

मोहरिते सच्चवयणस्स पलिमंथू ( ठाणंगसुत्त, ५२९)

'मुखरता सत्यवचननी विघातक छे'

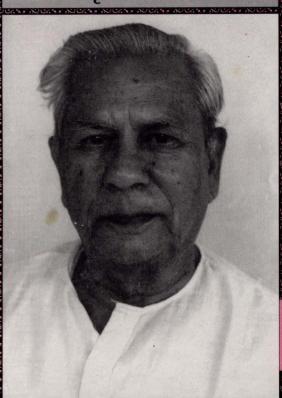
# अनुसधान

प्राकृतभाषा अने जैनसाहित्य विषयक संपादन,

संशोधन, माहिती वगेरेनी पत्रिका

## पं. दलसुरवभाई मालवणिया रमृति विशेषांक

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संपादको: विजयशीलचन्द्रसूरि हरिवल्लभ भायाणी

कलिकालसर्वज्ञ श्रीहेमचन्द्राचार्य नवम जन्मशताब्दी रमृति संरकार शिक्षणनिधि अहमदाबाद

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पं. दलसुखभाई मालवणिया स्मृति विशेषांक

संपादको : विजयशीलचन्द्रसूरि हरिवल्लभ भायाणी



किलकालसर्वज्ञ श्रीहेमचन्द्राचार्य नवम जन्मशताब्दी स्मृति संस्कार शिक्षणनिधि अहमदाबाद २०००

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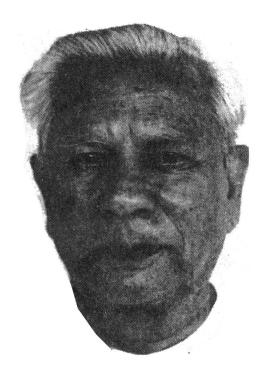
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स्व. पं. दलसुखभाई मालवणिया

#### निवेदन

सद्गत पं. दलसुख मालविणया ए भारतीय दर्शनोना एक अधिकारी पंडित जन हता. बौद्धिक प्रतिभामां जेटली ऊंचाई तेमणे प्राप्त करेली, ते करतां अनेकगणी अधिक ऊंचाई तेमणे सज्जनतामां हांसल करेली. सदाचार, सादाई, सात्त्विकता, प्रामाणिकता अने निष्ठा — पं. मालविणयानी ऊंचाईना आ पांच अद्भुत शिखरे हतां.

ता. २८-३-१९९९ना रोज, लगभग ९२ वर्षनी जैफ वये तेमनुं अवसान थयुं. गुजरातना, भारतना तथा विश्वना विद्याविश्वने जबरी खोड पडी.

तेमनी विद्यासाधनाने तथा सज्जनताने अंजिल आपवा माटे 'अनुसन्धान'नो आ अंक 'पं. दलसुखभाई मालविणया स्मृति विशेषांक' तरीके प्रसिद्ध थाय छे.

आ अंक माटे , पोताना विद्वत्तापूर्ण लेखो पाठववा बदल, अमो सर्व लेखक विद्वानोना आभारी छीए.

लि.

विजयशीलचन्द्रसूरि

डो. हरिवल्लभ भायाणी

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## LOVE OR LEAVE ? BHARTR-HARI'S (?) DILEMMA\*

#### - Ashok Aklujkar

§1.1 The first question mark in the title of this paper signals that I intend to discuss a situation in which a difficult decision is to be made — a situation in which there are disadvantages and losses, no matter how one decides. What I wish to indicate with the second question mark is that the question I am raising about loving and leaving is not Bhartr-hari's (abbreviated to "BH" hereinafter, except in citations) dilemma alone — that there is a universality to it.

Another clarification I should offer at the outset is that I assume that the following observation is valid: We set up dichotomies and then we find them too constraining, distorting of misleading. After entertaining them for a while — not without profit — we feel the need to transcend them. In the spirit of this observation, I wish to ask: what happens when an author well-known for his depiction of sṛṅgāra shows an undercurrent of vairāgya and when the same author, equally well-known for leading a march of tanks of vairāgya, finds that the ground under his tanks is mined by the fifth-columnists of sṛṅgāra?

I am grateful to Professors Albrecht Wezler (University of Hamburg) and Gregory M. Bailey (La Trobe University) for helping me in catching typographical errors in an earlier version of the present contribution, origanally written for the "Seminar on Shanagara and Sringara" organised by Dr. Harsha V. Dehejia at Mumbai on 21-23 December 1998. The Gujarati word shanagara (which would be śaṇagāra/śangār in scholarly transliteration and which is cognate with Marathi śingāra Hindi śingāra etc.) used in the title of the seminar is historically the same as Sanskrit śṛṅgāra. However, it has acquired the distinctive sense of 'physical embellishment, body decoration, ornamentation, make-up.' This fact should be kept in mind while reading the following text.

- §1.2 The question just elucidated can be asked in terms of the theory of śṛṅgāra rasa or śānta rasa. Is the development of either rasa precluded or hampered by the intrusion of the signs of the other? What exactly is the aesthetic process - assuming there is one - in compostions that refer to physical beauty or points of attraction but use them to urge renunciation ?2 What would be the ultimate effect of a poem that, when read one way, depicted singām and, when read another way, spoke of vairāgya?3 However, I am not going to ask my question at such a theoretical and generalized level, because the insightful discussions of rasa-vighnas in the Sanskrit tradition address it to a significant extent, because in the examples I have seen (note 2) the ultimate impact is cleary one (that of vairāgya or a feeling conducive to vairāgya), and not mixed or intertwined, and because in the examples I can thing of (note 3) I cannot see how the development of śrngāra and vairāgya can be anything but parallel, that is, again not intertwined. I will rather ask my question at a more concrete and paricular level — that of considering sringara ('physical love', 'feeling or sentiment of love', 'aesthetic, especially literary, experience of love') and śanagāra ('ornaments, decoration, make-up'; see note\*) together.
- § 2.1 Given the realities of the present philological research, any talk about BH as an author must start with an acknowledgement of three personae: two almost exclusively from written literature and one largely from oral literature. The latter is not confined to Sanskrit, but is best preserved in Sanskrit sources deriving their material from legends and folktales that seem to have been current in many languages and dialects of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharastra, if not of other parts of India. This is predominantly the 'leaving B' persona. He is either disillusioned by the unfaithfullness of his wife or is cured of his illusion by

Gorakṣa-nātha<sup>4</sup> after an unparalleled demonstration of devotion by his wife. As a consequence, he gives up the life of gilded royal luxury and embraces the naturally adorned existence of a mendicant's life.5 Whether this BH is identical with either of the two Bs known to us from the literary remains generally titled (a) Sataka-trya and (b) the Vākyapadīya and the Mahābhāṣya-ṭikā is a question that has so far defied a convincing solution. Those who, rightly, notice a recurrent pessimism and disillusionment in the Satakatraya naturally feel that the third renouncing BH is at least more likely to be the author of the Sataka-traya stanzas (cf. Kale 1971:iv; Jinavijaya 1959:8). On the other hand, the scholars who are aware of the mention by I-ching,6 a Chinese scholar who travelled through many parts of India in the late seventh century, that the author of the Trikāndī or Vākyapadīya and Mahābhāsya-tikā was a Buddhist monk (at least for a singnificant length of time) are more likely to accept that the 'monk-disciple-of-Gorakhnath' persona could have developed out of an earlier 'Buddhist monk' persona.

§ 2.2 The situation is made more complicated by the fact that the name of the Sataka-traya author could have been "Bhartr-hara" instead of "Bhartr-hari" (Kosambi 1948:Introduction, pp. 20, 22, 23; Jinavijaya 1959: 9-10) and that there is a remarkable similarity of attitude and a remarkable nearness in time and space between the Sataka-traya author and the Vaiyākaraṇa or Grammarian BH. The difference of name would suggest that the poet BH and the Vaiyākaraṇa BH were two different historical persons, albeit in a weak way, for a corruption of "hari" to "hara" can easily and independently occur in manuscripts. On the other hand, the similarity of attitude is at such a fundamental level that it seems improbable that there could

have been two authors with the same attitude and capable of giving forceful expression to that attutude in easy-flowing verses in just about the same area of India in the early centuries of the Christian Era. The research on BH, the Vaiyākaraņa, has established beyond any reasonable doubt that some important details in I-ching's account cannot be correct. The Vaiyākaraņa BH is unlikely to be a Buddhist and is unlikely to have died forty years before I-ching's visit to India (691-692 A.D.). Rather, he cannot be later than 450 A.D. Also, while he was sympathetic toward and accommodative of Buddism, he was not a follower of Buddhism in the usual or 'strong' sense of the word. His place of residence is more likely to be those parts of western India in which the adherents of the Maitrāyaņiya branch of Krsna Yajurveda were found in significant numbers. Now, through a systematic investigation of an impressive number of Śataka-traya manuscripts, D.D. Kosambi (1948:56-57, 59, 78-79, 81) has independently suggested that the stanzas constituting the oldest core of the Satakatraya could have been composed in the early centuries of the Christian Era (although they were collected as an anthology some centuries later), that there could be one author persona behind them, and that this persona is likely to have hailed from western India.8

§ 2. 3 The similarity in fundamental attitude to which I have referred can be described thus: a relentless pursuit of the meaning of life, devastating honesty, ability to rise above conventional boundaries and antinomies, repeated return to perspectivism and a never-ending engagement with the manifestations of language. BH, the poet, is very probably the most translated author next to the author(s) of the Gitā (Bailey 1994:1) Modern Europe's interest in Sanskrit literature (as distinct from Sanskrit language) began

with a Latin translation published in 1651 and based on what the Dutch Missionary Abraham Roger heard of the Sataka-traya stanzas from a south Indian Brahmin named Padmanābha. BH's poems are the only extensive body of classical Sanskrit literature that have a more than reasonable chance of antedating the works of Kālidāsa. 10 In reading him, one is reminded of Omar Khayyam more than once by the poignant and novel expression that the unavoidable questions regarding 'life: death,' 'permanence: inpermanence' etc. receive. However, at the same time one feels that he has more varied capabilities than Khayyam. BH could have enriched the poetic conventions and techniques that the tradition made available to him, as well as set the pattern for the conventions and techniques that we find in later authors.11 All these considerations establish that he has a universal appeal that very few literary personalities can command. Practically, the same thing, with differend detains, will probably have to be said about BH, the Grammarian, in the next one hundred years or so (depending on how much interest the philosophy departments at Western universities take in non-Western philosophers.) He has anticipated the linguistic turn taken by Westetn philosophy in the 20th century in such a basic and comprehensive way, although his major aim was not to give such a turn to philosophy, that he will, if properly presented, force a rewriting of the global history of philosophy.

Thus, taking some risk, I will speak of a single revolutionary and legendary linguistico-literary as well as religio-philosophical persona called BH, born a few decades or centuries before or after the beginning of the Christian Era and ask what we learn from his Sataka-traya about śanagāra.

31 In the legends about BH, we have a mirroring of most of the qualities I have ascribed to him so far. He loves the day-to-day world but leaves it suddenly. He epitomizes

the ordinary man's (frequently unarticulated) bond with the beautiful in this life and also with the fear that one day this beauty will no longer be his. After he leaves the run-of-the-mill world, he has moments of spiritual delight and self-assurance but he also realises how strong the pull toward the beauty spots, *visayas*, of this life is.

Now, there is not much that could be said to be unique or unusual in this tension. Spiritual leaders are constantly telling us to think of what comes after the pleasant sensual experiences, as well as of what a razor's edge the path one takes to transcend them is. Of the great literatures of the world, Sanskrit literature is particularly rich in this respect (which fact, in turn, explains its perennial appeal to some extent). What sets BH apart is the clarity with which he faces the dilemma of loving and leaving, the varied expression he gives to it, the tradition he has obviously created or strengthened unlike anyone else, and the heart-rending honesty with which he gives expression to his trials and tribulations. I-ching tells us that BH became a monk seven times and that each time he separated himself from the monks as soon as he realised that improper thoughts had begun to dominate his mind.12 This uncompromising nature of his pursuit is seen also in his description of sensual pleasures and of worldly systematic (śāstra) knowledge. He wants the real, unalloyed, full 'stuff' and he makes no effort to conceal or qualify his failures and limitations.<sup>13</sup> I am not aware of any other Sanskrit poet in whose case we come so close to believing that a personal experience is finding expression in his compositions (cf. Miller 1967:xvii-xviii; 1990:6.)14

§ 3.2 At least 5 stanzas of the 200 that Kosambi collects first as found in all versions of the Sataka-traya (nos. 81, 84, 85, 88, 135) speak of what I have called 'the basic dilemma of life' as one would speak of a dilemma — that

is, with the requisite explicitness of antithesis. At least 4 stanzas out of the 152 that Kosambi collects next (nos. 222, 223, 224, 257) do the same. If I do not think we need any additional proof to ascertain that BH recognized the dilemma for what it is and that the dilemma weighed heavily with him. We come across lines such as the following, for example:

satyam janā vacmi, na paksa-pātāt, lokeşu saptasv api tathyam etat / nānyam manohāri nitambinībhyo duhkhaika-hetur na ca kaścid anyah //81//17 "I do indeed speak without bias, this is acknowledged as truth among men: Nothing enthralls us like an ample-hipped woman; nothing else causes such pain." (Miller 1967:63 = 1990:60). kim iha bahubhir uktair yukti-śūnyaih pralāpair dvayam iha purusānām sarvadā sevanīvam / abhinava-mada-lilā-lālasam sundarīnām stana-bhara-parikhinnam yauvanam vā vanam vā //85// "Why all these words and empty prattle? Only two worlds are worth a man's devotion: the youth of beautiful women wearied by heavy breasts and full of fresh wine's excitement. or the forest." (Miller 1990:61.)18 āvāsah kriyatām gānge pāpa-vāriņi vāriņi / stana-madhye tarunyā vā mano-hārini hārini // 135 // "Rest yourself on a shore of the Ganges whose waters ward off sin. or between the breasts of a maid

whose necklace snares the mind." (Miller 1967:99 = 1990:78)

Similar in vein is the following poem which finds itself on the outskirts of the 200 having the best chance to be BH's genuine compositions but which has a vary strong chance of being authentic in terms of the versions in which it is attested as well as the way it expresses a disturbingly poignant thought:

eko rāgiṣu rājate priyatamā-dehārdha-hārī haro
nīrāgeṣu jino vimukta-lalanā-saṅgo na yasmāt paraḥ /
durvāra-smara-bāṇa-pannaga-viṣa-vyāsaṅga-mugdho janaḥ
śeṣaḥ kāma-viḍambito hi viṣayān bhoktuṁ na moktuṁ
kṣamaḥ //224//

Here, the poet in effect tells us this: If it is to be love or śṛṅgāra, it should be so absolute as in the Ardha-nāriśvara Śiva, leaving no room for the duality of the lover and the loved. It it is to be detachment, it should be so firm as to rival that of Śiva. Unfortunately, neither seems to be within the reach of human beings. They seem to be condemned to an in between state of poison-filled delirium.<sup>19</sup>

§ 3.3 The varied and forceful expression of the dilemma, regarding which I just gave evidence, is accompnied by a very straightforward, no-holds-barred, expression of personal frustrations and failures in overcoming desire or craving (stanza nos. 102, 147, 149, 155, 158, 160, 176, 185), on the one hand, and an honest expression of (at least moments or degrees of) success (stanza nos. 6, 187, and possibl stanza nos. 291, 301, 308, 344), on the other. Thus, for example:

bhogā na bhuktā, vayam eva bhuktās. tapo na taptam, vayam eva taptāh / kālo na yāto, vayam eva yātās.

tṛṣṇā na jīrṇā, vayam eva jīrñāḥ // 155 // I did not consume. I was consumed.<sup>20</sup> I did not scorch the pleasure-seeker. I was scorched.21 Time did not go away. I went away.22 Craving did not wither. I withered.<sup>23</sup> bhiksāśanam, tad api nīrasam eka-vāram, śayyā ca bhūh, parijano nija-deha-mātram / vastram ca jirna-sata-khandamayi ca kanthā, hā hā tathāpi visayā na parityajanti //158 // "Begging for food, I eat one tasteless meal a day. The earth is my bed. These four limbs are my only companions. I wear a tattered old cloak patched together from hundreds of rags. Ah! Ah! Still this thirst for pleasure won's abandon me!'

(Cort 1983:24) yadāsīd ajñānam smara-timira-samskāra-janitam tadā dṛṣṭam nārīmayam idam aśeṣam jagad api idānīm asmākam paṭutara-vivekāñjanajuṣām samībhūṭā dṛṣṭis tri-bhuvanam api brahma manute<sup>24</sup> //6 // "When I was ignorant under the influence of passion's darkness, I saw everything in the entire world as woman. Now that I have the salve of superior discernment,

my vision, restored,25

sees all the three worlds as nothing but brahman."26

§3.4 On the other side of the intensity seen here is an uncompromising expectation regarding what an ideal sensual experience should be like:

agre gitam, sarasa-kavayaḥ pārśvato dākṣiṇātyāḥ, pṛṣṭhe līlā-valaya-raṇitam cāmara-grāhiṇinām / yady asty evam kuru bhava-rasāsvādane lampaṭatvam, no cec, cetaḥ, praviśa sahasā nirvikalpe samādhau // 183 // "A song is going on in the front.

On the sides are seated southern poets, masters of literary effect.

At the back are heard the jingling bracelets of the fanning maids.

If it is a set-up like this, go ahead and enjoy the delights of the world! But if not, o my mind,

plunge at once into a uniform state of meditation."27

\$3.5 Now, what could be the nature of the psychological association with śanagāra of a man who is so clearly conscious of the two diametrically opposite forces working on his mind and who is so honest, open, articulate, and intense in speaking about them? I think we could learn something valuable about him and his society if we catch him unawares—while he is struglling with something so fundamental to his existence and is unaware that we are observing him not for his message but what the carriers of his message are. The process would be similar to what good researchers do in determining authorship on the basis of stylistic-statistical considerations. In such studies, what really matter are not

the denotative or referential words, especially the common vocabulary or the technical jargon of the field (important though they are), but the particles etc. A clever person can imitate the common vocabulary and technical jargon, but while he is busy doing that his 'slip' in terms of particles and syntax is likely to show. Now, if with this methodological 'detective' consideration in mind, we study BH's poems, we find that the references to ornaments are surprisingly far and few in between. Also, they are restricted to muktā 'pearls,' muktā-jāla 'pearl strings', mostly 'necklaces,' divyāmbara or pratanu vasana 'fine garment', kundala 'earring,' kankana or līlā-valaya 'bracelet,' keyūra 'arm ornament,' hāra 'necklace,' mekhalā or kāñcī 'girdle, waistband,' and nūpura 'anklet' (stanzas 7, 21, 76, 80, 97, 117, 139, 147, 183, 326, 326, 349). Further, a preference for natural ornaments is seen (e.g., stanzas 54, 134, 349, 144, 297, indirectly also 141) as in Kālidāsa. For example, in a poem reminiscent of Omar Khayyam's most well-known rubai,

"Here with a loaf of bread beneath the bough, a flask of wine, a book of verse---- and thou beside me singing in the wilderness — and wilderness is paradise now." 28

BH says:

mālatī śirasi jṛmbhaṇonmukhī,

candanaṁ vapuṣi kuṅkumāvilam /

vakṣasi priyatamā madālasā,

svarga eṣa pariśiṣṭa āgataḥ //116//

"White Jasmine about to bloom in her hair;

sandal paste mixed with saffron on her body;

my dearest one, languorous in her intoxicating youth,

resting on my chest!

This is nothing but heaven paying me a visit."29

These highly selective references to ornaments, in turn, agree with the predilection the author shows for certain parts of the female body; e.g., breasts and hips, as in:

vacasi bhavati sanga-tyāgam uddiśya vārttā śruta-mukhara-mukhānām kevalam panditānām / jaghanam aruna-ratna-granthi-kāncī-kalāpam kuvalaya-nayanānām ko vihātum samarthah //147// "Talk about renunciation of attachments only occurs in the speech of learned men whose mouths are eloquent with learning.

Who can forake the hip, girdled with knots of rubies, of lotus-eyed women?" (Bailey 1994:17)

A well-integrated poetic personality thus emerges — one that has its definite preference points or eye-catchers, which are common and easy to notice but which imply that the living and the moving are more important than the artificial and the unresponsive.

§3.6 When the preceding observation is conveyed to him a historian with an interest in material culture may conclude that the references to artificial physical ornaments are sparse and general — there are not many specific words denoting variety in the categories of necklaces, anklets etc.— probably because not many ornaments of the artificial physical type were known. A sholar specialising in the sociolinguistics of ancient India may conclude that the references tend to be general because Sanskrit in BH's time was a literary language not frequently employed to speak of objects of the everyday

give-and-take. However, I think a conclusion of another kind is more justified in the present situation. BH makes it a point in several stanzas (nos. 41, 54, 72, 76, 90) to play down the value of physical ornamentation.<sup>30</sup> This is accomplished sometimes by simply suggesting that the physical ornaments have no role to play, sometimes by contrasting a physical ornament with an abstract quality and sometimes by juxtaposing one abstract quality with another abstract quality, as the following three poems will show:

vaktram candra-viḍambi, paṅkaja-parīhāsa-kṣame locane, varṇaḥ svarṇam apākariṣṇur, alinī-jiṣṇuḥ kacāyām cayaḥ / vakṣojāv ibha-kumbha-vibhramaharau, gurvī nitamba-sthalī vācām hāri ca mārdavam, yuvatiṣu svābhāvikam mandanam //90//

"A face to rival the moon, eyes that make mockery of lotuses, complexion eclipsing gold's luster. thick tresses that shame the black bee, breasts like elephant's swelling temples, heavy hips, a voice enchanting and soft —

The adornment in maidens is natural." (Miller 1990:63)<sup>31</sup> śrotram śrutenaiva, na kuṇḍalena, dānena pāṇir, na tu kaṅkaṇena / vibhāti kāyah karuṇā-parāṇām paropakāreṇa, na candanena //54//
"The ear of a compassionate man is graced by the scroptures, not by pendants:

his hand by bounty,
not by bracelets;
his body by benevolence,
not by sandal paste." (Miller 1990:51)<sup>32</sup>
aiśvaryasya vibhūṣaṇaṁ sujanatā, śauryasya vāk-saṁyamo
jñānasyopaśamaḥ, śamasya vinayo, vittasya pātre vyayaḥ/
akrodhas tapasaḥ, kṣamā prabhavitur, dharmasya nirvyājatā
sarveṣām api sarva-kāraṇam idaṁ sīlaṁ paraṁ
bhūṣaṇam //41//

"Kindness is an ornament for power, restrained speech for valor, dispassion for wisdom, discipline for tranquility, munificence for wealth, forebearance for austerity, patience for majesty, and candor for duty — but moral conduct, the cause of all, is a gem that crowns the rest." (Miller 1990:45)

Also, when BH describes a situation that he obviously values in the area of sensual experiences, relatively abstract achievements of culture almost always enter the scene in a very natural way. Without poetry, music or display of sharp erudition, nothing is really enjoyable to him. In another stanza reminding us of Omar Khayyam's rubai quoted in §3.5, he says:

āvāsaḥ kilakimcitasya dayitā pārśve vilāsālasā, karņe kokila-kāminī-kala-ravaḥ, smero latā-maṇḍapaḥ /

gosthī sat-kavibhih samam katipayair, mugdhāh sitāmṣoḥ karāḥ keṣāmcit sukhayanti cātra hṛdayam caitre vicitrāḥ srajaḥ //138//

"By the side is the beloved, an abode of love's articulations, relaxing after the fun.

The sweetly indistinct cooing of the cuckoo is approaching the ear.

The bower of creepers is coming to life.

Ralaxed talk with select masters of poetry is going on. The bright rays of the moon are hanging around,

as if mesmerized.

And, in such a Spring,
garlands of many a sort
are gladdening the hearts of the few fortunate ones."33
Similar to the preceding in integrating culture with nature
is:

ramayāś candra-marīcayas tṛṇavatī ramyā vanānta-sthalī ramyam sādhu-samāgamāgama-sukham, kāvyeṣu ramyāḥ kathāḥ /

kopopāhita-bāṣpa-bindu-taralam ramyam priyāyā mukham, sarvam ramyam, anityatām upagate citte na kimcit punah //193//

"Attractive are the rays of the moon.

Attractive is the grassy ground in the woods.

Attractive is the pleasure of good company.

Attractive are the stories told in poetry.

Attractive is the beloved's face

with its shimmering of tears of anger.

Yes, everything is attractive.

But once the mind has sensed impermanence, nothing, nothing is the same."<sup>34</sup>

Further, it is noteworthy that in the rare instances in which BH refers to physical ornaments the ornament itself never acts as his direct stimulant.<sup>35</sup> It is either the body parts (stanza 97, 102, 119, 131, 146) or the glance which functions in this capacity (stanza nos. 79, 80, 92, 262, 282).<sup>36</sup> Now, glance in such contexts implies convention, the ability to grasp much on the basis of a momentary movement of a small part of the body — in short, unarticulated but subtle and cultured communication. That is the level at which the attractive things of the world ensnare our poet:

smitena bhāvena ca lajjayā dhiyā
parān-mukhair ardha-kaṭākṣa-vikṣitaiḥ /
vacobhir irṣyā-kalahena lilayā,
samasta-bhāvaiḥ khalu bandhanam striyaḥ //79//
"With smiles, affection, modesty, and art;
hostile looks and ardent glances;
eloquence, jealous quarrels, and play³¬—
with all her emotions woman enchains us." (Miller 1990:59)
bhrū-cāturyākuñcitākṣāḥ kaṭākṣāḥ
snigdhā vāco lajjitāntās ca hāsāḥ /
līlā-mandam prasthitam ca sthitam ca
strīṇām etad bhūṣaṇam cāyudham ca //92//
"Side glances with eyes curved by the dexterity of brows,
affectionate words, laughs ending in coyness,
playful languor, whether moving or still —

this is both ornament and weapon of woman."38

Obviously, BH presupposes a society in which the language of the eyes is pretty and is pretty well-developed.

Thus, I do not think that one can simply opt for a materialistic or sociolinguistic explanation and put aside the possibility of a philosophy of high culture or aesthetics. On the contrary, the way the poet presupposes the participation of his readers in the individual instances or examples of his way of looking at things leaves no doubt that such aesthetics was not just ideosyncretic or personal. It must have been a dominant way of thinking in the cirlcles in which he was brought up and moved.<sup>39</sup>

§3.7 There is another aspect of ornamentation in the Śatakatraya that belongs to a different sphere and could even be considered paradoxical or contrary. While the author is grappling with very fundamental problems of human existence and is forthright and original, his stanzas frequently come out like well-chiselled idols.<sup>40</sup> If a statement approaching the force of a slogan or a manifesto is to be made, the metres chosen remind us of cascades, as in

mātsaryam utsārya vicārya kāryam
āryāh samaryādam idam vadantu /
sevyā nitambāh kimu bhūdharānām
uta smara-smera-vilāsinīnām //84//
"Cut off all envy, examine the matter,
tell us decisively, you noble men.
which we ought to attend upon:
the sloping sides of wilderness mountains
or the buttocks of women abounding in passin?"
(Miller 1967:65 = Miller 1990:61)<sup>41</sup>

Compare with this the leisurely and sonorous movement of:

urasi nipatitānām srasta-dhammilakānām mukulita-nayanānām kimcid-unmīlitānām / upari-surata-kheda-svinna-gaṇḍa-sthalīnām adhara-madhu vadhūnām bhāgyavantah pibanti //123// "She is lying on the chest.

The braid of her hair has come loose.

Her eyes are buds, half-closed half-open.

She has relaxed, just a little.

Her young cheeks are wet with the sweat

brought by the fatigue of making love like a man.

The honey of the lips of such a woman, only the blessed ones get to drink."42

As the same stanzas illustrate, alliteration and symmetrical phrasing are also found. Rarely indeed does a meaning unit step beyond a pāda unit or a cesura. The effect created is frequently that of a highly proportionate Ardha-nāriśvara statue.

Does this not introduce artificiality in the composition and indicate that the poet is not as spontaneous as we would expect him to be if we wish admire his honesty of sentiment and forthrightness of expression? Besides, are there not stanzas in the Sataka-traya that appear to be the poet's experiments with the same theme (e.g, compare no. 79 with nos. 89, 92, 93)?.

Due weight must be attached to these questions. However, we should also bear in mind that what seems artificial or forced to one person can be very easy and natural to another. Most of the alliteration and symmetry in the Sataka-traya

is morphology-based (cf. stanza nos. 210, 236, 264, 324, etc.). If the author was a grammarian who spent years and years exploring relationships between forms, he could easily utilize his knowledge to create the features we have identified - as if no deliberate effort was involved. In fact, he does not even have to be a grammarian. The pre-modern Indian educational system usually gave such a strong foundation in grammar even to those who later specialized in fields other than grammar that toying with the morphology of the language became their second nature. Furthermore, we should entertain the possibility that BH might not have edited his compositions to ensure that they contained no repetition or that only the best of stanzas with similar content were retained. This is especially likely to be the case if worldly recognition carried little value for him. He could have composed spontaneously on his favourite themes at different places and just left the compositions for posterity to collect and edit if it wished to do so. Thirdly, exploring the possibilities of language could have been some kind of Yoga for him. Just as a superior Brahmin did not perform the Agni-hotra simply to ensure safe passage for the Sun43 but also as a mental discipline for himself — to cultivate restraint and patience (to keep his blood-pressure down, if you will) or to nourish the spirit of karma-yoga in him, our poet might have worked steadily at thought, language, metres etc. to develop his concentration and to practice a silpa-yoga in the relatively ethereal medium of language.

#### Foot-notes

1. Even a non-specialist of the field has felt this to be a feature of the poems of BH. Wm. Theodore de Bary, in his Foreword to Miller 1967, writed: "The poetry attributed to Bhartrihari does so conceive of [the Indian] people [that is, as very worldly and very world-renouncing], but reveals also the conflict they experience between

a profound attraction to sensual beauty and the yearning for liberation from it. In a classic style and refined language, Bhartrihari shows how creative the tension between these opposing lives could be. And not in these lives alone — for they help us to understand how most great Indian art could be at once so sensuous and so spiritual." Cf. also Kosambi 1948: Editor's Preface: "Bhartr-hari's poetry..." Miller 1967:xvi:"...a tone of irony, skepticism, and discontent..."

- 2. The implicit reference here is to works such as śṛṅgāra vairāgyataraṅgiṇī. At least two compositions go by this name: (a) Somaprabhācārya's, printed in Kāvya-mālā, gucchaka 5, pp. 142-165, with Sukha-bodhikā vṛṭti, Bombay: Nirṇaya-sāgara Press, 1888. (b) Divākaramuni's, published by Abhaya-candra Bhagavāna-dāsa, probably in Ahmedabad, and distributed by Śṛi-Yaśo-vijaya-Jaina-gratha-mālā Office, Khāra-geta [=Khargate], Bhāva-nagara, Kāṭhīyāvāḍa, 1916.
- 3. I do not know if such a poem actually exists, but I am sure the Sanskrit poets were capable of writing one, given the success they have registered in narrating two of more stories simultaneously with the same sequence of syllables. If paranomasia could enable them to cover the stories of the Rāmāyaṇa and the Mahābhārata with a common phonetic continum in compositions like the Rāghava-pāṇḍavīya, I do not see why, if they put their mind to it, they could not write texts that served as a locus for both the ecotic and the ascetic content.
- 4. Alternative spellings: Gorakha-nātha, Gorakh-nath.
- 5. The stories alluded to here can be found in Gopinath 1896:4-8, 19-23, 43-39; Kosambi 1948: Introduction pp. 79-80, Cort 1983:7-9, Miller 1967:xvi-xvii and Miller 1990:3. It should, however, be noted that in providing these references I am confining myself to the publications referred to elsewhere in this article. The actual body of literature collecting BH stories and discussing them is much larger.
- 6. Older spelling: I-tsing.
- 7. In my experience, loss of writing strokes occurs much more commonly in manuscripts than the addition of strokes. Both "hari" and "hara" being very common words, a scribe can easily write one under the influence of the other. Seeing a predilection toward Hara in the Satakatraya stanzas (1, 317, 325, 338, 339, 344, 347 etc.), a scribe could have changed "hari" to "hara", but a similar explanation cannot be given for the attestation of "hari".
- 8.(a) This article is not the occasion to enter into a full discussion of BH as a historical personality or of the identity of the various BHs that our

sources present to us. I have referred to only a few philological details and concentrated on those considerations which are ligically closer to the observations I make below. An allied discussion is available in Miller 1990:23-24.

- (b) I am not claiming that conclusive proofs are available for the position for which I have indicated preference. My intention is only to point out that possibility which seems stronger.
- (c) When Kosambi (1948: Introduction p. 79) expressed the following view he was obviously thinking on a background of research which has since become outdated: "There is nothing common to the two [namely, BH associated with the Sataka-traya and BH, the author of the Vākyapadiya] except the name, and as the Vākyapadiya is the last work in the great tradition of classical Sanskrit grammar, the solecisms we have noted earlier would seem to exclude the possibility of identification. ... that Bhartr-hari [=The Vākyapadiya author], on reading I-tsing closely, is seen to be an ardent Buddhist... but there is nothing in our collection [=Śataka-trayādi] that could be traced to such an author."

Kosambi was apparently not aware that Kunhan Raja had pointed out in 1936 that the year of BH's death mentioned by I-ching cannot be correct.

Most of the research locating the grammarian BH in western India is a product of the last three decades. Kosambi cannot be expected to have known it.

Since Kosambi's own research indicates (a) that BH did not put together any collection of stanzas that later led to the formation of the Sataka-traya and (b) that the relevant stanzas were later collected under the belief that they were BH's, the solecisms noticed in a couple of stanzas cannot, with certainty, be attributed specifically to BH. They can be attributed to the earliest reconstructible form of the collection but that form itself not in its entirety attributable to a single author well-versed in grammar.

As for Kosambi's last point, hardly any scholar accepts I-ching's description of BH as a Buddhist in a literal sense. All that I-ching's statement really proves is that by his time BH had become a legend and the Buddhists too claimed him as one of their own.

9. Kosambi (1948: Introduction pp. 80-81) determines the tone that gives the stanzas their unity in a very different way: the discontent of a Brahmin who could not get to live a materially comfortable life despite his learning and mastery of Sanskrit. In my view, such a determination is based on the fallacy of taking recurrence of themes as a reflection of the true state of affairs in the author's personal life. In the present case it is all the more fallacious to depend on the frequency of voicing of

discontent to derive very specific inferences about the author's personal life. If a certain type of stanza came to be attracted to the collection from a very distant past and if this process had gone on for several centuries as Kosambi himself has rightly concluded, the unity we feel in the collection must be of a deeper and general kind. It must be a philosophical or temperamental unity, not one arising out of a specific personal circumstances of a single individual. In identifying the unifying element of the collection Kosambi, an impressively versatile and imaginative practitioner of textual criticism, has allowed his own social and political philosophy to read what the available evidence does not warrant.

- 10.I am as yet not convinced that Aśva-ghosa wrote before Kālidāsa, that the surviving versions of Svapna-vāsava-datta and Pratijñā-yaugandharāyaṇa come from a period extending beyond Kālidāsa or that the other plays attributed to Bhāsa were in fact composed by the predecessor carrying that name who is mentioned by Kālidāsa in his Mālavikāgni-mitra.
- 11.Miller (1967:xxvi, 1990:7, 12-13) and Bailey (1994:2, 1996:203) seem to assume that all the poetic images, conventions and techniques witnessed in BH's poetry were inherited. I do not think we should rule out the other possibility that BH made some original contributions in all these areas and thus influenced the course of Sanskrit poetry in the following centuries. We need to entertain such a possibility especially in view of the likelihood that the earliest poems assignable to BH may predate Kālidāsa's Śākuntala and the earliest reconstructible version of the Pañca-tantra (Kosambi 1948: Introduction p.78).
- 12. Takakusu's (1896:179-180) translation: "Having desired to embrace [emphasis in the origina] the excellent Law he bacame a homeless priest, but overcome by worldly desires he returned again to the laity. In the same manner he became seven times a priest, and seven times returned to the laity. Unless one believes well in the truth of cause and effect, one cannot act strenuously like him. He wrote the following verses full of self-approach:

Through the enticement of the world I returned to the laity.
Being free from secular pleasures again I wear the priestly cloak.
How do these two impulses
Play with me as if a child?

... Once when a priest in the monastery, being harassed by worldly desires, he was disposed to return to the laity. He remained, however, firm and asked a student to get a carriage outside the monastery. On being

asked the cause, he replied: 'It is the place where one performs meritorious actions, and it is designed for the dwelling of those who keep the moral precepts (sila). Now passion already predominates within me, and I am incapable of adhering to the excellent Law. Such a man as myself should not intrude into an assembly of priests come here from every quarter.' Then he returned to the position of a lay devotee (Upāsaka), and wearing a white garment continued to exalt and promote the true religion, being still in the monastery."

13. Noteworthy in this context are the verses appearing at the end of the Vākyapadīya, the second book of the Trikāṇdī: Prajñā vivekam labhate bhinnair āgama-darśanaih/kiyad vā śakyam unnetum svatarkam anudhāvatā // tat tad utprekṣamāṇānām purāṇam āgamair vinā / anupāsita-vṛddhānām vidyā nātiprasīdati // "One's intellect acquires discernment through the diverse views found in the inherited branches of knowledge. (After all) how much can one figure out if one follows (only) one's own reasoning! The knowledge of those who conceive of this or that without (recourse to) the inherited branches of knowledge that have come down from antiquity and who do not sit neat the elders (to learn) does not gain much perspicuity."

The verses might have been composed by BH or by a student of his. In either case, the thoughts expressed in them are borne out by the Trikāṇḍi and can be accepted as a statement of BH's philosophy of life.

- 14. This statement should be confused with statements like the following which are sometimes made in speaking of BH, the poet: (a) The Niti, Śṛṇgāra and Vairāgya collections of stanzas reflect, in that order, the stages through which BH's own life passed. (b) Although BH speaks of worldly wisdom and amorous life, the message he really wishes to convey as something he learned from life is that of renunciation. Of course, (a) amounts to simplistic historiography. Kosambi's text-critical work precludes it, as well as (b). It was not BH himself who collected the stanzas known as Śataka-traya in the form of three groups. The Vairāgya-śataka constitutes the textually least stable group of stanzas. Furthermore, the stanzas cited in this essay will bear out that the attraction to the sensuous infiltrates even many of the renunciation stanzas.
- 15. It should be noted that Kosambi (1948:Introducton pp.1,66,78-79) does not view these stanzas as definitely inauthentic. His textual investigation leads him to label these stanzas as samsayita, not as praksipta.

- 16. Cf. Miller 1967:xvii: "Compelled by his strong sense of personal irony, Bhartihari sees man's paradixical position in a transient, seductive world." This is changed to read as follows in Miller 1990:4: "Compelled by a strong sense of personal irony, Bhartrihari sees man's position as paradoxical in a transient, seductive world." Miller (1967:xviiixxiv) provides further details which support the reading of BH as an author caught in a dilemma. Particularly to be noted is the need she feels to employ the following phrases: "lurking attachment... as well as a revulsion," "undercurrent of turmoil," "painful, perplexing position," "confusion, longing, pain," "enigma which defies ... solution," "inescapable bondage and suffering," "Bhartihari's unrest," "He feels the distressing necessity... But he is weak ...," "In tems of Bhartihari's collected verses man's life is an intricate web of conflicting moments and attractions," "he cannot understand the real meaning of time and his own absurd position in existence. Bhartrihari shows a keen awareness for the paradox involved in enjoining a deluded man to abandon the world of his delusion," "Bhartrihari does not simply vacillate between worldly indulgence and asceticism; his confusion is more profound..." and "His ironic sense that none of life's possibilities are what they seem to be..." Cf. further Miller 1990:3-4, 14-19, in particular, the remark: "The poet cannot choose between asceticism and worldly indulgence because he finds them equally attractive, and equally deficient." Also, Bailey 1994:1, 15: "...an irrestible pessimism about the human condition. ... Bhartr-hari wrestled with his own incapacity realistically to influence the fragility he perceived as the defining characteristic of existence. ... Bhartr-hari uses also [-all] sorts of devices to fracture any kind of absolute vision of received truth which might have been regarded as axiomatic and not in need of defence. ...radical undermining of the available options..."
- 17. In the following pages, I will utilize existing readable translations if they do not obscure the main idea of a stanza, although they may occasionally not do full justice to the syntax of the original. The objective of this essay does not depend on a literal understanding of the poems. Citing of other's translations will give some idea, incidentally, of the variety of strategies one can employ to make old poetry easily accessible to the contemporary reader.
- 18. In Miller 1967:65, the second and fourth lines of the translation read: "Two worlds alone are worth a man's devotion" and "And full of fresh wine's heady ardor for sport." Actually, the *mada* mentioned here may not have anything to do with wine. As in stanza 116 quoted

- in §3.5, it may refer to the sense 'I am someone special; I can attract this man if I wish' felt to exist in young women. Miller (1967:87 = 1990:72) introduces it with the word "seduction" in her translation of 116.
- 19. In addition to the select examples given here, there are stanzas in which the dilemma finds a somewhat indirect expression; e.g. in stanzas 147 and 183 quoted in §3.5 and §3.4, respectively.
- 20. The pronoun vayam here may also be rendered in the plural.
- 21. What the idiom tapas tap makes possible in Sanskrit ('build up ascetic heat by refraining from objects of comfort, to accumulate spiritual energy by staying away from sensual pleasures') seems impossible to render in English in such a literal or semi-literal way that the contrast with the following use of tap ('be heated, be subjected to suffering') can be brought out. Hence, I have offred a translation concentrating on what tapas, the austerities, are supposed to accomplish, namely the eradication of the ordinary worldly pleasure-seeking self.
- 22. This probably means 'I did not win the immortality or victory over death that I was seeking. I had to give up the effort.' The latter half could also be speaking of impending death with a past tense in view of the certainty of death: 'Consider it certain that I will go away. I am as good as dead."
- 23. Miller's (1967:113 = 1990:85) translation puzzles me. It runs thus: "We savored no pleasure,

so we are consumed.

We practiced no penance,

so we are afflicted.

We did not elude time.

so we are pursued.

We did not wither craving,

so we are the wizened."

Gopinath (1896:228) is much closer to the original in syntax, as well as in bringing out the intended contrasts, but his is not a readiable translation.

Somewhere between my rendering and Miller's rendering falls the following translation by Cort (1983:21):

"Thinking I enjoyed the pleasures of life,

I myself was enjoyed by life.

Thinking I didn't need to burn off my sins,

I myself was burnt up.

Thinking that I passed the time,

I myself was passing on. Greed didn't grow old and leave my body, I myself grew old."

- 24. Kosambi reads tanute at this point. However, he also indicates that the objective support for the reading is not as in the case of the other words to the stanza and that manute can also lay a claim for being the authentic reading. An idiom of the form drstih tri-bhuvanam brahma tanute seems less than probable in Sanskrit. Furthermore, in most Indian scripts ta is more likely to result from ma (through some parts of the written syllable becoming faint) than the other way round.
- 25. I am not certain about the sense of samī-bhūtā intended by the poet. Normally, an añjana cures the eyes or makes them stronger (for the latter, recall references in literature to ointments that enable a hero etc. to see in the dark or to see a hidden treasure.) In view of these associations and the context, samī-bhūtā should mean 'one which has come to its normal state' or, much less likely, 'one which has become equal to the task to be performed to the challenge to be faced.'
- 26. The readable translations by Ingalls (1965:423), Miller (1967:7, 1990:31) and Bailey (1996:203) have helped me in my choice of words, but I found them all to be unnecessarily diffusing the dramatic contrast in the original.
- 27 (a) The translatins by Ingalls (1965:421-422), Miller (1967:135, 1990:96) and cort (1983:36) deviate too much from the original. (b) Kosambi's (1948: introducton p. 81) comment on the stanza ("No king who had renounced would have advised his soul to renounce if it could not taste the pleasures of royalty.") misses the point.
- 28. Translation as in Fitzgerald 1859 (first edition), rubai 11.
- 29. I have taken some help from Miller (1967:87 = 1990:72) in offering this translation. I had to set aside her translation because she misconstrues the original here to an extent that cannot be overlooked.
- 30. Alos, partially or indirectly in stanzas 27 (maṇinā bhūṣitaḥ sarpaḥ kim asau na bhayamkaraḥ "Does a serpent cease to be dangerous because it has a diadem hood?"), 37 (sva-mahimā yady asti kim maṇḍanaiḥ "If one has a majestic personality, what need is there of embellishments?"), and 68 (vibhūṣaṇam maunam apaṇḍitānām "Refraining from speech is the ornament of fools").
- 31. (a) Miller 1967:69 has "swelling bosses" instead of "swelling temples." In other respects her earlier translation is identical with the one reproduced

here.

- (b) Baile 1996:208-209 offers a translation that is very similar to Miller's, except for "breasts which remove fascination with the elephant's bosses."
- 32. Miller 1967:45 has "Is graced by the Vedas" as the second line. Like some other translators of Sanskrit texts, she has connected śruta with śruti. However, śruta is quite commonly secular learning. Unless the context indicates a clear association with religious or canonical learning, it need not be translated so restrictively as she has. A simple translation like 'knowledge, erudition' would have been more appropriate in the present context.
- 33. In this stanza, one needs to understand keṣāmcit in the last quarter as keṣāmcid eva 'only of some,' which then implies that only a few lucky ones only those who have sufficient good karma to their credit get to enjoy the varied garlands (or perhaps the Spring nights of the described kind); cf. Rāmarṣi p. 73: keṣāmcit punyavatām. Dhara-sāra-gaṇin p. 73: bhāgyavatām pumsām. Thus, Miller (1967:101, 1990:79), whose translation I could not use here, should not have opted for a translation employing the singulars "he" and "anyone".

A precious explanation of the rare word kilakimcita is preserved in the commentaries of Dhana-śāra-gaṇin (p. 73 kilakimcitasya surata-śabda-viśeṣasya) and Rāmarṣi (p. 73, smita-rudita-muditānām samkarah kilakimcitam ucyate. kilakimcitasya vilāsa-viśeṣasya).

Miller rightly corrects her 1967 translation, "A lover's bed beside his mistress," to "Beside him his mistress embodying love" in 1990, but while the latter transtlation can be thought if as agreeing in spirit with the explanations of Dhana-sāra and Rāmarsi, it does not have the specificity of those explanations. She also passes over the word katipayaih ('some, a few, select') which is significant as an adjective suggesting insistence on maintaining high standards. Alos, Miller's rendering 'stray' of mugdhāh would be difficult to justify, both in terms of what mugdha usually means, as well as the context. One expects the poet to speak of a prominent presence of moonlight, given his intention to create an enchanting scene.

- 34. I found the blunt contrast in the original muffled in the translations of Miller (1967:141 = 1990:99) and Cort (1983:41).
- 35. It is possible that my use of "never" may be challanged on the basis of an instance or two in the large corpus of stanzas Kosambi has collected. I have read through the probably authentic 200 stanzas and the possibly authentic 152 stanzas as carefully as I could to

find out if any of them mention an ornament as a thing stimulating the poet directly.

- 36. The almost exclusive engagement with the beauty of eyes in stanzas 100 (vāmākṣī, bhrū-latā), 280 (mrgākṣī), 287 (kuvalaya-dṛṣ), 336 (vāma-nayanā) and 341(atrasta-kuranga-śāva-nayanā) should also be noted in this context.
- 37. The only difference in Miller 1967:61 is at this point and it is minor. Her translation there reads "and sport."
- 38. I have adopted the following translation by Bailey (1996:206) with changes necessitated by the grammar of the original:

"Eyes curved by her dextrous brows, side glances, affectionate words, laughs ending in coyness, playfully languorous whether moving or still.

This is both ornament and weapon of woman."

- 39. This naturally makes me wonder about what India of our times has done to herself with a rather vulgar interest in ostentatious jewellry seen even is the educated middle class and with the rejection of natural ornaments such as flowers in many parts of north India. How did the transformation come about if indeed there was a transformation on a large scale?
- 40. Cf. Miller 1967:xxv-xxix, 1990: 12-13, particularly the remark in the former essay: "... the sententious, reflective epigrams [of Bhartrihari] are not folksy bits of wisdom in verse form. They too are dominated by strict aesthetic controls and a self-conscious idea of art." Bailey (1994:15-25, 1996:202-218) offers several sensitive and insightful analyses of the art present in BH's poems, occasional overreading apart.
- 41. Miller happily exploits the ambiguity of "attend upon" to connect the items connected in the original with *nitamba*. Cort (1983:19) provides a pun similar to that of *nitamba* but translates the rest more freely (albeit appropriately):

"Dispel my doubts, pandit.

Which is better?

Which is proper?

Should I frequent the flanks

of a far mountain

or the flanks of a woman

smiling in the embrace of passion?"

42. I find Miller's (1967:91 = 1990:74) translation of this stanza a little too free.

43. According to more than one Vedist, such was the thinking behind the performance of the Agnihotra in the earliest period to which our extant sources can take us. It could be an adequate if not the whole explanation for the specified period. For the later periods, however, it will be only partially true and superficial.

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Rāmarşi: see "Bhartṛ-hari."

Takakusu: see "I-tsing."

# Alliteration of the Word-initial consonant in Modern Gujarati Compounds

#### - H. C. Bhayani

Like other NIA. languages, in Gujarati also alliteration, rhyme, jingle-formation, sound-symbolism, syllable rhythm and onomatopoeia play quite a significant role in the formation of compounds and phrases. Here I would like to draw attention to those compounds which have alliteration of the initial consonant of their constituents. Gujarati has a large class of dvandva ('copulative') compounds\(^1\). The compounds described here form its sub-class. Besides the dvandva compounds that can be dissolved with अने ('and') or के ('or') (i.g. नानुंमोटुं=नानुं अने मोटुं, or alternatively नानुं के मोटुं), there is a large class of these compounds which can not be so dissolved. They have got certain notable characteristics.

Formally, many of them are marked by various types of rhyhms. Many are reduplicative<sup>2</sup> with vowel-variation of the initial syllable of their first meaningful contituent or are echoic/jingle formations based on the second, meaningful constituent.

Secondly many of them are such that the order of their constituents cannot be reversed. They are irreversible binominals.

The order of the two constituents is determined either by their syllabic structure or by the importance of their individual meanings from socio-cultural view-point in the discourse situation.

As to the meaning, there is a large clan of synonymous compounds, the meaning of many of these compounds is not just the same of the individual meaning of the constituents, but denote 'these and similar things of actions', 'these and so on and so forth', 'these etc'.

In numerous cases the meaning of one or both of the constituents is obscure.

Besides the alliterative compounds, there are numerous phrases or word-groups which have the alliteration of the initial consonant of their constituents. i.g. कमर कसवी, करमनी कठणाई, कंजूसनो काको, काळां करम, काळो केर, खमी खावुं, चोरे ने चौटे, जुवान जोध, जूनो जोगी, ढळकती ढेल, तीखु तमतमतुं, नवो निशाळियो, पारकी पंचात, फजेतीनो फाळको, बोडीबामणीनुं खेतर, भगरी भेंस, भूंडु भूख, मथरावटी मेली, मीठुं मध, मों मीठुं करवुं, रामना रखोपा-रखवाळां, रातुं राण, रावळे राव, रांकनुं रतन, रोजनी रामायण.

These are only a few instances from a large class, which requires a separate treatment.

The following list of instances is illustrative. With some effort it can be considerably extended.

The meaning equivallents given are approximate. As to the sources, some words are loans from Urdu or Hindi. Some are from Sanskrit. Some are from literary discource. Some are dialectal. In the case of a compound which is used now in its secondary or metaphorical meaning, the literal meanings also of the constituents is given where necessary. Where the meaning of one or both of the constituents is obscure, the meaning of the compound only is given.

अडी-ओपटी difficulty and calamity

आडुं-अवळुं crosswise and reverse, topry-turby

करवुं-कारववुं to done, to get done etc.

कलम-किताब pen and book

काचुं-कोरुं uncooked and dry

काट-कसर cuts and commission

काठ-कवाड wood and timber

काणुं-कूबडुं one-eyed or hunch-back

काथा-कूट useless labour (lit. pounding

catechu)

कादव-कीचड mud etc.

काबर-कलह quarrling like mainas

काम-काज work etc.

कुटुंब-कबीलो family etc.

कोल-करार promise and agreement

खण-खोद digging and so-forth

खस-खूजली ringworm and itch

खाना-खराबी utter ruin

खारं-खाटुं salty and sour

खांड-खीर sugar and milk

खून-खार blood-spilling

खोड-खांपण blemish or blot

गण्युं-गांठ्युं so few as can be easily counted

(lit. countable as knots on a string)

गाळी-गलोच abusing

गाम-गपाय common chat of the town

गाम-गामतरुं (करवुं) (going) to one or another village

गाम-गरास village or land

गुलाब-गोये a nosegary of rose

गोवर-गंदुं dirty like cowdung

घनघोर terrific due to clouds

चाडी-चुगली back-biting etc.

चाल-चलगत movement, conduct etc.

चेन-चाळा signs and gestures

छाकम-छोळ in huge quantity, unbounded such

that there are splashes upon

splashes

छानुं-छपनुं hidden or concealed

छाल-छोतरां skin and chips

छोकरां-छैयां children, issues

जर-झवेरात money and jewellary

जाडुं जोग्रवर fat and strong

जाणी-जोईने knowingly (lit. having known and

seen)

जीव-जंतु worms, insects etc.

जीव-जात life

जीभा-जोडी verbal duspute (lit. 'joining of

tongues')

जुवानजोध young and strong like a soldier

जोर-जुलम force and tyrrany

झड-झमक rhyhms and alliteration

झडवं-झापटवं to dust and strike with a cloth

झाकम-झोळ

झाडी-झांखरां thicket and thorny shrubs

झाड-झूड to dust and strike

झांखरां-झरडां thorny shrubs and dried up

branches

यद-तडको cold and sun

यंगा-येळी lifting by two or four persons

or of somebody by taking hold of

र्टोगा-चेळी his legs and hands and carry him

येळ-टप्पा joking and chating

ठाम-ठीकरां utensils of metal or earthern ones

ठाम-ठेकाणुं place or address

ठोंठ-थापली slap or smack

डाळां-डांखळां branches and trigs

डोसा-डगरा aged, dicrepit persons

ढंग-धडो manner and/or balance

ढांको-ढूंबो to cover with a lid

ढोर-ढांखर cattle and such like

तळ्युं-ताच्युं fried and baked

ताणी-तूसीने pulling strongly

ताबड-तोब swiftly

तिथि-तहेवार holiday and festive day

ंतीखुं-तूरुं pungent or astrigent

थिर-थावर firm and stable

दम-दाटी threat

दिस्याव-दिल of liberal heart (lit. having sealike

heart)

दवा-दारु medicine

दहीं-दूध ourds and milk

दु:ख-दर्द grief and pain

देश-दाझ patriotic feeling

देश-देशावर various countries

दोर-दमाम show of rule and power

धणी-धोरी owner and/or master

धरमनी धजा banner of religion

धरमनो धोरी highly religious

धरम-धको fruitless visit (धरम=धरमनो charitable

or with no return)

धंधो-धापो business and such like

धाबड-धींगुं fat and hefty

धाम-धूमथी with fanfare and flourish

धीर-धार lending

धूम-धडाका loud reports/explosions

धूळ-धाणी utter ruin

धोयुं-धकोयुं washed and clean vigorously

नाम-निशान name and mark

पग-पेसारो entering by pushing in the feet

पड्य पाथर्य staying or remaining habitualy

पलंग-पोश mattress cover

पाय-पाँडी bandage

पाठ-पूजा recitation of a religious text and worship

पाणी-पंथो (घोड़ो) (a horse) running on the road like

flowing water

पाणी-पोचु soft due to excessive water (in

cooking)

पालण-पोषण protecting and nourishing

पाळवुं-पोषतुं to protect and nourish

पांच-पंदर five or fifteen

पांच-पचीश five or twenty-five

पुत्र-परिवार sons and family

पेट-पूजा filling the belly i.e. eating (lit.

paying worship to the belly)

पेटी-पटारा small and large boxes

फळ-फूल fruits and flowers

फाट-फूट tear and break

फूलवुं-फालवुं to put on flowers and fruits

फेर-फूदरडी whirling round and round

फेरो-फांटो visiting now and then

बगल-बच्चो underling (lit. like the young of

a bird that can be kept under

one's armpit)

बटक-बोलुं talking frankly

बाडुं-बोबडुं one-eyed or stammering-speaking

in distinctly

बारी-बारणां windows and doors

बाल-बच्चां children

बूम-बराडा shouting and uproars

भलुं-भोळुं good and simple

भाई-भांडुं brothers and sisters-children of

the same parents

भाई-भोजाई brother and brother's wife

भाडभूंजो baker using a stove dug in the

ground

भाडुं-भध्युं allowance for travelling, boarding

and lodging

भूल-भुलामणी

भूंडा-भच्चा vulgar words

मगर-मच्छ crocodile

मणिमोती gem and pearl

मन-मानीतुं favourite

मरी-मसालो pipper and spices

मान-मरजादा

मान-मर्तबो

मामण-मूंडो

मामा-माशीनां related as mother's brother's or

mother's sister's children

माया-ममता love and sense of being one's own

माया-महोबत love and affetion

माल-मता movable and immovable property

माल-मलीदो rich sweets

माल-मिलकत goods and property

मांस-मच्छी meat and fish

मींठुं-मरचुं salt and chili

मोज-मजा merrymaking and enjoying

मों-माथुं face/mouth and head

ग्रख-रखावट preservation and care-taking

राजरमत royal game

राजा-राणी kind and queen

रीडिया-रमण loud shouting and uproar

रीत-रिवाज custom

रूप-रंग form and colour

लख-लूट (खर्च) spending profusely (lit. so as

lacs are looted)

लूलुं-लंगडुं lame and limping

वग-वसीलो

वन-वगडो forest and wilderness

वरत-वरतोला religious observances and

vowes

वहरो-वंचो difference

वहेंचवुं-वाटवुं to distribute

वा-वंदोळ gusty and circular wind

वा-वाझोडु gale and hurricane

वांक-वळोट curvature and bent

वांधो-वचको objection or disagreement

वेपार-वणज trade and commerce

वेर-विखेर scattered and dispursed

व्याज-वयव interest and commission

समुं-साजुं in good shape and health

सम्ं-स्तरुं straight and easy

साज-शणगार adornment and ornament

सान-सूझ understanding and insight

सार-संभाळ caring and serving

सांचव्युं-संघर्यं stored and preserved

सुख-सगवड happiness and comfort

हाल-हवाल sorry state

#### References

- \* P. R. Teraiya : गुजराती भाषाना द्विरुक्त प्रयोगो (1970) and the bibliography given in it.
- \* H. C. Bhayani : गुजराती भाषाना इतिहासनी केटलीक समस्याओ (1976) and the references given in it on p. 31.
- \* The present paper is a revised, expanded version of a few sections of the first chapter (pp. 1-32). entitled 'on the structure of Gujarati Words (with Respect to the Description and Origin of Their Echoic, Jingling, Sound-symbolic and Rhythmic Aspects)

#### **Notes**

- 1. For their description see Bhayani, p. 2-4. For a systematic classification see Ibid, the table following p. 16.
- 2. See Teraiya's book.

