The Instructions of Gampopa : A Precious Garland of the Supreme Path

Translated and Edited
By

Dr. Konchok Rigzen

The Instructions of Gampopa: A Precious Garland of the Supreme Path

©: Dr. Konchok Rigzen, Central Institute of Buddhist Studies Leh-Ladakh .The author has no objection to publish this Dharma text for free distribution. But written permission must be obtained.

First Edition: 6000 Copies, 2010

Printed for free distribution by

 $The \ Corporate \ Body \ of the \ Buddha \ Educational \ Foundation$

11F, 55 Hang Chow South Road Sec 1, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Tel: 886-2-23951198, Fax: 886-2-23913415

Email: overseas@budaedu.org Website:http:/www.budaedu.org

This book is trictly for free distribution, it is not for sale. धुन'द्ये'त्दे केंब्र'क्ट्रेबर्

The Instructions of Gampopa : A Precious Garland of the Supreme Path



Translated and Edited
By

Dr. Konchok Rigzen

Contents

| S.No. | Title | Page No. |
|-------|---|----------------------|
| | Introduction Biography of Lord Gampopa A Precious Garland of the Supreme Path | i-xi i-ix 1-77 |
| 1. | Ten causes of incompensateable losses of human life | 3 |
| 2. | The ten necessary things | 7 |
| 3. | The ten dependable things | 10 |
| 4. | The ten things to be given up | 12 |
| 5. | The ten things not to be abandoned | 13 |
| 6. | The ten things to know | 14 |
| 7. | The ten things to be practiced | 16 |
| 8. | The ten things to be emphased | 18 |
| 9. | The ten exhortations | 21 |
| 10. | The ten deviations from Dharma | 22 |
| 11. | The ten confusions to be identified | 24 |
| 12. | The ten unmistaken principles to be observed | 26 |
| 13. | The fourteen useless deeds | 27 |
| 14. | The eighteen prohibition against hidden evils for practition | oners 29 |
| 15. | The twelve essential things | 31 |
| 16. | The eleven marks of a holy person | 33 |

| The ten non-beneficial things | 36 |
|--|--|
| The ten self-accomplished suffering | 39 |
| The ten self-accomplished great kindness to oneself | 41 |
| The ten perfect things | 44 |
| The ten mistakes of practitioners | 46 |
| The ten needful things | 47 |
| The ten needless things | 48 |
| The ten superior things | 49 |
| The ten supreme acts | 51 |
| The ten qualities of perfect Dharma | 53 |
| The ten things, which are merely names | 68 |
| The ten Great-Bliss | 69 |
| | |
| <u> বুশাস:জ্ঞা</u> | |
| र्हे ब नहें दा | i-xi |
| क्रू स.केत.रे चंस.त्. के . ह द . क्षा.घर। | i-ix |
| हे स्नुसर्धे प्रवे व्यागन्समायसासर्के गारे मुर्धे केवे से हाया | 1-73 |
| <u>ব্</u> লংঘূ'ষ্বল্পান্ত ক্রিপ'ন্ত বি | 2 |
| বৃষ্ঠ্যমন্ত্ৰ ক্ৰিমন্ত্ৰু | 5 |
| বন্ধুৰ,মম:ম্ৰু:ম্বু:ক্ৰিমাম্ডু। | 10 |
| শ্বদ:বদ:ব্ৰু:ব্ৰু:ক্ৰুম:বন্তু। | 11 |
| য়ৢ৾৾য়ৼয়ৼয়ৢয়৾য়য়য়ড়ৢ | 12 |
| | The ten self-accomplished great kindness to oneself The ten perfect things The ten mistakes of practitioners The ten needful things The ten needfus things The ten superior things The ten superior things The ten supreme acts The ten qualities of perfect Dharma The ten things, which are merely names The ten Great-Bliss \[\frac{7}{1}\times \times \times \frac{1}{2} \times \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac |

| | | iii |
|-----|---|-----|
| 6. | ঀ৾য়য়য়য়ৢয়৾য়৾য়য়য়য়ৣঀ | 12 |
| 7. | ४भग.मी. मैं ट. प्रपु. कु मान्ये। | 17 |
| 8. | ৰ্ষ'শান্ৰ'দু'হু'ম্ব কৈ ৰ্ম'মন্তু। | 18 |
| 9. | বন্ধু অ'ম'শ্বব'শ্ব কৈম'নস্তৃ। | 19 |
| 10. | <u>র্ক্</u> র ম'মান্তু'রী। | 20 |
| 11. | এ হ 'ঠাৰ' শ্ৰী 'ৰ্বি ম' ম' মন্ত্ৰা | 22 |
| 12. | মার্ক্ত্র মান্ত্র | 24 |
| 13. | ব্ৰ'মব'মব'র্ক্তম'ন্তু'ননি। | 24 |
| 14. | ক্রমান্ত্র'মান্ত্র্ন নার্ক্র'না ক্রিমান্ত্র'মান্ত্র্ন নার্ক্র | 27 |
| 15. | য়৾ঽয়য়য়য়৾ঽয়৾ঽড়ৄয়য়য়য়য় | 28 |
| 16. | ষ্ট্রীমান্ত্র'ন্মান্তর'দ্বামানত্ত্র'ন্তিনা | 29 |
| 17. | यम् यास्रोद् यदि के मान्सु। | 32 |
| 18. | रट.र्ड्स्ना.रट.योषाचिषात्तवःक्रूषात्तव्हे। | 35 |
| 19. | ৴ ৴৾৻ৢঀ৾৴৴৴৻ঀ৾৻ড়ৣ৾ঀ৻৸ঽ৾ঀ | 37 |
| 20. | ८ १ मा प्रति के अ प्र ह्य | 38 |
| 21. | র্কুমান্টাবেদ্রিকানমন্ত্রা | 42 |
| 22. | বৃৰ্বী ধাংনবৈ ক্ৰি ধাংনস্ভূ | 43 |
| 23. | য়৾৽ৢঀ৾ঀয়য়য়৾ড়য়য়ড়ৢৢ | 44 |
| 24. | ট্রি-নেম-ন্ 'বেধবাধামার ক্রিমানস্কু। | 44 |

| | Bibliography | 1-7 |
|-----|---|------|
| Glo | ssary (Tibetan-English) | 1-16 |
| 20. | | Ü |
| 28. | यदे 'य'केब'र्ये र ख़ूब'णु भ'गु य'यंदे 'केब'यरु। | 6 |
| 27. | য়৴ৼয়৾ঀৣ৾৽য়ৄয়৸য়য়ৢ | 65 |
| 26. | ব্মান্দের ক্রিমাণ্ট্র 'র্মির' দ্ব্রান্ত্র্য | 48 |
| 25. | हि.क्षेत्र.चित्राग्रीर ज्यापार्याचे क्रियान्य है। | 46 |

The Instructions of Gampopa:

A Precious Garland of the Supreme Path

Introduction

In order to practice the Buddha Dharma, $\bar{A}t\bar{i}sa$ agglomerated all the essence of $Tath\bar{a}gata$'s teachings in one way of practice which leads the fortunate persons to Liberation and Ultimate Enlightenment. However it needs to receive the unbroken lineage of practice from the qualified gurus. In this context, it is said:

The lineages of two great pioneers are the profound view and the extensive deeds of path.

It is important for the practitioners, who desire for the perfect ultimate Enlightenment in order to be able to work for the benefit of uncountable sentient beings, whose limit is limitless like the infinite sky to ceaselessly practice these two teachings. The two great pioneers, i.e., $\bar{A}ch\bar{a}rya\ N\bar{a}g\bar{a}rjuna$ and $\bar{A}rya\ Asanga$, without the help of other Masters (gurus) established and finalized the entire profound and extensive teachings of the Buddha in two lineages: the lineage of profound view, and the lineage of extensive deeds. $\bar{A}t\bar{i}\acute{s}a\ D\bar{i}pankara\ Srij\bar{n}\bar{a}na$ (the $only\ Lord\ of\ Snow\ Land$) studied, considered and practiced these two great lineages of $Mah\bar{a}y\bar{a}na$ teachings and combined these two lineages into one path of meditation, so that the two streams united to remove all the declines of happiness of both $Sams\bar{a}ra$ and $Nirv\bar{a}na$, and it became a source of all benefits, peace and happiness.

The great scholars (*Pandītas*) who follow these lineages explained the deep meaning of these two lineages and the true experience of the great lords of actualization (*Sīdhas*) who completely realized the essence of two lineages in their minds, though the power of meditation has finalized these two teachings of lineages.

Ātīśa Dīpankara Srijñāna compiled the way of practice for the three different persons (*Puruṣa*) in *Bodhipathapradīpam*. He disseminated this path of practice continuously in this world. The followers of this path of practice were called the *Kadampa* in Tibetan Buddhism. They possessed the three qualities of the learning, the conscientiouness, and the integrated character. The entire Snow Land was full of *Kadampa* followers like the sky covering the earth.

Therefore, *Longchenpa* has always stressed to practice the path to get the ultimate Enlightenment. He says:

There are infinite objects of knowledge Like the infinite stars and planets in the sky. It is better to straight away grasp their very essence-The unchanging fortress of the *Dharmakāya*.

In this stanza *Longchenpa* has stressed to practice the real *Dharma* right now to make the precious human life truly meaningful and to obtain happiness for both the present and future lives. He also gives emphasis to avoid spending the whole precious time only for studying into the infinite objects of knowledge without taking advantage in the rare human life. He introduced the way of deliverance to be mastered by the practitioners. So immediately one requires to start the practices for the success of life.

To get the ultimate Enlightenment, a person needs to follow the three ways of practice respectively. Man is *puruṣa* in *Sanskrit*, which

Introduction iii

etymologillys means to have power or ability. Since within the body which presents a unique occasion and effects the right juncture, there is the power or ability to secure rebirth in higher forms of life and also to realize the ultimate good, we speak of man. Further, since this power is of three kinds-strong, mediocre and weak-man also is of three types: excellent, mediocre and inferior. This is declared in the *Bodhipathapradīpam*.

Man is to be known in three ways:

Inferior, mediocre and excellent.

First, the person of small scope ($Adhama\ Puru\$a$). The inferior person, without falling into the three lower forms of existence, has the capacity of attaining the state of either God or man. In this way, $\bar{A}t\bar{\imath}\acute{s}a$ says in the $Bodhipathaprad\bar{\imath}pam$:

The person of small scope (*Adhama Puruşa*) is One who, in one own interest, Acts for the worldly pleasures only.

One who oneself becomes very afraid by looking at the sufferings of the unfortunate beings (in the lower realm), endeavours to free oneself from these sufferings and wishes to take birth in the higher lives like gods and humans has the aspiration just for the welfare of ones own self. It always offers an escape from the miserable world. Such a person who practices the path is called the person of small scope.

About the person of mediocre scope ($Madhyama\ Puruşa$) $\bar{A}t\bar{\imath}\acute{s}a$ says in the $Bodhipathaprad\bar{\imath}pam$:

One who is indifferent to the pleasure

Of birth and nature and is opposed to sinful acts,

And works for oneself alone,

Is known as the person of mediocre scope (Madhyama Puruşa).

The person who is depressed in his mind by watching the sufferings of the world, and always practices the threefold paths (the trainings of moral discipline, of concentration, and of wisdom) in order to get himself free from the sufferings of the cyclic existence (samsāra) and wishes to get the calm and happiness for his own self is called the person of mediocre scope (Madhyama Puruṣa).

