Bharatiya Vidya Series-Vol. No. 26

# SYĀDVĀDAMUKTĀVALĪ

OR

**JAINAVIŚESATARKA** 

AND

BHĀVASAPTATIKĀ

By ŚRĪ YAŚASVATSĀGARA

Critically edited with Introduction

By

S. A. UPADHYAYA

Professor and Head of the Dept. of Sanskrit Post-Graduate & Research Institute Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan



1969

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN CHOWPATTY: BOMBAY-7

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#### FOREWORD

We have great pleasure in publishing the critical editions of the two works of Śrī Yaśasvatsāgara viz. Syādvādamuktāvalī (also known as Jaina viśeṣatarka) and Bhāvasaptatikā prepared by Prof. S. A. Upadhyaya of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's Post-Graduate and Research Institute. The first work deals with the Syādvāda and the two Pramāṇas viz. the Pratyakṣa and the Anumāna. The second work deals with a few topics of Jyotiṣa like divasalagna, ayanāmśakarana. rātrilagnasādhana, natonnatasādhana, daśamabhāvasādhana and vimśopaka. Both these works are critically edited and published for the first time, and we hope that they will prove useful in assessing the literary merits of the well-known Jain author Śrī Yaśasvatsāgara.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay-7 J. H. DAVE Hon. Director.

November 25, 1968

#### **PREFACE**

This is my first attempt at preparing a critical edition of an unpublished text. After I attended the Seminar on Manuscriptology and Textual Criticism (Bangalore, 1963) at the invitation of the Ministry of Scientific and Cultural Affairs, Government of India, my Guru the late Professor H. D. Velankar, encouraged me to edit these two small works with a view to acquiring some practical training in text-editing. This attempt of mine owes its success to his constant encouragement and untiring guidance.

The MS. of Srī Yasasvatsāgara's Syādvādamuktāvalī was placed in my hands by the noted Jain Muni Śrī Mrgendra in 1964. While editing this text, I happened to come across the MS. of another work, viz. Bhāvasaptatikā, by the same author. Though conscious of my limitations in the field of Astrology, I ventured to edit this text with a view to bring into light one more work of the author.

I am grateful to Dr. A. N. Upadhye, Dr. A. S. Gopani and Dr. H. C. Bhayani for their valuable suggestions in preparing the edition of these two works, to Dr. V. Raghavan and Dr. Kunjuni Raja for giving me the details of the available MSS. of these works and to Dr. A. D. Pusalkar for his valued co-operation and encouragement.

Thanks are also due to the authorities of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, and the Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Bharatiya Samskrit Vidyamandir, Ahmedabad, for kindly making the MSS. available to me.

The authorities of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan have always encouraged me in my academic pursuits, and I would be ungrateful if I do not express my sense of profound thanks to them.

October 1, 1968

S. A. UPADHYAYA

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# SYĀDVĀDAMUKTĀVALĪ OR JAINAVÍSESATARKA OF ŚRĪ YAŚASVATSĀGARA

#### INTRODUCTION

- The text of the Syādvādamuktāvalī (also known as Jainaviśesatarka), which is published here for the first time, is critically edited from the only extant manuscript, bearing no. 736/1899-1915, belonging to the Government Collections of Manuscripts deposited at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.1
- The manuscript comprises three folios, each of the size  $10\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times 4\frac{1}{8}$ ". The paper of the manuscript is thin, country-made and vellowish grey in colour. The edges of all the three folios in the manuscript are slightly worn out. Besides three small holes, two slightly bigger holes are found in the upper right hand margin of the first folio. Few letters in the left hand part of the lines 2, 3 and 4 on folio 1 obverse have been rendered undecipherable as a result of three small bits of paper having got stuck fast thereon. On the whole, the condition of the manuscript is fairly good.

The edges of the folios are ruled by a single red line; and the borders of the text are marked by three red lines. The ruling is fairly uneven.

Pages 1a, 1b and 3a have fifteen lines each and page 3b, the last page, has only six lines. Each line has 38-41 letters.

Description—Country paper thin and grey; Jaina Devanagari characters; small, legible and very fair hand-writing, borders ruled in three lines and edges in one, in red ink; edges of the first two foll. slightly worn out; condition good; complete so far as it goes.

Age-Old.

<sup>1.</sup> Kapadia, H.R., Cat., Vol. XVIII, Part I, Poona, 1952, p. 11. Herein the details of the MSS, are given as under: Size—104 in, by 48 in. Extent—3 folios; 14 to 15 lines to a page; 41 letters to a line.

#### SYĀDVĀDAMUKTĀVALĪ OR JAINAVIŚESATARKA

The text is written in Jaina Devanāgarī characters. In particular, the palaeography of the letters na, tha, bha etc., of the conjunct letters jja, lla, stha, sta etc. and of the numerals 4, 7, 9 etc. in Devanāgarī, reveal the characteristics of the Jaina script. The handwriting is small, legible and quite fair.

Folio 1a begins with the bhale symbol and ends with  $pr\bar{t}imav\bar{a}pa$   $k\bar{a}$  (I. 18b); folio 1b ends with  $pram\bar{a}natv\bar{a}$  (II. 5b); folio 2a ends with  $manahpary\bar{a}ya$  (II. 18d); folio 2b ends with  $pratyabhij\bar{n}\bar{a}na$  (III. 5a) and folio 3a ends with pradistau (III. 19c). The three stabaka-s are spread over 1a-1b; 1b-2b; 2b-3b respectively.

The word Jainaviśeṣatarkaḥ in line 2 on page 1a is underlined in different ink. The colour of the ink indicates that the underlining is done quite recently probably to facilitate the reference to the title of the work. The manuscript, thus, appears to have been used by more than one person.

At the top of the right hand margin on page 3b, the words  $\vec{\pi}$ .  $\vec{\pi}$ .  $\vec{\tau}$ .  $\vec{\tau}$  are written. Probably, the present text was one of the many texts copied by the scribe.  $\vec{\tau}$ .  $\vec{\tau}$ . may indicate  $\vec{\tau}$  and  $\vec{\tau}$  may indicate either the running page number or the number of the text in the whole manuscript. There is no evidence in this manuscript to corroborate this conclusion.

On the last page, in a slanting manner, the words इति जैनविश-(शे) पतर्क-ग्र. 120 (in Gujarati numerals) are written in pencil. The calculation is wrong. The text, as available, is of about 91 grantha-s.

III. In the absence of the usual colophon at the end of the text, it is difficult to ascertain the exact date of the manuscript. The condition of the manuscript indicates that it must be at least two hundred years old.

IV. No detail about the scribe is available from the manuscript. The mode of the Devanāgarī characters reveals the scribe to be a Jaina. The corrections in the lines I. 3b, I. 19a, II. 6d; the cancellation of the whole line in II. 25d; the wrong spellings viz. nirāśa (sa) in I. 10d, \$i(si)te \$i(si)tam in II. 6b, mrtpindāh (dāh) in II. 11d, satve (ttve) in III. 9b, damu(mā)nomānayam in III. 14a etc.; the omission of letters in I. 18, I. 24, II. 5, II. 14, III. 12, III. 25; the non-observance of the parasavarnaniyama and indifference to the rules of samdhi in a few cases, indicate that the scribe lacked professional diligence and care. The last line of the text is, probably, written in great hurry; the scribe leaves out  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines for the readers to supply from the verse occurring earlier; the last line has three letters omitted and is extended in the margin though more than half of the page is just blank. This corroborates the inference that the scribe is a mediocre one.

#### SYADVADAMUKTAVALI OR JAINAVISESATARKA

V. The author of this work Yaśasvatsāgara (also known as Jaśvantasāgara—JSSI para 962) is completely reticent about himself in his works. Details about the date and place of his birth, his childhood and education, his initiation as a monk and about his last days are not available. His works, however, reveal a few traits of his personality.

He belonged to the Sāgara śākhā² of the Tapā gaccha. He was the pupil of Śrī Yaśaḥsāgara.3

Jinaratnakośa,<sup>4</sup> while recording the details of the vārtika on Grahalāghava refers to Yaśasvatsāgara as the pupil of Kalyāṇasāgara, pupil of Cāritrasāgara of the Tapāgaccha. The praśasti from which the details are incorporated, appears to be incorrect. Elsewhere Jinaratnakośa<sup>5</sup> refers to Yaśasvatsāgara as the pupil of Yaśaḥsāgara.

Though belonging to the Svetāmbara sect, he has discussed only those principles which are accepted by both the Svetāmbara and Digambara sects. He has not attempted to refute any other school of philosophy.

Being a resident of Gujarat, the author revered, in particular, Sankheśvara-Pārśvanātha. cf. प्रणम्य शंखेरवरपार्वनाथम्... at I. 1; श्रीशंखेरवर-पार्वजिनो जयतु at the commencement of his copy of Kalpasūtra-Kiranāvalī.

Being modest, he refers to his teachers in respectful terms, particularly to Śrī Cāritrasāgara. He considers himself very fortunate in having for his teacher Śrī Cāritrasāgara from whom he acquired 'the three gems' viz. jñāna, darśana and cāritra. Cf.

चारित्रांशः कलौ मूरि भाग्यभाजां सुदुर्लभः। अस्मद्भाग्योदयादाप्तो गुरुश्चारित्रसागरः॥

--JSM I. 88

ददाति सेवया सम्यक् सागरः सागरोद्भवम् । मया रत्नत्रयं प्राप्तं गुरोश्चारित्रसागरात् ॥

—JSM III. 36

The author, being devout, wrote for his own reading and use, the text of Kalpasūtra alongwith the commentary Kiranāvalī (also known as Kalpavyākhyānapaddhati or Kalpakiranāvalī) of Dhar-

Of the many śākhā-s of the Tapāgaccha, viz. candra, ratna, vijaya, vimala, sāgara, sundara and soma, only three—vijaya, vimala and sāgara are current to-day.

<sup>3.</sup> Cf. I. 25 and colophon; II. 25 and colophon; III. 25; JSM I. 89 and colophon; II. 77 and colophon; III. 37 and colophon; IV. 43 and colophon; JS, p. 31, stanza 2 and colophon in the foot-note.

<sup>4.</sup> P. 113.

<sup>5.</sup> Pp. 113, 145, 159 (145), 269, 296, 320, 416, 457.

#### SYADVADAMUKTÁVALI OR JAINAVIŚESATARKA

masāgaragaņi, the pupil of Hīravijayasūri. The writing was completed on V.S. 1721, Sukla 8, Śrāvaṇa. Cf.

> प्रणम्य प्रणताशेषवीरं वीरजिनेश्वरम । स्ववाचनकृते कुर्वे कल्पव्याख्यानपद्धतिम ॥ शिष्येण कल्पिकरणावलिनामवृत्ति-व्यस्यानवाचनकृते च लिपीकृतेयं। पीयुषमानुयुगलिमही (1721) मिते (ऽ) व्दे शुक्लाष्टमीशमदिने नमसः श्रिये (s) स्तु॥ श्रीकलपसुत्रटीकापुस्तं पुण्यार्थमात्मनः पुर्णम । लिखितं यशस्वत्सागरगणिना सूखकारणं कृतिनाम ॥7

He must have studied Logic and Nyāya philosophy. thorough grasp over Nyāya in particular may well be inferred from his exposition of the tenets of Nyāya in simple but lucid language. His works—Bhāvasaptatikā, Grahalāghavavārtika Yaśorājapaddhati—lead us to infer that he also studied Astronomy and Horoscopy.

He has referred to Karmagrantha<sup>8</sup>, Kairavākarakaumudī<sup>9</sup>, Tattvārthasūtra<sup>10</sup>, Tarkasamgraha<sup>11</sup>, Navatattvagāthā<sup>12</sup>, Pramāṇanayatattvāloka<sup>13</sup>, Ratnākarāvatārikā<sup>14</sup>, Syādvādamañjarī<sup>15</sup> as well as to Sāmantabhadra<sup>16</sup>, Siddhasena Divākara<sup>17</sup>, Haribhadra<sup>18</sup> etc. He has also quoted lines from Anyayogavyavacchedadvātriśikāpadya (by Hemacandra)<sup>19</sup>, Punyadhanakathā<sup>20</sup>, Prameyaratnakośa<sup>21</sup>, Vītarāgastotra<sup>22</sup>, Şadāvaśyakabhāşyagāthā<sup>23</sup> etc. His vast reading, thus, is unambiguously evident.

The author himself has declared his indebtedness to Vādidevasūri, Cf.