## Some folk-etymologies in the Anuyogadvāra-sūtra\*

#### - H. C. Bhayani

- 1. Among the ten types of nouns described in the Anuyogadvāra-sūtra\*, two are called गोण्ण and नोगोण्ण. गोण्ण is गुणनिष्पन्न 'appropriate to the meaning' and नोगोण्ण is 'contrary to the meaning.' The illustrations of the former type are: खमणे (=खमतीति), तपणो (=तपतीति), जलणो (=जलतीति), पवणो (=पवतीति). The illustrations of the latter type are: सकुंत 'bird', which is अकुंत 'not having a lance'. समुग 'box' (Sk. समुद्रग), which is without 'the मुग्ग (Sk. मुद्रग) grain'. समृद 'sea' (Sk. समुद्र) which is without मृद्दा 'seal' (Sk. मुद्रा). पलाल 'dry grass' (divided as प-लाल, Sk. प्र-लाल 'having abundant saliva'), which is अलाल 'not having saliva'. सउलिया 'kite' (divided as स-उलिया, Sk. सकुलिका 'having a family'), which is अकुलिया 'having no family'. पलास 'the पलाश tree' (Sk. पलाश, understood as पल+अश 'eating meat'), which is अपलास 'not eating meat'. इंदगोव 'a rainy insect' (Sk. इन्द्रगोप), which is not a 'protector of Indra'.
- 2. Another type is that which is designated by a word having a contrary meaning. The illustrations are: शिवा 'vixen' (meaning also 'auspicious'), although it is अशिवा 'inauspicious'. अग्न 'fire' is called शीतल 'cold'. विष 'poison' is called मधुर 'sweet'. In the house of liquor-distiller liquor is called स्वाद 'sweet' eventhough it is अम्ल 'acidic'. अलत्तय (but understood क अरत्तय i. e. Sk. अरक्तक 'not red'), eventhough it is रक्त 'red'. अलाउ 'gourd' (Sk. अलाज, understood as अ-लाज 'not a container') eventhough it is लाउ 'container'. For कुसुंभ 'Indian Maddar' (divided as कु-सुंभ 'that which appears unbeauteous') is used eventhough it is beautiful.
  - 3. One type of names are given according to their etymology.

<sup>\*</sup> अनुयोगद्वासूत्र by Muni Punyavijaya & Pt. Dalsukh Malvania, Published in the Jaina-Agama-Series No.1

The illustrations are : महिष 'buffalow' is so called because he sleeps on the ground (मह्मां शेते). भ्रमर 'honey-bee' is so called because it wanders and drones (भ्रमित रौति च) मुसल 'pestle' is so called because it rises up frequently (मुहुर्लसित). किपत्थ 'the wood-apple fruit' is so called because it hangs like a monkey (किप+स्थ) चिक्खल्ल 'liquid mud' is so called because it makes sound like चिद् and it is low in the middle (खल्ल). उल्क 'owl' is so called because its ears are high (उध्वंकण). मेखला 'girdle' is so called because it is a row of मेख (?).

4. Even if Arya Raksita may not be author of the Anuyogadvāra, there is no doubt about the fact that its author was highly learned and well-versed in Sanskrit. Hence we are intrigued with the structural division or etymologies of the words like सक्त, समुग्ग, समुद्द, पलाल, सउलिया, पलास, इंदगोव that he has given just like a common man, who being ignorant of grammar or etymology gives a fanciful etymology to match the meaning-what is known as 'folk etymology'. In every language such fanciful etymologies are current. For example in Modern Gujarati माशी 'mother's sister' is explained by some as मा-शी 'like the mother'. Actually it is derived as Sk. मातु:स्वसृका, Pk. माउस्सिया, Old Guj. माउसी > माशी. भत्रीजो 'nephew' is explained as भय त्रीजो 'the third danger', while actually it is derived as Sk. भात्रीयः, Pk. भत्रिज्जओ, and then through भत्रीजउ, भत्रीजो. टपाली postman' is facetiously explained as टप दईने आली जाय ते 'He who delivers speedily', when etymologically it is connected with टप्पो 'halts at intervals in the path'. In Hindi the following doggerel is well-known—

> रंगी को नारंगी कहे, चलती को कहे गाडी। गंदे को साफी कहे, ऐसे लोक अनाडी।।

(Variants खारे को मीठा कहे; वाढी को कहे पाली; पाली को वाढी कहे). In this नारंगी 'orange' is divided as ना-रंगी 'not coloured' when in fact it is coloured. गाडी is 'cart, car' taken as a homonym for 'buried'. The piece of cloth used to cover

the end of चलम of a hookah is dirty, but it is called साफी meaning also 'clean'. खारा 'salty' is called मीठा 'sweet'. वाढी 'knife' is also called पाली which also means 'that which has increased'.

- 5. In the non-standard Sanskrit of Jain Prabandha works many fanciful etymologies are advanced. Pk. पाणहिआ 'shoe' derived form Sk. उपानिहका is re-Sanskritised as प्राणिहता 'beneficial for the life'! Guj. डोकरो 'old man' is Sanskritised as डोलत्कर: 'he whose hands dangle'. दोहरो (दोहडो) 'a meter of that name' is Sanskritised as दुग्धघटक 'a pot of milk' (probably based on the wrong alternative name दोधक, which is a different metre). अलत्तय, अलाउ, कुसुंभ as etymologized in the Anuyogadvāra are in line with the above given back-formations.
- 6. We however know that the tradition of giving fanciful, artificial or imaginary etymologies goes back to Yāska's निरुक्त (about fifth century B.C.), and it continues later in the explanations given in the literature on the उणादिसूत्र and still later in the one-letter dictionaries (एकाक्षरी शब्दकोश). Among the illustrations cited above from the Anuyogadvāra the etymologies of the words Sk. अलावु (Pk.अलाउ), उलूक, कुसुम्भ, Pk. चिक्खल्ल, Sk. पलाश, Pk. पलाल, Sk. मुशल, मेखला, Pk. सकुंत (related Sk. words शकुन्त, शकुन, शकुनी), Pk. सउलिया (Sk. शकुनिका, Gui. समळी), Sk. समुद्रग are unknown. भ्रमर is connected with भ्रम् 'to wander' (with-अर-derivative). महिषी is based on Sk. महत् 'great' and समुद्र derives from सम्+उद्र (the same root as that of उदक 'water'). इंद्रगोप is in the same class as the popular names given to some insects etc. (e.g. fungus is called in Guj. बिलाडीनो द्येप 'the hat of a cat'). In the case of the use of शिवा ('auspicious' for that which is really considered अशिवा 'inauspicious') and स्वादु 'sweet' (which is actually अम्ल 'acid'), the verbal taboo has prevailed, under the belief that if an unauspicious word is spoken the harmful thing may possibly materialize. The terrible Vedic god रुद

came to be called शिव, शंभु, शंकर 'the benign one', to appease him

In Gujarati under the superstition that when somebody goes out to carry out a task, if any one enquires क्यां जाओ छो ? 'Where are you going ?', then the use of the word क्यां would invite failure in the undertaking. So instead the word श्रेद is used (शीद जाओ छो ?), because that word is derived from Sk. सिद्ध, implying the undertaking will be successful.

# Comparative Study of the Language of the Ācārānga and the Isibhāsiyāim both edited by Prof. Schubring.

#### - K. R. Chandra

While going through the text of the Svetāmbara Jain canonical works one is unable to form a proper idea of the main linguistic features of the Ardhamāgadhi language. In the edited texts there is a mixture of archaic and younger usages. In the absence of any authentic grammatical treatise on Ardhamāgadhi and due to the oral tradition a number of phonetical and morphological changes entered the original Amg. from time to time and place to place. This historical truth is well-known to all of us.

We are giving below a comparative list of usages from the ch. IX of the Ācārānga¹ and the Isibhāsiyāim² both belonging to the earliest strata of the Amg. canonical works. When we compare linguistically the usages from these two works one is surprised to note that Ācārānga (Erster Śrutaskandha), the earliest Amg. text is full of Mahārāṣṭrī usages without any Amg. usage whereas the Isibhāsiyāim has generally the archaic (Amg.) usages with some what Mahārāṣṭrī usages also.

#### Comparative List of Usages

Ācārānga, I, Ch. 9

Isibhāsiyāim

Medial -k- (मध्यवर्ती -क्-)

अणेग, एगचरा, एगत, एगया, एगेर्स, पावगं; एगइया, कंटए, मूसिय, लोइय, लोए, वियड (-k- = -g- and -a-, -y-) (no original -k-)

अणेक, एकं, एकन्तं, एका, परलोक, पावक, मूसिकार-; एगग्ग, एगतो, एगो (-k- = generally -k- and -g- also but no -a-,-y-)

Ācārāṅga	Isibhāsiyāim
Medial -	-g- (मध्यवर्ती –ग्–)
नाओ	णागो ·
(-g- = -a-)	णागो · (-g- = -g-)
Medial -j- (मध्यवर्ती -ज्-)	
तेओफासे	तेजसं, तेजसा (-j- = -j-)
(-j- = -a-)	(-j- = -j-)
Medial -th- (मध्यवर्ती -थ्-)	
अहाकडं, अहासुयं	अधासच्चं, जधा;
जहा	जहा
(-th- = -h- only)	(-th- = mostly -dh- and sometimes -h-)
वित्तिच्छेयं, सया	सळच्छेदं, सदा;
,,	
(-d- = -y-)	(-d- = mostly -d- and sometimes -y-)
Medial -dh- (-ध्-)	
मेहावी, विविहं, विही,	मेधावी, विविधं, समाधि,
अहियासए, दुविहं, समाहिं	अधियासेज्जा, दुविधा;
	दुविहं, मेहावी
(-dh- = -y-)	(-dh- = mostly -dh- and sometimes -h-)
Medial -n- (मध्यवर्ती -न्-)	
अपु- uniformly	अणु- mostly but sometimes
	अनु- also;
Medi मेहावी, विविहं, विही, अहियासए, दुविहं, समाहिं (-dh- = -y-)	इयाणि (-d- = mostly -d- and sometimes -y-) ial -dh- (-ध्-)   मेधावी, विविधं, समाधि,   अधियासेज्जा, दुविधा;   दुविहं, मेहावी   (-dh- = mostly -dh- and sometimes -h-) -n- (मध्यवर्ती -न्-) अणु- mostly but sometimes

Ācārāṅga Isibhāsiyāim (medial -n- = -n- uniformly) (sometimes medial -n- also) Medial -p- (मध्यवर्ती -प-) अतिपातं (sometimes -p- = -p- also) अइवाय-(-p- = -v- uniformly)Medial -t- (मध्यवर्ती -त-) Nouns (नाम-शब्द) अइ-(uniformly) -अतिपातं
अरित
रती
सीताहतो अइवाय-अरइ रडं सीयपिण्डं Pronouns (सर्वनाम) Nominal Suffixes (नाम-विभक्तियाँ) भगवया, मईमया, पुरओ Termination of Present Tense (वर्तमान काल का प्रत्यय) अइवत्तर्इ, अच्छइ, गच्छइ, झाइ, पवत्तती, अच्छती, गच्छित, लुप्पई, सेवइ झाति, लुप्पती, सेवते; अच्छइ Past Passive Participle (भूत कृदन्त) अइवाय, अहासुयं, अभिन्नाय, किप्पया,-गए, उद्यं, विरए, सिमए हयपुळ्वो, हिमवाए (-t- = -y- and -a- but no -t- = -y-)

It is not a thorough list of all the usages but some examples are given here to form a tentative idea.

The above comparative list of usages clearly indicates that the editor has adopted Mahärästri usages only in the edition of the Ācārānga whereas he has given proper place to the archaic usages in the Isibhāsiyāim. Ācārānga is the earliest canonical text and therefore how could it have younger usages (of Mahārāstri) when there are archaic usages in the Isibhāsiyāim which is in no way a composition of earlier date than that of the Acaranga. While re-editing the first chapter of the Acaranga linguistically I had an opportunity to go through various Mss. of the text but there was no uniform elision of medial consonants as prescribed by the Prakrit grammarians.3 On this ground and considering the antiquity of the text as well as the liguistic form of the contemporary Pāli language and additionally the form of the language of the Asokan inscriptions of the East of the 3rd century B. C. did it not occur to Prof. Schubring that his edition of the Acaranga needs to be re-edited linguistically in the light of the linguistic form of the Isibhāsiyāim. I have no knowledge whether he has discussed this problem anywhere. If he has done so to clarify this odd situation I would like to have information about it from the indologists who are aware of it. Otherwise the language of the Ācārānga edited by Prof. Schubring becomes unauthentic and unreliable and the same rule applies to his editions of other Jain Amg. texts.

Further I would like to draw the attention of the indologists that his predecessor Prof. H. Jacobi had also edited the Ācārāṅga in 1882 A.D. but he has preserved all the medial (non-aspirate and aspitate) consonants wherever they were not found elided in the Mss. He did not make any attempt to standardize the language of the whole text either into Mahārāṣṭrī or Ardhamāgadhī when the latter of these two is said to be akin to Pāli in the Preface to his edition of the Ācārāṅga. The question is why did Prof. Schubring prefer to distort the original Amg. into Mahārāṣṭrī Prakrit when the Jacobi's edition and the Mss. retaining the original medial consonants were before him. This situation

is very odd and it requires a proper answer for the solution of the problem. Finally it would be worthwhile that Prof. W. Schubring's editions of Jain canonical works get re-edited linguistically, otherwise the form of the language of his editions does not seem to be correct and gives a distorted look.

#### Foot-notes

- See the glossary at the end of the Ācārānga-Sūtra, ed. W. Schubring, Leipzig, 1910.
- 2. See the इसिभासियाइं का प्राकृत-संस्कृत शब्द-कोश, के. आर. चन्द्र, प्राकृत टेक्स्ट सोसायटी, अहमदाबाद, 1998.
- 3. See the आचाराङ्ग, प्रथम श्रुत-स्कन्ध, प्रथम अध्ययन, विभाग-२, pp. 32 to 46, comparative tables of usages in various Mss. (especially the usages from the Ms. from Poona which is consulted by Prof. Schubring but he has not adopted archaic usages from it.)

# Historio-Cultural Data as Available from Samarāicea Kahā

- Rasesh Jamindar

#### Importance of Literature

Though the archaeology, epigraphy, numismatics etc. are the most authentic and copious source-materials for writing our history; the equally important source of information is literature—both sacred and secular as well as folk-tales and folk-lores. These later were produced and preserved through the ages by different sects and religio-social communities. While such literature has more or less a religio-regional base or bias, it is certainly, no doubt, most useful material for reconstructing our history of the ages when archaeological sources are very meagre or none.

#### Contribution of Jaina Community

The Jaina Community has contributed its mite to the history and culture of our country. Though they have hardly produced any special book on history form historical perspective, there are some books written by Jaina Acharyas mostly after christ, no one would have any obvious reason to deny the presence of historical sense in their writings for they have to the extent developed the quality of historical understanding and exactness. For this reason the Jaina sources are also most remarkable for its vastness and variety. They do not only concern with earlier periods of our history but lay its arms over the whole range of historical times and are hugged to almost every phase and part of our vast country giving an opportunity of being buried under the file of manuscripts in many languages. No doubt the early Jaina literature was mostly in Prakrut; for it is true that Jaina Munis were and are fascinated in preaching the religious principles in the language of the people. The fact is that

the Prākrut language stood closer to the popular languages of the day than did Sanskrut and a very large number of Prākrut works are composed by Jaina Āchāryas.

Prākrut literature is to be assessed by its value of humanity and its estimation is to be determined by the principles to what extent does it consribute to the progression of mankind and its importance to the society by conveying various aspects of our culture. Of these the Jaina Prākrut Jaina literature is a rich source of certainly highly unique material of a point of cardinal importance.

## Importance of Jñanabhandars

The Jaina community, so to say, is very rich, wealthy and cohesive. It also believes in giving generous donations for the cause of its religious development and betterment of the community. This was partially due to the emphasis laid on Śāstradāna and the importance of scriptural knowledge for attaining Moksa. This has inspired this community for preserving and distributing literary works of religious merit and of secular importance. More so, the zeal of performing Shastradana enkindled their souls to evolve a system of printing & publishing the scattered literature for free distribution. Perhaps this may be the only religious community who has taken a special care of spreading knowledge. This objective has contributed much to the making of the national heritage to some extent. They have preserved with care MSS in Jñanabhandaras and these unaccessible Jñanabhandaras made available to scholars. They have also painstakingly published those MSS; and established good libraries wherever possible alongwith the Jñanabhandaras, or wherever there is either a big or small Jaina community even without Jñānabhandāras. This means, where there is an Upāśraya, there is generally a library, — a worth mentioning contribution of Jainas to the cause of learning.

#### Activities of Jaina Munis

These multi-faceted facilities, say activities, did help and do help even now Jaina Munis to utilize their free time in reading those books in the libraries which enkindled their inquisitiveness. Secondly, the discipline of Vihāra, i.e. moving one place to another on foot, also helped them to look into the things lying on the road-side or in the forest and the system of Cāturmāsa, i.e. compulsary staying at one place during rainy season, also gave them an opportunity to chew those things seen during Vihāra-Yātrā, and which in turn offered an opportunity to verify those material or help confirmed them using the books of the temple-libraries. These two systems encouraged those Jaina Munis to write something on what they had seen during their Vihār tenure. Many of these writings of Jaina Munis do throw some light on many buried as well as moot problems of our history.

#### Historical Importance of Jaina Literature

During their Vihār period they do come across many cities and villages, ger acquinted with different customs and cultures, observe and study monuments, sculpture as well note down the content of inscriptions and make necessary notice of historical places. They also make use Jñānabhaṇḍāras on the way during their Vihāra. Steady life during Cāturmāsa also give them timely opportunity to nourish their academic activities. These have offered students and researchers at their disposal description of many religious and historical places, minute narration of temples and images as well as reading of those inscriptions of Bhavana-Nirmana and Pratimā-Sthāpana. Main contribution of Jaina Munis lies in books on sacred places which do nor remain just limited to only general description of temples, idols and places concerned but do furnish with information regarding geography, toponymy, inscriptions, political activities, society et cetera.

All these information do certain historically important material. Such travelogues, though written by religious Acāryas from religious perspective, are very useful in writing history of different part of our country.

Some of these Jaina Munis, blessed with typical type of discipline and multitudious facilities, devoted most of their time to study and pursuing to write new treaties. Generations of Jaina monks have thus enriched the various branches of Bhāratīya literature and in turn producing good material for reconstruction of our history according to their travelling capacities, training of learning, aptitude for research, instinct of tapping resources, test of seeing things and more so the temparament of acquiring knowledge and inquisitiveness to know.

#### Jñānabhaṇḍāras : a resource centre

Special mention, may not be out of order, of the Jñāna Bhaṇḍāras. These Bhaṇḍāras, of course of Jaina faith, whether big or small, deserve to be looked upon as centres of source-material and all the more as national wealth; for they have treasured and preserved old, valuable and rare manuscripts belonging to Jaina faith especially and of other faiths in general. If the Bhaṇḍāras are older than there is a greater possibility of obtaining a few more old and rare manuscripts. For the study of palaeography, calligraphy, development of paintings and contemporary society these valuable material are, no doubt, very useful and significant.

Keeping this background in view the purport here is to highlight the contribution made by Jaina Munis in making of our heritage by reviewing only one book i.e. Samarāicca Kahā (hence forth SK.)

#### Purpose of Dharmakathas

SK is a good Book on religious stories. Generally we

find a beautiful description of the spirit of adventures of both heroes and heroins in such **Dharmakath**ās; but in the end we find them renouncing the worldly pleasures and accepting the descriptine of religious obedience. Such religious stories are normally interwoven on one side with adventure and on other side with religion. We can thus label such stories as having an objective of admoniting religion.

#### Ācārya Haribhadra

Epoch-maker writer as he was Ācārya Shree Haribhadra is the author of the book under discussion. He has extensively written both in **Prakrut** and **Sanskrut**. Most of these were written in the 8th century A.D. and they throw a good deal of light on different aspects of our culture then. From this one and other contemporary works it seems that Rājasthān in particular and Bhārat in general had advanced towards religious prosperity and the credit of which goes to Ācārya Shree Haribhadraji.

#### Pivotal theme of SK

The central theme of the Book, i.e. Samarāicca-Kahā, is that human life is full of miseries. Jealousy, enmity, rivalry et cetera are the vices which are quite visible in humanlife. To get rid of them every one should live pious and moral life. Negligence or idleness in observing a moral life leads one's to bad results. To convince this object to his readers, Haribhadraji has used the approach of telling stories within the main one. From this, one can surmise that many parts of our country then was engulfed and enclamped more by wickedness, immorality and injustice and to keep oneself away from such unrighteouness these stories have prophesed to live a life of non-violence and morality. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th Bhavas describe in detail the force of Māyā, Lobha and Anruta. At the same time the remedy for this has also been narrated. Ācārya Haribhadraji had very clearly pointed

out that one has to born as an animal in the next birth for living sinful life and making offences. It is also possible to go to hale. We can thus surmise that during author's time the theory of rebirth was widely prevalent. Inspite of this notion and understanding people generally were indulging in doing unreligious affairs, for Haribhadra had oft-repeatedly pointed out this thing very clearly.

#### Fiction or Dharmakathā

In this manner SK is a **Dharmakath**ā in one sense while it is fiction on the other hand. It is said that the propagation of writing fiction literature both in **Sanskrut** and **Prakrut** might be widely in vogue especially in Rājasthān and perhaps across the country in general during the time of Haribhadra. Even Jaina religious literature had adopted this form of writing as well.

Different things have been knitted well in this work. Though the information detailed out in this work throw good deal of light to the national heritage, the purport here, it seems, is to highlight to what extent the information given here-in is useful to reconstruct the cultural history of Rājasthān.

#### Administration

We get interesting facts regarding administration of Rājasthān. From frequent mention of different kings it is possible to surmise the possibility of Monarchical system of government then. The monarchy was heriditory as can be seen from the Prince Guṇasena as getting the throne from his father (Bhava one). State might have been known as Empire from the fact that it was divided into provinces and the responsibility of provinces were entrusted to Viceroys. Samarketu was the Viceroy of Ujjain (Bhava five). The tradition of Yuvarāja (heir-apparent) was also prevalent. Aparājit was Yuvarāja (Bhava six). During the tenure of Yuvarāja all sorts of

training was imparted, so that after becoming a king he has not to encounter more difficulty in the administration. A son of a king was entitled to be a king. But to get rid of from a wicked king it was necessary to dethrone him. The case of Samarāditya was a point in information (Bhava seven). Viewing through his own chain of rebirth he opted to spend more time to pious activities than to material happiness, and also lived a saintly life. But his father did not approve his son's indifferent attitudes. Hence he ordered three of his men (namely Ashoka, Kamankura and Lalitanga) to become Samarāditya's friend for briefing him the importance of worldiness (Bhava nine). Not contended with this, his father also explained him the necessity of Kāmasāstra as a means of attaining Moksa, but Samaraditya retorted his father by saying that it increses the sin (Bhava nine).

#### Ministers as state-adviser

The cabinet was formed to help king in running administration. Subuddhi (Bhava one), Matisagar (Bhava two), Indrasharmā, Buddhisāgar, Brahmadatta (Bhava three) were the ministers we come across, nevertheless their nature of work is not possible to know. But it seems that the ministers were very close to the king and had enjoyed the status of his advisers. The king, after returning from Jaipur, had first counselled with his ministers about his intention of retiring and that of renouncing (Bhava two). We can infer that the king might have been sought help from them and might have taken any steps after enjoying their confidance. We can also say from the narration of the SK that the feudal lords were also cooperating the king. While accepting the supremacy of the Yuvarāja Kumārsena, the victor; Vindhyaketu, the Säber leader, declares the people of his lord as Sambandhini (Bhava two). This shows that the political relation between

the king and his feudal lords was very close. After accepting the supremacy even an enemy becomes a friend of the overlord as has been known from the SK. At one place (**Bhava** eight) even the victor **Yuvarāja** calls his mutineer feudal as elder brother and asks him not to appologise.

#### Local Organisation

SK throws some light on the local organisation of the state. Village or town was the smallest unit of the province. Nagarmahantaka and Karnika were the officers in charge of the town (Bhava, p. 409). This Nagarmahantaka of SK may be as equal as the Pancayat president or Nagarapati (i.e. Mayor) of today. Drangswāmī was the head of the village administration. Both Nagaramahantaka and Drangswāmi were free to give judicial decision. This means that they were enjoying legal powers too. They were also entitled to attend the cases of theft or adulteration. SK narrates that the position of Nagarmahantaka was higher than that of Karnika, for we see the usage of the term 'Taddhisthit'. Grāmasabhā had a positive say in trifling matters. The Grāmasabhā does send its four members to investigate into the dispute between the two waring groups of the village (Bhava six). These four members were welversed in religion and economics and were very seasoned for their old age. This shows that the experienced and practically wise people might have been elected at the Grāmasabhā. Both Karnika and Pañckula constituted a joint committee to investigate the matters. Here Karnik was the name of an officer, while Pañckula might be a people's representative. A conjecture can be made from this that there might be a system of arbitrator and its decision was acceptable.

From all these information it becomes quite clear that though there was a monarchy, for many matters decentralisation was in force. This means that the king was hardly meddling

into day to day affairs.

## Blind Faith in Superstition

SK reveals that the Jainism had grown in Rajasthan during 8th century A.D. Other faiths also did exist at the time but SK does not throw much light on them, though we do see the mention of terms such as Pisacha, Raksasi, Vyantara, Candika. It can be infer that superstition and blind faith might have been prevalent there and then. Lower strata people of the then society might be taking to bad Candravarmā, Indra, Meghanāda, Kinnera, Vidyutkumara are such names from which we can infer that the people of that age might be worshipping heavenly elements and objects of nature. Goddess worship was also in vogue as had been viewed from the prevalence of the names of Chandrikā, Kinnari, Yaksini et cetera. Sabar and other tribals were also worshipping Goddess. It is believed that the importance of God Shiva alongwith Goddess is always there, but SK does not refer to this god directly.

#### Importance of Upavāsa

No special discussion could be found in SK regarding religious rituals. The greatness of Upavāsa (fast) was recognised then. To keep away miseries of this birth during next one Upavāsa, which has been frequently refered to by Haribhadraji in SK, was most important. For this reason Agniśarman took vow of Upavāsa taking only one meal every month and that too by visiting only one house. Not only this, but if he did not get any food from that house, he instead of going to another house waited till the next turn i.e. next month. From this incident, it seems, that the people then had a total faith in obseving severe vow if need be. Human sacrifice, of course occasionly, was also in vogue for getting the desired things. (p.530). Tribals such Sabar were also used to offer sacrifice for their desire. Vow was also kept

for having a boy-baby. Both Vaiśramana and his wife Śridevi took a vow of worshipping god Yakṣa Dhandeva for their desire of having a son and to keep his name after that god (Bhava four). After the son was born the merchant couple went to the temple of Yakṣa and after performing the Pūjā they named their son as Dhana (p.192-193).

#### Rebirth: a pivotal concept

The concept of rebirth was considered the powerful character on the realm of the religion then and there. The very creation of this book (i.e.SK) had been built up around this concept. This particular concept was very much within the all living religions of our country as can be known from the study of SK. As this work certainly belongs to Jainism it can be said that the same concept might be very much in vogue in Jainism too. Essentially it was believed to perform **Dharma**, **Dāna**, **Tapa**, **Sādhanā** etc. in this birth as to have happiness and wealth in the next one.

#### Role of saintly life

The saints might be great devotees of Jnānakarma system as can be viewed from the reference of the term Kevleen. What emerges from this word is that the learned and educated people of the society were mostly taken to saintly life. Purṇachandra once was a dead body carrier and had therefore decided to become a saint. (Bhava one). A king had also consulted his cabinet for becoming a sādhu (Bhava two).

#### Four Cardinal Characters

Connected with religion was astronomy. People were used to consult an astrologer for **Muhūrta** for performing sacred things. A reference is to be found for observing **Muhūrta** at the time of the marriage between Kusumāvali and Kunvarsinh (**Bhava** two). The study of SK helps us to know that **Dāna**, **Śīla**, **Tapa** and **Bhāvan**ā were the four major characters of

the religion (Bhava three). It seems that people then might be understanding these four elements of religion. Following were enjoying a great importance in religious context: Sādhu-Dharma, & Yati-Dharama (Bhava one), Bhāvanā-Dharma, Dāna-Dharma, Śīla-Dharma, Tapo-Dharma (Bhava three). Mantra, Namaskāra, Karmas, Aņuvrata et cetera were considered as part and parcel of the religion.

#### Social Stratigraphy

Drawing a picture of the then society SK does help by offering good data. Varied people constituted the society. King, **Brāhmaņ** and saints were enjoying high status in the society. Then comes in the rank were merchant class and government servants. People like  $C\bar{a}nd\bar{a}l$ , fishermen, thieves etc. were cinsidered as the people of lower strata in the society. Even then we do not find a single reference regarding four-fold varna system in SK.

#### Marriage System

Though youths of both sex were free to choose their life-partner, the consent of the parents was formally essential. Prince Sinh and princess Kusumāvalī had decided to get married, but they did seek the permission of their parents (Bhava four). Dhana and Dhanaśree fell in love. The father of Dhana asked for his son the hand of Dhanshree (Bhava four). Dowary system was prevalent. The tradition of firealter was also there. Exchange of things from lovers was also in vogue. Fruits, floweres, garlands and painting of swan were the objects of exchange between Kusumāvalī and Sinhal (Bhava two, p. 72-86).

#### Parent's Approval a must

Not only in marriage affairs but in other equally important matters the parents' approval was also considered necessary. Dharan, son of a a merchant Bandhudatta, after returning

from abroad had sought the advise of his parents for his desire to live saintly life—even after earning from his experience a high respect from and a promising offer made by the king, which he very politely declined (**Bhava** six, p. 490).

#### Miscellaneous Facets

Dream had an important place in the society. Things seen in dreams were considered as true. Shreekāntā, wife of Purushadatta, saw a lion in her dream (**Bhava** two) and in this context she named her new-born as Sinha.

People used to hide wealth as there is a reference in SK of a buried golden-vessel with tunnel containing seven hundred thousand **Dinār** (**Bhava** two). It may be conjectured that people used to bury their precious belongings from the fear of stolen away. This means theft was known to the society. There are references to the thefts in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th **Bhavas**. Maurik was a thief as mentioned in the 6th **Bhava**. Death sentence was imposed for theft or robbery. (**Bhava** three).

We also have an idea of what sorts of currency was in force then & there. **Dinār** was used as an official currency. Oft-repeated references to the word **Dinār** help us to consider this thesis.

A compromise resulted into going abroad for merchandise after a waring dispute between Dharana and Devanandi. The agreement was made in this context wherein a goods worth five hundred thousand **Dinār** was to be given to both of them (**Bhava** six, pp.410-11). There is a reference to two hundred thousand **Dinār** when queen **Kāntimatī** sent two of her servants to hunt for a proper prince for her daughter (**Bhava** eight, p. 614). It becomes clear from these references that the **Dinār** was the currency of the treasury but there is not a single reference to its various denomination in SK.

A strange custom was prominently in vogue in the then society of Rājasthān in particular and elsewhere in general. It was none other than giving a poison whenever an occasion occurs either of dispute or disagreement or difference of opinion. There are such several references in SK. Because of distrust, Nandayanti gave a snake-poison to Pūrnabhadra (Bhava two, p. 109). Normally it was given by mixing in food. Shikhin was given poison by his mother Jālini (Bhava three). To keep away from sea-journey Dhanashree had given a poison to her husband Dhana (p. 202). To hold control over the buried wealth Gunachandra was given poison by Bālachandra (Bhava three).

There might be games of varied nature for entertainment but SK does not throw more light on it. There is a reference of gambling in the 4th and 9th **Bhavas**. Gunachandra was undergoing a training in Bow-learning (**Bhava** eight). It seems from this reference that Bowing might be one of the games in those days. Varied types of riddles (game) come up in the conversation between Gunachandra and the two votaries, namely Chitramati and Bhuṣaṇa, sent there by queen Kāntimatī as mentioned earlier. In this sort of game a verse can be recited keeping the last alphabet in context which is very similar to present day **Antākṣari**. There is also a reference to the game like asking questions and getting answers. Gudha Chaturtha is also refered to in this context (**Bhava** eight). Hence, people of those times might be enjoying their free time playing different games.

#### Mine of Onomastics

SK is full with numerous place-names and personal-names of varied test and nature. It is also true that many of those names are but fictitious. Even then those fictitious names do help us in framing and designing the patterns of naming things and persons, for the author of the work does reflect

the object, thought and action of the society in which he lived-irrespective of whether names are real or not. Most of the names occured in SK were emotional & qualitative. e.g. Aparājīta, Amarsena, Kāntimatī, Guṇachandra, Guṇasena, Chitramatī, Jayasundarī, Mānabhanga, Yashovarma, Vilāsvatī et cetera. The second category includes names such as Indradeva, Indraṣarmā, Agniśarmā, Candrā, Devanandin, Dharmaghoṣa, Dhanadeva, Dhanashree, Nandivardhan, Yajnadatta, Lakṣaṇasena, Lakṣmīkānta, Śhrīdevi, Somadeva et cetera.

These names have been originated from personal names of Gods. Aśokadatta, Kumudini, Kusumāvali, Kālamegha, Candrasara, Samudradatta etc. were the names originated from flowers, counstellation & natural elements.

#### Flora-Fauna

We do get some information about the position of florafauna from SK. Horse, elephant, donkey, rat, frog, parrot, monkey, goat, peacock, swan, dog, lion, snake etc. were the animals referred to in SK. We also know some thing about trees such as magoes, coconut, jasmine etc.

To sum up, it can be concluded, in the light of the facts cited above, that SK provides useful information on varieties of things and aspects of cultures and enhance our knowledge about the past of Rājasthān, for it was written there; but being a Jaina Muni, the author had an advantage of knowing things elsewhere while undertaking Vihāra and hence about our country in general.

# Śrimad Rājacandra on the Necessity of a Direct Living Sad-guru

#### - N. M. Kansara

Śrimad Rājacandra (1968-1901 AD) was a very grand soul with prodigious prenatal memory, unusually spiritual poetic tendency, and direct experience of Self-realization. His master piece work, named  $\overline{A}tma$ -siddhi-śastra (ASS) composed in Gujarati, is written with the sole purpose of saving the humanity from mere ritualism and pursuance of barren knowledge that leads them but to the hell, to save them from it and show them the entirely hidden secret path of Truth. Herein is emphasized the ideal of Self-pursuit, Self-realization and Self-absorption.

In about twenty-eight dohā verses of his ASS he has made various statement that emphasize the need of a direct living good preceptor on the spiritual path of Self-realization. At the outset he bows down to the feet of the Holy True Teacher, the Adored Jina, who explained the real nature of the Soul, without understanding which he suffered infinite misery.1 Emphasizing that a true teacher is essential, he adds that he who gives up his individual theories, such as whims, delusion, etc., and serves the feet of the true Teacher, finds his ideal and attains Self-realization.<sup>2</sup> However low, as compared with the Arhant, a living teacher be, he is necessary to guide the seeker after truth. To this effect Śrīmad Rājacandra says that even the obligation to Jina who is invisible is not comparable to that of a visible living true teacher. Without attending to this fact, self-contemplation does not arise.3 Referring to the True Teacher, he says that these are the admirable qualities of the True Teacher, viz., knowledge of the Self, equanimous feeling at the contradictory pairs of the world, such as pleasure or pain, praise or censure, gain or loss, etc., worldly life only due to the operation of the

past Karmas and not due to present attachment to good or hatred towards bad surroundings or circumstances, unique speech distiguished by sweetness, truth, inner conviction, beauty and authority, and knowledge of the supreme scriptures.4 Without the teaching of a True Teacher, the character of the Jina is not understood. How can any good be done to a soul without such understanding? With such understanding alone, it is possible to comprehend and attain the full and true character of Jina.5 The scriptures which establish the existence of the soul and non-soul including matter, time, space, motion and rest, are the prop of the souls deserving liberation, when the facility of a visible living true teacher is not available.6 Or, if the true teacher had ordered the reading of such scriptures, then the pupil should always contempate such ones, after giving up the disputations and distinctions of different schools of thought.7 After giving up whimsical self-guidance and obstinacy of holding up one's own views, the soul follows the guidance of the True Teacher. Knowing this to be the visible cause of liberation, the Jina has called it Right Belief.8 The mighty foes in the form of the passions of anger, pride, deceit and greed, attachment and hatred, are not destroyed by whimsical self-guidance. By surrendeting unto the True Teacher, they go away with but slight effort.9

While discussing about a perverse bigot, Śrimad says that even in the presence of the visible True Teacher a bigot asks a perverse view, and follows the untrue teacher with determination chiefly to gratify his own vanity. True sainthood is there where there is Soul-Knowledge. Saints are the True Teachers. Else it is delusion to revere the teacher's of one's own family merely as such. The persons who are soul-seekers know this. The soul-seeker should reckon the attachment of a living visible True Teacher as a great blessing, and

act on his precept, with the united activity of the energies of mind, speech and body. <sup>12</sup> In the three ages of past, present and future, the path of the Highest Ideal is one and the same, and that life alone is worthy by which the Highest Ideal is attained. Keeping this in the mind one should acquire the proximity of a True Teacher, and one's mind should be rid of all other diseases, and have the desire for Self-realization only. <sup>13</sup> When passions recede, and the only desire is for liberation, and there is sorrow for continuous rebirths, as also compassion for all beings, that is the abode of Self-Ideal. <sup>14</sup> Where this condition is attained the wise teaching of the True Teacher is palatable, and from it there arises bliss-giving Right Thinking. <sup>15</sup>

A soul-seeker that gives up his bias for one's particular school of thought and religion, and follows the precept of the True Teacher, gets pure Eight Beliefs, in which there is neither distinction nor partisanship. If If such aspirants for Self-realization get wise guidance of a True Teacher, they acquire Right Belief, and lead a life of purification. By the teaching of the True Teacher new light dawns in a pupil, he gains self-knowledge and his ignorance disappears. To him his own nature appears to be pure and consciousness itself, undiminishable, immortal, indestructible and of a nature entirely independent of and separatre from the body. He come to see that he is the doer and enjoyer of *Karmas*, only where there is delusion about the identification of the soul and body. As soon as his life flows in his own nature, he at once becomes non-doer and non-enjoyer. Is

In conclusion, Śrimad declares that there is no desease so bad as soul-delusion, and there is no doctor so skilled like True teacher; there is no prescription so good like the commands of the Teacher; and there is no medicine like contemplation of and concentration upon the true nature of

the soul. All souls are alike Siddha, i.e. perfect or liberated souls. He who understands this becomes Siddha. Of this the essential auxiliary cause is the obedience to the percepts of the True Tracher, or the contemplation of the state of Jinahood. And, finally, he offers innumerable obeisance at the feet of the Self-realized one who, though living in a human body, nonetheless lives a life transcending all attachment for the body. Thus, in the light of his self experience, Śrimad has composed his  $\overline{Atma-siddhi}$  for the benefit of a true seeker of Self-knowledge, and therein he has expressed his recommendation with regard to the importance of a True Teacher (sadguru) in very clear terms.

In view of the fact that Śrimad was himself a Self-realized person, that the memories of his past lives dawned on him at the tender age of seven years, and that he had no need of a guru in his current life, his recommendations carry an authority and realibility. His motive in composing the work was just his help the true seekers for Self-realization.

Although those thoughts of Śrimad have Jainism in their background, they have an added value in that similar thoughts and recommendations have been made by some other Self-realized saints in other non-Jaina traditions, too. Thus, the famous Saint Ranga Avadhūta of Nāreśvara (in South Gujarat), who was a devotee of Dattātreya, has specifically confessed, in one of his devotional songs (*bhajan*), that it was by the holy Word of Guru that he was awakened although he was sleeping since numerous lives. In another devotional song he declared that only the grace of a Guru is enough for the welfare of a disciple, and that the physical strength, backing of residential property, might of wealth, power of mind or intellect, are all helpless without it. 23

Julian Johnson<sup>24</sup> has listed, and discussed in detail, four cardinal precepts of the Sikh religion of India: (1) First of

all, there is a necessity of living Guru, a genuine saint who has been appointed by the supreme Sat Purush to act as Guru. By living we mean one who is still in the physical body. After his death, or departure from his body, the Guru will still take care of all whom he has initiated; but he cannot accept new disciples. This is not because the Guru is limited, but because the disciple himself is so limited that he cannot receive instructions and initiation from a departed Guru. (2) The second fundamental of this system of the Masters, the pure Sant Mat, is the vital fact of the audible life stream. This stream is in fact nothing less than the Supreme One, projecting Himself on all planes of life in a constant stream of musical vibrations, through which flows the most incomprehensible power, life-giving and creative. This current is also the central factor in liberation and salvation from the endless rounds of births and deaths. This stream can be received from a living Guru only. (3) The third general truth emphasized by the saints is complete liberation and spiritual triumph while still living in the physical body. It is a central precept of the Sant Mat that nothing can be accompished after death in a way of spiritual liberation unless it is at least begun during this life. In every case, when the individual has not been initiated during the lifetime, he must return to earthly life for another chance to meet and follow a living Guru. (4) Unless a man is able to give initiation and lead his disciple upon the inner planes, he is not a Master and should not be accepted as such. And it must be remembered that initiation is of first importance. All these things are taught with great clarity and force repeatedly in the Adi Granth

The tradition of the Radha Soami Satsang Beas is very specific on the point of the necessity of a direct spititual Master on the path of Self-realization. Truth itself may be

universal, but a spiritual Master can function here as a Master only so long as he lives in a physical body. The Gitā was spoken to Arjuna by the living Kṛṣṇa. The very reason that impelled God to take a human body in the first place suggests that such work as he has to do can be done only in a human body. If it were otherwise, then he never had a need of coming in human form.<sup>25</sup>

Jesus Christ too said: "I am the light of the world; he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life. 26 Every Master is the light of the world. He brings with him the light of the Eternal One. If anyone centers his attention upon the Master and walks in his light, there can be no more darkness in him If the disciple opens the gates of light in himself, as the Masters urge him to do, he walks unobstructed into the kingdom of heaven. But he can do this only by the light of the *living* Master. It was this elementary truth which Jesus was trying to inculcate. 27

Usually when people accept a book as the authoritative word of God, then they assert that all revelation is closed. The last word has been said. Believe it now or be condemned. This has been the supreme tragedy of history. The Vedas, the Sastras, the Puranas, the Gita, the Mahabharata and the Rāmāyana, the Zend-Avesta, the Bible and the Koran, and other religious scriptures - all these books are to be worshipped and obeyed. They are declared, ex cathedra, to be the inspired word of God. Ergo, it is the duty of all men to accept and believe them. And all of them are fetters to intelligence. No matter how good they may be in themselves, they become fetters because their followers insist that all revelation be closed. All spiritual instructions are finished. Instead of listening to a living Master in each age, their respective books are considered to be the infallible word. Crystallization of thought always goes before moral stagnation. Without a living Master

spirituality wanes, as a lamp goes out when the oil is exhausted. As soon as a religion becomes fixed, static, crystallized, upon that foundation a corrupt priesthood is established, and at once the whole thing begins to decline into an insipid formalism. This is history. It is no theory.<sup>28</sup>

No one can possibly gain spiritual freedom except by and through the *Shabd-dhun*, and no one can possibly get that *Shabd-dhun* without first placing his life in the hands of a Satguru. On the other hand, if you get a Satgutu, you cannot fail to get *jivanmukti*, redemption from all ills of this or any other life. And this is because the Satguru never fails to connect his discipline with the *Shaba-dhun*. And so, having both Satguru and *Shabd-dhun*, one cannot fail to get spiritual freedom, which is called *jivanmukti*.<sup>29</sup>

In the Swaminarayan tradition, the founder of the sect, Sahajanand Swami known popularly as Bhagavān Svāminārāyana became the object of worship and mediation as the perfect manifestation of God in human form. In its new tradition of the Akshar Purusnottam Sanstha, the distinctive belief of its members is that contact with the manifestation of Aksara on earth is essential for one to reach Purusottama, God Almighty. Only after the devotee has reached Swāmī who is Aksara can he reach Nārāyaņa who is Purusottama. The Akṣara, as one of the succession of 'God-realized' saints, is the representative of God on earth; he gives the perfect example, speaks with the authority of God, and receives reverence and worship of the devotees. All spiritual aspirants accept him as perfect ideal for emulation. Members of this new school believe that Bhagavān Svāminārāyana has been keeping Himself primarily present in the person of the successive Gurus, viz., Svāmi Guņātitānanda, Bhagatjī Mahārāja, Śāstrijī Mahārāja, Yogijī Mahārāja and Pramukha-svāmī Mahārāja, as also in the images and sacred scriptures. The

Guru, i.e. the Akṣara, is spoken of as 'the sacred texts personified' because he lives in harmony with all the percepts of the scriptures given by Bhagavān Svāminārāyaṇa. Without such a Guru, it is said, there can be no Satsanga. It is only through association with the Akṣara who has come to earth in a personal form that one can get rid of one's vices, baser instincts, and the clutches of Māyā and thereby gain release.<sup>30</sup>

#### **Foot-notes**

- 1. ASS.,1: Je svarūpa samajyā vinā, pāmyo duḥkha anamita / Samajāvyum te pada namum, śrī sadguru bhagavamta / ////; The author of this article acknowledges his gratefullness to the edition of the Ātma-siddhi of Śrīmad Rājacandra by Rai Bahadur J. L. Jaini, with English translation and Introduction, of which I have made full use, of course with necessary modifications. NMK.
- 2.Ibid.,9 : Seve sadguru-caraṇ-ne, tyāgī dai nija-pakṣa / Pāme te paramārtha-ne nija-pada-no le lakṣa //9//
- 3. Ibid.,11: Pratyakṣa-sadguru sama nahim, parokṣa-jina-upakāra/ Evo lakṣa thayā vinā, uge na ātma-vicāra //11//
- 4. Ibid., 10: Ātma-jñāna sama-daršitā, vicare udaya-prayoga /
  Apūrva-vānī parama-sruta, sadguru-lakṣaṇa yogya //10//
- 5. Ibid.,12: Sadguru-nā upadeša vaņa, samajāya na Jina-rūpa / Samajyā vaņa upakāra śo ? samajye Jina-svarīpa //12//
- 6. Ibid.,13: Ātmādi astitva-nā, jeha nirūpaka sāstra /
  Pratyakṣa sadguru-yoga nahim, tyam ādhāra supātra //13//
- 7. Ibid.,14: Athavā sadguru-e kahyām, je avagāhana kāja / Te te nitya vicāravām, karī matāmtara tyāga //14 //
- 8. Ibid., 17: Svacchamda, mata āgraha tajī, varte sadguru-lakṣa/ Samakita tene bhākhiyum, kāraṇa gaṇī pratyaksa //17//
- 9. Ibid., 18: Mānādīka satru mahā, nija-chamde na marāya / Jātām sadguru saranamām, alpa prayāse jāya //18//
- 10.lbid.,26: Pratyakṣa sadguru-yoga-mām, varte dṛṣṭī vimukha / A-sadgur-ne dṛḍha kare, nija-mānārthe mukhya //26//
- 11.Ibid.,34: Ātma-jñāna tyām munipaņum, te sācā guru hoya / Bākī kula-guru kalpanā, ātmārthi nahi joya //34//
- 12.Ibid.,35: Pratyakṣa sadguru prāpti-no, gaņe parama upakāra /
  Traņe yoga ekatva-thi, varæ ājñādhāra //35
- 13.Ibid.,36-37: Eka hoya trana kāla-mām, pararamāratha-no pamtha/

- Prere te paramārtha-ne, te vyavahāra samamta //
  Ema vicāri amtare, śodhe sadguru-yoga /
  Kāja eka ātmārtha-num, bijo nahim mana roga //36-37//
- 14.Ibid.,38: Kaṣāya-ni upaśāntatā, mātra mokṣa abhilāṣa / Bhave kheda, prāṇī-dayā, tyām ātmārtha-nivāsa //38//
- 15.Ibid.,40: Āve jyām evi daśā, sadguru-bodha suhāya /
  Te bodhe su-vicāranā, tyām pragate sukha-dāya //40//
- 16.Ibid.,110: Mata darśana āgraha taji, varte saduru-lakṣa/ Lahe śuddha samakita te, jemām bheda na pakṣa //110//
- 17.Ibid.,109: Te jijñāsu jiva-ne, thāya sadguru-bodha /
  To pāme samakita-ne, varte amtara-śodha //109//
- 18.Ibid.,119-121: Sadguru-nā upadeś-thł, āvyum apūrva bhāna /
  Nija-pada nija-māmhi lahyum, dura thayum ajñāna //119//
  Bhāsyum nija-svarūpa te, śuddha cetanā-rūpa /
  Ajara amara avināśł ne, dehātita svarūpa //120//
  Kartā bhoktā karma-no, vibhāva varte jyāmya /
  Vritti vahl nija-bhāva-mam, thayo a-kartā tyāmya//121//
- 19.lbid.,129: Ātma-bhrānti-sama roga nahim, sadguru vaidya sujāṇa / Guru-ājñā-sama pathya nahīm, auṣadha vicāra dhyāna //129//
- 20.Ibid.,135: Sarva jiva che siddha-sama, je samaje te thāya / Sadguru-ājñā jina-daśā, nimitta kāraņa māmya //135//
- 21.Ibid.,142: Deha chatām jenī daśā, varte dehātita /
  Te jñāni-nā carana-mām, ho vamdana agaņita //142//
- 22. Guru-carana prīta morī lāgī re /
  Sotī thī maim janamo-janama-se, guru-sadada-se jāgī re //1//
- 23. Guru-kṛpā hi kevalam siṣya-praramāmangalam /
  Deha-balam geha-balam vitta-balam citta-balam /
  Tad-vinā tu sarva-balam viddhy-asāra-nisphalam //
- 24. Johnson, Julian, *The Path of the Masters*, Radha Soami Sarsang Beas, Punjab, India, (15th revised ed.), 1993, pp. 136-138.
- 25. Ibid., p. 80.
- 26. Holy Bible, John 8.12.
- 27. Johnson, op. cit. p. 122.
- 28. Ibid., pp. 132-134.
- 29. Ibid., pp. 417-418.
- 30. Williams, Raymond B., A New Face of Hinduism: The Swaminarayan religion, Cambridge University Press Cambridge, 1984, pp. 80-81; Dave, Ramesh M. Ethics of the Shikshapatri, in Swaminarayan Magazine, 1978, pp. 9-10, Ahmedabad, Akshar Purushottam Sanstha.

## Some Aspects of the Kaumudimitrananda

#### - V. M. Kulkarni

Rāmacandra, one of the celebrated desciples of Ācārya Hemacandra, carried out this literary activities in the second half of the twelfth century A.D. He wrote, besides other plays, three prakaraṇa type of plays:

1. Rohinimrgānka 2 Kaumudimitrānanda and 3. Mallikāmakaranda. Of these, Rohinimrgānka is all lost but for a small, single passage, cited by the author himself in the Nāṭyadarpana (a work on Sanskrit Dramaturgy by Rāmacandra himself and Guṇacandra, another disciple of Hemacandra written jointly) with the introductory remark:

यथा वाऽस्मदुपन्ने रोहिणीमृगाङ्काभिधाने प्रकरणे प्रथमेऽङ्के — ''मृगाङ्कं प्रति वसन्त: — कुमार ! मा शाङ्किष्ठा: ।

उन्मत्तप्रेमसंरम्भाद्, आरभन्ते यदङ्गना । तत्र प्रत्यूहमाधातुं, ब्रह्माऽपि खलु कातरः ॥<sup>1</sup>

It is cited to illustrate the third Sandhyanga of the Mukhasandhi, called Parinyāsa. Rāmacandra has adopted this verse, without acknowledgement, from Bhartrhari's Śringāraśataka (v. 75, N. S. ed)

In translation it means:

"When women through impetuosity (of flurry) of intoxicated love set about some task, even God Brahman is indeed unable (lit. afraid) to place an obstacle in their way. (Then what to talk of others?)"

- 2. Mallikāmakarandanātaka: This play is available in full.<sup>2</sup> It is published by L. D. Isnstitute of Indology, Ahmedabad.
  - 3. Kaumudimitrāṇanda. This play too is available in print.3

In this article it is proposed to draw the attention of readers to some striking aspects of this *prakaraṇa*. Before proceeding with this topic, it would not be out of place to take note of Keith's observations regarding "The Decline of the Sanskrit

Drama"<sup>4</sup>: "The audience for whose approval a poet looked was essentially one of men of learning who were intent on discerning poetic beauties or defects, and who had singularly little idea of what a drama really means." For the decline of the drama, he adds, "the ever widening breach between the languages of the drama and those of real life" has greatly contributed and furthur points out "the impossibility of the production of real poetry, not to mention drama, in dead languages."

Now, the audience was essentially one of learning and that the Prakrit languages were no longer spoken languages is no doubt true but to say that 'they had singularly little idea of what a drama really means' and that Sanskrit too, like the Prakrits, was a dead language is rather unfair and unjust. Although Sanskrit was not the language of the masses, it certainly was the language of a class, though limited, of a highly educated and cultured men of learning and that like the poets they very well knew what a drama according to Bharata means. Bharata gave the highest importance to rasas in drama: 'na hi rasādṛte kaścid arthah pravartate.' (Everything in drama is oriented towards creating rasah.) Abhinavagupta and following him Rāmacandra, hold that 'rasāh nātyaprāṇāḥ' (Rasas are the very life, the very essence of drama.) His charge that 'Subordination of action to description, and the degeneration of the description into a mere exercise in style and in the use of sounds' is exaggerated. That way it may apply to some earlier poets as well. To tell the truth, Indian poets and dramatists and their poetic and dramatic works should be judged by norms and criteria laid down by Indian writers on poetics and dramatics and not by western standards or principles. It would certainly be unjust and unfair to evaluate the Indian authors and their works by applying western principles or standards.

Kaumudimitrāṇanda is a prakaraṇa type of drama in ten Acts. It mainly deals with the love-story of Mitrāṇanda, the son of a wealthy merchant by name Jinasena, a resident of Kautukanagara, and Kaumudi, the doughter of the Kulapati (head of a monastery). Mitrāṇanda and Maitraya after the shipwreck come to the island of Varuṇa. There they free from imprisonment the Siddha King

who was nailed to a tree by Varuna suspecting him to be desirous of his wives who are not seen even by the sun (asūryampaśya). Kaumudi, the daughter of the Kulapati falls in love with Mitrāṇanda at first sight and reveals to him the fact that the asceties in the monastery are pseudo-ascetics and that the fate of her husbands so far to fall and perish into the well hidden under the bed in the nuptial chamber. In his case smitten by love she proposes to run away with him carrying with them the treasure collected from her former 'husbands' to Lankā. In Lankā the plight of the pair would have been miserable since Mitrāṇanda is taken for a robber by the city police if Mitrāṇanda, had not saved the yuvarāja (crownprince), Lakṣmipati, from death by snakebite with the aid of the magical lore, called hālāhalaharī vidyā given to him to revive the dead by the goddess Jāṇgulī on the occasion of his (Mitrāṇanda's) marriage with Kaumudī.

The King in gratitute entrusts the pair to the minister Kāmarati, who, however, is enamoured of Kaumudī and is very enxious to get rid of her husband. The opportunity is given him by a human sacrifice which a feudatory by name Vijayavarmā of the king wishes to perform. Kāmarati sends Mitrāṇanda to him as upahāra-puruṣa (victim) but Maitreya luckily recognises him. Maitreya was his companion. He had won the favour of Vijayavarmā by curing him with the aid of a magical herb. Kaumudī in the meantime is ixpelled from the minister's house by his jealous wife and wanders untill she meets Sumitrā, daughter of a merchant, and her family. Vajravarman, a chief of the abotigines, captures them all. One Makaranda, who turns out to be a friend of Mitrāṇanda, is also broght to this Vajravarman.

A letter from Lakṣmīpati inquiring about the welfare of Mitrāṇanda and Kaumudī is received; and Kaumudī takes advantage of this letter and includes Vajravarman to celebrare the marriage of Makaranda and Sumitrā—who have fallen in love with each other at first sight. The three then have an adventure at Ekacakrā town with a Kāpālika who persuades the women to go into a 'pātālabhavana' (subterranean apartment) while he asks Mitrāṇanda's heep against a Vidyāḍhara, described as strengly desirous of women.

He (the Kāpālika) breathes life into a corpse which takes a sword in its hand but Mitrāṇanda by a magic formula induces it to strike the Kāpalika who suddenly disappears. Next, Makaranda has to establish before yuvarāja Lakṣmipati his claim to his own carawan, which a certain Naradatta claims (wrongfully). The dispute is settled by the arrival of Vajrasvāmin and Mitrāṇanda. Finally husband and wife are united at the residence of the Siddha King. The story of Kaumudī and Mitrāṇanda forms the main plot whereas that of Sumitrā and Makaranda, the byplot.

In the āmukha (=prastāvanā, Introduction) to his Kaumudi-Mitrānanda we are told that he is a pupil of the great Hemacandra; he is proficient in writing a hundred prabandhas (literary compositions) he is always and ever diligent in writing poetical works, he has composed the prakarana type of drama, called Kaumudimitrānanda; it is a treasure of a thousand Kutūhalas (curiocities; Kutūhalawhat excites curiocity, anything pleasing or interesting, Kutūhala); it excites-evokes-stimulates-enkindles all kinds of sentiments-rasasand feelings-bhāvas; and adds that it is his (Rāmacandra's) second rūpaka (dvitiyam rūpakam); [Satyahariścandra being his ādirūpakafirst  $r\bar{u}paka$ ].... there are episodes and incidents in plenty that would, one after another, excite the curiocities of the (trained) audience; of course, it is for the Stage-director (Sūtradhāra) to decide whether is overflowing with rasas and whether there are many situations and episodes that would excite feelings. In reply to the assistant's (nata) statement the Stage Director says:

What to say (=there is no need to say anything) about the prakarana overflowing with rasas.

Are there not many great poets, Murāri and others like him, who are ever deligent in composing plays-dramatic poems-that are sweet on account of their skillfulness in new and novel (and striking) modes of speech? But I doubt if there is any other poet than Rāmacandra who is capable and skilled in creating various rasas to their highest-point, which are the very life and soul - the essence - of dramatic works. Moreover, "The dramatic compositions (of other poets), like sugarcane, progressively deminish in rasa (1 Sentiment 2 Juice); but Rāmacandra's dramatic poem

grows progressively sweeter and sweeter still."

The assistant (nata) contemptually says:

"These days there are writers who borrow words and ideas (from earlier poets) and thereby attain fame. Consequently, how can the good people trust them ?"

The Stage Director replies: "My (good) friend, this question does not arise in my case. In this matter the intelligent and wise contemporary men alone are the authority."

