ಮುಳ್ಳು ಕೊನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೂರು ಕೆರೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಎರಡು ತುಂಬದು ಒಂದು ತುಂಬಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ । ೧। ತುಂಬಲಿಲ್ಲದ ಕೆರೆಗೆ ಬಂದರು ಮೂವರು ಒಡ್ಡರು ಇಬ್ಬರು ಕುಂಟರು ಒಬ್ಬಗೆ ಕಾಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ । ೨। ಕಾಲಿಲ್ಲದ ಒಡ್ಡಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಮೂರು ಎಮ್ಮೆಗಳ ಎರಡು ಬರಡು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕರುವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ । ೩। ಕರುವಿಲ್ಲದ ಎಮ್ಮೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಮೂರು ಹೊನ್ನುಗಳ ಎರಡು ಸವಕಲು ಒಂದು ಸಲ್ಲಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಸಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದ ಹೊನ್ನಿಗೆ ಬಂದರು ಮೂವರು ನೋಟಗಾರರು ಇಬ್ಬರು ಕುರುಡರು ಒಬ್ಬಗೆ ಕಣ್ಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ 1 28 1 ಕಣ್ಣಿಲ್ಲದ ನೋಟಗಾರಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಮೂರು ಊರುಗಳ ಎರಡು ಹಾಳು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಕ್ಕಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲದ ಊರಿಗೆ ಬಂದರು ಮೂವರು ಕುಂಬಾರರು ಇಬ್ಬರು ಚೊಂಚರು ಒಬ್ಬಗೆ ಕೈಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ । ೭। ಕೈ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಕುಂಬಾರನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೂರು ಮಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಎರಡು ಒಡಕು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಬುಡವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಬುಡವಿಲ್ಲದ ಮಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದರು ಮೂರು ಅಕ್ಕಿಕಾಳ ಎರಡು ಬೇಯದು ಒಂದು ಬೇಯಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ । ೯। ಬೇಯಲಿಲ್ಲದ ಅಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಬಂದರು ಮೂವರು ನೆಂಟರು ಇಬ್ಬರು ಉಣ್ಣರು ಒಬ್ಬಗೆ ಹಸಿವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ । ೧೦। ಹಸಿವೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ನೆಂಟಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಮೂರು ತೊಣಪೆಗಳ ಎರಡು ತಾಕದು ಒಂದು ತಾಕಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ 1 00 1 ತಾಕಲಿಲ್ಲದ ತೊಣಪೆಯ ತಾಕಿಸಿ ಸದ್ದತಿಯ ನೀಯಬೇಕು ಪುರಂದರವಿಟ್ಟಲ ನೀನು 1 0<u>9</u> 1

This Mundige is based on Janapada style. "muLLu" means "thorn" – the sharp edged point thorn. On the sharp edge of the thorn three ponds (our body) are built. Out of the three ponds, two were dry and the other one was never filled. Each jeeva has different dehaas. And each will have svaroopa deha, comprise of Linga deha, anirudda deha and sthoola deha.

The first two can't be filled with saadhana, while the third i.e., sthoola deha is needed for saadhana and as our saadhana is incomplete.

 ${
m ODDaru-u}$ ವಿಶ್ವರ $-{
m Jeeva}$'s 3 Oddaru comprise of Baalya, youvana and vruddapya. During Baalya, one would be playing, in Youvana one would be after vishayasakta sukha, in Vruddapya one would be having anaarogya. As such, of the three, the first and the third are lame and the second - i.e., Youvana - one was not having legs at all, because during youvana even though we tend to have strength to do saadhana, we will not not put our efforts to do saadhana - As such, the youvana period is termed as without legs.

To the person who didn't had the legs, three buffaloes were given, of which two were sterile (ಬರಡು), and the third didn't had the calf at all. - the three are sati, suta and sampattu (wife, son and wealth). - Wife and son are termed as sterile as they are hindrance for our saadhana and the third — the wealth compared to not to have calf.