> स्याद्वादसुखबोधाय प्रित्नथेयं प्रतिष्ठिता। विचाराम्बुधिबोधाय देवसूरिवचोनुगा ॥24

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    Kapadia, H.R., Cat., Vol. XVII, Part II(a), Poona, 1936, p. 103.
    Ibid, p. 107. Dr. K. P. Jog, (Centre of Advance study in Sanskrit, Poona), who examined this MSS. at my request, writes to me that the MSS. is carefully written in uniform characters. This indicates that the author's hand-

         writing must have been quite good.
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Writing must have Scale
8. Cf. JS pp. 14, 19.
9. Cf. JS p. 4.
10. Cf. JS pp. 14, 15.
11. Cf. JS pp. 12, 13, 14, 15.
12. Cf. JS pp. 12, 13, 14, 15.
13. Cf. JS pp. 16, 21, 22, 23.
14. Cf. JS pp. 28.

<sup>13.</sup> Cf. JS pp. 16, 21, 22, 23.
14. Cf. JS p. 28.
15. Cf. JSM IV. 11.
16. Cf. JSM IV. 40.
17. Cf. JSM IV. 39.
18. Cf. JSM III. 5; JS p. 25.
19. Cf. JS p. 26.
20. Cf. JS p. 14.

<sup>21.</sup> Cf. JS p. 30. 22. Cf. JS p. 27.

<sup>23.</sup> Cf. JS p. 15. 24. Cf. JSM IV. 44.

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अर्ह वीजं भावतश्चामिवन्द्य सम्यग्विद्यासदगरुं मदग्रुं च। श्रीमद्देवाचार्यवर्योक्तिय्क्त्या स्याद्वादस्य प्रक्रियां वावदामि ॥25

His presentation of the subject of Nyāya in the form of poetry reveals him as a poet.

- VI. During the forty-one years of his literary carrer Yasasvatsagara wrote many works. Fifteen of his works are known todate. They are:
  - 1. Grahalāghavavārtika<sup>26</sup>, a commentary on Grahalāghava Ganesa, composed in V.S. 1760 (= 1704 A D.).
  - 2. Jainatarkabhāṣā, a work in Logic, composed in V.S. 1759 (= 1703 A.D.).
  - 3. Jainīsaptapadārthī, an introductory text-book in Nyāya, composed in V.S. 1757 (= 1701 A.D.). Jinaratnakośa<sup>27</sup> refers to this work as Saptapadārthī. JSSI28 refers to this work as Jaina Saptapadārthī. This work has been edited by Muni Himāmsuvijaya and published from Ujjain in 1934. According to the colophon of the manuscript ka printed as foot note no. 1 on p. 31 of the printed edition, the title of the work is Saptapadārthī, and the work was composed in V.S. 1758 at Samudayapura during the regin of Jayasimha. Probably, the author prefixed the word jaint to the title in order to distinguish his work from another homonymous work entitled Saptapadārthī. a treatise of the Vaisesika system by Sivaditya, a Hindu writer.
  - 4. Pramānavādārtha, composed in V.S. 1759 (= 1703 A.D.). According to JSSI29 this work was composed at Sangramapura during the reign of Jayasimha. Jinaratnakośa<sup>30</sup>, gives the date of this work as V.S. 1758.
  - 5 Bhāvasaptatikā, composed in V.S. 1740 (= 1684 A.D.). It deals with Jvotisa.
  - 6. Mānamañjarī.
  - 7. Yasorājapaddhati, a work on Horoscopy, composed in V.S. 1762 (= 1706 A.D.). JSSI<sup>31</sup> refers to this work as Yaśorājīrājapaddhati.
  - 8. Vädasamkhyā.
  - 9. Vādārthanirupaņa.

<sup>25.</sup> Cf. Stanza 1 in the MSS. of Jainatarkabhāṣā as quoted in the foot note at JS p. 19.

<sup>26.</sup> This work is referred to as Grhalaghava in JS p. 20. This is, probably, the printer's error.

<sup>27.</sup> Cf. p. 416. 28. Cf. p. 656, para 962.

<sup>29.</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30.</sup> Cf. p. 269.

<sup>31.</sup> Cf. p. 656, para 962.

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- 10 Vicārasattrimsikāvacūri, composed in V.S. 1721 (= 1665 A.D.). JSSI<sup>32</sup> mentions (1712?) as the doubtful date.
- 11. Sabdarthasumbandha, composed in V.S. 1758 (= 1702 A.D.).
- Samāsaśobhā.
- 13. Stavanaratna.
- 14. Syādvādamuktāvalī—This work has been edited (not on critical principles) by Muni Buddhisāgara and published at Ahmedabad in V.S. 1965 (= 1909 A.D.33). Muni Buddhisagara has earned gratitude of all, by bringing into light a work by Yasasvatsagara for the first time. The title in the printed book reads Śrī Jaina Syādvādamuktāvalī. It is difficult to guess any convincing reason for the addition of the word jains in the title by the editor.
- 15. Syādvādamuktāvalī (or Jainaviśeṣatarka), critically edited and published herewith.

The manuscripts of the works bearing nos. 5, 7, 9, 10 and 13 are available in the collection at the Jati Motivijayaji's upāśraya at Udayapura and of the works bearing nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12 and 14 are in Śrī Vijayadharmalaksmī Jñāna Mandir at Agra.34 JSSI35 refers to only nine works bearing nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13 and 14 and states that the manuscripts of the first eight works are available in the collection of Yati Vivekavijaya at Udayapura. Jinaratnakośa<sup>36</sup> records only eight works bearing nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 14 and 15.

Of these fifteen works, only three works (including the work edited herewith) are published. From the evidence of language and treatment of the subject, the chronological order of these three works may tentatively be fixed as: Syādvādamuktāvalī publishat Ahmedabad in 1909, (2) Syādvādamuktāvalī or Jainavisesatarka, edited herewith and (3) Jainī Saptapadārthī, published at Ujjain, 1934.

Besides, in V.S. 1721, he composed a prasasti in five stanzas, after having himself written a manuscript of Kalpasütra with the commentary Kiranāvalī of Dharmasāgaragani.37

rected in the quotations from this text in the article.

Cf. p. 656, para 962. Prof. Kapadia, H.R. (in his article: Śrī Yaśasvatsāgara ane Syādvādamuktāvalī (in Gujarati) published in Śrī Jaina Satya Prakāśa, vol. 3, No. 9, p. 327-29) states that it is yet to be decided whether the avacūri on Vicāraṣaṭtrimśikā was composed in V.S. 1812 or V.S. 1721. The source of V. S. 1812 is not traceable. Is it a printing mistake for V. S. 1712?
 The printing of this work is far from satisfactory. Printing mistakes are corrected in the curatring from this tory in the article.

<sup>34.</sup> Cf. JS p. 20.
35. Cf. JSSI p. 656, para 962.
36. Cf. pp. 113, 159 (145), 416, 269, 296, 320, 457 and 145.
37. Cf. Kapadia, H.R., Cat., Vol. XVII, Part II(a), Poona, 1936, pp. 106-7.

#### SYADVADAMUKTĀVALI OR JAINAVISESATARKA

VII. The dates of his works indicate that the period of his literary activities extended from V.S. 1721 to V.S. 1762 (= from 1665 to 1706 A.D.). We may, therefore, infer that the author lived during the latter half of the seventeenth century and the first half of the eighteenth century. He must have been a contemporary of literary figures like Yaśovijaya, Vinayavijaya, Meghavijaya Upādhyāya etc. For some time he must have lived at Samudayapura and Samgramapura during the reign of Jayasimha.

VIII. Yasasvatsāgara pays glowing tributes to his guru Yasaḥsāgara—the best jewel in the assembly of the wise people from all the three worlds, the learned and the eloquent one. Cf.

लोकत्रयीविबुधराशिशिरोमणीनां विद्याविनोदरसनिजितदीधितीनाम् । वाग्डंबरादररवाल्पितवाक्पतीनां विद्वचशःप्रथमसागरसिध्राणाम् ॥38

He is referred to as a pandita.39

Yaśasvatsāgara refers to Cāritrasāgara also as his guru. Probably our author received education (moral education, in particular) from Cāritrasāgara, who was well-known for his extremely pure conduct. Besides, he is described as 'the best one amongst the sādhūs, the royal swan in the group of the modest kings, the lord of the rivers in the form of good conduct, the ocean of the rivers in the form of knowledge and the moon which gives delight to the ocean in form of good conduct'. His figure is described as lovely on account of his virtuous conduct. Cf.

> चारित्रांशः कलौ भूरि भाग्यभाजां सुदूर्लभः। अस्मद् भाग्योदयादा तो गुरुखारित्रसागरः ॥ चारित्रचारुम्तिर्यश्चारित्ररससागरः। चारित्रसिद्धये मे स्तादगुरुश्चारित्रसागरः ॥ 41 तेषां गणे सकलसाध्शिरो (ऽ) वतंसा निश्शेषनम्बरणीश्वरराजहंसाः। चारित्रसल्ललितवृत्तिविघृतदोषाः चारित्रसागरलसद्गुरवो बम्बः।42

Also cf. I. 24, II. 24 and III. 24 in the text edited herewith. He persuaded the kings to give up hunting; cf.

उर्व्वीशा बहुशो यदीयवचनादाखेटकं तत्यजुः ॥43

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38. Ibid, p. 107.
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<sup>39.</sup> Cf. Foot-note No. 1 at JS p. 31. 40. Cf. JSM I, 88. 41. Cf. JSM II. 76.

<sup>42.</sup> Cf. Kapadia, H.R., Cat., Vol. XVII, Part II(a), Poona, 1936, p. 106.

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His blessings and help are often requested for by the authorparticularly for imbibing and preserving purity of conduct; cf.

> ...श्री गुरवो भवन्तु मम ते सद्यः सहायप्रदाः ॥41 चारित्रसिद्धये मे स्तादगहृदचारित्रसागर: ॥45 मूयो मद्रं स मे दद्यात् गुरुश्चारित्रसागर: ॥46

His teaching was unfailing and yielded due results; cf.

रसादयो धातव ईशवांछा फलानयाः स्यात्पदलांछनास्ते । प्रमाणवत्ते फलदायकाः स्यु-श्चारित्रसत्सागरसंप्रदिष्टाः ॥<sup>47</sup>

It may be noted that Caritrasagara is not referred to in the Jainīsaptapadārthī.

The author pays his respects to Śrī Vijayaprabhasūri and to Śrī Kalyāṇasāgara. Vijayaprabhasūri is referred to as 'the lovely moon for the ocean in the form of the Tapā gaccha,' cf.

> श्रीमत् 'तपा' गणमहोद्धिचारुचन्द्राः सर्वज्ञशासनविभासनवासरेन्द्राः। ये सांप्रतं सकलिनामनुकारिणस्ते शक्वज्जयन्त् विजयप्रभामुरिशकाः ॥48

Kalyāṇasāgara is 'the brilliant, the abode of prosperity, the ornament of the learned, the bestower of auspiciousness' etc. Cf.

> तत्पट्रपूर्वधरणीध्र (? घ) रविप्रकाशा लक्ष्मीविलासनिलया विबधावतंसाः। कल्याणसागर इति प्रथिताभिधानाः कल्याणदा मम सदा गुरवो जयन्ति ॥49

The author pays his respects to Kalyāṇasāgara; cf.

पण्डितश्रीकल्याणसागरगणिभ्यो नमः । -Line 1 in the ed. text स्याद्वादमक्तावली श्रीकल्याणसागरगणिचरणकमलेभ्यो नमः। 50

IX. His language, though simple, is lucid. The inherent limitation of the subjects selected by him has made his expression compact. Cf.

तत्राऽऽद्यं चतुर्भेदमवप्रहेहावायघारणाऽऽख्येतिमेदात्। यथा इन्द्रियार्थसमुद्भः तसत्तामात्रमवग्रहः, सामान्यव्यवसायिप्रत्यय एकवस्त्ज्ञानविशेषितो यथाऽयं पूरुषो

<sup>44.</sup> Ibid. 45. Cf. II. 24. 46. Cf. III. 24. 47. Cf. JSM IV. 42.

<sup>48.</sup> Cf. Kapadia, H.R., Cat., Vol. XVII, Part II(a), Poona, 1936, p. 106.

<sup>49.</sup> Ibid.

<sup>50.</sup> Ibid, p. 103.

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णणिशिर कुर्चादिलक्षणः। गृहीतार्थसंशयात्ययलक्षण (०णा?) ईहा पुरुषोऽयं दाक्षिणात्यो भाषाद्यशेषलक्षणिवज्ञानात् । याथात्म्यादवगमाद् अवायो दक्षिणात्य एवायम् । कालान्त-रस्मितयोग्या धारणा प्राचीनवारणया निश्चित एवायं दक्षिणात्यो न मारवीय:।

-JS P. 18.

संसारिणश्च ये जीवाः संसरन्ति पूनः पूनः। समसार्षश्च संसारे संसरिष्यन्ति ते सदा।।

-JSM I. 47.

