

# How to draw Śrīcakra and How to extract Vidyā: A Japanese Translation of the *Nityāṣoḍaśikārnava* 1.1-119cd

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Kula tradition of Śākta Tantrism in India, which seems to arise about 9th century in Kashmir, is traditionally divided into four sub-traditions as follows;

1. Tradition of East India which worships Kuleśvarī as the main Goddess.
2. Tradition of North India which worships Guhyakālī as the main Goddess.
3. Tradition of West India which worships Kubujikā as the main Goddess.
4. Tradition of South India which worships Tripurasundarī as the main Goddess.

In this paper I translate a Sanskrit text belonging to the tradition of South India, whose feature is the importance of Śrīcakra and Śrīvidyā in the worship of Tripurasundarī.

According to this tradition three texts, i.e., the *Nityāṣoḍaśikārnava* (9-10 cent.), the *Yoginīhr̥daya* (11-12 cent.), the *Tantrarājatantra* (14-15 cent.) have been considered to be most important.

The *Nityāṣoḍaśikārnava*, which I translate into Japanese in this paper, mainly treats an outer worship of Śrīcakra, and has been traditionally considered to be a pair work of the *Yoginīhr̥daya*, which mainly treats an inner worship of Śrīcakra (a meditation of Śrīcakra).

This *Nityāṣoḍaśikārnava* consists of five chapters and contains 400 verses. The topics of each chapter are as follows;

- Chapter 1 : Worship of Śrīcakra (188 verses).

- Chapter 2 : Mantra and Yantra (80 verses).
- Chapter 3 : Mudrā (28 verses).
- Chapter 4 : Sādhana of Goddesses (71 verses).
- Chapter 5 : Japa and Homa (33 verses).

And the first chapter which I translate in this paper contains the following topics.

1. Invocation (1.1-12)
2. 64 Tantras (1.13-21)
3. 16 Nityā Goddesses (1.22-28)
4. How to draw Śrīcakra (1.29-76)
5. How to extract Vidyā (1.77-119ab)
6. Worship of Śrīcakra (1.119cd-188)

This paper is a Japanese translation of 1.1-119ab of the *Nityāṣoḍaśikā-ṛṇava*.