The person of excellent scope ($Uttama\ Puru sa)$) has the capacity of attaining Buddhahood so that he is able to work for the benefit of all sentient beings. $\bar{A}t\bar{t}s$ says in the $Bodhipathaprad\bar{t}pam$:

One who always wishes to remove all the sufferings Of others by his own suffering Is the person of great scope.

One who weighs one own sufferings and oneself feels always uncomfortable by looking at the sufferings of the sentient beings, and wishes them to free from all sufferings and cultivates the highest kind of aspirations (*Bodhicitta*) in one own mind and practices the *Bodhisattva*'s paths of actions is called the person of excellent scope (*Uttama Puruşa*).

To achieve the ultimate Enlightenment, it is not enough to practice only the way of *Sūtrayāna*, but also necessary to seriously practice the fruitful deep paths of *Tantrayāna*.

It is, therefore, advised by the great Master *Lord Jigten Sumgon* to practice the *Mahāmudrā*, (The Great Seal). He says:

Until the clouds of perceptions are not blown away from the sky-like expanse of the mind,
The planets and stars of the two knowledge will not shine.
Attend, therefore, to this mind without preoccupation.

Introduction V

Here, *Lord Jigten Sumgon* has compared that the sky symbolizes the basic mind: the planets (the sun and the moon) and stars symbolize the two kinds of knowledge as well as the fruits-like Buddha qualities of separations and ripening. Clouds and fog symbolize afflictions and conceptions. Just as the clouds and fog prevent the sun, the moon and the star from shining, so the three obscurations prevent the exalted wisdom from manifesting.

Thus, until one removes the three obscurations (delusive obscuration, obscuration of omniscience and obscuration of meditation) from the contaminated mind, there is no chance to view the two kinds of knowledge, i.e., knowledge of all conventional phenomena and knowledge of all ultimate phenomena. Therefore, purify the obstructions from the way of practice and possess the perfect doctrine, the clear meditation and the superior deeds.

Lord Jigten Sumgon says:

If the human beings, they accept many conceptual doctrines, But lack the knowledge how to practice, They make all the doctrines meaningless.

It is, therefore, said that no major or small doctrine is merely words, but its real significance should be established and be affirmed in the mind through the power of practice. Thus, the doctrines become more perfect and very beneficial for others.

Nāropa first, established the conventional appearances, which depend upon the mind and said:

All appearances and occurrences in the *Samsāric* phenomena Do not exist apart from the mind of self-awareness, For the view and appearance of the mind knowing itself.

So whatever appears is an experience of self-awareness that perceives it.

If the mind and these phenomena are not the same, Then the phenomena must be totally different from the mind and can have no relationship with the mind. Without a relationship between them, phenomena would not appear to mind.

This is the way we delineate the conventional existence of phenomena.

To establish the ultimate truth all the phenomena have to be abided in the mind. $N\bar{a}ropa$ said:

Mind is the base of all phenomena.

If one analyses the nature of the mind by four reasonings,

He will found that the two temporary conceptual contaminations-

Whether stained instantaneously one or separate-

Are profound and vast.

Thus, has been extremely analyzed by the wise.

Here, it is explained that from the primordial time, one own mind is free from all the conceptual cognitions of whether it is existent or non-existent, yes or no, good or bad, extreme externalist or extreme nihilistic etc. Because the mind is incomparable with any others example. This kind of understanding is called *Mahāmudrā* or the wisdom of self-awareness.

In *Prajñāparamīta Sūtra* Buddha says:

For instance, the human beings, say that they see the sky, But it is necessary to analyze the meaning of words-how they see it. Similarly, the *Tathāgata* realizes the nature of all phenomena; But it is impossible to understand the *Tathāgata's* realizations, which symbolizes other things.

Introduction vii

Tilopa says:

For example: the name of the sky is merely the word of the conceptual cognition on the empty sky;
But an analysis of this idea does not show the true sky.
Similarly, one ownself expresses that the mind is itself luminous clarity,
But does not exist as the base of the mind.
Thus, the nature of the mind is emptiness from the primordial time like the sky,
So, all the phenomena consist in the mind.

Lord Jigten Sumgon says:

Mahāmudrā or The Great Seal
Is the self-awareness of the mind;
So, preserving it without laziness
Is the natural practice of the Dharmakāya (Truth Body)

Understanding the essence of Mahāmudrā,

Is the faith in the supreme guru.

Realizing all appearances of $sams\bar{a}ra$ as $Dharmak\bar{a}ya$ (Truth Body), Is the real significance of the $Mah\bar{a}mudr\bar{a}$.

Understanding all the cognitions as *Dharmakāya* (Truth Body) Is the realization of *Mahāmudrā*.

To get all happinesses and prosperities in both *samsāra* and *Nirvāņa* Is the perfect quality of the *Mahāmudrā*.

To do good through the four *Kāyas*For the sake of all sentient beings
Is the grace *Karma* of the *Mahāmudrā*.

Lord Jigten Sumgon has explained the terms of Mahāmudrā in detail and says that we ought to focus on the mind that apprehends void as its object and we must realize that all appearances are the play of mind. With the latter, we ought to focus on void as an object of cognition, especially on the void of mind, and ought to realize that the mind itself exists merely by virtue of the fact that it can simply be labeled as the mind.

In brief, the significance of the $Mah\bar{a}mudr\bar{a}$ is the ultimate result of Enlightenment or the very excellent accomplishment.

To seal the unchanged permanent happiness of the form just after obtaining the first moment of the Enlightenment is the $Mah\bar{a}mudr\bar{a}$, which cannot be decreased or increased. The entity of $Mah\bar{a}mudr\bar{a}$ is always abiding as long as the sky exists permanently.

Mahāmudrā refers to a *Mahāyna* Buddhist system of meditation on the nature of the mind and is undertaken for realizing the Enlightenment, i.e., the complete elimination of all delusions and obstacles from the mind and the total attainment of all good qualities in terms of it.

According to *Mahāmudrā*, to forever seal the unchanged nature to spontaneously abandon the defilements and to understand all the knowledge which possess the three great qualities of the renunciation, the realization and the mind are termed as the *Mahās* or the vast.

To practice profound fruitful *Tantrayana* (*Mahāmudrā*), the devotees should generate their deep faith and sincere interest in the *Mahāmudrā*. The complete methods of practice and paths of *Mahāmudrā* were taught by Buddha in his manifestation of *Vajradhārā*. This lineage in India was passed

Introduction ix

from *Tilopa* to *Nāropa* and was brought to Tibet by the great translator *Marpa*. He, in turn, gave it to *Milarepa* who was famous for having achieved Enlightenment during his lifetime through his guru, his devotion and his intensive practice. From *Milarepa*, the lineage was passed to *Gampopa* and from him to several of his disciples including *Phagmo Dubpa* and his close disciple *Jigten Sumgon* or *Ratna Sri*.

Lord Gampopa received completely this unstained lineage traditions of Mahāmudrā and Kadampa's teachings like a vase full with nectar to the brim. He combined all the essence of these two traditions of practice and compiled all the methods of practice of Tantrayāna and Sūrtrayāna in A Precious Garland of the Supreme Path for the benefits of the highly, average, and less intelligent people who can easily understand the real significance of the Mahāmudrā.

With the strong determination, I have translated this valuable way of practice of *Lord Gampopa's A Precious Garland of the Supreme Path* for the preliminary practitioners who can easily understand the practice of the Buddha *Dharma* (*Sūtra* and *Tantra*) and can really benefit themselves.

On the auspicious *Day of Buddha's Descent from Heaven*, His Holiness the Fourteenth *Dalai Lama Stanzin Gyatso* inaugurated the *Drigung Kagyud* Institute on 17th November 1992 at *Dehradun* in the northern part of India and delivered special teachings on *The Instructions of Gampopa: A Precious Garland of the Supreme Path* for thousands of devotees, including monks and laymen. I also got the great opportunity to receive the precious teachings of *Gampopa* from *His Holiness the Dalai Lama*.

Particularly in modern times, there are thousands of devotees who have deep faith and are very much interested to study and practice Buddhism in different parts of the world. But the lack of knowledge in Tibetan language, the original written book, they have avoided to study and to know such precious instructions of practice.

Keeping this point in mind, I decided to translate the jointly methods of practice in *A Precious Garland of the Supreme Path* into English.

I have translated these deep instructions of *Lord Gampopa* for the practice of the novice practitioners. From this translated book, one can get the basic information of the methods of practice that has the same knowledge like me. This book is not meant for the scholars and spiritual persons.

It is impossible to translate the deep meaningful philosophical text into English without receiving the proper inspirations and guidance of His Holiness *Drikung Kyabgon Chetsang Rinpohce* and my precious *gurus*. They are more kind to me than the kindness of Buddha. I express my heartiest gratitude to *Skybgon Chetsang Rinpoche* and my precious *gurus*. I am also very much grateful to Dr *Bhagvati Prasad*, Lecturer in *Sanskrit*, CIBS, Leh to Dr *Dillip Kumar Pattanayak*, Lecturer in *English*, CIBS, Leh, and to Ven *Khanpo Konchok Phanday*, Leh who have edited English and Tibetan versions respectively and to *Āchārya Ramesh Chandra Negi (Mathas)*, Lecturer in *Kagyud Sampradya*, CIHTS, Sarnath, Varanasi for reviewing the translated work.

Introduction xi

In case of misinterpretations, I seriously apologize in front of scholars and invite their valuable suggestions to be looked upon and included in the next edition.

May this book enlighten and benefit all! May all beings be happy!

Leh-Ladakh May 19, 2008 (Buddha *Purņima*) Dr Konchok Rigzen

Lord Gampopa

Prior to endless aeons when Lord *Gampopa* was a *Bodhisattva*, he accumulated the immeasurable merits (accumulation of virtues and accumulation of insight) in the presence of many Buddhas. He got the infinite benevolence of his kind teachers and received all the definitive teachings from *Tathāgata Śākya Munī Buddha*.

Later then, in the name of the *Jīvaka* (*Bhikşu* Physician) he was known to the people of Tibet which was located to the northern side of *Bodh Gaya* along the bank of *Mahālokti* River amidst mountain ranges. He lived with 500 perfect and imperfect disciples, receiving the knowledge of all Buddhas (father and mother Buddhas).

Lord Buddha has predicted in *Sadharmapuṇdrīka Sūtra* and *Samādhirāj Sūtra* that the *Bodhisattva* Youthful Moonlight would be reborn as Lord *Gampopa*.

Lord *Gampopa* was born in 1079 A.D. in *Nyal* area (Tibet) as the son to father *Nyewa Gompa* and mother *Shotromza Tsechem*. *Gyangsere* and *Syningchungwa* were respectively his elder and younger brothers. *Gampopa* was himself known as the physician *Jīvaka Tarmadak*. From the age of 16 to 26, he completely studied the Tibetan medicines and received all the *Tantric* teachings. Thus, he became a master of all subjects.

At the age of 27, the most renowned Master *Shewa Lingpa* ordained him. In accordance with the *Vinaya*'s rules, he completely observed all the vows of a *Bhikşu* and got his name as *Bhikşu Sonam Rinchen*.

He fully understood all the teachings of *Sūrta* and received many *Tantric* oral transmission teachings, initiations, traditional methods of practice and blessing etc., from the two disciplined *Bodhisattvas* and from Master *Maryul Lodan*.