विरुद्धधर्माध्यासस्त् नानेकान्तं प्रतिक्षिपेत । गडनागरभैषज्यास दोषोऽयं द्वचात्मनि ॥

—I. 23

His prose style is quite aphoristic. In some cases, the exposition of the subject, being too crisp, is not easily intelligible. The similarity of expressions between this text and his other two works as well as with Pramānanayatattvāloka indicates the author's tendency to repeat certain words, phrases and expressions. As evident from the foot-notes, Vādidevasūri's Pramāṇanayatattvāloka had a considerable influence on the poet's pen.

The poet has a fascination for using words which are not current and are found only in lexicons; cf. the words: avisvagbhava51, idakam<sup>52</sup>, kuta<sup>53</sup>, kṛśānumān<sup>54</sup>, damūnas<sup>55</sup>, draha<sup>56</sup>, nāgara<sup>57</sup>, śocihkeśa<sup>58</sup> etc. The nature of the subject hardly leaves any scope for poetic excellences; yet the alliteration is achieved59, apt drstanta-s are put forward60 and expressive metaphors are employed.61 Thus both as a poet and as a scholar he deserves our attention.

X. The work is uniformly divided into three chapters, called stabaka-s, each comprising twenty-five stanzas. The first chapter deals with the exposition of the syādvāda, the second with the pratyakṣa pramāṇa and the last with the anumāna pramāṇa. The last chapter is not referred to as a stabaka, but as a gucchah; cf.

तार्तीयीकतयानुमानविलसद्गुच्छोऽ[यमत्रा]प्यमत्।

—III. 25

<sup>51.</sup> Cf. JS p. 5. 52. Cf. III. 12. 53. Cf. JS p. 11. 54. Cf. JSM II. 31. 55. Cf. III. 14.

<sup>56.</sup> Cf. III. 20.

<sup>57.</sup> Cf. I. 23. 58. Cf. III. 20; JSM II. 41. 59. Cf. I. 9, III. 2cd etc. 60. Cf. I. 12, 16, 23; II. 21 etc. 61. Cf. I. 24, II. 24, III. 24 etc.

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XI. The text begins with the bhale symbol and obescience to Śrī Kalyāṇasāgaragaṇi.

Below is given an analysis of the contents of the work:

#### FIRST STABAKA

Stanza No.	Topic					
1	Mangala					
$ar{f 2}$	Enumeration of six padartha-s					
3-9	sāmānya and viśeṣa					
10-23	syādvāda					
24	obescience to Cāritrasāgara					
25	Author's own introduction.					
	SECOND STABAKA					
1-2	jīva					
3-5	jñānapramāṇa					
6	yäthärthyajñäna					
7-9	samāropa (or apramāņajñāna)					
	viparyaya, samsaya					
	anadhyavasāya					
10-13	Kinds of kāraņa-s					
14-15	pratyakṣapramāṇa (sāmvyavahārika; avagraha,					
	īhā, avāya, sudhāraņā)					
16-17	avadhijñāna					
18	manaḥparyāyajñāna					
19-20	kevalajñāna					
21-23	arhat					
24	obescience to Căritrasāgara					
25	Author's own Introduction					
	THIRD STABAKA					
1-2	parokṣajñāna and its five kinds.					
3-4	smaraṇa					
5-6	pratyabhijñāna					
7-8	tarka					
9	anvaya, vyatireka					
	vyāpti, parāmarśa					
11-12	anumāna					
13-17	hetu					
18-20	dṛṣṭānta: sādharmya, vaidharmya					
21-23	upanaya, nigamana					
24	obescience to Cāritrasāgara					

XII. It is clear that the author has expounded the bare outlines only of the three topics (viz. syādvāda, pratyakṣa and anumāna) without any attempt at detailed or comprehensive discussion. Obviously, the work was intended for, the beginners to acquaint themselves with the main tenets and terminology of the three principles—syādvāda, pratyakṣa pramāṇa and anumāna pramāṇa of the Jain

Author's own introduction.

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philosophy. The work, thus, is to be reckoned as an elementary text-book and not as critical or original exposition. It is, indeed, for the  $\dot{s}\dot{s}\dot{s}uprabodh\bar{a}ya^{62}$  as the author rightly points out in the opening stanza.

XIII. The title of the present work is the  $Sy\bar{a}dv\bar{a}damukt\bar{a}val\bar{\imath}$ , as is evident from the verse 25 of the three chapters and from the colophons at the end of the first two chapters. The opening stanza, however, refers to the work as the Jainavisesatarka which seems to be an alternative title for the present work.

Another work entitled Śrī Jaina Syādvādamuktāvalī by the same author, Yaśasvatsāgara, edited by Muni Śrī Buddhisāgarajī was published by Shri Jhaveri Vadilal Vakhatacand at Ahmedabad in V.S. 1965 (= 1909 A.D.). This work is referred to as  $Sy\bar{a}dv\bar{a}damukt\bar{a}val\bar{\imath}$  in stanzas I. 39, II. 77, III. 37 and IV. 43 as well as in the colophons at the end of the four chapters. The opening verse refers to this work as Jainaviśeṣatarka.

Are these two works identical? Undoubtedly not. Śrī Jaina Syādvādamuktāvalī, published from Ahmedabad, contains four chapters of 89, 77, 37 and 44 stanzas respectively. These four chapters deal with pratyakṣa, parokṣa, prameya and sannayanirṇaya respectively. The present text, published herewith, contains three chapters of 25 stanzas each, dealing with syādvāda, pratyakṣa and anumāna respectively. The two works are, therefore, quite different. This is corroborated by the analysis of the contents and by the treatment of different topics in both the works.

The problem is: why Yaśasvatsāgara gave the identical title and the identical alternative title to his two different works? It is difficult to put forward any convincing conjecture. Equally difficult it is to decide which work was composed earlier. Is it that the present work was composed later, as the author found that his other work was considered rather difficult by the students in the beginning?

The present text is entitled as Syādvādamuktāvalī in accordance with the colophons. The title Jainaviśeṣatarka is regarded as the alternative title as it is mentioned only in the opening stanza.<sup>63</sup> Both the titles, however, are used for this text in order to distinguish it from the text entitled Śrī Jaina Śyādvādamuktāvalī (also, Syādvādamuktāvalī and Jainaviśeṣatarka) published from Ahmedabad.

<sup>62.</sup> Cf. I. 1.

<sup>63.</sup> Kapadia, H.R., Cat., Vol. XVIII, Part I, Poona, 1952, p. 11. records the title जैनिविशेषतर्के [ स्यादादमुक्तावर्ली ] and notes: "Both these names are mentioned by the author himself, one just in the very first verse and the other, in the last verse.

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XIV. Of the seventy-five stanzas, fifty-nine are composed in the Anustubh metre, two in the Indravrajā metre, three in the Upendravrajā metre, ten in the Sārdūlavikrīdita metre and one in the Sālinī metre

Below is given the detailed metrical analysis of the text:

Name of the Metre	Reference		Total	
Anuştubh	I. 2, 4-17, 19-21, 23	19	)	
	II. 1-13, 16-22, 24	21	}	59
	III. 2-8, 10, 11; 13-18; 21-24	19	J	
Indravrajā	I. 3, 22	2		
(त ,त, ज, ग, ग; 5:6)				
Üpendravrajā	I. 1,	1	7	
(ज, त, ज, ग, ग; 5:6)			}	3
,	III. 1, 19	2	J	
Śārdūlavikrīḍita	I. 18, 24, 25	3	)	
(म,स,ज,स,त,त,ग; 12:7)	П. 14, 15, 23, 25	4	}	10
	III. 9, 12, 25	3	J	
Śālinī	III. 20	1		
(म, त, त, ग, ग; 4:7)				

Total: 75

The analysis presented here shows the poet's fondness for the Anuştubh and Sārdūlavikrīḍitai metres. A critical examination of the metrical composition of verses in particular, I. 2c, 10c, 13c, 21c, 23a; II. 2c, 3, 4c, 7a, 8a, 11c, 19; III. 11a, 14c, 16c—proves the poet to be only a moderate master of metrics.

XV. The manuscript, as is common, omits the insertion of avagraha sign and fails to observe the rule of parasavarna. The marking of danda and the separation of words are not uniform. These are restored in the edited text. Emendations are suggested in the round brackets at the respective places; additions are indicated in the rectangular brackets. Specific points regarding the text in the manuscript are mentioned in the foot-notes.

The expressions in the present text bear similarity with those in the author's two published works viz. Jainī Saptapadārthī and Srī Jaina Syādvādamuktāvalī and with those in Vādidevasūri's Pramāṇanayatattvāloka. The relevant references to this are given in the foot-notes.

# यशस्वत्सागरविराचिता स्याद्घादमुक्तावली ग जैनविशेषतर्कः

प्रथमः स्तबकः

ए ऐ उ ॥ ऐं नमः ॥ पण्डितश्रीकल्याणसागरगणिगुरुभ्यो नमः ॥

प्रणम्य शङ्खेःवरपार्श्वनाथं प्रकाशितानन्तपदार्थसार्थम् । शिशुप्रवोधाय तमस्तमोऽर्कः प्रकाश्यते जैनविशेषतर्कः ॥ १ ॥

जीवाजीवौ नभःकालौ घर्माघर्में। विशेषतः । समस्वभावाः स्याद्वादे पदार्थाः षट् प्रकीति(ति)ताः ॥ २ ॥

तत्रास्ति सामान्यविशेषकाद्यनेकात्मकश्चैव पदार्थसार्थः। एकोऽनुवृत्तिव्यतिवृत्तितोऽन्यश्चार्थित्रयाया घटनात् त्रिपद्या॥३॥

c: Cf. स्वान्यप्रकाशाय तमस्तमोर्क:—JSM I. 1c. Cat. records तमस्तमोर्क: as तमस्त(? मार्क:). This is not correct.

In the MSS the word मया is added in the space above between the words जैन and विशेषतर्क: Figures १,२ and ३ are written above the words मया, जैनविश्रापतर्क: and प्रकारयते respectively. These additions are obviously for शिश् प्रवोधाय. The word जैनविशेषतर्क: is underlined in different ink. The colour of the ink indicates that the underlining is done quite recently, probably to facilitate the reference to the title of the work.

3. b. ०नेकात्मक o is written in the MSS as ०नेकातात्मक o The reading in the MSS makes the Pāda metrically defective. The text, therefore, is emended as ०नेकात्मक o.

The word स्याद्वादे is written above the word तत्र in the MSS. The word हेतु: is written in the margin on the right.

Cf. PNT V. 1.

For Kalyāṇasāgaragaṇi, see para. VIII in the Introduction. αbd=JSM I. 1 abd.

#### 14 SYĀDVĀDAMUKTĀVALĪ OR JAINAVIŚEŞATARKA

सामान्यं द्विविषं तिर्यगूर्ध्वतादिविमेदतः । आद्यं साधारणं व्यक्तौ द्वितीयं द्रव्यमेव च ॥ ४॥

तिर्यग्(क्) सामान्यमेवतद् यथा गोत्वं गवा वजे। तल्लक्षणं प्रतिव्यक्ति तुल्या परिणतिस्तथा।। ५।।

द्रवत्यदुद्रुवत्द्रोष्यत्येवं त्रैकालिकं च यत् । तास्तास्तर्थैव पर्यायान्तद्द्रव्यं जिनशासने ॥ ६॥

अवच्छेदक एवायं व्यतिवृत्तिर्हि लक्षणम् । विशेषोऽपि द्विप्रकारो गुणपर्यायमेदतः ॥ ७॥

सहोत्पन्ना गुणा द्रव्ये पर्यायाः क्रममाविनः। पर्यत्युत्पादनाशौ च पर्यायः समुदाहृतः॥८॥

पर्यायाणां गुणानां च भेदो नो घर्म्यपेक्षया। स्वरूपापेक्षया भेदः प्रोक्तोऽयं पूर्वपण्डितैः॥९॥

स्यादव्ययमनेकान्तद्योतकं सर्वयैव यत्। तदीयवादः स्याद्वादः सदैकान्तनिराश (स)कृत्॥ १०॥

सर्वे तथान्विय द्रव्यं नित्यमन्वयदर्शनात् । अनित्यमेतत् पृयीयैः पर्यायानुभवादिदम् ॥ ११ ॥

तथा

अनादिनियने द्रव्ये स्वपर्यायाः प्रतिक्षणम् । उन्मञ्जन्ति निमञ्जन्ति जलकल्लोलवञ्जले ॥ १२ ॥

एकविशतिभावाः स्युर्जीवपुद्गलयोर्मताः ।

धर्मादीनां षोडश स्युः काले पञ्चदश स्मृताः ॥ १३॥

- 4. Read JS p. 26: सामान्यं द्विमेदम्-तिर्यगूर्ध्वताभेदात्। प्रतिव्यक्ति तुल्या परिणतिस्तिर्यक्सामान्यं शबलशाबलेयादिपिण्डेषु गोत्वम् । व्यक्तिं प्रतिगतं पूर्वापर-साघारणपरिणामद्रव्यमूर्ध्वतासामान्यं कटककङ्कणानुगामिकाञ्चनवत् पर्यायपरिगतम् ।
- 6. =JSM I. 11.

