

Das is an adj., *very great, very serious* (esp. said of diseases or dangers, disasters); its application here is not clear. Cf. prec.

Dṛḍhabala, n. of a king: Samādh p. 16 line 14; probably read so also Samādh p. 66, line 27, where text Dṛḍhavarō, of another king, father of a previous incarnation of Śākyamuni. The first part of p. 60 line 30 corruptly refers to the same person; read dṛḍhabalo (or m.c. dṛḍhā-balo) nāma pitāsyā bhūṣi?

Dṛḍhabāhu, (1) n. of a Buddha in the nadir: Mv i.124.8; (2) n. of a disciple of Śākyamuni: Mv i.182.17.

Dṛḍhamati, (1) m., n. of a man (in Śūraṅgamasamādhisūtra): Śikṣ 91.8 ff.; (2) f., n. of a girl attendant on Subhadrā (1): Gv 52.2.

Dṛḍhamūla, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.139.9.

Dṛḍhavigrama, n. of a Tathāgata: Śikṣ 9.4. See **dṛḍha-niṣkramaṇa**.

Dṛḍhavīrya, (1) n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.139.8; (2) n. of a kinnara king: Kv 3.4.

(dṛḍhavīryatā), intended as Bhvr. adj., *characterized by firm heroism*, with Mūlā; not n. of a nakṣatra: LV 389.17 (vs) Anurādhā ca Jyēṣṭhā ca Mūlā ca dṛḍhavīryatā (the Mv parallel iii.308.2 reads Mūlā ca dṛḍhavīryavān), (18) dvāv Āśāḍhe Abhijic ca Śravaṇo bhavati saptamah; the count is correct taking Āśāḍhe as two.)

Dṛḍhaśakti, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.137.14.

Dṛḍhasamdhī, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.137.11.

Dṛḍhahanu, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.137.10.

Dṛḍhā, n. of an (or, the) earth-goddess (pṛthividevatā): Suv 1.8; 3.12; 85.1; 91.15; 121.1 ff. (here begins Chap. 10, entitled Dṛḍhā-parivarta).

dṛśyati (app. based on Skt. °te, passive; cf. **sam-dṛśyati**), sees (active!): °yanti Lañk 268.14 (vs), foll. by accusatives (see s.v. **spariśa**) which must be objects of this.

dṛṣṭa-, (1) short for **dṛṣṭadharmā** or °**dhārmika**, in a cpd.: (sarvadharmānām) ... dṛṣṭasukhasamsthānām abhilāpya-(read with Tib. an-abhi°) -gati-viśeṣāḥ Lañk 18.7 (prose), innumerable different courses of all states-of-existence which are based on (samstha) the pleasures of the visible (world). Suzuki fails utterly to understand the passage. For the phrase dṛṣṭa dharma, see next; (2) perhaps = **dṛṣṭi**, false view: āya-vyaya-dṛṣṭābhiniṣeṣa Lañk 174.12 (see s.vv. **āya** and **abhiniṣeṣa**); the alternative would be to emend to °dṛṣṭy-abhi°.

dṛṣṭa-dharma, m., also as two words (= Pali ditṭha-dhamma, also as two words), the visible world, the present life, often contrasted with **samparāya** (sām°): dṛṣṭa-dharmaḥ Mvy 2974; °ma-sukha- Jm 3.3; °ma-samparāya-sukhāya Bbh 198.9; °ma-hitāya Divy 207.25; °ma-duḥkhaś LV 416.20; yoginām nilayo hy eṣa dṛṣṭadharmavihāriṇām Lañk 6.13 (vs), for this (mountain, giri, from prec. line) is the abode of disciplined men that are dwelling in the visible (present) world (badly misunderstood by Suzuki); dṛṣṭe dharma, in the present life, SP 279.7; Bbh 25.16; Mv iii. 211.15 = 212.2 (dṛṣṭa-); dṛṣṭa eva dharme Divy 302.20; Av ii.195.1; in LV 409.12 (prose) read dṛṣṭa (with mss.) eva dharma (as loc., or possibly em. to °me with Weller 38); dṛṣṭe ca dharme ... samparāye ca Ud v.25.

dṛṣṭadharmika (only Mvy 8354), or (commonly) °**dhārmika**, adj. (rarely subst. nt., and °kam, adv.; = Pali ditṭhadhammika; from prec. plus -ika), relating to the present world, to this life; often in contrast with **sam-parāyika** or **sām°**, qq.v.: adv. SP 77.14; subst. nt. SP 482.3 (see **samparāyika**); adj. SP 420.11; Mv iii.212.5, 7; Suv 80.5; 83.4; 136.5; Mmk 426.16 (cpd. °ka-samparāyikāḥ); Bbh 17.19; 170.17; °mika eko 'rthas tathānyāḥ samparāyikāḥ (so Lévi; see s.v.) Ud iv.26.

