हि-विधम् नरकस्य इदम् हारम् नाशनम् आस्मनः । कामः क्रोधः तथा लोमः तस्मात् एतद् त्रयम् स्रजेत् ॥

trividham narakasye 'dam dvāram nāsanam ātmanah i kāmah krodhas tathā lobhas tasmād etat trayam tyajet

त्रिविधम् trividham triple नरकस्य narakasya of hell इदम् idam this द्वारम् dvāram gate नाज्ञनम् nāsanam destructive क्षात्मनः ātmanah of the self कामः kāmah lust क्रीयः krodhah anger नथा tathā also होभः lobhah greed तमात् tasmāt therefore एतत् etat this त्रथम् trayam three स्केन् tyajet (one) should abandon

Triple is this gate of hell, destructive of the self—lust, anger and greed; therefore should one abandon these three. 21

The origin of the demoniacal disposition is pointed out here. It is fostered by these three evils. The nature of greed is to appropriate all objects of sense-enjoyment exclusively to oneself. Any one of the three vices mentioned here is sufficient to bind man to abomination. Woe unto man when all the three make an alliance and rule his mind. They do not allow him to emerge from wickedness.

Is there then no hope of emancipation to the man caught in the whirlpool of this three-faced hell? The answer comes:—

Liberation from the Asura Fetters — 22 एतैविंग्रुक्त: कौन्तेय तमोद्वारेखिमिनेर: | आचरत्यातमन: श्रेथरततो याति परां गतिम् ॥ २२ एतै: वि-मुन्-तः कीन्तेय तमः द्वारः श्रिकः नरः । का-चरति आसमः श्रेथः ततः ग्र-ति पराम् ग(म्)-तिम् ॥