The stanza is also quoted under द्रव्यनिरूपणम् in JS (p. 4) wherein the Pāda b is read as: त्रैकालिकं हि यत्। The whole verse appears to be a quotation from some other work.

- 7, 8. Also read JS p. 26, 27.
- 11. abc=JSM I. 18 abc. d in JSM I. 18 reads: उत्पादव्ययसंगतै:
- 13. This stanza appears as a quotation in JS p. 6.

#### SYADVADAMUKTAVALI OR JAINAVISESATARKA

उत्पादभ्रौन्यनाशास्ते स्युभिन्नाभिन्नलक्षणात् । यरस्परं हि सापेक्षा[:]सैवेयं त्रिपदी मता ॥ १४ ॥

रिहतः स्थितिनाशाभ्यां न चोत्पादस्तु केवलः। उत्पादधौन्यरिहतो न नाशः केवलो मतः॥१५॥

रहितोत्पादनाशाभ्यां नैकका केवला स्थितिः। अन्यथानुपपत्तेश्च दृष्टान्ताः कुर्मरोमवत्॥ १६॥

सर्वं जीवादिषट(ड्)द्रव्यं गुणपर्यायसंयुतम् । अनेकान्तकलाकान्तं सिद्धं वस्तु त्रयात्मकम् ॥ १७॥ यथा

प्रध्वस्ते कलशे शुशोच तनया मौलौ समुत्पादिते
पुत्रः प्रीतिमवाप कामपि नृषः शिक्षाय मध्यस्थताम् ।
पूर्वाकारपरिक्षयस्तदपराकारोदयस्तद्द्वयाघाररचैक इति स्थितं त्रयमतं (तः) तत्त्वं तथा प्रत्ययात् ॥ १८॥

तथानेकान्ततो वस्तु भावाभावोभयात्मकस् । यथा सत्त्वं स्वरूपेण पररूपेण चान्यथा ॥ १९ ॥

पटाद्यमावरूपश्चेद् घटोऽयं न मवेत्तदा । घटः पटादिरेव स्यात् तस्मादेष द्वयात्मकः ॥ २०॥

द्रव्यक्षेत्रकालमावापेक्षयापि घटो यथा । स्वमावेन परमावाद्भित्रस्तदुभयात्मकः ॥ २१ ॥

अर्थिकियाकारि तदेव वस्तु स्वद्रव्यशक्त्या हि भवेत् समर्थम् । पर्यायशक्त्या तदिहासमर्थम् सापेक्षमेतद् सहकारिराशेः ॥ २२ ॥

<sup>18. =</sup>JSM I. 19 wherein d reads तथ्यम् ( for तत्त्वम्).

This verse is quoted in the Ratnākarāvatārikā (p. 85) on PNT V. 8 as occurring in पञ्चाशति; b reads प्रीतीमुवाह; d reads त्रयमयं. In the MSS b reads कापि च (for कामपि) which is difficult to construe. In the light of JSM I.

19 and the reference in Ratnākarāvatārikā, the text is emended as कामपि.

<sup>22.</sup> In the margin on the right, some word is written. All the letters are not decipherable as the edge of the folio is damaged. As it is, the word reads: तकामोदक—त्. त is written in pencil by some one, as the original letter is lost.

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विरुद्धधर्माध्यासस्तु नानेकान्तं प्रतिक्षिपेत्। गृडनागरमेवज्यान्न दोषोऽयं द्वयात्मनि ॥ २३ ॥

चारित्रादिमसागराः समभवन् विद्यापगासागराः येषां ध्यानवशा प्रसादमकरोत् पद्मावतीदेवता । उर्वीशा बहुशो यदीयवचनादाखेटकं तत्यजुः ध्याता[:]श्रीगुरवो भवन्तु मम ते सद्यः सहायप्रदाः॥ २४॥

इत्त्थं श्रीसमयः सरानुमुकृतं स्याद्वादवादे सदा सूरिः श्रीनिजयप्रमस्तपगणायीको नतोर्वीक्वरः। कल्याणादिमसागराह्वगुरवः प्राज्ञा यसःसागराः

तच्छिप्यस्य यशस्वतः कृतिरियं स्याद्वादम्कतावली ॥ २५॥

इति श्रीसज्जनमनोमनोज्ञाभीप्सितप्रतिपादनकल्पचल्ल्यां स्याद्वादमुक्तावल्ल्यां स्याद्वादवाद-निर्णयः प्रथमस्तवकः।

Ŧ

## द्वितीय: स्तवकः

जीवो द्रव्यं प्रमातारमा ज्ञातश्चोमयमानतः। सच्चैतन्यस्वरूपोऽयं पर(रि)ण!मी स विश्रुतः॥१॥

कर्ता मोक्ता तत्मानः प्रतिक्षेत्रं पृथग्(क्) स्थितः। विशिष्टोऽपि पौद्गलिको दृष्टवान् दिग्विशेषणैः॥ २॥

ज्ञानं प्रमाणं स्वपरव्यवसायीति लक्षणम् । सदसद्वस्तूपादेयहेयक्षममुदीरितम् ॥ ३॥

<sup>23.</sup> नागर (n.)—dry ginger.

<sup>25.</sup> a: श्रीसमय: सरानुमुकृतम् is rather difficult to understand. Cat. records श्रीसमय: सरा (?) तु सुकृतं; but this too is not intelligible. Can it be श्रीसमयान्सारस्कृतम्?

b: cf. JSM I. 89a: सूरि: श्रीविजयप्रभस्तपगणाधीशो नतेश: श्रिये

c: cf JSM 1. 89b: कल्याणादिमसागराह्वगुरवो विद्वद्यशःसागराः

Colophon—Cat. records prathama(h) stabukah for prathamastabakah in the MSS.

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प्रामाण्यं सन्निकपंदिरज्ञानस्येह नोच्यते । अचेतनत्वाद्वा स्वीयनिश्चयाकरणत्वतः ॥ ४॥

प्रयोगी तु ॥ व्यवसायस्वभावं हि प्रमाणत्वादुदीरितम् । समारोपविरुद्धत्वात् यन्नैवं न तदीदृशम् ॥ ५॥

तस्मिस्तदध्यवसायव्यवसायः शि(सि)ते शि(सि)तम् । यथावस्थितसज्ज्ञानं याथार्थ्यमपरे विदुः ॥ ६ ॥

यद्विपरीतैककोटिनिष्टङ्कनं विपर्ययः। शुक्तिकायां हि रजतं समारोपोऽयमादिमः॥७॥

अनिश्चितानेककोटिस्पशि ज्ञानं च संशयः। स्थाणुर्वा पुरुषो वेति समारोपो द्वितीयकः॥८॥

किमित्यालोचनं ज्ञानं ज्ञेयोऽनध्यवसायकः । गच्छतस्च तृणस्पर्शि ह्युपचारात् तृतीयकः ॥ ९ ॥

द्विविधं कारणं ज्ञेयमसाधारणमादिमम् । साधारणं ततस्तावत्तत् साधकतमं स्मृतम् ।। १० ।।

पूर्वाकारपरित्यागाज्जह्द्वृत्तोत्तराकृतिः । उपादानकारणं तद् मृत्पिण्डाः(ण्डः) कलशस्य च ॥ ११ ॥

bcd=JSM I. 63bcd.

b:=JSM I. 65b.

<sup>5.</sup> ab=JSM I. 60ab. cd=JSM I. 61ab.

b: Some undecipherable letter (probably \$\overline{\alpha}\$ is written in place of \$\overline{\gamma}\$ in the text.

<sup>6.</sup> ab: cf. JSM I. 61cd: तस्मिस्तदच्यवसायो व्यवसाय: शितेशितम्।
The last word ought to read सिते सितम्. In the MSS. अपरे विदु: is written in the margin at the top. This is done because the corrected text is not easily decipherable.

<sup>7.</sup> a: cf. JSM I. 63a: विपरीतैककोटेस्तु

cf विपरीतैककोटिनिष्टझनं विपर्यय:। —PNT I. 9; this text is quoted in JS p. 16.

<sup>8. =</sup>JSM I. 64.

cf JS p. 16: अनिश्चितानेककोटिसंस्पर्शि ज्ञानं संशयः स्थाणुर्वा पुरुषो वेति। Also read PNT I. 11, 12

<sup>9.</sup> α: Cf. JSM I. 65α: किमित्यालोचनप्रायम्

cd: Cf. JSM I. 65cd: गच्छतश्च तृणस्पर्शविषयं ज्ञानमुच्यते। Also read PNT I. 13, 14. cf. JS p. 16.

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पूर्वाकारपरित्यागोत्तराकारस्य निर्मितौ ।
परिणामश्च कार्यत्वं मृत्स्नायां कलशो यथा ॥ १२ ॥
उपादानादित्रितयं कारणं सिद्धिरिष्यते ।
कार्यकारणताभावो नोक्तो ग्रन्थस्य गौरवात् ॥ १३ ॥

उत्पत्तौ परतः स्वतश्च परतो ज्ञप्तौ प्रमाणं भवेत् प्रत्यक्षं च परोक्षमेतदुगयं मानं जिनेन्द्रागमे । अक्षाधीनतयास्मदादिविदितं स्पष्टं तथा लौकिकम् द्वेधा तत् प्रियपारमाथिकमिदं द्वेधा पुनः संमतम् ॥ १४ ॥

आद्यं सांव्यवहारिकं पुनरिप द्वेघेन्द्रियातीन्द्रियो-त्पन्नत्वाद्द्वितयं तथापि [च] चतुर्मेदं यथाऽवग्रहः। ईहावायसुधारणादिभिरिदं जातं पुनस्तद्वितं तत्राद्यं विकलं तथा च सकलं तद्वान् स्मृतस्तीर्थंकृत्॥१५॥

अवध्यावरणोच्छेदादवधिज्ञानिमप्यते । गुणप्रत्ययमेवाद्यं तद्रूपिद्रव्यगोचरम् ॥ १६ ॥

चारित्रशुद्धिसंजाताद् विशिष्टावरणक्षयात्। यन्मनोद्रव्यपर्यायसाक्षात्कारि निवेदितम्॥ १७॥

तथा हि संज्ञिजीवानां मानुषक्षेत्रवर्त्ति (ति) नाम् । मनःपर्यायविज्ञानं मनःपर्यायसंज्ञिकम् ॥ १८॥

<sup>14.</sup> ab=JSM I. 68ab. cd: Cf. JSM I. 68cd: अक्षाधीनतयास्मदादि विदितं स्पष्टं द्विधा लौकिकम्। अन्यत्तत्किल पारमाधिकमतो नित्यं सतां संमतम्॥

<sup>15.</sup> abc: Cf. JSM I. 69abc:
आद्यं सांव्यवहारिकं पुनरिप द्वेधेन्द्रियानिन्द्रियोऽ—
त्पन्नत्वाद्विदितं तथापि हि चतुर्भेदं तथावग्रहः।
ईहापायसुधारणाभिरुदितं ज्ञानं हि मत्यात्मकम्
d=JSM I. 69d

<sup>17.</sup> Cf. JSM I. 80: चारित्रशृद्धि संजातिविशिष्टावरणक्षयात्। यन्मनो द्रव्यपर्यायालम्बनं विनिवेदितम्।। Also read JS p. 19.

<sup>18.</sup> a: Cf. JSM I. 81a: तद् द्वेघा संज्ञिजीवानाम् be=JSM I. 81bc.
d: Cf. JSM I. 81d: मनःपर्यवसंज्ञिकम्

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सामग्रीतः समृद्भूतात् समस्तावरणक्षयात्। सकलं घातिसंघातिवचातापेक्षमीहितम् ॥ १९॥ समस्तवस्तुपर्यायसाक्षात्कारि त्रिकालतः। सर्वथा सर्वद्रव्याद्यैः केवलज्ञानमेव तत् ॥ २०॥ अर्हनेवास्ति सर्वज्ञो निर्दोषत्वाद्दीरित:। यस्तु नैवं स नैवं स्यात् यथा रथ्यापुमानसौ ॥ २१॥ मानाविरोधिवाक्तवा (क्यत्वा)त् निर्दोषोऽर्हिन्नगद्यते । यस्तु नैवं स नैवं स्यात् यथा रथ्यापुमानसौ ॥ २२ ॥ तस्येष्टस्य तथा प्रमाणविषयेनावाध्यमानत्वतः तद्वाचः प्रतिपाद्यमानसृविधेस्तेना विरोधोदयः। मानेनापि न बाध्यते निजमतं मानाविरुद्धोदितः ज्ञेयोऽई न्नयमेव विश्वविदितः श्रीवर्धमानप्रमुः ॥ २३ ॥ चारित्रचारुम्तिय (यं) श्चारित्ररससागरः । चारित्रसिद्धये मे स्ताद्गुरुश्चारित्रसागरः ॥ २४ ॥ सूरिः श्रीविजयप्रभस्तपगणाधीशो नतोर्व्वीश्वरः कल्याणादिमसागराह्वगुरवः प्राज्ञा यशःसागराः। तिन्छष्यस्य यशस्वतः कृतिरियं स्याद्वादम्कतावली प्रत्यक्षस्तबकस्तदा समभवत् तस्यां द्वितीयो ऽ धुना ॥ २५ ॥ इति श्रीस्पाद्वादम्बतावल्ल्यां प्रत्यक्षबोधे द्वितीयस्तबकः।

\*

19. a: Cf. JSM I. 82a: स्वसामग्रीविशेषोद्यत् b=JSM I. 82b.

cd: Cf. JSM I. 82cd: सकलं घातिसंघातविघातापेक्षमीरितम्. Also read JS p. 19.

