

one is defiled by a great sin, the worship of Bhairava shall be performed.

131. In regard to great diseases like leprosy etc. the vow shall first be taken and the sacrifice performed later on. Indigent persons wanting in all these things shall make gift of a lamp to the deity.

132. If incapable of even that, he shall take bath and make any gift. Or he shall make obeisance to the Sun-god hundred and eight times repeating the mantras.

133. A devotee shall perform prostrations and obeisance a thousand, ten thousand, hundred thousand, or a crore in number. All the deities are delighted by the obeisance-sacrifice in this way.

134-135. The obeisance is performed with the prayer "O lord, Thou are great and I am humble. My intellect is dedicated to Thee. A void thing does not appeal to thee. I am no longer void. I am Thy slave now. Whatever vestige of egotism remained in me has been dispelled on seeing Thee."

136. Namaskāra, a sacrifice of the soul, shall be performed according to ability. Sacrificial food and betel leaves shall be offered to Śiva.

137. The devotee himself shall perform a hundred and eight circumambulations of Śiva. Such circumambulations, a thousand, ten thousand, hundred thousand or a crore in number he shall cause to be performed through others.

138. All sins perish instantaneously at the circumambulations of Śiva. Sickness is the root-cause of misery and sin is the cause of sickness.

139. Sins are said to be quelled by virtue. A sacred rite performed with Śiva in view is capable of removing all sins.

140. Among the sacred rites of Śiva, the circumambulation leads the rest. Praṇava is in the form of Japa and circumambulation is a physical rite.

141. The pair of births and deaths constitutes the Illusory cycle. The Balipīṭha of Śiva is symbolic of this Māyācakra.

142-143. Starting from pedestal the devotee shall make circumambulation half the way and return to the pedestal [and move anticlockwise to the place where he stopped