ରତ୍ନପଦି ମଦି କ୍ଷୁଣ୍ଣ ପରମାଣୁ ପରମାଣୁ ରତ୍ନପଦି ।
 କୁ କୁର ପଦି ପଦି ରତ୍ନ ପରିମା
 କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କୁପଦି ସନ୍ଦର୍ଭ ରତ୍ନପଦି ସନ୍ଦର୍ଭ କୁପଦି । ୨୦୫

One should not rely on mundane beings
 Who have not crossed the swamp of *samsara*,
 For, if a person being carried away by a river clings
 to another in the same condition,
 Both will drown.

If one relies on the Three Supremes (Triple Gem),
 Then one should acquire and discard things
 according to the laws of *Karma* and its fruits.
 For, how can one cross the ocean without sitting on
 a ship
 Even though one relies upon a captain?

Even a bowl of water
 Appears differently to the four migrators:¹ for all the
 apparent happiness and suffering of the vessel and
 the beings
 Surely arise from accumulated *Karma*.

¹ A bowl of water appears as ambrosia to the deities, plain water to humans, filth to the hungry ghosts, and a living place for Nāgas.

ନ୍ରେ'ନ୍ଦ୍ର'ମୀ'ନ୍ଦ୍ର'କୁନ୍ଦ'ନ୍ଦ୍ର'କଣା
 ପଶ୍ଚାଶ'ପଶ'ମିଶ'କୁନ୍ଦ'ଶର'ରମ୍ଭୁର'ନ୍ତି
 କନ'ଶୁ'ସିଷାଶ'ପ'ପଶ୍ଚାଶ'ପଶ'ଗୁର'।
 ମଶର'ଶୁଶ'କୁ'ଚି'ନ୍ଦ୍ରିପ'ରମ୍ଭନ'କଣା ॥ ୨୦୯

ଶକ୍ତାଶ'ଶକ୍ତା'ନ୍ଦ୍ର'ପ'ଲ୍ଲବ'ଶ୍ଵର'ଯର'।
 ପଶ୍ଚ'ନ୍ଦ୍ର'ରନ୍ଦ୍ର'ପଶ'ପଶନ୍ଦ'ପ'ମର'।
 ମହେଶ'ନ୍ଦ୍ର'ମର'ପ'ଶକ୍ରି'କୁ
 ଶୁ'ମହେ'ରନ୍ଦ୍ରିଶ'କ'ପ'ଶର'ରମ୍ଭୁର' ॥ ୨୧୦

ଶ୍ରୀ'ଶ'ପରି'ମୁକ'କମ'ଶିଶ'ପ୍ରିଣ'ଶ'ଶିର'।
 ପଶ'ଶୁ'ବିଷାଶ'ପଶ'ପତିନ୍ଦ୍ରଶ'ପ'କମଶା
 ଶିନ'ପରି'ଶୁଦ'ଶିଶ'ଶପ'ନ୍ଦ୍ରଶ'ନ୍ତି
 ଶୀ'ପନ୍ଦ'ଶ୍ରୀ'ପରି'ଶୁ'ମହେ'ରନ୍ଦ୍ର ॥ ୨୧୧

106

Collections of rain-drops make the infinite water
mandala (the sphere of water);

In the same way, the accumulation of little virtues
and non-virtues fills the mind.

107

Activities that appear to be virtuous at the moment
Are polluted by (wrong) dedications and
aspirations,

Just as the sweet water of the Ganges will become
salty

When mixed with the ocean.

108

Those who are blinded by the darkness of ignorance
And tied by the lasso of action
Are swept away by the river of craving
To the ocean of infinite births.

ରଦ୍ଦି-ପାପକ-କୁରି-କୁ-ଶ୍ଵରୀ
କି-କମ-ଶ୍ରୁଦ୍ଧ-ମିଟ୍-ମରୀ-ପଶ୍ଚା
କୁ-ମହେ-ରାତ୍ରି-ଶଶ-ପରି-ଦର-ପାଳି-
ଶ୍ରୀ-ପଶ୍ଚିମ-ରାତ୍ରି-ଶ୍ରୀ-ମରୀ-ଶ୍ରୀ-ମରୀ

109

The salty water of desire will never quench (the thirst to acquire more)
Though much is enjoyed,
(So) generate renunciation to free oneself from this *samsara*
Like a goose from a frozen lake.