20. Cf. JSM I. 83:

समस्तवस्तुविस्तारसाक्षात्कारि त्रिकालतः। सर्वेया सर्वेदा नित्यं केवलज्ञानमेव तत।।

24. =JSM II. 76.

25. ab: Cf. JSM I. 89ab: सूरि: श्रीविजयप्रभस्तपगणाधीशो नतेशः श्रिये कल्याणादिमसागराह्वगुरवो विद्वद्यशःसागराः।

c=JSM I. 89c.

d: Cf. JSM I. 89d:

प्रत्यक्षस्तबकः प्रमाणरिसकस्तत्राद्य एवाजिन।

d: Before the line given above in the text, the following line is written and struck off: तस्यामिन्द्रियवेदने समभवत्ग्=छो द्वितीयोऽथना।

Colophon: ल्ल्या is not clearly written in the MSS. The letter written is ली with an attempt to improve upon it. However the context makes it clear that ल्ल्या is intended.

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## तृतीयः स्तबकः

अय द्वितीयं प्रतिपाद्यमानास्पष्टत्वभावाभिमतं परोक्षम्। आद्ये परोक्षे हि मतिश्रुते द्वे सैद्धान्तिकास्तावदिदं वदन्ति ॥ १॥

स्मरणं प्रत्यभिज्ञानं तर्कोऽयानुमितिः श्रुतम् । परोक्षं पञ्चया प्राहर्भ्रयः पूर्वसूरयः ॥ २ ॥

संस्कारबोधसंभूतमनुभूतार्थवेदनम् । तत तीर्थकृत्प्रतिच्छन्दः स्मरणं प्रथमोदितम् ॥ ३॥

मानापिता प्रतीतियां स एवानुभवः स्मृतः। संकलनं विवक्षातो वस्तुप्रत्यवमर्शनम् ॥ ४ ॥

प्रत्यभिज्ञानमेवात्रानुभवसमृतिहेतुकम् । सामान्यद्वयविषयं तथा संकलनात्मकम् ॥ ५॥

स एवायं जिनदत्तस्तथा गोपिण्ड एष सः। तत्तज्जातीय एवायं गोसदृग्गवयस्तथा ॥ ६॥

तर्कः प्रमाणमात्रेणोपलम्भानुपलम्भतः। संभवः कारणं यत्र कालित्रतयवर्तिनोः ॥ ७॥

साध्यसाधनयोर्व्याप्तयाद्यालम्बनमिदं हि यत्। अन्दयव्यतिरेकाभ्यां संवेदनिमदं हि सः ॥ ८॥

<sup>1. =</sup>JSM II. 1.

<sup>2. =</sup>JSM II. 2. In the MSS, the figures 1, 2, 3, 4 and 4 are placed after the words स्मरणं, प्रत्यभिज्ञानं, तर्कः, अनुमितिः and श्रुतम्

<sup>3.</sup> Cf. JS p. 20; PNT III. 3, 4.

<sup>4.</sup> Cf. JS p. 20.

<sup>5-6.</sup> Cf. PNT III. 5, 6.

<sup>7. =</sup>JSM II. 11. Cf. JS p. 20; PNT III, 7.

<sup>8.</sup> abc=JSM II. 12abc. d: Cf. JSM II. 12d: संवेदनमुदीरितम्.

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यावान् किञ्चदयं स धूमिनिकरः सत्येव वहनौ भवेत् यत्सत्त्वे(त्त्वे) प्रथमोऽन्वयो निगदितो यत्सत्त्वमेवोभयम् । धूमोऽत्रासित पावके भवित नो सद्यो द्वितीयोऽभुना ज्ञातव्यो व्यतिरेक एष हि तत्त्रचैवान्यथा लक्षणम् ॥९॥

प्रतिबन्धोऽविनाभावसंबन्धो व्याप्तिरिष्यते । हेतुव्याप्तिसमायोगः परामर्शः स उच्यते ॥ १०॥

द्वेद्यानुमानं स्वार्थं च परार्थमृपचारतः । व्युत्पन्नानां तदैवेकं सहेतुवचनात्मकम् ।। ११ ॥

सद्धेतोप्रहणं तथा स्मरणकं व्याप्तेस्तयोः संभवम् साध्यज्ञानमतो ऽनुमानमिदकं स्वार्थं सुधीमिर्धृतम् । साध्यत्वं [च] तथाप्रतीतमिति तत् त्रेधा श्रुते विश्रुतम् कि त्वस्मादनिराकृतं द्वयमिदं चाभीप्सितं तत् त्रयम् ॥ १२ ॥

साध्यधर्मविशिष्टेऽपि पक्षत्वं धर्मिणि श्रुतम् । अन्यथानुपपत्यैकलक्षणो हेतुरिष्यते ॥ १३ ॥

दमु (मू)नोमानयं देशः प्रोच्यते पक्षधर्मता । हेतूदितं धूमवत्त्वादनुमानं सुधीहितम् ॥ १४॥

हेतुप्रयोगतो द्वेशा तथोपपत्तिरन्वयः। अन्यथानुषपत्तिस्तु व्यतिरेकः पुरोदितः॥ १५॥

ab=JSM II. 19ab.
 cd: Cf. JSM II. 19cd:
 धूमोऽत्रासित पावके भवति नो तत्तु द्वितीयोऽयुना।
 ज्ञातव्यो व्यतिरेक एव सततं चैवाऽन्यथा लक्षणम्।।

10. ab; Cf. JSM II. 20ab;

प्रतिवन्धोऽविनाभावः संवन्धो व्याप्तिरिष्यते

cd=JSM II. 20cd. Cf. JS p. 21.

12. a=JSM II. 30a.

b=JSM II. 30b which reads अनुमानकमिदम् which is obviously an error for अनुमानमिदकम्.

c=JSM II. 30c

d: Cf. JSM II. 30d;

कित्वस्मादिनराकृताद्द्वयमिदं चाभीप्सितात्तत्त्रयम्।

13. =JSM II. 29; Cf. JS p. 21; PNT III. 11.

14. a: Cf. JSM II. 31a: कृशानुमानयं देश: bcd=JSM II. 31bcd.

15. =JSM II. 32.

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परस्मै प्रतिपाद्यत्वात् प्रत्यक्षादेः परार्थता । तथैवमनुमानस्य सर्वत्रेयं पर(रा)र्थता ॥ १६ ॥

विशेषाद् व्युत्पादयितुमधुना मन्दमेधसः। पञ्चावयवविख्यातमनुमानमुदीरितम्॥ १७॥

प्रतिवन्धप्रतिपत्तेरास्पदं यस्य लक्षणम् । द्वेवा साधम्यंवैद्यम्यंभेदात् दृष्टान्त एव सः॥१८॥

प्रकाश्यते साधनधर्मसत्ता तस्यां कृता साध्यसुधर्मसत्ता । साधर्म्यदृष्टान्त इति प्रदिष्टौ यत्रास्ति धूमो दहनस्तु तत्र ॥ १९ ॥

साध्याभावे साधनस्याप्यभावो वैधर्म्योक्तेवे स दृष्टान्त एषः । शोचिःकेशाभावतोऽस्याप्यभावो धूमस्यास्मिन् ज्ञेय एव द्रहे सः ॥ २० ॥

साध्यवर्गिणि सद्धेतोहपसंहरणं यथा । धूमश्चात्र प्रदेशेऽयं तस्मादुपनयः स्मृतः ॥ २१ ॥

तत्पुनः साध्यधर्मस्य पूर्वयोगेन भाषितम्। तत्तस्मादग्निरत्रायमेतद् निगमनं स्मृतम्॥ २२॥

य एवं च स एवं तौ दृष्टान्तोपनयौ स्मृतौ। पाकस्थानं निगमनं मन्दधीसिद्धये त्रयम्॥ २३॥

d: Cf. JSM II. 33d: सर्वत्रवं विभावना

. प्रतिबन्धप्रतिपत्तेरास्पदं दृष्टान्त:। Cf. PNT III. 43-44; also JS p. 21-

- 19. =JSM II. 40 which reads भूमी which is obviously a misprint for धूमी.
- 20. = JSM II. 41 wherein b reads वैधम्योंक्तौ and d reads हृदे which is an error for हृदे. द्रह (m.) a deep lake.
- 21. =JSM II. 36 which, in b, reads तथा for यथा. Cf. JS p. 22.

b: Cf. JSM II. 39b: दृष्टान्तोपनयावुभौ

cd=JSM II. 39cd.

Cat. wrongly records this verse as:

य एवं च प्रणवंतौ दृष्टांतोपनयौ स्मृतौ॥

वानस्थानं निगमनं मंदधी द्विधये त्रयं॥

<sup>16.</sup> abc=JSM II. 33abc.

<sup>17.</sup> Cf. JS p. 22.

<sup>18. =</sup>JSM II. 35.

<sup>22. =</sup>JSM II. 37.

<sup>23.</sup> α=JSM II. 39a.

#### SYADVADAMUKTAVALI OR JAINAVISESATARKA

चारित्रनिम्नगानाथसमुल्लासनचन्द्रमाः । भूयो भद्रं स मे दद्यात् गुरुश्चारित्रसागरः ॥ २४॥

सूरिः श्रीविजयप्रभस्तपगणाधीको नतोर्व्वीक्वरः कल्याणादिमसागराह्वगुरवः प्राज्ञा यक्षःसागराः ।

तिच्छथ्यस्य यशस्वतः कृतिरियं स्याद्वादमुक्तावली तार्तीयीकतथानुमानविलसद्गुच्छोऽ[यमत्रा]प्यभूत् ॥ २५ ॥

In the centre, in a slanting manner the following words इति जैनविशेष-तर्क ग्र० 120 are written in pencil. 120 is written in Gujarati numerals.

The usual colophons showing the end of the third stabaka and the end of the work are missing in the MSS.

<sup>24.</sup> The following verse is also wrongly recorded in the Cat. as: चारित्रनित्त (त्य)गानाय समुल्लासनचंद्रमाः। मूर्य भद्रो स मे दद्यात् गुरुश्चारित्रसागरः॥

<sup>25.</sup> The MSS. reads सूरि: श्रीविजयप्रमः o indicating thus that the Pādas abc are same as 25abc in the preceding stabaka.

d: प्यमूत् is written in the margin on the right. Only six lines are written on this page. More than half of the page is blank. It is, thus, difficult to understand why the scribe preferred to write प्यमूत् in the margin. Cat. records the line as: सूरि: श्रीविजयप्रम: तात्तीयीकतयानुमान-विलसदग्च्छो(ऽ)प्यमूत्।

#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

- Cat:=Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Collections of Manuscripts deposited at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, compiled by Kapadia, Hiralal Rasikdas, Vol. XVII; Part II; Poona, 1936; also Vol. XVIII; Part I; Poona, 1952. [Cat. without any details thereof refers to this latter volume.]
- JSM≕Śrī Jaina Syādvādamuktāvalī of Yaśasvatsāgara, ed Muni Śrī Buddhisāgarajī, Ahmedabad, V.S. 1965.
- JS=Jainī Saptapadārthī of Yasasvatsāgara, ed. Muni Himāmsuvijaya, Ujjain, 1934. JSSI=Jaina Sahityano Samkṣipta Itihāsa (in Gujarati) by Desai, M.D., Bombay, 1933.
- PNT=Pramāṇanayatattvālokālaṅkāraḥ of Vādidevasūri, with the comm. Ratnākarāvatārikā by Ratnaptabhāchārya, ed. Paṇḍit Hargovinddās and Paṇḍit Becardās, Varanasi, Veer Samvat 2437.