For the buffaloe which didn't had the calf – it was given three treasures – viz., nyaaya, neeti, dharma. Of which the first two are not usable and the third – the dharma was not acceptable.

The unaccepted treasure was checked by three inspectors – viz., sanchita, agaami and praarabdha – of which the first two are blind and the third didn't had eye at all.

The person who didn't had the eye at all was gifted three towns, - viz., Sattva, rajas and tamo – of which the second and third were in ruins and the first was like a desert.

Three potters came to the deserted town (satvaguna) - i.e., Satva Tamoguna (Rudra), Satva Rajotuna (Brahma) and Pure Satva guna (Srihari). i.e., the three - Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara are the main reason for the Jagat srusti, stithi and laya, wherein Srihari will be in Brahma with his Brahma roopa and in Maheshwara with Eshwara roopa does everything. - The first two potters had the holes - i.e., they are aswatantras whereas the third - had no hand at all - i.e., he was THE swatantra.

That potter who had no hands at all (Svatantra Vishnu) made three pots – two had holes and the third was bottomless. "Three pots – Jnaana, bhakthi, and Vairagya, were made by the potters, two of which had holes and the third was bottomless, (Bhakthi).

To the bottomless pot, three rice grains were put for cooking, of which the first two could not be baked and third could not be cooked at all. – the three rice grains are Taamasa bhakthi, Raajasa Bhakti and saatvika bhakthi. The Saathvika Bhakthi could not be cooked at all.

Three guests – Vaak, Kaaya, and Manassu - arrived for eating the rice, two of them were on fast and the third was not hungry at all -

For the third who was hungry (manassu) – was given three wooden sticks – ateeta, anaagata and vartamaana births. Two are not touched and the third can't be touched.

As such Purandara Vittala, (Srihari) only can guide us on the path of moksha, by giving Jnaana, bhakthi and vairagya.

முள்ளு கொநெய மேலெ முரு கெரெய கட்டி எரடு தும்பது ஒம்து தும்பலே இல்ல தும்பலில்லத கெரெகெ பம்தரு மூவரு ஒட்டரு இப்பரு கும்டரு ஒப்பகெ காலே இல்ல காலில்லத ஒட்டகெ கொட்டரு முரு எம்மெகள எரடு பரடு ஒம்தக்கெ கருவே இல்ல கருவில்லத எம்மெகெ கொட்டரு மூரு ஹொந்நுகள எரடு ஸவகலு ஒம்து ஸல்லலே இல்ல ஸல்லதித்த ஹொந்நிகெ பம்தரு மூவரு நோடகாரரு இப்பரு குருடரு ஒப்பகெ கண்ணே இல்ல கண்ணில்லத நோடகாரகெ கொட்டரு மூரு ஊருகள எரடு ஹாளு ஒம்தக்கெ ஒக்கலே இல்ல ஒக்கலில்லத ஊரிகெ பம்தரு மூவரு கும்பாரரு இப்பரு சொம்சரு ஒப்பகெ கையே இல்ல கை இல்லத கும்பாரநு மாடித மூரு மடிகெகள எரடு ஒடகு ஒம்தக்கெ புடவே இல்ல புடவில்லத மடிகெகெ ஹாகிதரு முரு அக்கிகாள எரடு பேயது ஒம்து பேயலே இல்ல பேயலில்லத் அக்கிகெ பம்தரு மூவரு நெம்டரு இப்பரு உண்ணரு ஒப்பகெ ஹஸிவே இல்ல ஹஸிவெ இல்லத நெம்டகெ கொட்டரு முரு தொணபெகள எரடு தாகது ஒம்து தாகலே இல்ல தாகலில்லத தொணபெய தாகிஸி ஸத்கதிய நீயபேகு புரம்தரவிட்டல நீநு

