

# त्रैलोक्यविजया Trailōkyavijayā

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त्रैलोक्यविजय (@trailokyavijaya) instagram profile. See all photos on one page. I truly love these things: NBA, NFL, Kicks, Tuba, New Orleans and Music.



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त्रैलोक्यविजया f. "Trailokya-conqueror", a sort of hemp (from which an intoxicating infusion is prepared)

<http://sanskritdictionary.com/?q=kya&iencoding=deva&lang=sans>

# Trailokyavijaya

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Trailokyavijaya** (Vajrayana, ch : 降三世明王, Xiángsānshì míngwáng, ja : Gōzanze Myō-ō;) is the King of knowledge having conquered the three worlds, one of the five kings of knowledge of Buddhism. His mission is to protect the eastern part of the world.

In general, the three worlds represent the world of desire, the world of form and the formless world; some interpret this king of knowledge is called so because he wants to defeat the supreme leader of the three worlds, Maheśvara (Shiva); The most logical explanation reveals that the three worlds denote the three poisons: greed, hatred and ignorance, three trends that humans can not conquer during the past, present and future that the king hoped to help people eliminate.



降三世明王

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## Iconographic representation

The Lord Trailokyavijaya was born from the blue syllable, Hûm. He is blue, with four faces, and eight arms. His primary face expresses a love fury, the right, anger, disgust in the left, and behind, that of heroism. His main hands bear the bell and lightning, his chest says *Vajra-hum-Kara*; his three right hands hold (in descending order) a sword, the elephant hook, and an arrow; the three left hands hold a bow, lace, and a discus. With his left foot, he steps on Shiva and with the right foot, he treads on the breasts of Parvati. He carries, among other adornments, a garland made of a cord of Buddhas, is being developed as identical to him, that has (according fingers) magic gesture after touching fists back to back, attach two small chain-like fingers. The formula is "Om", etc.<sup>[1][2]</sup>

## Mantra

The magic mantra of the King of knowledge having conquered the three worlds is:

“ Namaḥ samanta vajrāṇām. Ha ha ha vismaye, sarva tathāgata viṣaya sambhava Trailokya vijaya hūm jaḥ svāhā! ”

## See also

- Buddhism
- Shingon
- Vidyaraja

## References

1. Alfred Foucher : Study on Buddhist iconography of India from unpublished texts, Paris, E. Leroux, 1905.
2. Buswell Jr., Robert E.; Lopez, Jr., Donald S. (2013). *The Princeton dictionary of Buddhism* (<http://books.google.co.in/books?id=DXN2AAAAQBAJ>). Princeton: Princeton University Press. p. 920. ISBN 9781400848058. Retrieved 5 December 2014.

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Categories: Buddhist mythology

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# Loka

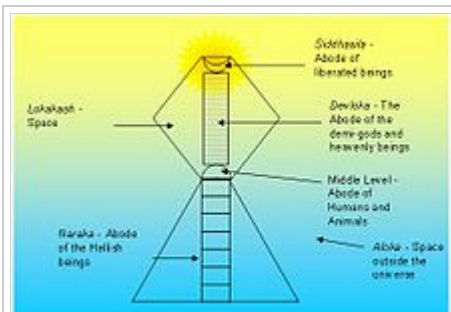
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**Loka** is a Sanskrit word for "world". In Hindu mythology it takes a specific meaning related to cosmology.

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## Jainism



Universe structure as told by Kevalins

In Jain texts, universe is referred to as Loka. Jain Cosmology postulates an eternal and ever-existing loka which works on universal natural laws, there being no creator & destroyer deity.<sup>[1]</sup> According to the Jain cosmology, the universe is divided into 3 parts:

#	Three Lokas of Jain Cosmology
01	Urdhva Loka - the realms of the gods or heavens
02	Madhya Loka – the realms of the humans, animals and plants
03	Adho Loka – the realms of the hellish beings or the infernal regions

[2]

## Hindu tradition

In the Puranas, and already in the Atharvaveda, there are fourteen worlds, seven higher ones (*vyahrtis*) and seven lower ones (*patalas*), viz. *bhu*, *bhuvas*, *sva*, *mahas*, *janas*, *tapas*, and *satya* above and *atala*, *vitala*, *sutala*, *rasaataala*, *talatala*, *mahaatala*, *patala* and *naraka* below.