110

Catch hold of the ship of the threefold training,
That frees one from the cyclic ocean of suffering,
Which is completely filled with crocodiles of actions
and defilements,
And sail away to the land of *Nirvana*.

111

Just as the ocean never mingles with a corpse (as it is always washed to the shore),
So, one should always protect firmly
The morality accepted with mindfulness and alertness,
Without being stained by faults and transgressions.

ରେକ୍-ଶ୍ରୀ-ମାର୍କ-ଶିମଶ-ରକ୍-ହେଶ
 ଦ୍ରୁ-କଶ-ରୁ-ଦ୍ରୁ-ଶିମଶ-ରକ୍-ହେଶ
 ଶ୍ରୀ-ଶିମଶ-ରୁ-ଦ୍ରୁ-ଶିମଶ-ରକ୍-ହେଶ
 ଶିମଶ-ରୁ-ଦ୍ରୁ-ଶିମଶ-ରକ୍-ହେଶ

ସହେଲିକାରୀ ପାଦିକାରୀ
ପାଦିକାରୀ ପାଦିକାରୀ
ପାଦିକାରୀ ପାଦିକାରୀ
ପାଦିକାରୀ ପାଦିକାରୀ

ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ହୃଦୟ ଶିମଶ ଶୁରୀ ଶ ବିନ୍ଦୁ ପରି ନ୍ଦ୍ରି
 ଶିବ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ହୃଦୟ କିନ୍ତୁ ଶୁରୀ ଦର୍ଶନ ଶିବ
 ହୃଦୟ ଶୁରୀ ଦର୍ଶନ ଶୁରୀ ପରି ନ୍ଦ୍ରି
 ଶିବ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ହୃଦୟ ଶିମଶ ଶୁରୀ ଦର୍ଶନ² ୧୧୮

୧ ଦୁଃଖରୁଷ୍ୟରେ ଦେଖିବାରୁ ଦୁଃଖରୁଷ୍ୟରେ ଦେଖିବାରୁ

112

As it is not the behavior of the captain of a ship
 To leave his kith and kin stranded on an island,
 So it is not worthy to pursue selfish interests
 By abandoning all the mother-like sentient beings.

113

Like the three aspects
 Of the reflection of the moon in a pond:¹
 Its existence, its wavering motion, and its unreality,
 The *Mahayāna* path is based on the three
 compassions for the beings.

114

Virtues that are permeated by *Bodhicitta*²
 Become the cause of the inexhaustible great *Bodhi*,
 Just like the fruits of the *Jambu* that fall into the
Manasarovara lake
 Will acquire the nature of pure gold.

¹ See *Madhyamikāvataranāma*--first chapter, fifth stanza.

² See *Bodhisattvācaryāvataṭa* (*A Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life*)--first chapter, twelfth stanza.

ଶୁଦ୍ଧିଶୁଶ୍ରୀମଶକ୍ତିପଦ୍ମଶାଖା
 ରମଣଶକ୍ତିପଦ୍ମଶକ୍ତିପଦ୍ମଶକ୍ତିପଦ୍ମଶକ୍ତି
 କର୍ମଶୁଶ୍ରୀମଶକ୍ତିପଦ୍ମଶାଖା
 ପଞ୍ଜୀମଶୁଶ୍ରୀମଶକ୍ତିପଦ୍ମଶକ୍ତିପଦ୍ମଶକ୍ତି

115

Though the *Bodhisattvas'* practices are limitless
 They are all categorized under the six perfections;
 Just as the hundreds of streams that come from
 mountain valleys and ravines
 Unite under one bridge.

116

Just as rain water doesn't expect anything
 In return for the nourishment it provides the
 grasses, fruits and crops;
 Similarly, the Victorious sons' giving away of all
 things and merits (without expecting any in return)
 Is the best generosity.

