

(5) Udyoga (effort) (6) Pralāpa (gabble) (7) Unmāda (madness) (8) Vyādhi (disease) (9) Jaḍatā (slothfulness) (10) Maraṇa (death).

E. *The ten guṇas*. The good qualities are ten in number. (1) Satya (truth) (2) Vinaya (modesty) (3) Devatārādhana (worship of God) (4) Adhyayana (study) (5) Kulaśuddhi (purity of family) (6) Suśīla (good conduct) (7) Śakti (strength) (8) Dhana (wealth) (9) Śūratā (valour) (10) Yuktivyukta Sambhāṣaṇa (intelligent and rational talk).

F. *Rṣi gotras*. There are ten Rṣi Gotras (families of sages): (1) Bharadvāja gotra (2) Kauśika gotra (3) Vātsya gotra (4) Kauṇḍinya gotra (5) Kaśyapa gotra (6) Vaśiṣṭha gotra (7) Jāmadagnya gotra (8) Viśvāmitra gotra (9) Gautama gotra (10) Ātreya gotra. (All these ten gotras were brought down to Dakṣiṇabhārata by Paraśurāma).

G. *Camatkāras*. There are ten kinds of Camatkāra (poetical charm) according to the poet Kṣemendra. (1) Avicārita ramaṇīya (2) Vicāryamāṇaramaṇīya (3) Samastasūktavyāpī (4) Sūktakadeśavyāpī (5) Śabdagata (6) Arthagata (7) Ubhayagata (8) Alāṅkāragata (9) Vṛttigata (10) Rasagata.

H. *Cittāvasthās*. There are ten states of mind. (1) Kāma (lust) (2) Saṅkalpa (imagination) (3) Vicikitsā (doubt) (4) Śraddhā (attention) (5) Aśraddhā (negligence) (6) Dhṛti (resolution) (7) Adhṛti (wavering) (8) Lajjā (shame) (9) Dhī (devotion) (10) Bhīti (fear).

I. *Nādas*. There are ten nādas (sounds) according to Haṁsopaniṣad. (1) Ciṅṭi (2) Ciṅciṅi (3) Kaṅṭhanāda (4) Śaṅkhanāda (5) Tantrīnāda (6) Tālanāda (7) Veṇunāda (8) Mṛdaṅganāda (9) Bherīnāda (10) Meghanāda.

J. *Sins (pāpas)*. There are ten pāpas (sins). (1) Murder (2) Theft (3) Adultery (4) Calumny (5) Harshness (6) Deceit (7) Nonsensical utterances (8) Inflicting pain on others (9) Desire for another's property (10) Atheism.

K. *Daśapuṣpas*. There are ten holy flowers. (1) Pūvaṅkurantal (2) Muyaḷceviyan (Suta: reṇi—Anthericum Tuberosum) (3) Karuka (Anantā—Bent grass) (4) Nilappana (Tālamūlika—Curculigo Orchioides) (5) Kayyanya (Bhṛṅgarāja—Trailing Eclipta) (6) Viṣṇukrānti (Kṛṣṇakrānti—Clitoria Ternatea) (7) Cherupūla (Illecebrum lanatum) (8) Tirutāli (Śrīhaṣṭini—Asparagus Racemosus) (9) Uliṅja (The smooth-leaved heart-pea “Cardiopermium Halicacabum”) (10) Mukkūṭṭi (Gaṇḍakāli—Sensitive plant).

L. *Prajāpatīs*. The prajāpatīs are ten in number: (1) Marīci (2) Aṅgiras (3) Atri (4) Pulaha (5) Pulastya (6) Kratu (7) Vaśiṣṭha (8) Dakṣa (9) Bhṛgu (10) Nārada.

M. *Prāṇas*. There are ten Prāṇas (life-winds). (1) Prāṇa (2) Apāna (3) Vyāna (4) Samāna (5) Udāna (6) Nāga (7) Kūrma (8) Kṛkara (9) Devadatta (10) Dhanañjaya.