The scholar Deborah Soifer describes the development of the concept of lokas as follows:



Vishvarupa of Vishnu as the Cosmic Man with the three realms: heaven - Satya to Bhuvan loka (head to belly), earth - Bhu loka (groin), underworld - Atala to Patala loka (legs).

The concept of a loka or lokas develops in the Vedic literature. Influenced by the special connotations that a word for space might have for a nomadic people, *loka* in the Veda did not simply mean place or world, but had a positive valuation: it was a place or position of religious or psychological interest with a special value of function of its own.

Hence, inherent in the 'loka' concept in the earliest literature was a double aspect; that is, coexistent with spatiality was a religious or soteriological meaning, which could exist independent of a spatial notion, an 'immaterial' significance.

The most common cosmological conception of lokas in the Veda was that of the trailokya or triple world: three worlds consisting of earth, atmosphere or sky, and heaven, making up the universe."<sup>[3]</sup>

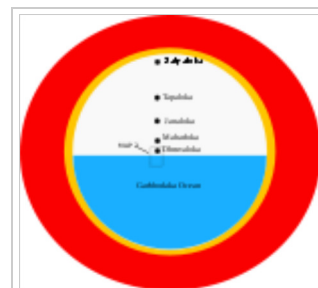
#	Planetary system name
01	Satya-loka
02	Tapa-loka
03	Jana-loka
04	Mahar-loka
05	Svar-loka
06	Bhuvar-loka
07	Bhu-loka
08	Atala-loka
09	Vitala-loka
10	Sutala-loka
11	Talatala-loka
12	Mahatala-loka
13	Rasatala-loka
14	Patala-loka

## Buddhism

Six Lokas refers to a Bönpo and Nyingmapa spiritual practice or discipline that works with chakras and the six dimensions or classes of beings in the Bhavachakra. And in Buddhist Cosmology Kama-Loka, Rupa-Loka, Arupa-Loka has interpreted.<sup>[4]</sup>

## Theosophy

The concept of Lokas was adopted by Theosophy, and can be found in the writings of Blavatsky. There is also reference to kamaloka (world of desires) as a sort of astral plane or temporary after-life state, according to the teachings of Blavatsky, Leadbeater, and Steiner.



Large scale structure of the Brahmanda (material sphere-like Universe) according to Hindu cosmology. Universe contains 7 upper and 7 lower planetary systems. Some scholars are sure that Seven Heavens and Seven Earthes of Torah/Bible/Quran refer to these same 14 planetary systems.



Map 2: Intermediate neighbourhood of the Earth according to one Hindu cosmology.

## Abrahamic religions

The Abrahamic religions (Judaism, Christianity and Islam) refer to "seven heavens" and "seven earths", a concept that may be akin to the 14 planetary systems (*lokas*) of the Vedas.

## See also

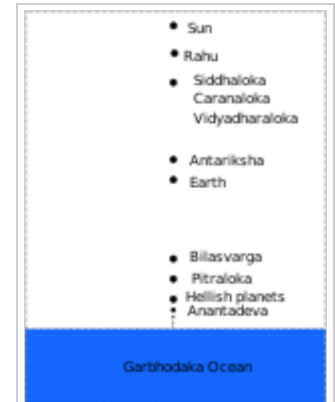
- Paatala loka
- Seven Logas
- Jainism and non-creationism

## References

1. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jain\\_cosmology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jain_cosmology)
2. Shah, Natubhai (1998). p. 25
3. Soiver, Deborah A., *The Myths of Narasimha and Vamana: Two Avatars in Cosmological Perspective* State University of New York Press (Nov 1991), ISBN 978-0-7914-0799-8 p. 51 [1] ([http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=OoFDK\\_sDGHwC&pg=PA51&dq=Vedas+Lokas&ei=Wjd-SNCiCqPujAHt8MAQ&client=firefox-a&sig=ACfU3U1Qb5ZTNxVqgkqYk4mLaPwB5BGiOw](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=OoFDK_sDGHwC&pg=PA51&dq=Vedas+Lokas&ei=Wjd-SNCiCqPujAHt8MAQ&client=firefox-a&sig=ACfU3U1Qb5ZTNxVqgkqYk4mLaPwB5BGiOw))
4. Desired Realms (Rupa Loka, Arupa Loka ,Kama Loka)



Wikiversity has learning materials about ***Seven Heavens***



Map 3: Local neighbourhood of the Earth according to one Hindu cosmology.

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Categories: Locations in Hindu mythology | Hindu cosmology | Jain cosmology

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