This Introduction (āmukha) reveals the boasting nature of Rāmaçandra and his rather low opinion of his predecessors like Murāri, and his self-confidence that no critic can point an accusing finger at him for plagiarism or literary theft, and that his works, imbued as they are with rasas, make interesting reading and give delight to the readers. Again, in the Second Act we have the following remark of Maitreya:

## अहो समृद्धकुतूहलानुबन्धः प्रबन्धः ।

- Act II, V. 6, 1. 11 (p. 19)

"O, how rich is his dramatic composition presenting curiosities, one after another?"

This remark (and similar remarks in his other plays) reveal that the poet Rāmacandra was intensely emotional and self-conscious and that it was difficult for him to escape his own shadow and maintain a purely objective attitude in his writings. In writing this prakaraṇa Rāmacandra had in mind Bhavabhuti's Mālatimādhava. It is not surprising, therefore, if he consously or rather unconsiously follows this trait revealed in Bhavabhūti's writings.

## Rāmacandra's References to his favourite deity-Lord Rṣabha

Rāmacandra was a devout Jain. It is, therefore, natural that he should give expression to his deep reverence to Rṣabhadeva, the ādi-tīrthankara of the Jains. In the Nandi verse he says:

यः प्राप निवृति क्लेशाननुभूय भवार्णवे । तस्मै विश्वेकमित्राय त्रिधा नाभिभुवे नमः ॥

(Tr. I pay homage in three ways to Lord Rsabha, that peerless of matchless friend of the whole world who, after having experienced sufferings in the ocean of wordly existence, attained emancipation—final beatitude.)

In the course of the development of the plot he respectfully refers to Lord Rsabha half a dozen times:

- (1) p. 25 : तदत: परं भगवतो नाभेयस्य पादाः शरणम् ।
- (2) p. 51 : नाभेयस्य तदा पदानि शरणं देवस्य दुःखच्छिदः ।
- (3) p. 90 : कथमयं सकलदेवताधिचकवर्ती नाभिसूनुश्चैत्याभ्यन्तस्मलङ्करोति ।
- (4) p. 91 : दृष्टिर्नाभिसुतस्य नः प्रथयतु श्रेयांसि तेजांसि च ।
- (5) p. 123 : स्मर्गाम निष्ठितक्लेशं देवं नाभिसमुद्भवम् ।

There is one reference to the very sacred mantra in which (five) paramesthins are paid homage to by the Jains. (The five dignitaries are: 1. Arhat 2. Siddha 3. ācārya 4. upādhyāya and 5. sādhus):

अपिनाम कोऽप्यपाय: संभवेत्, तदहं परमेष्ठिनाम पवित्रं मन्त्रं स्मरामि ।

"If any calamity is likely to visit or befall, I remember the sacred mantra in which five dignitaries are paid homage to."

At another place the temple of Kātyāyanī is described in such a way as to produce disgust (p. 45, v. no. 12), and the Saivite School of Kāpālikas who indulged in the offerings of animals and even human beings is targetted. Probably, the poet here betreys the influence of Bhavabhūti who in his Mālatī-Mādhava mentions how Kapālakundalā carries away Mālatī, the heroine of the play from her bed-chamber to be immolated and sacrificed before the goddess Karālā Cāmundā by her teacher Aghoraghanta.

## Kaumudīmitrāņanda : a Prakaraņa

Bharata and after him many writers on Dramatics have defined the various types of Drama  $(r\bar{u}paka)$  in their works. The  $Da\acute{s}ar\bar{u}paka$  of Dhanamjaya is very popular with the commentators on Sanskrit dramas. Following their tradition we reproduce below the definition of a Prakarana given by Dhanamjaya:

अथ प्रकरणे वृत्तमुत्पाद्यं लोकसंश्रयम् । अमात्यविप्रवणिजामेकं कुर्याच्च नायकम् ॥

धीरप्रशान्तं सापायं धर्मकामार्थतत्परम् । शेषं नाटकवत्संधिप्रवेशकरसादिकम् ॥ नायिका तु द्विधा नेतुः कुलस्त्री गणिका तथा । क्वचिदैकेव कुलजा वेश्यावापि द्वयं क्वचित् ॥ कुलजाभ्यन्तरा बाह्या वेश्या नातिक्रमोऽनयोः । आभिः प्रकरणं त्रेधा संकीर्णं धूर्तसंकुलम् ॥

Now, in a prakarana the subject matter should be invented, and should be drawn from worldly life (lokasamsrayam); the playwright should make a minister, a Brāhmana or a merchant the hero; he should be of the type called 'dhīrapraśānta' (selfcontrolled and calm) undergoing some misfortune (Sāpāya) and striving after (tatpara) dharma (virtue) kāma (pleasure) and artha (wealth). The remaining features or characteristics-such as Sandhi (junctures) or pravesaka (introductory scenes) or rasas (sentiments) are as in the nataka). The heroine (nāyikā) is of two kinds, the high-born wife of the hero or a courtezan. In some plays there is only the high-born lady, in some the courtezan, and in some plays, both; the high-born lady is (always) indoors (abhyantarā), the courtezan out of doors or without  $(b\bar{a}hy\bar{a})$  and the two never meet (nātikramo' nayoh). Owing to these three kinds (of the heroine) the prakarana is of three kinds or varieties. The mixed variety abounds in dhūrtas (rogues).

Thus the Kaumudimitrāṇanda is a Śuddha (Unmixed, not contaminates by another woman's contact) prakaraṇa where the heroine is Kaumudi, the daughter of Kulapati-the head of a monāstery. Incidentally, Māltimādhava, where there is the heroine, Mālati, the high-born maiden. Tarangadatta (now lost) where a courtezan alone is the only heroine is equally a Śuddha prakaraṇa. The Mrcchakatika, however, is a Samkirṇa (mixed) prakaraṇa where we have both types of heroine, Dhūtā, Cārudatta's wife is a high-born nāyikā; Vasantasenā, a courtezan is another and most noteworthy heroine. And further, this play is full of dhūrtas (rogues) as well.

In the play under our study, Kaumudi, the most-beautiful woman, daughter of Kulapati is the heroine; Mitrāṇanda the son of a

devout Jain householder Jinadasa who is fabulously rich by birth and is a citizen of Kautukamangala nagara is the hero. Mitrāṇanda is portrayed as self-controlled and calm (dhīra-praśānta) and striving after dharma, artha (wealth) and Kāma (pleasure). Kaumudi falls in love with the hero at first sight. Disregarding the interests of her own father who and his followers are pseudo-ascetics but, in fact, robbers. Her father apparrently marries her to rich Sārthavāha merchants whenever they visit him. Poor fellows fall into the well, covered under bed, in the nuptial chamber and perish. She elopes, with the treasure collected from the supposed husbund's, with the hero. Calamities after calamities visit both of them. They bravely face there calamities and are ultimately united and enjoy pleasures of love. This account forms the main story-main plot, and the story of Makaranda, the heroe's trusted and beloved friend and Sumitrā who are destined to be married, by lucky accident come together. The story of Makaranda and Sumitrā constitutes the byplot and furthers the cause of the main hero.

The āmukha (Introduction) claims that this rūpaka (play) is 'Kutūhalsahasra-nidhānam' and 'niśśeṣa-rasa-bhāva-pradipakam.' When we go carefully through the whole play we notice that most of the incidents are Kathā incidents. They excite our interest, curiosity and in that sense they are 'Kutūhala-Sahasra-nidhāna' but one must admit that they hardly form dramatic incidents.

The other claim made in the āmukha on behalf of the poet that 'it is niśśeṣa-rasa-bhāva-pradīpaka' is rather exaggerated. Every reader would agree with us when we say that there is a lack of humour throughout the play. May be, the poet is serious by nature and consequently he simply cannot create humour or humorous situations. Being a muni, possibly he felt it rather awkward and improper to portray vividly the erotic sentiment (Śṛangāra-rasa). The hero is 'dhīra-praśānta'. By his very nature he is against fighting a war. For example, towards the end of the sixth Act we are told of the impending war-night attack by the enemy on Vijayavarmā's army. But the next Act informs us why the fight as such does not take place between the two warring groups. We have instead a scene which excites the sentiment of fear.

It is rather easy for Rāmanadra to depict the sentiments of fear (bhayānaka) bībhatsa (Disgust) of marvell or wonder (adbhuta), when occasion arises he depicts the sentiments of roudra (the furious) and the pathos (karūna). One very convincing illustration of the depiction of the bībhatsa sentiment may be cited here. The description of the temple of Kātyāyani (Act IV V V-12-3, pp 45-46) is very graphic and creates disgust in the mind of the readers or spectators when the play is enacted on the stage.

#### Kaumudimitrāņanda: Appreciation

Kaumudimitraānda is an extravagantly fanciful composition. The supernatural or magical element plays a dominent role througout the play. It presents so many marvallous incidents appealing to the audience and contributing to the sentiment of wonder or the marvellous (adbhuta-rasa) right from the beginning to the end. Thus the Siddha King nailed to a tree by Varuna, the regent of the ocean, is set free from imprisonment by means of a jem of mysterious power. Again, Maitreya has won the favour of the King's vassal by curing him by a magic herb. Kaumudi is attracted to Mitrananda, her prospective husband by the lovecharm he had received from Varuna. She and Mitrānanda flee to Lanka. There the pair would have been in miserable plight. Since Mitrānanda is taken for a thief by the city police. Mitrānanda, however cures prince Laksmipati with the aid of the hālāhalahārī vidyā (lore) from death given to him to revive the dead by the goddess Jānguli on the occasion of his marriage. In Act VIII Mitrāṇanda by a magic formula induces the corpse in whom the Kāpālika has breathed life and which takes a sword in its hand, to strike that wicked Kāpālika, who, however, overcome with fear, disappears. Act X ends happily with husband and wife united in the residence of the Siddha King by the efforts of Maitreya. The various marvellous incidents mentioned above excite the sentiment of wonder (adbhutarasa) in the spectators/audience. According to Bharata, the sentiment of wonder should be introduced in the concluding nirvahana Sandhi, but our poet Rāmacandra introduces it in almost each and every Sandhi. Kaumudi and

Mitrāṇanda, the hero and heroine of the main plot are somewhat impressive but Sumitrā and Makaranda, the hero and heroine of the by plot are not effectively depicted. Kaumudi and Mitranāṇda, with rich treasure, flee to Lankā. They go through several ordeals but are ultimately united as husband and wife.

Rāmacandra's Style: Rāmacandra is at his best in sperinkling his dramatic poem with witty and wise sayings-throwing light on the human nature. Excepting some long descriptive stanzas which are rather tough and difficult he may be said to be fond of Vaidarbhi style. His dialogues are, as a rule, lovely, brisk and crisp. His prose is lucid and easy to understand. It must, however, be admitted that a large number of words he, possibly, deliberately uses that are obscure or rarely used. By way of example a few of them are listed in the foor-note.5 Both of his claims that his play is 'Kutūhala-sahasra-pradhāna' and 'niśśesarasa-bhāva-pradhāna' are well qualified-with one single exception. He fails to create hāsya-rasa (sentiment of laughter, or humour). It is very likely that Rāmacandra by his very nature and temperament was serious and therefore did not see observe the lighter side of human life. We add at the end a number of his Subhāsitas and Sudhā-syandi sūktas to give readers an idea of his observations of human nature, especially men, women, robbers, etc.

Modern scholars like Keith, De, Raghavan judge the play by applying modern western, norms and standards and describe it as 'wholly undramatic.'

To judge by Indian standards and criteria, we should *first* keep in mind, it is unfair and unjust to compare this late playwright of the 12th century with master poets like the unimitable Sūdraka or the great Bhavabhūti. His drama does not certainly come up to the normal standard but at the same time does not fall far below the Indian standard. Following Bharata and Abhinavagupta, Rāmacandra clearly says "Nāṭyaprānāḥ rasāḥ". He has portrayed all the rasas excepting the hāsya rasa. But he failed to make either vīra or śṛṅgara as the dominent (pradhāna, aṅgī rasa and other rasas supportive to it. Even then we feel that it would be fair to rank Rāmacandra as a second rate poet.

#### Rāmacandra's Thoughts

Rāmacandra sprinkles, now and then, his Kaumudīmitrānanda with Subhāṣitas. They embody his thoughts about the nature of women, about love, about fate, about men good and bad, and quite a few arthāntaranyāsas which are worth remembering; not to be forgotten. A list, not quite exhaustive, of such Subhāṣitas and Śudhā-Syandi Sūktas is added at the end. Here a few of his Subhāṣitas and Sūktas embodying his thougts about the nature of women, about love, about fate and the habit of robbers (cauryavṛtti) and Sūktas are freely translated for the benefit of those who are not acquinted with Sanskrit:

- 1. The mind of women who for the sake of a man whom they have seen just for a moment (who fall in love with him at first sight) who desert their own Kingmen who are so very familiar, and who are so friendly and favourable (benefactors), if at all God Brahmā alone knows. (3.3; p.97)
- 3. It is this god of love (or Love) itself that effects or brings about fortunateness (saubhāgya good fortune or luck) and beauty (cangima=soundarya) among lovers. It is the moon, and the moon alone, who produces (make ooze) water in the moonstones which are hard or compact by nature. (3.9, p. 30)
- 9. Those women, being blinded by love, consider their lives worthless—trivial like grass—deserve to be counted *first* among the heroes—heroic personages. (4.4, p. 49)
- 12. Even if one falls in the ocean, or thrown down on the earth from the sky again obtains possession regains wealth, provided he remains alive. (6.1, p. 63)
- 26. If by an act of kindness you oblige a wicked or cruel person he is bound to do injury by retatiation. A lion who is ensnared Clit. for whom a snare is spread) and is soon to meet his end, kills that very person who tears asunder that share. (10.16, p.125)

#### Sūktas

2. Any dress (or apparel) suits a person who is naturally handsome.(I.18 Second half, p. 12)

Note: this line reminds one of Kālidāsa's beautiful arthāntaranyāsa;

- । किमिव मधुराणां मण्डनं नाकृतीनाम् । *Śākuntala* I.20.d
- 3. For embodied beings nothing is dearer than their own life. (6.5, 1st half)

## कौमुदीमित्राणन्द-प्रकरणान्तर्गतानि महाकविरामचन्द्रस्य सुभाषितानि

- खणिदट्ठजणिनिमत्तं बंधुअणं पिरिचिअं हिअकरं च ।
   मिल्लंतीणं महिलाण मुणइजइ माणसं बंभो ॥
   (क्षणदृष्टजनिमित्तं बन्धुजनं पिरिचितं हितकरं च ।
   मुञ्चतीनां महिलानां जानाति यदि मानसं ब्रह्मा ॥) -३.३, पृ.२७
- काणं पि अंगलट्ठी भूसिज्जइ भूसणेहि तरुणीणं ।
   भूसिज्जइ उण काणं पि भूसणं अंगलट्ठीए ॥
   (कासामिप अङ्गयष्टिः भूष्यते भूषणैः तरुणीनाम् ।
   भूष्यते पुनः कासामिप भूषणं अङ्गयष्टिना ॥) ३.६, पृ.
- ३. एसो सो (पा.भे.अणुराओ) च्चिअ दइएसु घडइ सोहरग-चंगिम-गुणाइं । चंदो च्चिअ जणइ वाणीसु(?मणीसु) कढिणबंधिसु(?बंधेसु) सिललाइं ॥ (एष स (पा.भे.अनुराग) एव दियतेषु घटयित सौभाग्य-चंगिमगुणान् । चन्द्र एव जनयित मणीषु कठिनबन्धेषु सिललानि ॥) -३.९, पृ.३०
- ४. स्नुहीगवार्कदुग्धानां दृश्यं यदपि नान्तरम् । तथाप्यास्वादपार्थक्यं जिह्वाऽऽख्याति पटीयसी ॥ −३.१२, प्र.३३
- ५. दइएिं चेअ परंमुहेिंह मयणिगिंभिभलमणाओ ।
   कारिज्जंते कुलबािलआउ गहिलाइँ कज्जाई ॥
   (दियतै: चैव/एव पराङ्मुखैर्मदनािग्निवह्लमनसः ।
   कार्यन्ते कुलबािलका ग्रथिलािनि/ग्रहिलािन कार्याणि ॥) -३.१५, पृ.३७
- इ. अल्पत्वं च महत्त्वं च वस्तुनोऽर्थित्वमीक्षते ।
   क्रव्ये तरक्षु: श्रद्धालुर्न कव्ये त्रिदशां पितः ॥ -३.१८, पृ.३७
- अस्ताद्रिमाश्रयन्तं प्रदोषसंहतसमस्तवसुसारम् ।
   वोढारं कुलविनतेव मित्रमनुसरित दिनलक्ष्मीः ॥ -३.२२, पृ.२९
- ट. खणिमत्तिदृष्टिपअयणिपम्मभरुष्टिभभलाओ महिलाओ ।
   चिरपिरिचिए वि मिल्लिति बंधवे एस किर पिगिदि ।
   (क्षणमात्रदृष्टिप्रियजनप्रेमभरोद्विह्वला महिला: ।
   चिरपिरिचतानिप मुञ्चिन्त बान्धवानेषा किल प्रकृति: ॥)-४.३, पृ.४२

- वीरेषु गणनां पूर्वं परमर्हन्ति योषितः ।
   यास्तृणायाभिमन्यन्ते प्राणान् प्रेमान्धचेतसः ॥ -४.४, पृ.४२
- १०. देसं वयंसि विसमं सहंति णिव्वं(?) भमंति दुहिआओ । तहिव महिलाण पिम्मं दइयिम्म न सयणवग्गिम्म ॥ (देशं व्रजन्ति विषमं सहन्ते दुःखं(?) भ्राम्यन्ति दुःखिताः । तथापि महिलानां प्रेम दियते न स्वजनवर्गे ॥) -४.५, पृ.४२
- ११. मा विषीद कृतं **बाष्पै:** फलं मर्षय कर्मणाम् । सत्यं विषादशोकाभ्यां न दैवं परिवर्तते ॥ -४.१७, पृ.५०
- १२. समुद्रे पतितस्यापि क्षिप्तस्यापि नभस्तलात् । पुनः संपद्यते लक्ष्मीर्यदि प्राणैर्न मुच्यते ॥ -६.१, पृ.६३
- १३. अभिमुखवर्तिनि वेधसि पुण्यगुणवर्जितानि सर्वाणि । द्वीपान्तरस्थितान्यपि पुर: धावन्ति वस्तूनि ॥ -६.४, पृ.६५
- १४. संपत्तिर्वा विपत्तिर्वा रोहन्ती दैवमीक्षते । एवमप्यर्थितान्येषु पुंसां क्लैब्याय केवलम् ॥ -६.७, पृ.६७
- १५. निष्कांक्षमुपकारोऽपि विश्वोत्तीर्णा सतां क्रिया । अप्रकारस्तु यस्तस्य तत्र ब्रह्मापि मन्थरः ॥ -६.८, पृ.६७
- १६. पञ्चषाः सन्ते ते केचिदुपकर्तुं स्फुरन्ति ये । ये स्मरन्त्युपकारस्य तैस्तु वन्ध्या वसुन्धरा ॥ –६.९, पृ.६७
- १७. दैवादुपस्थिते मृत्यौ क्षीणसर्वप्रतिक्रिये । तथा कथञ्चिन्मर्तव्यं न मर्तव्यं यथा पुन: ॥ ६.१६, पृ.७३ ः
- १८. अपत्यजीवितस्यार्थे प्राणानिप जहाति या । त्यजन्ति तामिप क्रूरा मातरं दारहेतवे ॥ -७.७, पृ.८३
- १९. विसंवदतु वा मा वा शकुनं फलकर्मणि । तथापि प्रथमं चेतो वैमनस्यमुपाश्नुते ॥ -८.४, पृ.९०
- २०. परस्य शर्मणः सत्यं प्रत्यूहो हरिणीदृशः । भवेऽपि तद्यदि क्वापि तदा वा एत्र हेतवः ॥ -८.१०, पृ.९४
- २१. सर्रसजनवनमपबन्धं दिशो वितमसो दृशः प्रकटभावाः । अवतर्रात नभोमित्रे वसुधायां कस्य नानन्दः ॥ -९.१, पृ.९९
- २२. जनुषान्धा न पश्यन्ति भावान् केवलमैहिकान् । ऐहिकामुष्मिकान्कामकामलान्धाः पुनर्जनाः ॥ -९.३, पृ.१००
- २३. विरलविपदां कथञ्चिद्विपदो हर्तुं समीहते लोक: ।

- प्रतिपदनवविपदां पुनरुपैति मातापि निर्वेदम् ॥ -९.१०, पृ.१०८
- २४. परस्मादुपकारो यः सोऽपि त्रीडावहः सताम् । तस्याप्रत्युपकारस्तु दुनोत्यन्तः पशूनपि ॥ -१०.२, पृ.११३
- २५. सर्वथा कैतवं निन्धं प्रवदन्ति विपश्चितः । केवलं न विना तेन दुःसाध्यं वस्तु सिध्यति ॥ -१०.५, पृ.११६
- २६. क्रूर: कृतोपकार: प्रत्यपकाराय कल्पते भूय: । विरचितपाशविनाश: प्रणिहन्ति विपाशकं सिंह: ॥ -१०.१६, पृ.१२५
- २७. अपकारं कुर्वाणैरुपकारः कोऽपि शक्यते कर्तुम् । संताप्य फलसमृद्धाः करोति धान्यौषधीस्तपनः ॥ -१०.१७, पृ.१२५
- २८. नक्तं दिनं न शयनं प्रकटा न चर्या, स्वैरं न चान्नजलवस्त्रकलत्रभोगः । शङ्कानुजादिप सुतादिप दारतोऽपि, लोकस्तथापि कुरुते ननु चौर्यवृत्तिम् ॥ -७.३, पृ. ७९
- २९. ऐहिकामुष्मिकान् क्लेशान्कुक्षिसौहित्यकाम्यया । स्वीकुर्वन्नास्ति दुर्मेधाः कोऽन्यस्तस्करतो जनः ॥ -७.४, पृ.७९ **सुधास्यन्दि-सूक्तानि**
- १. निजभुजदण्डाभ्यां हि वणिजां द्रविणोपार्जनं मण्डनं न तु खण्डनम् ।-पृ. ९
- २. प्रकृतिसुभगे पात्रे वेषो यदेव तदेव वा । पृ.१२
- ३. पुरन्ध्रीणां प्रेमग्रहिलमविचारं खलु मनः । -पृ.४१
- ४. सत्यं विषादशोकाभ्यां न दैवं परिवर्तते । -पृ.५०
- ५. सर्वथाप्यपारव्यसनकान्तारपतितेनापि प्रेक्षापूर्वकारिणा प्राणिना न विषादवैधुर्य माधेयम् । पृ. ६४
- ६. प्राणेभ्यो नापरं वस्तु प्रेमपात्रं वपुष्पताम् । -पृ.६६
- ७. उपनता अपि हि विपद: प्रतिरुध्यन्ते देवतादर्शनेन । पृ.९०
- ८. अवतरित नभोमित्रे वसुधायां कस्य नानन्दः । -पृ.९९
- ९. परस्मादुपकारो यः सोऽपि व्रीडावहः सताम् । -पृ.११३
- १०. प्रसरित मधौ धात्र्यां जातो न कस्य गुणोदय: । -पृ.११४
- ११. क्रूरः कृतोपकारः प्रत्यपकारय कल्पते भूयः । -पृ.१२५

# On Sthātús ca rātham in the Rgveda 1.70.7

#### - M. A. Mehendale

RV. 1.70 is a hymn of Parāsára addressed to Agni. It consists of eleven, or according to another mode of counting (adhyayanataḥ), of six stanzas. The seventh (or the fourth) stanza reads as:

# várdhān yám pūrvi'h kṣapó vírūpāḥ sthātús ca rátham ṛtápravitam.

The first half of the line offers not much difficulty and can be rendered as "whom (Agni) many nights (and dawns), of different forms, may strengthen. The diffuculty is presented by the second half. There we have ca after sthatús which apparently looks like the genitive sg. of sthatr-what is stationary' (sthāvara). But, after ca, there is no word in gen. sg. with which it could be coordinated. Scholars, therefore, felt that a mistake had occurred in the transmission of the text and that the text has to be read as sthatus carátham (i.e. carátham to be read as one word, and not two, ca rátham, as in the Pada text). Max Müller<sup>2</sup> defended this suggestion and Oldenberg (Noten) agreed with him. In support of the suggestion to read carátham occurs twice in the RV. viz. at 1.58.5 (sthātús carátham bhayate paratrinah) and at 1.68.1 (sthātús carátham aktū'n vyū'rnot3). As regards the form sthatur, Max Müller observes that it could be the old nom. acc. sg. of neuter noun in -tr. In later Sanskrit, however, we get the form sthatr'. Neither Max Müller nor Oldenberg tells us how they understood the line with the reading sthātús carátham.4 In the two RV. passages 1.58.5 and 1.68.1 referred to above, Sayana interprets the two relevant words as sthāvaram... jangamam ca. In 1.58.5 the word sthātúḥ has to be nom. sg. Sāyaṇa treats it as a form derived from the stem sthātú<sup>5</sup>. But he does not tell us how sthātúh

can be acc. sg. in 1.68.1.

Geldner accepts the suggestion of his predecessors to treat carátham as one word, but he interprets sthātúḥ differently. He takes it as gen. sg. of sthātṛ-. Hence, in his opinion, the original reading was not carátham, but caráthām<sup>6</sup> (gen. M.). For this emendation of the text he finds support in stanza 3 of this hymn (1.70) where we read gárbhas ca sthātā m/gárbhas caráthām. "(Agni) who is the embryo of those that stand still and of those that move", He borrows from this stanza also the word gárbha for the interpretation of the stanza under consideration which he renders as: "Whom they strengthened during many dissimilar nights (and days<sup>8</sup>), (him who is the embryo), conceived at proper time, of all<sup>9</sup> that moves and stands". 10

All western interpreters thus agree in treating carátham as one word. Not only that, Max Müller is quite confident that "there can be no clearer case of curruption in the traditional text of the Rig-veda than, for instance in I, 70, 4 (= 7)...".11 I do not share M. Müller's confidence. In my opinion, the author of the Padapātha has correctly interpreted, the Samhitā text before him and separated ca rátham as two words. He certainly knew the phrase sthātús carátham which occurs twice before. In spite of that he chose to separate ca rátham since he interpreted rtápravitam as adjective of the word rátham which occurs immediately before it, and not of any other word like gárbha borrowed from a different stanza. On the other hand, he apparently borrowed carátham for the understanding the present stanza. This borrowing is easily understandable as sthatús carátham is a set phrase. The passage is an example of ellipsis, the full text being sthātús (carátham<sup>12</sup>) ca rátham rtápravitam.

As ragards **rtápravitam**, Geldner takes it to be an adjective going with the noun **gárbha** supplied by him<sup>13</sup> "den zur

rechten Zeit empfangenen (Keim)". This is very unlikely. rtápravīt m as an adjective rátham makes good sense. The chariot (in the form of Agni) was set in motion, was impelled, by rtá (i.e.by the hymn<sup>14</sup> recited by the seer while performing the sacrificial rite). The use of Pravīta in the the context of driving a chariot is attested in the Mahābhāṣya. Patañjali while commenting on Panini 2.4.56 cites as an example pravīto rathah.<sup>15</sup>

The line, therefore, may be translated as: "Whom (i.e. Agni) many nights of different forms (and many dawns), as well as what is stationary (and what moves), may strengthen, (Agni who is) the chariot<sup>16</sup> set in motion by the hymn".

Agni is strengthened by the offerings of clarified butter (obtained from cowmilk) and of fire-wood. Hence he is said to be strenghthened by one that moves (cow) and one that is stationary (tree). This is specifically referred to in stanza 9 of the hymn (gósu prásartim vánesu dhise "you value the cows and the woods" 17).

#### Foot-notes

- 1. In the above translation, the words pūrvīḥ kṣapó vīrūpāḥ are treated as nom. pl. Oldenberg (Noten) considers the other possibility of treating them as acc. pl. possible. Geldner prefers this other possibility and translates: "Whom they reared during many dissimilar nights (and daybreaks)".
- 2. SBE Vol. 32 (1891), pp. LXII-LXXIV. According to him, the suggestion was made by Benfey, Bollensen, Roth and others. He does not give references. It is difficult to know whom he refers to by 'and others'. Roth (BR dictionary s.v. carátha) gives reference to Benfey's Sāmaveda Glossar (1948). There Benfey shows his preference to consider carátham, instead of ca rátham, to be the original reading. Roth seems to favour this suggestion. Bollensen (Die Lieder des Parāscara, ZDMG 22, 1868, p. 596) also considered ca rátham to be an error for the old reading carátham. I am thankful to Prof. H. P. Schmidt for conveying to me the information from Bollensen and to Mrs. Madhavi Kolhatkar for supplying to me the information contained in Benfey's Glossar.

- 3. Also slightly differently at 1.72.6 (sthātṛ'ñ carátham ca pāhi) and 1.70.2 (gárbhas ca sthātā'ṁ gárbhas caráthām)
- 4. Though Max Müller translates all the other passages cited by him in this connection.
- 5. Alternatively Sāyaṇa looks upon sthatús as abl. sg. of the stem sthātṛ'-, cf. yad vā sthātur anantaraṁ carathaṁ bhayaate.
- 6. Or oven cárathām although this involves change in accent.
- 7. In 1.70.3 also, Geldner prefers to read cáratām.
- 8. As noted above, according to Goldner, pūrvih kṣapó virūpāḥ are acc. pl. forms.
- 9. This translation would be all right for st.3 of the hymn where we have sthātā'm and caráthām both gen. pl. forms. But in our stanza sthātúh is gen. sg. and not pl. Geldner, in his translation of the present stanza, alos unnecessarily transposes the words sthātū's carátham "alles dessen, was geht and steht". In stanza 3 he has it right "dessen, was steht und .... was geht."
- 10. L. Ranou (Études Védiques at Pāṇinéenees, Vol. 12, pp. 16 and 39) also borrows the word gárbha from st. 3 and, like Geldner, takes rtápravīta as adj. of this noun "(Agni, germe) conçu de' Ordersacre. But he considers sthātús carátham as nt. sg. forms.
- 11. SBE. Vol. 32 (1891) p. LXXII, Max Müller goes on: "But although I have no doubt that in I, 70, 4 the original poet said sthātús carátham, I should be loath to suppress the evidence of the mistake and alter the Pada text from ca rátham to carátham. The very mistake is instructive, as showing us the kind of misapprehensin to which the collectors of the Vedic text were liable,.." "But, as shown in this paper, the author of the Padapātha has not misapprehended the text before him. Moreover, the author of the Pada text was not one of "the collectors of the Vedic text".
- 12. Also in the first half of the line **kṣapó** stands for **kṣapá usrāḥ**. The author of this hymn seems to take delight in ellipsis since we have to assume it twice in this stanza as well as in st. 1 (as understood by the author of the Padapāṭha) cf. Geldner, Translation, f.n. on 1.70.lb), 10 and 11.
- 13. Lüders (Varuna II, pp. 624-625) thinks rtápravīta qualifies Agni.
- 14. For this meaning of rtá, see Lüders, Varuna Vol. II, p. 421 ff.
- 15. Patañjali also cites forms such as **pravitā** 'charioteer' **pravetum** 'in order to drive' from the root **vi**-'to drive'.
- 16. Cf. RV 3.11.5 agnír... tū rṇī ráthaḥ sádá návaḥ Agni the over new quick chariot." Agni is compared to a chariot in 3.15.5: rátho

na sásnih "victorius like a chariot" 10.176.3 rátho ná yór abhī vṛtaḥ "covered like the chariot of a traveller."

17. It seems from the following stanza (8) that the seer is addressing the hymn to the evening fire. (cf., Ait, Br. 8.28, and RV. 10.88.6). Hence, the use of the word kṣapáh 'nights' is stanza 7. In the evening the sun is established in the fire. This is achieved by the evening rites. Since, this has now been achieved, the seer in stanza 8 says that the Hotr has become successful. Hotr does not refer to Agni as assumed by Geldner. Since the evening rite was performed to establish the sun in the fire, and since it has been accomplished, the seer concludes the stanza by saying that the Hotr has made true all the sacrificial acts (kṛṇván vísvāny apāmsi satyā).

#### JAINA CONCEPT OF MEMORY

#### - Mohan Lal Mehta

Modern psychology regards memory as a specific kind of revival or reproduction of past events. It includes the following factors: Retention, reproduction, recognition, and localisation. To remember an event, the event must have been experienced before and the experience must have been retained or preserved in the mind in the form of an unconscious trace. This is called retention. But the mere retention of a percept is not memory. It must be reproduced in the shape of an image. Thus, one may retain the multiplication-table in the mind, but he is not said to remember it until the table is actually revived in consciousness in the form of visual or verbal images. This stage is called reproduction. Again, any vague reproduction cannot be regarded as memory proper. The image reproduced must be recongised as the image of a former percept. The image must be known to be the image of the object which was experienced in the past. This state of cognition is called recognition. Further, in memory the percept reproduced is referred to a particular point of time. This stage of memory is called localisation. Thus, retention implies the process or power of preserving the unconscious traces or dispositions of past percepts. Reproduction is the revival of past percepts in the form of images and ideas that pre-supposes the retention of those percepts in the shape of mental traces. Recognition means the cognition of an object knowing it to be old and familiar or as something perceived before. Localisation is the recognition of the object having a temporal and spatial reference to it. In the light of this process, it will be easy to explain the Jaina concept of memory.

Retention follows in the wake of perception. At this stage the determination that took place at the stage of perception

is retained. The Nandi-sūtra defines retention as the act of retaining a perceptual judgement for a number of instants, numerable or innumerable. According to the Tattvārtha-bhāṣya, retention is the final determination of the object, retention of the cognition, and recognition of the object in the future.2 Thus, according to the opinion of Umāsvāti, retention develops through three stages. Firstly, the nature of the object is finally determined, secondly, the determination of the object is retained, and thirdly, the object is recognised on future occasions. Jinabhadra defines retention as 'the absence of the lapse of perceptual cognition.'3 At this stage the judgement which has been acquired in perception, becomes so firm that it does not lapse. Like Umāsvāti he also admits three stages of retention. As he says: "The absense of lapse of the perceptual judgement of the object, the formation of mental trace, and the recollection of it again in the future constitute retention. All of them follow in the wake of perception.4 Pūjyapāda defines retention as 'the condition of the absence of forgetting in the future of what has been cognised in the state of perception.5 Akalanka defines it as 'the absence of forgetting the same of what has been cognised by perception.'.6 Vidyānanda defines it as 'the condition of recall'.7 Vādideva gives a different definition. According to him, retention is the consolidation of perception.8 It is the gradual consolidation and the absence of the lapse of perceptual cognition for some time because of the mindfulness of the cogniser.9 He criticises the view of those who regard retention as the condition of recall in the future. It has been observed by him that retention is nothing but the consolidation of perception for a certain length of time. It is not the condition of recall in the future, since it is a category of perceptual cognition and, hence, cannot last up to the time of recollection. Furthermore, if it were to last up to that time, it would be impossible to cognise anything else during that interval,

inasmuch as even the exponents of the said view are not prepared to admit the presence of two conscious activities at the same time. Thus, how can retention be defined as the condition of recall? We recollect out past experience on account of the special capacity of the soul to remember past events. The faculty of retention cannot be regarded as the cause of recollection. Retention, however, can be admitted as a remote cause of recall, and not as the immediate one. since it is not an impossibility to admit so many remote causes of an event. 10 According to Hemacandra, 'retention is the condition of recollection'. This condition is nothing but the causal stuff capable of change into the effect called recall that consists in the recollection of past events. To express the same idea in a different manner, retention is nothing but the latent mental trace left over as legacy by previous experience. It is, thus the continued existence of a particular perceptual judgment for a certain length of time. Hemacandra further remarks that this latent mental trace should be admitted as a species of cognition on the ground that it is a catagory of comprehension. It should not be supposed that it is defferent from conginition as such, because if it were not cognitive in character, it could not produce recall which is a category of cognition. One kind of existence is impossible to be transformed into another kind of existence which is opposite in nature. If retention in the form of hidden mental trace were not cognitive in nature, it could not be an attribute of the self, inasmuch as the attributes of a conscious entity cannot be non-conscious in nature.12

Recollection is the cognition that has the stimulus of a latent mental trace for its condition. It refers to its content by a form of the pronoun 'that'. The latent mental trace is nothing but the disposition retained by our past experience. Its emergence to the surface of consciousness constitutes the

stimulation of recollection. The emergence of recollection is necessarily conditioned by this sort of stimulation. Unless and until this type of stimulation is present, recollection cannot emerge. But how does the latent mental impression serve as the stimulus for the emergence of recollection? It required another stimulus. The disposition of past percepts, though it may have continued for a certain length of time, does not operate as the cause of recollection unless it is awakened by another stimulus. The stimulus to excite it is admitted to be two-fold by the Jaina. 14 First of all, the person reproducing his past experience must be competent to do so. Now, what is this competence? It is nothing but the destruction-cumsubsidence of the obscuring karmic veils. The second factor is nothing but the external conditions that bring the disposition to maturation. It includes the observation of similar objects and the like. Now, mere observation of similar objects and such other conditions are not enough to arouse recollection, since sometimes it happens that such conditions as the observation of similar objects and the like being present recollection does not arise. All the external conditions may be there to arouse recolletion, and yet, recollection does not emerge because of internal incompetency. Unless the mental make-up is efficient enough to recollect what has been experienced in the past, no emergence of recollection is possible. Mere external causes cannot give rise to internal activities. In coopertion with internal states only external conditions can produce certain mental functions. For this very reason the Jaina thinkers admit both internal and external conditions as the cause of recollection. One without the other is incapable of giving rise to it. However, when the requisite conditions such as the destruction-cum-subsidence of the obstructive veils, observation of similar objects, and the like, are at work to bring the latent mental trace to maturation, the disposition produces recollection. The contents of rec-

ollection are expressed by a form of the pronoun 'that', inasmuch as it refers to our past percepts. Thus, all the cognitions that point to their contents as that jar, that cloth, that ear-ring, and the like, are the cases of recollection. The line that distinguishes recollection from perception is that perception always refers to its content as existing in the present, whereas recollection always has reference to its content as existed in the past.

Recognition is a synthetic judgement born of perception, i.e., direct sensory observation and recollection. It is represented by such forms of deliverance as 'that necessarily is it', 'it is like that', 'this is dissimilar to that', 'this is different from that', and so on.15 Recognition is a complex mode of cognition. It includes both perception and recollection. Perception is the direct observation of the objects existing before our sense-organs. Recollection is reproduction of the latent mental trace. These two are the conditions of recognition. Thus, recognition is a kind of synthetic judgement. When perception and recollection are combined in a particular form, recognition emerges. As recollection refers to its content by a form of the pronoun 'that', recognition delivers its contents in forms like the following: 'That necessarily is it' is one of the forms. It is the judgement of identity. All such judgements as 'this is necessarily that jar', 'this is necessarily that cloth', 'this is necessarily that man' are the cases of this type. When the same object is cognised on different occasions, such judgements occur. 'This is like that' is the judgement of similarity. When we happen to come across an object which is similar to another one that has already been experienced, such judgements as 'this is like that' emerges. All such judgements as 'this book is like that one', 'my watch is like that of yours', are the cases of the judgement of similarity. There are certain judgements that are just reverse

to the judgements of similarity. 'The buffalo is dissimilar to the cow', 'the horse is dissimilar to the ass', and the like can be mentioned as examples of this variety of judgement. This is called the judgement of dissimilarity. There is also the judgement of difference. All such judgements as 'ten is less than twenty', 'five is more than three', 'the elephant is heavier than the camel', are cases of the judgement of difference.

Now, an objection may be raised against the very notion of recognition. We do not come across any phenomenon called recognition, which is given out as an independent category of cognition, as anything different from the two cognitive acts, viz., 'recollection' indicated by the form 'that' and 'perception' indicated by the word 'this'. When both these mental processes are in fusion, we derive the notion of recognition. Thus, strictly speaking, recognition is not a separate factor of our cognition. This contention is not a sound one. Recognition is not merely a combination of recollection and perception but something more. The object of recognition is the entity that stands out as the identity in and through its precedent and subsequent states.<sup>16</sup> This identity cannot be the content of recollection, since recollection cognises only what has been perceived before. As has been stated: 'Recollection congises only what has been known before and refers to its content as 'that', whereas recognition establishes the identity of a past datum with a present one in the form 'that is this'. Therefore, the content of recognition is certainly different from the datum of recollection.<sup>17</sup> Nor can this identity be the content of perception which is confined to the present state of an object only. In other words, the province of perceptual cognition is limited to what is actually present and given to the senses. 'That which is in direct contact with the senses and actually present, is directly grasped

by the senses of sight and the like'. <sup>18</sup> Hence, the identity of a past object and a present datum cannot lie within the jurisdiction of sensory perception. Therefore, we are justified to cunclude that the province of recognition is different from that of recollection and perception. No doubt, recognition is a synthetic judgement born of perception and recollection, but it cannot be regarded as the mere combination of the two, inasmuch as it is a new state of the mind as a unitary cognition.

#### **Foot-notes**

- 1.Nandi-sūtra, 35.
- Dhāraṇā pratipattiryathāsvam matyavasthānamavadhāraṇam ca. Tattvārthabhāsya, I, 15.
- 3...... aviccui dhāraņā tassa. Viśeṣāvaśyaka-bhāṣya, 180.
- 4.Ibid, 291.
- 5. Avetasya kālāntare avismaraņakaraņam dhāraņā. Sarvārthasiddhi, I, 15.
- 6. Nirjñātārthāvismṛtirdhāraṇā. Tattvārtha-rāja-vārttika, I, 15, 4.
- 7..... smrtihetuh sā dhāraṇā. Tattvārtha-śloka-vārttika, I, 15, 4.
- 8.Sa eva dṛḍhatamāvasthāpanno dhāraṇā. Pramāṇa-naya-tattvāloka, II, 10.
- 9. Syādvāda-ratnākara, II, 10.
- 10.Ibid.
- 11.Smṛtiheturdhāraṇā. Pramāṇa-mimāmsā, I, i, 29.
- 12. Commentary on Pramāņa-mīmāmsā, I, i, 29.
- 13. Vāsanodbodhahetukā tadityākārā smṛtiḥ, Pramāṇa-mīmāmsā, I, 2, 3.
- 14. Āvaraņak sayopa samas adršadar sanādisā magrīlabdha prabodhā tu smṛtim janayati, Commentary on Pramāṇa-mimāmsā, I, 2, 3.
- 15.Pramāṇa-mimāṁsā, I, 2, 4.
- 16. Pürvāparākāraikadhuriņam hi dravyam pratyabhijā anasya vişayah. Commentary of Pramāņa-mimāmsā, I, 2, 4.
- 17. Pūrvapramitamātre hi jāyate sa iti smṛtiḥ. Sa evāyamitīyam tu pratyabhijnātirekinī. Tattva-sangraha, 453.
- 18. Sambaddham vartamānam ca grhyate cakṣurādinā. Ślokavārttika, IV, 84.

## The Jaina Universe in a Profile of Cosmic Man

#### - Suzuko Ohira

This is a short article I sent to the Umāsvāti Seminar held in Delhi in January 1999 which I could not participate in. Very fortunately it has not been published yet, and I am indeed happy to dedicate it for the commemoration volume of my late dear teacher Pt. D. D. Malvania, who guided me in writing my Ph.D. thesis, "A study of the **Tattāvarthasūtra** with **Bhāṣya**, with Special Reference to Authorship and Date" (pub. by L. D. Institute of Indology, Ahmedabad, 1982) and "A Study of the **Bhagavtīsūtra** — A Chronological Analysis" (pub. by Prakrit Text Society, Ahmedabad, 1994). In this brief paper, I would like to pose upon the Cosmic Manshaped Jaina loka in order to speculate when and why such a strange idea of the universe arose to the Jaina theoreticians, and if Umāsvāti was aware of its singificance.

Umāsvāti's T.S., that was composed sometimes in the late middle of the 5th century A.D., is a compendium of the theoretical contents of massive Jaina canonical works. He organized it in terms of seven tattvas in some 350 sūtras, and wrote its commentary or bhāṣya himself. Since then, it has become a common practice for the students of Jainology, to be introduced to the outline of Jainism through his Sabhāṣya T.S However, this prakaraṇa, written in terse Sanskrit is extremely difficult to comprehend, even with the help of his own bhāṣya, and naturally numerous commentaries have been continuously written on it up to this day. Students of Jainism today have to thus take up the Sabhāṣya T.S., as a rule, along with some modern commentaries on it at the very beginning of their Jainological studies.

It is in these modern commentaries on the T.S. that we find an exposition of the Jaina loka built in the form of

World-Man or Cosmic Man, standing with his legs apart and resting his hand on his waist. The same exposition is, however, not found in the earlier ones. Umāsvāti describes the shape of loka in his **bhāṣya** to sūtra III. 6 in the following way. The lower world stands in ākāśa like a down turned earthen bowl, the middle world is in the shape of a cymbal (jhālara), and the upper world is also like a drum (mrdanga). The whole universe is, then, said to resemble a vajra, which means, according to Monier William's Sanskrit Dictionary (p. 913), the form of two transverse bolts crossing each other like ' 'this.

His description of the loka above as well as that of its structure and dimension made in the T.S. and its bhāsya, Chs.III-IV, do not contradict those made in the modern works, except the unit of 'rajju' in measuring the loka, which is the post-Umāsvāti usage. An illustration of this Jaina loka, for instance, shown in Figure 1, may naturally arouse our imagination that it resembles a human being, having his head on top and his hands at the part of waist that falls in the position of the middle world. But Umāsvāti does not compare it to Cosmic Man as modern commentators on the T.S. do. Neither do so the early commentators of the T.S., both Śvetāmbara and Digambara, including Haribhadra, Pūjyapāda and Akalanka, whose works I hold. I shall be most happy if any scholar would be kind enough to inform me, of the earlier works on the T.S. or otherwise that refer to the Jiana loka expressed in human appearance.

Schubring mentions in **The Doctrine of the Jainas** (p.206), "A third non-canonical conception refers to a world of human appearance (as loke puruṣa)". He, then, makes a note that an expressly female figure appearing in Grünwedel's **Alt-Kutscha**, I. 47, etc. is quite doubtful. True, an idea of the loka in a profile of Cosmic Woman can never be accepted

in the context of Jainism. However, as illustration of a female-figured Jaina loka, dated the 18th century, Rajasthan, has been widely circulated in Japan also, as shown below. (2)

Schubring also mentions that the name of the regions called 'Graiveyaka (neck)' in the loka and the expression of 'loka-mastaka (head of the universe)' made in the Daśavaikālikasūtra IV. 25 make it clear that the Jaina loka is shaped in human appearance. The Daśavaikālikasūtra is one of the earliest canonical works, however, this part is obviously a later interpolation. Be that as it may, the loka was one of the earliest topics that the canonical authors had to work on, because without firmly establishing its shape, size and structure, etc., they could not advance and develop their theories of jīvas and ajīvas that abide therein. The Jainas are the natural philosophers, and they postulate that the aloka or non-universe exists by which the loka is supported. Arguments on this matter appear in quite early canonical stages. (4)

The Bhagavatīsūtra (=Bh.) VI. 5. 240-241 refer to Tamaskāya or the black body which envelops the four lower kalpas rising from the Aruṇavara Ocean, and from its end begins Kṛṣṇarāji or the black field at Brahma loka. Since these regions are always bright due to the natural brightness of vimānas, and since the Jyotiṣkas brighten the middle worlds, it is difficult to fathom why the canonical authors had to postulate these dark regions in the Jaina cosmography. But a solution to this problem can be arrived at, only if we take the Jaina loka in a profile of Comic Man. For, then, we can suppose that Tamaskāya is situated in the postition of the womb with Kṛṣṇarāji on top, which assumes a symbolic form of the swastika. These dark regions, then, will signify the cosmic garbha, the innermost shrine of the Jainas, in which located is Mt. Meru in the form of lingam. A plausible

explanation of all this is that the then canonical authors adopted the popular lingam worship of Saiva School in order to represent Mt. Meru as a symbol of the eternal potency of Jainism. These regions are thus placed above the profane lower world. (5)

These texts in the **Bh.** above belong to the final canonical stage, when the Jaina centered world view was thoroughly established. Their description of Tamaskāya and Kṛṣṇarāji presupposes that the Jaina loka was assumed in a profile of Cosmic Man. Then, the trasa nāḍī or a tunnel running vertically through the center of the loka, must be suggesting itself to be the cosmic axis of the Jainas.

The structures of the three worlds and the four types of beings residing therein are described in the T.S. III-IV. Umāsvāti must have used the so called Pannatti texts for his source materials in composing these chapters. From the data offered so far above, it is very clear that the shape, size and structure of the Jaina loka had been already established by Umāsvāti's time. Therefore, the Jaina theoreticians in the later canonical stages including Umāsvāti were fully aware that the shape of their universe was made to resemble Cosmic Man. But curiously enough, they didn't dare to refer to this fact. It is likewise strenge that the post-Umāsvāti authors like Haribhadra, Pūjayapāda and Akalanka maintained the same attitude of keeping silence about this matter. It just went on, as if handing down a secret inside to the succeeding Jaina theoreticians, untill the modern authors broke with its taboo. But, why?

The **Bh.** XIII. 4.478-479 refer to the directions starting from the central point in the middle world, which is situated in the middle of two thin layers at the top of Ratnaprabhā. This theory of directions must have evolved in the final canonical stage, in connectinon with locating the central point

of the loka, against which a kevali must fix the central point of his physical body, in order to perform kevali samudghāta at his final moment of life. The T.S. Ch.10 which is relevant to mokṣa, is silent about this method of kevali samudghāta. Now, the T.S. V.15 and its bhāṣya state that a jiva can occupy one by asaṅkhyāta part of lokākāśa up to the whole of it. The entire lokākāśa has to be occupied by a kevali by spreading his soul in order to cut off his total karmas at the time of liberation. This process is known as kevali samudghāta. This is the only time when a jiva can occupy the entire lokākāśa. Umāsvāti, who keeps silence about kevali samudghāta, is thus surely well acquinted with its concept.

"You can attain liberation by way of ahimsā," said Māhāvīra. But as time went on Jainas developed their own doctrinal system, and their method of salvation had to be, then, theorized in view of their advanced dogmatical scheme. Jainism advocates dualism of the jiva (=ātman) and the matter (=ajīva), and karma belongs to the category of matter. Since Jainas do not postulate Creators of God, they assume that iivas and matter have existed since times eternal, and that world phenomena have also been occuring by the mutual bondage of jivas and karmas since the beginning of eternal time. The Jaina thoreticians in the canonical age, then, had to solve the problem as to how to enable a kevali to eradicate his total karmas at the time of liberation, in the purview of their karma doctrine. Jivas and karmas, say the Jainas, have been inseparably bound since the beginningless time. Then, how can they ever be separated? It must have been a grave and pressing issue to be solved by the then canonical authors.

Here, Jaina canonical authors got help from the traditional Brahmanical concept of 'Aham brahmāsmi' in the

Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad and 'Tattvam asi' in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad. In other words, the unification of Ātman with Brahman is the well known established method of freedom from saṃsāra in the Brahmanical tradition. The Jaina authors resorted to the same method, and established 'kevali samudghāta', the Jaina method of annihilating a kevali's entire karmas and attaining liberation, by allowing him to be unified or to become one with Cosmic Man, the Jaina loka.

In order to deny one's total self and become free from it, there is no other way for him, but to transcend the level of his own self and becomes one with the Absolute One, Brahman or God, or with whatever name you may wish to call Him. Likewise, if a kevali wants to be absolutely free from his entire karmas that have been inseparably bound with his transmigrating self since the beginningless time, there is just no other way for him, but to transcend the level of such self and becomes one with the Absolute One, who stands outside the phenomena of samsāra. The Jaina theoreticians had to thus build their loka in a profile of Cosmic Man.

Buddha who was a historical person in Hīnayāna Buddhism, came to be also considered as pervading throughout the universe in Mahāyāna Buddhism. This idea was soon followed by the carollary that Buddha is no other than the cosmic world itself. This cosmic world is called Buddha's 'dharma kāya', that is often expressed by Cosmic Vairocana. This idea, of course, goes back to that of Puruśa in the 'Puruśa-sūkta hymn' in the **Rg-veda** X. 90. Puruśa or Original Man is here depicted as God of sacrifice as well as the object of sacrifice, by whose immolation the present world including all things, human beings, devas and all others including social systems are derived. The Jainas thus followed in the wake of Mahāyānists.

The adoption of the idea of Brahman to the Jaina system must have occured at some canonical stage, that was much earlier than the time of Umāsvāti. However, the Jaina loka which resembles Cosmic Man, is ajiva or matter, thereby kevali samudghāta is difficult to allow a kevali to attain his final perfection. Then, if the Jaina loka were assumed to be Cosmic Jina or God who enables a kevali's unification with Him, in as much as the case of Brahman and Mahāyānists' Cosmic Buddha, it would be contradicted by their dual system of jiva-ajiva that excludes the existence of the Absolute One. A kevali thus falls into a dilemma in performing kevali samudghāta, this being a method and a mechanical process of eradicating his entire karmic matter particles, that have been bound inseparably with his soul since times eternal, by way of spreading his entire soul space throughout the lokākāśa in a profile of Cosmic Man, and exploding them, just as a fully blown baloon bursts at its maximum expansion to exclude its air inside.

Due to some dissatisfactory factors hidden in this method of karmic destruction, Jaina theoreticians in the canonical age including Umāsvāti, could not openly say that the Jaina loka resembles Cosmic Man. Post canonical theoeticians, then, followed the same practice of their predecessors. However, as time went on, its grave significance came to be gradually forgotten, and the modern commentators of the T.S. must have started to elucidate that their loka is built in the appearance of Cosmic Man. Then, there also appeared an idea of the Jaina loka in a profile of Cosmic Woman, as mentioned already. This Jaina loka expressed in a figure of Cosmic Woman belongs, most probably, to a tantric line.

#### **Foot-notes**

- 1. Schubring, W.: The Doctrine of the Jainas. Motilal Banarasidass, Delhi, 1962, p. 206, note 1. He also makes a reference to Kirfel's Bilderatlas.
- Figure 2, from Akira Sadakata's Indo Uchūshi (Indian Cosmography),
   p. 233. The same illustration is also found in Heibonsha's Sekai Daihyakka Jiten (World Encyclopaedia), v. 3 (1988), illus.p.63, under 'uchū (universe)'.
- 3. Schubring, op. cit. p. 206.

4.	Refer	to	my	Study	of	the	Bhaga	avati	sūtra,	Ş	145-146.
										~	

5. " " " " " \$ 157-160.

6. " " " " " \$ 163 & 165.

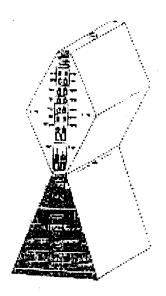


Figure 1

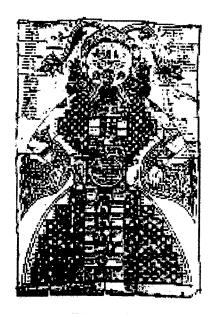


Figure 2

# Śańkarācārya and the *Taittiriyopanisad* (with reference to his *bhāsyas*)

- Vijay Pandya

The Taittiriyopaniṣad (T.U.) is one of those few Upaniṣads which have exercised a tremendous influence upon the course of Indian philosophy over the centuries. It is this Upaniṣad which has formed the core of the Brahmasūtra available at present along with some other classical Upaniṣads. Some of the sūtras of the extant Brahmasūtra have been based upon this upaniṣad. The very second sūtra जन्माद्यस्य यतः । (1-1-2) has the passage from this Upaniṣad i.e. यतो वा इमानि भूतानि जायन्ते, येन जातानि जीवन्ति, यत्प्रयन्ति, अभिसंविशन्ति, तद्विजिज्ञासस्व, तद्बाह्य । for its viṣayavākya. The whole of the Ānandamayādhikaraṇa (1-1-12to 19) has the ānandamimāmsā of this upaniṣad as the basis.

Then, there is one theory according to which there were various *Brahmasūtras* belonging to the various Upaniṣads, the *Taittirīyopaniṣad* likely being one of them.

Śańkarācārya was not to miss the enormous philosophic significance of this Upaniṣad, as is evidenced from the fact that he has quoted the T.U. in his *Brahmasūtraśānkarabhāsya* (B.S.S.B.)142 times.<sup>2</sup> He has also written a commentary on the T.U.

Here, before we go deeper into the discussion, it should be made clear that, we assume both the *bhāṣyas* viz. B.S.S.B. and the *Taittirīuopaniṣadbhāṣya* to be authentic from the pen of Śaṅkarācārya, though occasionally the doubts have been raised about them. Scholars like Deussen think that the second interpretation of the *Ānandamayādhikaraṇa* is an interpolation. Similarly the T. U. *bhāṣya* is also authentic as Sureśvarācārya has commented upon it and there are sub-commentaries upon the *Vārtika*, a commentary by Sureśvarācārya on the T. U.

 $Bh\bar{a}sya.^3$  It may also be noted that the second interpretation of the  $\bar{A}nandamay\bar{a}dhikaraṇa$  is quite in consonance with T. U.  $Bh\bar{a}sya$ .

If we want to understand Śaṅkarācārya's philosophical position towards the T.U., then, his  $bh\bar{a}syas$  on  $\bar{A}nandamay\bar{a}dhikaraṇa$  (1-1-12 to 19) of the  $Brahmas\bar{u}tra$  and the relevant portion of the T.U. are indispensable.

We know that Śankarācārya has given two interpretations of the  $\overline{A}$ nandamayādhikaraṇa. The relevant portion of the T. U. which has been taken up as a discussing point in the Brahmas $\overline{u}$ tra begins as follows:

तस्माद्वा एतस्मादात्मन आकाश सम्भूतः । आकाशाद्वायुः । वायोरिनः । अग्नेरापः । अद्भयः पृथ्वी । पृथिव्या ओषधयः । ओषधीभ्योऽन्नम् । अन्नात्पुरुषः । स वा एष पुरुषोऽन्नरसमय तस्येदमेव शिरः । अयं दक्षिणः पक्षः । अयमुत्तरः पक्षः । अयमात्मा । इदं पुच्छं प्रतिष्ठा ।

From the Atman, the ether proceeded, from ether, the wind, from the wind the fire, from the fire the waters, from waters the earth, from earth the plants, from plants food, from food man, he is made up of food.

And then in the similar fashion the T. U. proceeds further. In this self of food dwells inside another self of breath (*Prāṇamaya*), again in the self of breath, there is self of mind (*manomaya*). Further in the self of mind is the self of understanding (*vijñānamaya*) and in the self of understanding is the inner self which consists of bliss (*ānandamaya*).

Now the crucial point of discussion in the  $Brahmas\overline{u}tra$  and in the T.U. $bh\overline{a}sya$  is this self consisting of bliss,  $\overline{A}nandamaya$ .

Who is this  $\overline{A}$  nandamaya?

Śańkarācārya puts forth two interpretations ih his commentary on the Ānandamayādhikarana.

According to the first interpretation put forth by Śankarācārya,

Anandamaya is Brahman.