He definitely understood the importance of the practice of *Dharma* in all teachings of *Sutras* and *Tantras* as emphasized by *Buddha*. So he came to a conclusion to move to *Kadampa* Monastery in northern side of *Middle Tibet* and subsequently, received all the *Kadampa's* doctrine, which originated with *Atīśa Dīpankara Śrijñāna* and the traditional instructions from *Geshe Nyukrumpa* and other two teachers. As instructed by his teachers he started the practices and abandoned all his luxurious things, given to him by his ancestors. He lived in a simple separate meditation cell near his ancestral house and colleted the food and other necessary requirements for his practice from his father properties.

He indulged in the right meditation ($Sam\bar{a}dh\bar{\imath}$) for thirteen days continuously with the stability and concentration of mind. He ceased the major negative attitudes like desire, anger and ignorance from his mind and spent a short time for his sleep. One night he saw a dream to obtain the ground of ten knowledges of Bodhisattva α level, which is described in the $Swar\eta aprabh\ S\bar{u}tra$. But he was uncertain about his dream. So did arise the curiosity to know whether it was the true vision of the real understanding of the mind or some miracle of the Maras (evil)?

The lice on his body were finished and after taking meal, he did not feel hungry for every five days, except feeling hungry for the happiness of the mind.

One day in the spring season he left his meditation and came out of his *Aśram* for a round about and went to the south side. He saw some beggars sitting on a floor and was engaged in conversation while killing the lice. When he looked at the unwholesome deeds of the beggars, he performed his contemplation to give the *Pīndadān* to the hungry ghosts or *Preta*. That time one of the beggars said that that would be very nice, if they could get sufficient food and a bowl of vegetables without hard working.

The second beggar said that that would be better if they had the same luxuries like the *King Chede*.

The third beggar said that the death of the *King Chede* would definitely come to him. So it would be better if they could be like the great *Yogi Milarepa*, because he neither required clothes nor the food. All the *Dakīnīs* were offering nectar to him. He could also travel in the sky by riding on a lion.

When *Gampopa* heard the name of *Milarepa* the *Great*, he felt sorry at heart; tears welled up in his eyes, and deep faith for *Milarepa* arose in him.

A new thought arose in his mind. He stood silently for a long time. At last he came back to his meditation cell and thought that the *'Seven Branches Practice'* was the main way of accumulating the merits. He then started the *Puja* of the *Seven Branches Practice'*. He was surprised to realize his meditative concentration during the *Puja*.

He sat once more for his meditation, and understood the perfect emptiness of all appearing phenomena, including his meditation cell. The outer world seems to be bewilderment of mind; the *Samsara* as the only object of mind. He was able to know the nature of mind of all beings.

After the completion of his evening meditation, *Lord Gampopa* went out searching those three beggars he had met before. He found them sleeping in a rest shed.

He asked one of them where the *Great Yogī Milarepa* would be at that time they were talking about. The beggar replied that *Milarepa* was then living in *Maryul Gungthang*. The Great Translator *Lama Marpa* was the Teacher of *Milarepa* and the Great *Siddha Lama Naropa* was the master of *Lama Marpa*. The Six Kinds of *Dharma* are the special teachings of *Naropa*, which are the essence of *Hevajra Tantra*.

The beggar further said that he could not get the opportunity to visit *Milarepa*. Although many devotees were going to visit him, they used to see the different forms of *Milarepa*. Some of them saw him as a white *Stupa* and some as Śākya Munī Buddha. So every devotee saw these different forms of *Milarepa*.

The beggar also informed that *Milarepa* was then living in the area between the *Thin* and *Nynam* mountains. *Lord Gampopa* again requested the beggar to show him the way to reach the place where *Milarepa* was living.

But the beggar dismissed his request saying that he would not be able to walk with him, as *Gampopa* was a young man. So he advised *Gampopa* to go to the top of the pass of *Maryul Gungthang* from where he could find out the path to the famous meditator. At last the beggar prepared the food of vegetable curry for *Gampopa*.

On that night *Gampopa* made special offering and prayers to *Buddha*, *Dharma* and *Sangha*. He then sold his best corn field for the cost of five gold coins and started his journey towards the *Maryul Gungthang* to visit the *Great Yogī Milarepa*.

Milarepa the Great had already known the coming of Gampopa to his place and he said to his disciples, õToday here will come a most fortunate personö. When Milarepa was talking with the disciples, Gampopa suddenly appeared there. Gampopa met first one of the Milarepa's disciples who told him that the Great Master Milarepa had already known about the coming of the young person who belonged to the Middle Tibet.

Then he said to *Gampopa* not to hurry and to stay a few days more in order to meet *Milarepa*. *Gampopa* abided by his words and spent the night in a cave nearby. Next day in the mid day one of the *Milarepa's* disciples came to him and told that his master wanted to see him. When *Gampopa* promptly went to the place of *Milarepa*, he saw the *Great Yogī Milarepa* seated on a big rock surrounded by his disciples.

Gampopa paid his homage to Milarepa and offered the gold coins to the Master that he had brought along with him. He then requested to Milarepa to accept the gold coins for he had come to visit him after forty daysølong journey.

The Teacher said that many devotees from different parts of the world like *Kashmir*, *India* and *China* etc., used to come there. He didnøt accept the offered gold and said, õI donøt need this gold because it can be the cause of obstacles in my life. You keep it with you to get some food for your meditationö. Then *Milarepa* asked the young man what his name was.

The latter replied that, his name was *Sonam Rinchen*. After hearing the name, *Milarepa* repeated three times this name and said that through the accumulations of great virtues he was the rare one, like the precious jewels for all sentient beings. Then he accepted *Gampopa* as his disciple with the recitation of some verses of *Dharma*.

After receiving the complete oral teachings, instructions, initiations and blessing etc., from *Milarepa Gampopa* was advised by his guru to proceed to Middle Tibet for his practice of *Dharma*.

Also *Milarepa* advised him not to live with the bad tempered persons who possessed the three poisons (hatred, desire and ignorance) in their mind, because it might affect the practitioner very badly. It is because the evil-minded persons are the volcanoes of anger and who always criticize the philosophy of selflessness of phenomena and selflessness of persons.

For example, the snake is a simple animal without wings and legs, but people escape from it, because it has retained lots of anger that can harm others. Similarly, if some one retains the anger in his mind, indeed all other beings become enemies of him.

Some people say that they need wealth (things) for their survival at their old age as well as for the cremation during their death; they collect the precious stones and wood etc., but with the growth of strong attachment to wealth, they always commit negative deeds, which is against the doctrine of *Dharma*.

But they think that they need the properties in order to accumulate virtues. For this purpose they endeavour to earn from the interest of the money lending. Thus, their attachment to the amassing of wealth increases day by day.

Some people say that it is not the proper time to practice the real Dharma from now because it is impossible to get the Enlightenment in one lifetime. So they neither accumulate the merits, nor confess the demerits, nor cultivate the compassion; finally they fall down into the $H\bar{\imath}nay\bar{a}na$. They always blame the skillful method of $Mah\bar{a}y\bar{a}na$ and consider that it is the concept of nihilism. Due to their ignorance, all these negative activities take place, and consequently, they become the followers of $H\bar{\imath}nay\bar{a}na$ (Lower Vehicle) Buddhism.

We should avoid talking with those persons who have such wrong views. If we talk with them, many questions about the teachers and religions arise and they get upset against us. If we talk about the true meanings of *Dharma*, the less intelligent mind doubts the possibilities of the Enlightenment and absolutely avoids the concept of *Mahāyāna*. So due to the negative actions, they fall into the world of hell (non-respite or boundless *Naraka*). Thus, we become the main cause of his leaving the *Dharma*, the result we will get bad action in next life. So, it is very important to keep oneself away from persons having the three poisons such as desire, anger and attachment. It is said in the *Mūlapattī* (The Root Transgression of the *Tantric* Vows) that the practitioner spends a week in the *Hīnayāna* and is influenced by the person who has possessed the three poisons (desire, anger and attachment) as well as acts like him.

We should always be alert of the wrong doer like a deer being alert to the danger. Thus, we should cultivate peace and calmness; keep the ideal behaviour among the society; possess good character and be pure both in mind and body of the negative actions (defilements). We should obey the social disciplines and attempt to live in isolate places (near mountain side) and be engaged forever in the perfect meditation without any conference.

If we virtually realize the Buddhahood in our mind, we must never forget to live with our own Masters.

One who has been thoroughly purified by the accumulations of merits and confession of negative deeds, he should not neglect the accumulations of the smaller virtues. Though he has entirely understood the doctrine of *Karma* and *Phala* (Action and Result), he must never forget to avoid the smaller sins.

One should not blaspheme the attitudes of selflessness of both *Dharma* and Phenomena after realizing the thoughts equally both for one own self and for others on the other hand, one should keep himself engaged in practicing *Puja* four times daily for accumulating merits by virtuous deeds even after one achieving the state of *Samādhī*.

Thus, *Milarepa* advised *Gampopa* and instructed him to proceed to the Middle of Tibet for his practice or meditation. He said; õMy son! Practice *Mahāmudrā* in order to understand the reality of the mind. Then, it will be possible on your part to visualize *Buddha* and you can see the old *Milarepa* also as a *Buddha* through you. Receiving the instructions from the *Great Yogi Milarepa*, *Gampopa* proceeded to Middle Tibet and got absorbed in meditation.

Lord Gampopa composed the variety of Sastras or commentaries on the teachings of Buddha. Two most notable of them are the Jewel Ornament of Liberation and the 'Precious Garland of the Supreme Path'. In both, the traditional essences of $Bodhipathprad\bar{\imath}pam$ of $At\bar{\imath}sa$ and the $Mah\bar{a}mudr\bar{a}$ of Milarepa have been put together. Besides these, he wrote the instructions of $Mah\bar{a}mudr\bar{a}$ (the teachings of contemporary generation of $Mah\bar{a}mudr\bar{a}$) and composed numbers of Tibetan Medicine books.

Thus, *Gampopa*, became the glorious disciple of great *yogi Milarepa* like the sun. The great translator *Lama Marpa* frequently appreciated Lord *Gampopa* and said that the son of the old man (*Milarepa*) was the extraordinary one in this world.

In *Sadharmapuṇdarika Sūtra* it has been mentioned that Lord *Gampopa* would have countless disciples, but the three great *Siddhas* like *Phagmo Dubpa, Dusum Khenpa* and *Saltong Shogom* would be the principal disciples among the thousands of disciples. Lord *Gampopa* introduced the new teachings to his disciples, which he had received from the two precious traditional teachings of *Kadampa* as well as form *Kagyudpa*.

When *Gampopa* was 75 years old, he said to his disciples that the study of the *'Jewels Ornament of Liberation'* and *'Precious Garland of the Supreme Path'* would be exactly the same as on receiving the teachings directly from him for those who could not come across with him. He said that although the future disciples would not have the opportunity to meet him personally, they should study his texts and would get the same benefit as seeing him personally.

In the *Water Bird Year* when he was taking meditation, on the Day of *Purņima* of the sixth month of the Tibetan lunar calendar in 1153 A.D., he attained his *Mahāparņirvana* without any physical distress.



The Instructions of Gampopa: A Precious Garland of the Supreme Path

Namo Ratna Guru (Salutation to Ratna Guru). To those who liberate beings from the terrible ocean of Samsāra that is so hard to cross, who are ornate with the pure practice of the precious Kagyudpa tradition¹, whose river of blessing is endless like the expanse of an ocean; to those holy gurus of the soft and pure practice lineage of vast, farseeing spontaneously accomplished aspirations, I pay homage and go refuge.