Dṛṣṭaśakti, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.137.7.

dṛṣṭā, n. sg., for dṛaṣṭā, to stem dṛaṣṭr, seer: in same line dṛṣṭavya, for dra°, gdve.: na dṛṣṭā na ca dṛṣṭavyam

Lañk 9.6 (vs), there is no seer nor object of sight. Possibly both are errors or misprints.

dṛṣṭānta, m., a high number: Mvy 7870 (cited from Gv); Gv 133.13 (text corruptly dṛṣṭvānta).

dṛṣṭāntaka (m.; = Skt. °ta plus -ka svārthe, perhaps m.c.), parable, comparison: °kaiḥ kāraṇahetubhīś ca SP 49.6 (vs).

dṛṣṭi, f. (= Pali diṭṭhi), view, opinion; rarely in a good sense, (tena, sc. by Buddha, dṛṣṭam acalam param sukham, mss. sukha) dṛṣṭibhiḥ paramasādhudṛṣṭibhiḥ Mv i.73.17 (vs), he has seen immovable supreme bliss by views characterized by supremely good insight; but, as in Pali, almost always wrong opinion, heresy: SP 71.2; (sattveṣu ... nānā-)dṛṣṭi-praskanneṣu LV 248.15, attacked by various heresies; Mv i.179.2, 3; prahina-d° Mv iii.61.7; 62.12, having abandoned heresy; dṛṣṭim kurvāmi ujjukāṃ SP 125.14 (vs), I make a heretical view straight (correct it); five dṛṣṭi listed Dharmas 68 and Mvy 1955-59, **satkāya-d°**, **antagrāha-d°**, **mithyā-d°**, **dṛṣṭi-parāmarśa**, **śīlavrata-parāmarśa**, qq.v.; these same five under other designations AbhidhK. LaV-P. v.15, as explained in the sequel; there are also, as in Pali, 62 dṛṣṭi, see s.v. **dṛṣṭikṛta**; see the following items, and **upalambha**-(dṛṣṭi).

-**dṛṣṭika**, ifc. (= Pali -diṭṭhika), having a (usually false) belief in ...; or, in Bhvr., = **dṛṣṭi**, (false) belief, (usually) heresy; always said of persons: vigatapāpadṛṣṭikaś ca LV 26.9 (prose), rid of evil heresies; pudgala-d° Bbh 46.24, believing in the person; ātma-dṛṣṭikāiḥ, sattva-, jīva-, pudgala-, Vaj 34.5-6; in good sense, samāna-°tikā-nām MSV iii.101.8 = samānadṛṣṭibhir 100.9.

dṛṣṭi-kṛta (also **dṛṣṭi°**), nt., app. equivalent to **dṛṣṭi-gata**, q.v.; matter, item of heresy, instance of heresy: Mvy 4650 °tam = Tib. lta bar ḡgyur ba (perhaps changed into or become heresy), or lta bar byas pa (made heresy, a lit. rendering); in 4651 dṛṣṭi-gatam is defined lta baḥi rnam pa (class, species of heresy), or lta bar gyur ba (= ḡgyur ba, above); important are KP 18.3 (prose) dṛṣṭikṛtānām, resumed 18.8 by dṛṣṭi (read m.c. dṛṣṭi)-gatan (m.c. for -gatān = -gatāny), both being rendered by Tib. lta bar gyur pa (cf. above), and so KP 109.2 (prose) dṛṣṭigatānām (Tib. lta bar gyur pa), resumed 109.7 (vs) by dṛṣṭikṛtānām (Tib. lta gyur); in KP 112.1-2 (prose) and 5 (vs) both times dṛṣṭikṛta (or dṛṣṭi°), Tib. lta bar gyur pa (prose) and lta gyur (vs); SP 62.15 vimucya tā dṛṣṭikṛtāni sarvaśaḥ; Śikṣ 190.1 dṛṣṭikṛtāni vinodayanti; Gv 463.9 vinivartayitārah sarva-dṛṣṭikṛtānām; MadhK 374.7 °kṛtāni (fn.: 'expression assez rare; cf. dṛṣṭigata'); 447.10 (tasyai-vam vikalpayataḥ) syād dṛṣṭikṛtam, if he fancies thus, it would be a case of heresy. There are 62 heresies: dvāṣaṣṭi-dṛṣṭikṛta niścayitvā (read **niśrayitvā**, q.v.) SP 48.6 (vs); see Burnouf's note on this; Childers s.v. diṭṭhi; LaVallée-Poussin, AbhidhK. ix.265, note.

dṛṣṭi-gata (also **dṛṣṭi°**, sometimes even in prose; = Pali diṭṭhigata), nt., rarely masc., lit. what relates to heresy, substantially = **dṛṣṭi**, heresy; cf. in Pali MN comm. i.71.20 diṭṭhi yeva diṭṭhigatam, gūthagatam (text gutha°) viya; cf. also **dṛṣṭi-kṛta**, which is not recorded in Pali or elsewhere; and see s.v. **gata**: Mvy 4651; KP 18.8; 109.2, see **dṛṣṭi-kṛta** (Tib. renderings noted there); pāpakāni akuśalāni dṛṣṭigatāky utpannāni LV 398.3 = Mv iii.317.7; dṛṣṭigatāni LV 398.10; Jm 146.7; Bbh 228.1; °gatam Śikṣ 61.19; other, misc. forms Mv iii.67.9; 353.15 (°gateṣu, mss., Senart °gatiṣu); Śikṣ 18.4; KP 154.9; Gv 117.3; 508.15; dṛṣṭi-gatāni Mv iii.318.14 (prose: v.l. dṛṣṭi°); °gatam Suv 61.13 (vs, I may be m.c.); other dṛṣṭigata, in prose, KP 94.3; 95.4; masc. dṛṣṭigatān Divy 164.19, 22; dṛṣṭigatan (m.c. for °tān, °tāny) KP 18.8 (vs).

dṛṣṭi-parāmarśa, m. (= Pali diṭṭhi-parāmāsa), lit. clinging, attachment (see **parāmrśati**) to heresy, as one of the five dṛṣṭi: Dharmas 68; Mvy 1958; paraphrased