According to the second interpretation which some scholars like Deussen have dubbed as an interpolation, (but we believe it to be as authentic as the first one), Anandamaya is not Brahman. It is one of the five sheaths, as Śankarācārya says in his B.S.S.B., तद्विजिज्ञापयिषयैवात्रमयादय आनन्दमयपर्यन्ताः पञ्चकोशा कल्पयन्ते 15 The five sheaths extending from the sheath of food upto the sheath of bliss are merely introduced for the purpose of setting forth the knowledge of Brahman.

Similar interpretation is offered in the T.U.bhāsva, and in the T.U.bhāṣya by Śańkarācārya the interpretation resembling that of the first interpretation in the B.S.S.B., is nowhere in sight. It is most interesting and edifying to see how Śańkarācārya fortifies the thought that  $\bar{A}$  nandamaya is not Brahman. The bhāsya in the Upanisad runs as follows:

अन्नमयादिभ्य आनन्दमयान्तेभ्य आत्मभ्योऽभ्यन्तरतमं ब्रह्म विद्यया प्रत्यगात्मत्वेन दिदर्शियषुः शास्त्रं अविद्याकृतपञ्चकोशापनयनेन अनेकृतुषकोद्रववितृषीकरणेनेव तदन्तर्गत तण्डलान्प्रस्तौति । तस्माद्वा एतस्मादन्नरसमयादित्यादि ।

Brahman is the inmost of all selves beginning from the physical sheath and ending with the blissful one. The scripture starts with the text तस्मात् वा एतस्मात् अन्नरसमयात् etc. with a view to revealing through knowledge that Brahman as the indwelling self by following a process of eliminating the five sheaths just as rice is extracted from the grain called Kodrava that has many husks.7

Thus  $\bar{A}$ nandamaya is not Brahman and it is one of the sheaths which one has to transcend in order to realise Brahman

The T.U. bhāsya is running close parallel to the second interpretation offered by the great ācārya in his B.S.S.B.

As Śańkarācārya was writing an elaborate bhāṣya on the T.U., he makes some other subtler points which he did not mention in his bhāṣya on the *Ānandamayadhikaraṇa* in the lucation International For Private & Personal Use Only www.jainelibrary.org

#### Brahmasūtra.

We know that in the T.U., after Annamaya comes Prāṇamaya and so on. At this place, Śaṅkarācārya in his T.U. bhāṣya observes एवं मनोमयादिभि: पूर्वपूर्वव्यापिभिरुत्तरोत्तरे: सूक्ष्मैरानन्दमयान्तैराकाशादिभूता-रब्धैरिवद्याकृतैरात्मवन्त: सर्वे प्राणिन: । तथा स्वाभाविकेनाप्याकाशादिकारणेन नित्येना-विकृतेन सर्वगतेन सत्यज्ञानानन्तलक्षणेन पञ्चकोशातिगेन सर्वात्मनो आत्मवन्त: ।8

Similarly all creatures are possesed of selves by virtue being provided with the bodies beginning with the mental and ending with the blissful which successively pervade the preceding ones and which are made up of the elements, beginning with  $\bar{a}ka\hat{s}a$ , that are the creations of ignorance. So also they are blessed with the self by the Self that is common to all, selfexistent, the source of ether etc., everlasting, unchanging, all-pervading, defined as truth, knowledge and infinite and beyond five sheaths.<sup>9</sup>

Further one more finer point Śankarācārya makes in the T.U.bhāṣya which he did not make in his bhāṣya on the Ānandamayādhikaraṇa.

संक्रमणाच्च 'आनन्दमयमात्मानमुपसंक्रामित' इति वक्ष्यिति । कार्यात्मनां च संक्रमणमनात्मनां दृष्टम् । संक्रमणकर्मत्वेन चानन्दमय आत्मा श्रूयते । यथात्रमयमात्मानमुपसंक्रामतीति । न च आत्मन एवोपसंक्रमणम् । अधिकारिवरोधाद-संभवाच्च । न ह्यात्मनैवात्मन उपसंक्रमणं संभवति । स्वात्मिन भेदाभावात् । आत्मभूतं च ब्रह्म संक्रमितु: ।<sup>10</sup>

This also follows from the fact of Samkramaṇa (attaining). The text will say 'He attains the self made of bliss. (T.U.2-5) and things that are non-selves and effects are seen to be attained by others. Moreover the self made of bliss is mentioned in the text as the object of the act of attaining just as it is the annamayam ātmānam upasamkrāmti, he attains the self made of food. Nor is the (unconditioned) Self attainable since such an attainment is repugnant to the trend of the passage and it is logically impossible. For the (unconditioned)

Self cannot be attained by the Self in as much as there is no split within the self and Brahman is the Self, of the attainer.<sup>11</sup>

So this argument of attaining is a very subtle one, and additional too, to the points made in the BSSB by Śańkarācārya. The great ācārya offered two interpretations of which he elaborated the second interpretation and the first one he altogether ignored in the T.U.bhāṣya.

About the second interpretation it may be stated that the ācārya was not wavering between ānanda and ānandi so to say as Belvalkar and Ranade seem to be averring.<sup>12</sup> We may, in fact, conjecture that, the first interpretation was handed down to Śankarācārya by the tradition and he felt bounden by the tradition to mention the interpretation of which he himself was little convinced.

The second interpretation is consistent with his overall relentless pursuit of absolute, rigorous unflincing non-dualism and which gets reflected in the T.U.bhāṣya. In fact, as we could mark, in the T.U.bhāṣya, he is more original, vigorous and incisive unshackled by the tradition.

Regarding Śańkarācārya's *Bṛhadāraṇyakopaniṣadbhāṣya*, Daniel Ingalls has observed that Śańkarācārya breaks with traditional interpretations frequently whereas in the *Brahmasūtra-bhāṣya*, he is very careful not to depart from the tradition.<sup>13</sup> This observation, I think, is applicable to T.U.*bhāṣya* by Śańkarācārya.

So from the forgoing discussion, it would be seen that Śańkarācārya sets aside that interpretation which connects Brahman with  $\overline{A}$ nandamaya. I may venture even further, that had it been in Śańkarācārya's power, he would even have rejected the term  $\overline{A}$ nanda, devoid of any suffix like mayat which obviously, under no circumstances, he could admit.

Tradition sanctified by usage and hallowed by time was too overwhelming for him to reject the term  $\bar{a}nanda$ . In support of this statement, it may be mentioned that, in the whole of literature by Śańkarācārya the most frequent phrase in the Indian philosophy, i.e.  $saccid\bar{a}nanda$  taken as a whole does not occur. Individually sat, cit and even  $\bar{a}nanda$  did occur in the literature by the  $\bar{a}c\bar{a}rya$ , but as a definition of Brahman and even otherwise by way of inserting such phrases, this phrase  $saccid\bar{a}nanda$ , is conspicuous by its absence.

So, as with ānandamaya, Śańkarācārya considered ānanda epithet of Brahman as qualifying it. The epithet ānanda goes against the tenor of his philosophical strain and despite Śańkarācārya, in the Post-Śankara period the epithet and the phrase saccidānanda have continued to reign unchallenged.

Though there is no direct evidence to prove it but, according to Śańkarācārya, it appears ānanda would bring the worldly content which would pollute, so to say, Śańkarācārya's Brahman.

And perhaps (not sure) the connotations of the word ānanda contextually used in the classical Upanisadic literature, had strengthened his aversion to the word ānanda being applied to Brahman.

It is not very infrequently that in the Upanisads the word ananda has a sextual connotation. To point out a few:

In the Bṛhadaraṇyakopaniṣad (2-4-11) it is statet that स यथा सर्वासामपां समुद्र एकायनम्, एवं सर्वेषां स्पर्शानां त्वगेकायनम्, एवं सर्वेषां गन्धानां नासिके एकायनम्, एवं सर्वेषां रसानां जिहवैकायनम्, एवं सर्वेषां रूणाणां चक्षुरेकायनम्, एवं सर्वेषां शब्दानां श्रोत्रमेकायनम्, एवं सर्वेषां सङ्कल्पानां मन एकायनम्, एवं सर्वेषां विद्यानां हृदयमेकायनम्, एवं सर्वेषां कर्मणां हस्तावेकायनम्, एवं सर्वेषामान्दानामुपस्थ एकायनम्, एवं सर्वेषां विसर्गाणां पायुरेकायनम्, एवं सर्वेषामध्वन्तं पादावेकायनम् एवं सर्वेषां वेदानां वागेकायनम् । (B.U.2-4-11)

It is - as of all waters the uniting poing is the sea, so of all touches the uniting point is the skin, so of all tastes the uniting point is the tongue, of all smells the uniting point is the nostrils, so of all forms the uniting poing is eyes, so of all sounds the uniting point is the ear, so of all intention (sankalpa) the uniting point is the mind (manas), so of knowledge the uniting point is the heart, so of all acts (karma) the uniting point is the hand, so of all pleasures (ānanda) the uniting point is the generative organ (evem sarveśāmānandānām upastha ekāyanam) so of all evacuations the uniting point is the anus, so of all journeys the uniting point is the feet, so of all Vedas, the uniting poing is speech.<sup>14</sup>

Similarly in the *Prasnopaniṣad* a question is asked: In whom, pray, are all things established? (कस्मित्र सर्वे सम्प्रतिष्ठिता भवन्तीति) And in the answer to this question are supplied couples having the cause-effect relationships. As birds resort to a tree for a resting place, even so, O friend (Pippalāda addressing to Gārgya, a questioner) it is to the Supreme Soul (ātman) that everything here resorts.

स यथा सोम्य वयांसि वासोवृक्षं सम्प्रतिष्ठन्ते । एवं ह वै तत्सर्वं पर आत्मिन सम्प्रतिष्ठते । पृथिवी च पृथिवीमात्रा चापश्चापोमात्रा च तेजश्च तेजोमात्रा च वायुश्च वायुमात्रा चाकाशश्चाकाशमात्रा च चक्षुश्च द्रष्टव्यं च श्रोत्रं च श्रोतव्यं च प्राणं च घ्रातव्यं च रसश्च रसियतव्यं च त्वक् च स्पर्शियतव्यं च वाक् च वक्तव्यं च हस्तौ चादातव्यं चोपस्थश्चानन्दियतव्यं च पायुश्च विसर्जितव्यं च पादौ च गन्तव्यं च मनश्च मन्तव्यं च बुद्धिश्च बोद्धव्यं चाहङ्कारश्चाहङ्कर्तव्यं च चित्तं च चेतियतव्यं च तेजश्च विद्योतियतव्यं च प्राणश्च विधारियतव्यं च ।

(Praśnopanisad 4-87, 8)

Earth and the elements of earth, water and the elements of water, heat (tejas) and the elements of heat, wind and the elements of wind, space and the elements of space, sight and what can be seen, hearing and what can be heard, smell and what can be smelled, taste and what can be tasted,

the skin and what can be touched, speech and what can be spoken, the hands and what can be taken, the organ and what can be enjoyed (upastjaṣcānandayitavyamca), the anus and what can be excreted, the feet and what can be walked, mind (manas) and what can be perceived, intellect (buddhi) and what can be conceived, egoism (ahamkāra) and what can be connected with 'me', thought (citta) and what can be thought, brilliance (tejas) and what can be illumined, life-breath (prāṇa) and what can be supported.

Similarly in the *Kauṣitaki Upaniṣad ānanda* has been associated with *upastha* - a generative organ. The passage runs thus:

He says to him 'Wherewith do you acquire  $(\bar{a}p)$  my masculine names.

'With the vital breath (Prāṇa, masc.)' he should answer.

'Wherewith feminine names?'

'With speech (vāc, fem.)'

'Wherewith neuter ones?'

'With the mind (manas, neut.)'

'Wherewith odors?'

'With the breath. (Prāṇa)'

'Wherewith forms?'

'With the eye'

'Wherewith sounds?'

'With the ear'

'Wherewith the flavors of food?'

'With the tongue'

'Wherewith actions?'

'With the two hands.'

- 'Wherewith pleasure and pain ?'
- 'With the body'
- 'Wherewith bliss, delight and procreation?'
- 'With the generative organ'
- ('Ken ānandam, ratim, prajātimiti, upasthena')
- 'Wherewith goings?'
- 'With the two feet'
- 'Wherewith thoughts, what is understood and desired'
- 'With intelligence (prajñā), he should say.16

Similarly in the same *Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad*, further, father says 'My bliss, delight and procreation in you I would place. The son replies: Your bliss, delight and procreation in me I take.'

(आनन्दं र्रातं प्रजातिं ते मियं दध इति पुत्रः । (Kau. U. 2. 11)

It is noteworthy that in the *Kau*. *U*. therse three words viz.  $\bar{a}nanda$ , rati and  $praj\bar{a}ti$  are being repeatedly used. Praj $\bar{a}ti$  may be connected with jan to generate, procreate. Rati may be dealing more with the aspect of sexual pleasure from ram verb, and  $\bar{a}nanda$  may mean a general over-all sexual gratification or satisfaction. 19

In the *B.U.*, ānanda, as if, has been defined and it is not difficult to see that context is associated with sexual pleasure. Yājñavalkya says मनसा वै सम्राट् स्त्रियमभिहार्यते, तस्यां प्रतिरूपः पुत्रो जायते, स आनन्दो । (B.U. 4-1-6) Verily, your majesty, by the mind one betakes himself to a woman. A son like himself is born of her. He is bliss.

In the *T.U.* context also, the word *prajāti* along with *ānanda* occurs and there is a word *amṛta* also alongwith *prajatiramṛtamānanda ityupasthe* (T.U.3-10-3).

It can be seen that all these words prajāti, amṛta and

ānanda are connected with upastham, a generative organ.

In the Kau. U., it appears that a process of sextual intercourse is purported to be described.

प्रजया उपस्थं समारुह्य उपस्थेनानन्दं र्रात प्रजातिमाप्नोति । (Kau. U. 3-6) With intelligence having mounted on the generative organ, with the generative organ, one obtains bliss, delight and procreation.

So far, we have discussed that the word ananda is explicitly connected with the generative organ and has sexual connotations.

And there are some places in the Upaniṣad where no direct connection can be perceived, but at the same time, there are sexual allusions. The celebrated passage from the B.U. gives an illustration of the erotic or amorous congruence in 4-3-21 तद्यथा प्रियया स्त्रिया सम्परिष्वक्तो न बाह्यं किञ्च वेद नान्तरम्. As a man in the embrace of a beloved woman knows nothing, without, nothing within.

In the C.U.(7-25-2) स वा एष एवं पश्यन्नेवं मन्वा न एवं विजानन्नात्मरितरात्म क्रीड आत्मिमथुन आत्मानन्दः Verily who sees thus, who thinks thus, who understands thus, who has pleasure in the soul, who has delight in the soul, who has intercourse with the soul, who has bliss in the soul. It can be seen that this passage endeavours to define ānanda almost in erotic terms.

Similarly in the *Mundakopanisad*, the same words are employed in the following context, viz

प्राणो ह्येष यः सर्वभूतैर्विभाति विजानन्विद्वान्भवते । नातिवादी आत्मकीडः आत्मरितः क्रियावानेष ब्रह्मविद्यां वरिष्ठः ॥ (M.U.3-1-4)

Truly it is life that shines forth in all beings. Understanding this, one becomes a knower. There is no superior speaker. Having delight in the soul (ātman), having pleasure in the

soul, doing rites, such a one is the best of Brahma-knowers.

From this discussion, it is certain that the word ānanda, originally used to have an erotic or sexual connotation and hence, might have been considered profane by the philosopher like Śańkarācārya. Of course, it cannot be gainsaid that, in the Upaniṣads, the word ānanda has been employed in the non-sexual and unerotic contexts also. But it did not remain a pure, unalloyed, non-contextualised and shorn of all undesirable association. Hence the word ānanda was not suitable to Śańkarācārya's steadfast, and unflinching pursuit of the absolute monism.

Śaṅkarācārya did not want to dilute his rigorous, absolute monism and so he shunned the phrase saccidānanda along with ānanda. That was also the reason, why he, having offered two interpretations in the anandamayādhikarana, left the first interpretation of ānandamaya as Brahman, in the lurch, so to say, completely ignored it in the T.U.bhāṣya.

This is how I have endeavoured to unravel the mystery of Śaṅkarācārya's having two interpretations in the  $\overline{A}$ nandamayādhikaraṇa, having abandoned one in his T.U.bhāṣya and not mentioning ever the phrase saccidānanda in his entire literature.

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- 16. Ibid, pp. 306-307.
- 17. तमाह केन मे पौस्यानि नामान्याप्नोतीति प्राणेनेति ब्रूयात् । केन स्त्रीनामानीति वाचेति केन नपुंसकानीति मनसेति केन गन्धानीति प्राणेनेत्येव ब्रूयात् । केन रूपाणीति चक्षुषेति केन शब्दानीति श्रोत्रेणेति केनाश्रस्सानिति जिह्नयेति केन कर्माणीति हस्ताभ्यामिति केन सुखदु:खेति शरीरेणेति केनानन्दं र्रात प्रजातिमित्युपस्थेनेति, केनेत्या इति पादाभ्यामिति केन धियो विज्ञातव्यं कामानिति प्रज्ञयेति ब्रूया-त्तमाह (Kauṣītaki U. 1-6, उपनिषत्संग्रह:-p.196, ed. by पण्डित जगदीश शास्त्री, pub. Motilal Banarasidass, Delhi, 1970.)
- 18. Further in the *Kau.U.*, उपस्थ एवास्या एकमङ्गमदूह्ळं तस्यानन्दो रित: प्रजाति: परस्तात्प्रतिविहिता,3-5, Again in 3-7, न हि प्रजापेत उपस्थ आनन्दं रित प्रजाति काञ्चन प्रजापयेदन्यत्र मे मनोऽभूदित्याह। Ibid pp:202-203
- 19. G. Glaspert Sauch S. J., *Bliss in the Upanisads*, pub. Oriental Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 1977, p. 134.

# **JAINA BIOLOGY** (1)

- J. C. Sikdar

# 1. Jaina Biology and the Scientific Method

Biology is the science of living substance (Jivadravya)<sup>1</sup> which is different from non-living substance (ajivadravya)<sup>2</sup>. It is a very old science of living substances for solving the fascinationg riddle of life. The survival of early men required a knowledge of such basic facts as which plants and which animals could be safely taken as food and medicine. In the Jaina Agamic literature the word 'Jivatthikāya' is used to refer to any living substance, plant or animal, from nigoda<sup>4</sup> (micro-organism) up to the pañcendriya manusya<sup>5</sup> (five-sensed human beings), just as the word 'organism' in modern age is used to denote any living thing, plant or animal, from amoeba to man.

The study of Biology began with the Jainas on the basis of the doctrine of animism<sup>7</sup> and ahimsā<sup>8</sup> (non-violence) in the hoary past, besides the requirement of food to sustain life with a sense of spiritual value of life of all beings. They kept in view the concepts of living substance as contained in the Vedic<sup>9</sup> and post-Vedic<sup>10</sup> literature, describing the external and internal parts of plants and animals with their nomenclature, classifications, etc.

Biology as an organized science can be said to have begun with the Greeks<sup>11</sup> in the West on the basis of the knowledge of such basic facts as which plants and which animals were useful as food and medicine. "They and the Romans described the many kinds of plants and animals known at the time." <sup>12</sup>

Galen (131-200 A.D),<sup>13</sup> the first experimental physiologist, made experiments to study the functions of nerves and blood vessels. Biology expanded and underwent alteration greately

in the nineteenth century, and it has continued this trend at an accelerated pace in the twentieth century due to the discoveries and techniques of physics and chemistry.

# Sources of Scientific Information on Jaina Biology:

The ultimate source of each fact of Jaina Biology contained in the Jaina Āgamic and post-Āgamic works is in some carefully controlled observation made by the Jainācāryas. They have made a discovery in the world of life, plants and animals, by their critical observation on them; they have described their methods in details so that their followers can repeat them, have given the result of their observations, discussed the conclusions to be drawn from them, perhaps formulated a theory to explain them, and indicated the place of these biological facts in the present body of scientific knowledge contained in the Jaina Āgamas.

#### The Scientific Method:

The facts of Jaina Biology as embodied in the Jaina canons are gained by the application of the scientific method, yet it is difficult to reduce this method to a simple set of rules of modern Biology that can be applied to the Jaina biological science, because the sceptical scientists of modern age want confirmation of the statement by the independent observation of another in any scientific investigation.

"The basis of the scientific method and the ultimate source of all facts of science is careful, close observation and experiment, free of bias, with suitable controls and done as quantitatively as possible." The observations made by the Jainācāryas on the world of life, plants and animals, may be analyzed, or simplified into their constituent parts in the light of modern Biology, so that some sort of order can be brought into the observed phenomena. Then the parts can be synthesized or reassembled and their interaction and interrelations discovered on the scientific basis. A method

has been followed by the Jainas to see through a mass of biological data and they suggest a reason for their interrelations, as science advances only by scientific investigations: hypothesis, observation, revised hypothesis, further observation and so on. In the words of Einstein "In the whole history of science from Greek philosophy to modern physics, there has been constant attempts to reduce the apparent complexity of natural phenomena to some simple, fundamental ideas and relations.<sup>15</sup>

Some of the practical uses of a knowledge of Jaina Biology will become apparent in the fields of medicine and public health, in agriculture and conservation, its basic importance to the social studies, and its contribution to the formulation of a philosophy of life, together with aesthetic values, as it is impossible to describe the forms of life without reference to their habitats, the places in which they live, in a given region, being closely interrelated with each other and with the environment in the closely interwoven tapestry of life.

## 2. Some Generalizations of Jaina Biological Science

The idea that living systems are distinguised from non-living ones by some mysterious vital force (paryāpti)<sup>16</sup> has gained acceptance in Jaina Biology, while one of the basic tenets of modern Biology is that "the phenomena of life can be explained in terms of chemisyry and physics." The idea that the living systems are not distinguised from non-living ones by some mysterious vital force has only recently gained ground in Biology, only 40 years ago, when the German embryologist, Hans Driesch, postulated the theory of "the existence of transcendent regulative principles, entelechies, which control the phenomena of life and development." <sup>18</sup>

There appear to be no exceptions to the generalization that all life comes only from living things. Like the experiments of Pasteur, Tyndal and others, <sup>19</sup> just century ago finally, the Jainācāryas, provided convincing proof that micro-organism,

such as, nigodas, earth quadrates, etc., i.e. bacteria, are also incapable of originating from non-living material by spontaneous generation. It seems clear that nigodas require the presence of pre-existing nigodas, <sup>20</sup> just as the virus of modern Biology does so. Nigodas (micro-organisms) do not arise de nove from non-nigodas, just as viruses do not do so from non-viral material.<sup>21</sup>

Elements of the idea that all of the many kinds of plants and animals existing at the present time were not created de novo and were eternally exsiting and have descended from previously existing organisms are clearly expressed in the jaina texts,<sup>22</sup> but they have their gradations.<sup>23</sup> The theory of organic evolution that all of the many kinds of plants and animals "have descended from previously existing simpler organisms by graduals modifications which have accumulated in successive generations has gained ground among the modern Biologists as one of the great unifying concepts of Biology. Elements of this were implicit in the writings of certain Greek philosophers before the Christian era, from Thales to Aristotle."<sup>24</sup>

The Jaina studies of the development of many kinds of animals and plants from ferilized egg<sup>25</sup> or embryo<sup>26</sup> to adult leads to the generalization that organisms tend to repeat in the course of their embryonic development, some of the corresponding stages of their evolutionary ancestors. According to the theory of recapitulation, embryos recapitulate some of this embryonic forms of their ancestors,<sup>27</sup> while modern Biology goes a step forward and states that "the human being, at successive stages in development resembles in certain respects a fish embryo, then an amphibian embryo, then a reptilian embryo and so on."<sup>28</sup>

# Inter-relations of Organism and Environment:

A careful study of communities of plants and animals

in a given area as described in the Jaina Agamas leads to the generalization that all living beings in a given region are closely interrelated with one another and with the environment.

It includes the idea that particular kinds of plants and animals are not found at random over the earth but occur in interdependent communities of producer, consumer and decomposer-organisms together with certain non-living components. These communities can be organized and characterized by certain dominant members of the group, usually plants, which provide both food<sup>29</sup> and shelter for many other forms. This eco-system is one of the major unifying generalizations of Biology. These few biological principles given here are intended to emphasize the fundamental unity of Jaina biological science and the many ways in which living substances are interrelated and interdependent.

Like all ancient people, the Jainas lived in close association with nature and made a scintific study of the world of life, plants and animals, by careful observations on their lives, activities and properties, etc., over a long period of time. The result of their discoveries as embodied in the Agamas is conducive to further studies of the problems and mysteries of the world of life on the basis of new information and further revisions of some of these principles.

#### Foot-notes

- Bhagavati Sūtra, śataka 25, uddeśaka 2. sūtra 720; Sthānānga Sūtra. 2, 95, p.86; Pannavanā Sutta 1.3, p, 4.
- 2. Bhagavati Sūtra, 25.2.720.; Paṇṇavaṇā Sutta, 1.3. p.4.; Jivābhigama Sutta, P.5
- 3. Bhagavati Sūtra, 20,2, 665. 4. Ibid., 25.5, 749. 5.Ibid, 33, 1. 844.
- 6. Biology, C. A. Valiee, p.16.
- 7. "Se bemi samtime tasā pāṇa, tamjahā-amdayā poyayā jnrāua rasaā samseyayā/sammucchimā ubbiyayā esa samsāretti pavuccai" Acārāṇga Sūtra, adhyayana 1, uddeśaka 6, sūtra 48, etc.
  - "Se hu muni porinnāyakamme" (54).. Ibid; See SBE Vol. XXII, Pt. I, p, 11, Book 1. Lecture 1. 6th lesson; Sūtrakṛtānga 1, Adhyayana 7.

Pudhavi ya āū agaņi ya vāū, taņa rukkha bīya ya tasā pāṇā/Je amdvya je ya jarāuipāṇa, samseyayā je resayābhihāṇa (1)" etc.... up to

"Nidhūya kammam na pavamcuvei, akkhakkhae vā sagadam ti bemi"-30. See SBE XLV, Pt. II, pp. 293, 302, Sūtrakṛtānga, Book 1, Lecture 7.

- 8. Bhagavati Sūtra, 2.1.92, 95; 8.5.328; 11.9. 417; 11.22. 435.
- 9. See the Indian Journal of History of Science, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1970, Biology in Ancient and Medieval Indian, Dr. R.N. Kapil, pp. 125-132.
- 10. Ibid.

11. Biology, p.1.

12. Ibid.

13. Ibid, p.3.

14.

- 15. Ibid, p.4.
- 16. Paryāpti (Vital force), Navatattva prakaraņam, V. 6, p.12;
- 17. Lokapraksas, Vinayavijayaji, Pt. I, 3rd Sarga, VV. 15 ff. Biology, p.9.
- 18. Biology, p.9.
- 19. Ibid.
- 20. Bhagavati Sūtra, 25.5. 749

Nigodas are of two kinds, viz. Nigodakā and Nigodajīva (fine and gross nigodas). They are the collections of infinite number of beings, making minute group, having common breathing-in and out (respiration), sense-feeling. They, longing for development, continue evolution of life through the successive Jīvaparyāyas (modes of beings of soul) and they provide the supply of beings in the place of those who have attained liberation. Thus the universe does not become and will not become empty of living beings (Bhagavati, 12. 2. 443).

- 21. Biology, p. 9.
- 22. Bhagavati Sūtra, 12.2. 443; Tattvārtha Sūtra, 5.3. (Nityāvasthitānyarūpāņi ca)
- 23. Bhagavati Sūtra, 12.2.443.
- 24. Biology, p. 10.

See A History of Greek Philosophy, Vol.I, II and III, by W. K. C. Guthrie; Aristotle by Ross.

- 25. Bhagavati Sūtra, 7. 5. 282.
- 26. Bhagavati Sūtra, 7. 7. 283.
- 27. Ibid, 1. 7. 61.; Tandulaveyālya, 6. p.10.
- 28. Biology, p. 11.

According to the Bhagavati Sūtra (1. 7. 62), the foetus in the mother's womb remains like an umbrella or the side ribs of human body; the embryo appears to be like a humpbacked mango (ambakhujjae).

29. Bhagavati Sūtra, 6. 7. 246; 6. 6. 330; 7. 3. 227; 8. 3. 324; 8. 5. 330; 21. 2. 691. 22. 6. 692; 23. 1. 993; etc.; Sūtrakṛṭaṅga II, 3.

# JAIN BIOLOGY (2)

#### CELL STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS

#### 1. The Fabric of Life

As defined, Biology is the science of living substances (jivadravayas). The field of Jaina Biology deffentiates the living from the non-living by using the word 'Jivattikāya'¹ (organism) to refer to any living things, plant or animal, just as modern Biology does. So it is relatively easy to see that a man,² a Sāla tree³, a creeper⁴ and an earthworm⁵ are living, whereas pieces of matter (pudgala),⁶ e.g. earth, stones, etc., are not so. But according to modern Biology, "it is more difficult to decide whether such things as viruses are alive."

Jaina Biology, states that the fabric of life of all plants and animals is paryāpti8 (Śakti=Vital force) or Prāna (life force) in another way, i. e. paryāpti appears to be the actual living material of all plants and animals. There are stated to be six kinds of paryāpti10, viz. āhāraparyāpti (vital force by which beings take, digest, absorb and transform molecules of food paricles into khala (waste producs) and rasa (chyle=molecules of nutrients or energy)<sup>11</sup>, śarīraparyāpti (vital force) by which chyle or molecules of nutrients (=rasībhūtamāhāram) are utilized by beings for the release of energy, the building of blood, tissue, fat, bone, marrow, semen, etc.,12 indriyaparyāpti13 (vital force by which molecules of nutrients or chyles suitable for building senses are taken in and provided to the proper place so that beings can have the perceptual knowledge of the desired sense-objects by the sense-organs)14 acchvāsaparyāpti15 (Vital force by which particles of respitation are taken in, oxidized for energy and left out (as carbon dioxide and water), bhāsāparyāpti<sup>16</sup> (vital force by which beings, having taken proper particles of speech,

emit them as speech) and manahparyāpti (vital force by which beings, having taken particles [or dusts] of mind, transform them by the mental process and give vent to them as the mental force, i. e. thought).

It appears that this paryāpti (vital force) is not a single substance but varies considerably form organism to organism (i.e. one-sensed to five-sensed being), among the various parts of a single animal or plant, and from one time to another<sup>18</sup> within a single organ or part of an animal or plant. There are six paryāptis, but they share certain fundamental physical and chemical characteristics.<sup>19</sup>

It is stated that there are ten kinds of prāṇa<sup>20</sup> (living material or life force), viz. five indriyaprāṇas (life force of five senses), ucchvāsaprāṇa (life force of respiration), āyuprāṇa (life force of length of life), manovāk-kāyaprāṇas (life forces of mind, speech and body).

Actually speaking, these ten prāṇas are almost contained in six paryāptis, e. g. indriyaparyāpti contains five indriyaprāṇas, ānaprāṇaparyāpti = ucchvāsaprāṇa, śarīraparyāpti = kāyaprāṇa, bhāṣāparyāpti = Vākprāṇa, manaḥaparyāpti = manaḥaprāna, only āyuprāṇa appears to be an addition.

Thus it is found that most of the paryāptis and the prāṇas have common names. So the question is whether there is any difference between them. The Gommaṭasāra explains the diffrence in this way that paryāpti is attainment of the capacity of developing body, mind, speech and five senses, while prāṇa is the activity of those funtionaries.<sup>21</sup>

It is further explained that one-sensed beings possess four prāṇas or balas (life-forces), viz. sense of tough, respiration, length of life and body; two-sensed beings have six prāṇas, viz. senses of touch and taste, respiration, length of life, body and speech, three-sensed being have seven prāṇas, viz.

senses of touch, taste and smell, respiration length of life, body and speech; four-sensed beings have eight prāṇas viz. senses of touch, taste, smell and sight, respiration, length of life body and speech. In asamjñi pañcendriya jivas (five-sensed beings having no physical mind) but psychical mind there are nine prāṇas viz. sense of touch, taste, smell, sight and hearing, respiration, length of life body and speech, while there are ten prāṇas in Samjñi pañcendriya Jīvas (five-sensed beings having physical mind and psychical mind) viz. senses of touch, taste, smell, sight and hearing, respiration, length of life, body, speech and mind.<sup>22</sup>

According to the Carvakas, life (as well as consciousness) is result of peculiar chemical combinations of non-living matter or the four elements, in organic forms as the intoxicating property of spirituous liquor is the result of the fermentation of unintoxicating rice and molasses.<sup>23</sup> Similarly, the instintive movements and expression of new born babies (sucking, joy, grief, fear, etc.) take place mechanically a result of external stimuli as much as the opening and closing of the lotus and other flowers at different times of the day or night24, or the movement of iron under the influence of loadstone.25 In the same way, the spontaneous reproduction of living organisms frequently occurs, e.g. animalcules develop "in moisture or infusions, especially under the influence of gentle warmth (Svedaja, Usnaja, damśamaśakādayah)"26 or the maggots or other worms originate in the rainy season due to the atmospheric moisture in the constituent particles of curds and the like and begin to live and move in so short a time <sup>27</sup>

Āchārya Haribhadra Sūri has refuted Bhūtacaitanyavāda of the Materialists long before the Sāmkhya in the following manner. It is the doctrine of the Materialists that this world is formed of only five great elements (mahābhūtas), viz.

earth, etc. and there is no existence of soul nor the unseen force anywhere in the world.<sup>28</sup>

The other Marerialists maintain the view on the contrary that elements are non-conscious (acetana). Consciousness is not the character of elements nor the result of elements, while soul is the name of that tattva (reality) with which (soul) consciousness is related (as character or result).<sup>29</sup>

If conciousness would have been the character (quality) of elements, then it should have been found in all elements at all times, just like that the existence (existentiality), etc. (general character) and hardness, etc. (particular character) are found in the elements at all times in which they are found.<sup>30</sup>

Now Haribhadra Sūri refutes Bhūtacaitanyavāda in this way that consciousness exists in elements as force (śakti), for this reason it is not perceptible, but consciousness existing in elements as force cannot be said to be non-existing in elements.<sup>31</sup>

This force (śakti) and consciousness are either non-different by all means from each other or different by all means from each other. If they are non-different, then this force becomes consciousness and if they are different, consciousness should be related with something else.<sup>32</sup>

Again, the point of non-manifestation of cetanā (consciousness) does not seem to be logical, because there is no other entity (Vastu), covering consciousness and it is for this reason that the number of realities will go against the doctrine of the Materialists on the admission of the existence of such an entity.<sup>33</sup>

Haribhadra Sūri further advances the argument to refute the contention of the Materialists that this thing is directly proved that the element has got the nature of these two

qualities or characters—hardness and non-livingness and when consciousness is not of the nature of these two characters (i. e., cannot exist with these two), then how can it be accepted that it was born out of elements ?<sup>34</sup>

If cousciousness does not exist in individual (i.e. uncombined elements, then it cannot exist in the combined elements just as (like that) oil cannot exist in sand particle. And if consciousness exists in the combined elements, then it should exist also in individual elements<sup>35</sup> and so on.

In conclusion Haribhadra Sūri maintains the view after refuting the doctrine of Bhūtacaitanyavāda of the Materialists with his cogent arguments that the existence of force (Śakti), etc. in soul and of the unseen force (adṛṣṭa), which makes the possibility of śakti etc. in soul, should be accepted and this unseen force (adṛṣṭa), which is different from soul, is real and of many kinds and comes into relation with soul.<sup>36</sup>

The Sāṁkhya makes the reply to the materialists' view on caitanya in the following manner that "the intoxicating power in liquor is a force, i. e., a tendency to motion. This force is the resultant of the subtle motions present in the particles of the fermented rice, molasses, etc. A motion or a tendency to motion, can in this way be the resultant of several other motions and tendencies." "But caitanya (consciousness) is not a motion, and cannot be the resultant of (unconscious) natural forces or motions. Neither can the consciousness of the Self, or of the organism as a whole, be supposed to be the resultant of innumerable constituent particles of the body. One central abiding intelligence is simpler and therefore more legitimate hypothesis than an assemblage of consciousness latent in different bhūtas or particles." 38

The Sāmkhya philosophy maintains the view that Prāṇa (life) is not Vāyu (biomechanical force) nor it is mere mechanical motion generated from the impulsion of Vāyu.<sup>38</sup>

The five vital forces, viz. Prāna, apāṇa, samāna, udāna, and vyāna<sup>39</sup> are stated to be Vāyu in metaphorical way. Prāṇa (life) is in reality a reflex activity, a resultant force of the various concurrent activities of the Antaḥkaraṇa, i. e. "of the sensorimotor (Jñānedriya-Karmendriya), the emotive (manaḥ) and the apperceptive reactions of the organism."

According to Vijñānabhikṣu, this explains the disturbing effect on the vitality of pleasurable or painful emotions (like love = kāma) of mind (manas), one of the internal senses involved in the reactions of the living organism.<sup>41</sup>

Thus Prāṇa of the Sāmkhya is not a Vāyu nor is it evolved from the inorganic matters (Bhūtas), "but is is only a complex reflex activity (Sambhūyaikā vṛtti) generated from the operations of the psycho-physical forces in the organism." 42

In agreement with the Sāmkhya the Vedāntists hold the view that "Prāṇa is neither a vāyu nor the operation of a vāyu."43 But they differ from the former's view that Prāna is a more reflex or resultant of concurrent sensori-motor. emotive and apperceptive reactions of the organism. If eleven birds, put in a cage, concurrently and continually strike against the bars of it in the same direction, it may move on under the impact of concerted action. But the sensory and motor activities cannot in this way produce the vital activity of the organism, because the loss of one or more of the senses does not result in the loss of life. This is above all the radical distinction between them. There is the sameness of kind (Samajātīyatva) between the motions of the individual birds and the resultant motion of the cage, but Prāṇa is not explained by sensations, but it is a separate principle (or force), just as the mind and antahkaranas generally are regarded in the Sāmkhya. It is a sort of subtle "ether-principle" (adhyātmavāyu) pervasive of the organism, not gross vāyu, all the same subtilized matter like the mind itself, as everything

other than the soul (ātmā), according to the Vedānta, is material (jada). Prāṇa is prior to the senses, for it regulates the development of the fertilized egg, "which would purify, if it were not living, and the senses with their apparatus originate subsequently from the fertilized agg."<sup>44</sup>

Caraka<sup>45</sup> explains vāyu as the impelling force, the primemover, which sets in motion the organism, the organs (including the senses and the mind), arranges the cells and tissues, unfolds or develops the foetal structure out of the fertilized ovum. According to Caraka and Suśruta<sup>46</sup>, there are five chief vāyus with different functions for the maintenance of the animal life, viz. prāṇa, udāna, samāna, vyāna and apāna, as mentioned in the Sāmkhya. Suśruta<sup>47</sup> describes prāṇa as having its course in the mouth and function in deglutition, hiccough, respiration, etc., udāna in articulation and singing, samāna as digesting the food substance in the stomach in conjunction with the animal heat, vyāna as causing the flow of blood and sweat, and apāna with its seat in the intestinal region as throwing out the urinogenital secretions.<sup>48</sup>

In the mediaeval philosophy<sup>49</sup> there is mention of forty nine vāyus among which there are ten chief Vāyus, viz. (1) Prāṇa, (2) Apāna, (3) Vyāna, (4) Samāna, (5) Udāna, (6) Nāga, (7) Kūrma, (8) Kṛkara or Krakaro, (9) Devadatta and (10) Dhanañjaya.<sup>50</sup>

Prāṇa has the function in the ideo-motor verbal mechanism and vocal apparatus, the respiratory system, the muscles in coughing, singing, etc., apāna in ejecting the excretions and wastes, the urine, the faeces, the sperm and germ-cells etc., vyāna in extension, contraction, and felxion of the muscles, tendons, and lingaments, the stored up energy of the muscles, udāna in maintaining the erect posture of the body, nāga in involuntary retching and vomitting, kūrma in the automatic movement of the eyelids, winking, etc., kṛkara in the appetites,

hunger and thirst, devadatta in bringing about yawning, dozing, etc. and dhanañjaya in causing coma, swooning and trance.<sup>51</sup>

The study of the different views on Prana or Vayu shows that Jaina paryāpti or prāna is neither a result of peculiar chemical combinations of non-living matter as advocated by the Cārvākas nor a complex activity of the Sāmkhya but a sort of separate principle (adhyātma vāyu) pervasive of the organism as defined by the Vedanta, an impelling force, the prime-mover of Caraka and Susruta. It appears to be the actual living material of all plants and animals like protoplasm of modern Biology. Jaina paryāpti and prāṇa, the two unique forces, not explainable in terms of Physics and Chemistry, are associated with and control life. The concept of these forces may be called vitalism which contains the view that living and non-living systems are basically different and obey different laws. Many of the phenomena of life that appear to be so mysterious in Jaina Biology may be explained by physical and chemical principles with the discovery of future research in this field. So it is reasonable to suppose that paryapti, a mysterious aspect of life, although not identifiable with protoplasm, comes nearer to the latter because of its unique functions in the organisms.

According to modern Biology, "protoplasm is the actual living material of all plants and animals. This is not a single substance but varies considerably from organism to organism, among the various parts of a single animal or plant, and from one time to another with a single organ or part of an animal or plant. There are many kinds of protoplasm, but they share certain fundamental physical and chemical characteristics." <sup>52</sup>

"The protoplasm of the human body and of all plants and animals exists in discrete portions know as cells. These are the microscopic unit of structure of the body, each of

them is an independent, functional unit, and the processes of the body are the sum of the co-ordinated functions of its cells. These cellular units vary considerably in size, shape and function. Some of the smallest animals have bodies made of a single cell; others such as, a man or an Oak tree are made of countless billions of cells fitted together.<sup>53</sup>

"The major types of organic substances found in protoplasm are carbohydrates, proteins, lipids, nucleic acids and steroids." Some of these are required for the structural integrity of the cell, others to supply energy for its functioning and still others are of prime importance in regulating metabolism within the cell." 55

"Carbohydrates and fats (lipids) have only a small role in the structure of protoplasm but are important as sources of fuel; Carbohydrates are readily available fuel, fats are more permanently stored supplies of energy. Nucleic acids have a primary role in storing and transmitting information. Proteins are structural and functional constituents of protoplasm, but may serve as fuel after deanimation. The body can convert each of these substances into others to some extent. Protoplasm in a colloidal system, with protein molecules and water forming the two phases, and many of the properties of protoplasm-muscle contraction, ameboid motion, and so on-depend on the repaid change from sol (liquid condition) to gel (solid or semi-solid) state and back." 56

#### Foot-notes

- 1. Bhagavatī Sūtra, 20, 2. 665.
- Bhagavatī Sūtra, 33. I. 844; Uttarādhyayana Sūtra, 155; Tattvārtha Sūtra, II. 24.
- 3. Bhagavatī Sūtra, 22. 1. 692.
- 4. Ibid., 23, 4, 693.
- 5. Tattvārtha Sūtra, II. 24.
- 6. Bhagavati Sūtra, 2.10.118
- 7. Biology, p. 16, Ville, c. 4.

- 8. Pajjatti = Paryāpti, Navtattva Prakaraņa, v. 6; Dharmavijay, p. 12.; Gommasṭasāra Jīvakānḍa, vv. 118-119; Lokaprakāśa, Vinayavijaya, Pt. I, 3rd Sarga, vv. 15 ff.
- 9. Jivavicāra, vv. 42. 43; Gommatasāra, Jivakānda, v. 129.
- 10. Navatattvaprakarana, v. 6 Āhāra-sarīra-imdiya, pajjati āṇapāṇa bhās-amane / Cau-pamca-chappiya, iga-vigala asaṇṇi-sannīnam //" 6, Navatattva Prakaraṇam, Dharmavijaya and also see Lokaprakāśa, Vinayavijaya, Pt. 1, 3rd Sarga, vv. 15 ff; Gommatasāra, Jivakāṇda, 119.
- 11. Tatraiṣāhāraparyāpiiryayādāya nijocitam nayet /
  Pṛthakkhalarasatvenāhāram parinatim nayet // Lokaprakāsā, 1. 3. 17.
- 12. Vaikriyāhārā...... yathocītam /
  tam rasībhutamāhāram yayā śaktyā punarbhavi /
  Rasāsrgmāmsamedosthimajjāśukrādidhātūtām /
  nayedyathāsambhayam sā dehaparyāptirucyate // (19)

Lokaprakāśa, p. 65; Pt. I, 3rd Sarga.

- 13. Dhātutvena parinatādāhārādinidriyocitān / Ādāya pudgalāmstāni yathāsthānam pravidhāya // (20) Iṣṭe tadviṣayajñaptau yayā śaktyā śarīravān paryāptiḥ sendriyāhvānā darśitā sarvadarśibhiḥ (21) Ibid., pp. 65, 66.
- 14. According to the Prajñāpanā sūtra (Indriyapada), Jīvābhigama Sūtra, Pravacanasāroddhāra (Com.) etc., the power by which the molecules of nutrients or chyles which are ultilized for building of sense-organs are called indriyaparyāpti, Vide, Ibid., p. 66.
- Yayocchavāsārhamādaya dalam pariņamarya ca / Tattayālambya muñcet so 'accvāsaparyāptirucyate // (22) Ibid., p. 66.
- Bhāṣārham dalamādāya gistvam nitvavalambya ca / yayā śaktya tyajet prāṇi bhāṣāparyāptiritpasau" // (29) Ibid., p.67.
- 17. Dalam lātvā manoyogyam tattām nītvāvalambya ca / yayā mananaśaktaḥ syānmanaḥparyāptiratra sā // (30) Ibid.
- 18. ', Pajjattipaṭṭhavaṇam jugavam tu kameṇ hodi niṭṭhavaṇam / amtomuhuttakāleṇahiyakamā tattiyālāvā// Gommaṭasāra (Jīvakāṇda), 120. The gaining of the capacities starts simultaniously, but the completion (of each of them) is effected gradually within the period of one antarmuhūrṭa, which increases in the case of each succeeding one. Yet their total period does not exceed one antarmuhūrṭa.
- 19. Ibid., 121.
- Dasahā jivuņa pāņā imdiusāsāujogabalarūvā /
  egimdiesu cauro, vigalesu cha satta aṭṭheva // (42)
   Asaņņi-saņņi-pamclimcimdiesu nava dasa kameņa boddhavvā 43,

Jivavicāra, Pamca vi imdiyapānā maņavaeikāyesu tiāāi balapāņā /

- 21. Gommatasāra, Jivakānda, p. 90.
- 22. Jivavicāra, vv. 42-43.

"Ekendriyeşu-pṛthivyādişu catvāraḥ, prāṇāḥ sparśanendriyocchvasāyuḥ-kāyabalrūpaḥ dvīndriyeşu catvārasta eva vāgbalarasanendriyayutaḥ ṣaṭ prāṇā bhavanti tathā trīndriyeṣu ṣaṭ prāṇāsta eva ghrāṇendriyānvitāḥ sapta bhavanti tathā caturindriyeṣu saptaiva cakṣurindriyasahitā aṣtau prāṇā bhavanti/tathā asam ñipañcendriyeṣu aṣṭau ta eva śrotrendriyayutā nave prāṇā bhavanti/tathā sam ñipañcendriyeṣu ngvata eva manoyuktā daśa prāṇā bhavnti /"

Ibid., (Commentary), p. 2.

- 23. "Madaśaktivat vijñānam/pṛthivyādīni bhūtāni catvāri tatvāni/tebhya eva dehākārapariņatebhyaḥ madaśaktivat caitanyamupajāyate /" Nyāyamañjari, Jayanta, Āhnika, 7. p. 437 ff.
- 24. "Padmādiṣu prabodhasammilanavat tadvikāraḥ /" Sūtra 19, Āhnika I; Chapter III, Gautama's Nyāya Sūtra, p. 169.
- 25. "Ayaso ayaskāntābhigamanavat tadupasarpaṇam," Ibid., Sūtra 22, p. 171.
- 26. Positive Sciences of the Ancient Hindus, Dr. B. N. Seal, p. 239.
- 27. "Varsāsu ca svedādinā anatidaviyasaiva kālena dadhyādyavayavā eva calantah pūtanādikṛmirūpā upalabhyante/", Nyāyamañjari, Āhnika 7, Bhūta-Caintanypakṣa, p. 440; The positive Sciences of the Ancient Hindus, p. 240.
- 28. Pṛthivyādimahābhūtakāryamātramidam jagat /
  Na cātmādṛṣṭasadbhāvam manyante Bhūtavādinaḥ // ŚāstraVārtāsamuccaya, Haribhadrasūri, 1st stabaka, v. 30.
- 29. "Acetanāni bhūtāni na taddharmo na tatphalam / Cetanā asti ca yasyeyam sa evātmeti cāpare //", Ibid., v. 31.
- Yadiyarii bhūtadharmaḥ syāt pratyekarii teşu sarvadā / upalabhyeta sattvādikaṭhinatvādayo yathā // Ibid., v. 32.
- Śakrirupena sā tesu sadā'to nopalabhyate / Na ca tenāpi rūpena satyasatyeva cenna tat // Ibid., v. 33.
- Śakticetanayoraikyam nānātvam vā'tha sarvathā /
  Aikye sā cetanaiveti nānātve anyasya sā yutaḥ // Ibid., v. 34.
- Anabhivyaktirapyasyā nyāyato nopapadyate / Ābṛtirna yadanyena tattvasamkhyāvoridhataḥ / Ibid., v. 35.
- Kāṭhinyābodharūpāṇi bhūtānyadhyakṣasiddhitah / Ceṭanā tu na tadrūpā sā katham tatphalam bhavet // Ibid., v. 43.
- Pratyekamasati teşu na syād reņutailavat / sati cedupalabhyeta bhinnarūpesu sarvadā // Ibid., v. 44.
- 36. Tasmāt tadātmano bhinnam saccitram cātmayogi ca/

Adrstamavagantavyam tasya śaktyādisādhakam // Ibid., v. 106.

- 37. "Mada aktivat cet pratyekaparidṛṣṭe sāmhatye tadudbhavaḥ" Sāmkhya Sūtra 22, Chapter III. "Nanu yathā mādakatāśaktiḥ pratyekadravyāvṛttirapi militadravye varttate, evam caitanyamapi syāditī cenna pratyekaparidṛṣṭe sati sāmhatye tadudbhavḥ sambhavet / Prakṛte tu pratyekaparidṛṣṭatvam nāsti / ...... nanu samuccite caitanyadarśanena pratyekabhūte sūkṣmacaitanyaśaktiranumeyā iti cenna anekabhūteṣu anekacaitanyaśaktikalpanāyām gauraveṇa lāghayādekasyaiva nityacitsvarūpasya kalpanaucityāt /" Sāmkhyapravacanabhāṣya, Vijñānabhikṣu, p. 18. cf. also "Bhūtagataviśeṣaguṇānām sajātīyakāraṇaguṇajanyatayā kāraṇe caitanyam vinā dehe caitanyāsambhavāt /" Ibid. Madye madaśaktirna guṇaḥ madyārambhakānām piṣṭaguḍamadhvādīnām yat yasya karma tat karmabhirārabdham svasvakarmavirodhikarma yaducyate prabhāva iti / Caitanyādikam na karma // Gaṇgādhara's Jalpakalpataru, 1867, Calcutta, Vide Positive Sciences of the Ancient Hindus. Dr. B. N. Seal, p. 241.
- 38. Vāyuvat sañcārāt vāyavaḥ prasiddhāḥ / asmākaṁ nāyaṁ niyamaḥ yadindrīyavṛttiḥ krameṇaiva bhavati naikadā jātisāṅkaryasya asmākaṁ adoṣatvāt / sāmagrīsamavadhāne sati anekairapīndriyaiḥ ekadaikavṛttyutpādane bādhakam nāsti", Pravacanabhāṣya, Ch. II, sūtra 31.32, p. 88.; Manodharmasya kāmādeḥ, prāṇakṣobhatayā sāmānādhikara-nyenaiva aucityāt", Ibid.
- 39. Sāmānyakaraṇavṛttiḥ prāṇādyā vāyavaḥ pañca / Sāmkhyadarśana, chapter II, Sūtra 31; Sāmkhyakārikā, 29.

Prāṇa, breath, the ordinary inspiration and expiration; apāṇa, downward breath, the air or vital force acting in the lower parts of the body; samāṇa, collective breath, so named from conducting equally the food, etc. through the body; udāṇa ascending breath, the vital force that causes the pulsations of the arteries in the upper portions of the body from the naval to the head, and vyāṇa separate breath, "by which internal division and diffusion through the body are effected" (Gaudapāda, Wilson, p. 105).

This is not very intelligible, but as vyāna is connected in the Sārhkhya-Tattva-Kaumudī with the skin, the subtle nerve-force by which sensibility is given to the skin or outer surface of the body is probably meant. It is also connected with the circulation of the blood along the surface, the great arteries being under the action of udāna (71) (In the Atmabodha "Knowledge of the soul", a Vedic poem as asigned to the great commentator Śankarāchārya, the soul is said to be enwrapped "in five investing sheaths or coverings" (Kosh cf. Fr. Cosse, Ir Gael Coch-al, a pod or husk). The third of these is called prāṇamaya, i. e. "the sheath composed of

breath, and the other vital airs associated with the organs of action" (Indian Wisdom, p. 123), Vide the Sāmkhyakārikā of Iśvara Kṛṣṇa, ed. by John Davies, p. 46.

- 40. Positive Science of Ancient Hindus, p. 241.
- 41. "Mano dharmasya kāmādeḥ / prānakśobhakatayā sāmānyādhikaranyenaiva aucityāt," Sāmkhya Pravacanabhāsya, Chapter II, 31, p. 88.
- 42. "Karaṇāṇi niyatavṛttayaḥ santaḥ sambhūyaikām prāṇākhyām vṛttim pratipadyante (pratilapsynate), Śāṇkarabhāṣya on Brahmasūtra, Ch. II. Pāda 4, Sūtra 9.
  - "Sāmānyakaraṇavṛttih prāṇādyā vāyavaḥ pañca /" Sāmkhyakārikā, Iśvaṛakṛṣṇa, 29; see also Sāmkhyapravacanabhāṣya, chapter II, Sūtras 31, 32.
- 43. "Na vāyukriye pṛthagupadeśāt /" Brahmasūtra, chapter II. pāda 4, Sūtra 9; see its Bhāsya,
- 44. Also Vācaspati Miśra, Bhāmati Tikā as follows:
  - "Siddhāntastu na samānendriyavṛttih prāṇaḥ // Sa hi militānām vā vṛttirbhavet pratyekam vā / na tāvat millitānām ekadvitricaturindriyābhāve tadabhāvaprasangāt / na ca bahuviṣṭisādhyam śibikodvahanam dvitriviṣṭisādhyam bhavati / na ca tvagekasādhyam / tathā sati sāmānyavṛttitvānupapatteḥ / api ca yat sambhūya kārakāṇi niṣpādayanti tat pradhānavyāpārānuguṇāvāntaravyāpāreṇaiva / yathā vayasām prātisviko vyāpāraḥ piñjaracālanānuguṇaḥ / iha tu śravaṇādyavāntaravyāpāropetāh prāṇā nasambhūya Prāṇyuriti yuktam pramāṇabhāvādatyantavijātiyatvacca śravaṇādibhyaḥ prāṇānasya / ...... tasmādanyo vāyukriyābhām prāṇaḥ / Vāyurevāyamaḍhyātmamāpannaḥ, mukhyo, api prānaḥ // ". Ibid (Śāṇkarabhāṣya). cf. also Jyeṣthaśca prāṇaḥ śukraniśekakāla-darabhya tasya vṛttilābhāt / na cet tasya tadānim vṛttilābhaḥ syāt yonau niṣiktam śukram pūyeta na sambhaved vā / śtroādināntu karṇaśaṣkulyādisthānavibhāganiṣpattau vṛttilābhānna jyeṣṭhatvam /". Śāṅkarabhāṣya, Chapter II, pada 4, Sūtra 9.
- 45. "Vāyuh tantrayantradharaḥ, prānāpānodānasamānavyanātmā pravartakaḥ ceṣtānām, praṇetā māhasaḥ sarvendriyāṇām ydyotakaḥ. sarvaśariradhātuvyūhakaraḥ, sandhānakaraḥ śarīrasya, pravartako vācah, harṣotsāhayoryonih. kṣeptā bahirmalānām. kartā garbhākṛtinām prāṇāpānodānasamānavyānātmā/" Caraka. Sūtrasthāna, ch. XII.
- 46. Caraka, Sūtrasthāna, chapter XII and Suśruta, Nidānasthāna, chapter I.
- 47. Suśruta-Nidānasthāna, chapter I.
  - "Teṣām mukhyatamaḥ prāṇaḥ ... /śabdoccāraṇaniḥṣvāsocchvāsakāśādikāraṇaṃt apānaḥ asya mūtrapuriṣādivisargaḥ karma kirttiam/vyānah... prāṇāpanadhṛtityāgagrahaṇādyasya karma ca/samānoʻpi vyāpya nikhilam

šarīram vahninā saha / dvisaptati sahasresu nādirandhresu samcaran bhuktapītarasān samyagānayan dehapustrikṛt / udānaḥ karmāsya dehonnayanotkramaṇādi prakīrttitam // tvagādidhatunāsruya pañcanāgadayah sthitāh udgārādi nimeṣādi kṣutpipāsādikam kramāt / tandrāprabhṛti mohādi (sophādi) teṣām karma prakīrttitam /'' Sangītaratnākara, Sārangadava, vv. 60-67, chapter I. Vol. I. pp. 41-42. cf. the summary in Raja Sourindra Mohan Tagore's edition of the Sangītadarpaṇa, See also Kalyāṇakāra. 3. 3. p. 32.

- 48. Vide the Positive Sciences of the Ancient Hindus, p. 230.
- 49. Unapañacādaśadvāyurudite putrāḥ / te sarve apajāḥ indreṇa devatvam prānitāḥ śarirāntarbāhyabhedena daśadhā /" Bhāgavataṭīkāyām Śrīdharasvāmin, Vide Śabdakalpadruma, 4th Kānda, p. 342.
- Prāṇāpānau tathā vyānasamānodānasamjñakān / Nāgam Kūrmam ca Kṛkaram Devadattam Dhanañjayam // Sangītaratnākara, Ch. I. V. 59, p. 41, Vol. I.
  - "Prāṇāpānau tathā vyānasamānodānasamjñakāḥ/Nāgaḥ Kūrmśca Kṛkaro Devadattadhanañjayau //" Saṅgitadarpaṇam of Catura Dāmodara, Ch. I, V. 50.
- 51. Sangitaratnākara. Vol. I, ch. I, vv. 60-67, pp. 41-42.
  - "Śabdoccāraṇam (vāṇniṣpattikāraṇam niḥśvāsaḥ ucchvāsaḥ (antarmukhaśvāsaḥ) tandrādinām kāraṇam (sādhanam) prāṇavāyuh,/ Vinmūtraśukrādivahatvomapānasya karma, ākuñcanaprasāraṇādi vyānasya karma jneyam / aśitapitādinām samatānayanadvātā śarirasya poṣaṇam samānasya karma / udānavāyuḥ ūrddhavānayanameva asya karma, nāgādayaḥ nāgakūrmakṛkara-devadattadhanañjayarūpāḥ pañcavāyavaḥ / eteṣām karmāṇi ca yathākramam udgāronmīlanakṣudhā-jananavijṛmbhaṇamoharūpāṇi /" Saṇgītadarpaṇa, chapter I, śloka 43-48. cf. "Prāṇaḥ prāgvṛttirucchvāsādikarmā / Apānaḥ avāgvṛttirutsargāpikarmā / Vyānaḥ tayoḥ sandhau vartamānaḥ vīryavatkarmahetuḥ / Udānaḥ ūrddhvavrttiḥ ūtkrāntyādi hetuḥ / samānaḥ samam sarveṣu angeṣu yaḥ annarasān nayati / iti /". Śāṅkarabhāṣya, chapter II, pāda 4, sūtra 2. Vide Positive Science of Ancient Hindus, p. 230-31.
- 52. Biology, p. 16.
- 53. Ibid.
- 54. Ibid. pp. 25-26.
- 55. Ibid.
- 56. Ibid., p. 33.