^{1.} The great Translator Lama Marpa introduced the Dagpo Kagyud Tradition of Tibetan Buddhism. He accepted the Prāsangika (consequentiality) doctrine of Mādhyamika School of Buddhism. The great saints (sidhas) Lama Nāropa and the Mētrīypa were the two principal teachers of Marpa. These two great teachers were the root crown of all Kagyudpas' philosophical stand, contemplations, perpetrated actions and the Tantric teachings. Especially Lama Marpa has luminously specified in his spiritual songs that Mētrīypa was the principal philosopher to the finalization of all uncertain doctrines of Kagyudpa tradition. Mētrīypa was only admitting the Mādhyamika School, but mainly he adopted all the doctrines of Āchārya Chandrakīrti. The great saint Lama Nāropa also applied the doctrines of Āchārya Chandrakīrti. It is mentioned in the Hundred Thousand Songs of Milarepa that he generally accepted the concept of the Prāsangika School of Mādhyamika.

I supplicate you to over-flow me with your gracious blessing.

Having churned the oral tradition² of *Kagyudpa* for a long time and keeping it in my mind and heart, I write down this *Precious Garland of the Supreme Path* with instructions which will be extremely valuable to those fortunate ones³ who directly or indirectly venerate me and those persons who desire to attain the liberation and omniscient Buddhahood.

Āchārya Śāntideva says in Bodhisattvacaryāvatār:

Leisure and endowment are very hard to find, And since, they accomplish what is meaningful for man, If I do not take advantage of them now, How will such a perfect opportunity come about again? Relying upon the boat of a human body, Free yourself from the great river of pain! As it is hard to find this boat again, This is no time for sleep, you fool.

In Gandavyūsūtra it is said:

It is difficult to turn away from the eight unfavorable conditions as well as to obtain birth as a human being and to win the pure perfect unique occasion.

Therefore, we must not waste our precious human life and be engaged with the practice of *Dharma* to obtain the ultimate Enlightenment. We must take advantage to make our human life meaningful.

^{2.} Tilopa has directly received the following four commissioned lineage of Guhyasamāj Tantra: four Tantras of Teachings, the Yoga of the Illusory Body, the Yoga of the Conscious Transference, the Yoga of the Dream, the Yoga of the Clear Light of Mind and the Yoga of the Psychic Heat etc., from the Vajradhara Buddha and from other great Sidhas, like King Indra Bhuti, Nāgayoginī, B pati Beshukalpa, Saraha, Nāgārjuna, Jñānadhakinī, Kukuripath, Cāryapath, Vajrapaņi, Tombi Heruka and Lavapath etc. But there are minor differences to accept the descendant of the lineage teachers of Kagyudpa among the eight branch schools of Kagyudpa tradition in Tibet.

^{3.} In *Jewel Ornament of Liberation*, it is said that the working basis is the precious human body and that there are auspicious resources is a human body and that there are auspicious resources in an individual who is the working basis for the attainment of Buddhahood.

Ten causes of incompensateable losses of human life:

At the outset, they should meditate upon the ten causes of incompensateable losses⁴ of human life which are as follow:

- 1. It is an incompensateable loss to this very rare and pure human life to get oneself indulged in wrong doings (negative deeds).
- 2. It is an incompensateable loss to die by engaging this rare, pure, transient and perishable human life in irreligious and material activities.
- 3. To waste this short human life of *Kaliyuga* (degenerated-age) in worthless activities is also an incompensateable loss to this rare human life.
- 4. Without elaboration of mental fabrication of the mind⁵ whose nature is the *Dharmakāya*. but to sink into the abyss of *Samsāric* mire due to ignorance is an incompensateable loss.
- 4. Since we have possessed the Buddha-nature from the beginningless time, we have got the working basis of the precious human body, and have met the contributory cause of spiritual teachers etc., to obtain the Buddhahood without efforts. We have always engaged this precious life in mundane obstacles by which the attainment of Buddhahood is prevented; for example, the attachment of sensuous experiences during this life to sensual pleasures in this world and to self complacency of life. Until detachment from wrong doings, we never achieve liberation from sufferings and have no ability to benefit others. So, we should consider and abandon of our wrong actions.
- 5. In *Mahāyānottara-tantra* it is said:

The clear light of mind

And the nature of it is unchangeable like the sky.

There is no difference between the continuation of Buddhaøs nature and the mind of the sentient beings.

The nature of the mind in itself is the *Dharmakāya*, spontaneously existing with our mind. But being covered with defilements, we fail to recognize the reality of our mind. When we realize the nature of Buddha, we visualize the nature of the *Dharmakāya*.

In Pramāṇavārtika Dharmakīrti says:

The nature of the mind is a clear light.

The defilements are merely adventitious.

- 5. To detach oneself from the company of the holy *guru*⁶, who is the best path-finder, before one attains awakening and be able to help cultivate the *Bodhicitta* is an imcompensateable loss.
- 6. Vows⁷ and *Samaya* are instrumental to achieve *Nirvāṇa* (liberation), which we destroy by our affliction, carelessness and adverse condition. So, they are incompensateable losses to this human life.
- 6. There is no mention in any *Sūtra*, *Tantra* and *Śūstra* of any being ever attaining the perfect Buddhahood without having followed any spiritual teacher. Also there is no chance to get knowledge without the proper instructions and teachings of the teacher. So, the spiritual teachers are like the most experienced navigators to lead us towards the ultimate Enlightenment. So, we should always follow the true guidance that brings us liberation and omniscience.

In *Sūtra* it is said:

In the beginning there was no name of Buddha, Without the instructions of spiritual teachers. Therefore, prior to thousand aeons, Buddhas Attained the Buddhahood receiving the Proper guidance from spiritual teachers.

Ratna Śri says in his spiritual songs:

If on the *guru* who is the *Snow Mountains* of the four *Kāyas*,

The sun of devotion fails to shine,

The stream of blessing will not blow.

Cultivate, therefore, the devotion to *guru* for this mind.

In *Prajñāparamitasamucayagātha* it is said:

Virtuous disciples having respect for the *guru* Should always be in touch with wise *gurus*, Because from them the virtues of a wise Man do spring.

7. About the individual liberation vows *Atīśa* says in *Bodhipathpradīpam*:

One can always have the seven kinds of *Pratimokşa Samvara* (individual liberation vows).

However, without being (specially) the fortunate one,

One cannot have the vows of a Bodhisattva.

There are seven class bases of the individual liberation vows:

(1) The Bhik u (fully ordained monk), (2) The Bhik un (fully ardained nun), (3) The ik am na (a probationary nun), (4) rama era (novice monk), (5) rama erika (novice num), (6) Up sak (Ordained layman), (7) Up sik (ordained laywoman).

The *Vinaya Sūtra* (Discipline of Buddhist Monks) has given the explanation about the individual liberation vows.

There are two kinds of root Sūtras and commentary.

The Root *Sūtra* has explained the main cause of moral fall (stained with sin) of ordained monks and nun vows.

The forth *Vinaya Sūtra* is the extensive analytical *Vinaya* to make the finalization of *Vinaya* teachings.

The *Vinayakshudrak* is the *Sūtra* of completion of both root and extensive *Vinaya Sūtra*.

Bodhisattva vows:

In *Bodhisattva's Sūtra* it has been mentioned that there are eighteen root transgressions and forty six wrong conducts of the *Bodhisattva* vows.

- 1. Praising oneself and belittling others
- 2. Not giving material aid or teachings of *Dharma*
- 3. Not listening to when someone declares his offences
- 4. Abandoning the teachings of Greater Vehicle
- 5. Misusing the offerings to the three jewels of refuge
- 6. Abandoning the *Dharma*
- 7. Disrobing monks and nuns
- 8. Committing any of the five boundless actions
- 9. Holding wrong views
- 10. Destroying places of worship or pilgrimage
- 11. Teaching emptiness to improper receptacles
- 12. Turning people away from working on Enlightenment
- 13. Abandoning the vows of individual liberation
- 14. Lying exorbitantly of superhuman attainment
- 15. Mistreating the Lower Vehicle doctrine
- 16. Misappropriation of the property of the three jewels
- 17. Holding corrupt ethical discipline
- 18. Abandoning the mind of Enlightenment (*Bodhicitta*)

The essence of the formation of an enlightened attitude is the desire for perfect Enlightenment in order to be able to work for the benefit of others.

In Abhisamayālankāra it is expressed:

The formation of an enlightened attitude

Is the desire for perfect Enlightenment

For the benefit of others.

Therefore, many classifications are there of *Bodhisattva's* vows, but all vows are included in these two formations of enlightened attitudes viz:

An Enlightened attitude, in brief,

Is known to be of two types:

One where there is aspiration

And another where one actually

Strives to win Enlightenment.

Tantric Vows:

The trainee should strive to observe the vows and commitments with strong determinations. The trainee should recognize the vows and commitments, which are divided into two, i.e., root and course.

The fourteen root downfalls are as follow:

- 1. Abusing the spiritual guide.
- 2. Disregarding any precept.
- 3. Criticizing one s Vajra brother and sister.
- 4. Abandoning love for any being.
- 5. Giving up aspiration or the mind of Enlightenment.
- 6. Despising the *Dharma* of S tra and *Tantra*.
- 7. Exposing the secret of *tantra* to an unsuitable person.
- 8. Mistreating one body.
- 9. Abandoning Emptiness.
- 10. Associations with bad friends.
- 11. Not being mindful of meditating on emptiness.
- 12. Destroying other s faith.
- 13. Not observing the pledges and commitments.
- 14. Scorning women.

Eight major Tantric vows:

- 1. Relying on an unqualified consort.
- 2. Being in union without the three recognitions.
- 3. Revealing *Tantric* secrets to those who are not proper vessels.
- 4. Arguing in the assembly.
- 5. Giving wrong answers to sincere questions.
- 6. Spending more than seven days in the home of a *Hearer*.
- 7. To have pride of a false yogi.
- 8. Giving teachings to those who do not have faith in them.

- 7. To lose the awakening experience achieved with the blessing of the holy guru amidst the clumsy, confused and irreligious activities is an incompensateable loss to this human life.
- 8. To sell out invaluable and profound instructions⁸ of the great *Siddhas* to unfortunate and unworthy common men for shake of ordinary material benefits is an incompensateable loss to this human life.
- 9. All the sentient beings must have been our kind parents in any one of our previous births. So, we ought to acknowledge our gratitude to them. We not only forget them, but also react against them with different attitudes (desire, anger, pride, greed, attachment and envy). It is also an incompensateable loss to this rare human life.
- 10. To close the three gates (body, speech and mind) in the practice of *Dharma* by indulging oneself in luxurious material life during his full youthful is also an incompensateable loss to this rare human life.

The ten necessary things:

1. It is necessary to be disciplined oneself in order not to be deprived from his own original and unique concepts by misled advice.

^{8.} The essence of the spiritual communication or oral transmission of our very kind teachers or *Sīdhas* who give the perfect teachings to us about the definitions between the right and wrong, positive or negative actions by understanding the most important meaning of the *Dharma* during their power of meditation and study.

^{9.} We need to have absolute self-confidence to take a great decision.

- 2. It is necessary to accomplish the instructions of one supreme *guru* with faith and diligence through the arising of faith and intense diligence; you are able to put the instructions of the *guru* into practice.
- 3. It is necessary to identify the difference between the right and wrong instructions¹⁰; but one should not make mistakes and misunderstand the conception of the holy *guru*.
- 4. It is necessary to execute the intentions of the holy *guru*, with transcendental wisdom, ¹¹ faith ¹² and diligence.
- 5. It is necessary to meditate and churn over one deeds and to distinguish between the good and evil deeds through possession of mindfulness, attention and conscientiousness, ¹³ so that one can keep these three entrances unstained by the defects of faulty conduct.