N. *Strength*. There are ten items of strength. I. (1) Jñāna (knowledge) (2) Prajñā (wisdom) (3) Vīrya (heroism) (4) Kṣamā (patience) (5) Śīla (uprightness) (6) Dāna (charity) (7) Bala (might) (8) Upāya (resourcefulness) (9) Dhyāna (intuition) (10) Prañidhi (power of observation).

II. (1) Buddhi (intelligence) (2) Kṣamā (patience) (3) Vīrya (heroism) (4) Dhyāna (divine intuition) (5)

Jñāna (knowledge) (6) Kṛpā (grace) (7) Śīla (uprightness) (8) Bala (9) Dāna (10) Upekṣā (inattention).

III. Then there are the following ten balas: (1) Mūlabala (strength inherent) (2) Bandhubala (Strength of relatives) (3) Rājasainyabala (strength of the royal army) (4) Svakiya Senābala (strength of own army) (5) Bāhya senābala (strength of reinforcement from outside) (6) Kāṭṭālabala (strength of foresters) (7) Gajabala (strength of the elephants) (8) Turagabala (strength of horses) (9) Bandhusainyabala (strength of the army of relatives) (10) Padātibala (strength of foot-soldiers).

O. *Daśamūla*. There are ten important medicinal roots: (1) Kumbil (Cayaphal). (2) Kūvala (Śrīphala—Aegle Marmelos) (3) Muñja (Śrīparṇa—Permna Spinosa) (4) Pātiri (Kṛṣṇavṛnda Trumpet Flower Tree) (5) Palakappayāni (Ṣoṅaka—Bignonia Indica) (6) Orila (Padmacāriṇī—Hibiscus Mutabilis) (7) Mūvila (Kalaśī—Hedysarum Lagopodioides) (8) Karuttacuṅṭa (Pracodanī—small egg-plant) (9) Veluttacuṅṭa (white pracodanī) (10) Nēriṅṅil (Gokaṅṭaka—Barleria longifolia).

P. *Limbs of the king (Aṅgas)*. The ten aṅgas of a king are (1) Nāḍu (country) (2) Mala (mountain) (3) Nadi (river) (4) Ūru (village) (5) Koṭṭāra (palace) (6) Kutira (horse) (7) Āna (elephant) (8) Muraśu (War drum) (9) Koṭi (flag) (10) Cenkol (sceptre).

Q. *Rūpakas*. (dramatic compositions). There are ten classes of rūpakas:

1. *Nāṭaka*. (drama). The chief sentiment in a drama should be one of the three following rasas: (1) Vīrarasa (sentiment of heroism) (2) Śṛṅgārārasa (sentiment of love) (3) Karuṇarasa (pathos). There should be five to ten acts. The singer should be a famous one. It must have Pañcasandhis (five junctures). Śākuntala and Uttaraṛāmacarita are perfect Nāṭakas.

2) *Prakarāṇa*. In this kind of drama the plot is invented or fictitious and deals with the social life of the day. The hero of the play can be either a hero or a meek person. The heroine can be a noble lady or a harlot. The main sentiment should be Śṛṅgāra (love). Mālatīmādhava, Mṛcchakaṭīka are examples of Prakarāṇas.

3) *Bhāṇa*. There is only one character and one Act in this species. The plot is fictitious and the hero is an expert humorous libertine. Līlāmādhura and Mahiṣamaṅgala Bhāṇa are examples.

4) *Prahasana*. This is a farce. The plot is fictitious and is in the nature of a low comedy. Satire is the chief sentiment of this species.

5) *Ḍima*. This has got four Acts. The plot will be famous and the chief sentiment will be one of wrath and fierceness. There will be no Viṣkambha (interlude between Acts to give connection to the story between Acts) or Praveśaka (introducer explaining portions of the plot which may not be put on stage but an understanding of which is necessary to follow the story). There must be sixteen haughty and excited characters like a Deva, Gandharva, Yakṣa and Rākṣasa. Tripuradahana is an example.

6) *Vyāyoga*. Female characters will be rare in this kind of dramas. There will be only one Act. The sentiments of satire or love or calmness should not be predominant. The hero should be a famous divine sage. Saugandhikāharaṇa is an example.

7) *Samavakāra*. The plot should be based on a story of the devas and asuras. There will be three Acts. There