# जयवंतसूरिकृत

## बार भावना सज्झाय

- संपा. जयंत कोठारी

#### कविपरिचय

जयवंतसूरि (अपरनाम गुणसौभाग्यसूरि)ए वडतपगच्छनी स्त्राकर शाखाना उपाध्याय विनयमंडनना शिष्य हता. एमनी बे गसकृतिओ 'शृंगारमंजरी' अने 'ऋषिदत्ता रास' अनुक्रमे १५५८(वि.सं.१६१४) अने १५८७(वि.सं.१६४३)नां रचनावर्षो बतावे छे अने १५९६(वि.सं.१६५२)मां एमणे 'काव्यप्रकाश'नी टीकानी हस्तप्रत लखावीने ज्ञानभंडारमां मुकाव्यानी माहिती मळे छे एटले कविनो समय सोळमी सदीनो गणाय – सोळमी सदीना बीजा चरणथी कदाच सत्तरमी सदीनां थोडां वर्षो सुधीनो.

जयवंतसूरिने नामे बे रासकृतिओ उपरांत स्तवन, लेख(पत्र), संवाद, फाग, बारमासा वगेरे प्रकारनी कृतिओ अने ८० जेटलां गीतो मळे छे. अनेकिविध भावछ्यओ अने अभिव्यक्तितराहोथी ओपती एमनी काव्यसृष्टि एमनी विदग्धता अने एमना उच्च कित्वनी प्रतीति करावे छे. (विशेष माटे जुओ मध्यकालीन गुजराती जैन साहित्य, संपा. जयंत कोठारी, कांतिभाई बी. शाह, १९९३ तथा किवलोकमां, जयंत कोठारी, १९९४ - 'पंडित, रसज्ञ अने सर्जक किव जयवंतसूरि' ए लेख.)

## कृतिपरिचय

'बार भावना सज्झाय' ढाळ अने त्रोटकना पद्मबंधमां रचायेली ३९ कडीनी रचना छे. ३९ कडी कहेवाथी समजाय एना करतां एनुं परिमाण मोटुं छे केमके पंदरेक कडीओ ढाळ अने त्रोटकना विभागो धरावे छे अने ६थी ८ पंक्ति सुधी विस्तरे छे. बेएक अन्य कडीओ पण चार पंक्ति सुधी विस्तरे छे. ढाळ अने त्रोटकना विभागो वच्चे शब्दसांकळी छे. कृतिनो विशिष्ट पद्मबंध अने त्रोटकना प्रयोगथी आवती गानछटा ध्यानाई छे.

आ कृति जयवंतसूरिनी एकमात्र एवी कृति छे जे संपूर्णपणे सांप्रदायिक

विषयवस्तुनी छे अने जेमां एमना कवित्वने विलसवानो खास कशो अवकाश मळ्यो नथी. (थोडां गीतो पण आवां मळे छे खरां.) कृतिमां जैन परंपरामां खूब जाणीती, मोक्षमार्गना साधनरूप बार भावनाओ वर्णवायेली छे. भावना एटले जेनुं चिंतन-पर्यालोचन करवुं जोईए एवा तात्त्विक पदार्थों - देहादिनी अनित्यता वगेरे. अनित्यभावनाने संदर्भे ग्रवणनां समृद्धि अने प्रतापनुं तथा संसारनी - भवभ्रमणनी असारताने संदर्भे नरकनां दुःखोनुं वीगते वर्णन दाखल थयुं छे, परंतु आ वर्णनो केवळ परंपरागत छे. तत्त्विवचारना निरूपणमां अभिव्यक्तिनी कशी ताजगी के नूतनता आणवानुं कविए इच्छ्युं नथी.

#### प्रतपरिचय

आ कृतिनी ला. द. भारतीय संस्कृति विद्यामंदिरनी क्र. ६६८०नी एकमात्र प्रत मळी छे. बीजी कोई प्रत जाणवा मळी नथी. प्रतनां चार पत्र छे. पत्रनुं माप २१x१० से. मि. छे. पत्रनी दरेक बाजुए १३ लीटी छे. छेल्ला पत्रनी बीजी बाजुए चार लीटी छे. दरेक लीटीमां आशरे ३७ अक्षर छे. प्रतना अक्षर मोटा, चोख्खा अने सुघड छे. प्रत घणी शुद्ध रीते लखायेली छे. पडिमात्रानो उपयोग थयो छे अने 'ख'ने माटे 'ष' वपरायो छे. लिहयानुं नाम नथी, लेखनसंवत पण नथी, पण प्रत संवत सत्तरमी सदीनी ज होवानुं अनुमान थई शके छे.

# बार भावना सज्झाय

पुरीयां मिनिहं विमासइ – ए ढाल सरसित सरस ति वाणी, आपु अमीअ समाणी, भावन बार वखाणी, बूझवुं भवीअण प्राणी. १ दुर्लभ मानव-जंवारु, भवीअण, ए लही सारु, भोलिमि, भोलडा, म हारु, आप-सवारथ सारु. २ माया ममता ऊतारु, मन उनमारिंग वारु, वाणी-अमी अवधारु, भावन बार संभारु. ३ भावन मुगति-निधान, श्रीजिनशासिन प्रधान, ते सुण थई सावधान, छंडी कुमत अज्ञान. ४

शासनदेवी-पय पणमेवीअ - ए ढाल भवीअण प्राणीअ, भावन आणीअ, पहिलीअ अनित्यता भाविवी ए, जगि जि सुहुणडा समवडि, साजन, घडीअ नव हिंडतां जाणिवी ए.

त्रूटक

जाणीवी माया मायताया, अथिर काया ए सही, ए मित्र पुत्र कलत्र भाई, थिर सगाई को नहीं, यौवित्र मातु विषयि रातु, फोक ममता वाहीइ, जे जीव पार्हि सुजन वाहाला, नेहि छेहु ते दीइ. ५ जोअण लंक शत अधिक चुरासीअ,

ऊंचिम गाउ सत गढ रखइ ए, त्रिण सिहस चुपन पोलि स-बारीअ, शत दुनिं कोठडा एक लख ए.

## त्रूटक

एक लक्ष त्र्यासी सिहस कोठा, बुरुज छप्पन हिन सुणु, चु कोडि लख उगणच्यालीस कोडी, सिहस चु कोडि शत भणउ, त्रिपन्न कोडी लक्ष बारे सिहस पंचास कोसीस ए, चु सिहस छणुं सुभट सूग, कोसीसइ एक निवसए, इम सर्व संख्या सुभट कहीइ, अढार कोडाकोडि शती, सोविन्न गढ दृढ जलिंध खाई, लंकनगरी जसवती. ६ ग्रवण भूपति, लंकनु अधिपति,

सुरपित जस सुित जींपीउ ए, एक लख पंचवीस, सिहस सुत बत्रीस, जोअण परिषदि दीपतु ए.

#### त्रूटक

दीपतु त्रिभुवनमांहि कंटक, खाटि बांध्या नव ग्रहे, विहि दलइ कोद्रव, अग्नि धोइ वस्त्र, वायु बाहारइ ग्रहे, यम वहइ जस घरि नीर निरमल, छए रितु नितु विन वसइ, एक हाथि पर्वत जेणि तोल्यु, भुविन भुजबिल उहलसइ, ते नित्य न रहिउ भूप रावण, मुंज भोज गया सही, तु अथिर काया मूढ माया, अनित्य भावन ए कही. ७

# बाहुबलिनी वेलिनी ढाल

अशरण बीजी भावना, शरण नहीं जिंग कोइ जी, मातिपता बांधव वली, हय गय पावक जोय जी.

#### त्रूटक

नहीं शरण मरण जनम रोगिइं, सुजन, राणिम रिधि छतां, रिषि अनाथी थयु सनाथी, एह भावन भावतां, एक धर्म अशरण-शरण परभवि, सुजन, संबल आदरु, ए धरु भावन चित्ति पावन, अलवि भवसायर तरु. ८

# ढाल एकवीसानी

आविउ आविउ रे संसारिइं जीव एकलु, वली प्राणी रे पाप करी ज[जा]सइ एकलु, को कहिनु रे नहीं संघाती जाणींइ, कुण वहरी रे बंधव कवण वखाणीइ.

#### त्रूटक

वखाणीइ कुण स्वार्थि वाहालां, मिलइ सज्जन अतिघणां, जे विना न सरइ एक घडली, जनम जाइ ते विना, कुटंब कारणि पापभारइ जीव वेइ एकलु, एकत्वभावन भावतां निमराय बूझिउ गुणनिलु, ९

कोइ वारू रे मेघरथ एय - ए ढाल चुथी भावन भावीइ, अन्य सहू जगमाहिं रे, तनु धन सुजन अनेरडा, परलोकइं रे नहीं कोइ सहाय कि. १० भवीअणजी, इम भावु रे, जिम पामु रे मुगतिनिवास,

जिणि छूटु रे भवभयपास. आंचली जनिम जनिम पाम्यां घणां, मातिपता सुत भाई रे, तरूअरथी जिम जूजूआं, प्रहि ऊगइं रे पंखीडां सिव थाय कि.

११ भ०

एणइं संसारि संयोगडा, सुहुणा सिरसा जाणि रे, अति संयोगवियोगनइं मिन माया रे अलीअ म आणि कि.

१२ भ०

घडीअ न लागइ वहिडतां, जिम कातीना मेह रे, तनु धन सुजन अनेरडां, ते साथइं रे मंडि म चिंतसनेह कि.

१३ भ०

अन्यत्यभावन भावतां, सनतकुमार वइरागी रे, घर पुर अंतेउर त्यज्यां, इम मेहलु रे ममतानु तुहमे भाग कि.

१४ भ०

एक दिनि सारथपित भणइ - ए ढाल भावन भावु पंचमी, ए संसार असार, चु गइ मांहिं भमंतडां, सुखदुख सह्यां अपार, रे. १५ भावन भावीइ, आणी आणी हि[य]डइ विरागो रे, साधु मुगतिनु मागो रे, छंडी छंडी भव तणउ रागो रे. बूझउ बूझउ प्राणीआ, परिहरी ममता नइ मोहो रेत, मंडु मंडु धरम-स्युं नेहो रे, जाणी जाणी अथिर स देहो रे.भा०

निरया गति अति जीवडु, वेइ दुख असाय,		
संकड कुंभी ऊपनु, तिल शिर ऊपरि पायो रे.	१६	भा०
पीडइ पाप पचारतां, परमाधामी अपार,		
सांडसइ त्रोडइ, तेलि तलइ, दिइ वली मोगर-प्रहारो रे.	१७	भा०
पारानी परि वली मिलिइ, कीध स खंडोखंडि,		
सुख एक मेषोन्मेष नहीं, नवि मेहलइ टलवलतां रे.	१८	भा०
झडपइ आमिष पिंडनइं, समलीरूप करेवि,		
चांच जिसी हुइ भालडी, तन वींधइ ततखेवो रे	१९	भा०
वज्रमुखरूपी कंथूआ, वेदन करइ शरीर,		
माहोमांहिं आयुधि हणइ, मुखि मुंकइ अति रीरो रे.	२०	भा०
माहा माझिम निसि जल वडइ, छांटी वींजइ रे वाय,		
अनंत गुणी शीत-वेदना, तेहथी नरकि सहायो रे.	२१	भा०
तावडि तापिउ टलवलइ, वंछि वनतरु वाय,		
सामिल असिवनि राखीउ, ते दुख मिइं न कहायो रे.	२२	भा०
करवतधारा पानडां, पडि पडि खंडइ देह,		
समलीरूपइं ठणक दिइ, ते दुखनु नहीं छेहो रे.	२३	भा०
भार भरी ऊतारीइ, वइतरणीनइ मांहि,		
मत्स्य भखइ वली देह गलइ, पिंग गोखरू वींधायो रे.	२४	भा०
अगनिवर्ण करी पूतली, दिइ आलिंगन देहि,		
तातां तरूआं पाईइ, कही न सकुं दुख एहो रे.	२५	भा०
दसविध वेदनदुख सह्यां, जे मिइं नरक मझारि,		
कोडि जीभ कहइ केवली, तुहि न आवइ पारो रे.	२६	भा०
इम तिरीआं गति मानवी, देठ तणी गति मांहिं,		
परि परि जे दुख मिं सह्यां, ते वली कह्यां न जायो रे.	२७	भा०
इम भवभावन भावतां, जे विरमइ संसारि,		
ते पुप्फचूलानी परइं, पामइ पामइ भव तणउ पारो रे.	२८	भा०

ढाल

अस्थिर काया हो प्राणी ए खरी, वहइ नव द्वारइं हो मलमूत्रइं भरी.

त्रूटक

मलमूत्रि भारी, अतिअ सारी, रुधिर वीर्य थकी घडी, आहार-जल मल-मूत्र थाइ, शुचि न थाइ देहडी, वाधी अमा मुख अशुचि अन्नइं, नुिह किमिहिइं निर्मली, ए अशुचि साते धाति बांधी, ऊपिर चरमह कोथली. आभरणि सोहइ सहु मोहइ, अशुचिभावन भावतां, श्रीभरत भूपित लहिउं केवल, आरीसइ मुख जोयतां.

२९

सिरि संति जिणेसर - ए ढाल

हवि सातमि भावन, लोकसरूप अपार,

सुर नर पातालइं, त्रिभुवन तणउ रे विचार. एक पुण्यसंयोगइं, सुख वेइ सुरलोकि,

एक मानवनी गति, नरिक सहइ दुख एक.

# त्रूटक

एक थाइ माता वली विनता, तात सुत वली सुत पिता, कुबेरदत्त कुबेरदत्ता, कुबेरसेना अति मता, ए लोकभावन जीवभावन, जेह ध्याइ एकमनां, वैराग्यरंगइं चित्त चंगइं, नुहि भवभय आसना.

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जय जगगुरुनी ढाल

अट्टमि भावन भावतां, मनि आश्रव रूंधु,

वइरी विषयादिक सबल, ते चित्ति म बंधु. राग रोस परिहरु दूरि, हिंसादिक टालु,

आश्रव-परविसपणइ दु:ख, मृगापुत्र संभालु. एक मोकलडइ छिद्रि जिम, प्रवहण बूडइ तोइ, तिम आश्रवथी प्राणीउ, भवसायरि बूडेइ.

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ढाल वेलिनी

नुमी भावन भावतां, आश्रव तिजउ सदैव, मन वचने काया करी, संवर करि रे जीव.

त्रूटक

संवर किर रे जीव संसारि, विषयादिक वली वारि, क्रोध क्षमाइं मान जि विनयइं, माया सरलइं वारि, लोभ संतोषइं टाली, चारित्र पाली जिनवर-आण, संवर आणी प्रसन्नचंद्रादिक पुहुता मुगति निदानि.

32

ढाल

दशमीय दशमीय भावन भावीइ ए,
निरजरा निरजरा तपह प्रमाणि कि,
बाह्य अभ्यंतर बि परइं ए,
अणसण ऊणोदरीअ वखाणि कि.

त्रटक

अणसण ऊणोदरी जाणी, वृत्तिसंखेप संलीनता, रसत्याग कायाक्लेश बाहिरि-भेद छ ए गुणवता, प्रायश्चित्त कासग ध्यान विनइं, वैयावृत्य सझाय-स्युं, ए भेद आभ्यंतरिक, निर्जर भावि भावन भाव-स्युं. ३३

गुरु गिरुआ गुणसागर – ए ढाल उत्तम भावन भावतां, उत्तम गुण संभारि, चारित्र निरमल आदरी, पुहुता मुगति मझारि.

नारीनइ बूडा नहीं, तारू हूआ तारुत्रि, इंद्रिय-हय जीपी करीं, आणी निजविस मन्न. ३४ जंबूकुमर तणी परि, छंडी सोविन नारि, आप सवारथ साधीअ, जे रह्या सिद्धिदूआरि. उत्तम भावन भावतां, प्राणी तरइ संसारि, जनम-जरा-भवभय थकीं, पामइ ते नर पार. ३५

गिरिवर मांहिं मेरु वडु रे – ए ढाल बोधिभावन हिव भावीइ रे, दुर्लभ ते जिंग होइ, चक्रवर्त्तिपदवी सोहिली रे, सोहिलां सुरसुख होइ.

# त्रूटक

सोहिलां सुरसुख होइ, प्राणी, लक्ष वार स पामीइ, एक धर्म दोहिलु वली भवि भवि दु:ख जेहथी वामीइ, संसारमांहिं अनंत पुद्गलपरावर्त्ताइं भवि भमइ, मिथ्यात्व मोहिउ, पाप वाहिउ, धर्म-अक्षर नवि गमइ. ३६

#### [ ढाल]

जिम नइ-पाहाण तणी परिइं रे, यथाप्रवृतिकरणेण, कोडाकोडि एक थाकतां रे, आठइ करम तणेण.

#### त्रूटक

आठइ कर्म तणी गित, कोडाकोडि एकेकी जव रहइ, ए चौद अंतरग्रंथि भेदक समय जिनवर तव कहइ, जे रागदोषप्रणाम[प्रमाण]सरूपी ग्रंथि ते अणभेदतइ, निव लहइ प्राणी शुद्ध समिकत, ग्रंथि दृढ पोतइ छतइ. ३७

#### [ ढाल]

पर्वतनी परि भेदवा रे, को लघुकरमी होइ, भेदइ अपूरवकरणडइ रे, अनिवृतिकरण स जोइ.

#### त्रूटक

अनिवृतिकरिण स जोई प्राणी, सूझतु खिणि खिणि घणउं, उदीर्ण मिच्छतक्षइं घाती, अनुदीर्ण उपशमावी घणउं, इम लहइ समिकत पंच भेदिइं, क्षायिकादिक अति भलां, दस भेद वली निसर्ग आदिक लहइ प्राणी निर्मलां. ३८

#### [ ढाल]

बोधिभावन बारमी ए, भावइ जेह महंत, ते नर निरमल संपजइ रे, पामइ सुक्ख अनंत.

#### त्रूटक

पामइ सुक्ख अनतं प्राणी, भावन बार वखाणी, एकमनां जे भावन भावइ, ते सुख आणइ ताणी, वड तपगछि अति महिमामंदिर, श्रीविनयमंडन उवझाय, तस सीस जयवंत पंडित वीनवइ, सुखसंपद थिर थाइ. ३९ इति श्री १२ भावना सज्झाय समाप्त: श्री. श्री. श्री. श्री.

#### शब्दार्थ

(मध्यकालीन अने केटलाक पारिभाषिक शब्दोनो समावेश कर्यो छे. कडी अने पंक्तिक्रमांकनो निर्देश छे.) .

अगनिवर्ण २५.१ अग्निना वर्णनुं, रातुंचोळ, तपेलुं

अद्रमि ३१.१ आठमी (सं.अष्टमी)

अथिर ७.१० अस्थिर

अनिवृत्तिकरण ३८.२ अपूर्वकरणरूप परिणाम पाछुं जाय नहीं तेवी अवस्था (सं.अनिवृत्तिकरण)

अनुदीर्ण ३८.४ उदय न पामेल अथवा जेनो उदय दूर छे ते (सं.) अनेरडां १३.२ जुदेरां (सं.अन्यतर)

अपूरवकरणंडउ ३८.२ पूर्वे क्यारेय प्राप्त न थयेला एवा आत्माना शुभ परिणामनी प्राप्ति (सं.अपूर्वकरण)

अमा २९.५ अमाप, खूब (सं.)

अमीय १.१ अमृत

अलवि ८.६ सहेजमां, अनायासे

अलीय १२.२ मिथ्या, खोटुं (सं.अलीक)

असाय १६.४ अशातावेदनीय कर्मनो एक प्रकार, शारीरिक-मानसिक पीडा

असिवन २२.२ तखारना आकारनां पांदडांवाळां वृक्षोनुं वन (सं.)

अंतेउर १४.२ अंत:पुर, राणीवास, राणीओ

आदर- ८.५ स्वीकाखुं, आश्रय लेवो (सं.आ+दृ)

आप २.२ आत्मा

आमिष १९.१ मांस (सं.)

आरीसइ २९.२ अरीसामां (सं.आदर्श)

आश्रव ३१.१ जे द्वारा कर्मी आवे छे ते, कर्मबंधनां कारण (सं.)

आसना ३०.८ पासे रहेला (सं.आसत्र) उदीर्ण ३८.४ उदय पामेल (सं.) उन्मारग ३.१ अवळो – खोटो मार्ग उपशमाव– ३८.४ शांत करवुं

उवझाय ३९.५ उपाध्याय, जैन साधुनी एक पदवी

उह्लस- ७.८ शोभवुं, प्रकाशवुं (सं.उल्लस्)

ऊंचम ६.२ ऊंचाई (सं.उच्च परथी)

एकमनां ३९.४ एक चित्ते

करणेण ३१.१ करवाथी (सं.)

कवण ९.४ कोण (सं.क: प्न:)

कहि ९.३ कोई

कंथूआ २०.१ एक नानकडुं जीवडुं (सं.कुंथु)

काती १३.१ कारतक महिनो (सं.कार्तिक)

कासग ३३.७ काउसग्ग, देहथी पर थवुं ते, एक जैन ध्यानिकया (सं.कार्योत्सर्ग)

किमहिइं २९.५ केमेय

कुंभी १६.६ घडाना आकारनी नाना कोटडी, जेमां नरकना जीवोने पकववामां आवे छे (सं.)

कोडाकोडि ३७.२ करोडने करोडथी गुणवाथी थती संख्या कोडि, कोडी ६.६, ८ करोड (सं.कोटि) कोद्रव ७.६ कोदरा, एक हलकुं धान्य (सं.) कोसीस ६.७ कोसीसां, कोटनां कांगरां (सं.कपिशीर्षक)

क्षइं ३८.४ क्षयथी. नाशथी

क्षायिक ३८.५ कर्मनाशथी उत्पन्न थयेल, सम्यक्त्वनो एक प्रकार (सं.)

खंड- २३.१ टुकडा करवा (सं.)

खंडोखंडि १८.१ टुकडेटुकडा

खिण ३८.३ क्षण

गइ १५.२ गति, जीवयोनि

गय ८.२ गज, हाथी

ग्रह ७.६ गृह, घर

घडली ९.६ घडी, चोवीस मिनिटनो समय, अल्प समय (सं.घटिका)

घाती ३८.४ आत्माना गुणोनो नाश करनार (सं.)

चिंत १३.२ चित्त

चु ६.६ चार (सं.चतुः)

चुपन ६.३ चोपन (सं.चतु:पंचाशत्)

छतइ ३७.६ होतां

छंड- १६.२ छांडवूं, छोडवूं (सं.छर्द)

जव ३७.३ ज्यारे

जंवार २.१ जन्मारो (सं.जन्म+कार के वार)

जीप- ७.२ जीतवं (सं.जि-, प्रा.जित्त, जिप्प)

जूजूआं ११.२ जुदां, अळगां

जोअण ७.४ जोजन, तेर किलोमिटर जेटलुं अंतर (सं.योजन)

ठणक २३.२ चांचनो प्रहार, भोंकवुं ते

ततखेव(वो) १९.२ तत्क्षण, तरत ज (सं.तत्+क्षिप्)

तरूआं २५.२ कलाई, टीन (सं.त्रपुक)

तव ३७.४ त्यारे

तस ३९.६ तेनुं (सं.तस्य)

तातां २५.२ तप्त, तपेलां

ताय ५.५ तान. पिता

तावड २२.१ ताप

तिज- ३२.१ तजवुं (सं.त्यज्)

तिरीआं २७.१ तिर्यंच, पशुपंग्वी, जीवजंतु आदि प्राणीवर्ग

तुहि २६.२ तोपण

तोइ ३१.५ पाणीमां (सं.तोय)

त्रिपन्न ६.७ त्रेपन (सं.त्रिपंचाशत्)

थाकतां ३७.३ बाकी रहेतां, बचतां

थिर ३९.६ स्थिर

दुनिं ६.४ बमणुं, बे

दुआर ३५.२ द्वार

देठ २७.१ घृणित, नारकी ? (सं.द्विष्ट ?)

दोष ३७.५ द्वेष (प्रा.)

दोहिल ३६.४ करवुं के मेळववुं मुश्केल (सं.दु:ख+इल्ल)

नइ २४.१, ३४.४, ३७.१ नदी

निरजरा ३३.२ कर्मी खरी जवां ते, कर्मीनो नाश थवो ते (सं.निर्जर)

निरया १६.५ नारकी, नरकनी (प्रा.निरय)

निल् ९.८ निवास, वासस्थान (सं.निलय)

निसर्ग ३८.६ स्वाभाविकपणे थवुं ते, सम्यक्त्वनो एक प्रकार (सं.)

नुमी ३२.१ नवमी

नुहि २९.५ न होय

नेटि ५.८ नक्की, जरूर

पचार- १७.१ महेणां मारवां, टोणां मारवां, ठपको आपवो (अप. पच्चार) परमाधामी १७.१ नरकवासीओने शिक्षा करनार देवयोनि (सं.परम+अधार्मिक)

परि १८.१ पेठे, जेम (सं.प्रकारे)

पंचास ६.७ पचास (सं.पंचाशत्)

पाय(यो) १६.६ पाक, अग्निथी पकववुं ते

पायक ८.२ पगपाळा सैनिक

पास ११.आंचली पाश, बंधन

पाहाण ३७.१ पथ्थर (सं.पाषाण)

पाहिं ५.८ -ना करतां (सं.पार्श्वे)

पुद्गलपरावर्त ३६.५ जीव बधां कर्मपुद्गलोने स्पर्शी रहे तेटलो काळ, काळनुं एक मोटुं माप (सं.)

पुहुता ३२.६ पहोंच्या (सं.प्रभूत, प्रा.पहुत्त)

पोत ३७.६ भंडार, सिलक

पोलि ६.३ दरवाजो (सं.प्रतोलि)

प्रमाण ३७.५ परिमाण, जथ्थो (सं.)

प्रवहण ३१.५ वहाण (सं.)

प्रह ११.२ प्रभात, सवार

बंध- ३१.२ बांधवं, जोडवं (सं.बध्)

बाहार- ७.६ वाळवुं, झाडु काढवुं (दे.बोहारी परथी)

बाहारि ३३.६ बहारनो, बाह्य (सं.बहिर्)

बुरुज ६.५ बुरज, किल्लाने मथाळे तोप गोठववा माटेनुं अगाशी जेवुं गोळाकार बांधकाम (अ.बुर्ज)

बूझ- ९.८ समजवुं, ज्ञान पामवुं; समजाववुं, ज्ञान आपवुं, बोध करवो (सं. बुध्य-)

बोधि ३६.१ आत्मज्ञान, सम्यग्दर्शन

भख- २४.२ भक्ष करवो, खावुं

भवीअण १.२ भविजन, मोक्षनो अधिकारी जीव

भल्लडी १९.२ नानो भालो (सं.भल्ल)

भाव- ५.१ चिंतन करवुं (सं.भावय्)

भावन १.२ चिंतन, पर्यालोचन, तेना विषयरूप तत्त्वसिद्धांत (सं.)

भोलिम २.२ भोळपण (दे.भोलउ परथी)

मझारि १६.१ मध्ये, -मां (सं.मध्य+कार)

महंत ३९.१ उत्तम, श्रेष्ठ, मोटुं (सं.महान्त)

माग १६.२ मार्ग, रस्तो

माझिम २१.१ मध्य (सं.मध्यम)

माय ५.३ माता

माया ३२.३ कपट (सं.)

माहा २१.१ महा महिनो (सं.माघ)

मिच्छत ३८.४ मिथ्यात्व, सत्य तत्त्व पर अश्रद्धा

मिल १८.१ मेळववं, मिश्रित करवं, मसळवं ? (सं.)

मेषोन्मेष १८.२ आंखना पलकारा

मोकलंडउ ३१.५ मोकळं, खुल्लं (सं.मुक्त, दे.मोकल्ल)

मोगर १७.२ हथोडाना प्रकारनुं एक शस्त्र (सं.मुद्गर)

यथाप्रवृतिकरण ३७.१ अनादिथी चालती प्रवृत्ति तेमनी तेम रहीने जीवमां शुभ परिणाम प्रवर्तवुं ते

राणिम ८.३ राजत्व, राजपद

रित् ७.७ ऋत्

रिषि ८.४ ऋषि

रीर(रो) २०.२ चीस, आक्रंद

लघुकरमी ३८.१ थोडां कर्म बाकी रह्यां छे तेवो जीव

लह- २९.८ मेळववुं, पामवुं वखाण- ९.४ कहेवुं (सं.व्याख्यान परथी) वहिड- १३.१ विघटित थवुं, नष्ट थवुं वाम- ३६.४ दूर करवुं (सं.वामय्) वाह- ५.७ वहन करवुं; ३६.६ खेंचवुं, खेंचावुं (सं.वाहय्) विनइं ३३.७ विनय, गुणवानोनुं बहुमान विहि ७.६ विधि, विधाता वृत्तिसंखेप ३३.५ खावुं, पीवुं वगेरे भोगो ओछा करता जवा ते (सं. वृत्तिसंक्षेप)

वे- ९.७, ३०.३ अनुभववुं, भोगववुं (सं.वेद्) वैयावृत्य ३३.७ सेवा, शुश्रूषा (सं.वैयावृत्त्य) सझाय ३३.७ स्वाध्याय, धर्मीचंतन स-बारीअ ६.३ द्वार - बारणां साथे ? समिकत ३७.६ सम्यक्त्व, सत्य तत्त्व पर श्रद्धा सरल ३२.३ निष्कपट (स्वभाव) सरसित १.१ सरस्वती सिरसा १२.१ सरखा, जेवा (सं.सदृश) सरूप ३०.१ स्वरूप सिहस ६.४ सहस्र, हजार

संकड १६.६ सांकडं (सं.संकट)

संघाती ९.३ संगाथी, त्साथी (सं.) संपज- ३९.२ नीपजवुं, थवुं (सं.संपद्य-) संबल ८.५ भाथुं (सं.शंबल) संलीनता ३३.५ शरीर अने इन्द्रियोनुं संगोपन, पोतामां रोकावुं ते (सं.)

संवर ३२.२ कर्मो आवतां - कर्मबंध थता अटकाववा ते सामल २३.२ श्यामल, काळुं सायर ३१.६ सागर सार- २.२ सिद्ध करवुं, साधवुं सुक्ख ३९.२ सुख सुजन १०.२ स्वजन सुरपित ७.२ इन्द्र (सं.) सुहुणडा, सुहुणा ५.३, १२.१ स्वप्न, सोणां सूझ- ३८.३ शुद्ध थवुं (सं.शुध्य-) सोहिली ३६.३ सहेली, सरळताथी प्राप्त (सं.सुख+इल्ल) सोविन ३५.१ सुवर्ण सोविन ३५.१ सुवर्ण सोविन ३५.१ सुवर्ण सोविन ६.१० सुवर्णनुं (सं.सीवर्ण) स्युं ३३.७ साथे, वडे (सं.समम्) हय ३४.४ घोडो (सं.)

# सिंहावलोकनो-१

- मधुसूदन ढांकी

सप्ताहांतनी छुट्टीओमां नवराशे अनुसंधानता पाछला अंकोनुं विशेष ध्यानपूर्वक अवलोकन करवानो मोको मळेलो. ए सौमां जुदा जुदा शोधक्षेत्रोने उपयुक्त विषयो अने तेमनां पासांओना अभ्यास माटे विपुल प्रमाणमां सामग्री अपायेली छे. जेम जेम क्रमांक आगळ वधतो आवे छे तेम तेम प्रगट थई रहेली अनेक साहित्यादि अद्याविध अज्ञात-अल्पज्ञात प्राकृत-संस्कृतादि विविध प्राचीन-मध्यकालीन कृतिओ, जूनी भाषाओमां मळता विशिष्ट शब्दोनी चर्चाओ वगेरेनी मात्रा वधती जती देखाय छे, जेना थकी नानकडा विनम्र प्रयत्न रूपे थयेला प्रारंभथी आगळ वधीने अनुसंधान हवे शोध-सामयिकनी कक्षाए पहोंची गयुं छे. आचार्य विजयशीलचंद्रसूरि एवं प्रा. डा. हरिवल्लभ भायाणीनां फळदायी सिहयार संपादन तेम ज तेमां तेमनां बन्नेनां तेजस्वी प्रदानो माटे पण बन्नेनो जेटलो आभार मानीए तेटलो ओछो छे. अनुसंधान 'अंक ३'थी लई पछीना केटलाक अंको अंतर्गत प्रगट थयेली (अने मारा निजी शोधक्षेत्रना स्मवर्तुळ अंदर आवी जती) केटलीक सामग्री अतिरिक्त विभावो, विचारो, कथनो, ऐतिहासिक पासांओ आदि पर अहीं टूंकाणमां अवलोकनो रजू करीश.

(१) 'अंक ३'मां आचार्य विजयशीलचन्द्रसूरिए प्रकाशमां आणेल, तपागच्छीय विजयदानसूरिशिष्य सकलचंद्रकृत 'सीमंधर जिनस्तवन'(प्रायः ईस्वी १६मी सदीनुं आखरी चरण)मां पद्यगुच्छो पर, प्रत्येक गुच्छ जे जे रागमां गावानो हतो तेनो निर्देश पण देवायेलो छे. आ वस्तु संगीतशास्त्रना, अने तेमांये पुराणा रागोना इतिहासना अभ्यासीओने अमुक अंशे उपयोगी नीवडे तेम छे. तदनुसार तेमां राग 'गउडी' (मध्यकालीन संगीतशास्त्रो तेम ज कर्णाटक संगीतनो राग 'गौडी'), 'हुसेनी वईराडी', 'मल्हार' 'मालवा गउडी' (कर्णाटक संगीतनो माया मालवगौड), 'धोरणी' (अज्ञात) अने 'धन्यासी' (कर्णाटक संगीतमां आजे पण ए ज अभिधान, पण हिं. धनाश्री), एटलां रागनामो मळे छे. आमां 'हुसेनी वईराडी' अभिधान ध्यान खेंचे तेवुं छे. 'वईराडी'ए कर्णाटक संगीतमां ज्ञात 'वराडी' (जेम के पन्तुवराडी, कुंतलवराडी)

अने प्राचीन विभाषा 'वाराटी'नुं स्मरण करावी जाय छे. आगळ जोडेलो 'हुसेनी' शब्द बतावे छे के मुस्लिम उस्तादो द्वारा कंई नहीं तो ये मोगल जमानाथी नवा रागो बनावी तेमां सर्जकनुं व्यक्तिगत अरब्बी वा फारसी अभिधान जोडी देवानी प्रक्रिया = प्रथा चालु थई गयेली. वर्तमाने प्रचलित 'विलासखानी तोडी', 'हुसैनी कानडा', 'हुसैनी यमन' वगेरे आवी प्रक्रियाना फळरूपे उद्भवेलां छे. 'मल्हार' राग आजे पण ए ज नामे ओळखाय छे; पण मध्यकालीन संगीतशास्त्रोमां 'विभाषा' (रागिनी) दर्शक नाम 'मझारी' मळे छे. अलबत्त प्राचीन संगीतशास्त्रोमां आवतां ए ज (के तेनां पूर्वज समान) नामवाळा रागो, मोगल युगना जैन साहित्यना उपर्युक्त रागो, अने आजनां ए ज (के पछी तिन्नष्पन्न) नामो धरावता रागोनी स्वरावली तेम ज संचार एक या समानरूपी हरो के केम तेनो विशेष विगतोनी प्राप्ति न थाय त्यां सुधी निर्णय करवो मुश्केल छे.

अनुसंधान 'अंक १०'मां मुनिवर महाबोधिविजय द्वारा संपादित तपागच्छीय मुनि पुण्यहर्ष विरचित 'लेखश्रृंगार' (ईस्वी. १५८२)मां पण थोडांक राग-नामो मळे छे: जेमके 'असाउरी' (हिं. आसावरी), 'मधुमाध' (हिं. मधुमाध-सारंग, कर्णाटकी संगीतनो राग 'मध्यमादि'), 'देसाख' (देशाख्य, एटले के हिं. देश), 'मालवीगुडु' (कर्णाटकनो मालवगौड), 'धन्यासी', 'गोडी', (गौडी) अने 'गुडीधन्यासी' (गौडधन्यासी).

(२) 'अंक ३'मां मुनिवर विमलकीर्तिविजय द्वारा वि.सं. ११६५ (ईस्वी ११०९)मां भरुचमां राणी श्राविकाए पौर्णमिक धर्मघोषसूरि पासे धारण करेल द्वादशव्रत संबंधनुं प्राकृतमां मळी आवेल वर्णन विरल वस्तु छे. आ प्रकारना थोडाक दाखला आ अगाउ प्रकाशमां आवेलां. जेमके छाडा श्रावके सं. १२९६ (ईस्वी ११६०)मां मानतुंग (बृहद्गच्छीय ?)पासे, सं. १२५४ (ईस्वी ११८८)मां रत्नादेवी श्राविकाए भद्रगुप्तसूरि पासे, ए ज रीते ए मध्यकाळमां श्रीयादेवी श्राविकाए (भद्रगुप्तसूरि पासे ?), यशोमती श्राविकाए भद्रबाहुसूरि पासे, अन्य कोईए चंद्रसूरि पासे, वगेरे. (१८००) Catalogue of Palmleaf manuscripts in the Sāntinātha Jain Bhaṇḍāra, Cambay, Pt. 2, GOS. 149, Comp. Muni Punyavijaya, Baroda 1966, pp. 218-220.)

(३) प्रस्तुत 'अंक ३'मां ज टूंकी चर्चा (पृ. २८-२९) अंतर्गत ''(९) 'घउंली' '' शब्द पर भायाणी साहेबे ससार चर्चा करी छे. सौराष्ट्रना कंठाळनां शहेरोमां 'ल'ने बदले 'र' बोलातो होई त्यां, मूळभूत स्वस्तिक आकार घउं वडे (क्यारेक चोखा वती पण) बाजोठ पर (के जमीन पर) करवानी कियाने 'घउंली पूरवी' एम कहेवाने बदले 'घउंरी काढवी' एवो शब्द प्रयोग सांभळवा मळे छे. घउंली, 'स्वस्तिक' उपरांत तेना कोणोमां परिवर्धित भुजाओथी सर्जाता 'अक्षय स्वस्तिक' (जीवाजीवाभिगमसूत्र आदिमां आवतां 'अक्खय सोथिया')ना आकारे पण आळेखवामां आवे छे. अहीं आ खास संदर्भमां एक अन्य हैतवनी स्पष्टता करवानी जरूर छे. जैनोमां घणाकाळथी 'अक्षय स्वस्तिक'ने 'नंद्यावर्त' मानी लेवामां आव्यो छे, जे मोटो भ्रम छे. बीजी वात ए छे के सदीओथी 'नंद्यावर्त'ना उच्चार अने जोडणी (मुनिओ पण मध्ययुगथी लई आज दिवस सुधी) 'नंदावर्त' सरखो करे छे जे भूलभरेलुं छे.

'नंद्यावर्त' ए 'अक्षय स्वस्तिक'थी जुदी ज आकृति छे, आजे लगभग १५०० वर्षथी तेनी असली आकृति भुलाई गई छे. कोशकारो अनुसार तेने जलचर 'महामत्स्य' के 'अष्ट्रपाद' (giant squid, octopus)वा 'करोळिया' के पछी 'तगर'ना कुलनी आकृति समान गणे छे. आ सौमां पाद (के पांखडीओ) वळेली होई. ते उपमानना आधारे असली नंद्यावृर्तनी पीछान थई शके छे. तेनी आकृति मौर्यकालीन चलणी मुद्राओ (कार्षापण) पर अने मथुराना शककालीन जैन आयागपट्टो पर—अने आम ईस्वीसन् पूर्वे त्रीजी सदीथी लई ईस्वीसननी पहेली सदी सुधी अंकित थयेली जोवा मळे छे. स्वस्तिक, अक्षय-स्वस्तिक, अने नंद्यावर्तनी आकृतिओ आ साथे रजू करुं छुं (जुओ पृ. १६५) ते उपरथी त्रणेना देखावमां रहेलुं अंतर स्पष्ट थशे. 'स्वस्तिक' अने 'नंद्यावर्त'नो समावेश अष्टमंगलोमां थाय छे. 'नंद्यावर्त'ने स्थाने शिल्पचित्रादि अंकनोमां जैनोमां 'अक्षय स्वस्तिक'नी चित्रणा ठेठ ११मी सदीथी तो थती आवी छे. जेमके कुंभारियाना शांतिनाथ जिनालय(प्राय: ईस्वी १०८२)ना गूढमंडपना द्वार उपरना अष्टमंगलपट्टमां असली नंद्यावर्तने बदले अक्षय-स्वस्तिक कोरेलो छे—जे भूल शोचनीय छे. वर्तमानमां पण जैनोमां अक्षय-स्वस्तिकने ज नंद्यावर्त तरीके कूटी माखानी प्रवृत्ति रही

छे. 'नंद्यावर्त'मां नंदीना आवर्तननो, धुरीने आधारे गोळ गोळ फरवानो भाव रहेलो छे; जेम अरहट (रेंट) अथवा घाणीनो बळद चक्कर चक्कर फरे तेम. में उपर जे चित्र आप्युं छे ते मथुराना ईस्वीसन्नी प्रथम सदीमां अंकायेल आयागपट्टमां वच्चे मोटां मांगलिक चिह्न रूपे कोरेलुं छे. तेनी चतुर्भुजाओ माछलीना उत्तरांग जेवी बतावी होई कोशकारोए कहेल 'महामत्स्य'नुं प्रतिमान पण त्यां सार्थक बनतुं जोई शकाय छे.

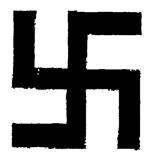
उपर्युक्त त्रणे आकृतिओ केटलीक वार अपसव्यक्रमथी (एटले के ऊलटा क्रमथी) पण आलेखवामां आवे छे.

खोडीदास परमारे 'घउंली' अने 'स्वस्तिक'नी आकृतिओ विषय परनी चर्चाने आगळ धपावतां अनुसंधान अंक ४ (पृ. ८६-८८ पर) विशेष कह्युं छे अने त्यां भायाणी साहेबनी पण ए पर विशेष नोंध छे, जे अभ्यसनीय छे.

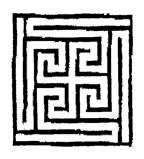
श्रीपरमारे ''गौमूत्रिक'' शब्द अने तेनो वर्तमाने प्रचलित गुजराती पर्याय ''बळद मूतरणां'' विषे पण वात करी छे. शिल्पमां पण ''गौमूत्रिक'' भात मंदिरोना द्वारबंधमां 'पत्रशाखा' पर कोरवामां आवती अने वृद्ध सोमपुराओ तो आजे पण ए भातने बोलचालमां बळद-मूतरणां ज कहे छे.

- (४) 'अंक ४'मां आचार्य विजयप्रद्युम्नसूरिए हरिभद्रसूरिना 'पंचाशक' प्रकरणनुं सदीओथी २०मुं विलुप्त थयेलुं प्रकरण काढी प्रगट कर्युं छे, जे एक अपूर्व उपलब्धि छे. आचार्यश्रीने धन्यवाद. जोके तेनुं शैली, वस्तु, अने संदर्भोनी दृष्टिए विशेष परीक्षण थवुं जरूरी छे.
- (५) 'अंक ५'मां (पृ.१-३)मां आचार्यवर विजयसूर्योदयसूरि द्वारा प्रकाशमां आवेलुं ''धुमावली-प्रकरण'' एक सरस अने मनोहारी रचना छे. तेमां आवता अंतिम 'भरिवरह' शब्द परथी तेमणे ते (यािकनीसून्) हरिभद्रसूरिनी रचना होवानुं जे सूचन कर्युं छे ते अस्थाने नथी. भाषा-कलेवर अने संगठन जोतां ते रचना ईस्वीसनना १०मा शतकथी पहेलांनी होई शके छे: अने ते आठमा सैका पछीनी अने कोई चैत्यवासी जितनी न होय तो हरिभद्रसूरिनी पण होई शके छे. आ अंगे विशेष अध्ययन करीने आखरी निर्णय लेवो घटे. (मने तो ते प्रथम दृष्टिए हरिभद्रसूरिनी ज होय तेम लागे छे.)

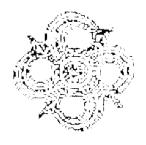
- (६) उपर्युक्त अंकमां (पृ. ४०-४१ पर) मुनिश्री भुवनचंद्रजीए ''शत्रुंजयमंडन ऋषभदेव-स्तुति'' प्रकाशित करी छे, जे रचना तीर्थनायक संबंधमां एक विशेष अने पश्चात्कालीन होवा छतां कामनी कही शकाय तेवी, उपलब्धि छे. ३४मां पद्यमां कर्तानुं नाम 'विजयतिलक' आप्युं होवा छतां तेमणे 'जैन गूर्जर कविओ' तेम ज 'गुजराती साहित्य कोश'ना आधारे तेने तपागच्छीय विजयदानसूरिशिष्य 'वासणा'नी कृति होवानुं कहेलुं; पण 'अंक ६' (पृ. ११४) पर '' 'शत्रुंजय-मंडन ऋषभदेव-स्तुति'नी प्राप्त वधु हस्तप्रतो'' अंतर्गत आगळना सांप्रतकालीन लेखकोए करेली भूल, तेनी टीकाना आरंभना उल्लेख अन्वये, मुनिश्रीए सुधारी लीधी छे, ते योग्य थयुं छे. प्रस्तुत विजयतिलक सूरि तपागच्छना ज हता अने तेमनो सत्ता समय सं. १६७३-१६७६ (ईस्वी १६१७-१६२०) होवानुं मो.द.देशाईए जैन साहित्यनो संक्षिप्त इतिहास अंतर्गत नोंध्युं छे.
- (७) अनुसंधानना पांचमा अंकमां ज मुनिमहोदय श्री रत्नकीर्तिविजयजी द्वारा वे सरस्वती-स्तोत्र प्रकाशित थयां छे. जेमांनुं प्रथम तो साराभाई नवाब द्वारा 'महाप्रभाविक नवस्मरण' (अमदावाद १९३७)मां प्रगट थई चूक्युं छे. तेना कर्ता छे भद्रकीर्ति अपरनाम बप्पभिट्टसूरि (किविकर्मकाल प्राय: ईस्वी ७७०-८३९). श्रीलक्ष्मण भोजके पण एमणे ए संबंधमां मुनिजीनुं ध्यान दोरेलुं तेम मने वात करेली. ज्यारे बीजु श्रुतदेवतानुं सरस्वत्यष्टक नवीन जणाय छे. रचनामां गूंथायेला पञ्चित्रंशद्गुणोपेता, संसृष्टिविगमधौव्यदिशिका, ज्ञानदर्शनचारित्र-रत्नित्रतयदायिका, स्याद्वादिहृदयाम्भोजस्थायिनी, स्याद्वादवादिनी जेवां विशिष्ट सैद्धांतिक-दार्शनिक घचरकांओ उपरथी संग्रथननी आदत दिगंबर कर्तानी होवानो भास करावे छे. क्यांक क्यांक ब्राह्मणीय खयालातनो पण स्पर्श वरताय छे. जेमके मनुपूर्वस्वरूपिणी, भुवनेश्वरी, ब्रह्मबीजध्वनिमयी, हुज्जाड्यान्थकारस्य हरणे तरिणप्रभा, इत्यादि.



स्वस्तिक



अक्षय स्वस्तिक



नंद्यावर्न

# जैन सन्ध्याविधि

# - सं. मुनि जिनसेनविजय

ब्राह्मण धर्ममां त्रिकाळसंध्या प्रसिद्ध छे. परंतु जैन धर्ममां संध्यापूजा थती होवानुं क्यांय जाणवा के सांभळवा मळ्युं नथी. आम छतां नवाईनी वात ए छे के मोटा चोपडा आकारना सं. १९६४मां लखायेला फुटकर एवां ४ पानां मारा हाथमां आव्यां तो तेमां 'जैन संध्या विधि' तथा 'जैन गायत्री मंत्र' जोवा मळ्यां. अपूर्व लागवाथी ते यथामित संपादित करी अत्रे मूकवामां आवे छे.

## जैन सन्ध्या

अथ श्री जैनसन्ध्या लिख्यते । अथ सन्ध्या उपदेश-

आचमनं-*ओं ह्रीँ सम्यग्दर्शनाय नमः स्वाहा* । *ओँ ह्रीँ सम्यग्जानाय* नमः स्वाहा । औँ *ह्रीँ सम्यक्*चारित्राय नमः स्वाहा । इति त्रीन् वारान् आचमनं कृत्वा नेत्रं पवित्रं कुर्यात् ॥

अथ गायत्रि लिख्यते-

सप्तविंशतिउ(रु)च्छ्वासाः संसारोन्मूलनक्षमः(माः) ।

एवं पंचनमस्कारो नवधा चिन्तिते सित ॥

नमो अरिहंताणं, नमो सिद्धाणं, नमो आयरियाणं, नमो उवज्झायाणं, नमो लोए सव्वसाहूणं ॥ जाप्ये नव उच्छास ॥

अपवित्रः पवित्रो वा सुस्थितो दुःस्थितोऽपि वा ।

ध्यायेत् पंचनमस्कारं सर्वपापै: प्रमुच्यते ॥ १ ॥

अपवित्र: पवित्रो वा सर्वावस्थां गतोऽपि वा ।

य: स्मरेत् परमात्मानं स बाह्याभ्यन्तर: शुचि: ॥ २ ॥

चौवीस तीर्थंकर नाम लीजै । उपर श्रीऋषभ कहीजे ॥ चोवीसमा श्रीवर्द्धमानाय नम: ॥

औं भू: औं भुव: औं स्व: ओं जन: ओं तप: ओं सत्यं औं तत्

सिवतुः औँ भुर्भुवः स्वाहा । असिआउसा अर्हन् देवस्य धीमिह । धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् ॥ इति ॥

अथ तर्पणमन्त्रः लिख्यते

तर्पण(णं) पीठिकामन्त्रैः कुसुमाक्षतचन्दनैः ।

मिश्राम्बुपूर्णे: पाणिभ्यां कुर्वन्तु परमेष्ठिना(नाम्) ॥

औं हाँ अर्हद्भ्यः स्वाहा, औं हीँ सिद्धेभ्यः स्वाहा, औं हूँ सूरिभ्यः स्वाहा, औं हौँ पाठकेभ्यः स्वाहा, औं हुः सर्वसाधुभ्यः स्वाहा ॥

आँ हाँ हीँ हूँ होँ हः असिआउसा मम सर्व शान्ति कुरु कुरु पुष्टि कुरु कुरु स्वाहा ॥ १ ॥ इति

अथ प्राणायाममन्त्र: - ओँ भूर्भुव: स्व: असिआउसाऽर्हत्प्राणायामं करोमि स्वाहा ॥ त्रीन् वारान् जपेत् ॥

इति श्रीजैनसन्थ्या सम्पूर्णा ॥

# विहंगावलोकन

# - मुनि भुवनचन्द्र

अनुसंधान-१६ दळदार ग्रन्थ जेवुं बन्युं छे. एक संपूर्ण ग्रन्थ आमां प्रकाशित थयो छे. आ रीते ज्ञानभंडारोमां धरबायेली जैन श्रमणोनी ज्ञानसंपत्ति 'अनुसंधान' द्वारा बहार आवती रहे तो सरवाळे केवुं मोटुं काम थाय – एनी कल्पना जे करी शकशे ते 'अनुसंधान' जेवुं सामियक शरू करवा पाछळना उद्देश्य तथा परिश्रमनी कदर पण करी शकशे.

आ अंकमां छेल्ले माहिती विभाग अपायो छे. ते नियमित अपावो जोइए. जैन साहित्य अने प्राकृतविद्याना क्षेत्रे कोण, क्यां शुं कार्य करी रह्युं छे तेनी जाणकारी संशोधनकार्यमां पडेला विद्वानोने आशीर्वाद समी थई पडशे. आ क्षेत्रे काम करता विद्वानो पोताना हाथ पर जे काम लीधुं होय तेनी एक नोंध 'अनुसंधान'ने मोकले तो ज आ शक्य बने.

'विज्ञप्तिकालेख' मध्ययुगीन श्रमणसंघनी गित-विधि, गुरुभिक्त, साहित्यसृष्टिनी झांखी करावे छे. संपादक जणावे छे तेम, आना कर्ता विवेकहर्ष गिण होवानो पूरो संभव छे. भुज (कच्छ) अने मोटी खाखर (कच्छ)ना शिलालेखोमां विवेकहर्ष गणिनी विद्वत्ता, प्रतिबोधशिक्त अने राजाओ/नवाबो पासेथी जाहेर करावेल अमारि घोषणानी जे विगतो छे, तेमांथी निष्पन्न थता तेमना व्यक्तित्वनी साथे प्रस्तुत रचना सुसंगत छे. संपादके आ लेखमांथी पर्युषणने लगती अने बीजी पण केटलीक विगतो तारवी छे, तेमां एक मुद्दो हजी उमेरी शकाय एम छे. नव व्याख्यान, तपस्या, पूजा, अमारिघोषणा, दान वगेरे कर्तव्योनो उल्लेख करनार किव स्वप्नदर्शन, वीरजन्ममहोत्सव के तेने माटेनी घृतनी उछामणीनो उल्लेख करता नथी. आना सूचितार्थो, जैन परंपराओनी विचारणा करती वेळाए ध्यानमां राखवा जेवा खरा.

'विज्ञप्तिलेख'मां केटलीक शुद्धिवृद्धि करवा जेवी लागे छे :-

न कैक पात्त्वं.... (१२)

समलोक पालकाः (४५)

पयोधरव्रजान् (४७)

वक्षेज [ानसृजत्] पयो० (४९)

वितरणगुणात्प्रोद्यत्पाणि वचः श्रवणाच्छ्रति (६२)

श्लोक ६३मां 'धर्मिक्रयासु दक्षाः' छे, आमां 'क्रिया' शब्दना कारणे छंदोभंग थाय छे. लेखकदोष के मुद्रणदोष न होय तो अनवधानवश कविना हाथे ज चूक थयानुं मानवुं पडे.

श्लोक ६९मां 'बिश्यन्ति'' पछी प्रश्नचिह्न छे. अहीं कोई अशुद्धि जणाती नथी. ''उपाश्रयनी बहारनी भींतो पर चीतरेला हाथीओने जोइने त्यांथी पसार थता साक्षात् हाथीओ बी जाय छे''—आम अर्थ बराबर बेसे छे.

द्विजा **यथास्यात्**..... (८९) ''जरावस्थाना आगमनथी जेम दांत मोढामांथी चाल्या जाय....''

श्रद्धालुभिर्भीमगुणैः स्मयोल्लसद् -क्वे निकृतो मृदुतासिधारया । (१०५)

''बळवान् श्रावको द्वारा मृदुतारूपी खड्गधारा वडे गर्वरूपी चपळ बगलो कापी नखायो.''

०द सातनिवहात्तित्यक्षु..... (१२३)

श्लोक १२५मां 'कुत्कुतः'ना स्थाने 'तत्कुतः' पाठ कल्पी शकाय. श्लो. १२६मां 'पुष्पव्रतान्'ने स्थाने 'पुष्पव्रजान्' पाठनी संभावना करवानी आवश्यकता नथी जणाती. 'पुष्पव्रत' एटले 'भमरो' लेवाथी अर्थ बेसी जाय छे.

० विधुन्तुद**मुखाग्रासः** (१३०)

यद्रात्रौ स्वकरप्रसारणपरः (१३१). आ श्लोकमां ऽनङ्ककस्याः छे त्यां अवग्रहचिह्न न जोइए. प्रग्रहान् + अङ्कस्याः एम संधि थई छे.

स्वर्भाणोस्तु बिभेमि (१३२)

स्तेयं कर्तुमिव प्रसारयति [वै] नक्तं .... (१३३)

१. बिभ्यति एवं रूप थाय छे. सं. ॥

'भुवनसुंदरीकथा'मांना श्लोको सामुद्रिकशास्त्रना अभ्यासीओ माटे रसप्रद बने एवा छे. श्लो. ११मां 'विसमबलिणो', 'समबलिणो' छे त्यां वलिणो होवानी पूरी संभावना छे. उदर प्रदेश पर 'वलि'-वळ होय छे तेनो फळादेश आ श्लोकमां छे.

'लिलतिवस्तर'नो कक्को अने 'व्यंग्यहीयाली' उच्च साहित्यिक आनंद पूरो पाडे छे. प्रकाशनोना परिचयमां 'बारहक्खर कक्क'ना रचियता 'महमंद मुणि' छपायुं छे, ते मुद्राराक्षसनी मायाथी थयेली गरबड छे के जे छे ते बरोबर छे ? महमंद नाम विचित्र लागे छे.

'देशीनाममालाउद्धार' भाषाशास्त्रीय अभ्यासना क्षेत्रे जैनाचार्योना रस-रुचि तथा परिश्रमना एक मनोहर उदाहरण जेवी कृति छे. आ. हेमचन्द्रे देशी भाषाने पर्याप्त महत्त्व आप्युं, ते पछी अन्य आचार्यो-मुनिओए ए काम आगळ वधार्युं. प्रस्तुत ग्रन्थ कोई आधुनिक कोश जेवो लागे छे. छेक चौदमी-पंदरमी सदीथी वर्णानुक्रमथी कोश रचावा शरू थइ गया हता एम कही शकाय. प्राचीन गुजरातीनो विधिसर अभ्यास खूब थयो हतो ए तथ्य आ कोशमां 'अन्ये' 'एके' 'केचित्' जेवा उल्लेखो परथी जणाई आवे छे. समय पसार थवानी साथे शब्दोना अर्थोमां संकोच/विस्तार/परिवर्तन थतां होय छे, क्षेत्रभेदे अर्थभेद प्रचलित थता होय छे, तेथी विविध कोशकारोना कोशोमां भिन्न भिन्न अर्थो जोवा मळे ए स्वाभाविक छे.

गुजराती, मराठी वगेरे भाषाओना घणा शब्दोनां मूळ दे. ना. मा. उ.मांना शब्दोमां जोई शकाय छे. जेनो बहु ओछो अभ्यास थयो छे तेवी कच्छीभाषामां आमांना केटलाक शब्दो असल उच्चार/अर्थमां ज आजे पण बोलाय छे. आ हकीकत कच्छीभाषाना अभ्यास माटे महत्त्वनी छे, तेम दे.ना.मा.उ.नी आधारभूततानी दृष्टिए पण ध्यानपात्र छे.