117

As the particles of a *Ketaka* fruit
 Clear the sedimented water,
 Likewise, immaculate morality
 Uproots all dirt of faults and transgressions.

ନ୍ତ୍ରେ ହେତୁରେ ମାତ୍ରାଶ୍ରମେ ଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ଵାରା
 ନ୍ତ୍ରେ ଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ଵାରା ରହିଲେ ଏହିପରିବାରେ
 ଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ଵାରା ରହିଲେ ଏହିପରିବାରେ
 ଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ଵାରା ରହିଲେ ଏହିପରିବାରେ ।

୨୨୯

ନ୍ତ୍ରେ ଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ଵାରା ରହିଲେ ଏହିପରିବାରେ
 ଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ଵାରା ରହିଲେ ଏହିପରିବାରେ
 ଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ଵାରା ରହିଲେ ଏହିପରିବାରେ
 ଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ଵାରା ରହିଲେ ଏହିପରିବାରେ ।

୨୨୯

ନ୍ତ୍ରେ ଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ଵାରା ରହିଲେ ଏହିପରିବାରେ
 ଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ଵାରା ରହିଲେ ଏହିପରିବାରେ
 ଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ଵାରା ରହିଲେ ଏହିପରିବାରେ
 ଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ଵାରା ରହିଲେ ଏହିପରିବାରେ ।

୨୩୦

1 ୧୦ ନ୍ତ୍ରେ ଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ଵାରା ରହିଲେ ଏହିପରିବାରେ
 ଶ୍ରୀଦ୍ଵାରା ରହିଲେ ଏହିପରିବାରେ ।

118

As water is the extinguishing¹ antidote
 Of fire that consumes everything,
 So endurance is the destroying foe of anger,
 Which burns the accumulated merits.

119

Look at the hole made on the rocky mountain
 By the consistent falling of water drops.
 In a similar manner, there is no work that is
 impossible
 If perseverance and enthusiasm are not discarded.

120

Concentration that is free of the defects of mental
 dullness and agitation
 Reflects all the virtues clearly,
 Just as the clear sea water, like a well-cleaned
 mirror of *Viadurya* (lapis),
 Reflects any image.

¹ See *Madhyāmikāvatārānāma*--third chapter, sixth stanza.

ନେତ୍ରଶାର୍କାଙ୍କୁରେ ପରିମିଳିବା ପାଇଲା
ପରିମିଳିବା ପରିମିଳିବା ପରିମିଳିବା
ପରିମିଳିବା ପରିମିଳିବା ପରିମିଳିବା
ପରିମିଳିବା ପରିମିଳିବା ୧୩୭

ସମ୍ମରିନ୍ଦିତ୍ତିନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟା
ବ୍ସନ୍ତମନ୍ଦନମାତ୍ରାଦିଶବ୍ଦାନ୍ତି
କୁମହଙ୍କରଙ୍କରାତ୍ମାପିତ୍ରା
ରହିଷନ୍ତରାପାନ୍ତିନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟା । ୧୩୩

121

The rivers became nectar
 After being drained in a gulp by *Agastya Rsi*;
 In the same way, all the cyclic sufferings clear away
 By seeing the emptiness of all objects.

122

The proponents of true existence (other than
Madhyāmikā)
 Were overpowered by the extensive ocean-like
 wisdom of *Nagarjuna*,
 Just like children are frightened by the ocean,
 Whose depth and breadth are immeasurable.

123

In order to determine the profound *thatness*,
 One first has to understand the things that are to be
 negated,
 Just as it is necessary to know where the dangers
 are
 Before going to the sea to collect gems.