^{10.} The faulty and good qualities (merits and demerits) of instruction: The instruction should remove all negative thoughts from self and other mind and should develop the good qualities in the mind. Initially, the instruction should not be mixed with the fault and should be the skilful instruction. During the period of practicing this pure and positive instruction, if the disciple has not abandoned the negative mind and does not generate the *Bodhicitta's* mind, he has no chance to increase the good qualities in his mind. Therefore, we must skillfully examine it and understand the right and wrong sense of the instruction and do not make mistake to define between these two qualities to practice the instruction in our mind.

^{11.} Wisdom is one of the five determining factors among the 51 mental factors or different objects. The five determining factors are: aspirations, belief, mindfulness, nature, differences and the definitions of it to define between the concentration and wisdom. To take the analytical objects and to understand the cultivation of wholesome actions, to abandon the

unwholesome and to make clear the reality of the *Dharma* from the suspicious mind is called wisdom. It is the exact analysis of the whole reality.

In Dharma Samghra it is said:

The knowledge that the whole reality is without origination is the perfection of discriminating awareness. It is an awareness in which the whole reality is experienced as being nothing by nature; without origination, basis or foundation.

12. Devotion is one of the eleven mental factors of virtues, which generates the pleasure with full of trust on the perfect objects. The faith, conviction about *Karma* and its results, the truth and the Jewels are the longing faith, and a pure faith of mind.

In Dsadharmakasūtra it is said:

Positive qualities do not grow

In men without confidence as

Just as a green sprout

Does not shoot from a burnt need.

It is of three kinds: testing, longing and lucid.

13. Mindfulness is one of the five determining mental factors that prevent forgetfulness.

Mental alertness, which is the faculty of mind, maintains a conscious watch for inclination of the mind towards mental dullness or agitation especially during meditation.

Guarding Alertness in *Bodhicaryāvatāra* it is said:

It is better to be without wealth,

Honour, body and livelihood,

And it is better to let other virtues deteriorate,

Rather than ever to let (the virtues) the mind decline.

O you who wish to guard your minds,

I request you with folded hands;

Always put forth yourself to guard

Mindfulness and alertness!

- 6. It is necessary to practice upon the tutelary deity with a stable, purified and independent thorough possessing of courage and the armor like diligence.¹⁴
- 7. It is necessary to be without attachment and craving of conduct and not to entrust the nose-rope in the hand of other.
- 8. It is necessary to always be diligent in gathering the two accumulations of merits by practicing the preparatory performance and dedication¹⁵ from the core of the heart.
- 9. It is necessary that one turns one mind to benefit the sentient beings both directly and indirectly with loving-kindness and compassion.
- 10. It is necessary that one should not mistake all things to be substantial and inherently that furnish essential characteristics through the possesion of knowledge, understanding and realization.

The ten dependable things:

- 1. One should take refuse in a holy *guru*, who possesses supreme knowledge and compassion.
- 2. One should take shelter in the monastery, which is isolated from the society, spiritually pleasant, blissful and established with the divine blessing.

^{14.} Effort moral fortitude and courage protect the mind like the armour protecting the body from the weapons. But here it means to make the serious effort to practice *Dharma*. The real meaning of armour like effort and moral fortitude is to tolerate all the difficulties during the time of study and practice of *Dharma* and keep continuously the practices of *Dharma*.

^{15.} The right preparation (to generate the *bodhicitta* mind), the right basis of the thing (to realize the emptiness), and the right dedication are what the so-called practitioners used to practice for their Enlightenment.

- 3. One should take stable companions like views; character and practice keep with equal importance.
- 4. Keeping in mind that livelihood¹⁶ is full of faults and leads to sinful deeds; one should keep himself confined to limited livelihood.
- 5. One should take shelter in the lineage instructions of *Siddhas* by giving up the partial outlook.
- 6. One should apply the materials, medicines, mantras and deep interdependence that are beneficial to oneself and others.
- 7. One should take food that benefits his health and should follow the path of method for sound health.
- 8. One should take shelter in *Dharma* and conduct to benefit himself through experience.
- 9. One should teach only to faithful and fortunate disciples.

16. In Bodhicaryāvatāra it is said:

Due to torment involved in collecting it,

Protecting and finally losing it,

I should realize wealth to be fraught with infinite problems.

Those who are distracted by their attachment to it have no opportunity to gain freedom

From the misery of conditioned existence.

Thus, the person having many possessions is tormented first while trying to accumulate wealth, then in having to guard it, and lastly through losing it. Persons of few desires, however, are not troubled in this way.

10. One should always have mindfulness and alertness upon the four kinds of conducts¹⁷ and should use them in life.

The ten things to be given up:

- 1. Give up the master whose actions are always mixed with the eight worldly *Dharma*.
- 2. Give up those friends and companions whose company affects your mind and experience negatively.
- 3. One should abandon those places¹⁸ and monasteries which nourish more laziness and violence.
- 4. Give up that wealth which is amassed through pretension, theft, robbery and cheating.
- 5. Give up those actions and activities that affect your mind and experience.
- 6. Give up that food and conduct which are harmful both mentally and physically.
- 17. The four bodily activities are: going, walking, sleeping and waking.
- 8. Abandon the close association with objects prone to generate the violence as a part of religious activities and developing the laziness.

In Thirty-seven Bodhisattva's Actions it is said:

Whenever we associate ourselves with a person having wrong views, There always increase the negative activities in our mind.

So, it is necessary to avoid living together with such persons.

And tame our own mind to cultivate the Bodhicitta.

In the *Bodhicaryāvatāra* it is said:

Monks desiring to practice

Should find quiet and solitary places,

And having abandoned all wandering thoughts,

May they meditate with flexible mind.

- 7. Give up fixation and attachment that binds you with desire, hope and greed.
- 8. Give up the careless and shameless conduct¹⁹ that compels others to lose their faith in you.
- 9. Give up the meaningless actions and activities walking and sitting.
- 10. Give up the habit of hiding your own faults and exposing others.

The ten things not to be abandoned:

- 1. Compassion is the root cause of benefit to others; so it must not be abandoned.
- 2. The appearances of various aspects are the radiance of the mind; so it must not be abandoned.
- 3. All thoughts (nature of relativity) are the transitory reflection of *dharmata* only; so they must not be abandoned.
- 4. Defilements are instrumental of cultivating wisdom; so they must not be abandoned.
- 5. The desirable objects that appear to the five senses are like the water and fertilizer for experience and realization; so they both must not be abandoned.

world.

Having observed or inquired about what is proper, I should not do anything that would be disliked by the people of the

^{19.} We should always maintain a good charter in the society. It is, therefore, said whenever we understand all knowledge as it has the Buddha, we should always maintain our charters among the world of men.

In Bodhicaryāvatāra it is said:

- 6. Sickness, suffering and sorrows are like our teacher; so they must not be abandoned.
- 7. The enemies and obstructers are exhortation of the *Dharmata*; so they must not be abandoned.
- 8. It is a boon to achieve spontaneity; so it must not be abandoned.
- 9. Path and method are always support to proceed on the path of wisdom; so they must not be abandoned.
- 10. What is accomplished²⁰ through $s\bar{a}dhana$ is the physical conduct of *Dharma*; so it must not be abandoned.

The intention to benefit others, which needs little physical ability, must not be abandoned.

The ten things to know:

- 1. Since the external appearances are deceptive,²¹ one should treat it as unreal.
- 2. Since the internal mind is selfless, it should be treated as empty.

The nature of mind itself is primordially free from fabrication. Knowing this, it is the practice of *Bodhisattvas* not to conceive the signs of objects and subject whatever appears to us as mere mind-both the phenomena of the cyclic realms and those realms beyond the cyclic. This is either a way of saying that external phenomena are a part of the mind, which is related to the *Chitamatrin* School (of Mental School only) or the view of *Yogācāra Svatantrika Mādhyamika*. For example, the dream and magical appearance, whatever appears at that time has no true inherent existence. It is mere appearance. As it is said:

There is nothing truly existent without the basis of imputation. There are only the labels bestowed by the deluded consciousness upon entities such as self and other, cyclic existence, nirva a and so forth. So all the appearances are emptiness, because it is non-inherent existence.

^{20.} Have the time to work or possibility what we have to do.

^{21.} Whatever appears in (the manifestation of) one so own mind:

- 3. Since the thought arises from some condition, it should be treated as incidental.
- 4. Since the body and speech are products of elemental forces, they should be treated as impermanent.
- 5. Since all the pleasures and sufferings of sentient beings arise from *karma*²², the result of actions should be treated as unfailing (non-deceptive).
- 22. The result of the happiness and miseries arises from the positive and negative actions.

As Buddha says in the *Sūtra of a Hundred Actions*:

The joys and sorrows of beings,

All come from their actions.

The diversity of action

Creates the diversity of beings

And leads to their diverse wandering.

Vast indeed is this net of actions!

The world is made and produced by *Karma*; beings are the result of and originated from it as motive; they are divided into groups and status based on it

It is said in Abhīdharmakos:

The variety of the world is born from *Karma*;

Karma is motivation and motivatedness.

The motivation is mindøs activity.

What are set up by the motivation are bodily and verbal activities.

In *Sūtra of Hundred Actions* it is said:

Even after hundred Kalpas,

The actions of beings are never lost.

When the conditions come together

Their fruit will fully ripen.

So the Karmic effects are very deep and it is said in the $S\bar{u}tra$ that the view is higher than the sky, but action and their effects are finer than flour. So, we must pay minute attention to our actions and their effects.

Even the *Arhats* (exceptional individuals) also have experienced the effects of their own past actions. How can we whose collective negative actions from the beginningless time in our wandering through the realms of *Samsāra* are already innumerable ever hope to get free from *Samsāra*, while we still go on accumulating them? Even to escape from the lower realms would be different. So let us avoid the slightest misdeed.

- 6. Since suffering is the cause of renunciation, it should be treated as a spiritual teacher (*Kalyānmitra*).
- 7. The pleasure and comfort of this life are the causes of rebirth; so they should be treated as craving and attachment to *Mara*.
- 8. Merry-making in the gathering and festivals are obstacles against the accumulation of merit; so they should be treated as obstacles of merit.
- 9. The obstacles and accidents urge to cultivate virtues. So the enemies and obstacles should be treated as our teachers.
- 10. The absolute truth²³ is that all phenomena are without a nature; one should know everything to be the same.

The ten things to be practiced:

- 1. After entered into the gate of *Dharma*, do not indulge in the worldly life and practice in accordance with *Dharma*.
- 2. After giving up your native place, do not settle yourself permanently elsewhere; practice without attachment.
- 3. Give up arrogance and practice in accordance with the instructions of your holy *guru*.
- 4. Do not just teach; train your mind through hearing contemplation and churning over the *Dharma*; practice what you have learned.

23. Two Truths:

Āchārya Nāgārjuna says in his Fundamental Text called ÷Wisdomø

Doctrines taught by the Buddha Rely wholly on two truths: Worldly conventional truths And truths that are the ultimate. Also, in the *Meeting of the Father and Son* it is said:

He who knows the world, without listening to others,

Teaches with just these two truths:

Conventionalities and the ultimate.

There is no third truth.

In Bodhicaryāvatāra it is said:

The truths are worldly deceptive truths

And the ultimate.

The ultimate truths are not objects, only experienced

By the mind;

The mind is deceptive.