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यशस्वत्सागरविरचिता

# भावसप्ततिका

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BHÁVASAPTATIKÁ OF SRĪ YASASVATSĀGARA

# BHĀVASAPTATIKĀ OF ŚRĪ YAŚASVATSAGARA By

#### INTRODUCTION

S. A. UPADHYAYA

The text of Bhāvasaptatikā which is published here for the first time, is critically edited on the basis of the three manuscripts. The details of these three manuscripts are as under:

(1) BORI: This refers to the manuscript bearing No. 884/1891-95 belonging to the Government collections of Manuscripts deposited at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

The manuscript consists of five folios, each of the size  $10'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$ .

The paper of the manuscript is thin, country made, and yellowish grey. The edges of all the five folios in the manuscript are slightly worn out. The condition of the manuscript is good. The edges of the folios on left and right side are ruled by double red lines; and the borders of the text are marked by three red lines. The ruling is fairly uneven.

Pages 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b, 4a and 4b have 11 lines each; page 5a has 7 lines and page 5b is blank.

Kathavate, A.B. (Report on the Search for Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1891-95, Bombay, 1901, p. 59) records "lines on each page 21". This, probably, is the error due to the printer's devil. Each line has 35-38 letters.

The text is written in Jaina Devanāgarī characters. The handwriting is bold, legible and uniform. The bhale symbol, the headings and the colophons of different topics, the numbers of the verses, the colophon at the end and the danda marks are written in red ink and the text is written in black ink.

Folio 1a begins with the bhale symbol and ends with षष्टयाभिहत (v. 8c), folio 1b ends with साघ्यम् (v. 15d), folio 2a ends with मषादि (v. 23a); folio 2b ends with यावद्गता (v. 31b); folio 3a ends with यानि (v. 45d); folio 3b ends with पष्ट: (v. 45d); folio 4a ends with ब्रह्स्त्वागामि (v. 57b) and folio 4b ends with विशोपकाच्यम् (v. 67d).

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Three lines, which are difficult to decipher, are written in different ink, in the centre of the margin at the top on page 2b. They are, probably, in Gujarati language. At the end of the text ग. घरविजयजी is written in different ink and probably by a different hand.

The colophon gives the date of writing the Mss. as V. S. Māgha, Śukla 6, 1751.

The scribe of this Mss. appears to be just ordinary and not too careful.

(2) LD 1: This refers to the manuscript bearing no. 5166 of The Punyavijayaji Collection at The Lālabhāī Dalapatabhāī Bhāratīya Samskrti Vidyāmandira, Ahmedabad.

The manuscript consists of a single folio, of the size  $10'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$ .

The paper of the manuscript is thin, country-made and slightly yellowish grey. The edges of the folio are worn out a little. The condition of the manuscript is fairly good. The borders of the text on the left and right side are marked by two vertical lines in black ink.

The folio has 25 lines on both the sides. Each line has 60-64 letters. Vss. 30-34 are written, in different ink and probably by a different hand, in the margin on the left hand and are continued in the margin at the bottom of the folio 1a. At the end of this addition, some word which is difficult to decipher, is added.

The text is written in Jaina Devanāgarī characters. The hand-writing is small, legible and uniform. The headings and the colophons of different topics and the numbers of the verses (with a few exceptions) are marked with saffron-coloured pigment. The daṇḍa marks are not written.

Folio 1a ends with the first letter of the v. 36.

The colophon gives the date of writing the Mss. as V.S. Māgha, Sukla 1762.

The scribe of this manuscript appears to be just an ordinary one.

(3) LD 2: This refers to the manuscript bearing no. 7373 of The Puṇyavijayaji collection at The Lālabhāī Dalapatabhāī Bhāratīya Saṃskṛti Vidyāmandira, Ahmedabad.

The manuscript consists of 3 folios, each of the size of 10"x4\frac{1}".

The paper of the manuscript is thin, country-made and yellowish white. The edges of all the folios in the manuscript are slightly worn out. The border on the left side of the folio 3 is fairly damaged; consequently the table written in the margin on folio 3b is mutilated. The condition of the manuscript is good. The edges of the folios on the left and right borders are ruled by a single

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red line; and the left and right borders of the text are marked with double red lines. The ruling is fairly uniform.

Folios 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b and 3a have 14 lines each; and folio 3b has 9 lines, followed by eleven tables put in a single rectangular marked with red lines. One more table is written in the margin on the left side. Each line has 42-44 letters.

The text is written in Jaina Devanāgarī characters. The hand-writing is bold, legible and uniform. The headings and the colophons of different topics and the numbers of the verses are marked with light saffron-coloured pigment. The danda marks are not written.

Folio 1a begins with the bhale symbol and ends with  $\pi_1^{\circ}$  (v. 12c); folio 1b ends with  $_{\Psi e \Pi^{\circ}}$  (v. 23a); folio 2a ends with  $_{\Psi e \Pi^{\circ}}$  (v. 35c); folio 2b ends with  $_{\Psi e \Pi^{\circ}}$  (v. 46a) and folio 3a ends with विग्रविद्योग  $^{\circ}$  (V. 63b).

The scribe of this manuscript appears to be an ordinary one.

The eleven tables given at the end of the text on folio 3b are as under:

लंकायां पलानि		अज	मेर प.		सांग	गानेर प.		
में. वृ. मि. क. सि. क.	२७८ २९९ ३२३ ३२३ २९९ २७८	मी कुंम ध वृत्	में व मि क सि क	3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	मी कुम घ वृतु	में व "मि क सि क	२१८ २५१ ३०३ ३४३ ३४७ ३३८	मी कुम ध ब्रुत
तो	०/० ००० मानगरे प.		<i>५७</i> 3	५/५ ४७ ः गगरायां	२०		६/० ६०/४८ दिली नग	
में वृ्धम क सिं	२२३ २५५ ३०५ ३४१ ३४३ ३३३	मी कुं म ध वृतु	में व म क सि क	<b>२१९</b> २५२ ३०४ ३४३ ३४६ ३३७	मी कुं म	मे वृ मि क स्स क	२ <b>१३</b> १४७ २७८ ३४८ ३५१ ३४३	मीं कुं म भ घ वग्तु

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उदयपुर नगरे	सोजितपलानि	लालपुरे प.
मेप २२५ मी वृष २५६ कुं मि ३०५ म कर्क ३४२ घ सि ३४२ वृ क ३३१ तु	मेष २२१ मी वृष २५३ कु मि ३०४ म कर्क ३४२ घ सि ३४५ वृ क ३३५ तु	मे २०३ मी वृ २३९ कु मि २९८ म क ३४८ घ सि ३४९ वृ क ३५३ तु
५/२० ५३/४३/१८	५/४५ ५७/४७/१९ गोजास्त्रासे ग	७/३० ७५/६०/२५
मसुदायां पला  मेष २२१ मी  नूष २५३ कुं  मि ३०४ म  क ३४२ घ  सि ३४५ नृ  क ३३५ तु	योघपुरनगरे प  मेथ २२८ मी  नृष २५९ कुं  मि ३०७ म  क ३३९ घ  सि ३३९ नृ  क ३२८ तु	
५/४५ ५७/४७/१९	५/३ ५०/४०/१९	

In the margin on the left hand, the following table is written.

	43/87/80
में	ं२२५
वृ	२५७
मि	३०६
क	380
सि	<i>३४१</i>
क	338

The subject of Bhāvasaptatikā, comprising of 72 stanzas is Jyotişa and the topics dealt therein are: divasalagna, ayanāmśakaraņa, rātrilagnasādhana, natonnatasādhana, daśamabhāvasādhana, vimśopaka etc. The brief treatment of the different topics indicate the work to be an elementary text-book of Jyotişa.

The date of the composition of the work as given in v. 71 is V.S. Kṛṣṇa, 5, 1740, Friday.

The title of the work is Bhāvasaptatikā (cf. v. 70). Kathavate, in his Report on the Search for Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1891-95, (Bombay, 1901, P. 59) and Aufrecht in his Catalogus Catalogorum records

#### BHĀVASAPTATĪKĀ

the title as Bhāvasaptaṭikā. Jinaratnakośa gives the title as Saptatikā.

The stanzas are composed in the anustubh and the indravraj $\tilde{a}$  metres.

The text, as indicated by the title, consists of seventy verses. The verse No. 71 gives the date of the composition of the work. Both BORI and LD2 refer to this work as consisting of seventy-two verses (dvāsaptatikā) in the colophon. The BORI numbers the last verse as 72 and the LD2 as 70. This, obviously, is quite strange. In the BORI No. 7 is repeated and Nos. 13 and 66 are omitted. In the LD2, as shown in the foot-note, stanzas 57 and 58 are combined into one stanza which is shown as No. 57 in the MSS. Thus if the error in numbering is rectified, all the three MSS. will have seventy-one verses only.

In the edited text, the insertion of the avagraha sign, the uniformity in marking the danda, etc. are observed to make the text readable. Emendations are suggested in the round brackets and additions in the rectangular brackets, at the respective places.

### यशस्वत्सागरविरचिता

## भावसप्ततिका

## ॥ ऐं नमः॥^

## अथ श्रीपतिपद्धत्यनुसारतो दिवसलग्नसाधनम् । 13

तात्कालिकः स्पष्टिदिनाधिनाथोऽ – यनांशयुक्तो दिवसस्य लग्ने । पात्यास्तदंशाः खगुणे ३०भ्य एव भोग्यांशकास्ते प्रभवन्ति नूनम् ॥ १॥

### अयायनांशकरणं यथा-<sup>C</sup>

शको विहीनः सरिसन्युवेदैः ४४५ शेषाकृतोंऽशाः खलु षष्टिलम्याः। शेषं कलास्ताः प्रतिमासमेकम्

पञ्चैव नूनं विकला भवन्ति ॥ २ ॥

लम् भवेत् यत् खलु सायनार्कम् राशौ स्वदेशोदयि लम्ममेतत् । स्वदेशलम्मस्य पर्लीवनिष्टना भोग्याशकास्ते सवित्रस्त्रिधास्थाः ॥ ३॥

A: LD1 omits the expression. LD2 omits नम:

B: BORI, LD2: श्रीपतिपद्धःयसार० LD1: दिवालःनसारनमाह

1. c: BORI: व गुणे. LDI omits ३.

d: LD1: भोग्यं

C: BORI omits भथ LD1: आइ for यथा

2. b: LD1: शेपाञ्चनांसाः LD1: षष्टि ६० लभ्याः LD2: षब्टिलभ्यः

c: BORI: कलास्ता

3. a: LD 2: सायनार्क

b: LD2: स्वर्शोदिय BORI लग्नमेतत

c: LD2: त्रिथास्थाम्

#### BHĀVASAPTATIKĀ

षष्टचा चटाप्योपरियोजितानि तथाप्यवस्थाच्च ततो द्वितीये।

पण्टचा चटाप्योपरियोजितानि स्थाने तृतीये सुधिया विवेयम् ॥४॥

स्थाने तृतीये खगुणै ३०विभक्तम् लब्धं फलं यद्रविभोग्यसंज्ञम् ।

पलात्मकं तत्प्रवदन्ति विज्ञाः शोध्यं निजीयेष्टघटीपलेभ्यः ॥ ५ ॥

निजेष्टघटचः खलु पष्टिनिघ्ना अवस्थितैरेव पलैर्विमिथाः।

एभ्यो विशोध्यं रविभोग्यमेतत् ततोऽवशिष्टं च यथास्थितं हि ॥ ६ ॥

यावन्ति लग्नस्य पलानि यानि . शुद्धचन्ति शोध्यानि ततोऽपि तानि ।

अनुक्रमेणेह तथाप्यनेन लग्नानि शोध्यानि पुरःस्थितानि ।। ७ ।।

त्रिशिःद्भरेवं निहतं च शेषम् अशुद्धलग्नस्य पर्लैविभक्तम् ।

शेषं हि षष्टचाभिहतं त्वशुद्ध---पलैविभनतं पुनरेतदेव ॥ ८॥

- 4. a: LD1: 9841 (0
  - b: BORI, LD2 omits च LD1: तथाप्यस्ताच्च
  - c: LD1 : पष्टवा ६०
- 5. c: BORI, LD2: विज्ञा
  - d : LD2 : °पछेभ्य
- 6. a: BORI: खिष्टिनिध्ना
  - c: LD2 adds नोजीयेष्ट्यरोपहेम्य: after विशोध्यं. Obviously this is repeated from v. 5d through scribe's inadvertence.

BORI: रिविभी खमेत। त्ततो. It is clear that the danda mark showing the end of the line is misplaced.

