

1

██████████ |
██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
████████████████, █████████████████, █████████████████, █████████████████,
████████████████, █████████████████-████████████████

([REDACTED]) [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) [REDACTED], [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED].([REDACTED])

: means that there is a repetition of `██████'. I will correct this to `██████████' as per context.

****Overall Strategy:****

1. Transcribe the Sanskrit phrases into standard Devanagari (where the unusual characters allow a clear transcription).
 2. Translate the *given Gujarati translation* into standard Gujarati, making corrections for obvious characters.
 3. Ensure formatting and numbering are strictly maintained.

Let's re-evaluate the unusual characters:

Here is the translation of the text into English, maintaining maximum accuracy and preserving all elements

2

First, by uttering the initial letter 'Ga' of the word 'Ga■a', and then uttering the initial vowel 'A', thereafter

O■, we know that Ekadanta (one-tusked); we meditate upon that Vakratu■■a (curved trunk); may that D

Ga■apati-deva is one-tusked and four-armed. He holds a noose (P■■a), a goad (A■ku■a), a tusk (Dan

Here is the accurate translation of the provided text into English:

Shurpakarna (one with ears like winnowing baskets) is the bearer of the red hue. Their body is smeared w

Salutations to Vratapati, salutations to Ganapati, salutations to Pramathapati, salutations to you.

Salutations to Lambodara, Ekadanta, Vighnavinashin (destroyer of obstacles), son of Shiva, Shri Varada

Salutations to Vratapati (Ganapati), salutations to Ganapati, salutations to Pramathapati.

Salutations to Lambodara, Ekadanta, Vighnanashak (destroyer of obstacles), Shivatanaya (son of Shiva)

One who studies this Atharvashirsha becomes worthy of the state of Brahman. They prosper with happiness. They are not hindered by any obstacles. They are liberated from the five great sins. One who recites in the morning destroys sins committed during the night. One who recites in the evening destroys sins committed during the day. They attain Dharma, Artha, Kama, and Moksha. This Atharvashirsha should not be given to an unworthy person. If one gives it out of delusion, they become more sinful. Whatever desire one recites (this Atharvashirsha)

One who studies this Atharvashirsha experiences the Brahma principle. No obstacle bothers them. They are freed from the five great sins. If one recites it in the evening, it destroys sins committed during the day. Sins committed during the night are destroyed. If one recites it in the morning and evening, they become free from sins. One who recites it at all times becomes free from obstacles, and all four Purusharthas (Dharma, Artha, Kama, and Moksha) are attained. This Atharvashirsha should not be given to someone who is not our disciple. If we give it out of delusion, they become more sinful. If we recite (perform Avartan/repetition of) this Atharvashirsha a thousand times, then whatever desires we have are fulfilled.

By this, if Ga■apati is anointed, the speaker becomes a knower of speech.

If one fasts and chants on the fourth day, they become knowledgeable.

This is a statement from the Atharvaveda. One who knows the primordial and other coverings, that person

One who worships with D■rv■ sprouts becomes wealthy like Vai■rava■a (Kubera). One who worships v
One who worships with a thousand Modakas (sweet dumplings) attains their desired fruit.
One who worships with S■■■i Samidh (sacrificial sticks) attains everything. Attains everything. || 13 ||

One who properly teaches this to eight Brahmins becomes glorious like the sun.

One who chants this (Upanishad) during a solar eclipse, in a great river or near an idol, becomes a Siddha. He is freed from great faults. He is freed from great sins.

He is freed from great calamities. He becomes omniscient. He becomes omniscient. One who knows thus The one who knows this, knows this Upanishad. In this manner, this is the primordial knowledge.

[REDACTED] ([REDACTED]-[REDACTED]) [REDACTED]

Gāṇapati Atharvaśeṣa (Atharvavedīya Gāṇapati-Upanishad) Concluded.

Shanti Mantra

Om. O Gods, may we hear auspicious things with our ears.

May we see auspicious things with our eyes, worthy of worship.

May we live the full span of life allotted by the gods, offering praise with steady limbs and bodies.

O Ganapati, may such words fall upon our ears that bestow knowledge upon us and keep us away from sin.

May we always remain engaged in social service, and by staying away from bad deeds, may we always remain upright.

May your grace ensure that our health remains good. May we stay away from indulgence and luxury, and

We pray to those whose fame is spread in all four directions, whose glory is like that of Indra, who are omnipotent.