आ शब्दकोशमांथी पसार थतां प्रथम नजरे कच्छीभाषा साथे संबंध धरावता जे शब्दो ध्यानमां आव्या ते अहीं नोंधुं छुं. (प्रथम दे. ना. मा. उ.नो शब्द, पछी कच्छी शब्द, ते पछी कच्छीमां प्रचलित अर्थ-एवो कम राख्यो छे.)

बे अक्षरवाळा शब्दो :-

कुल्लो- कुल्लो : खभो

खड्ड- खड्ड : खाडो

खुत्तो- खुत्तो : खूंपी गयेलो

चंगो- चंगो : सुंदर (जुनी कच्छी)

छंटो- छंढो : छांटो

चिका- चिक : ढोळाईने भेगुं थयेलुं थोडुंक पाणी

छड्ड- छड्डणुं : छोडवुं

छेओ- छे : छेडो

इंटो (इंटा?)- इंढा : नाना बालकना वाल

ढल्लो- ढल्लो : खाली, निर्धन

ढंढो- ढंढ : छीछरं पाणी भरेलुं होय तेवुं स्थान

थको- थाक: अवसर, मोको

थको- थको : थाकी गयो

पक्को- पक्को : पाको

बंभो- बांभ : मरेला ढोरनां हाड-चाम

महो- माढो : धीमो; ओछी बुद्धिनो

मडो- मडो : मरेलो; कंजूस

रोलो- रोलो : विघ्न, खराबी

वड्डो- वड्डो : मोटो

हित्थो- हिट्ठ : तिरस्कारसूचक उद्गार

त्रण अक्षरवाळा :-

उत्थल : एक चास जेटलुं हळ फरे ते

चवह- चोणं : कहेतुं, वालवं

चिक्खिल्ल-चिक्कल-चिकलाण: कादव

छवडी-छोडी : झाडनी छाल

णेउड्डो-नेडो : स्नेह

परडा-पेड : सापनी एक जात

पइयं-पाइयो : पैडुं

बोहारी-बोआरी : सावरणी

खेलियं-खिलणुं : हसवुं

खणुसा-खुणस : डंख, द्वेष

ल्हसइ-लसणुं : सरी पडवुं (वस्त्र)

लिक्कई-लिकणुं : संतावुं

सूडई-सूड कढणुं : नकामा छोड-वेला-कांटा वगेरे खेतरमांथी काढवा ते

चार-पांच अक्षरवाळा :-

अवडओ-ओडो : चाडियो

णिआरइ-न्यारणुं : जोवुं

वळ्डो-वावड : समाचार

पक्खिंडअं-पखेडणुं : पहोळुं-छूटुं करवुं, विखेखुं

पेडइउ-पिडी : अनाजनी दुकान

विआरुआ-व्यारू : सांजनुं भोजन

उग्गुलुंछिआ-उगछ : मोढामां मोळ आववी

उल्लुफुंटिअं-उल्लोफुलो : वेरविखेर थइ जवुं, नकामुं वेडफाइ जवुं.

### शुभितलकोपाध्याय-रचिता

## ॥ गायत्री मन्त्र वृत्तिः ॥

## - सं. मुनि रत्नकीर्तिविजय

गायत्री मंत्र ए हिन्दु धर्मनो एक अत्यन्त पवित्र अने सात्त्विक मंत्र मनायो छे. आजे पण उण मंत्रनां जप, पुरश्चरण, यज्ञ इत्यादि व्यापक प्रमाणमां थतां जोवां मळे छ. भने हवे तो गायत्रीनां मंदिरो पण ठेर-ठेर रचायां छे.

केटलाक मंत्रो सकलागमोपनिषद्भूत होय छे. अर्थात् सर्व धर्मोमां तेने मान्यता मळी शके तेवा होय छे. दा. त. सिद्धहेमचन्द्रशब्दानुशासन व्याकरणमां श्रीहेमचन्द्राचार्ये प्रयोजेलो अर्ह एवो बीजमंत्र. एवं ज गायत्रीमंत्रनुं पण छे. एवं अत्रे प्रकाशित रचनानुं अवलोकन करतां समजाय के

अत्रे प्रकाशित रचनानुं नाम छे गायत्रीमंत्रवृत्ति. तेना कता एक जैन मुनि छे: शुभितलकोपाध्याय. १६मा शतकना प्रारंभकाळमां लखायेली प्रतना आधारे २०मा शतकमां लखायेल ताडपत्र पोथी (संभवत: पाटण-भंडार)नी प्रांत पुष्पिका जोतां जणाइ आवे छे के आ रचना १६मा शतकनी तो छे ज; ते पहेलांनी होय तो य ना निह.

आ रचनामां कर्ताए ब्राह्मणधर्ममां प्रसिद्ध एवा गायत्रीमंत्रनुं जुदां जुदां (सर्व) दर्शनोनी मान्यता अनुसार अर्थघटन-व्याख्यान कर्युं छे, तेमां अनुक्रमे १. जैन दर्शन, २. नैयायिक, ३. वैशेषिक, ४. सांख्य, ५. वैष्णव, ६. बौद्ध, ७. जैमिनीय (मीमांसक-भाट्ट) आटलां दर्शनोनो समावेश थाय छे.

आ बधां अर्थघटन पत्यां पछी ध्यानसाधनाना, मंत्र-तंत्र साधनाना तथा वैदकशास्त्रना संदर्भमां पण मंत्रनुं अर्थघटन कर्ताए आप्युं छे, जे कर्तानी विलक्षण प्रतिभानुं सूचन करे छे.

एक वात नोंधपात्र छे के जैन मुनिओनी कलम सर्वव्यापी हती, अने अकुतोभयसंचरिष्णु हती. बीजा धर्मनां तत्त्वो, मंत्रो, कृतिओनुं अध्ययन करवुं, ते पर विवरण लखवुं ए जैनमुनिओने माटे अत्यंत प्रिय तथा सहज हतुं. आ रचना आ विधाननी वधु पृष्टि करी आपे छे.

आ वृत्तिनी बे प्रतिओ मळी छे. एक-ताडपत्र प्रतिनी झेरोक्ष. आ ताडपत्र प्रति, प्रांत पुष्पिकामां निर्देश्या प्रमाणे सं. १९६२मां लखाइ छे अने बीजी प्रति त्रण पानांनी कागळनी छे. तेमां साल संवत् के लेखकनाम नथी, परंतु ते घणा भागे १९मा शतकमां लखाइ होवानुं लाग्युं छे. बन्ने प्रतिओ अशुद्ध छे. तेना आधारे यथामित आ संपादन कर्युं छे.

टिप्पणीमां ताडपत्र प्रतिने **ता**. संज्ञा आपी छे तथा कागळनी प्रतिने ने. संज्ञा आपी छे.

## धा नमो ब्रह्मणे ॥

चिदात्मदर्शसङ्कान्त-व्लोकालोकविहायसे । पारेवाग्वव्तिरूपाय प्रणम्य परमात्मने ॥ १ ॥

भगभीरार्थामपि श्रुत्वा किञ्चिद् गुरुमुखाभ्बुजात् । परेषामुपभ्योगाय गायत्रीं विवृणोम्यहम् ॥ २ ॥

इमां ह्यनादिनिधनां ब्रह्मं-जीवानुवेदिनः । 'आमनन्ति परे 'मन्त्रं मनन-त्राणयोगतः ॥ ३ ॥

गायन्तं त्रायतं यस्माद् गायित्रीति ततः स्मृता । आचारसिद्धावप्यस्या इत्यन्वर्थ उदाहृतः ॥ ४ ॥

मन्त्रश्च स प्रमाणकोटिसंटङ्कमाटीकते यः सर्वपार्षदो भवति, अर्ह-मित्यादिवत् ''। इति हेतोर्गायत्रीमन्त्रस्य सर्वदर्शनाभिप्रायेण व्याख्या कर्तुमुप-कम्यते । सा चेयं सूत्रतः- व इति परमेष्ठिपञ्चकमाह । कथमिति चेत्? उच्यते'', अ इति अर्हन्त इत्यद्याक्षरम्, अ इति अशरीरा इत्यस्य सिद्धवाचकस्या-ऽऽद्याक्षरम्, आ इत्याचार्यस्याद्यम्, उ इति उपाध्यायाद्याक्षरं म-मुनीत्याद्याक्षरं ''अस्वरमिति । ततः सन्धिवशात् व इति पदैकदेशे पदसमुदायोपचारादेवमुक्तिः।

१. र्जं नमः श्री श्रीशारदायै नमः ॥ – ने. । २. लोकाकाश० ता० । ३. ०वृत्ति० ने. । ४. गम्भीरा. ने. । ५. ०खास्त्रोके ता. । ६. भोगाय ता. । ७. ०बीजाता. । ८. आत्मनन्ति ता. । १. तन्त्रं ता. । १०. विदिति सर्वदर्शनाभिप्रायेण गायत्रीव्याख्यानायोपक्रम्यते ने.। ११. ०ते-अर्हन्त इत्याद्यक्षरं अ:, अशरीरा इति सिद्धास्तदाद्यक्षरं अ:, आचार्या इत्याद्यक्षरं अ: ने. । १२. अस्वरम् सन्धिवशात् पदैकदेशेऽपि ने .।

तदेव असाधारणगुणसम्पदा विशिनष्टि भूभुंवःस्वस्तदिति । भूरित्यव्ययं भूलोंके, भुव इति 'पाताललोके, स्वरिति स्वलोंके । त्रयाणां द्वन्द्वे भूभुंवः स्वः - अधिस्तर्यगूर्ध्वरूपं लोकत्रयम् । तत् तनोति-ज्ञानात्मना व्याप्नोति भूभुंवःस्वस्तत् । प्रसिद्धार्हित्सद्धानां सर्वद्रव्यपर्यायविषयेण केवलज्ञानात्मना लोकत्रयव्याप्तिः ज्ञानात्मनोः स्यादभेदात् । शेषत्रयस्याऽपि श्रद्धानविषयतया, ''सव्वगयं सम्मत्तं'' इत्यादि वचनात्, सामान्यरूपतया ज्ञानाद्वा । अत एव सिवतुर्वरेणयं सहस्ररूपेः प्रधानतरं तदुद्योतस्य देशिवषयत्वात् प्रस्तुतपञ्चकसम्बन्धिनो भावोद्योतस्य सर्वविषयत्वात् । आहश्च श्रीपूज्याः -

''चंदाइच्चगहाणं पहा पयासेइ परिमिअं खित्तं । केवलियनाणलंभो लोआलोअं पयासेइ' ॥ १ ॥''

ैन चाऽऽचार्यादि परमेष्ठित्रयस्य कैवलिकज्ञानलम्भो नास्तीति वाच्यम् । तेषामपि "कैवलिकज्ञानलम्भोपलब्धानां भावानां सामान्येन ज्ञानसद्भावादित्युक्तम् ।

भगोंदे इति । भर्ग 'ईश्वर: उ रिति ब्रह्मा, दयते पालयित जगदिति दो-विष्णुः । 'क्विचिदि'ति डे रूपम् । लोके हि जगद् ब्रह्मा उत्पादयित रजोगुणाश्रितः, विष्णुः स्थापयित सत्त्वगुणाश्रितः, ईश्वरः संहरित तामसभावाश्रितः इति । भर्गश्च उश्च दश्च भर्गोदं द्वन्द्वैकवद्धा वात्, तस्मिन् । किविशिष्टे ? वसि । वसतीति वस्, "विच्प्रत्यय रूपम्, तस्मिन् वसि । क्व वसि ? 'इत्याकाङ्क्षायामाह-

अधीमिह अस्याऽपत्यं इ: कामः, तस्य महाः '॰-कामिन्यः, ता अधिकृत्य-अधीमिह स्त्रीषु । तिष्ठमाने स्त्र्यायत्ताऽऽत्मनीत्याशयः । प्रतीतं ं च हि ब्रह्मा-विष्णु[महेश्वरे]षु कामिनीपखशत्वम्, पार्वत्यनुनयार्थं ईश्वरस्य ताण्डव ं उम्बरश्रुतेः । ब्रह्माणमिधकृत्य वेदेऽप्युक्तम्-''प्रजापितः स्वां दुहितरमकामयिदं'' ति । विष्णोस्तु गोप्यादिवस्रभत्वोपदर्शकतत्तद्वचनश्रवणात् । पठ्यते च - १. भूलोके ता.। २. ०इ गाहा २ गाहा ने. । ३. न वाऽऽचार्यादित्रयस्य केव० ने. । ४. केविलिकज्ञानोपलब्धानां ने. । ५. इतीश्वरः ने.। ६. ०वात् । किवि० ता.। ७. विचिरूपम्. ने.। ८. ०रूपम् । क्व ० ता. । ९. इत्याह ने. । १०. भूमयः कामि. ने । ११. चैतदीश्वरब्रह्माविष्णुषु ने. । १३. ताण्डवाडम्बर्गः ने.।

राधा पुनातु जगदच्युतदत्तदृष्टि-र्मन्थानकं विदधती दिधिरिक्तभाण्डे । तस्या: स्तनस्तबकलोलविलोचनालि-र्देवोऽपि दोहनिधया वृषभं निरुन्धन् ॥ १ ॥ इत्यादि ।

शिष्यं प्रति शिक्षामाह - हे नः !-नर ! नृशब्दस्याऽऽमन्त्रणे रूपम् । सबहुमानं ह्यामन्त्रितः शिष्यः प्रस्तुतार्थश्रवणे 'सोत्साहो भवतीति । अतो विशेषणमाह - धियो यो इति । 'युक् मिश्रणे' इत्ययं परैरिमश्रणे चेत्य'भिधीयते, अतो यौति-पृथग्भवति इति युः, विचि छान्दसत्वाद् गुणाभावः । न युः - अयुः, तस्याऽऽमन्त्रणं हेऽयो ! - अपृथग्भूत ! । कस्याः ? धियः , यतस्त्वं बुद्धेरपृथग्भूतो बुद्धिमान्-प्रेक्षापूर्वकारी, अतस्त्वं शिष्यसे, अन्यस्य 'मूढादेरुपदेशानर्हत्वात् ।

'पुनर्विशेषणान्तरमाह - प्रच इति । प्रकृष्टं चिनोति । प्रकृष्टाचारो मार्गानुसारि-प्रवृत्तिरिति यावत् । 'क्वचिदि'ति डे रूपम् । यथा वाचे हिंस इति (?)। प्रकृष्टाचारे ह्युपदेशसाफल्यम्, आचारपराङ्मुखानां शास्त्र'प्रतिपादने प्रत्युत प्रत्यपाय'-प्रसङ्गात् । किं ? उदयात् । उदयं प्राप्तं - अनन्यसामान्यगुणातिशयसम्पदा प्रतिष्ठितमाराध्यत्वेन परमेष्ठि'पञ्चकम् ।

अयिमह तात्पर्यार्थः - ईश्वर-ब्रह्म-विष्णुषु उपलक्षणत्वादन्येष्विप किपल-सुगतादिदैवतेषु मध्ये भोः पुरुष ! ज्ञानवत् प्रकृष्टाचार(रं) परमेष्ठि-पञ्चकमेव पूर्व'॰प्रदर्शितदिग्मात्रगुणातिशययोगादायध्यतया प्रतिष्ठितमतस्तदेवाऽऽराधनीय'' तद्व्यतिरिक्ताराध्यान्तरस्य असद्भावात् । 'न्सद्भावे वा वस्तुतस्तत्त्वानुपत्तेः । तद्दोषाणां लेशत इहैव निर्णीतत्वात्, 'न्तथा च सत्यिप आराध्यताया-मितप्रसङ्गः । उक्तं च -

१. उत्साहितो भवित ने. । २. चेत्यधीयते ने० । ३. ०मन्त्रणेऽयो ने०। ४. धियो बुद्धितः ने० । ५. तदन्यत्र हि रक्तद्विष्टमूढपूर्वव्युद्ग्राहितादावुपदेशानर्हत्वादन्धकार त्रानुकारी प्रयास इति ने० । ६. पुनर्व्युत्पाद्यस्यैव विशे. ने. । ७. शास्त्रसद्भावप्रति० ने. । ८. ०यसम्भवात् ने० । ९. पञ्चककर्तृभूत इति ने०। १०. पूर्वदर्शित० ने०। ११.०यं तदेवोपासनीयं तदेव शरणतया प्रतिपत्तव्यं तदाज्ञामृतस्स एव [त?] थाऽऽस्वादनीयः ने० । १२. भावेऽपि ने० ।१३. तद्वत्त्वेनाऽपि वाऽऽराध्य. ने० ।

कामानुषक्तस्य रिपुप्रहारिणः प्रपञ्चिनोऽनुग्रहशापकारिणः । सामान्यपुंवर्ग'सधर्मधारिणो महत्त्वक्लप्तौ सकलस्य तद्भवेत् ॥ १ ॥ इह चाऽ**धीमहि वसी** ति विशेषणेन रागसूचनम्, तत्साहचर्यात् द्वेषमोहावप्यवसेयौ, तेषामायुधादिसद्भावात् पूर्वापख्याहता<sup>२</sup>र्थागमाद्यभिधानाच्च ।

<sup>३</sup>यदाह -

''रागोऽङ्गनासङ्गमनानुमेयो, द्वेषो द्विषद्दारणहेतिगम्य: । मोह: कुवृत्तागमदोष साध्य:'' इत्यादि ॥

आचार्यादीनां न सर्वथा रागादिक्षय इति चेत् ? न । तेषामप्यासो पदेशानुसारे-[ण] तत्क्षयार्थमेव प्रवृत्तेः तथाविधरागाद्यसद्भावात्, तदत्यन्तक्षयस्य च भावित्वात् 'भाविनि भूतवदुपचा रात्।' तेषामिप वीतरागतैवेति भावाचार्यादिभिरेव चाऽत्राऽधिकार इति सर्वं समञ्जसम् । इति जैनाभिप्रायेण व्याख्या ॥ १ ॥

अथाऽक्षपादाः स्वं देवमीश्वरं प्रणिद्धानाः प्रार्थनापुरस्सरमेवमभि॰द्धित- **५ भूर्भुव** इत्यादि । ॐ इति सर्वविद्यानामाद्यबीजं 'सकलागमोपनिषद्भृतं ''सर्वविघ्नविघातिनघ्नमखिलदृष्टादृष्टफलसङ्कलपकलपदुमोपमित्यस्य प्रणिधानस्यादावुपन्यस्तं परममङ्गलम् । न चैतद्व्यतिरिक्त' मन्यत्तत्वमस्तीति । हे भूर्भुवःस्वस्तदिति लोकत्रयव्यापिन् ! । अक्षपादानां हि शिवः सर्वगत इति ।

तथा **सवितु**र्भास्वतो **वरेण्य** प्रधानतरसर्वज्ञत्वात् । वरेण्य इति अनुनासिकस्य 'अइउवर्णस्यान्तेऽनुनासिकोऽनीदादे'रिति लक्षणवशादः; यथा- सामं<sup>श</sup> साम ।

विशेष्यमाह - हे भर्ग उदे इति । तत उत्कृष्ट इ: - कामो यस्य उदिस्तस्याऽऽमन्त्रणं हे उदे ! । अर्वाचीनावस्थापेक्षया विशेषणमिदम् ।

१. ०समानधर्मिणो ने० । २. ०तार्थाभि० ता. । ३. यदुक्तम् ने. । ४. ०पदेशेन रागादिक्षयार्थं ने.। ५. ०राद्वीतरा. ने. । ६. इत्यार्हताभिप्रायेण मन्त्रव्याख्या ने. । ७. ०दधते ने. । ८. ०भुवेति ने. । १. समस्तागमो० ने. । १०. अशेष विघ्न० ने. । ११. ०मन्यक्तस्त्वमस्ति वस्तु इति ने. । १२. साम ध्रुवं १ इति । विशेषकमाह ने. ।

प्रार्थनामाह - अवस्य इति । क्रियापदद्वयं यथासङ्ख्यमुत्तरपद्वयेना-ऽभिसम्बन्ध्यते । तत्र अव-रक्ष, 'पालयेति यावत् । किमित्याह - धीमिति कर्मपदम् । धी: बुद्धि'स्तत्त्वाधिगम इति यावत् । गतस्या ई: -श्रीधीं:, तां-धीम् । युक्ता चेश्वरतः प्रार्थना ज्ञानस्य । ''ईश्वरात् ज्ञानमन्विच्छेत्'' इति वचनात् । तथा स्य-विनाशय । 'षोंच् अन्तःकर्मणि' इत्यस्य रूपम् । किमित्याह-अहिधियः कर्मतापत्राः, 'अहेः सर्पस्येव धियः 'क्रूरताद्याः नोऽस्माकं, बुद्धि वर्द्धयं कुबुद्धीश्च विध्वंसयेत्यर्थः ।

पुनर्विशेषा(षणा)न्तरमाह हे यो ! - मिश्रित ! सम्बद्ध ! । 'युक् मिश्रणे' इत्यस्य विचि रूपम् । कया ? इत्याह - प्रचोदया । 'चुदण् सञ्चो'दने' चोदनं चोदः शृङ्गारभावसूचकम् । प्रकृष्टश्चोदो यस्यां सा प्रचोदा, अर्थात् पार्वती, तया सह इति वाक्यशेषः । अर्वाचीनावस्थायां पार्वतीपीनपयोधर-प्रणयीत्याकृतम्, 'मुक्तावस्थायां प्रचोदयाऽया(यो)-ऽमिश्रित ! इति व्याख्येयम् । षडिन्द्रियाणि षड्विषयाः षड् 'बुद्धयः सुखं दुःखं शरीरं चेत्येक-विशति-'भेदिभित्रस्य दुःखस्याऽत्यन्तोच्छेदो मोक्ष इति नैयायिकवचनप्रामाण्यात् ।

तथा उदे इति प्राची[न]विशेषणमपि । उत्क्रान्त ए: – कामान् इत्युदिस्तस्याऽऽमन्त्रणं<sup>११</sup> हे उदे ! इति योज्यम् । तथा अत् विशेषणम्, अति भक्षयति जगदिति सृष्टिसंहारकत्वात् । उक्तं च –

अक्षपादमते देव: सृष्टिसंहारकृच्छिव: । विभुनित्यैकसर्वज्ञो नित्यबुद्धिसमाश्रित: ॥ १ ॥

**इति नैयायिकाभिप्रायेण**<sup>१२</sup> मन्त्रस्य व्याख्या ॥ २ ॥

अथ वैशेषिकाभिप्रायेणाऽप्येवमेव । तैरिप शिवस्य देवतयाऽ-भ्युपगमात् । नवरं तन्मते परमपदावस्थास्वरूपमेवम्- 'बुद्धिसुखदुःखेच्छाद्वेष-प्रयत्नधर्माधर्मसंस्काररूपाणां नवानां विशेषगुणानामत्यन्तोच्छेदो मोक्ष' इति । १३ १. पालय वर्द्धयेति ने. । २. बुद्धिर्ज्ञानं तत्त्वाधिगम इत्यनर्थान्तरम् ने. । ३.धियः ईः ने. । ४. अहि:-सर्पस्तस्येव ने. । ५. कूरताद्या पर्गऽपचिकीर्षकादिव ताः ने. । ६. वर्द्धय क्रूरताद्याः कुबुद्धींश्च ने. । ७. ०चोदने ततश्चो० ने. । ८. परमपदावस्थायां तु ने. । १. शुद्धयः ता. । १०. ०तिप्रभेद ने. । ११. ०मन्त्रणं उदे ! ने. ॥ १२. मन्त्रव्या० ने. । १३. इति । अथ सांख्याः ने. ।

इति वैशेषिकाभिप्रायेण मन्त्रव्याख्या ॥ ३ ॥

अथ **साङ्खाः** - स्वं देवं कपिलं प्रणिदधाना इदं वदन्ति - हे **धीम** ! धीर्बुद्धिस्तत्त्वम्, तन्मिमीते शब्दयति प्ररूपयति इति धीमः-भगवान् कपिलस्तस्याऽऽमन्त्रणम् ।

**मुँ भूर्भुव:स्वस्तदिति** पूर्ववत् ।

अमूर्तश्चेतनो भोगी नित्यः सर्वगतोऽक्रियः ।

अकर्ता निर्गुण: सूक्ष्म'[आत्मा कापिलदर्शने ॥ १ ॥ इति वचनात् । सिवतुर्वरेण्यमित्यक्ष]पादपक्षवत् । कपिलमेवोपयोगसम्पदा विशेषयति-भर् इति । 'टुडुभृंगक्' बिभर्त्तीति भर्, विचि गुणे रूपम् । कस्य ? इत्याह-गोदेवस्य । गोशब्देनाऽत्र खरककुद'विषाणसास्रालाङ्गूलाद्यवयवसम्पन्न: पशु-रुच्यते । तेन च विधेयता लक्ष्यते । ततो गौरिव विधेयानि वश्यानि यानि देवानीन्द्रियाणि यस्य स तथा तस्य जितेन्द्रियस्येत्यर्थ: । न च गोविधेयता कवीनां न रूढा । 'गौरिवेति विधेयता'मिति प्रयोगदर्शनात् ।

धीम इति व्याख्यातमेव । हि स्पुटम् । धियोयो इति-हे बुद्धितत्त्वात् पृथगभूत ! । प्रकृतिपुरुषिववेकदर्शनात्रिवृत्तायां प्रकृतौ पुरुषस्य स्वरूपावस्थानं मोक्ष इति वचनात् । प्रकृतिवियोगे च बुद्ध्यादीनामिप विगमात्, कारणाभावे कार्याभावात् । धिय इति पदं पुनगवृत्त्या पञ्चम्यन्तं प्रचोदयेत्यनेन सम्बध्यते । ततश्च धियो-बुद्धितत्त्वात् नोऽस्मानिप प्रचोदयं-व्यपनयेत्यर्थः। षष्ट्यन्तं वा धिय इति । षष्ठी च कर्मणि शेषजा । यथा माषाणा-मश्नीयात् । तथा-''न केवलं यो महतां विभाषते'' । ततश्च नोऽस्माकं धियं-प्रकृतिहेतुकां व्यपन्यत्यर्थः । स्वयं मुक्तोऽस्मानिप मोचयेति यावत् । अत् इति । अदिति दान्तमव्ययं "आश्चर्यार्थे । ततश्च अदिति आश्चर्यरूपः तत्कारणेऽनिवृत्तत्वात् । 'तस्याऽऽमन्त्रणे हे अद् ! 'विग्रमे वा' इति दस्य तः।

१ [ ] एतदन्तर्गतः पाठः ता. प्रतौ लेखनदोषात् त्रुटितः प्रतिभाति । २. 'टुडुभृंगक् पोषणे च' बिभर्तीति भर् पोषकः, विचि गुणे च रूपम् ने. । ३. ०दसास्त्रालाङ्गूलविषाणाद्या( द्य )वय० ने. । ४. ०दय-प्रेरय व्यप० ने.। ५. ०षतेऽत्र ने.। ६. ०पनयेति भावः ने. । ७. आश्रयार्थं ने. । ८. ०निवृत्तित्वात् ने. । ९. ततश्च हे० ता. ।

क्ति साङ्ख्याभि<sup>र</sup>प्रायेण मन्त्रस्य व्याख्या ॥ ४ ॥ श्री: ॥

अथ वा वैष्णवाः स्वं देवं हरिं प्रणिदधानाः इदं वदन्ति मुं भूर्भुवःस्वस्तदित्यादि । मुं इति प्राग्वत् । भूर्भुवःस्वस्तदिति लोकत्रय-व्यापिन् । आहश्च ते-'जले विष्णुः स्थले विष्णु'रित्यादि । अथवा भूरित्याश्रयो भुवः-पृथिव्याः स्वस्तदिति 'स्वर्गे परे च लोके स्व' रित्यमरकोशवचनात् स्वः -परलोकं तनोति-स्वस्तत् परलोकहेतुर्गतिमिच्छेज्जनार्दनात् । भवेत्यध्याहारो- ऽत्र, इत्यग्रेतनपदस्येह सम्बन्धादस्माकमाराधकानां परलोकसुखावहो 'भव इत्यर्थः ।

तथा सवितुर्वरेण्यमिति । सवितु-<sup>®</sup>र्जनकाद् वरेण्यतरः । प्रजानां आयित सुखपालनात् पितुरिधकतरप्रेमन्नित्यर्थः । अनुनासिकस्तु प्राग्वत् ।

तथा भर्गोदेवेति । भर्गश्च उश्च तयोरिप देवः पूज्यत्वात् । बाणाहवादौ पार्वतीपतेः पराजयश्रवणात् ब्रह्मणस्तु <sup>८</sup>हरे<sup>१</sup>र्नाभिपद्मजन्मतया प्रसिद्धेः ।

तथा स्य इतित्यदस्तदर्थस्याऽऽमन्त्रणेऽसौ प्रयोगः । ततश्च हे स्य !-हे स ! स्मृतिप्रविष्टत्वादेवं विशेषणोपन्यासः । 'संस्कारप्रबोधसम्भूतमनुभूतार्थविषयं तदित्याकारं संवेदनं स्मरणम्' इति '°तल्लक्षणात् । अनेन प्रणिधानैक''तानता ध्वन्यते ।

तथा मतुप्लोपादभेदोपचाराद्वा **धियः**-पण्डिताः । 'अर्ह-मह पूजाया'मिति धातोः 'विक्रिप मह इति रूपम् । महतीति महः पूजक आराधक इति यावत् । **धियां महः-धीमहः** । तथाविधविद्वज्जनपर्युपासकः पुरुषस्तस्मित्राधारो(रे) यका धीर्बुद्धिर्विज्ञानं, तस्या युरपृथग्भूतस्तस्याऽऽमन्त्रणं हे यो ! सद्गुरुसेवा-तत्पराणां बुद्धेर्गोचर 'व्इति भावः । न ह्यनुपासितसद्गुरूणां लौकायतिकादीनां परमात्मा ज्ञानगोचरतामञ्चित ।

१. ०प्रायतो मन्त्रव्याख्या ने. । २. इदमुद्गिरन्ति ने. । ३. ०व्यापिन् ! । जले विष्णु. ने. । ४. विष्णु. १ अथवा ने. । ५. ०नादिति वचनात् ने.। ६. भवेति हृदयम् ने. । ७. जनकान् ने. । ८. हरि० ता. । १. नाभिपुण्डरीकतया ने. । १०. स्मृतिलक्षणात् ने. । ११. नैकता ता. । १२. कि्वबन्तस्य मह ने. । १३. इत्यर्थः ने. ।

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यो न' इत्यन्तरकारप्रश्लेषात् ह अविष्णो ! । न इति योजितमेव । प्रचोदयादि प्रकृष्टश्चोदः शृङ्गारभाव सूचनम्, यस्यां सा प्रचोदा चासौ या च लक्ष्मीश्च प्रचोदया, तां 'अतित-गच्छित-सातत्येन सेवते इति यावत्, स प्रचोदयात् । तस्य सम्बोधनं हे प्रचोदयात् । यद्वा पूर्वं न इति योज्यते । सामर्थ्यदिव-अस्माकमिति प्रतीतेः । ततश्च आनः प्रचोद इति श्रेयम् । हे अनः प्रचोद, 'अनः शकटं प्रचोदयित प्रेरयतीत्यनः प्रचोदस्तट मन्त्रणम् । शेषविह (शैशवे हि) विष्णुना चरणेन शकटं पर्यस्तमिति 'श्रुतिः । ततः 'समाना नां तेन दीर्घः' 'इति सन्धौ आनः प्रचोद इति श्रेयम् ।

ननु 'यो' पदात्परे 'आनःप्रचोद'पदे-यवानःप्रचोद इति ''भाव्यम् । कथमत्र योनःप्रचोद इति ? नैवम् । कातन्त्रे'' 'एदोत्परः पदान्ते लोपमकार' इति सूत्रे एदोद्भ्यामिति सिद्धं यत्परग्रहणं तदिष्टार्थम् । तेन क्वचिदाकारोऽपि लोप'म्मापद्यते । ततोऽत्राऽऽकारतोपात् सिद्धं योनःप्रचोदेति । नं चैवंविधा प्रयोगा नोपलभ्यन्ते इति वाच्यम् । 'बन्धुप्रियां बन्धुजनो जुहावे'त्यादि महाकवि-प्रयोगदर्शनात् ।

अथवा स्वस्तिदिति विशेषणमाह, प्रचोदेति पुनः क्रियापदम्, अन इति कर्मपदम्, अन्तरात्मसारिथना प्रवर्त्तनीयत्वादन इवाऽनः शरीरं तत् प्रचोद्र 'चुदण् सञ्चोदने' तस्माश्चरादेणिचोऽनित्यत्वात्तदभावे हौ रूपम् । सञ्चोदनं च नोदनमिति धातुपारायणकृता तथैव व्याख्यानात् । ततश्च प्रचोद-प्रकर्षेण नुद स्फोटय । नह्यमुं दग्धकाय पृत्तसृज्य क्वचि दिप परमसुखलाभः । उक्तं हि के वेदेषु - 'अशरीरं वा वसन्तं प्रियाप्रिये न स्पृशतः न के दिप् पराप्रयोरपहितरस्ती'ति ।

१. इति यो न इत्यन्तरा० ने. । २. ०दिति ने. । ३. ०स्तवनम् ने. । ४. अति सातत्येन गच्छिति प्रचोदयात्, तस्याऽऽमन्त्रणं हे प्रचोदयात् ! ने. । ५. अनतु ने. । ६. ०नाराय चरणेन ने. । ७. श्रुतेः ने. । ८. समानानामिति ता. । १. इति सन्धौ न प्रचोद इति भवित ने. । १०. भवितव्यम् ने. । ११. कातन्त्रेण ता. । १२. ०मापतते ने. । १३. न चैवं प्रकाराः ने. । १४. तुष्टने तस्य चुरादिर्णिचो अनि० ने. । १५. ०कायं किलगतसृज्य ने. । १६. क्वचिदिति ता. । १७. वेदे ने. । १८. न हि वे ता. ।

इति वैष्णवाभिप्रायेण 'मन्त्रस्य व्याख्या ॥ ५ ॥

ेयदि वा सौगताः स्वं देवं बुद्धभट्टारकं प्रणिददाना एवमाहुः - मुँ इति प्राग्वत् । हे भुराधार ! भुवो भव्यलोकस्य स्वः – परलोकम्, तनोति 'प्रज्ञापयतीति यावत् स्वस्तत् । आत्म'नास्तित्वे परलोकाभ्युपगमात् । आत्मा(त्म)नास्तित्वं च – 'पञ्चेमानि भिक्षवः ! संज्ञामात्रं प्रतिज्ञामात्रं संवृत्तिमात्रं व्यवहारमात्रम् । कतमानि पञ्च ? अतीताद्धा-अनागताद्धा-प्रतिसङ्ख्यानिरोधः आकाशं-पुदलं' इति बुद्धोक्तिप्रामाण्यात् । अत्र पुदल इत्यातमा ।

सिवतु:-रवेवरेण्यः -प्रधानः, रिवर्नुद्धत्वात् सप्तमस्य बुद्धस्य शाक्यसिंहा-भिधानस्य । भगोदेवस्येति बिभर्त्तीति भर् पोषकः । कस्येत्याह-गोदेवस्य । गोभिर्भूतार्थगर्भाभिर्वाग्भिर्दीव्यति स्तौतीति गोदेवस्तस्य । यदि नामासंवेदयताऽपि डिम्भेन भगवते बौ(बु)द्धाय कल्पितः पांशुमुष्टी राज्यं फलति तदा किं नामाऽऽश्चर्यं भावस्तुतिपराणां मनीषितसिद्धिविधाने ?।

तथा हे धीम ! । धियं-ज्ञानमेव मिमीते-शब्दयति ध्रीपपयतीति धीमः । बहिरधीकार(रा)णा<sup>८</sup>मविद्यादिशतत्वादिवद्या(द्य)मानत्वेन ज्ञानाद्वैतस्य तन्मते प्रामाण्यात् । <sup>९</sup>उक्तं च तै: -

> ग्राह्मग्राहकिनर्मुक्तं विज्ञानं परमार्थसत् । नाऽन्योऽनुभावो बुद्ध्याऽस्ति तस्या नाऽनुभवो परः ॥ १ ॥ ग्राह्मग्राहकवैधुर्यात् स्वय सैव प्रकाशते । बाह्मो न विद्यते ह्यर्थो यथा बालैर्विकल्प्यते ॥ २ ॥ वासना''लुठितं चित्त-मर्था''भासं(से) प्रवर्तते ।

१. मन्त्रव्याख्या ने. । २. सौगताः स्वं ने. । ३. ०माहः - ई भूर्भुवःस्वरित्यादि ने. । ४. विस्तारयित प्रज्ञा. ने. । ५. आत्मा नास्तित्वे ता. ६. ०भ्युपगमात् । आत्मा नास्ति पुनर्भा( र्भ )वोऽस्तीत्यादि धाना (?) एवमावचनात् ने. । ७. प्रयति ने. । ८. ०राणां अविद्यादिशितत्वादवस्तुत्वेन ज्ञानाद्वैतस्य तन्मते प्रमाणत्वात् ने. । ९. उक्तं च मुनीन्द्रपादोपजीविभिः ने.। १०. प्रकाश्यते ने. । ११.०लुंठितं ता. ।

'इत्यत्र बहु बहु वक्तव्यं तत्तु ग्रन्थगौरवभयात्रोच्यते, गमनिकामात्र-फलत्वा<sup>२</sup>दस्य ।

हि - स्फुटम् । हे यो ! - पदैकदेशे पदसमुदायोपचारात् हे योगिन् ! । 'बुद्धे तु भगवान् योगी'ति 'शोषवचनात् योगी-बुद्धस्तस्याऽऽ-मन्त्रणम् ।

नोऽस्माकं **धियो** – बुद्धीरभिप्रेततत्त्वज्ञानं प्रति चोदय व्यापारय । अत्-अतित सातत्येन गच्छिति ! 'गत्यर्था ज्ञानार्था' इति वचनात्, अति-गच्छ-तीति अत्-सर्वज्ञः ।

इति बौद्धाभिप्रायेण ५ मन्त्रस्य व्याख्या ॥ ६ ॥

'अथ जैमिनीयाः पुनः सर्वज्ञं 'देवत्वेन न प्रतिपन्नाः', नित्येभ्यो वेदवाक्येभ्य एव तेषां तत्त्वनिश्चयः, साक्षादतीन्द्रियार्थदर्शिन'स्तन्मते ऽभावात् । यदुक्तम्– अतीन्द्रियाणामर्थानां साक्षात् दृ(द्र)ष्टा न विद्यते ।

<sup>१</sup>°नित्येभ्यो वेदवाक्येभ्यो यथार्थत्वविनिश्चय: ॥ १ ॥

अतस्ते वेदवाक्यप्रामाण्यादेव वैश्वानरं गुरुतया<sup>११</sup> प्रपन्नाः तत्स्तुर्ति वेदगर्भामित्थं कुर्वन्ति । तत्राऽस्याः पदविभागः क्रियते – **१५ भूर्भुवः स्वस्तत् सवितुर्वरे** आण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि <sup>१२</sup>धियोऽयो नः प्रचोदयार्थः(त्)<sup>१३</sup> इति ।

धियो-बुद्धयो नो-ऽस्माकं, भवन्तिति वाक्य शेषः । किंभूताः ? अयः - अयन्ति गच्छन्तीति अयः - गामिन्यः । क्वरं ? रे - अग्नौ, तदाराधनादाविति ग्राह्मम् । तदाराधनादावस्मान् प्रवर्त्तयेत्यर्थः । १६ किंभूते रे ? भगींदे - अवतीति ऊ-र्दाहकः । अवते धीतुपाठे दाहार्थतया पाठात् । भर्ग-ईश्वरः ऊ-दोहको यस्य ए स भर्गो - कामः ।

१.इत्याद्य० ता. । २.०त्वात् प्रयासस्य ने.। ३.०त्यभिधानचिन्तामणिशेष० ने.। ४.०ति इति अत् । गत्यर्थानां सर्वज्ञानार्थत्वात् सर्वज्ञ इत्यर्थय ने.। ५.मन्त्रव्या०ने.। ६. जैम० ने.। ७.देवतात्वेन ने.। ८.०त्राः किन्तु ने.। ९.०दिशिनः कस्याचिदिप ने.। १०.वचनेन हि नित्येन, यः पश्यित स पश्यित ने.। ११.०तया पर्युपासते । इति तत्प्राणिधानार्थं वेदस्तुतिगर्भीमदं पठिन्त-भूर्भुवः स्वित्यिदि । तत्र सुखावबोधाय पदिवभागः ०ने.। १२.धियः नः प्रचो-ने.। १३.०यात् । अधुनाऽक्षगर्थः कथ्य थ्य )ते ने.। १४.किंभूता भवन्तु ? ने.। १५.क्व? इत्याह रे-ऽग्नौ । अग्निशब्देनाऽत्र तदाग्रधनादि ग्राह्मम् । आन (?)श्राऽग्न्याग्रधनादावसमन्मतयः प्रवर्त्तनशीला भवन्वित्ययमर्थः सम्पन्नः ने. । १६.किं विशिष्टे रे ? भर्गोदे-ऽवन्तीम्(त्यु)-र्दाहकः । अवतेः श्रीसिद्धहेमधातुपाठे दहनार्थतया पठितत्वात् ने.। १७ यस्य(या)ऽसौ ने. ।

यत्कालिदास: -

क्रोधं प्रभो ! संहर संहरेति याविद्ररः खे मरुतां चरिन्त । तावत् स विह्नर्भवनेत्रजन्म(न्मा) भस्मावशेषं मदनं चकार ॥ १ ॥ तं ददात्याग्रधकेभ्य इति भर्गोदः । तथा च शिवधर्मोत्तरसूत्रम्-पूजया विपुलं ग्रज्य-मग्निकार्येण सम्पदः ।

तपः पापविश्द्भार्थं ध्यानं ज्ञानं च मुक्तिदम् ॥ १ ॥

पुनः किम् ? धीमहि - धियः - पण्डिताः महः - पूजका यस्य स तथा । तत्र कि स्वच्छन्देनाऽस्म तयः प्रवर्तन्ताम् ? नेत्याह-प्रचोदया-चोदनं-चोदया-चोदना इत्यर्थः । 'णि वेत्त्यासश्रन्थे'ित सूत्रेणा उनप्राप्ताविप 'शंसि प्रत्यया' दिति सूत्रेण बाहुलकादः णेर्लुक् प्रसङ्ग इति चेत् ? न । णि लुकोऽनित्यवात् । तथा च धातुपारायणं भीष्मादिभ्योऽनो(ना)पवादअप्रत्येयऽपि णिलुकि भीषा दिरूपसिद्धयै अद्विधानं णिलुकोऽनित्यत्वज्ञापनार्थम् । तेन सुप्रकम्पा इत्यादि सिद्धम् । चोदना च कियां प्रति प्रवर्त्तकं व्वाक्यं, यथा- 'अग्निहोत्रं जुहुयात् स्वगिकामः' । 'यथाऽऽह हिरभद्रसूरिः षडदर्शनसमुच्चये-

चोदनालक्षणो धर्मो चोदना तु क्रियां प्रति ।

प्रवर्तकं वनः प्राहुः स्वः कामोऽग्नि यथा यजेत् ॥ १ ॥ प्रकर्षेण चोदया-प्रचोदया । प्रचोदया च अस्मिन्नस्तीति 'अभ्रादिभ्य' इति गणस्याऽऽकृतिगणत्वात् अप्रत्यये प्रचोदयो-वेदः, तस्मात्-वेदोपदेश-माश्रित्येत्यर्थः । 'गम्ययपः कर्माधारे' इति पञ्चमी । किंभूताद्वेदात् ? सिवतुर्वः'। ''कादम्बखण्डितदलानि व पङ्कजानि'' इत्यादौ वस्य उपमानार्थे रूढत्वेन आदित्यादिव, समस्तार्थप्रकाशकत्वात् । तस्माद्वेदादस्मन्मतयोऽग्न्याराधनादौ प्रवर्त्यं(त्ती)न्ताम् ।

१. भर्गोदः तस्मिन् । अग्नितिष्पणां शास्त्रे सम्पत्संप्राप्ताभिधानात् सम्पदां च कामहेतु-त्वात् । तथा च० ने. । २. ०मतयः पावकतर्प्पणादौ ने. । ३. ०त्रेणाऽप्राप्ता० ता.। ४. भीषादीनां सिधानं णिलुको० ने । ५. सिद्धिमिति ने. । ६.वचनं ने. । ७. ०काम इति ने. । ८. व्याचकार षड्दर्शनसमुच्चयकारः ने. । ९. इति ने. । १०. ०दयाऽस्मिन्नस्तीति। 'अभ्रादिभ्य' इति बहुवचनस्याऽऽकृतिगणज्ञापनार्थत्वात् अप्रत्यये चोदयो वेदः ने.। ११. वशब्दस्य कादम्बखण्डितदलानि च( व ) पङ्कृजानी त्यादिः उपमानार्थस्यत्वा( र्थत्वा )दादित्यादिव समस्तार्थप्रकाशकतया भास्कातुल्यादित्यर्थः । ने. ।

यत्र यत्तदोर्नित्यानि(भि)सम्बन्धाद्विद्यते 👸 ओमित्यक्षरं छन्दसा'मादिभूतत्वात्तस्य किं वि॰ ? भूर्भुवः स्वस्तत् – भुवनत्रयव्यापि । तर्हि किञ्चिदभिधेयसत्तासमाविष्टं वस्तु गुरुसम्प्रदाययुक्त्याऽन्विष्यमाणमत्र 🎁 कारे शाब्दपर्यायेणाऽवाप्यते । अर्वि वादिभिरिविगानेनाऽस्य सकलभुवनत्रयकमलाधिगमे बीजतयोपवर्णितत्वादिति परिभावनीयमेतत् । अत एवाऽस्याऽसाधारणं विशेषणध्माह आण्यमिति । अण्यते उच्चार्यते इति आण्यं-प्रणिधेयम् । कस्य ? इत्याह वस्य । 'उ ब्रिह्मा, उ: शम्भुः, अश्च विष्णुः समाहारवशात्-वम्, तेनाऽपि ध्येयम् । वस्येति कर्त्तरि षष्ठी कृत्यस्य वेति ।

यद्वा वेदात् किं०? सवितुरुत्पादं यितुः व्याप्यमाह र् इत्यादि प्राग्वत् । शेषं प्राग्वत् । नवरं व शब्दो वाक्यालङ्कारे श्रेयः । रे आण्यमित्याकारलोपः प्राक्तनयुक्तितो श्रेयः ।

इति **भाट्टदर्शनाभिप्रायेण** मन्त्रस्य व्याख्या ॥ ७ ॥ श्री ॥ ९अथ **के चित्** परमेश्वरस्य प्रणिधानमाह:- व्रॅं इत्यादि । इति व्रॅं

प्राग्वत् । हे भूर्भुवः – हे सर्वव्यापिन् ! वेदेऽप्युक्तम्-'पुरुष' एवेदं यद्भूत'-मित्यादि । वरेण्येति-पूर्वानुनासिकरीत्या । ''भर्गोदेव इति – भर्गश्च उश्च 'देषामपि सन्ध्यादिश्रवणात् । तथा हि –

१. ०सा आदि० ने. । २. ०मत्रोकारशब्दपर्याये नैव नाऽप्यते ने. । ३. सर्वेरिप प्रवादिभिरविगा. ने. । ४. ०षणान्तरमाह ने. । ५. उश्च ब्रह्मा, उश्च शङ्करः, अश्च पुरुषोत्तमः सिन्धवशात् वम्-पुरुषत्रयम्, तेनाऽपि ध्येयमिति भावः । ने. । ६. वेति लक्षणात् ने. । ७. ०पादियतुरिति यावत् । किं तत् व्याप्य० ने. । ८. प्राक्तनवाचोयुक्तेरेवावसेयः । तदयं समुदायार्थो-यस्म(स्मि)न् वेदे आदावस्खिलत-जगत्त्रयव्यापि देवत्रयेणाऽपि प्रणिधेयः यश्च उद्गीर्यते यश्च समस्तार्थप्रकाशने(नै)क-भास्करस्तस्य वेदस्योपदेशमाश्रित्य कामसम्पत्करणे विद्वज्जनाः अभ्यर्चनीयेव आराधने अ(आ)स्माकीना बुद्धयः प्रवर्त्तन्ताम् । इति भ(भा)ट्टदर्शने मन्त्रव्याख्या ॥ ७ ॥ ९. अथ सामान्येन सर्वप्रवादि संवादिश्च(स्व)स्वरूपस्य परमेश्वरस्य प्रणिधानिपदम्-भूर्भुवः स्वस्तदित्यादि ने. । १०. एवेदिमिति ने. । ११. भर्गो भर्ग० ने. । १२. तेषामिप देव आराधनात्ववाच्यम्, तेषां सन्ध्या नास्ति तेषामिप सन्ध्यादिश्रवणात्, तथा. ने. ।

अष्टवर्गान्तगं बीजं कवर्गस्य च पूर्वकम् । विह्ननोपिर संयुक्तं गगनेन विभूषितम् ॥ १ ॥ एतद्देवि ! परं 'तत्त्वं योऽभिजानाति तत्त्वतः । संसारबन्धनं छित्त्वा स गच्छेत् परमां गतिम् ॥ २ ॥ इति वचनप्रामाण्यात् ।

स्य-अन्तय । कमित्याह- <sup>3</sup> **धिय:-** धीश्चित्तं-तस्य । इ:-कामस्तं मनः कामे हि <sup>४</sup>ध्वस्ते ध्वस्तावेव वाकायकामौ । **अहिधिय:**- क्रूरताद्यास्ताद्यपि विनाशय । चं विनाऽपि <sup>५</sup> समुच्चयोऽत्र गम्य: ।

अहरहर्नयमानो गामंश्च(मश्चं) पुरुषं पशुम् ।

वैवस्वतो न तृप्यति सुराया इव दुर्मदी ॥ ३ ॥ इत्यादाविव । तथा **योनि** सच्चित्ता<sup>६</sup>दिकां च चतुरशीतिलक्षसङ्ख्याविच्छ्तां करोतीति

ण्यतात् क्विपि णि लुकि च "योन् - संसारस्तस्माद् योनः 'संसारात् प्रचोदय, अस्मानिति शेषः । 'कामादिध्वसनपूर्वमस्मान् मुक्तिं प्रापय इत्यिभप्रायः। 'न तु योनः प्रचोदयेत्यनेनैव कामादिध्वंसनमर्यादापत्रम्, मुक्ततायास्तन्नान्तरीय-कत्वादिति चेत् । सत्यम्, मुक्त्यिथना पूर्वं कामादि जयो विधेयः, इत्युपायोपेयभावज्ञापनार्थमित्यदोषः । तथा अत् इति सौगतपक्षवत् ।

<sup>११</sup>इति **सर्वदर्शनाभिप्रायेण** मन्त्रस्य व्याख्या ॥ ८ ॥

अथाऽसौ<sup>१२</sup> गायत्रीमन्त्रः सर्वबीजाक्षरिनिधिः इति द्विजप्रवादमाश्रित्य कितिचिन्मन्त्रा-क्षरबीजानि प्रदर्श्यन्ते । तद्यथा- **ई** इति बीजाक्षरं अक्षपादपक्षप्रदर्शिनप्रभावदि-ग्मात्रम् । तत्र च <sup>१३</sup>भगीद इति ध्यानकार्यापेक्षं वर्णसूचनम् । तथाहि- <sup>१४</sup>भगी-

१. तन्त्रं ने.। २. इत्यादि ने.। ३. धी धीश्च(श्चि)त्तं तयः ने.। ४. ध्वंसिते ने.। ५.समुच्चयस्य गम्(म्य)मानत्वात् ने.। ६. ०दिकं चतुरशीतिलक्षसङ्ख्याविच्छित्रा-पाकरोती० ने.। ७. योनः ता.। ८. संसारोदधेः ने.। ९. कामक्रोधादि० ने.। १०.योः नः प्रचोदयेत्यनेनैव कामादिध्वंसम्(न)मर्थापन्नं मुक्तताया सूत्रन्तरायकीत्वात्रार्थस्य धीमिह धिय इत्यनेनैवेति चेन्न. ने.। ११. इति सर्वदर्शने मन्त्र-व्याख्या ने.। १२. ० गायत्री सर्वज्ञबीजा० ने.। १३. भर्गोदे ने.। १४. भर्ग इतीश्वर० ने.।

ईश्वरस्तेन च श्वेतवर्णो लक्ष्यते । शान्तिकपौष्टिकादौ उ रिति ब्रह्मा, स च पीत'वर्णं व्यजयित । स्तम्भादौ पीतरक्तयोश्च कविरूढ्या ऐक्यात् रक्तवर्णस्याऽपि ग्रहणं वश्याकर्षणयोः । द इति कृष्णः, तेन च कृष्णवर्णो 'लक्ष्यते विद्वेषोच्चाटना' – वसानेषु ।

इत्यादिरन्योऽपि श्रीमतोऽस्य बीजाक्षरस्य प्रणिधानविधिर्यथाम्नायमवसेयः । यथा- व्रं इत्यनेन -

वट्टकला अरिहंता निउणा सिद्धा य लोढकल सूरी(?) । 'उवज्झाया सुद्धकला दीहकला साहुणो प्रिणआ ॥ १ ॥ इति गाथोक्तरहस्येन परमेष्ठिपञ्चकमेव महानन्दार्थिना ध्येयमिति ।

अथवा भूरित्यनेन पृथ्वीतत्त्वमुच्यते । "भु इत्यनेन भुवनं-जलतत्त्वम्, व इति वहितत्त्वम्, स्वस्तत्सिव इत्यनेन वाखाकाशे । तत्र स इत्यनेन वायुतत्त्वम्, स्वरुध्वलोकं मुखमस्तक रूपम् वि इत्यनेन वियत्तत्त्वम्, तनोति-व्याप्नोति इति स्वस्तत् । न्यायश्चेषाम् –

तत्त्वपञ्चकिमदं विधियोगात् स्मर्यमाणमघजातिविघाति ।
कल्पवृक्ष इव भिक्तपराणां पूरयत्यभिमतानि न कानि ? ॥ १ ॥
अथ वरेणयं धीमिह 'इति । हि हकारे रेफे च, धी इति ईकारे 'ण्यं इति बिन्दौ च योजिते मायाबीजम् । तदप्यचिन्त्यशिक्तयुक्तम्, 'स्विमन्त्रसार्वभौमत्वात् । इदमेव 'स्च उद्गीथादितत्त्वम् ।

महिधियोयोन इति । नात्परस्य विसर्गस्य माद्योजनेन म इति भावात्तदन्तं सन्मन्त्रः वर्णान्तेति(?) इत्यादि वचनात् । तथा वरेण्यमिति वस्था(?)वकारा<sup>१३</sup>त्परे <sup>१४</sup>एकारे ण्यमिति बिन्दौ च वाग्बीजं ऐ । अधीमिह इत्यत्राऽऽर्हतः पक्षे—इः काम उक्तः, <sup>१५</sup>अतस्तद्धीः । किमाह-सर्वेषां मन्त्राणां सांयोगिकत्वात् । १. ०वर्णं ध्वन क्र (?) ति ने. । २. गम्यते ने. । ३. ०नावसादनेषु ता. । ४. यदि वा ने. । ५. उवज्झाय विसुद्धः ता. । ६. सुह्या ने. । ७. भु इत्यनेन वायु-आकाशतत्त्वे । तत्र स इत्यनेन वायुतत्त्वम्, वि इत्यनेन वियत्तत्त्व स्वरूर्ध्वलोकं मुखमस्तकरूपं तनोति-व्याप्नोति० ने.। ८.०मस्तकतत्त्वम् ता. । १. इति हकारे रेफे० ने. । १०. वण्यं ने. । ११. सर्वमन्त्रेषु सार्वभौमाधिनत्वात् ने. । १२. च उद्गीयादिकम् ने. । १३. ०परेरगंते ने. । १४. एकारो ता. । १५. अतस्तद्वीजस्मखीजश्रीबीजप्रमुखाक्षराणां संयोग श्रीपद्मावती-त्रिपुरादिदेवताराधना महामन्त्रा सि(?)दिनिवन्धनं भवन्तीति प्(?)कारेण बद्धिद्धः स्वप्रज्ञानुसारेण वाच्यम् । सयोगिका अमी अर्था इति चेत् क्(?) । किमाह ने. ।

तथा च पठ्यते -

अमन्त्रमक्षरं नास्ति नास्ति मूलमनौषधम् । अधना 'पृथिवी नास्ति संयोगाः खलु दुर्लभाः ॥ १ ॥ एवं रक्षादियन्त्राणि । यथाऽत्र मायाबीजमुक्तं तदुपरि यन्त्रन्यासः

एवं रक्षादियन्त्राणि । यथाऽत्र मायाबीजमुक्त ततुपार यन्त्रन्यासः क्रियतप । <sup>२</sup>वश्ययन्त्रं तथा वश्यादि प्रयोगा अप्यत्र ज्ञेयाः ।

यद्वा भर्गोशब्दाद्रोरोचना महीति मनःशिला देव इति प्रचोदयादिति दाद्दलानि एभिः सिवतुरिति वा शब्दाद्विशेषको विलेपनं वा यो इति यो शब्दाद्विशेषयोनिमतीनां स्त्रीणां नृशब्दात् नराणां प्रीतिकरं तथा प्रचोदया प्रदीयमानानां विषाणामसाध्यता निदानिमत्यादि ।

अधीमहीति अजामेषशृङ्गी तस्याः "प्रचोदया, दाद्दलानि पत्राणि भा १ भगोंदिति गोशब्दाद्रोधूमसक्तवः भा १ महीति मान् मधुलिभा २ सवितुरिति सिप्षा सह, भगों इति भात् भक्षयेत् । वरेण्यमिति वाद् बलवीर्यकरं, प्रचोद इति प्रात् प्रभञ्जन हरन्त्याद्योषधविधयोऽप्यत्र ज्ञेयाः । व्याख्याभि-व्याख्या ॥ असौ गायत्रीमन्त्रः ।

चके श्रीशुभितिलको-पाध्यायैः स्वमितिशिलपकलपनया । व्याख्यानं गायत्र्याः कीडामात्रोपयोगिमदम् ॥ १ ॥

इति गायत्रीमन्त्रवृत्तिलिखिता संवत् नय<sup>(१)</sup>न-र<sup>(६)</sup>सा-<sup>(९)</sup>ङ्क-श<sup>(१)</sup>शि वर्षे आषाढाऽसिते पक्षे षष्ठम्यां भोमवासरे । श्रीमदणिहल्लपुरपत्तनिवासीय-श्रीमालिज्ञाति(ती)य श्रीलक्ष्मीशङ्करात्मजेन गोवर्द्धनेनेदं सूत्रं लिखितम् ॥ आपुस्तक संवत् १५५५ना वरसमां ऐंद्रीग्रामे गं. संयमरत्नगणिनुं लखेलुं हतुं ते परथी लख्युं छे.