In Madhyamakāvatāra it is said:

Buddha says that all phenomena have two entities;

Those found by perceivers of the true and of the false.

Objects of perceivers of the true are realities;

Objects of perceivers of the false are conventional truths.

The conventional truths are obscure to see the superior real meaning because the deceptive mind has the deceptive truths.

In Madhyamikāvatāra it is said:

The ignorance obscures the entities of all *Dharma*, i.e., the conventional truth.

Because the truths appear from the point of deceptive minds.

But the Buddha says that the appearance is the mistaken mind, And all fictitious things are the conventional truths.

The ultimate truth is the disappearing knowledge and object of understanding by the *Arhat*.

In Madhyāntavibhang it is said:

The Ultimate is the object of the *Arhat*; so it has accepted both the truths.

Chandrakīrti's Supplement Commentary says: the Ultimate truth gains its entities through being the objects of certain high wisdom of those who see the reality. The Conventional gains its existence through the power of perceiving the false. Therefore, the two truths must be two types of objects of knowledge.

The Ultimate truths are the objects known by the wisdom that realizes emptiness, while the conventional truths are objects known via conventional valid cognition. Therefore, the basis of division is the objects of knowledge.

- 5. When realization has arisen in mind, do not be satisfied with it and without being complacent, practice without distraction.
- 6. After achieving the spiritual experience through meditation, do not enter into the life of community and carry-on practice till you attain the Enlightenment.
- 7. Having promised and committed yourself, do not involve in the three gates in irreligious activities; practice the three trainings. (*Triśikśa*)
- 8. Having generated the *Bodhicitta* (Supreme Awakening), perform all practice for the benefit of others, by giving up your own selfishness.
- 9. Having entered the world of *tantra*, do not indulge your three gates in ordinary works; practice about the three *Maṇdalas*.²⁴
- 10. In your youth, do not wander meaninglessly; practice *Dharma* in the presence of a holy teacher.

The ten things to be emphasized:

1. At the very begining the practitioner should emphasize on hearing and analysis of *Dharma*.

^{24.} The three kinds of *Mandalas* are as follows:

^{1.} The natural formed vein and physique are the Mandala of base.

^{2.} The image or shape made on canvas and sand powers is the *Maṇdala* of method and path.

^{3.} The natural purification is the result of the *Mandala* of meditation. Or

A circle of natural

A circle of meditation

A circle of image.

- 2. The practice of meditation done with experience should be emphasized to more arisen practice.
- 3. Until you attain stability of your mind, emphasize on living in solitude.
- 4. If excitement predominates²⁵ mind, emphasis should be given to control it.
- 5. If torpor and depression predominate, emphasis should be given to a little nap of mind in order to be active again.
- 6. Until the mind is stable, emphasis should be given to contemplation.
- 7. Through your stabilized in even placement, emphasize on attaining Buddhahood.
- 8. If unconducive conditions are many, emphasize on practicing three folds of patience.²⁶
- 9. If desire and attachment²⁷ grow in stature, emphasize on forceful renunciation.
- 10. If love and compassion weaken, emphasize on the cultivation of *Bodhicitta*.

^{25.} The deconcentrated mind which always moves on the outer objects is called deconcentration. The deconcentrated or laughing mind is one of the twenty close defilements and it is the mind which is affected by desire and hatred.

^{26.} An ethical man is impatient; he is roused to anger and loses in a moment whatever merit he has acquired from previous liberal behaviour.

Therefore, it is said in Bodhisattvapitaka:

Anger, indeed, destroys the basis of the

Good and wholesome that has been

Accumulated through hundred thousand aeons.

In *Bodhicaryāvatāra* it is said:

All the liberality and Buddha worship That has been practiced and accumulated As merit through thousands of ages Is destroyed in a single burst of rage.

The essence of patience is to be prepared for every event.

In the *Bodhisattvabhūmi* it is said:

To be ready for everything without bothering about material considerations and filled with pure compassion is the essence of *Bodhisattva's* patience.

I. Patience means to be ready to cope with a harmful person. At the present it is a harmful person because in former lives such a man may have been our father or mother, brother or sister, or teachers. Since the benefit is derived from them it cannot be assessed. It is not fit that I now retaliate for the harm they have done earlier.

- II. The second type of patience puts up with misery.
- III. The third is ready to investigate the nature of the whole of reality.

The first two mean to show patience by having investigated the real nature of a harmful person, misery, and they are relative. The third, which must be taken in an ultimate sense, is showing patience by having understood the harmony that runs through the whole of reality.

27. Regarding attachment in *Thirty Seven Practices* of *Bodhisattva* it is said:

It is the practice of the *Bodhisattvas* to renounce clinging attachment when they come across with pleasure giving objects:

For although they appear beautiful, like rainbow in summer, they should not be seen as truly existent.

Objects in a balanced fashion, so we must become aware of the reality of phenomena in order to achieve that. Once we understand the mode of existence of phenomena, their misleading appearance and actual lack of inherent existent detachment from the belief in their intrinsic existence arises. We will never be misled when we know the deceptive nature of their appearance and relate to them properly.

The ten exhortations:

- 1. Considering the difficulty to obtain the very rare human life and sources, exhort yourself to practice the genuine *Dharma*.
- 2. Considering the death and impermanence of life, exhort yourself to cultivate the virtues.
- 3. Considering the unfailing results of actions, exhort yourself to abandon wrong deeds.
- 4. Considering the defects of *Samsāra*, exhort yourself to accomplish liberation (*Nirvāṇa*).
- 5. Considering the suffering of the beings of this *Samsāra*, exhort yourself to cultivate the *Bodhicitta* in your mind.
- 6. Considering the existent evil thought in the minds of the sentient beings, exhort yourself to hear and reflect *Dharma*.
- 7. Considering the difficulty of abandoning the habits of evil thoughts, exhort yourself to practice meditation for giving up them.
- 8. Considering the result of the defilement in this age of decadence, i.e., *Kalyug*, exhort yourself to prevent the bad deeds.
- 9. Considering the many unconducive conditions present in this age of decadence, ²⁸ i.e., *Kalyug*, exhort yourself to be patient.

There are many disturbances seen in the degenerated age:

- 1. The decrease of the duration of life.
- 2. Perversity in thoughts, or religious disbelief.
- 3. The five poisons.
- 4. Difficulty to convert.
- 5. Degenerated age or time.

^{28.} The degenerated period occurs when the tradition of Buddhaß teachings is no longer pure and the world situation makes it difficult to practice properly; it also refers to the period of the universe when the duration of human beings is decreasing from the hundred to ten years.

10. Considering the emptiness of worthless activities, do not waste your valuable human life, and exhort yourself to be diligent.

The ten deviations from Dharma:

- 1. If one has little faith and sharp intelligence, he remains as a speaker forever, which is a deviation.
- 2. If one has deep faith and little intelligence, his effort goes meaningless, which is a deviation.
- 3. In the lack of instructions, a courageous person takes to evil and faulty ways, which is a deviation.
- 4. In the lack of hearing and reflection, ²⁹ meditation is obscured
- Without first eliminating doubts through study, we will never be able to practice meditation. It is said:

To meditate without having studied Is like climbing a rock when we have no equipment.

Eliminating doubts through study doesnot mean that we have to know all the vast and innumerable subjects that there are to be known. In this short life time and degenerated era, it would never be possible to know all the subjects. Whatever the teachings we are going to put into practice, we should know exactly how to do so from beginning to end without a single mistake. Any hesitation we might have, we should clear away by reflecting on those teachings. *Milarepa* says:

You can tell whether some one has eaten by how red his face is. Similarly, you can tell whether people know and practice the *Dharma* and whether it works as a remedy for their negative emotions and ego-changing.

Geshe Tonpa says:

If it counteracts with negative emotions it is *Dharma*. If it doesnot, it is non-*Dharma*. If it doesnot fit with worldly ways, it is *Dharma*. If it fits, it is non-*Dharma*.

If it fits with the scriptures and your instructions it is *Dharma*.

If it doesnot it is non-Dharma.

If it leaves a positive imprint, it is *Dharma*. If it leaves a negative imprint, it is non-*Dharma*.

Therefore, we should study first before practicing *Dharma* to be the properly practiced of the *Dharma*.

- with the darkness of ignorance and false faith for which the meditator does not achieve the goal. This is a deviation.
- 5. After understanding the *Dharma* and the nature of wakening, if it is not practiced, one becomes a lazy religious practitioner. It is a deviation.
- 6. If one s mind is untrained after the methods of great compassion, 30 there is very possibility in following the path of *Hīnayāna*. It is a deviation.
- 7. If one mind is untrained after wisdom and emptiness, the person concerned travels about the mire of *Samsāra*. It is a deviation.
- 30. The compassion is that which is the desire to liberate beings from misery and its causes. The method of its practice is our capacity for feeling deep compassion for our mother. If she feels otherwise about or is boiled alive, or if in very cold weather blisters appear on her body, break and begin to ooze. So also, since all sentient beings who are now in hell have in fact been our mother, how should we not feel compassion for them when they are struck to the core by such misery? Compassion should be practiced in the desire to free them both from it and its cause.

Our mother is pained by thirst or hunger, suffers from disease and fever and is disheartened by fear and anxiety. The compassion should be practiced in desire to liberate them from it.

When someone in whom benevolence and compassion are born, praises as greater than himself, he becomes filled with excellence.

If the practitioners do not practice the great method of compassion he may make mistake to fall down into the lower path of practice. So it is important to practice and generate the great compassion in mind before going to practice the *Dharma*.

- 8. If the eight worldly *Dharmas* are not overcome, the last deed follows the path of worldly *Dharma*. It is a deviation of whatever you do becoming a worldly decoration.
- 9. If one has too much attachment and interest to one house, household articles and one town, he always works to please that people and follow his way. It is a deviation.
- 10. When one has knowledge and spiritual power, but an unstable in mind and always follows the path shown by ordinary priests for their rituals. So, is a deviation.

The ten confusions to be identified:

- 1. Confusion occurs between faith and desire. 31 So, identify them.
- 2. Confusion occurs among love, compassion³² and ttachment. So, identify them.
- 31. As it is to be feared that devotion may be mistaken for attachment. It is important that these two and the object of one faith should not be confounded. The first is what may be called divine-love; the second, i.e., desire-attachment or love for one wife, children, worldly things and the five sensual objects etc.
- 32. When benevolence and compassion are born in us, out of affection for sentient beings we can not bear the idea of attaining liberation for ourselves alone. Therefore, Benevolence and Compassion must be developed. The Teacher *Manjuśrikīrti* also affirms:

Benevolence and Compassion for single movement and the interests of others are safe-guarded by Benevolence and Compassion, not by hatred. All the sentient beings are happy and be its cause; all be free from all sufferings and be its cause. To generate the perfect compassion initially one must generate the tranquility. Without generating the tranquility in mind, compassion cannot be generated. To generate the compassion and benevolence towards our own relatives, mother and father, brothers and sisters, etc. are not the kind of desire. õThey are my mother and brother and friends, and they will help me lot and I will generate the benevolence and compassion to themö is the sort of desire. So the object of the Benevolence, Compassion and Tranquility should be equal for all our friends and enemies, because the relative compassion is a kind of desire.