- 7. c: LD2: तथाप्यतेन
- S. a: LD1: त्रिंशद्भि ३० रेवं
  - c: LD1 : पष्ट्या ६० इतं
  - d: BORI: पलैविभवतं

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ग्राह्यं त्रिधास्थं फलमुक्तरीत्या तस्योपरिष्टाद्विबुधैनिवेश्यः।

अशुद्धलग्नस्य च पूर्वराशि-र्मेपादिकोऽयं किल वर्त्तमानः ॥ ९॥

अथायनांशै रहितं विधेयं यदायनांशा न पतन्ति तेभ्यः।

उत्तार्य राशि खलु तैबिहीन स्पष्ट तदा लन्नमुदाहरन्ति ॥ १०॥

इति दिनजातलग्नसाधनम् ।<sup>D</sup>

अय रात्रिलग्नसांधनम् । $^{\mathrm{E}}$ 

रात्रौ यदा जन्म जनस्य यस्य लग्ने तदानीं कथितो विशेषः।

पूर्व कृतः सायनसप्तसप्तिस्तत्रैव योज्यं किल राशिषट्कम् ॥ ११॥

भोग्यांशकाः पूर्ववदेव साध्या गुण्याः पलैस्तूदियलगनसत्नैः।

कार्यं पुरावित्कल सूर्यभोग्यं हेयं तथा रात्रिघटीपलेभ्यः ॥ १२ ॥

तथैव लग्नस्य पलानि तानिः त्याज्यानि शेषं किल पूर्ववच्च ।

9. b: LD1: निवेदय

c: LD1: पूर्वराशि

10. a: LD1: अथायनांशैरहित

b: LD1: यदायनांस LD1: तेभ्य

c: BORI, LD2: बत्तीय

d: LD1: F9g:

D: LD1: दिवा for दिन

E: BORI, LD2: (त्रिल्पनंसाधनम्; LD1: रात्रिजातल्पनसाधनमाह

11. b: BOR1: लाने

c: LD1: सायनसप्तसप्तेः

12. b: LD1: पलैस्तूदियलग्नसार्के

c: BOR1: सूर्वभौग्यं

13. b: LD2: पूर्वेषच:

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अशुद्धलग्नस्य पलैविभक्तं त्रिधा फलं ग्राह्यमतस्तर्धव ॥ १३॥

अशुद्धपूर्वेरजपूर्वकैस्तैयु(र्यु)क्तं तथैवायनभागहीनम् ।
इत्युक्तरीत्या रजनीविलग्नं
कार्यं यथाशास्त्रमिदं प्रदिष्टम् ॥ १४ ॥

अथेष्टसमयो रविभोग्यतो हीनस्तदा कि कर्त्तव्यमिति विमृत्य तत्समाधानार्थं विशेषेण लग्नसाधनं यथा—<sup>।</sup>

> यदिष्टकालो रविभोग्यतस्तु हीनस्तदानीं कथितो विशेष:। तत्पूर्ववत्सायनसूर्यभोग्यात् साध्यं पुरस्ताद्रविभोग्यमेतत् ॥ १५॥

कार्याणि नैजेब्टघटीपलानि तेम्यो न वा शुद्धचित सूर्यभोग्यम् । तदा निजेब्टस्य पलानि यानि त्रिशद्विनिघ्नानि तथैव तानि ॥ १६॥

लग्नं च यत्सायनसूर्यराशौ तदायलग्नस्य पलैविभक्तम्।

शेषं च षष्टचामिहतं हितेन त्रिस्थं फलं पूर्ववदेव कार्यम् ॥ १७॥

तदेव योज्यं किल सायनार्के फलं समग्रं हितदंशकाद्यम्।

F: BOR1, LD2: अधेष्टसपयो BORI: तत्सामाधानार्थ LD2: रूपनं साधनं

LD1 : आइ for यथा

a: BOR1: यदेष्टकालो LD2: द्वेष्टकालो

c: BORI: • स्योभोग्यात्

16. a: LD1: नैजेष्ट्रघटीपरेभ्य

c: BORI: पानि for यानि In the left-hand-margin the correction ता for पा is shown. LDI: तानि

d: BORI: त्रिंशद्विनिमानि

17. b: LD2: तदीयलग्नस्य

LD1: तदावळग्नस्य

c: LD1: प्रष्ट्या६० भिहितं

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# ततोऽयनांशै रहितं तदेव स्पष्टं पुनर्लग्नमुदाहरन्ति ॥ १८॥

## इति लग्नसाधनम्।

# अय दशमभावतार्यं नतोन्नते नतोन्नतताथनार्यं दिनरात्रिमाने तदर्यमाह--

दिनस्य मानं यदि साधनीयं स्थाप्यस्तदा स्पष्टदिनाधिराजः।

तथायनांशैः सहितो विधेयो मुजो विधेयः पुनरस्य तावत् ॥ १९ ॥

राशित्रयाभ्यन्तरगोमुजः स्यात् षड्भ्यो विशुद्धस्त्र्यधिकः स एव ।

पड्माधिकः षड्मिवहीन एव नवाधिको मण्डलतो विशोघ्यः ॥ २० ॥

अथ चरबंड (लण्ड) कार्यमक्षप्रभानयनम् ।

मेषार्कतः प्रागयनांशकादिमे दिने दिनेशस्य दिनार्द्धवर्तिनः।

छायागमस्त्यद्भगुलमानशंकोः साक्षप्रमा स्वेष्टपुरे निष्कता ॥ २१ ॥

स्थानत्रये सा पलभा निवेश्या दिग्भिस्तथैकत्रपरत्र नागैः।

अन्यत्र दिग्मिस्त्रिविभक्तमन्त्यं भवन्ति नूनं चरप(स्र)ण्डकानि ॥ २२ ॥

G: LD1: तत्साधनार्थे for नतोन्नतसाधनार्थ

20. a: LD1: •गोभुज

 $b: \ \mathrm{LD2}:$  বিব্রদেখ্যখির:

 $c: \ \mathrm{LD2}:$  पङ्भविविहीन

 $d: \ \mathrm{LD1}: \ \mathsf{Hose}$ तो १२  $\ \mathrm{BORI}: \ \mathsf{fa}$  शोध्य  $\ \mathrm{LD2}: \ \mathsf{fa}$ शुद्धः

 $21. \ b: \ \mathrm{LD2}:$  दिनेशास्य

 $c: \ \mathrm{LD2}:$  ॰मीनशंकोः

22. a: LD1: स्थाने त्रये

b: BORI: तथैकत्रयस्त्र LD2 तथैकपरत्र

LD2 : नागै:LD1 : नागै: ८

c: BORI: दिग्निश्त्रिविभवतमत्यं LD1: दिग्मि ०स्त्रिविभवतमन्तयं

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मेषादिकानां कमतः पलानि लंकोदयान्यूनितयोजितानि । निजीयदेश्यानि पलानि तानि भवन्ति मेषप्रमुखानि नूनम् ॥ २३ ॥

### अथ प्रकृतम्।

सत्येकराशौ गतखण्डकस्तु
राशिद्वये खण्डकयुग्ममुक्तम्।
राशिप्रमाणोगतखण्डकः स्या–
दित्यक्तरीत्या स्वयमेवमृह्यम् ॥ २४ :।

भोग्येन खण्डेन हतास्तदंशाः
स्थानत्रयेते पृथगेव कार्याः।
पण्टचा चटाप्योपरिखत्रिलब्धं
चरप्रमाणं मृतयो वदन्ति॥ २५॥

पलात्मकं तच्चरमेत्र षष्ट्या भक्तं च नाड्यादिकमाहुरार्याः। स्थानद्वयेताः पृथगेत्र नूनं

तिथिप्रमाणा घटिका निवेश्याः ॥ २६ ॥

मेषादिषट्राशिगभानुभोगात्
स्यादुत्तरो गोल इति प्रसिद्धः ।
तुलादिषट्राशिगभानुभोगात्
स्यादृक्षणो गोल इतीह वृद्धाः ॥ २७ ॥

23. a: BOR1: कमत:

 $d: ext{ LD1}:$  मेपप्रमुपानि

24. c: BORI: • खण्डक

25. c: LD1: चटाप्योपरिपत्रिलच्यं Figure 30 corresponding to पत्रि is added in the margin on the right side. LD2: चटाप्योपरिखत्रिलच्यं

b: LD1: कार्या

26. a: LD1: प्रथा६०

c: LD2: स्थानद्वयेता

 $d: \ \mathrm{LD1}:$  निवेश्या

27. c: LD1: तुलारिषड्रा६शि०

 $d: \ \mathrm{LD2}:$  इति ह  $\ \mathrm{LD2}:$  वृद्धा

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चरं विहीनं तिथिनाडिकाभ्यस् तत्सोभ्यगोले कथितं दिनार्घम् । चरं च युक्तं तिथिनाडिकासु तद्याम्यगोले कथितं निशार्धम् ॥ २८॥

द्विध्नं तदेतत् निजमानमाहुर् दिनस्य रात्रेरिंग मानमुक्तम् । पूर्वापराभ्यां च नतोन्नताभ्यां साध्यं च मध्यं हि तदर्थमेतत् ॥ २९॥

## अथ नतोन्नतसाधनमाह।

नतोन्नते प्रागपरप्रमेदात् सूर्यस्य विंबेन कृतो हि मेदः। न.तं द्विधावासररात्रिजार्द्धं जातं निजेष्टाद् गतशेषजातुम्।। ३०।।

यथा---

सूर्योदयाद्या घटिका दिनाई यावद्गतास्ता नियत दिनाई त्। पात्यास्तदानी हि नतत भवेत (त्तु) प्राच्या मतं तत्समुदाहर्रान्त ॥ ३१॥

दिनस्य शेषं नियतं दिनार्द्धात् पात्यं नतं पश्चिमनतस्तदेव । मध्याह्नकालेष्यथ चार्धरात्रौ स्मृतो नताभाव इतीह वृद्धाः ॥ ३२ ॥

28. b: LD2: तत्सोम्यगोले

c: LD2 : चर

29. a: LD2: तदेत्त

BORI : निजपानमाहु LD2 : निजमानमाहु

b: LDI: मानयुवतं

d: LD2: मध्य

30. a: LD1, LD2: प्रभेदा

 $d: \ \mathrm{LD1}:$  नियेष्टाद्रतशेपजातं  $\ \mathrm{LD2}:$  निजेष्टाकनशेषजात्

31. b: BORI, LD2: नियंत

C: LDI: पात्यास्तदंशा
 LD2: दिननं for हि नतं; भवेत्

 $32. \quad b: \quad \mathrm{BOR1}: \, \mathsf{q}$  श्विमनस्तदेव

c: BOR1: मध्याह्वकालेप्मिथ

d: LD1: 931

रात्रेगंतं वापि दिनाईयुक्तं यावित्रशार्दं हि नतं प्रतीच्याम् । शेपं च रात्रेदिवसाईयुक्तं प्राच्यां नतं तावदुराहरन्ति ॥ ३३ ॥

त्रिशच्युतं तन्नतमुन्नते स्यात् ततोऽन्यथाप्रागपरप्रमेदात् । इत्युक्तरीत्या विवधिविधेये नतोन्नते द्वे मवतस्त्वदानीम् ॥ ३४॥

इति नतोन्नतसाधनम्।

अय नताभावे दशमसाधनम्।

सूर्योदये सूर्य एव लग्नं ज्योतिर्विदो विदुः। मध्याह्नेऽपि नताभावे स एव दशमं मतम्॥३५॥

एवं यत्रापि दशमं मध्यमध्यं प्रतिष्टि(ष्ठि)तम् । ज्ञेयं सुधिया स्विधया नताभावेऽपि नित्यशः ॥ ३६ ॥

## ाथ पूर्वनते दशमलानसाधनं यथा—-<sup>J</sup>

लंकोदर्यैः पूर्वनते विलोमं क्न(ऋ)णास्थलग्नं प्रवदन्ति विज्ञाः । स पूर्ववत्सायनसूर्यं एव

तद्भुक्तमागा नियतं त एव ॥ ३७ ॥

33. a: LD2: रात्रीर्गतं

34. b: BOR1: मागपरप्रभेदात LD2: प्रगपरप्रभेदात्

a: LD2: तन्नतमुन्नतंc: LD1: विनुधीविधेया

d: LD1: नतोन्नतो LD1: भवतस्तदानी

H: LD1 omits this line. LD2 : न्नतोन्नतसाधनं

I: LD1: नतामाबदशमभावसाधनं

5. a: LD2: लग्ने LD2: ज्योतिर्विदां

d: BORI: प्रं

6. ab: LD2 : मध्येमध्ये

c: LD1: सुधीया स्वधीया

J: LD1 omits ব্যা

7. u: LD1: लंकोदयि LD1: पूर्वनता LD2: विलोम

c: LD1: पूर्वत्

 $d: \ \mathrm{LD2}:$  त्र $\pi$ कभागा

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लंकोदयैलंग्नपर्लेविनिच्ना-हिन्नशिद्धभक्तं ह्युपरिस्थितं यत् ।
तत्सूर्यभुक्तं भवतीह हेयं
नतस्य पौवंस्य घटीपलेभ्यः ॥ ३८॥

ततो विशिष्टं हि पलात्मकं च तेभ्यो विशोध्यानि पलानि तानि । तत्पृष्टलग्नस्य पलानि यानि व्यतिक्रमेणापि च शोधितानि ॥ ३९ ॥

यावन्ति शुद्धधन्ति च पूर्ववत्तु शोध्यानि शेषं च खरामनिष्नम् । अशुद्धलग्नस्य पलैविमक्तं फलं त्वशुद्धादिमराशियुक्तम् ॥ ४० ॥

तथायनारी रहित विलग्न मध्यं विलोगं मुनिभिर्निरुक्तम् । इति पूर्वनते दशमभावसाधनम् ।

अथ पश्चिमनते दशमभावसाधनं यथा—<sup>IC</sup>

प्रत्यङ् नतं चेष्टिमिव प्रकल्प्यं लंकोदयैर्लग्नवदेव साध्यम् ॥ ४१ ॥

## इति पश्चिमनते दशमभावसाधनम् ।<sup>L</sup>

38. a: LD1: लंकोदिय

b: LD1: त्रिंश ३० द्विभक्तं LD2: ह्यपरि स्थितं

c: LD1: हेय

 $d: \ \mathrm{LD1}:$ पूर्वस्य  $\ \mathrm{LD2}:$  घटीपरूप्य

39. a: LD2: विश्

40. u: BORI: पूनवत्तु ab: BORI: पूनवत्तु श ध्यानि

b: LD1: खराम३०निशम्

c: BORI: अश्रुहप्रस्य

41. a: BORI: तथायनाशै

b: BORI: मुनिभिनिरुक्त

K: LD2 omits यथा

c: BORI: प्रकल्प्य

L: LD1 omits the line.