ସନ୍ଦୟଶାଶ୍ଵରୀଙ୍କୁର୍ମାଣିକା
ରହିଲୁଣ୍ଠିବାପାଇଲୁଣ୍ଠିବା
କିନ୍ତୁ କିନ୍ତୁ କିନ୍ତୁ କିନ୍ତୁ
କିନ୍ତୁ କିନ୍ତୁ କିନ୍ତୁ କିନ୍ତୁ

୨୩୮

ପଦ୍ମଶାନ୍ତିକାରୀଶାନ୍ତିକାରୀ
ପଦ୍ମଶାନ୍ତିକାରୀଶାନ୍ତିକାରୀ
ପଦ୍ମଶାନ୍ତିକାରୀଶାନ୍ତିକାରୀ
ପଦ୍ମଶାନ୍ତିକାରୀଶାନ୍ତିକାରୀ

୨୩୯

ଶକ୍ତିପତ୍ରାଦିଶିଦ୍ଧିପାଇ
ଶକ୍ତିପତ୍ରାଦିଶିଦ୍ଧିପାଇ
ଶକ୍ତିପତ୍ରାଦିଶିଦ୍ଧିପାଇ
ଶକ୍ତିପତ୍ରାଦିଶିଦ୍ଧିପାଇ

୨୪୦

୧ କିନ୍ତୁ କିନ୍ତୁ କିନ୍ତୁ କିନ୍ତୁ

କିନ୍ତୁ କିନ୍ତୁ କିନ୍ତୁ କିନ୍ତୁ
କିନ୍ତୁ କିନ୍ତୁ କିନ୍ତୁ କିନ୍ତୁ
କିନ୍ତୁ କିନ୍ତୁ କିନ୍ତୁ କିନ୍ତୁ

124

It is wrong to take the basis of imputation
 Such as the collection of aggregates as the "Self";
 Just like the rivers seem to be overflooded from the
 beginning
 Though they are the collections of many small
 streams.

125

If the designated meaning is analyzed by syllogism,
 There is nothing that exists by its own nature.
 Just so, a river that is divided into hundreds of
 canals
 Will not leave even a dewdrop as its trace.

126

Just as all the rivers on the land
 Flow down to the great sea,
 So all the discourses given by the Buddha
 Teach voidness and dependent origination.

ସର୍ବକୁଳକାରୀଶ୍ଵରାଜୁପାତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀଶ୍ଵରା
 ସମ୍ମର୍ମଶାଶ୍ଵରାଜୁପାତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀଶ୍ଵରା
 ଶ୍ରୀମହାତ୍ମାରାଜୁପାତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀଶ୍ଵରା
 ଶାରିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟରାଜୁପାତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀଶ୍ଵରା ୨୩୮ ।

ଶ୍ରୀପିଲାଶ୍ଵରାଜୁପାତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀଶ୍ଵରା
 ଶାରିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟରାଜୁପାତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀଶ୍ଵରା
 ଶ୍ରୀମହାତ୍ମାରାଜୁପାତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀଶ୍ଵରା ୨୩୯ ।

ଶ୍ରୀପିଲାଶ୍ଵରାଜୁପାତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀଶ୍ଵରା
 ଶାରିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟରାଜୁପାତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀଶ୍ଵରା
 ଶ୍ରୀମହାତ୍ମାରାଜୁପାତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀଶ୍ଵରା ୨୪୦ ।

1 ଶାରିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟରାଜୁପାତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀଶ୍ଵରା

ଶାରିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟରାଜୁପାତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀଶ୍ଵରା । ॥୨୪୧॥
 ଶାରିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟରାଜୁପାତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀଶ୍ଵରା । ॥୨୪୨॥

127

As the captain who has sailing experience
 Also takes others along and makes them rich,
 So the *Bodhisattva* whose mind is matured,
 Helps his disciples by the four means of attraction.

128

The path of the vehicle of cause (*Sutrayana*) is long,
 But one can traverse (to Buddhahood) much quicker
 with the help of the secret mantra (*Tantrayana*),
 Just as a ship is difficult to pull on land
 But will move instantly when sailed in the ocean.

129

As even by reciting the mantra (*Om tapte tapte mahā
 tapte svā hā*) "Oh! Tormenting mother..."
 The river of the gods is summoned,
 Just so the power of the secret mantra propounded
 well by *Vajrapani*
 Is inconceivable.