- 3. Confusion occurs between the emptiness of nature of all knowledge and the emptiness of human intellect. So, identify them.
- 4. Confusion occurs between the nature of emptiness of the phenomena (*Dharmadhatu*) and the view of annihilation.³³ So, identify them.
- 5. Confusion occurs between experience and realization. So, identify them.
- 6. Confusion occurs between the virtuous and the show³⁴ people. So, identify them.
- 7. Confusion occurs between the loss automatically done and the loss carried out by *Mara*. So, identify them.
- 8. Confusion occurs between the deeds of *siddhas* and conjurers. So, identify them.
- Confusion occurs between deeds that benefit others and oneself.So, identity them.

33. Emptiness and Nihilism:

To define between the reality of things (*dharmadhatu*) and nihilism. The reality of aggregate of physical body and other four aggregations are emptiness, which are called the sphere of reality (*dharmadhatu*). The meaning of nihilism is not to believe in *Karma* and Action and the rebirth. So, we dongt make wrong interpretation between the *dharmadhatu* (emptiness) and nihilism.

34. Pureness from all negative actions and to shun evil of the body, speech and mind is called the noble or pure moral conduct.

The worldly one is modestly of the indiscipline and good character in the society.

Confusion occurs between skillful methods and pretentious skill.
 So, identify them.

The ten unmistaken principles to be observed:

- To leave home without attachment to anything, to take ordination, and to be homeless is an unmistaken principle to be observed.
- 2. To venerate the holy *guru* and the well-wishers like that of turban on the head is an unmistaken principle to be observed.
- 3. To combine the hearing, reflection and meditation on the right *Dharma* is an unmistaken principle to be observed.
- 4. Modest conduct and high thinking are an unmistaken principle to be observed.
- 5. To have broad view, open mind, and strong commitment is an unmistaken principle to be observed.
- 6. To have supreme wisdom and less pride is an unmistaken principle to be observed.
- 7. To be rich with instructions and in practice of the *Dharma* is an unmistaken principle to be observed.
- 8. To have the supreme experience and Enlightenment without arrogance and vanity is an unmistaken principle to be observed.
- 9. To live, especially, in solitude and to refrain away from the community is an unmistaken principle to be observed.
- 10. Detaching oneself from selfishness, to do welfare to others is an unmistaken principle to be observed.

The fourteen useless deeds:

- 1. Having got the rare human life, not to observe the *Dharma* is like returning empty handed from the Island of jewels. So the life is useless.
- 2. Having entered the ordination of *Bhikşu* to remain indulged in worldly life is like a moth dying in the flame of fire. So the life is useless.
- 3. Having no faith³⁵ in *Dharma* while living with a great teacher of *Dharma* is like dying of thirst while living on the shore of an ocean. So the life is useless.
- 35. Faith: To generate the faith in mind is the foundation stone of all the practices of *Dharma*.

Confident faith is the faith in the Three Jewels that arises from the depth of our hearts, once we understand their extraordinary qualities, and the power of their blessing. Faith is like a seed from which everything positive can grow. If faith is absent, it is as though that the seed has been burnt. The *Sūtras* say:

In those who lack faith Nothing positive will grow, Just as from a burnt seed

No green shoot does ever sprout.

Among the seven noble riches, it is said that the faith is the most important. It is said:

The precious wheel of faith

Rolls day and night along the road of virtue.

Faith is the most precious of all our resources. It brings an inexhaustible supply of virtues, like a treasure house. It carries us along the path to liberation like a pair of legs, and gathers up everything positive for us like a pair of arms.

Buddha says:

For all who think of Him with faith The Buddha is there in front of them

And will give empowerments and blessing.

Thus, we need to generate the faith in our mind before going to the front of *gurus* and *Dharma*. No benefit to be in front of *gurus* and practitioners without having the faith towards *guru* and *Dharma*.

- 4. *Dharma* that does not cure the four basic faults³⁶ and ego is like an axe that does not cut down the poisonous tree. So, life is useless.
- 5. Instructions are worthless if they do not mitigate the hindrances just like medicines in the bag of a physician not being used for a patient. So, life is useless.
- 6. *Dharma* untranslated into the real life is like the recitations of a parrot who does not understand the meanings. So, life is useless.
- 7. To give in charity the wealth amassed though pretension, cheating and stealth is just like wasting the sheepskin in water. So, life is useless.
- 8. To venerate the three Jewels by harming the sentient beings is just like serving the mother with the flesh cut off from child and being cooked. So, life is useless.
- 9. By taking this birth for granted and in order to be happy by oneself through deception and patience is just like an attempt to attach a mouse to a cat. So, life is useless.
- 10. To perform the great acts of virtue for accumulating fame, name and wealth in this life is like exchanging a wish-fulfilling jewel for a wood apple or for a little fried flour. So, life is useless.
- 11. After having sufficiently studied and hearing about *Dharma*, if the mind does not change, the person concerned remains

^{36.} The four root instructions of the vows of *Bhikşu* and ordinary Buddhist for self-emancipation is not to take life, not to steal, not to do sexual misconduct and not to tell lies. These four are the root vows of the *Bhikşu*. If they fail these root vows, they have no more chance to get the vows. Thus, these four instructions are called the root vows of the Buddhist *Bhikşu* and an ordinary Buddhist.

- insufficient and worthless, as a physician is unable to cure himself of tuberculosis. So, life is useless.
- 12. The rich instructions are worthless, if not translated into real life just like the lost key to the treasury of a rich person. So, life is useless.
- 13. To teach *Dharma* without proper understanding of its real meaning is like a blind person leading another sightless one. So, life is useless.
- 14. To overlook the practical aspect of life because of the fast experience gained from tricks, and not to search for the true nature of things are just like assuming brass to be gold. So, life is useless.

The eighteen prohibitions against hidden evil for practitioners of the Dharma:

- 1. While living in solitude to work for fame and happiness in this life is a prohibition for the practitioner of the *Dharma*.
- To accomplish one own desires by being the leader of the 2. mass is a prohibition for the practitioner of the *Dharma*.

õYou may guide others once you have realized the emptiness and developed clairvoyance.

You may work for their benefit once your benefit is no more left to do. This degenerated time is no time for boasting;

It is a time for arousing determination.

This is no time for holding high positions;

It is a time for keeping to a humble place.

This is no time for having servants and disciples;

It is a time for living in solitude.

This is no time for taking care of disciples;

It is a time of taking care of yourself.

This is no time for analyzing the word;

It is a time for reflecting on the meaning.

This is no time for being out and about; It is a time for staying in one place.ö

To lead others to spiritual practice by giving empowerments, explaining the Dharma, transmitting texts and so forth is to work for the good of others. However, when one own selfish desires have not disappeared yet, it would be nothing but a show. Atīśaøs disciples once asked him when they might be able to teach others and work for other benefits etc. His reply was this:

- 3. Not to fear for committing sins by being a learned religious person is the prohibition for the practitioner of the *Dharma*.
- 4. Having heard sufficient instructions, to get indulged in ordinary life is a prohibition for the practitioner of the *Dharma*.
- 5. While observing the moral conduct thoroughly, to be highly ambitious is a prohibition for the practitioner of the *Dharma*.
- 6. Having good experience and having realized the supreme knowledge thoroughly, not to be able to control one own mind is a prohibition for the practitioner of the *Dharma*.
- 7. Having entered into the ordination of *Dharma*, not being able to give up the common anger and the very nature of ordinary life of human affairs is a prohibition for the practitioner of the *Dharma*.
- 8. Having entered into the ordination of *Dharma* by giving up material life, once again to return to the material life of a common man is a prohibition for the practitioner of *Dharma*.
- 9. Knowing pretty well what *Dharma* is, not to practice it is a prohibition for the practitioner of the *Dharma*.
- 10. After having commitment of the *Sādhana*,³⁸ not to fulfill it is a prohibition for the practitioner of the *Dharma*.

Keep watch over the fleeting mind as though it were great Learning, a son, a treasure, or your life force. Recoil from sensory pleasures, for they are like A snake, poison, a weapon, and enemy and fire.

In Bodhisattacaryāvtāra it is said:

First of all one should examine well what is to be done To see whether he can pursue it or cannot undertake it. If he is unable, it is best to leave it, But once he has started he must not withdraw. The superior persons do not make more commitment for the practice, If so, they do practice *Dharma*, what they have committed. Then, they never leave their commitment of practice until their death Like carving the letter of the rocks.

^{38.} The mind, which moves from one object to another without a momenton rest, should always be guarded from that object that favors the rise of the mental afflictions. In *Nāgārjuna's Letter to a Friend* it is said:

- 11. Having done all the acts in accordance with the *Dharma*, not to improve the moral character is a prohibition of the *Dharma*.
- 12. Having all food and clothes spontaneously, but not to part with it is like roaming about aimlessly amidst a community, which is a prohibition for the practitioner of the *Dharma*.
- 13. To spend one power accumulated from virtuous deeds entirely for the healing of the patients and for the happiness of a child is a prohibition to the practitioner of the *Dharma*.
- 14. To teach the profound instructions only for food and wealth is a prohibition for the practitioner of the *Dharma*.
- 15. To praise oneself indirectly and to censure others is a prohibition for the practitioner of the *Dharma*.
- 16. To give instructions to others, while one wown mind is contrary to *Dharma* is a prohibition for the practitioner of the *Dharma*.
- 17. To be unable to live in solitude and not to live with the company of the people is a prohibition for the practitioner of the *Dharma*.
- 18. To be anxious and worried both in the time of happiness and sorrow is a prohibition for the practitioner of the *Dharma*.

The twelve essential things:

1. It is essential for the practitioner to have faith, arising from deep fear of birth and death as well as to consistently practice *Dharma* with the knowledge that birth and death are true to life.

- 2. A guru who shows on the path of liberation is essential.
- 3. The wisdom³⁹ for understanding the meaning of *Dharma* is essential.
- 4. Diligence like amour and courage is essential.
- 5. Not being complacent with the three trainings and the two accumulations, cultivating more virtues is essential.
- 39. It is impossible to attain the Enlightenment without generating proper awareness. For example, the blind men without a guide cannot reach their desired destination.

As it is said in the *Madhyamikāvatāra*:

Just as a man that has eyes that see Leads the whole crowd of blind men easily To the desired country, so discriminating awareness Gathering the eyeless virtues (of liberality and so on) Leads the practitioner to Buddhahood.

In the *Prajñāparamitasamūccayogātha* it is said:

How will a million blind men, or even more
Ever enter a city, not knowing the road to it
Since in the absence of discriminating awareness
the other five Perfections are blind.
Without this awareness, the blind menøs guide,
Enlightenment cannot be attained.
The result of discriminating awareness is
Fulfillment and effectiveness in our situation in life.
Fulfillment is the attainment of unsurpassable Enlightenment.

It is stated in the Saptāsatīka-Prajñāpāramita:

Manjuśri, when one practices the perfection of discriminating awareness, a Bodhisattva *Mahasattva* quickly gains awareness to unsurpassable perfect Enlightenment. Effectiveness in our situation in life means that all happiness and all good is manifest.

It is said in the *Prajñāpāramitasamūccayogātha*:

All the good that is found among the Sons of Buddha *Sravaks*, *Pratyekbuddhas*, gods and men, stems from the perfection of discriminating awareness arising from wisdom.

- 6. A right view to realize the nature of all phenomena is essential.
- 7. Meditation in which the mind itself abides wherever it is placed is essential.
- 8. It is essential that all the conduct and all actions should lead to right path.
- 9. Proper instructions to abandon the hindrance, *maras*, mass destruction and the wrong path are essential.
- 10. Not confining instruction only to words, but to realize them in action is essential.
- 11. To have great confidence on a happy mind at the time of separation of body and mind is essential.
- 12. To accomplish *Trikāya* as the natural result of *Sādhana* is essential.

