

the artisans, it is called Pratiṣṭhita and Prākṛta. It accords enjoyment of Prākṛta Aiśvarya (Natural riches) to the worshipper.

43. That which is forceful and permanent is called Pauruṣa. That which is weak and temporary is called Prākṛta.

44. The spiritual cum mobile form is represented by the constituents of the body, viz. the penis, navel, tongue, the tip of the nose, hips etc.

45. The mountain comes under the Pauruṣa class and the surface of the world under the Prākṛta class. Trees etc. are Pauruṣa and creepers etc. are Prākṛta.

46. The Śāṣṭika rice is Prākṛta but rice of the Śāli variety and wheat are Pauruṣa. The Aiśvarya is Pauruṣa. It bestows eightfold siddhis viz. Aṇimā etc.

47. The Prākṛta liṅga bestows good women, riches etc. according to the believers. Now, first of all I shall mention the Rasaliṅga from among Caraliṅgas. (Rasaliṅga is mentioned as the foremost among mobile liṅgas).

48. Rasaliṅga is a bestower of all wishes to the brahmins. The auspicious Bāṇaliṅga is a bestower of vast kingdoms to the Kṣatriyas.

49. A gold liṅga bestows the ownership of vast wealth on the Vaiśyas. A Śilāliṅga (a liṅga made of rock) bestows great purity on the Śūdras.

50. A crystal liṅga and a Bāṇaliṅga bestow all sort of wishes on all. If a devotee does not possess a liṅga of his own, there is no harm in using another's liṅga for the purpose of worship.

51. An Earthly liṅga shall be used by women especially by those whose husbands are alive. In the case of widows who are engaged in worldly and sacred rites a crystal liṅga is recommended.

52. O sages of good rites, in the cases of widows whether they be in a childhood, youth or old age, a Rasaliṅga is specially recommended if they continue to be holding rites.

53. A liṅga of pure crystal bestows all sorts of worldly enjoyment on women. The worship of the pedestal grants all cherished desires of the worshipper in this world.

54. A ritualist shall perform all the worship in a Vessel.