ତୁର୍ଯ୍ୟରୁଷାମନ୍ତରାତନ୍ତ୍ରପଦ୍ମିଷନ୍ତରା
ହେହିଶିମାପାଞ୍ଚୁମହେହିପି
ରୁଷାନ୍ତରାତନ୍ତ୍ରପଦ୍ମିଷନ୍ତରାଶିମାନ୍ତରା
ନ୍ତରାପବିରିହେହିପିଶିମାଞ୍ଚାପିନା । ୨୩୦

ରେତ୍ରାଗୁର୍ବନ୍ଦନ୍ତରାଶୁଷାହୁମାଶନ୍ତିରା । ଶୁଣା
ଶବିହେତ୍ରନ୍ଦମାହେଶାହୁମାପାଶୁଣା
ତ୍ରାପାହୁମହେଶାଶୁଷାନ୍ତରା
ନ୍ତରାଶୁଣାରକ୍ଷିନ୍ଦିପାଶାନ୍ତରା । ୨୩୧

ନ୍ତରାଶୁଣାହୁମାଶନ୍ତିରା
ରକ୍ଷିନ୍ଦିପାଶାନ୍ତରାବେତ୍ରପା
ତ୍ରାପାହୁମହେଶାଶୁଷା
ରମ୍ଭୁପାଦାହୁପିଶାନ୍ତରା । ୨୩୨

1 ନ୍ତରାଶୁଣାହୁମାଶନ୍ତିରା
ନ୍ତରାଶୁଣାହୁମାଶନ୍ତିରା । ୨୩୩

130

The precious steps of the four initiations (provide)
 Easy access to descend into
 The extensive ocean of *Vajrayāna*,
 (Which is like) the abode of *Nāgarāja*.

131

Whence will the continuous waves come
 If the source of the water dries up?
 In the same way the foundation of the two types of
 attainment¹
 Is the vow.

132

Just as water cannot harm a fish
 Even if it swims deeply,
 So a *yogi* who has understood *thatness*, will have
 no attachment
 Even upon enjoying the sensual pleasures.

¹ The two types of attainments are:
 1. The supreme attainment and
 2. The common attainment.

କଣାକାନନ୍ଦାକାନନ୍ଦାକାନନ୍ଦାକାନନ୍ଦା
କାନନ୍ଦାକାନନ୍ଦାକାନନ୍ଦାକାନନ୍ଦାକାନନ୍ଦା
କାନନ୍ଦାକାନନ୍ଦାକାନନ୍ଦାକାନନ୍ଦାକାନନ୍ଦା
କାନନ୍ଦାକାନନ୍ଦାକାନନ୍ଦାକାନନ୍ଦାକାନନ୍ଦା
କାନନ୍ଦାକାନନ୍ଦାକାନନ୍ଦାକାନନ୍ଦାକାନନ୍ଦା । ୧୩୩

ସକ୍ଷିଦ୍ ରୈମ୍ ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜା କୁର୍ବାନ୍ ଶ୍ରୀ
 କ୍ରୀମି ସର୍ଦ୍ଦ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶୁଭାଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ
 କ୍ରୀମି ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦ ଶ୍ରୀ ପହାନ୍ ଶ୍ରୀ
 କ୍ରୀମି ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦ ଶ୍ରୀ ପହାନ୍ ଶ୍ରୀ ୧୩୮

ଦ୍ୟାତ୍ରିତିରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାରେ
ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାରେ
ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାରେ
ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାରେ

133

Water entered into the ear can be taken out by water;
 And burns can be soothed by the warmth of fire,
 Just so the delusive faults like attachment (and
 hatred and ignorance) can be destroyed
 Only by taking defilement as the path.

134

The *yoga* of coarseness and subtlety of generation
 Removes the birth, the death and the intermediate
 stage,
 Just as *Bhagirathi* (the Ganges) washed (removed)
 the stains of *Sagara*.

135

The innate joy, of the four joys,¹
 Matures the wisdom of the four voids,²
 Just like the flowing of the four great rivers³
 Makes the *Vādava* fire burn stronger.

1 The four joys are:

1. joy, 2. great joy, 3. exalted joy and 4. innate joy.