१. पृथ्वी ने. २. वत्सयन्त्रं ता. । ३. ०ति अकारादजामेष० ने. । ४. प्रचोदयित ने. ।

# लोकतत्त्वनिर्णय : एक समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन

- जितेन्द्र शाह

आचार्य हरिभद्रसूरि विरचित लोकतत्त्वनिर्णय नामनी संस्कृत भाषामय विविध छंदोबद्ध कृतिमां विविध दर्शनसंमत जगतनी उत्पत्ति अने तत्तत् दर्शनसंमत तत्त्वनी चर्चा करवामां आवी छे. आ कृति कदमां लघु होवा छतां महत्त्वपूर्ण छे. तेमां अनेक मतोनी मूळभूत मान्यता अंगे चर्चा करवामां आवी छे. दार्शनिक क्षेत्रे जैन तत्त्वज्ञानीओ अपेक्षा कृत बहु मोडा प्रवेश्या पण एक वार दार्शनिक क्षेत्रे प्रवेश कर्या पछी तो भारतनी अनेक विचारधाराओनुं पूर्वपक्षरूपे निरूपण करवामां आव्युं अने तेनी सक्षम समालोचना पण करी छे. आगमिक युग पछी सर्वप्रथम आचार्य सिद्धसेन दिवाकरसूरिए द्वात्रिंशत् द्वात्रिंशिका अने सन्मतितर्क जेवा ग्रंथोमां गंभीर दार्शनिक चिंतन रज् करेल छे. त्यार बाद जिनभद्रगणि, स्वामी समन्तभद्र, मह्हवादी, सिंहसूरि, आदि जैन दार्शनिकोए महत्त्वपूर्ण खेडाण कर्युं छे. ते ज पंरपरामां आ. हरिभद्रसूरिनुं नाम जैन दर्शनमां खूब ज प्रसिद्ध छे. परंपरानी मान्यता अनुसार तेमणे कुल १४४४ ग्रंथो रच्या हता. आ ग्रंथोमां तेमणे अनेक दार्शनिक सैद्धान्तिक मतोनी चर्चा करेली तेथी ज तेमने श्रुतकेवलीनी उपमा पण आपवामां आवी छे. आ. हरिभद्रसूरिए अनेक ग्रंथो रच्या छे. तेमां दार्शनिक क्षेत्रे शास्त्रवार्तासमुच्चय, अनेकान्तजयपताका अने षड्दर्शन समुच्चय विद्वत्जनमां सर्वत्र प्रसिद्ध ग्रंथो छे. ज्यारे धर्मसंग्रहणी, लोकतत्त्वनिर्णय, सर्वज्ञसिद्धि आदि ग्रंथो अल्पज्ञात छे. आ उपरांत तेमणे अनेक आगमो उपर विशाळ टीकाग्रंथो रच्या छे. आगमिक प्रकरण, आचार अने उपदेश-विषयक ग्रंथो रच्या छे. योग उपर तो तेमणे चार महत्त्वपूर्ण ग्रंथो रच्या छे. कथा, ज्योतिष अने स्तुतिविषयक साहित्यनी पण रचना करी छे. आ तमाम कृतिओमां तेमनी सर्वतोमुखी विद्वता झळके छे. तेओ कोई पण विषयनी चर्चा करे छे त्यारे तेनां संपूर्ण पासांओ रजू करी सम्यक् समालोचना तो करे ज छ परंतु तेनो खूब ज सुंदर रीते समन्वय रजू करे छे ते तेमनी पोतानी आगवी शैली हो

.आ. हरिभद्रसूरिनां जीवन अने साधना विशे तथा तेमना ग्रंथो विशे

पं. सुखलाल संघवीए समदर्शी आ. हिरभद्रसूरिमां तथा प्रो. हीरालाल रिसकदास कापिडयाए श्रीहिरिभद्रसूरि नामक ग्रंथमां विस्तारथी चर्चा करी छे. तथी ते अंगे अहीं चर्चा करवानुं टाळ्युं छे. तथा तेमनो समय विक्रमनी आठमी सदीना उत्तरार्धनो पं. जिनविजयजीए आ. हिरभद्रसूरि कालिनिर्णय ग्रंथमां अनेक प्रमाणो रजू करी निर्धारित कर्यो होवाथी अहीं ते विशे पण चर्चा करी नथी.

आ. हरिभद्रसूरिना ग्रंथोनी विशेषता ए छे के तेओ जैन दर्शननी चर्चा करता होय त्यारे पण अनेक अन्य दर्शनकारोनी वातो अने तेमना ग्रंथोनां उद्धरणो रजू करी तेनो निर्णय करे छे. साथे साथे अन्य दर्शनो साथेनो समन्वय पण करी आपे छे. आथी ज तेमने समदर्शी एवं विशेषण आपवामां आव्युं छे.

#### ग्रंथनाम :-

अ कृ ति लोकतत्त्वनिर्णय नामे प्रसिद्धि पामेल छे. परंतु ग्रंथकारे स्वयं आ नाम प्रयोज्युं नथी. तेथी अहीं प्रस्तुत लघुकृतिना नाम विशे चर्चा करवी अस्थाने नहीं गणाय. ग्रंथकार मंगलाचरणमां जणावे छे के :-

प्रणिपत्यैकमनेकं केवलरूपं जिनोत्तमं भक्त्या । भव्यजनबोधनार्थं नृतत्त्वनिगमं प्रवक्ष्यामि ॥

अर्थात् एक-अद्वितीय, अनंतरूप, केवळज्ञानरूप अने सामान्य केवळीमां उत्तम श्रीवीतराग प्रभुने प्रणाम करी भव्यजनना प्रतिबोध माटे आ नृतत्त्व- निगमने कहीश. अहीं ग्रंथकार प्रस्तुत ग्रंथनुं नाम नृतत्त्वनिगम जणावे छे. ज्यारे प्रचलित नाम लोकतत्त्वनिर्णय छे. १९०२मां जैनधर्म प्रसारक सभा — भावनगरथी प्रकाशित थयेल ग्रंथमां प्रस्तुत श्लोकनो अनुवाद करतां नृतत्त्वनिगमनो अर्थ लोकतत्त्वनिर्णय कर्यों छे. आवो अनुवाद कया आधारे करवामां आव्यो ते एक विचारणीय प्रश्न छे. बीजा एक अनुवादमां जणाव्युं छे के लोकतत्त्वनिगम एटले लोकस्वरूपनो निर्णय कहीश. नृनो अर्थ मनुष्य थाय परंतु तेनो अर्थ लोक एवो करी लोकतत्त्वनिर्णय नाम प्रयोज्युं छे ते अंगे पं. हीरालाल कापिडया जणावे छे के आ नामांतर पृष्पिकामां

अपायेलुं छे. आ. हिरभद्रसूरिना उत्तरवर्ती कोई ग्रंथकारे आ कृतिनो नामिनर्देश कर्यो होय तो ते शी रीते कर्यो छे अने ए करनार केटला प्राचीन छे ए बाबतो द्वारा जाणवा मळे के लोकतत्त्वनिर्णय नाम क्यारथी प्रचितत बन्युं. त्यारबाद तेनो निर्णयात्मक उत्तर आपी शकाय. जो पुष्पिका ए ग्रंथकारनी कलमथी उद्भवेली होय तो ग्रंथकारने बंने नाम अभिप्रेत हतां एम कहेवाय. वळी लोकतत्त्वनिर्णय एवो शब्दप्रयोग पद्यमां उतारायो न होवाथी नृतत्त्वनिगम नाम प्रयोज्युं होय. जो एम ज होय तो आ कृतिनुं नाम लोकतत्त्वनिर्णय गणाय. पंडित सुखलाल संघवी अने मो. द. देसाई प्रस्तुत कृतिना लोकतत्त्वनिर्णय नामने ज स्वीकारे छे. ज्यारे पं. हीरालाल कापिडया बंने नामोनो उस्लेख करे छे. प्रो. रमेश बेटाई नाम अंगे चर्चा करतां उपरोक्त मंगलाचरणनो अर्थ करतां जणावे छे के—(सामीप्यमां प्रकाशित लेख आ. हिरभद्रसूरि कृत लोकतत्त्व निर्णयमां ग्रंथनाम अंगे जणावे छे के—)

''हरिभद्रसूरि मंगल श्लोकमां जिनश्रेष्ठ महावीरने वंदन करे छे.

मानवोना जीवनना तास्विक रहस्यने निर्णीत करवा माटे हुं शास्त्र रजू करुं छुं के जेथी सौ मानवो भविष्यमां (तेना सत्य) बाबत जाग्रत रहे. मंगल रूपे जिनश्रेष्ठने वंदन करतां तेमने जिनश्रेष्ठ, एक छतां अनेक अने कैवल्य स्वरूप तरीके ओळखावे छे अने स्पष्टता करे छे. तेनी अहीं अपेक्षा ए छे के ए बाबत जगतना लोको जाग्रत थाय अने ते मानवजीवनना मूळभूत तत्त्वनो साचो बोध पामे तेमणे आ शास्त्र ते माटे ज रच्युं छे. जिनश्रेष्ठ प्रत्येनी भक्तिथी ज, तेमनी कृपा जीतीने ज मानवो आ जीवननुं, सृष्टिनुं रहस्य पामी शके. विषयनी आ रीते रजूआत करीने हरिभद्रसूरि शीर्षकनी स्पष्टता करी दे छे.''

लेखक महोदय ग्रंथनामनी स्पष्टता करतां मंगलाचरणनुं उपरोक्त विवेचन करे छे ते तेमनी स्वकल्पना बळे ज करता होय तेम जणाय छे. भव्यजन बोधनार्थं नृतत्त्विनगमं प्रवक्ष्यामि ॥ नो अर्थ मानवोना जीवनना तत्त्वरहस्यने निर्णीत करवा माटे हुं शास्त्र रजू करुं छुं के जेथी सौ मानवो भविष्यमां (तेना सत्य) बाबत जाग्रत रहे. आवो अर्थ कर्यों छे तेनो कयो आधार ? ते तो लेखक महोदय स्वयं ज जाणे. भव्यजन ए जैन दर्शननो

पारिभाषिक शब्द छे. तेनो अर्थ मोक्ष प्राप्त करवानी योग्यता धरावता जीवो थाय छे. अर्थात् योग्य जीवोना प्रतिबोध माटे प्रस्तुत ग्रंथनी रचना करुं छुं. आवा सीधा-सादा अर्थने अत्यंत तोडमरोड करीने रजू कर्यों छे तेथी मूळ वात ज मरी जाय छे. एटलुं ज नहीं परंतु लेखक शुं कहेवा मांगे छे ते पण स्पष्ट थई शकतुं नथी. ग्रंथकार स्वयं आ ग्रंथने नृतत्त्वनिगम कहे छे. नृ अर्थात् मानव अने ते आधारे मनुष्यलोकना तत्त्वनो निगम अर्थात् निर्णय करनार ग्रंथ एटले लोकतत्त्व निर्णय या नृतत्त्वनिगम एम कही शकाय.

षड्दर्शन समुच्चय श्लोक १नी तर्करहस्यदीपिका नामनी टीकामां तदुक्तं हिरिभद्रसूरिभिरेव लोकतत्त्विनिर्णये । एवा उल्लेखपूर्वक लोकतत्त्विनिर्णयनां बे पद्यो उद्धर्यां छे. एटले मोडामां मोडी विक्रमनी पंदरमी सदीमां तो आकृति लोकतत्त्विनिर्णय तरीके प्रसिद्धि पामी एम कही शकाय छे.

#### स्वरूप:-

संस्कृत भाषामां १४७ पद्यमां विविध छंदोमां रचायेली आ कृति, सहु प्रथम प्रकाशित (सने १९०२) आवृत्तिमां त्रण विभागमां विभक्त कराई छे. ए त्रणेय विभागोनां पद्योनी संख्या अनुक्रमे ७५, ३५ अने ३७नी रखी छे. प्रथम विभागमां श्लोक ४२-७५ द्वारा सृष्टिनुं स्वरूप आलेखती वेळा एनी उत्पत्ति विशेनी विविध मान्यताओ रजू कराई छे.

बीजा विभागमां १-११ श्लोकमां आत्मानुं स्वरूप विचारायुं छे. श्लोक सं. १२-३५मां अजैन दृष्टिए कर्मना सिद्धान्तनुं निरूपण छे. अहीं जेओ स्वभाव, नियति, के परिणामने अघटित महत्त्व आपे छे तेमना विचारो दर्शावाया छे.

त्रीजा विभागना श्लो. १-३७मां अजैन मंतव्योनुं निरसन करवामां आव्युं छे.

दार्शनिक क्षेत्रे जीव, जगत अने ईश्वर आ त्रण मुख्य चर्चाना विषयो छे. जीव, जगत, ईश्वरना स्वरूप विशे विभिन्न दर्शनोमां भिन्न-भिन्न मान्यताओ प्रवर्ते छे. आ मान्यताओनी समालोचना प्रस्तुत ग्रंथमां करवामां आवी छे. आ बधी चर्चाओ पूर्व हरिभद्रसूरि वक्ताने / उपदेशकने सभानी परीक्षा

करवानी सलाह आपे छे. तेओ जणावे छे के-

भव्याभव्य-विचारो न हि युक्तोऽनुग्रह-प्रवृत्तानाम् । कामं तथा पि पूर्वं परीक्षितब्या बुधै: परिषद् ॥

उपकार करवा माटे प्रवृत्त थयेल महात्माओए श्रोता योग्य छे के अयोग्य छे तेवो विचार करवो उचित नथी छतां बुद्धिमान पुरुषोए पहेलां सभानी परीक्षा सारी रीते करवी जोईए.

आ नानकडी कृतिना केटलाक श्लोक भगवद्गीतामांथी उद्धृत करवामां आव्या छे.

भा.	श्लोक	अ. श्लोक
०१	42	89-08
०१	५३	१५-०१
०२	०२	१५-१६
०२	०६	०५-१४
०२	٥٧	o२-२३
०२	8	०२-२४
• <b>२</b> ू .	. १३	०६-०५

प्र. श्लोक ७०-७१ सांख्यकारिकामांथी (श्लो. २२, ३) उद्भृत करवामां आव्या छे. बीजा विभागनो प्रारंभिक भाग श्वेताश्वतर उपनिषद् साथे (आ. ३. १५) साथे यस्मात् परं (३.९) साथे साम्य धरावे छे.

तदेजित तत्रैजित तद् दूरे तदु अन्तिके । तदन्तरस्य सर्वस्य तदु सर्वस्यास्य बाह्यत: ॥

पद्य ईशावास्य उपनिषद् (श्लो.५)मांथी लेवामां आवेल छे.

बीजा भागनो **एतावानेव लोकोऽयं** थी शरू थतो ३३मो श्लोक षड्दर्शन समुच्चयनो ८१मो श्लोक छे.

ग्रंथना बाह्य स्वरूप संबंधी उक्त चर्चा बाद हवे ग्रंथना आंतरिक स्वरूप

संबंधी चर्चा करीशुं. ग्रंथकारे आदिमां मंगलाचरण कर्या बाद तरत ज श्रोतानी योग्यता अंगे चर्चा करी छे. आनो सीधो संबंध अधिकारी साथे छे. तेओश्री जणावे छे के उपकार करवाने तत्पर महात्माओए भव्य-अभव्यनो विचार करवो योग्य नथी छतां सभानी परीक्षा करवी आवश्यक छे. केम के अयोग्य श्रोताने उपदेश आपवो एटले जळने वलोववुं, बहेराने उपदेश आपवो अने अंध समक्ष नाटक भजववा जेवुं छे. तेथी ज जेओ व्रज जेवा कठण हृदयवाळा होय, चालणीनी पेठे हंमेशा खाली थई जता हृदयवाळा होय, पाडानी माफक उपदेशने डहोळी नाखनार होय, गळणीनी माफक मात्र दोषग्राही होय तेवा श्रोताने उपदेश आपवो ते आचार्यनी ज अज्ञानता गणाय, माटे श्रोतानी परीक्षा बाद ए उचित उपदेश आपवो ज कुशळ वक्तानुं कर्तव्य छे. नंदीसूत्रमां श्रोता-वक्तना प्रकारो माटे आवा प्रकारनी ज वात जणाववामां आवी छे.

पक्षपात रहित उपदेश आपवो ज वक्तानुं कर्तव्य :-

श्रोतानी परीक्षा कर्या बाद योग्य श्रोताओने वक्ताए आग्रह के दुराग्रह रिहत उपदेश आपवो जोईए. पक्षपात छोडीने युक्तियुक्त वचनो द्वारा ज आत्मिहत करनारी वातो जणाववी जोईए. ते माटे तेमणे बे सुंदर श्लोक रजू कर्या छे.

> आगमेन च युक्त्या च, योऽर्थः समभिगम्यते । परीक्ष्य हेमवद् ग्राह्यः, पक्षपाताग्रहेण किम् ॥³

आगमने आधारे अने युक्तिने आधारे जे अर्थ समजाय ते अर्थ जेवी रीते सोनानी परीक्षा कराय छे तेवी परीक्षा करी ग्रहण करवो. तेमां पक्षपात शा माटे करवो ? ते उपरांत जणावे छे के :-

> प्रत्यक्षतो न भगवानृषभो, न विष्णु-ग्रलोक्यते, न च हरे न हिरण्यगर्भ: । तेषां स्वरूपगुणमागमसम्प्रभावात्, ज्ञात्वा विचारयत कोऽत्र प्रापवाद: ॥

अत्यारे तो साक्षात् ऋषभदेव, विष्णु, महादेव के ब्रह्मा देखाता नथी. मात्र तेमनां स्वरूप अने गुणनुं वर्णन ते ते शास्त्रोमां वर्णववामां आव्युं छे. ते जाणी तेमां देवत्वनो विचार करवो जोईए. तेमां निंदानो आश्रय शा माटे लेवो ? आम आचार्यश्री पक्षपात रहित थई युक्तियुक्त विचारणा करवानुं जणावे छे. अने तेवी विचारणाने अंते जे निष्पन्न थाय ते ग्रहण करवुं जोईए. आम तेमणे दार्शनिक क्षेत्रे समदर्शी बनवा अने अन्यना विचारेने जाणवा समजवानुं आह्वान आप्युं छे. पोताना दर्शनसम्मत विचारोने सत्य मानी वळगी न रहेतां तेनी पण विचारणा करी पछी ज स्वीकार करवो जोईए.

### देवसंबंधी विभिन्न विचारधाराओ :-

दार्शनिक क्षेत्रे चर्चाना मुख्य विषयो जीव, जगत अने ईश्वर छे. जीव, जगत अने ईश्वर एक छे के अनेक, नित्य छे के अनित्य ? जेवा अनेक प्रश्नो उपस्थित करवामां आव्या छे. तेमांथी विभिन्न विचारधाराओ उद्भवी छे. आ. हरिभद्रसुरिए अहीं तेमना समय सुधीनी अनेक विचारधाराओनो उल्लेख कर्यो छे. सम्यक् विचारणा करवी जोईए एम जणाव्या पछी ते दर्शन सम्मत देवोनी मान्यता अंगे खूब ज संक्षेपमां उल्लेख कर्यों छे. देवतत्त्वनुं स्वरूप दयाळु, कृपाळु, संरक्षक जेवा दिव्यगुणो युक्त छे. ते देवतत्त्वमां भयंकरता, संहारकता, निर्दयता, क्रूरता केम घटी शके ? जो आवां भयंकर तत्त्वो तेमां होय तो तेने देव केम कही शकाय ? ते ज वातने अहीं ग्रंथकारे जणावी छे. विष्णु, महादेव, शकादि देवो, बलभद्र, कार्तिकस्वामी, अंबिकादेवी, गणपित, सूर्य, अग्नि, चंद्र, आदि देवोनुं स्वरूप ज रागयुक्त के द्वेषयुक्त जणाय छे तो तेमने देव केम कही शकाय ? जेनामां रागरहितता. दोष-विरहितता, सर्वज्ञत्व, समभाव आदि गुणो होय ते ज साचा देव छे. देवनुं स्वरूप जणावतां कहे छे के जेओ हंमेशा प्राणीओनं कल्याण इच्छनार छे, जेओ निरंतर उपकार करनार छे, घणी बधी व्याधिओ अने पीडाओथी व्याप्त आ जगतने सुखी करवानी एक मात्र कामनावाळा छे. ज्ञेय पदार्थने साक्षात् जोई शके छे, जे यथार्थवादी होय तेने ज देव मानवा जोईए. आम देवनी व्याख्या करी आवा गुणो

धरावनार कोईपण होय ते अमारा माटे देव छे तेम जणाव्युं छे. आ ज वातने तेमणे नीचेना बे श्लोक द्वारा रजू करी छे.

> पक्षपातो न मे वीरे, न द्वेषः किपलादिषु । युक्तिमद्वचनं यस्य, तस्य कार्यः परिग्रहः ॥

मने महावीर स्वामी प्रत्ये पक्षपात नथी के किपलादि प्रत्ये द्वेषभाव नथी परंतु जेनुं वचन मने युक्तिवाळुं लागे छे ते देवोनो मारे स्वीकार करवो योग्य जणाय छे. तथा

> यस्य निखिलाश्च दोषा, न सन्ति सर्वे गुणाश्च विद्यन्ते । ब्रह्मा वा विष्णुर्वा, हरो जिनो वा नमस्तस्मै ॥

जे देवोमां सर्व दोषोनो अभाव होय, अने सर्व सद्गुणो होय तेवा देव पछी ते ब्रह्मा होय, विष्णु होय, महेश्वर होय के जिन अस्हिंत होय तेने मारा नमस्कार हो. आम देव माटे उक्त गुणोनी आवश्यकता दर्शावी देवतत्त्व संबंधी प्रकरण समाप्त कर्युं छे.

#### जगत संबंधी विविध मान्यता :-

दार्शनिक क्षेत्रे बीजो महत्त्वनो प्रश्न जगतना स्वरूप संबंधी छे, जगत केवुं छे ? सादि छे ? सांत छे ? नित्य छे ? अनित्य छे ? कृत्रिम छे ? के अकृत्रिम छे ? जेवा अनेक प्रश्नोमांथी अनेक अनेक विचारधाराओं उद्भवी छे. ते विचारधाराओंनो उल्लेख करी आ. हिरभद्रसूरि तेमनी समभावयुक्त दृष्टिनी परीक्षा करे छे. पौराणिक मतो अने दार्शनिक मतोनो अहीं संग्रह करवामां आव्यो छे. सृष्टिवादी जगतने कृत्रिम माने छे. माहेश्वरादि मतवाळा समस्त जगतने सादिसांत माने छे. ईश्वरवादीओ जगतने ईश्वरकृत माने छे. पौराणिकमत माननाराओ जगतने चंद्र अने अग्निथी निष्पन्न थयेलुं माने छे. वैशेषिक द्रव्यादि छ भेदवाळुं माने छे. केटलाक काश्यपोत्पन्न, केटलाक ब्रह्मा, विष्णु अने महादेव कृत, केटलाक मनुष्य द्वारा निर्मित, केटलाक काळथी उत्पन्न, सांख्य मतावलंबीओ प्रकृति अने प्रश्वोमांथी बनेल, बौद्ध मतावलंबीओ शून्यमांथी उद्भवेल माने छे तो केटलाक बौद्धो आ जगतने विज्ञानमात्र माने छे. केटलाक आत्मामांथी बनेल, दैवना प्रभावथी उत्पन्न,

पंचभूतना विकारवाळुं अने केटलाक तो आ जगतने आकस्मिक उत्पन्न माने छे. आम जगतनी उत्पत्ति अंगे अनेक विचारो प्रवर्ते छे.

आचार्य हरिभद्रसूरि उपरेक्त तमाम सिद्धांतोनी समीक्षा करतां जणावे छे के सहु प्रथम तो ए विचार करवो जोईए के आ जगतनी उत्पत्ति सत्मांथी थई छे के असत्मांथी ? सत्मांथी थयेल मानवामां आवे तो तर्क-बाध आवशे, केम के सत् तो त्रणेय काळमां समान रूपे अस्तित्व धरावे छे. तो तेमांथी उत्पत्ति केम संभवे ? असत्मांथी सत्नी उत्पत्ति तो संभवे ज नहीं. माटे जगतना बधा ज पदार्थो सदा काळ होय ज छे. तेना माटे निर्माताने मानवानी जरूर नथी. मात्र अपेक्षाए उत्पत्ति के विनाश थतो होय छे. सर्वथा उत्पन्न के नाश संभवे नहीं. माटे ज पदार्थने उत्पाद-व्यय-ध्रौव्ययुक्त मानवो जोईए.

ईश्वरवादीओना मतनी आलोचना करतां जणावे छे के आ जगतनी उत्पत्ति कोई कर्ताने आधीन छे तो ते कर्ताए अर्थात् ईश्वरे जगतनुं निर्माण कर्युं छे तो ईश्वरने कोणे बनाव्या ? जो एम कहेवामां आवे के ईश्वर कर्ता विना पण होई शके तो पछी जगत पण ईश्वर वगर केम न होई शके ? आ उपरांत कृपाळु ईश्वरे आवा दुःखी जगतनुं निर्माण शा माटे कर्युं ? वगेरे अनेक तर्क द्वारा ईश्वरकर्तृत्ववादनुं खंडन करी जगतना सहज अस्तित्वनी सिद्धि करी छे. तेमज अन्य मतोनुं निराकरण पण संक्षेपमां करवामां आव्युं छे.

त्यारबाद आत्मतत्त्व अने कर्मतत्त्वनी चर्चा करवामां आवी छे. जेवी रीते ईश्वर, जगत संबंधी विविध मान्यता प्रवर्ते छे तेवी ज रीते आत्मतत्त्व विशे विभिन्न मान्यता प्रचलित छे. तेमांथी जीवनुं शाश्वतपणुं सिद्ध करी संसारचक्रनी अविरत गतिनी परंपरामां जीव स्वयं पोताना कर्मने कारणे सुख के दुःख पामे छे अने सर्व कर्मनो क्षय करी अंते मोक्षगति प्राप्त करे छे. तेम जणावी ग्रंथ समाप्त कर्यों छे.

आ लघु ग्रंथमां दर्शनशास्त्रना मुख्य चर्चाना विषय जीव, जगत, ईश्वर अने कर्म उपर विचार करवामां आव्यो छे. पूर्वपक्ष रूपे अनेक दर्शनोनी मान्यताओ मूकवामां आवी छे. तेनुं युक्तियुक्त रीते खंडन करी जैनसम्मत

मान्यताओनुं मंडन करवामां आव्युं छे. पूर्वपक्ष रूपे प्ररूपवामां आवेली अनेक मान्यताओ आजे तो नामशेष थई गई छे. तेथी ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिए अध्ययन करवा माटे प्रस्तुत ग्रंथ अत्यंत उपयोगी नीवडे तेवो छे. आ. हिरिभद्रसूरिए वैचारिक समदर्शिता दर्शाववा अनेक सुंदर पद्यो प्रयोज्यां छे, ते आ ग्रंथनी मोटी विशेषता छे.

### संदर्भ

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# जैन परंपरामां परिचारणाभेदविचार - एक तुलनात्मक नोंध - नगीन जी. शाह

जैन ग्रंथोमां 'परिचारणा' शब्दनो प्रयोग मैथुनिकयाना अर्थमां थयो छे. उपनिषदोमां पण आ शब्द आ अर्थमां वपरायो छे. अहीं उपनिषदोमांथी बे स्थानो उद्धृत करीए छीए. कठोपनिषद् १.२ मां यम निचकेताने कहे छे: इमा रामाः सरथाः सतूर्या न हीदृशा लम्भनीया मनुष्यै: । आभिर्मत्प्रताभिः परिचारयस्व मरणं मानुप्राक्षीः । छान्दोग्य उपनिषद् (४.४)मां ज्यारे सत्यकाम तेनी माताने पोतानुं गोत्र (पितृवंश के पितृकुळ) पूछे छे त्यारे माता तेने उत्तर आपे छे: नाहमेतद् वेद तात ! तदोत्रस्त्वमिस, बह्वहं चरन्ती परिचारिणी यौवने त्वामलभे ... । बौद्ध परंपरामां पण आ शब्द आ अर्थमां प्रयोजायेलो मळे छे.

पन्नवणासूत्रना ३४मा पदमां (प्रकरणमां) परिचारणाना नीचे मुजब पांच भेदो जणाव्या छे - मन:परिचारणा, रूपपरिचारणा, शब्दपरिचारणा, स्पर्शपरिचारणा अने कायपरिचारणा.

मन:परिचारणानो अर्थ छे केवळ इच्छाथी/संकल्पथी ज साद्यंत समग्र मैथुनिक्रया पूर्ण थई जाय छे अने पूर्ण तुष्टि थाय छे. आ परिचारणा आणत-प्राणत-आरण-अच्युत-कल्पगत देवोमां होय छे.

रूपपरिचारणानो अर्थ छे केवळ सकाम दृष्टिमात्रथी ज साद्यंत समग्र मैथुनिक्रया पूर्ण थई जाय छे अने पूर्ण तुष्टि अनुभवाय छे. आ परिचारणा ब्रह्मलोक अने लोकांतककल्पगत देवोमां होय छे.

शब्दपरिचारणानो अर्थ छे केवळ शब्दश्रवणमात्रथी ज साद्यंत समग्र मैथुनिक्रया पूर्ण थाय छे अने पूर्ण संतोष अनुभवाय छे. आ परिचारणा महाशुक्र अने सहस्रारगत देवोमां होय छे.

स्पर्शपरिचारणानो अर्थ छे केवळ हस्तादिना स्पर्शमात्रथी ज साद्यंत समग्र मैथुनिक्रया पूर्ण थाय छे अने पूर्ण संतोष प्राप्त थाय छे. आ परिचारणा सनतकुमार अने माहेन्द्रकल्पना देवोमां होय छे.

कायपरिचारणामां देव-देवीनुं मिथुन रचाय छे अने घर्षण द्वारा मैथुनिकया

पूर्ण थाय छे. आ परिचारणा सौधर्म अने ईशानगत देवोमां होय छे.

मन:परिचारणा आदि पांच परिचारणाओनो जे जैन विचार छे तेनुं साम्य सांख्य परंपरामां प्राप्त संकल्पसिद्धि, दृष्टिसिद्धि आदि छ सिद्धिओ साथे छे. आ छ सिद्धिओनुं वर्णन सांख्यकारिका ३९ उपरनी युक्तिदीपिका टीकामां मळे छे. ते वर्णन नीचे प्रमाणे छे.

- (१) संकल्पसिद्धि सृष्टिना गरंभे जीवोमां सत्त्वगुण प्रबळ होय छे. एटले तेओ शरीरसंयोग विना के क्र संकल्प द्वारा ज पूर्ण कामसुख पामे छे. केवळ संकल्प द्वारा ज तमनी मैथुनक्रिया पूरी थाय छे.
- (२) दृष्टिसिद्धि सृष्टिना बीजा तबके जीवोमां सत्त्वगुण कंईक क्षीण थाय छे. एटले तेमने संकल्पसिद्धि होती नथी. तेमनी मैथुनिक्रया केवळ सकाम दृष्टिपात द्वारा पूर्ण थाय छे. अत्यारे पण केटलांक प्राणीओमां आ सिद्धि जणाय छे. काचबी काचबा प्रति सकाम दृष्टिपात करी गर्भ धारण करे छे.
- (३) वाक्सिद्धि सृष्टिना त्रीजा तबके सत्त्वगुणमां वधु क्षीणता आवे छे. एटले जीवोने पहेली बे सिद्धिओ होती नथी. नेमनी मैथुनिक्रिया केवळ प्रियजनना शब्दश्रवण द्वारा पूरी थाय छे. अत्यारे पण शंखी शब्दश्रवण द्वारा गर्भ धारण करे छे. प्रियजन साथे मधुर आलाप करी मनुष्यव्यक्ति प्रचुर आनंद पामे छे ते आ सिद्धिनो अवशेष छे.
- (४) हस्तसिद्धि सृष्टिना चोथा तबक्के जीवगत सत्त्वगुणमां कंइक वधारे क्षीणता आवे छे. एटले, जीवोने पहेली त्रण सिद्धिओ होती नथी, तेओ केवळ हाथना स्पर्श द्वारा संपूर्ण कामसुख पामे छे. तेमनी मैथुनिक्रया केवळ स्पर्शथी ज पूर्ण थाय छे. आजे पण प्रियजनना हाथने दबाववाथी अत्यन्त आनंद थाय छे ते आ सिद्धिनो अवशेष छे.
- (५) आश्लेषसिद्धि सृष्टिना पांचमा तबक्के जीवोमां सत्त्वगुण वधु क्षीण थाय छे, एटले जीवोने पहेली चार सिद्धिओ होती नथी. केवळ आश्लेष द्वारा तेमनी मैथुनक्रिया पूर्ण थाय छे.
  - (६) द्वन्द्वसिद्धि सृष्टिना छठ्ठा तबक्के पूर्ववर्ती सत्त्वशक्तिमां वधु क्षीणता

आवे छे एटले पूरा कामसुख अने पूर्ण मैथुनिक्रया माटे जीवोने शरीरसंघर्षण जरूरी बने छे.

संकल्पसिद्धिनुं मनः परिचारणा साथे, दृष्टिसिद्धिनुं रूपपरिचारणा साथे, वाक्सिद्धिनुं शब्दपरिचारणा साथे, हस्तसिद्धि-आश्लेषसिद्धिनुं स्पर्शपरिचारणा साथे अने द्वन्द्वसिद्धिनुं कायपरिचारणा साथे साम्य छे. जैनोए परिचारणाविचार देवोने अनुलक्षीने कर्यों छे. ज्यारे सांख्ये सर्व जीवोने अनुलक्षीने कर्यों छे. जैनोनी जेम महाभारत पण जणावे छे के देववर्गोमां पांच प्रकारे साद्यंत समग्र मैथुनक्रिया पूर्ण थाय छे. महाभारतनो श्लोक -

> सन्ति देवनिकायाश्च सङ्कल्पाज्जनयन्ति ये । वाचा दृष्ट्या तथा स्पर्शात् सङ्घर्षेणेति पञ्चधा ॥

> > - १५. ३८. २१

### कौशिक : एक अप्रसिद्ध वैयाकरण

- नीलाञ्जना सु. शाह

पाणिनीय धातुपाठ परना वृत्तिग्रंथोमां, जे केटलाक अप्रसिद्ध वैयाकरणोना मतना उल्लेखो मळे छे, तेमांना एक कौशिक नामना वैयाकरण छे. तेमणे पाणिनीय धातुपाठ पर वृत्ति लखी होवानुं मनाय छे.' तेमनी ए वृत्ति हाल उपलब्ध नथी, पण तेमना केटलाक मतोनो उल्लेख क्षीरस्वामीकृत 'क्षीरतरंगिणी' (ई.स.नी अगियारमी सदी) 'दैव' परनी 'पुरुषकार वृत्ति' (ई.स.नी करमी सदी) अने सायणकृत 'माधवीया धातुवृत्ति' (ई.स.नी चौदमी सदी)मां मळी आवे छे.\* तेमना धातुसूत्रो विशेना मत सहुप्रथम आपणने क्षीरतरंगिणी (क्षीत)मा उपलब्ध थाय छे तेथी तेओ अगियारमी सदी पहेला थई गया हशे ए चोकास छे. तमना धातुओ विशेना आ मतोने 'क्षीत'ना कमानुसार अहीं दर्शाव्या छे जेथी एक समर्थ धातुवृत्तिकार तरीकेनी तेमनी प्रतिभानो परिचय संस्कृत व्याकरणशास्त्रना अभ्यासीओने थाय.

१. दध धारणे । क्षीत (पृ. १५).. 'कौशिकस्तु दद धारणे दध दाने इति पाठं व्यत्यास्थात् । ददते मणिम्, दधते धनमर्थिभ्यः इति' । क्षीरस्वामी लखे छे के सामान्य रीते मोटा भागना धातुपाठोमां 'दद दाने अने दध धारणे होय छे तेने बदले कौशिक 'दद'नो अर्थ 'धारणे' करे छे अने 'दध'नो 'दाने' करे छे. कौशिकना मतना समर्थनमां जे 'ददते मणिम्' एवुं वाक्य क्षीरस्वामीए टांक्युं छे ते पूरुं वाक्य 'निरुक्त'मां मळे छे तेमां दद धारणेना समर्थनमां 'अकूरो ददते मणिम्' । 'विश्वे देवाः पुष्करे त्वाददन्ता' (ऋ ७. ३३. ११)—आ बंने वाक्यो आप्यां छे. टीकाकार दुर्गे पण आ बाबतनुं समर्थन करतां कह्युं छे: लोकेऽप्यं ददतिर्धारणार्थे भाष्यते । माधवीया धातुवृत्ति (माधावृ पृ. ५५)मां आ ज धातुसूत्रना संदर्भमां सायण लखे छे:

<sup>\*</sup> युधिष्ठिर मीमांसक (सं)क्षीरतरंगिणी (बहालगढ, हरियाणा) द्वितीय आवृत्ति, सं. २०८२; युधिष्ठिर मीमांसक, दैव-पुरुषकारवार्त्तक, अजमेर, प्रथम संस्करण, सं. २०१९; द्वारिकादास शास्त्री, माधवीया धातुवृत्ति, वाराणसी, द्वितीय संस्करण, १९८३.

दान इति केचित्पठिन्त, 'दद दाने' इत्यत्र धारणे इति तदयुक्तम् । तेमणे कौशिकनुं नाम आप्युं नथी. ते पोते आ मतने अयोग्य ठेरवे छे अने तेना समर्थनमां शिशुपालवधना श्लो. १९. ११४ने तेमज काव्यप्रकाशना श्लो. १०.५९३ने टांके छे जेमां अनुक्रमे दद धातु दानना अने दध धातु धारणना अर्थमां प्रयोजायो छे.

दाददो दुद्दुद्दादी दादादो दुददी ददो:..... दद: ॥;(शिशु १९. ११४) तद्वेषोऽसदृशोऽन्याभिस्त्रिभिर्मधुरताभृत: ।

दधते सुलभां शोभां तदीया विभ्रमा इव ॥ (काव्यप्रकाश, १०. ५९३)

एक नोंधपात्र बाबत ए छे के क्षीरस्वामीए कौशिकनो आ मत आप्या बाद एक तटस्थ विवेचकने शोभे तेवो सरस खुलासो कर्यो छे: युक्तायुक्तत्वे त्वत्र सूरय: प्रमाणम् । वयं हि मतभेदप्रदर्शनमात्रेणैव कृतार्था: । मुनिमुख्यानां वाक्यं कथंकारं विकल्पयामः, वयमिप हि स्खलन्तोऽन्यैः कियन् नोपलप्स्यामहे । योग्यायोग्यत्वनी बाबतमां मुनिओ प्रमाण छे. अमे तो मात्र मतभेदनुं प्रदर्शन करीने कृतार्थ थईए छीए. मुख्य मुनिओनां वाक्योनी अमे केवी रीते छणावट (साचुं शुं खोटुं शुं ?) करीए ? अमारी भूल थाय तो शुं अमे पण केटला ठपकाने पात्र नहीं थईए ? (पुरुषकार वृत्ति (पृ. १२)मां कृष्ण लीलाशुके कौशिकना मत साथे आ खुलासो पण आप्यो छे. मात्र बोपदेवना धातुपाठ, कविकल्पद्रुम (पृ.३४)मां दध ददे एवो पाठ मळे छे जे कौशिकना मतनुं समर्थन करे छे.

२. युतृ जुतृ भासने । क्षीत (पृ. २०) ..... कौशिकस्तु ज्योतिः सिद्धये जुितं ज्युितं मन्यते । ज्योतिश्च द्युतेरसिजादेश्च । (उ. २. ११०) इति सिद्धम् । जुितिरिति दुर्गः । कौशिक ज्योतिः शब्दनी सिद्धि माटे जुित उपरांत ज्युित एवो धातु पण सूचवे छे. मोटाभागना बधा धातुपाठोमां क्षीतनी जेम ज भ्वादि गणना आ धातुओनो पाठ छे. 'क्षीत'कार उणादि सूत्र द्युतेरसिजा० (२-११०)थी आ शब्दनी सिद्धि दर्शावे छे. एनो अर्थ ए थयो के एमने 'ज्युित' जेवो धातु मानवानी जरूर लागती नथी. 'क्षीत'ना संपादक युधिष्ठिर मीमांसके दर्शाव्युं छे के क्षीरस्वामीए 'अमरकोश' परनी 'अमरकोशोद्घाटन' टीकामां 'ज्योतिः' (३-३.२३१) शब्दने समजावतां 'ज्योतते

ज्योति: 'कह्यं छे, तो शतपथब्राह्मण (१.५.३.१)मां 'अवज्योत्यमानम्' प्रयोग मळे छे अने निरुक्त (२-२८-१६)मां ज्वलितना कर्मोमां 'द्योतते ज्योतते'—ए बे धातुनो पाठ मळे छे. तेथी मीमांसकनुं मानवुं छे के अर्वाचीन आचार्योए पोताना समयमां आ धातुनो प्रयोग नहीं जोयो होय तेथी 'द्युत दीप्तौ'—ए धातुमांथी ज्योति: निष्पन्न करे छे. आ संदर्भमां ग. बा. पल्सुलेनो मत नोंधवा जेवो हो. तेओ माने छे के मळ धातु तो ज्युत् ज हशे पण पाछळथी प्राकृत भाषानी असरने लीधे जुत् थई गयो. आ दृष्टिए जोईए तो कौशिके प्राचीन धातुने दर्शाव्यो जणाय छे. बोपदेवना कित. (पृ. २९)मां 'ज्युत् भासने' मळे छे ए नोंधवुं घटे.

३. विथृ वेथृ याचने । क्षीत. (पृ २१)..... कौशिकस्तु अविथुरिसद्धये यातन इत्याह, नन्न व्यथे: सम्प्रसारणं किच्च । (उ. १. ३९) इति सिद्धे: । आ बाबतमा क्षीरस्वामी नोंधे छे के कौशिक विथुर: ने विथृ वेथृ परथी सिद्ध करवा आ बंने धातुओनो अर्थ याचनाने बदले यातना सूचवे छे. क्षीरस्वामी आ मतनो अस्वीकार करतां कहे छे के आ धातुओ साथे विथुर: (पीडा आपनार)ने सांकळवानी जरूर नथी. कारणके उणादि सूत्र व्यथे: (उ. १. ३९)थी भ्वादि धातु 'व्यथ भयसञ्चलनयो:'नुं संप्रसारण थई विथुर: रूप थयुं छे. नोंधवुं घटे के माधावृ (पृ. १९१)मां पण व्यथ ने लगता धातुसूत्रमां ज विथुर:नी उपर्युक्त उणादिसूत्रथी ज व्युत्पित्त दर्शावी छे, क्षीरस्वामीए कौशिकना आ मतनुं स्पष्ट खंडन कर्युं छे.

'माधावृ' (पृ. ६३)मां मळतो कौशिकनो मत आ धातुओने लगतो छे पण ते तेमना अर्थनी बाबतमां नहीं पण स्वरूपने लगतो छे. सायण विथ्वेथृ याचने । धातसूत्रनी वृत्तिमां कहे छे : द्वितीयो दान्त: आद्यो धान्त: इति कौशिक: ' कौशिकना मत प्रमाणे विधृ अने वेदृ एम आमनुं स्वरूप जोईए. तेमना आ मतने कोई पण धातुपाठनुं समर्थन मळतुं नथी. सायणे वधारामां एम पण नोंध्युं छे के कौशिकना मतनो क्षीरस्वामीए अस्वीकार कर्यो छे. धातुना स्वरूप अंगेना आ मतनो निर्देश ज क्षीरस्वामीए कर्यो नथी, तो तेने दोषित ठराववानो प्रश्न क्यां रहे ? सायण क्षीरस्वामीए आ धातुना अर्थ अंगेना कौशिकना मतना क्षीतमां करेला अस्वीकारनी वात

करता जणाय छे.

४. रच्युतिर् क्षरणे । क्षीत. (पृ. २३)..... कौशिकस्तु श्रुतिमयोपधं मन्यते-श्रोति । कौशिक भ्वादि गणना आ धातुनो 'श्रुति' ए रीते 'य'कार वगरनो पाठ करे छे. 'माधावृ'मां (पृ. ६७)सायणे कौशिकना नाम वगर आ मतनो निर्देश कर्यो छे अने तेना मतना समर्थनमां, भट्टभास्करे टांकेली ऋग्वेदनी ऋचाओ आपी छे : अत्र श्रुतिरित्ययकारमि पठिन्त । तथा च 'मधुश्रुतं घृतिमव सुपूतम् .. । [ऋ. ४. ५७.२], श्रोतिन्त ते वसो: .... [ऋ. ३. २१. ५] इत्यादौ भट्टभास्कर: । तथा च मैत्रेयोऽपि – श्रुतिरित्यप्येके पठिन्त । सायणे नोंध्या प्रमाणे मैत्रेये पण 'धातुप्रदीप' (पृ.७)मां केटलाकनो कहीने नाम आप्या वगर कौशिकना आ मतनो निर्देश कर्यो छे. माधावृ.मां, धातुसूत्रोना संदर्भमां भट्ट भास्कर के जे पोताना अभिप्रायना संदर्भमां वैदिक ऋचाओ टांके छे तेमना केटलाक मत मळे छे.

कौशिकने भट्ट भास्कर उपरांत हेमचंद्रना धातुपाठनुं समर्थन पण मळी रहे छे, कारणके हेमचंद्र हेमधातुमाला (पृ.३३)मां चुतृ, श्चुतृ, श्चुतृ क्षरणे –एम त्रणे आपे छे. किव (पृ.२९)मां चुत् च्युति क्षरे—बंने मळे छे. नोंधवुं जोईए के भट्टिकाव्यमां तो आश्च्योतद्वुधिरम्....(१७.११)—एम श्च्युत् धातुनो प्रयोग मळे छे.

५. द्राघृ आयासे च । क्षीत. (पृ. ३३) आयासं कदर्थनम् । कौशिक-स्त्वायामे । दैर्घ्यविशिष्टायां क्रियायामित्याख्यत् ।

कौशिक द्राघृना अर्थनी बाबतमां क्षीरस्वामीथी जुदा पडीने आयाम ए अर्थ दर्शावे छे अने आयामनो अर्थ पण दीर्घताथी विशिष्ट एवी किया करे छे. 'माधावृ' (पृ. ८०) पण 'द्राघृ आयामे आयामो दैर्घ्यक्रियेति कौशिकः।' कहीने कौशिकनो उपर्युक्त मत ज आपे छे.

क्षीरस्वामी, चान्द्र, जैनेन्द्र, कातंत्रव्याकरणकार, शाकययन—आमां मोयभागना धातुवृत्तिकारो आयास: अर्थ ज आपे छे. कौशिकना मतने सायण उपरांत बोपदेवनुं समर्थन मळी रहे छे. जो के बोपदेवे किव. (पृ. १६)मां द्राघृङ् श्रमायामाशिकतषु । एम त्रणे अर्थ आप्या छे. श्री. ग. बा. पल्सुलेए जणाव्युं छे के हस्तप्रतोमां अमुक अक्षरोमां, एकने बदले बीजो वंचावानो संभव

रहे छे तेवी रीते मनो स वंचावाने लीधे ज आयामनुं आयासे वंचायुं छे. खरेखर द्राघृ धातुनो साचो अर्थ आयाम: छे कारणके द्राघिमान, द्राघिष्ट—आ बधा शब्दोनुं मूळ द्राघ धातु ज छे. आम धातुओना अर्थनी बाबतमां कौशिकनी दृष्टि साचा अर्थने पकडे छे, एवी छाप पडे छे.

- ६. हेड विबाधायाम् । 'क्षीत'. (पृ. ५६)- कौशिकस्तु नैतानाह । क्षीरस्वामी लखे छे के कौशिक आ धातुओनो पाठ करता नथी. आ परथी पण स्पष्ट थाय छे के कौशिक समग्र धातुपाठ पर वृत्ति लखी होवी जोईए. क्षीरस्वामीए अहीं 'एतान्' एम बहुवचननो प्रयोग कर्यो छे तेथी 'हेड विबाधायाम्' अने ते पहेलांना ओछामां ओछा बे धातुओ 'पिट शब्दे' अने 'विट आक्रोशे' एम त्रण धातुओनो कौशिक धातुपाठमां समावेश करता नथी एवो अर्थ थयो. 'माधावृ', अने 'धाप्र'मां हेड विबाधायाम् अने विट आक्रोशे नथी. पिट शब्दसंङ्वातयो: धातु बंनेमां—माधावृ (पृ.१०४) अने धाप्र(पृ.२३)मां अने बीजा धातुपाठोमां मळे छे. हेड विबाधायाम् भाग्ये ज कोई धातुपाठमां मळे छे, ज्यारे मोटेभागे हेठ विबाधायाम् मळे छे. आक्रोशना अर्थमां विट मात्र कवि(पृ.२३)मां मळे छे. आ संदर्भमां ग. बा. पल्सुलेनो मत एवो छे अमुक धातुओ अमुक अर्थमां भाषा अने साहित्यमां प्रयोजाया नथी के पछीना समयमां अनार्य गणाईने धातुपाठमां समावाता बाध थया तेथी केटलाक धातुवृत्तिकारो तेमनो पाठ करता नथी.'
- ७. कुडि वैकल्ये । क्षीत (पृ.५७) कुटि इति कौशिकदुर्गों । कुण्टित । कौशिक अने दुर्ग भ्वादि गणना कुडिने बदले कुटि एम पाठ करे छे. माधावृ (पृ.११४)मां आ ज प्रमाणे कौशिकने दुर्गना मतनो उल्लेख छे. सायणे त्यां नोंध्युं छे के धातुपाठमां अहीं डान्त धातुओना पाठनुं प्रकरण चाले छे माटे शाकटायन प्रकरणना अनुरोधथी कुडि धातुने ज माने छे. दैव परनी पुरुषकार वृत्ति (पृ. ६७) कुठीति कौशिकदुर्गों । एम मत आपे छे. कुडिनुं कुण्डित, कुटिनुं कुण्टित अने कुठिनुं कुण्ठित रूप थाय छे. मैत्रेय, कातंत्रकार, अने काशकृत्स्न वैकल्यना अर्थमां, कुड धातु आपे छे, चान्द्र जैनेन्द्र शाक्टायन अने हेमचंद्र कुट धातुनो पाठ करे छे ज्यारे बोपदेव किवमां कुड (पृ. २६) कुट (पृ.२२) अने कुठ

- (पृ. २४) एम त्रणे आपे छे एवो संभव छे के पुरुषकार वृत्तिमां कुटने बदले कुठ वंचायुं होय कारणके हस्तप्रतमां टने उनो गोटाळो थवानो संभव छे."
- ८. मुडि खण्डने । क्षीत (पृ. ५७)-मुटि इति कौशिकदुर्गों-मुण्टित । भ्वादिगणना मुडि खण्डने धातुनो कौशिक अने दुर्ग मुटि पाठ कहे छे. माधावृ (पृ. ११३)मां, धा. प्र. (पृ. २६) अने लगभग बधा ज धातुपाठमां मुडि एम धातु मळे छे. दैव परनी पुरुषकार वृत्ति (पृ. ६४)मां मुडि खण्डने-ना संदर्भमां शुठीति कौशिकदुर्गों । शुण्ठित मळे छे. तेमां मुटिने बदले शुठि कदाच वंचायुं होय तेम क्षीतना संवादो युधिष्ठिर मीमांसकनु मानवुं छे. प्रकरणनी दृष्टिए पण शुठि अर्ही बंध बेसतुं नथी.
- ९. शुठि शोषणे । श्रीत (पृ. ६०)—एनं कौशिको नाध्येष्ठ । क्षीरस्वामी जणावे छे के भ्वादि गणना आ धातुनो कौशिक पाठ करतो नथी के एने स्वीकारतो नथी. माधावृ (११५)मां, धाप्र (पृ. २८)मां, पुरुषकारवृत्ति (पृ. ६३) अने कवि (पृ. २५)मां शुठ शोषणे धातु आपे छे. शुठ धातु परनी आवेलो शुण्ठी (सूंठ) शब्द प्रचितत छे (माधावृ. पृ ११५). आधातुनो पाठ करवानुं केम कौशिके ना पाडी हशे तेनो ख्याल आवतो नथी. चान्द्र व्याकरणमां आ धातुनो पाठ नथी. तेने अनुसरीने कदाच आवो मत कौशिके दर्शाव्यो होय.
- १०. मेपृ रेपृ लेपृ गतौ । क्षीत. (पृ. ६३)-हेपृ च इति कौशिक: ।

माधावृ (पृ. ११७)मां पण उपर्युक्त धातुसूत्रनी व्याख्यामां आम कौशिकनो नाम वगर निर्देश छे : क्वचित् पढ्यते हेपृ धेपृ इति च । आ हेपृ धातुनुं वर्तमानकाळ तृ. पु. एकवचननुं रूप हेपते थाय छे, आ धातु कोई धातुपाठमां मळतो नथी, ते नोंधवुं घटे.

११. बर्फ, रफ, रिफ, अर्ब, बर्ब, कर्ब, खर्ब, गर्ब, धर्ब, शर्ष, षर्ब.... नर्ब गतौ । क्षीत. (पृ. ६८) — अर्बेत्यादौ रेफस्थाने नकारं कौशिको मन्यते । माधावृ (पृ. १२५)मां आ ज मत बीजा शब्दोमां मळे छे. अर्बादियो नोपधा इति कौशिक:' अने कौशिक भ्वादिगणना आ धातुसूत्रना अर्बथी

नर्ब सुधीना बारे धातुओने नोपध माने छे एटले के तेमनुं स्वरूप अन्ब, बन्ब, कन्ब, एम थवुं जोईए. नोंधवुं घटे के मात्र कित. (पृ. ३९)मां आ धातुओना अर्ब अने अन्ब, बर्ब-बन्ब, कर्ब-कन्ब-एम बंने रूपो आप्या छे.

आ धातुओना संदर्भमां, ग. बा. पल्सुलेए एम जणाव्युं छे के शारदालिपिमां र अने न बंने लगभग सरखा वंचाय छे तेथी लिपि वांचवाना गोयळाने लीधे आम बन्युं हरो. कित. सिवायना बधा ज धातुपाठ अर्ब-बर्ब एम पाठ आपे छे.

१२. वन भण धण शब्दे । क्षीत. (पृ. ७२) धणति । कौशिकस्तु दन्त्यान्तमाह ।

कौशिक आ धातुसूत्रमांना धण शब्दे ए भ्वादि गणना धातुनो धन एम पाठ करे छे. माधावृमां अने धाप्रमां आ धातुनो निर्देश नथी. मात्र काशकृत्स्त्र धातुपाठ (पृ. २५)मां धन शब्दे मळे छे ज्यारे बोपदेवना कवि. (पृ. ३६)मां धन् खे एम मळे छे. कवि. परनी धातुदीपिका टीकामां तेना दृष्टांत तरीके 'धनित मृदङ्गः ।' एम पण आप्युं छे आम कौशिकने काशकृत्स्त्र व्याकरणना कर्ता अने बोपदेव बंनेनुं समर्थन मळी रहे छे.

१३. त्सर छद्मगतौ । क्षीत. (पृ. ८५)-त्सद्म इत्यपीति कौशिक:-त्सद्मित । कौशिके भ्वादि गणना धातु त्सर ने बदले त्सद्म सूचव्यो छे अने तेनुं वर्तमानकाळनुं रूप त्सद्मित दर्शाव्युं छे. कोई धातुपाठमां आ धातुनो पाठ मळतो नथी.

१४. कव शब्दे । क्षीत. (पृ. १०३) – कशेति कौशिक: । कौशिक अहीं कश शब्दे नो पाठ करे छे. 'क्षीत'ना संपादक युधिष्ठिर मीमांसक नोंधे छे के अहीं शकारान्त धातुओना पाठमां वच्चे कव धातु आवे छे, ते बंधबेसतो नथी. प्रकरणना अनुरोध प्रमाणे कश धातु योग्य छे. 'माधावृ' के 'धाप्र'मां आ कश शब्दनो पाठ नथी. हेमधातुमाला (पृ. ५२) अने कित. (पृ. ४८)मां कश शब्दे मळे छे. ग. बा. पल्सुलेना मत प्रमाणे आ धातु पाछळथी उमेरायेलो लागे छे. कारणके प्राचीन धातुपाठमां आ धातु मळतो नथी.' कशा (चाबूक) शब्दने अमरकोश (२-१०-३१) परनी

'व्याख्यासुधा' नामनी टीकामां कश शब्दे परथी व्युत्पन्न करवामां आव्यो छे आ कश धातु अदादि कस (कश) गतिशासनयोः धातु करतां जुदो छे.

१५. स्नन्भु विश्वासे । (पृ. १०८) स्नन्हु इति कौशिक: संहते, कष्मान्तप्रस्तावात् । भ्वादि गणना स्नन्भु ने बदले स्नन्हु धातुनो पाठ करे छे – आ धातु मात्र कवि. (पृ. ५६) आपे छे अने तेना परनी टीका धातुदीपिकाना कर्ता दुर्गादास लखे छे : धातुरयं कैश्चित्र मन्यते । सामान्य रीते मोद्यभागना धातुपाठो स्नम्भु विश्वासे – एम आ धातुनो पाठ आपे छे. कौशिकने आ बाबतमां कवि.ना कर्ता बोपदेवनुं सबळ समर्थन मळी रहे छे.

१६. क्षजि गितदानयो: । क्षीत. (पृ. ११२) क्षीर. नोंधे छे के क्षजेति कौशिक: । आ ज प्रमाणे माधावृ. (पृ. १९२)मां पण कौशिकनो आ मत मळे छे के भ्वादि गणना आ धातुनो पाठ क्षज थवो जोईए. जो क्षजि पाठ करीए तो इदितो नुम् धातो: । (पा. ७. १. ५८) सूत्रथी क्षज्जते वर्तमानकाळनुं रूप थाय अने जो क्षज करीए तो क्षजते एम रूप थाय. बोपदेव कवि. (पृ. १८)मां क्षजि क्षज बंने आपे छे.

कौशिके भाषा के साहित्यमां क्षजते वगेरे-एवां आ धातुनां रूपो जोयां हशे, तेथी तेओ आ सूचन करे छे.

- १७. दाशृ दाने । क्षीत. (पृ. १३२)-दायृ दान इति कौशिक: । भ्वादि गणना आ धातुनो पाठ दाशृ नहीं पण दायृ थवो जोईए एम कौशिक माने छे. दाशृ होय तो वर्तमानकाळनुं रूप दाशते थाय छे अने दायृ होय तो दायते थाय छे. माधावृमां कौशिकना आ मतनो उल्लेख नथी. मात्र बोपदेवना कवि. (पृ. ४२)मां दायृज् दाने एम मळे छे.
- १८. शिजि अव्यक्ते शब्दे । क्षीत. (पृ. १७९) शिजि पिजि इति कौशिक: । पिंक्ते पिञ्जर: । कौशिक अव्यक्त शब्दना अर्थ दर्शावता धातु तरीके अदादिगणना आ शिजि उपरांत पिजिने पण आ धातुपाठमां गणाववा इच्छे छे. माधावृ (पृ. ३३५)मां सायण नोंधे छे अयं पिञ्जिश्च द्वावव्यक्ते शब्दे' इति काश्यप: । आम काश्यपनो मत पण कौशिक जेवो ज छे

के आ धातुसूत्रमां शिजि साथे पिजिनो पाठ थवो जोईए. अव्यक्त शब्द ए अर्थमां पिजि धातु कोई पण धातुपाठमां मळतो नथी.