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### अथोऽन्नते दशमभावसाधनं यथा---

इप्टं प्रकल्प्यो ऽ न्नतमेव तावत् पड्राशियुक्ते किल सायनेऽर्के।

लंकोदयैर्लग्नबदेव साध्यम् भवेत्तदानीं दशमं विलग्नम् ॥ ४२ ॥

इत्युन्नते दशमभावसाधनम् । <sup>आ</sup>

अथ नतं विनैव दशमभावसाधनम्।

नतं विनैव दशमं विलग्नम्
प्रसान्यते वापि मतान्तरेण।
लग्नं प्रकल्प्यैव रिवं ततोऽपि
चरं समानीय निशार्द्धमानम्॥४३॥

निशार्द्धमानेऽष्टमिव प्रकल्प्य लग्नं प्रकल्प्यैव रिव पुरस्तात्।

लंकोदयैर्लग्नवदेव साध्यं भवेच्चतुर्थं दशमं सषड्भम् ॥४४॥ इति दशमभावसाधनम् ॥

अथान्ये भावा अन्ये संघयस्तत्साधनं यथा--

लग्नं सषड्भं हि कलत्रभावः मध्यं सषड्भं च चतुर्थभावः।

लग्नं चतुर्थात् किल शोधनीयं शेषस्य कार्यस्तु लवोऽपि षष्टः॥४५॥

12. a: LD1: 12:

b: LD1: पड्रा शियुक्ते LD2: सायनार्के

M: BORI: दशमसाधनम्

4. c: LD1: लंकोदार्यैर्लभवदेव LD2: लंकोदर्लभवदेव

N: BOR1, LD2: दशमसाधन

0: LD1 omits अन्ये after भावा: LD2: भावो

LD1 : संधयश्च

5. b: LD1: सपड्भं६

d: LD2: 7g

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राशीनामशकाः कार्यास्तलस्थांशैविमिश्रिताः। एषा पष्टो विभागस्तु जायतेंऽशादिकः स्फृटः॥४६॥

शेष षष्टिहतं कृत्वा तलस्थाकैविमिश्रितम् । षड्भिर्मागः पुनर्देयः शेषं कार्यं तथैव च ॥४७॥

एवं षडंशकों ऽशादि रूपाबुद्धो द्वितीयकः। लग्ने प्रथमको योज्यः पुनस्तुर्ये द्वितीयकः॥ ४८॥

आद्यः षडराको लग्ने युनतः संधिद्वितीयकः । सोऽपि संघो पुनः क्षिप्तस्तदा मावो द्वितीयकः ॥ ४९॥

भावे द्वितीयके क्षिप्तः संधिद्वितीयकस्य च। तत्र संधी पुनः क्षिप्ते भवेद्भावस्तृतीयकः॥५०॥

मावे तृतीयके क्षिप्तः संधिस्तृतीयकस्य च। तत्र संघौ पुनः क्षिप्ते मवेद्भावश्चतृर्थकः॥५१॥

पुनद्वितीयकस्तुर्ये भावे संघ्यादितः कमात् । सर्वे मानाः संघयः स्युरेकवेलमनुक्रमात् ॥ ५२ ॥

46. a: BORI: राशीनां मंशकाः LD1: राशीनामंशका LD2: राशीनांमेशकाः

b: LD1: तलस्थांशैविमिश्रताः

c: LD1 : षष्टो६

d: LD1: जायतेशादिकस्पुरः

47. b: LD1: तलस्वंविमिम्नितं

c: LDI: षष्टि (० भीग

48. a: LD2: षडंशकोशादि

b: LD2: स्तुपानुद्धो LD1: दितीयगः

 $d: \; \mathrm{LD1}:$  द्वितीयक

49. a: LD1: आव

b: LD1: संधीईतीयक

ab : BORI records danda after युक्त:

 $cd: \mathrm{LD2}:$  क्षिप्त:स्तदा

50. a: LD2: द्वितीयंके

b: LD1, LD2: संधिद्वितीयकस्य

c: LD2: सिंधी LD1: क्षिप्ती BOR1, LD2: क्षिप्ती

 $d: ext{ LD1}:$  तृतीयक

51. a: BORI: तृतीके LD2: क्षिप्ताः

52. a: LD2: पुनदितीयकस्तूर्ये

b: LD2: संध्यादित

ab : BORI records danda after संध्यादित:

d: BORI: स्यरेकचेलमनुक्रमात

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एवं सिद्धे भावचके ग्रहाणां चालनिकया। भावलम्ने भावफलं ज्ञेयं गणितकोविदैः॥५३॥

पूर्वर्सान्य समुल्लंघ्य स्वं मावं याति यो ग्रहः। आरोहसंज्ञको माव[:] फलं यच्छति नैजकम्॥५४॥

यदा ग्रहः स्वभावांशतुल्यः पूर्णफलप्रदः। स्वकीयमावजं पूर्णं फलं यच्छति तत्व(त्त्व)तः॥५५॥

पूर्वसंघेर्न्यूनतरो ग्रहाबीशो भवेद्यदि । गतभावगतो ज्ञेयः ग्रहो दत्ते हि तत्फलम् ॥ ५६॥

आगामि संघेरिषको ग्रहस्त्वागामि भावगः। आगामिभावगं दत्ते फलमेवंविधं स्मृतम्॥५७॥

यदा ग्रहः संधिसमानमानो निरन्तरं स्यादफलो ग्रहेन्द्रः। कस्यापि भावस्य फलं न दत्ते नागामिनो नैव गतस्य नृतम्॥५८॥

आरोहसंज्ञकस्त्वादौ घा(चा)न्तेऽसाववरोहकः। स्वदशायां फलं दत्ते चयापचयसंज्ञकम्।। ५९।।

ग्रहः पूर्णफलो नित्यमफलो न कदाचन। फलं वाच्यं भाववशात् ग्रहस्यैवं प्ररूपितम्॥ ६०॥

53. d: LD2: गणिकोविदै

54. a: BORI: पूर्व सन्धि LD1, LD2: पूर्वसन्धि

b: BORI: स्वभाव

d: LD1: नैजिक

55. ab: LD1: स्वभावांशतुल्य

 $d: \ \mathrm{LD2}:$  यच्छंति

56. b: BORI: भनेय्यदि

d: LD1: €

57. a: LD1: संधिरधिको

bcd: LD2 reads ब्रहेन्द्रकस्यापि भावस्य फलं न त्ते नागामिनी नैव गतस्य नूनम् ॥ ५७ which corresponds to v.58 bcd. An obvious mistake of the scribe.

58. abcd: LD2 omits यदा ग्रह... स्यादफलो Also read foot-note no. 57bcd.

59. b: LD2: घतिसावरोहकः
 60. ab: LD2: निस्य मफलो
 c: LD1: भाववशा

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येनापि भावेन खगस्य यस्य स्वल्पान्तरं तस्य फलं ददाति।

भावद्वयेनापि समो(मा)न्तरेण कस्यापि भावस्य फलं न दत्ते ॥ ६१॥

यस्य यस्यापि भावस्य विरामसमयस्त्वा । फलस्यापि तदा नाशो ग्रहस्य परिकीतितः॥ ६२॥

अथ आरोहावरोहार्थं विश्वाप्रतिकरणम् ।<sup>P</sup>

भावेन तुल्यांशक एव खेटो दत्ते फलं विश्वविशोपकास्तु।

मावेन हीनांशक एव खेट--स्त्वरोहसंज्ञं च फलं ददाति॥६३॥

मावाद्ग्रहेद्रो(न्द्रो)प्यधिको यदानीं फलं प्रदत्ते त्ववरोहसंज्ञम्।

मावेन हीनांशक एव खेटे खेटाद्यसंघ्योश्च यदन्तरं स्यात्॥ ६४॥

भावाधिके वापि खगेग्र्यसंधि– ग्र(ग्रं)हेन्द्रयोर्वापि यदन्तरं तु ।

ग्रहेशसंघ्यन्तरमेव भाज्यं यद्भाजकं स्थात्किल भावसंघ्योः॥ ६५॥

अथान्तरे पष्टिसर्वाणते चे[त्] वारद्वयं ते विकलात्मकेऽस्तः।

माज्यादवाप्तं खलु माजकेत फलं त्रिमक्तं च वि(वि)शोपकास्यम् ॥ ६६ ॥

- 61. b: BOR1: खंखान्तरं
- 62. b: LD2: विरामसमये
  - $d: \ \mathrm{LD1}:$  परिकीर्तितं
  - $\mathbf{P}:~LD1:$  अरोहावरोहार्थ
- 63. b: BORI, LD1: विश्वविशोपकाः
- 64. d: LD1: लेटा वसंध्याश्च
  - c: LD2: खेट
- 65. d: BORI omits स्यात्किल; LD2: यद्गाजकं भाक्चैव तु संध्यो.
- 66. a: BORI, LD2: चे for चेत LD1: च for चेत
  - c: LD1: भाज्यादि वाप्तं
  - $d: \ \mathrm{BORI}:$  विशोपकारव्यम्  $\ \mathrm{LD1}:$  विशोपकारव्यम्

#### BHÁVASAPTATIKÁ

यथा यथा भावमभित्रयाति संधि समुल्लंध्य खगाधिराजः।

तत्रैव मावे हि फलप्रवृत्ति तदा ग्रहाणां विवुधा वदन्ति ॥ ६७ ॥

उल्लंघ्य भावं निजकं स्वसंधि यथा(दा) ग्रहो याति फलस्य तस्य ।

हासो भवेत्संधिसमानभागे ग्रहे फलं नैव वदन्ति विज्ञाः ॥ ६८ ॥

भावसप्ततिका चैषा यशस्वत्सागरोदिता। तां विलोक्य सदा कार्यं भावचक्रमिदं स्फुटम् ॥६९॥

मावचके भावलम्नं तत्रापि ग्रहसंभवम् । फलं विशेषतो ज्ञेयं तत्रस्थैरेव खेचरैः॥७०॥

### इति भावचक्रम।

संवत्सरे विकमतो मूबेदमुनींदुसंख्ये बहुलेषपक्षे।
वृषे विषौ पंचमिकांसिताह्नि
विचारसत्सागरवाचनार्थम्।। ७१।।

# इति श्रीभावसप्ततिका समाप्ता।<sup>Q</sup>

68. a: LD1, LD2: स्वसंधि

c: LD1 adds भावविरामकाले after भवेत्

d: LD1 reads नै for नैव LD2: विज्ञा

69. d: BOR1, LD2: भावचक्रंमिदं

70. d: LD1: खेचरं

71. b: LDI adds १७४० after मुनींदु

Q. BORI: इति श्रीमावचक्रसाधनार्थं द्वासप्ततिका ॥श्री॥ संवत् १७९१ वर्षे माह सुदि ६ दिने लीपतं मधेन चुतरारूपनगरमध्ये । वाच्यमान चीरं जीन्यात्॥श्री ग. धिरविजयजी

LDI : इति श्री भावसप्ततिका समाप्ता संः १७६२ मा. सु. ७

LD 2 : इति श्रीभावचक्रसाथनार्थं द्वादशक्तिका पं. जसवंतसागरेगविहितामिदम्

Also read Introduction.