2 The four voids are

1. *sūnyatā* - the void, 2. *atīsūnyatā* - the extremely void, 3. *mahāsūnyatā* - the great void and 4. *sarvāsūnyatā* - the all void.

3 The four great rivers are: 1. Ganga, 2. Sindhu, 3. Paksu and 4. Sita:

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍ ପାଦ ପାଦିକା
 ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍ ପାଦିକା
 ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍ ପାଦିକା
 ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍ ପାଦିକା ୧୩୯

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍ ପାଦିକା
 ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍ ପାଦିକା
 ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍ ପାଦିକା
 ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍ ପାଦିକା ୧୪୦

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍ ପାଦିକା
 ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍ ପାଦିକା
 ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍ ପାଦିକା
 ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍ ପାଦିକା ୧୪୧

136

Just as bubbles come from the clear water
 And clouds from the clear sky,
 So from the subtle primordial wind and mind
 Emanates the *Māyākāya*.

137

The reflection of the moon
 Can be seen in every dew drop on the tip of each
 blade of grass:
 Similarly, all the mundane and trans-mundane
 phenomena
 Can be symbolised by each singular metaphor.

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From the good mundane behaviors
 To the various stages of *Sutrayāna* and *Tantrayāna*--
 Which are all symbolised by one (apt) metaphor--
 Is the magical ocean of Elegant Sayings.

ପଦଶକ୍ତିରେଣୁକା
ପଦଶକ୍ତିରେଣୁକା
ପଦଶକ୍ତିରେଣୁକା
ପଦଶକ୍ତିରେଣୁକା

(四三·四)

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The ocean of the (vocal) wheel of enjoyment,
In which the *Swarasvati* swan takes
A delightful swim,
Creates the ripples of Elegant Sayings.

(Dedication):

Whatever moon-like new Elegant Sayings
Are generated
From my ocean of intelligence,
Having cool tangibility,
Annihilating the heart's pain, and
Banishing the darkness of ignorance in the world--
And the merits accumulated by this act, holding
white rays of virtuous clothes over the three
realms--
And the ocean of doctrine, along with the
meritorious mind of the people--
May they spread far and wide.

To leave an imprint in my mind, I have earlier written over the course of time, some texts which could just be counted in *Sūtra* and *Tantra*.. (Among them) finding "The Treatise on Trees" more popular and being held in esteem, Nom-chi Shab-dung Kelsang Dhargay from Paron Su Nyi-shog, who is adorned with the rosary of many praise-worthy qualities, requested me time and again, saying that it would be good to compose a commentary to it. I tried to do so but the chapter on *Dharma* did not have to be different from *Lam-rim* (*The Stages of the Path*). It also appeared that any further clarification of the rest was not necessary, as importance was solely given to easy understanding and the metaphors were also widely known and could easily be imagined by all foolish and wise alike.

If I explain by taking similar sources such as Nāgārjuna's three treatises: *Prajñashataka*, *Prajñadanda*, and *Jantuposanya-bindu*, Chanakya's *Canakyanīti-shāstra*, Masu-raksha's *Niti-shāstra*, Nyi-ma sBas-pa's *Gāthā-kosha*, Vara-ruci's *Shata-gāthā*, *Vimalaprasnottararatnamālā* and Elegant Sayings of Sakya Pandita, and if other moral and ethical letters are added, the bulk of words becomes too heavy. So taking the metaphor of water helping trees grow, I have written here some supplements in a bit more detail which are not in "The treatise on trees."

The chapter on *Dharma* has been ordered earlier in "The Treatise on Trees" in accordance with superior-inferior and principal and common. But here (in the treatise on water), according to the proceeding from lower to higher stages of path, the sequence has been reversed. I have written in a bit more detail to serve as a meaning commentary.

Thus this treatise entitled, "Elegant Sayings of Water Treatise, Having Hundred Waves of Two Systems" (Hundred Waves of Elegant Sayings) was written by Tsun-pa (ordained monk) Kon-chok Tan-pei Don-mei at the retreat of Yid-ga Choe-zin.

ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧକ୍ଷମିତିରେ କୌଣସିବାରେ କୌଣସିବାରେ କୌଣସିବାରେ କୌଣସିବାରେ

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