ग. बा. पल्सुलेनो आ संदर्भमां एवो मत छे के आ धातु प्रमाणमां सहेज पाछळथी उमेरायेलो हशे के गम नेम पण एनी साथे ज्यारे ए उमेरायो त्यारे एनो अर्थ संकळायेलो न हतो.'' जान्त होवाथी तेने शिजि जोडे मूकीने कोईए एनो अर्थ अव्यक्त शब्द कर्यो, तो तेना पछीना धातु पृच सम्पर्के साथे एने सांकळीने अन्यए सम्पर्के के सम्पर्चने अर्थ कर्यों तो केटलाके पिंगलः पिंगलकः जेवा शब्दोनो मूळ धातु कल्पीने एनो अर्थ 'वर्ण' कर्यो, अने अमुक वैयाकरणोए पिञ्जुलः (घासनो पूळो) साथे एनो मेळ बेसाडीने तेनो अर्थ 'अवयव' पण कर्यो. बोपदेवना कवि. (पृ. २८)मां पिजनो अर्थ वर्णपूजयोः एम मळे छे, जेनुं एक पाठांतर वर्णकूजयोः मळे छे अने कूजनो अर्थ अव्यक्त शब्द ज थाय छे. कौशिक अने काश्यप पिजिनो अर्थ 'अव्यक्त शब्द' करे छे, जेनुं वर्तमानकाळनुं रूप पिंके थाय छे. गुजराती भाषामां रू ने पिंजवुं, रूनुं पिंजण वगेरे शब्दो वपराय छे अने तेमनो आ पिज धातु साथे संबंध कदाच दर्शावी शकाय.

१९. पृची सम्पर्के । क्षीत. (पृ. १८०)-पृचि इति कौशिक:पृङ्कते । माधावृमां (पृ. ३३६)मां अदादि गणना आ धातुसूत्रना संदर्भमां
सायणे नोंध्युं छे के इदितृतीयान्त: इति कौशिक: । एटले अर्थ एवो
थयो के कौशिक पृचीने बदले पृजि पाठ आपे छे. क्षीतमां आ बाबत
कोई चर्चा नथी, पण सायणे स्पष्ट कर्युं छे के सम्पृचादि सूत्र (३. २.
१४२)मां 'काशिकावृत्ति'मां स्पष्ट लख्युं छे के 'पृची सम्पर्के' इति रुधादिर्गृह्यते
न त्वदादि: । तेथी पृची ए स्वरूप बराबर छे. वळी उणादिवृत्तिमां पर्जन्य:
शब्दनी व्युत्पत्ति 'अर्जे: पर्ज वा' ए धातुथी अन्य: प्रत्यय लगाडीने करवामां
आवी छे (उणादिवृत्तिमां पर्जन्य: ३-८-६ सूत्र ज छे ने सिद्धांतकौमुदीमां
पृषु सेचने परथी तेनी व्युत्पत्ति करवामां आवी छे). आ उपरांत शाकटायन
पण पृचै सम्पर्चने । सूत्र आपे छे. तेथी पृची ज बराबर छे अने पृजि
ए धातुनुं स्वरूप अयुक्त छे तेम सायण दलील करे छे धाप्र. (पृ. ७९)मां
अने काशकृतस्त्र (पृ. १२६)मां पृजी छे, कवि.मां पृची (पृ. १७) अने

पृजि (पृ. २०)- ए बंने संपर्कना अर्थमां आप्या छे. पुरुषकार वृत्ति (पृ. ४६)मां सुधाकरनो मत मळे छे : अत्र भूवादि सूत्रे सुधाकरः - पृचि इति द्रमिडाः, वेति नन्दिस्वामी ।

आम कौशिकना पृचि ए धातु स्वरूपने द्रिमडानो ने जैनेन्द्र व्याकरणना वृत्तिकार निन्दस्वामीनुं समर्थन मळी रहे छे. तो पृजि ए रूपने कवि.ना कर्ता बोपदेवनुं समर्थन मळी रहे छे.

- २०. बिल भेदने । क्षीत. (पृ. २९८) भिल इति कौशिक:-भेलयित भेल: भिल्मम् । कौशिक चुरादि धातु बिलने बदले भिल एम आ धातुनो पाठ करे छे. किव. (पृ. ४५)मां आवो पाठ मळे छे ते सिवाय बधा धातुपाठमां बिल भेदने एम ज मळे छे. क्षीत.ना संपादके नोंध्युं छे के निरुक्त १. २०मां बिल्मं भिल्मं भासनिमिति वा मळे छे. १२ टीकाकार दुर्गे आ भिल्मम् नो अर्थ वेदानां भेदनम् । भेदो व्यास: । एम आप्यो छे पण एना मूळ धातुनो निर्देश कर्यो नथी. पण भिल्मम् ना अर्थ जोतां भिल भेदने ए एनो मूळ धातु होवो जोइए. गुजराती शब्द भेलाणनो मूळ धातु पण कदाच भिल होवानुं अनुमान थई शके.
- २१. व्यय क्षये । क्षीत (पृ. ३०१)-व्यप व्यय इति कौशिक: । कौशिक 'क्षय'ना अर्थमां चुरादि गणना व्यय क्षये-ए धातु उपरांत व्यप नो पण पाठ करे छे. आ व्यप क्षये ए धातु मात्र कवि. (पृ. ३८)मां मळे छे.
- २२. चुषिर विशब्दने । क्षीत. (पृ. ३१३).... घुष विशब्दने इति कौशिक: । कौशिक चुरादि गणना धातु घुषिर् नो घुष एम पाठ करे छे. घुषिर पाठ करीए तो इस्ति वा (पा. ३. १. ५७) सूत्रथी लुङ् एटले के अद्यतनकाळनां रूपोमां अङ् विकरण प्रत्यय विकल्पे थाय. वळी क्षीरस्वामी जणावे छे के इस्त्विमनित्यण्यन्तत्वे लिङ्गम् । एटले के इर् अनुबन्ध अनित्य ण्यन्तत्वने दर्शावे छे. तेथी घुषिर् ना लुङ् मां त्रण रूपो थाय छे: अजूघुषत् अघुषत् अघोषीत् । जो 'इर्' अनुबन्ध विनाना 'घुष'नो पाठ, कौशिकना मत प्रमाणे करीए तो 'इस्तो वा ।' लागु न पडे अने तेथी अद्यतन 'अजूघुषत् अघुषत्' ए प्रमाणे रूप थाय. कौशिके

आ धातुनां अद्यतनकाळमां अमुक ज रूपो प्रयोजातां जोयां होय तेथी तेओ 'घुष' ए पाठनो आग्रह रखे छे एम बने. लगभग पाणिनीय परंपराना बधा धातुपाठमां 'चुरादि' गणमां आ धातुनो पाठ 'घुषिर' मळे छे. आ धातुनो अर्थ 'अविशब्दन' के 'विशब्दन' ते विशे वैयाकरणोमां मतभेद प्रवर्ते छे. पण ते बाबतमां कौशिक क्षीरस्वामी साथे सहमत छे तेथी तेनी चर्चा अस्थाने छे.

२३. लुट विलोडने। माधावृ (पृ. १११).....एतदादयः पाठत्यन्ताष्ट्रवर्गतृतीयान्तां इति कौशिककाश्यपनिन्दिद्रमिडाः। माधावृमां नोंधायेलो कौशिकनो आ एक ज मत एवो छे के जे 'क्षीत.'मां नथी. सायण वधारामां नोंधे छे के ते चास्मादनन्तरे पिटहटी च पेटुः। आ परथी जणाय छे के तेमणे लुट पछी तरत पिट अने हटनो पाठ कर्यो हशे. अने लुट, पिट, हट, विट बिट (बेमांथी एकनो पाठ हशे) इट, किट, कटी-आ सातेक धातुओ पछी तरत पठनो पाठ कर्यो हशे. कौशिक; तेना जेवो ज एक अप्रसिद्ध वैयाकरण काश्यप (वृत्तिकार ?) जैनेन्द्र व्याकरणना कर्ता निन्दस्वामी अने द्रमिड वैयाकरणो आ धातुओनो टान्तने बदले डान्त पाठ करे छे. आ धातुओमांथी मात्र विट आक्रोशे धातुनो 'विड आक्रोशे' एम 'डान्त' पाठ धाप्र. (पृ. २६) अने हैमधातुमाला (पृ. ३१)मां अने किव (पृ. २७)मां मळे छे.

क्षीत. (पृ. ५६)मां 'लुट विलोडने ।' सूत्रनी वृत्तिमां 'लुड इति द्रिमिडाः' एम निर्देश मळे छे. सायणे ए पण नोंध्युं छे के भूसूत्रे सुधाकरः - लुल विलोडने इति लान्तोऽयं दृश्यते, लोलदभुजाकार बृहत्तरंगम्... । (३. ७२) इति माघः । डलयोरेकत्वस्मरणम् इति प्रतिविधेयम् ।

माधावृ मां मळतो सुधाकरनो आ ज मत पुरुषकार वृत्ति(पृ. ५८)मां मळे छे. सुधाकरना ड अने ल ने एक मानवाना विधान परथी अनुमान थई शके के ते पण कदाच लुड ने मूळ धातु मानवानो मत धरावता होय. एम न होय तो पण कौशिकने नन्दिस्वामी अने द्रमिडोनुं समर्थन तो मळी ज रहे छे.

उपर्युक्त वृत्तिग्रंथोमां कौशिकना जुदा जुदा धातुओ विशेना कुल २३ मत छे, जेमांना २२ (नं १-२२) 'क्षीत'मां छे. माधावृमां कौशिकना नामथी

अपायेला ७मांथी ६ मत (नं. ३, ५, ७, ११, १६, १९) क्षीतमां मळे छे ज्यारे ४ (नं. १, ४, १०, १८) मत एवा छे के जेमां कौशिकनुं नाम नथी, पण क्षीतमां ते कौशिकने नामे छे. 'क्षीत'मां मळता बाकीना १२ मत (नं. २, ६. ८, ९, १२, १३, १४, १५, १७, २०, २१, २२)माधावृमां मळता नथी.

'दैव' परनी 'पुरुषकार' वृत्तिमां जे त्रण मत कौशिकना नामे मळे छे, ते तो 'क्षीत'मां नोंधायेला छे. आम कौशिकना धातुओ विशेना आ मतो साचववानुं श्रेय क्षीरस्वामीने फाळे जाय छे.

तेमना आ मतोनो अभ्यास करतां एवं चोक्कस लागे छे के तेमणे पाणिनीय धातुपाठ पर सळंग वृत्ति लखी हशे. तेओ पाणिनीय परंपरा उपरांत एमना समयमां विद्यमान बीजी व्याकरणपरंपराओथी सारी रीते परिचित जणाय छे. तेमना अमुक मत कातंत्र व्याकरणना टीकाकार दुर्ग (इसनी आठमी सदी) साथे तो कोई मत चान्द्र व्याकरणकार साथे तो अमुक मत जैनेन्द्र व्याकरणना टीकाकार नन्दीस्वामी अने द्रमिडो साथे मळता आवे छे.

धातुओना स्वरूपो माटेनां तेमनां सूचनो शिष्ट संस्कृत साहित्य उपरांत वैदिक साहित्य पर आधारित जणाय छे. प्राकृत भाषानी असरने लीधे बदलाई गयेला धातुओना मूळ स्वरूपने तेमणे सूचव्यां छे. केटलाक धातुओना डान्त पाठने टान्त सूचववामां तेओ दुर्गने अनुसरता जणाय छे. धातुओना स्वरूपो विशेनो तेमनो अभिगम मौलिक जणाय छे.

धातुओना अर्थ बाबतनां पण तेमणे मौलिक विचारणा दर्शावी छे. लिपिवांचन दोषने लीधे बदलाई गयेला धातुना मूळ अर्थ तरफ ध्यान दोर्युं छे.

एमणे सूचवेला नवा धातुओमांथी केटलाक धातु एवा छे के कोई धातुपाठमां मळता नथी. एनो अर्थ ए नथी थतो के ए धातुओ प्रमाणभूत नथी. अगियारमी सदीनीये पहेलां थई गयेला आ वैयाकरण समक्ष एवं साहित्य विद्यमान हशे के जेमां आ धातुओ प्रयोजाया हशे. ए साहित्य अत्यारे लुप्त थई गयुं होवाथी अ ए धातुओ प्रयोजाया होवानुं कोई प्रमाण मळे नहीं एम बनी शके.

आ बधा परथी स्पष्ट थाय छे के कौशिके पाणिनीय धातुपाठनो सांगोपांग अभ्यास करीने पोतानी वृत्तिमां धातुसूत्रो अंगेना महत्त्वनां सूचनो कर्यां हता. तेमना धातुओना स्वरूप अने अर्थ बाबतना वलणने तेमज अमुक धातुओ वधारवाना अभिप्रायने सबळ समर्थन मळे तेवा प्रयोगो मळी आववानी आशा रखीए, कारणके पुरुषकारना शब्दोमां जोईए तो व्याकरणमां प्रयोग ज मुख्य छे:

पाठा व्याख्याश्च धातूनां दृश्यन्ते स्वैरिणः क्वचित् । प्रयोग एव भगवांस्तानवस्थापयेत् पथि ॥ (पृ. १२)

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उ. उणादिसूत्र

कवि. बोपदेव रचित कविकल्पद्रुम (धातुपाठ)

क्षीत क्षीरतरंगिणी धाप्र धातुप्रदीप

माधाव माधवीया धातुवृत्ति

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#### पत्रचर्चा

#### - मधुसूदन ढांकी

अनुसंधाननो १६मो दळदार अंक रसपूर्वक जोई गयो. तेमां 'केटलांक संशोधनो/प्रकाशनो' विभाग अंतर्गत नीचे मुजबनी नोंध वांची :

''वि. सं. ९७५मां नागेंद्रकुलना आचार्य विजयसिंहसूरिजीए रचेली 'भुवनसुंदरी कहा' नामक प्राकृत भाषाबद्ध महाकथानुं संपादन विजयशीलचंद्रसूरि द्वारा थतां हाल ते मुद्रणाधीन छे.'' (पृ. २२७).

आ नोंध उपरांत ए ज अंकमां ''भुवनसुंदरीकथायां वर्णितानि सामुद्रिकशास्त्रकथित लक्षणानि" शीर्षकवाळा लेखना प्रारंभे आ प्रमाणे नोंध मूकी छे. ''वि.सं.९७५मां नागेंद्रकुलना आचार्य विजयसिंहसूरिए ८९११ गाथाप्रमाण प्राकृतभाषाबद्ध भुवणसुंदरीकहा नामे अद्भुत कथाग्रंथनी रचना करी छे. अद्याविध अप्रगट आ ग्रंथ हाल मुद्रणाधीन छे.'' (पृ. २८). आमां ग्रंथरचनानुं जे वर्ष अपायुं छे ते विचारणीय छे. मने स्मरण छे ते प्रमाणे मूळ ग्रंथकर्ताए रचनावर्षनो निर्देश दोधो नथी. ईस्वी १६मी सदीना आरंभे, प्राचीन-मध्यकालीन जैन ग्रंथो संबद्ध रचायेली एक महत्त्वपूर्ण सूचि-बृहद्टिप्पणिका-मां ए वर्ष जरूर आपवामां आव्युं छे. तेमां देवायेलुं वर्ष '९७५' साचुं होवामां कोई संदेह नथी: पण तेनो संवत ते 'विक्रम संवत्' के 'शक संवत' ते मद्दानो निर्णय थवो घटे. केमके ग्रंथकर्तानी प्रशस्तिमां पुराणा कविओमां पालित्त (पादलिप्त), हरिभद्र, बप्पभट्टि, कालिदास अतिरिक्त 'धनपाल'नुं पण स्मरण कर्यं छे. कवि धनपाल धारापति परमारराज मुञ्ज अने भोजना समकालीन हता. आथी भ्वणसंदरीकहाना प्रणयिता विजयसिंहसूरिनो समय ईस्वी १०मीनो अंतिम भाग अने ११मीनो पूर्वार्ध ज होई शके. ए हिसाबे '९७५'ना वर्षने शक संवत्सर अनुसार घटावतां ज मेळ मळे. एथी रचनाकाळ वि.सं.९७५ (ईस्वी ९१९) न होतां श.सं.९७५ (ईस्वी १०५३) मानीए तो बरोबर संगति बेसी जाय. आम आ ग्रंथ माटे मानी के ते मितिथी १३४ वर्ष पछीनो छे. अहीं मूळ ग्रंथप्रशस्तिनो संदर्भगत भाग उद्धृत करुं छं.

सिरिपालित्तय-कड़बप्पहिट्ट-हरिभद्दसूरिपमुहाण ।

कि भणिमो जाणऽज्ज वि न गुणेहि समो जए सुकई ॥

वासे विरयम्मि जए कालंतिए य कालिदासिम्म ।

धणवालो सुकइत्तणभारुव्वहणिम्म जइ धवलो ॥

(जुओ Catalogue of Palm-leaf Manuscripts in the Śāntinātha Jaina Bhanḍāra, Cambay, pt 2. GOS. 149, p. 363). अगाउ मारा ''वादी-किव बप्पभिट्टसूरि'', Nirgrantha Vol 1, Ahmedabad 1955, p. 18 पर पण प्रस्तुत विजयसिंहसूरिनी उक्ति माटे में ईस्वी १०५३नुं ज वर्ष स्वीकारेलुं.

# अमदावाद-राजनगरना आंगणे योजायेल शासन सम्राट श्रीविजयनेमिसूरीश्वरजी जैन स्वाध्याय मंदिर आगमप्रभाकर मुनिश्रीपुण्यविजयजी ग्रंथालय पंडित दलसुख मालविणया प्राकृत ग्रन्थ परिषद् आदिनो उद्घाटन समारोह

जैनाचार्य श्रीविजयसूर्योदयसूरीश्वरजी महाराज तथा तेमना शिष्य आचार्य श्रीविजयशीलचन्द्रसूरीश्वरजी महाराजनी पुनित प्रेरणाथी श्री राजनगर-अमदावादना आंगणे एक अनोखा, विविधलक्षी स्वाध्यायमन्दिरनुं आयोजन ताजेतरमां थयुं, जेनाथी मात्र जैन समाज ज निह, परेंतु व्यापकरूपमां समग्र समाज स्वाध्याय वडे लाभान्वित थई शकवानो छे.

#### निमित्त:

आ आयोजननुं पायानुं निमित्त बनी प्राकृत ग्रंथ परिषद्. भारत देशना प्रथम राष्ट्रपित डॉ. राजेन्द्रप्रसाद तथा पंडित सुखलालजी वगेरे महानुभावोए, जैन आगमोनी भाषा प्राकृत होवाथी, प्राकृत भाषाना साहित्यनो उद्धार करवानी शुभ भावनाथी, ई. १९५३मां आ संस्थानी स्थापना करी हती. प्रथम बनारसमां अने पछीथी अमदावादमां पांगरेली आ संस्थाना आश्रये अत्यंत मूल्यवान अने विश्व प्रसिद्धि पामेलां ३६ जेटलां प्रकाशनो थयां छे. आम छतां आ संस्थाने पोतानुं आगवुं कार्यालय न होवाथी घणी बधी मुश्केली अनुभवाया करती हती. संस्थाना संचालक पं. श्री दलसुख मालवणिया तथा डॉ. हरिवल्लभ भायाणीए आ अंगे आचार्य श्रीविजयशीलचन्द्रसूरिजीनो सहकार सातेक वर्ष अगाउ माग्यो हतो. तेनी फळश्रुतिरूपे, पण जराक मोटा अने बहुआयामी स्वरूपे, आ स्वाध्याय मंदिरनो उद्भव थयेल छे.

#### सोनामां सुगंध :

वि. सं. २०५५ (ई. १९९९)नुं वर्ष जैनोना महान उपकारी गुरु शासन-सम्राट जैनाचार्य श्रीविजयनेमिसूरीश्वरजीना स्वर्गारोहणनी अर्धशताब्दीनुं वर्ष हतुं. ए वर्षे उजवणी तो व्यापक धोरणे थई, परंतु अमदावादमां तेओनुं स्थायी अने समाजोपयोगी मूल्य धरावतुं स्मारक थवानुं बाकी रही गयुं हतुं. आ

जरूरियात पू. महाराजश्रीना ध्यानमां आवतां तेओश्रीए मूळे नानी योजनानुं विस्तरण करीने अर्धशताब्दी स्मृति निमित्ते एक भव्य भवन ऊभुं करावी, तेमां विविध धार्मिक, साहित्यिक, शैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक प्रवृत्तिओनो व्याप धरावती संस्थाओनुं केन्द्र रचवानो निर्णय लीधो, जेनुं परिणाम आ स्वाध्याय मंदिर गणाय. आथी आ स्वाध्यायमंदिर साथे आचार्य श्रीविजयनेमिसूरीश्वरजीनुं नाम जोडवामां आव्युं छे.

आ स्वाध्याय मंदिरमां योजायेला कायमी ज्ञान-यज्ञलानी विगत : १. "आगम प्रभाकर श्रुतशीलवारिध मुनिश्रीपुण्यविजयजी ग्रंथालय"

आगम प्रभाकरजी आपणा एक बहुश्रुत अने अत्यंत ऊंची कक्षाना संशोधक अने छतां परम श्रद्धावंत मुनिराज हता. बहु े ज लोको तेमने प्रीछी-परखी शक्या छे. तेओनी जन्म शताब्दी बे वर्ष पूर्वे गई, ते प्रसंगे पूज्य आचार्यश्रीए संकल्प करेलो के आगमशास्त्रोद्धार द्वारा जैन संघना तथा विद्याजगतनी अनन्य सेवा करनार आ मुनिराजनुं नानुं पण स्मारक करवुं ज. तेना परिणामे स्वाध्याय मंदिरना ग्रंथालय साथे तेओश्रीनुं नाम जोडवामां आवेल छे.

### २. ''पं. दलसुख मालविणया प्राकृत ग्रंथ परिषद्''

Prakrit Text Society तरीके जाणीती आ संस्थानी स्थापनाथी लई १९९९ सुधी, तेने माटे सर्व प्रकारनो भोग आपनार पं. मालविणया इन्डोलोजी, भारतीय (जैन-बौद्ध-वैदिक) दर्शनोना विश्वमान्य मूर्धन्य पंडित हता. तेमनी दीर्घकालीन सेवाओ तथा श्रुतोपासनाने लक्ष्यमां लईने परिषद् साथे तेमनुं नाम जोडवामां आवेल छे.

### ३. ''किलिकाल सर्वज्ञ श्रीहेमचन्द्राचार्य नवम जन्म शताब्दी स्मृति संस्कार शिक्षणनिधि''

श्रीहेमचन्द्राचार्यनी स्मृतिमां रचायेली आ संस्थाए टूंका गाळामां पण अनेक प्रकाशनो सह विविध साहित्य सेवानी प्रवृत्तिओ करी छे. तेनुं कार्यालय पण अहीं स्थापवामां आवेल छे.

### ४. ''डॉ. हरिवल्लभ भायणी संशोधन कक्ष''

डॉ. भायाणी ए भाषाशास्त्र अने प्राकृत विद्याना क्षेत्रनुं एक आन्तरराष्ट्रिय दरज्जो धरावतुं नाम छे. हेमचन्द्राचार्यनां व्याकरण विशे डॉ. भायाणीनो शब्द आखरी शब्द गणाय छे. तेमनुं नाम जोडीने थयेला आ संशोधन कक्षमां संस्कृत-प्राकृत भाषा तथा साहित्य विशे महत्त्वपूर्ण संशोधन कार्य करवामां आवशे.

आ उपरांत विविध संस्थाओनी सत्प्रवृत्तिओनुं केन्द्र पण अहीं रचवामां आवेल छे.

आवां विविधलक्षी आयोजनोथी समृद्ध आ स्वाध्याय मंदिरना उद्घाटनने शुभ अवसर पूज्य आचार्य श्रीविजयसूर्योदयसूरीश्वरजीना शुभ आशीर्वाद पूर्वक पू. आचार्य श्रीविजयशीलचन्द्रसूरिजीनी शुभ निश्रामां सम्पन्न थयेल.

आ मंगल प्रसंगे अतिथिविशेष रूपे उपस्थित रहेला शेंठ श्रीश्रेणिकभाई के. लालभाईए स्वाध्याय मंदिरनुं उद्घाटन करेल. मुनिराज श्रीपुण्यविजयजी ग्रंथालयनुं उद्घाटन तेमना अन्तेवासी पं. श्री लक्ष्मणभाई भोजक द्वारा करवामां आव्युं.

पं. दलसुख मालवणिया प्राकृत ग्रंथ परिषद्नुं उद्घाटन डॉ. के. आर. चन्द्राना हस्ते थयुं.

श्रीहेमचन्द्राचार्य शिक्षणनिधिनुं उद्घाटन डॉ. जितेन्द्र बी. शाहना हस्ते करवामां आव्युं. अने,

डॉ. हरिवल्लभ भायाणी संशोधन कक्षनुं उद्घाटन डॉ. विजय पंड्यना हस्ते करवामां आव्युं हतुं.

आ प्रसंगे मुनिराजश्री पुण्यविजयजी द्वारा संपादित तथा प्राकृत ग्रंथ परिषद् द्वारा पुन: प्रकाशित 'अंगविज्जा' ग्रंथनुं विमोचन शेठश्रीश्रेणिकभाईना शुभ हस्ते करवामां आव्युं. तथा ते साथे ज प्रबुद्ध जैन मुनि श्रीभुवनचन्द्रजी द्वारा संपादित तथा अनुवादित 'सिद्धसेन शतक' ग्रन्थनुं विमोचन पण प्रा. श्रीजयंत कोठारीना वरद हस्ते करवामां आव्युं हतुं.

# मैं कभी भृलूँगा नहीं

ं - राजाराम जैन

सन् १९४९ का पर्यूषण पर्व था । उस समय मैं बनारस हिन्दु यूनिवर्सिटी का बी.ए. कक्षा का छात्र था । क्षमावाणी के पावन दिवस पर मैं यूनिवर्सिटी-प्रांगण में स्थित उनके आवास पर उनके चरण-स्पर्श करने गया था । तब तक मेरा उनसे घना परिचय नहीं था । मैं उन्हें केवल इसलिए जानता था कि मैंने वाराणसी स्थित स्याद्वाद जैन महाविद्यालय, सन्मित जैन निकेतन (निदया) तथा पार्श्वनाथ जैन विद्याश्रम में उनके कई बार प्रवचन सुने थे और उनसे मैं उनके प्रति श्रद्धानवत एवं भावुक हो ऊठा था ।

उन्होंने मुझे देखकर मेरा परिचय पूछा, तो अथ से लेकर इति तक मैंने अपनी सारी व्यथा-कथा उन्हें कह सुनायी। मेरी घोर गरीबी, आर्थिक विपन्नता तथा ज्ञानार्जन के प्रति मेरा दृढ़-संकल्प देखकर वे प्रभावित हुए और उसके बाद उन्होंने मुझे जैसा स्नेह दिया, वह मेरे जीवन के लिए एक शाश्वत प्रेरणा-स्नोत बना रहा।

उनकी प्रेरणा से अगले वर्ष मैंने उनके विभाग में बौद्ध-जैन-दर्शन की शास्त्री-कक्षा में भी प्रवेश ले लिया । उसके लिए उन्होंने मुझे छात्रवृत्ति की व्यवस्था भी करा दी, जो मेरे ज्ञानार्जन में विशेष सहायक बर्नी ।

सन् १९५४ में मैंने एम.ए. तथा शास्त्राचार्य की उपाधियाँ प्राप्त कर ली, तब मेरी शोधोन्मुखी तथा लगनशीलता देखकर उनकी तथा उनके परम मित्र डॉ. वासुदेवशरणजी अग्रवाल की हार्दिक इच्छा हुई कि मैं उनके द्वारा संस्थापित प्राकृत टैक्स्ट सोसायटी (वाराणसी, जो बाद में अहमदाबाद ले जाई गई) में शोधपदाधिकारी का पद स्वीकार कर लूँ। किन्तु मेरी हार्दिक इच्छा प्राध्यापकी करने की थी, अतः उक्त संस्था से न जुड़ सका और बनारस के बाहर शहडोल (मध्यप्रदेश) के गवर्नमेंट कालेज में प्राध्यापक का पद प्राप्त कर अध्यापन-कार्य करने

लगा । इस प्रकार उनकी दृष्टि से मैं ओझल जैसा हो गया ।

दीर्घान्तराल के बाद जब वे एल. डी. इन्स्टीट्यूट, अहमदाबाद में डायरेक्टर पद पर प्रतिष्ठित थे, तभी मेरे छोटे भाई ने जयपुर से B. I. M. S. की उपाधि प्राप्त की । गुजरात सरकार ने उसी समय जामनगर में एक आयुर्वेदिक विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की, जो भारत में अपनी शैली का प्रथम विश्वविद्यालय था ।

में चाहता था कि हमारे भाई को यदि जामनगर के उक्त विश्वविद्यालय में किसी भी प्रकार प्रवेश मिल जाय, तो वह वहाँ अच्छी प्रगित कर सकेगा। अतः मैंने उसके लिए श्रद्धेय पं. मालविणयाजी से आशीर्वाद माँगा और उनकी अप्रत्याशित चमत्कारी कृपा से वह उक्त विश्वविद्यालय का रिसर्च स्कालर ही नहीं, कुछ समय बाद प्राध्यापक भी बन गया और आज वह विश्व यूनिवर्सिटी प्रोफेसर तथा रसायनशास्त्र विभाग के अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्यरत है, साथ ही यूनिवर्सटी होस्पिटल का अधीक्षक एवं लोकप्रिय-उदार सहृदय चिकित्सक भी।

पूज्य मालविणयाजी मधुरभाषी, सरल, उदार-हृदय एवं सज्जनोत्तम व्यक्ति थे । साधन विहीन छात्र-छात्राओं के लिए तो वे कल्पवृक्ष ही थे । जैन-बौद्ध दर्शन के शोध-क्षेत्र में तो उन्होंने मौलिक कार्य किए ही, सामाजिक नव-जागरण के क्षेत्र में भी उनके योगदानों को भुलाया नहीं जा सकेगा । प्रज्ञाचक्षु पं. सुखलालजी संघवी, प्रो. महेन्द्रकुमार न्यायाचार्य एवं पं. दलसुख भाई मालविणयाजी जैन दर्शन के क्षेत्र की ऐसी रत्नत्रयी थी, कि जिसका अपना विशिष्ट प्रभावी-युग था । सच्चे अर्थ में ये तीनों महारथी युग-प्रधान थे और उस कालखण्ड में उन्होंने जैन-दर्शन की ऐसी सार्वजनीन व्याख्याएँ प्रस्तुत कीं, जिनके कारण एशिया में प्रथम समझी जाने वाली बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी जैन दर्शन का प्रधान केन्द्र बन गया । आचार्य हरिभद्रसूरि, भट्ट अकलंक, विद्यानिन्द एवं हेमचन्द्र जैसे महान आचार्यों को उन्होंने राजमहलों से लेकर झोपड़ों तक लोकप्रिय बना दिया और सामान्य जनता का भी उन्हें कण्ठहार बना दिया । राष्ट्रसन्त आचार्य श्रीविद्यानन्दजी मुनिराज उनके व्यक्तित्व एवं अगाध निर्भीक पाण्डित्य

से अत्यन्त प्रभावित थे। उनकी प्रेरणा से सन् १९७४-७५ में भ. महावीर के २५०० वें परिनिर्वाण-वर्ष-समारोह में ''वीर निर्वाण भारती'' द्वारा बड़ौत में उन्हें पुरस्कृत सम्मानित किया गया था।

सन् १९७४ में आल इण्डिया ओरियण्टल कान्फ्रेंस का २७ वाँ अधिवेशन कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय (हरयाणा) में आयोजित था । उसमें श्रद्धेय गुरुवर पं. मालवणियाजी, प्रो. डॉ. ए. एन. उपाध्ये, अपभ्रंश के महापण्डित प्रो. डॉ. भायाणीजी तथा मित्रवर डॉ. सागरमलजी, डॉ. के. आर. चन्द्रा, प्रो. शरद शाहा आदि भी उपस्थित हुए थे । उस समय मैं अपभ्रंश की कुछ दुर्लभ पाण्डलिपियों का अध्ययन कर रहा था और एक सिचत्र अप्रकाशित पाण्डलिपि पर ही मैंने निबन्ध-वाचन भी किया था । पता नहीं उस निबन्ध में ऐसा क्या प्रभावी-तथ्य था कि पं. मालवणियाजी एवं उपाध्येजीने मेरी प्रशंसा की और उसका सुफल यह मिला कि उनकी प्रेरणा से ओरिअण्टल कान्फ्रेंस के प्राकृत एवं जैन-विद्या विभाग के आगामी २८वें अधिवेशन के लिए अध्यक्ष पद हेतु चुनाव में मेरे परम मित्र भाई डॉ. के. आर. चन्द्रा ने मेरा नाम प्रस्तावित किया, भाई शरदचन्द्र मोतीचन्द्र शाहा (पूना) ने उसका समर्थन किया और आगामी अधिवेशन (कर्नाटक विश्वविद्यालय, धारवाड़ में आयोजित) के लिए मैं अध्यक्ष निर्वाचित हो गया । मुझे बाद में चन्द्राजी ने बतलाया कि पं. मालवणियाजी एवं डॉ. उपाध्ये आदि का विचार था कि अभी तक वृद्ध लोक ही कान्फ्रेंस के प्राकृत एवं जैन-विद्या विभाग की अध्यक्षता करते आये थे । अतः अब किसी ऐसे युवक को अध्यक्ष बनाया जाय जो प्राकृत के क्षेत्र में लगन पूर्वक कार्य कर रहा हो और पाण्डुलिपियों के सम्पादन, संशोधन जैसे जैन-विद्या-विकास के कार्य में भी दत्तचित्त हो । अतः उन्हों की प्रेरणा से मेरा नाम प्रस्तावित किया गया आशीर्वादों से मैं अध्यक्ष भी निर्वाचित हो गया ।

परम पूज्य उपाध्येजी तो कर्नाटक विश्वविद्यालय में आयोजित उस अधिवेशन में असामयिक दुःखद निधन के कारण उपस्थित न हो सके, किन्तु पूज्य पं. मालविणयाजी स्वयं उपस्थित हुए थे और उनकी उपस्थिति

से मैंने विशेष गौरव का अनुभव किया था। उसी समय मुझे श्रद्धेय डॉ. वासुदेवशरणजी अग्रवाल का कथन याद आ गया, जो वे निरन्तर कहा करते थे कि ''सच्चा गुरु वही है, जो अपने शिष्य की प्रगति से प्रमुदित रहता हो।''

परम पूज्य संघवी जी, पूज्य पं. महेन्द्रकुमार एवं पूज्य मालविणया रूप रत्नत्रयी अथवा पण्डितत्रयी मं से प्रथम दो के अन्तर्धान हो जाने पर भी श्रद्धेय पूज्य मालविणयाजी के दर्शन कर सान्त्वना मिलती थी और उनके पूर्व-युग की सारस्वत-झाँकियों का अहसास होता रहता था, किन्तु अब उनके भी तिरोहित हो जान से वह जगत सूना-सूना हो गया है। वस्तुत: यह एक ऐसी अपूरणीय क्षति हुई है, जिनकी पूर्ति आगामी सदियों में भी पूर्ण न हो सकेगी।

पूज्य पं.जी मेरे लिए धर्म पिता थे, मेरे महान हितैषी एवं संरक्षक थे । अतः उनके देहावसान से मेरी व्यक्तिगत क्षति हुई है । किन्तु विधि का विधान विचित्र है, वह अटल है । अतः यथार्थता को स्वीकार किए बिना कोई गित नहीं । उनके भावुक बना देने वाले स्मृति-पुंजों के लिए मेरे शतशः वन्दन प्रणाम ।

# भारतीय तत्त्वविद्याना अजोड विद्वानने स्मरणांजिल

- विजयशीलचन्द्रसूरि

भारतीय दर्शनोना अधिकारी विद्वान पंडित दलसुखभाई मालविणयाना ता. २८.२.२०००ना रोज थयेल निधनथी आंतरराष्ट्रीय विद्वज्जगते एक प्रचंड प्रतिभा गुमावी छे. भारत अने गुजरात रांक बन्या छे, तो मूळथी ज विद्वानोनी बाबतमां कंगाळ एवो जैन समाज हवे पूर्णपणे कंगाळ बन्यो छे.

वर्षो अगाउ आपणा अग्रणी विद्वान श्रावक पं. अगरचंद नाहटाए व्यथित हृदये कहेलुं के दिल्लीमां श्वेतांबर-दिगंबर एम बन्ने धाराओना जैन पंडितोनुं एक संमेलन हतुं; तेमां दिगंबर पक्षे शताधिक विद्वानोनी उपस्थिति सामे श्वेतांबर पक्षे अमे बे-त्रण गण्यागांठ्या माणसो ज हता !

रूढिपरस्त समाज अने तेना नेताओ इच्छे या न इच्छे, पण विद्याकीय अने साहित्यिक भूमिकाए, राष्ट्रीय तेमज आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरे, अन्य संप्रदायो तथा धर्मोनी समकक्ष, आपणा सिद्धांतो वगेरेनुं यथार्थ अने अधिकृत प्रतिपादन करवुं ए आजे अनिवार्य बन्युं छे; अने ए कार्य आवा अधिकारी विद्वानो विना करवानुं रूढ माणसो माटे शक्य ज नथी. आ संदर्भमां श्री दलसुखभाईने मूलववामां आवे तो जैन श्वेतांबर पक्षना समर्थ प्रतिनिधि तरीके तेमणे देशमां पण अने विश्वस्तरे पण आपणो पक्ष रजू कर्यो छे, एटलुं ज निह, पण अन्य धर्मना के संप्रदायोना लोको द्वारा थती अयोग्य के विपरीत रजूआतनो सज्जड प्रतिवाद पण तेमणे अनेक वार कर्यो छे. वास्तवमां, तेमनी रजूआतने पडकारी शके, तेमने जूठा पाडी शके अथवा तेओनी उपस्थितिमां असत्य प्रतिपादन करी शके तेवी क्षमता ज अन्योमां न हती. सत्यिनष्ठ अने अनाग्रही एवी पारदर्शी विद्वत्तानी आ निष्पत्ति हती.

जीवनना छेल्लां वर्षोमां तेओ स्थितप्रज्ञभावे अने लगभग जेने साक्षीभाव कही शकाय तेवा भावे ज जात-जगत अने कुटुंब साथे वर्तता रह्या होवाथी कोई विशेष लेखन के चिंतन तेमणे कर्यां नथी. परंतु तेम छतां, जीवनना अंतिम दिवसो पर्यंत बौद्धिक अने मानसिक क्षमता एटली तो सजाग-सबळ के कोइनी जूटी दलील के प्रतिपादनमां भद्रभावे जूटी हा-हा न

करी दे; अने मौनभावे जीवता होवा छतां तेमनी धाक एवी के कोई गप्पां मारतां लाखवार विचार करे.

आवा समर्थ विद्वान सद्गृहस्थनी चिरिवदाय थतां जैन समाज हतो ते करतां वधु एंक बन्यों छे, निःशंक छे. जो के आ विद्वानने जैन संघे बहु स्वीकार्या नथी. जैन संघमां तेमनी छाप एक सुधारक अने नास्तिक तरीकेनी हती. खरेखर तो आवी छाप उपसाववामां आवेली एम कहेवुं वधु ठीक गणाय. आपणा समाजनी अने धुरीणोनी एक खूबी ए छे के कोइ मुस्लिम के अजैन पटेल आदि व्यक्ति जो अचानक उपाश्रये आवे, देवदर्शन के गुरुवंदन जेवी प्रवृत्ति करे, के अट्टाइ करे, तो आपणा हैयामां वधु पडतो अहोभाव उमटी आववानो, 'शासननी बलिहारी' अनुभवावा मांडवानी, अने जे ते साधु के आचार्य महाराजना पुण्य-प्रभावनां गीतो गवावा मांडवानां.

हवे मुस्लिम के पटेल कांई तेनो धर्म, तेनी मान्यता, तेना व्यवहारो छोडता नथी, छोडवाना पण नथी. छतां अमुक वखत कोईक गम्य के अगम्य कारणोसर आवुं बनी जाय तो समाजमां आनंद आनंद छवाई जाय.

आनी सामे श्रीमालविणयानी वात जुओ: मूळे स्थानकवासी परंपरामां तेओनो जन्म. अनाथ आश्रममां उछेर. पछी पाछो स्थानकवासी साधुसंतो द्वारा ज्ञानाभ्यास. आटली भूमिका पछी पोतानी लायकात अने समाजना मोभीओनी परखशक्तिना प्रतापे शांतिनिकेतन सिंहत विविध स्थळोए अध्ययन करीने जैन विद्वान तरीके अधिकारी बन्या. पण ते पछी मूर्तिपूजानी यथार्थता अने मुहपित बांधवानी अयथार्थता आ बे वात तेमणे सौ पहेलां स्वीकारी. मुहपित छोडवानी वात आ. तुलसी जेवाने मोढामोढ करी पण पोतानी जन्मजात परंपराने ज प्रहार करवानी तेमनी आ हिंमत के क्षमताने आपणे क्यारेय समजवानो तथा नवाजवानो विचार सुद्धां कर्यो खरे ?

वर्षोंना तेमनी साथेना निकटना परिचयने परिणामे तेमनामां जोवा मळेलां मुख्य सुभग तत्त्वो आ हतां : अनाग्रह, समभाव, खराब करनारनुं पण भलं करवानी वृत्ति, पोतानी भूल स्वीकारवानी तत्परता, मानवीय संवेदनशीलताथी छलकातुं हृदय, ज्ञान अने सत्य प्रत्येनी अनहद निष्ठा वगेरे.

तेमणे वर्षो पहेलां अमुक बाबत परत्वे पोताना विचारो जाहेरमां व्यक्त करेला, जेने कारणे तेओनी भारे टीका थई हती अने ते ज कारणे जीवनभर केटलाक लोकोए तेमनी साथे अस्पृश्यता जेवो पण व्यवहार कर्यो हतो. मारी तेमना विशे एक स्पष्ट छाप रही छे के तेओने जो प्रमाणो अने तर्क साथे समजाववामां आवे के तमारा आ विचारो तथा विधानो अयोग्य के भूलभरेलां छे, तो तेओ एक पळनोय विलंब कर्या विना पोतानी वात पाछी खेंची ले, पोताना उतावळा विधानो बदल क्षमा मांगे, तथा भूल सुधारनारनी पीठ थाबडे. परंतु आपणे त्यां तेमने आ प्रकारे वाळवानो उद्यम करवाने बदले तेमने ऊतारी पाडवानुं तेमज सामाजिक रीते अस्पृश्य जेवा गणवानुं ज वलण अपनावातुं रह्यं !

तेमना जीवनना एक महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रसंगनो हुं साथी तेमज साक्षी रह्यो छुं. भगवान महावीरदेवनी पचीसमी शताब्दीनी उजवणी निमित्ते अमदावादमां एक प्रवचनसभानुं आयोजन थयेलुं. वक्ता तरीके श्रीरिषभदास गंका आवेला. आयोजन श्रीदलसुखभाई तथा रितलाल दीपचंद देसाईने सोंपायेलुं. आयोजक गुजगत ग्रज्य किमटीना वडा लेखे शेठ कस्तूरभाई लालभाई हता.

आ सभामां तोफान थवानी दहेशत हती. आयोजकोनुं ध्यान पण दोरेलुं ज. परंतु धर्म अने धर्मी जनो प्रत्ये निःशंक निष्ठा धरावता, तेमज विरोध करनारा अहिंसक विरोध ज करे, हिंसक निह ज, तेवा ख्यालमां रमता आयोजकोए कोई तकेदारी न राखी. फलतः विरोध करनारा मित्रोए श्रीरांकानी आंखमां मरचां छांट्यां, तेमने लगभग निर्वस्त्र करी मूक्या तथा अन्य भांगफोड पण करी, ने सभा न थवा दीधी.

तत्काल पोलिस आवी. तोफानीओ पैकी ४-५ पकडाया पण खरा. अति व्यग्न एवी ते क्षणोमां पण जेवुं आयोजक बे य विद्वानोना ध्यान पर आव्युं के पोलिस ४ युवानोने पकडी लई जई रही छे के तरत ज तेओ बधुं ाडतुं मूकीने दोड्या, वानने रोकी अने पकडायेला युवकोने 'तेओ निर्दोष छे' एम कही जामीन आपीने छोडावी मूक्या.

पाछळथी आ अंगे तेमने पूछ्युं त्यारे तेमणे जे कह्युं ते तेमना आंतरिक प्रवाहोने समजवा माटे बहु महत्त्वनुं छे. तेमणे कह्युं के महाराज !

अमे 'महावीरस्वामीनी अहिंसा' विशे व्याख्यान माटे भेगा थया हता. तेमां अमे अपराध करनारने पण क्षमा देवानी वातो करवाना हता. दुर्भाग्ये ते प्रवचन तो न थई शक्युं, परंतु ते साथे ज प्रवचनने आचरणमां मूकवानो मोको तो मळी गयो; एटले अमे युवानोने निर्दोष गणावी छोडावी मूक्या ! कहो, अमे भगवाननी वाणीनुं पालन कर्युं ते योग्य के अयोग्य ?

बीजो एक प्रसंग बहु जाणीतो नथी. संदर्भ पचीसमी शताब्दीनो ज छे. मालविणया पर एक दहाडो एकाएक फोन आववा शरू थया. अजुगती भाषामां शताब्दीनी उजवणीनो विरोध करवानी सलाह, अने तेम निह थाय तो मारी नाखवानी धमकी, आ ए फोननो संदेशो. बे एक दिवस पछी फोन करनारे उग्र भाषामां कह्युं के हुं तमारी हत्या करवानो छुं, तैयार रहेजो.

श्रीमालविणयाए लेश पण विचलित थया विना तेने कहां के तमे क्यारे अने क्यां मारुं खून करवा मागो छो ते कहो, तो हुं त्यां ते समये हाजर रही शकुं, ने तमारे धक्को न पडे. अने हुं एकलो ज आवीश, एटले बीजी चिंता न करता.

आवो जवाब अपाया पछी ए फोन आवता तो बंध थई गया, ए पण एक चमत्कार ज गणाय. परंतु, आ वातना संदर्भमां में तेओने पूछ्युं के जो पेली अनामी व्यक्तिए तमने समय आप्यो होत तो तमे शुं करत ? त्यारे पूरी गंभीरताथी तेमणे मने कह्युं के महाराज ! तो हुं ते जग्याए अने ते समये एकलो अवश्य जात, अने तेने प्रेमथी आवा खतरनाक मार्गेथी पाछो वळवा समजावत.

ज्ञानोपासनानी वात करुं तो तेमनो परिचय ज मने ज्ञानाभ्यासना संदर्भे थयो हतो. मारा अध्ययनमां आवता तर्कशास्त्रना अमुक पदार्थ मने बेठा निह. थयुं : कोने पूछुं तो आनो उकेल मळे ? बहु मथामण पछी सूझ्युं के मालविणयाजी प्रखर दार्शनिक गणाय छे तेमने पूछावुं. में पत्र लखीने पूछाव्युं. हुं पांजरापोळ उपाश्रये. तेओ इन्डोलोजीना निर्देशक. मारा पत्रना जवाबमां एक दिवस बपोरे बे वागे तेओ मारी सामे आवीने ऊभा रह्या. कहे : हुं दलसुख. हुं तो ताजुब ! कोई दिवस जोयेला निह,

कोई पूर्वसंदेशो निह, आवा मोटा विद्वान आ रीते आवी शके तेओ कोई यंदाज पण न होय. पछी तो तेओ बेठा. मारी शंकाओना उकेल समजाव्या. कहे पत्रमां केटलुं समजावाय ? माटे प्रत्यक्ष ज आवी गयो, तमे बहु झीणवटथी भणो छो तेथी घणो राजी थाउं छुं. आ रीते ज भणजो.

आ पछी तो एवी आत्मीयता रचाई के जे तेमना पूरा परिवार साथे अद्याविध जळवाई छे. तेमने सुधारक गणनारा केटलाक मित्रो मने घणीवार कहे के मालविणया साथे तमारे बहु बने, खरुं ? हुं कहुं के चोकस बने. एमनी बधी वात साथे सहमत न होईए तो पण एक मनुष्य, एक सज्जन ने एक मूर्धन्य विद्वान तरीके तेमनी साथे सुमेळ राखवामां मने कोई आपदा जणाती नथी.

इन्डोलोजी (L. D. Indology) माटे तेमने अनहद लगाव रह्यो. पोतानी सर्जनात्मक प्रतिभाने तेमणे इन्डोलोजीना सर्वांगीण विकास तथा प्रतिष्ठा काजे न्योछावर करी हती. मारो ए अनुभव छे के वहीवट हमेशां सर्जनात्मक उन्मेषने ग्रसी जाय छे. दलसुखभाइ आ वात जाणता अने एनो एकरार पण करता. परंतु मुनिश्री पुण्यविजयजी, पं. सुखलालजी तथा बेचरदास दोशी, तेमज शेठ कस्तूरभाईए जे आशा अने श्रद्धाथी इन्डोलोजीनुं सुकान तेमना हाथमां सोंप्युं हतुं तेने निष्फळ केम जवा देवाय ? आ एकमात्र वृत्तिप्रेरित लगनथी तेमणे इन्डोलोजीने विकसाव्युं. तेनी विश्वविख्यात ग्रंथमाळा ऊभी करी. नामांकित दिग्गज विद्वानोने तेमां सिक्रय रस तथा भाग लेता कर्या; अने तेथी ये वधु इन्डोलोजीना प्रथमवर्गथी लईने चोथावर्ग सुधीना कर्मचारीओमां इन्डोलोजी माटे एक मातृसंस्थानी ममता तेमणे जागृत करी आपी.

इन्डोलोजीना पोताना कार्यकाळ दरम्यान ज केनेडानी टोरोन्टो युनिवर्सिटीनुं आमंत्रण मळतां एक वर्ष माटे त्यां दर्शनशास्त्रना प्राध्यापक तरीके जवानुं बन्युं. त्यां एवी ख्याति तथा चाहना प्राप्त करी के युनिवर्सिटीए कायमी प्राध्यापक तरीके रहेवा ओफर करी अने आकर्षक प्रलोभनो पण आप्यां. परंतु आ विद्वान तो विद्यामंदिरने ज वरेला ! तेमणे ते प्रलोभननो निर्मम इन्कार कर्यो अने इन्डोलोजीने ज समर्पित रह्या. विद्याकीय नीतिमत्तानो

आ अैतिहासिक दाखलो छे.

इन्डोलोजीमांथी सर्वथा निवृत्त थया त्यारे, मारी सरतचूक न थती होय तो, तेमनो पगार कुल नंदरसो रूपिया हतो. निवृत्ति पछी पेन्शन के अन्य कोई ज लाभो निह. निवृत्ति साथे ज आजीविकानी चिंता पण आवी पडी. संस्थानुं मकान पाछुं सोंपवुं अनिवार्य, तो पोतानुं घर पण होवुं अनिवार्य. विद्याने वरेला आ माणसे पोतानुं घर केवा कपरा संजोगोमां बनाव्युं छे, तेनी वळी एक कथनी छे. पण न दीनता, न पराधीनता, न अनीति, न अप्रमाणिकता. जाणे मानवीय सात्त्विक गुणोनी उमदा आवृत्ति !

केनेडानी युनिवर्सिटीए एक वर्षनी सेवाना बदलामां तेमने जीवनपर्यंत मासिक पेन्शन मोकल्या कर्युं. जीवन होम्युं त्यांथी कांई न मळे, ने एक वर्षना बदलामां जीवनभर मळे, आ वात, स्वदेशी-विदेशी समाज-व्यवस्था वच्चेनो तेमज विद्यापुरुषो प्रत्येना सन्माननी वृत्ति-वृत्ति वच्चेनो तफावत सूचवी जाय छे.

तमनी निवृत्ति पछीनो एक प्रसंग यादगार छे. तेओ निवृत्त थयाना खबर मळतां ज आचार्य श्रीतुलसीए तेमने जैन विश्वभारती-लाडनू माटे निमंत्रण पाठ्युं. निवास सिहतनी सर्व सुविधा, संस्थामां ते इच्छे ते होद्दो, इच्छे ते वेतन तेमज पछीनी पण व्यवस्था, उपरांत दलसुखभाई जे शरत करे तेनो स्वीकार; आ प्रकारनुं ते निमंत्रण हतुं. मने तेनी जाण थई. में तेमने कह्युं : दलसुखभाई, तमे शुं नक्की करो छो ? जवाना ? जवाब लगभग हकारात्मक हतो. मान, विद्याकीय सर्जन – संशोधन – सन्माननी पूरी तको उपरांत जीवननिर्वाह बधुं ज सिद्ध थतुं हतुं, एटले सहज मन थयुं हशे, में तेमने कह्युं : दलसुखभाई, मारी एक वात सांभळो, तमारे लाडनू के परदेश ज्यां जवुं होय त्यां जरूर जजो. मिहनो रही आवजो. वर्षमां त्रण वार जजो. परंतु तमारुं कायमी रहेठाण तो अमदावादमां ज राखजो. गुजराती छो, ने गुजरातमां रहो तो घणुं उत्तम–उचित थशे. अमारा जेवाने क्यारेक विद्यालाभ पण थशे.

तेमणे ते वखते कांइ उत्तर न आप्यो. परंतु पछी तेओ क्यांय गया

नहि, ने छेक सुधी अमदावादमां ज रह्या.

अमे ओपेरा सोसायटीमां चातुर्मास कर्युं. त्यारे तो तेओ व्याख्यान सांभळवा पण आवता. न अवायुं होय तो श्रोता-मित्र इन्दुभाई झवेरी द्वारा बधुं जाणता. ते चोमासामां संघमां कंठाभरण तप थयेलुं. ते निमित्ते भगवानने सोनानो हार चडाववानो उत्सव हतो. भारे आश्चर्य वच्चे में जोयुं के ए उत्सवमां दलसुखभाई पण सामेल हता, देरासरमां पण बधा साथे भाग लेता हता. पछी तो तेमणे ज कह्युं के हुं वारंवार दर्शन माटे जतो ज होउं छुं.

आवी तो अनेक वातो छे, जेमां नास्तिक मनायेला आ विद्यापुरुषना ऊजळा आंतर-प्रवाहोनो परिचय मळी रहे, 'अमुक माणसे तमारा माटे आवी आवी खराब वातो/निंदा करी' — आवुं तेमने कहेवामां आवे, तो तेओ निर्दोष हास्य वेरता, अने कहेता के एमने मारामां एवुं लाग्युं हशे तो कहेता हशे. अने पछी ए ज व्यक्ति कोई काम लड़ने तेमनी पासे आवे तो कोई ज अरुचि, नफरत के दुर्भाव विना तेनुं काम करी आपता. आ रीते वर्तवानुं भलभला साधुपुरुष माटे पण, घणीवार, अघरुं होय छे.

आवा सज्जन विद्वाननी चिरविदायथी गुजरातनुं विद्याजगत निःशंक दिख्र बन्युं छे. भारते एक दार्शनिक प्रतिभा गुमावी छे, अने जैन समाजे एक प्रतिभासंपन्न पंडित पुरुषने खोयो छे.

# (स्व.) पंडितप्रवर दलसुखभाई मालविणयानी साहित्योपासना - जितेन्द्र शाह

महामना पं. श्री दलसुखभाई मालवणियाए आजीवन विद्यानी उपासना करी केटलाये ग्रंथोनं संपादन अने अनेक लेखो लख्या छे. तेमनी विशिष्ट प्रज्ञाने कारणे जैनदर्शननो अनेकान्तवाद खुब ज सुंदर रीते रज् थयो छे. जैनागम अने तेना उपर रचायेला साहित्यना तेओ प्रथम कक्षाना मर्मज विद्वान् हता. मात्र जैनदर्शन ज नहीं, पुराणां तमाम भारतीय दर्शनोनुं पण तलस्पर्शी ज्ञान धरावता हता. भारतीय दर्शनना प्रौढ ग्रंथोनां गहन रहस्योने सरळताथी अने सहजताथी उकेलता जोईए त्यारे एम लागे के तेओ भारतीय दर्शनना महर्षि छे. न्यायवतारवार्तिकनी विस्तृत प्रस्तावना अने तुलनात्मक टिप्पणो तो भारतीय दर्शनशास्त्रना अध्येता माटेनो महामूल्यवान् खजानो छे. स्थानांग-समवायांगसूत्रनो अनुवाद जैनदर्शनना विश्वकोशनी गरज सारे तेवो छे गणधरवादनी प्रस्तावनामां जैनदर्शननी अन्यदर्शनो साथेनी तुलना वांचतां तेमना बहुश्रुतत्वनो सहज परिचय थाय छे. आ उपरांत तेमणे अनेक ग्रंथोनां संपादनो कर्यां छे. ए अने एमना विविध लेखोमां दार्शनिक अने आगमिक विषयोनी ऊंडाणपूर्वक चर्चा थयेली छे. साथे साथे तेमां समकालीन घटनाओ, विशिष्ट प्रसंगो आदिनुं मार्मिक चिंतन पण जोवा मळे छे. भारतभरनी सुप्रसिद्ध शोधपत्रिकाओमां तेमना लेखो प्रकाशित थया छे. गुजराती, हिन्दी, तेमज अंग्रेजी भाषामां पण आ लेखो लखायेला छे. एक लेख तेमणे प्राकृत भाषामां पण लख्यो छे. आ समग्र लेखनोनो प्रकाशनार्थे संग्रह थई रह्यो छे. आ लेखना संग्रह-प्रकाशननुं कार्य करतां तेमना जीवन दरम्यान करेल कार्योनी सूचि तैयार थई छे ते अत्रे सामेल करवामां आवी रही छे. ते उपरथी ज तेमनी विशिष्ट प्रज्ञानो ख्याल आवशे.

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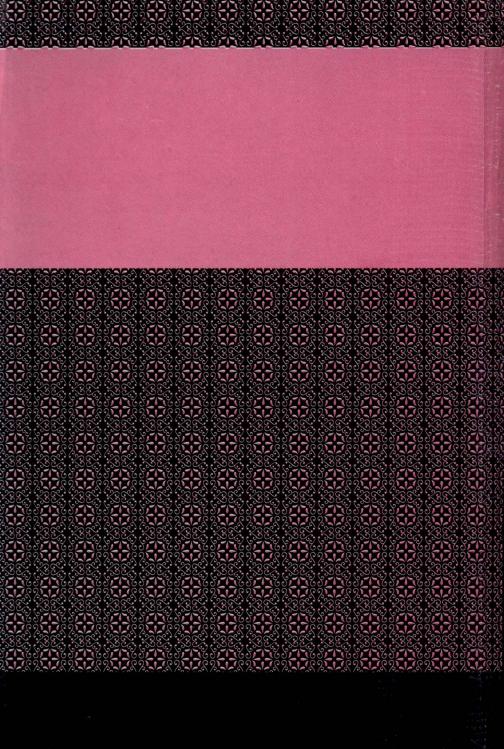
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