मुळ्ळ कॉनेय मेले मुरु केरेय कट्टि ऐरड़ तुंबद ओंद तुंबले इल्ल तुंबलिल्लद केरेगे बंदर मुवर ओडुर इब्बर कुंटर ओब्बगे काले इल्ल कालिल्लद ओड्डगे कोट्टर मूरु ऐम्मेगळ ऐरड़ बरड़ ओंदक्के करुवे इल्ल करुविल्लद ऐम्मेगे कोट्टरु मूरु होन्नुगळ ऐरड़ सवकलु ओंदु सल्लले इल्ल सल्लदिइ होन्निगे बंदरु मुवरु नोटगाररु इब्बर कुरुडरु ओब्बगे कण्णे इल्ल कण्णिल्लद नोटगारगे कोट्टर मूरु ऊरुगळ एरड़ हाळ ऑदके ऑक्रले इल्ल ओक्कलिल्लद ऊरिगे बंदरु मूवरु कुंबाररु डब्बर चोंचर ओब्बगे कैये डल्ल कै इल्लद कुंबारनु माडिद मूरु मडिकेगळ ऐरड़ ओडकु ओंदके बुडवे इल्ल बुडविल्लद मडिकेगे हाकिदरु मूरु अक्विकाळ एरड़ बेयद ऑंद्र बेयले इल्ल बेयलिल्लद अक्रिगे बंदर मुवर नेंटर इब्बर उण्णर ओब्बगे हसिवे इल्ल हसिवे इल्लद नेंटगे कोट्टर मुरु तोणपेगळ ऐरड़ ताकदु ओंदु ताकले इल्ल ताकलिल्लद तोणपेय ताकिसि सद्गतिय नीयबेक् प्रंदरविट्टल नीन् ಮುಳ್ಳು ೯ ನಿಯ ಮೆಶ ಮುರು ತಿರಿಯ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ఎరడు తుంబదు ఒందు తుంబలే ఇల్ల తుంబలిల్లద కెరెగె బందరు మూవరు ఒడ్డరు

ಇಬ್ಬರು ಕುಂಟರು ಒಬ್ಬಗೆ ಕಾಶೆ ಇಲ್ಲ కాలిల్లద ఒడ్డగె కొట్టరు మూరు ఎమ్మెగళ ఎరడు బరడు ఒందక్కె కరుపే ఇల్ల కరువిల్లద ఎమ్మెగె కొట్టరు మూరు హొన్నుగళ ఎరడు సవకలు ఒందు సల్లలే ఇల్ల సల్లదిద్ద హౌన్సిగె బందరు మూవరు నోటగారరు ఇబ్బరు కురుడరు ఒబ్బగె కణ్ణే ఇల్ల కణ్ణిల్లద నోటగారగె కొట్టరు మూరు ఊరుగళ ఎరడు హాళు ఒందక్కె ఒక్కులే ఇల్ల ఒక్కలిల్లద ఊరిగె బందరు మూవరు కుంబారరు ఇబ్బరు చొంచరు ఒబ్బగె కైయే ఇల్ల కై ఇల్లద కుంబారను మాడిద మూరు మడికెగళ ఎరడు ఒడకు ఒందక్కె బుడపే ఇల్ల బుడవిల్లద మడికెగె హాకిదరు మూరు అక్కికాళ ಎರಡು ಬೆಯದು ಒಂದು ಬೆಯಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲ బేయలిల్లద అక్కిగె బందరు మూవరు సెంటరు ఇబ్బరు ఉణ్ణరు ఒబ్బగె హసిపే ఇల్ల హసిపె ఇల్లద సెంటగె కొట్టరు మూరు తొణపెగళ ఎరడు తాకదు ఒందు తాకలే ఇల్ల ತ್ ಕಲಿಲ್ಲದ ತೌಣಪಿಯ ತ್ ಕಿಸಿ ಸದ್ಗತಿಯ నీయబేకు ఫురందరవిట్నల నీను

(Source – Purandara Samputa by Aralumallige Parthasarathi)