The eleven marks of a holy person:

- 1. The reduction of jealousy and pride is the mark of a holy person.
- 2. To have little desire and to be content⁴⁰ with the ordinary possessions is the mark of a holy person.

40. Contentment:

The teacher of gods and men, the Buddha declared that of all the riches in the world, the gold and the like, the very best was an attitude of satisfaction, whose nature consists of not savoring past experiences of wealth, not longing for such wealth in the future, and not being attached to it in the present.

Āchāraya Nāgārjuna says in his õLetter to a Friend:ö

The teacher of gods and men declared that the attitude of being satisfied is the greatest of all riches. One should remain satisfied always. One knows satisfaction is truly wealthy, even without material possessions.

Therefore, always maintain an attitude of satisfaction: for if you do, you will be truly wealthy, though lacking any material riches such as gold and the like. The reason one is wealthy is that a person is able to remain satisfied.

- 3. To be without might, snobbery and arrogance is the mark of a holy person.
- 4. Not to show off oneself and censure others is the mark of a holy person.
- 5. To examine any action with alertness and perform with alert mindfulness is the mark of a holy person.
- 6. To uphold the result of the *karmic* action carefully accepting the truth like that of protecting the pupils of one eyes is the mark of a holy person.
- 7. Without pretension of vows and *Samaya*, to act according to the demand of the situation is the mark of a holy person.
- 8. Without passionate and humiliating treatment to treat all the sentient beings essentially equal⁴¹ is the mark of a holy person.
- 9. Not to anger with others for their sinful deeds, but to have patience is the mark of a holy person.

Practice constant meditation upon loving-kindness,

Compassion, joyfulness, equanimity,

Even though you may not attain the highest goal.

You will acquire the bliss of the *Brahma* Realm.

Loving-kindness is the desire that all sentient beings should come to get happiness. Compassion is the desire that they should come to be freed from suffering. Joyfulness is the gladness felt at the happiness they have acquired, and equanimity an even-mindedness consisting of absence of either desire or hatred, also directed towards all beings.

^{41.} One should practice the meditation upon the Four Immeasurable as further preparation for the attainment of the composed states of the mind. *Āchārya Nāgārjuna* has illustrated it in the õLetter to a Friendö in the following verse:

The Great *Drigungpa Lord Jigten Sumgon* in his Song of õRealization of the Fivefold Profound Pathö has said:

If we race the mare of love and compassion For the benefit of ourselves and not for others Neither will we earn the eulogy of human beings Nor will we obtain the blessing of gods. Attend, therefore, to the preliminary steps.

Before generating love and compassion, we should develop the equanimity towards all sentient beings as our mother. If we do not generate the equal equanimity for all beings, our love and compassion will become partial. It is because we make discrimination among human beings by having attachment for someone and hatred for the other. It is, therefore, essential for us to develop the equanimity without any discrimination to any human being. The real meditation on equanimity is to give up our hatred for enemies and affection for friends, and having an even minded attitude towards all beings, we should be free of attachment to those who are close to us and of hatred for those who are far-away from us.

Thus the four immeasurable Buddhist principles are the infinite love, compassion, affectionate joy and equanimity. Usually we practice the love first, but here we should practice the equanimity first to develop the attitude of freedom from attachment and hatred towards all sentient beings without failing to have our love and compassion.

The result of practicing the four immeasurable will acquire the attainment of *Nirvaṇa*. Yet even if one does not acquire this highest goal he will acquire a happiness which lies beyond the sensory realm, i.e., the happiness of the *Brahma* Realm set in the first of the Form of Realm. The reason for this is that the above meditations will bring one an experience of the peace of perfect meditation and will free from the torment of anger. The loving-kindness, equanimity, compassion and joy are the preparatory exercises leading to the attainment of the state.

- 10. To give other people all the credit of a victory to and to accept all defeat oneself ⁴² is the mark of a holy person.
- 11. To possess thought and conduct unlike common worldly people is the mark of a holy person.

The opposite deeds of a holy person are the marks of an unholy person.

The ten non- beneficial things:

1. This illusory body is perishable⁴³ and certain to be destroyed. So it is non-beneficial to give much attention to and serve this body.

42. Exchanging Oneself and Others:

Look at a person actually suffering from sickness, hunger, thirst or some affliction. Whenever anything undesirable or painful happens to you, generate heartfelt, overwhelming pity for the many beings in the three worlds of *Samsāra* who are now undergoing such pain as yours. Make the strong wish that all their suffering may ripen in you instead, and that they may all be freed from suffering and be happy. Whenever you are or feel good, generate the wish that your happiness might extend to bring happiness to all beings. This *bodhicitta* practice of exchanging oneself and others is the ultimate and unfailing quintessential meditation for those who have set out on all paths of the *Mahāyāna* teachings. It is therefore said in *Sāsasta*:

Offering gain and victory to others, Take loss and defeat for yourself.

Āchārva Śantideva says in Bodhicarvāvatāra:

If we have a sincere desire to overcome all our own and other problems, we should give up our self-cherishing and consider others as precious as we now consider ourselves.

43. All the conditioned phenomena are impermanent.

Generally speaking, it consists in the experimental fact that everything composite is momentary. The Buddha himself has declared:

Oh !Bhik u, everything composite is transitory.

However, you may ask, how are commentaries to be understood? The reply is that the end of every accumulated is spending, of every rising falling, of every meeting parting and of all living dying.

This is expressed in a verse in the *Cheddu-jodpe-tsoms* (*Udānavārga*):

The end of every hoarding is spending,

Of every rising falling,

Of every meeting parting, and

Of all living dying.

The life is impermanent and must depart.

In Bodhicaryāvatāra it is said:

During my life I did not understand that my relatives, my body, wealth, possessions and everything would all be left behind and that I would depart alone from this life for the next. Out of my ignorance I committed such non-virtue for the sake of my relatives and friends and did much evil trying to destroy my enemies.

I understand now that my enemies, my relatives and friends and even I all eventually pass away and become as nothing. Similarly, my wealth, possession and everything will not exist more.

From the summit of the highest heavens to the very depths of hell, there is not a single being who can escape death.

It is also said in *Nynan Salve Tingyik* (Letter of Consolation):

Have you ever, on the earth or in the heavens,

Seen a being born who will not die,

Or heard that such a thing had happened.

Or even suspected that it might.

Everything that is born is bound to die.

Nobody has even seen anyone or

heard of anyone in any realms.

As Āchārya Nāgārjuna says:

Life, being in danger due to harm, is more impermanent than

a wind-blown bubble of water.

Most wondrous is the leisure of inhaling one breath, having

Exhaled another, and awakening from sleep.

- 2. Too much greed⁴⁴ and avarice in giving up trivial things is nonbeneficial as men take nothing along with them when they will die.
- 3. The labour put into the construction of beautiful palaces and mansions is non-beneficial, as one does not possess them when dies. On the other hand, one corps will be put out from the door of the mansion.
- 4. To give wealth as a token of love to the children, nephews, and nieces is non-beneficial, as they will not have an instant power to help one at the time of one death.
- 5. To give much attention to the concerns of the family and friends is non-beneficial at the time of death, as one has to die alone.
- 6. To increase the number of children, nephews and nieces as well as to give one amassed wealth them is non-beneficial, as everybody is perishable and everything is destructible.
- 7. The effort put into the acquisition of land, property and authority for the maintenance of luxurious life is non-beneficial, as one has to leave fully everything behind at the time of death.

44. Covetousness:

The object of the mental action of covetousness is anything that belongs to someone else, Covetousness includes all the desirous or exquisite thought, even the lightest; we might have thought about other peopless property. Contemplating how agreeable it would be if those wonderful belongings of theirs were ours, we imagine possessing them over and over again, invent schemes to get hold of them, and so on.

The most outstanding action means that the desire to rob those who have renounced everything of the little they have is the most heinous crime of all types of covetousness.

- 8. By Entering into the gate of *Dharma* through faith, without conduct yourself in accordance with sincerity⁴⁵ is non-beneficial, as it turns out to be the cause of lower migrations (suffering).
- 9. Knowing *Dharma* very well and having trained the mind in hearing and reflection, if one does not practice he will have nothing by which to take death onto the path. It is non-beneficial at the time of death.
- 10. It is non-beneficial to remain with a holy *guru* for a long time and to have no faith and respect towards his teachings. You will not receive his instructions or blessing.

The ten self-accomplished sufferings:

1. To live the life of a worldly person without a wife is like a fool taking poison to suffer himself.

45. The Buddha says:

I have shown you the methods That lead to liberation But you should know That liberation depends upon yourself.

The teacher gives the disciple instructions, explaining how to listen to the *Dharma* and how to apply it, how to give up negative actions; how to perform positive ones, and how to practice. It is up to the disciple to remember those instructions, forgetting nothing, to put them into practice, and to realize them.

Just listening to the *Dharma* is perhaps of some benefits by itself. But unless you remember what you hear you will not have the slightest knowledge of either the words or the meaning of the teaching which is not different from the teaching but mix them with your negative emotions; they will never be the pure *Dharma*.

The peerless Dagpo Rinpoche says:

Unless you practice *Dharma* according to the *Dharma*, *Dharma* itself becomes the cause of evil rebirths.

- 2. Devoid of *Dharma*, to commit negative deeds is like a mad man jumping from an unreachable height to suffer himself.
- 3. Deceiving others with undue pretensions is like taking the poisoned food to suffer oneself.
- 4. To entrust the leadership⁴⁶ to a man of little intelligence is just like asking an old woman to guard the cattle. It is a self-accomplished suffering.
- 5. Not to labour for other so benefit through an excellent motivation, but to labour only for self-interest by the eight worldly *Dharma* is just like a sightless person wandering the northern so oasis, which is a selfoaccomplished suffering.
- Undertaking a great endeavor for impossible tasks is like a
 weak person trying to carry heavy burden, which is a selfaccomplished suffering.
- 7. Disregarding one sholy *guru* and the teachings of the Buddha is like a ruler ignoring his council, which is a self-accomplished suffering.
- 8. Giving up the meditation, to come back to the worldly life is just like a deer wandering into the valley for its possible death, which is a self-accomplished suffering.

46. An unwise leader:

Āchāraya Sa-skya Pandīta says in õTreasure of Good sayingsö: Under a corrupt leader, under the roof of a ruined house, and under a mountain prone to landslide people dwell always in fear.

The people who live under the bad nature of unwise leader one who are always doing the negative deeds may get fear and big trouble to them. For example, the people who are living under the unsafe house and beneath the landslides prone mountain are never safe in their lives.

- 9. Not to encourage the natural wisdom, but to be disturbed by the elaboration of distractions like a bird (*garuda*) with broken wings is a self-accomplished suffering.
- 10. Carelessly consuming the property⁴⁷ of the *guru* and the Three Jewels is like a small child taking fire into its mouth, which is a self- accomplished suffering.

The ten self-accomplished great kindnesses to oneself:

- 1. To abandon the human attachment, envy and dislike in order to practice the divine *Dharma* is a great deed to one self.
- 2. To abandon the worldly life and relatives and to take shelter in holy persons is a great deed.
- 3. To abandon activities of distraction and to hear, to reflect as well as to meditate upon the scriptures is a great deed to oneself.
- 4. To give up the intimacy with the members of the family and to live alone in solitude is a great deed to oneself.

Dangerous offerings are like lethally sharp razors; Consume them and they will cut the life pathway of liberation.

^{47.} In the noble land of India, as a rule, only those who had the highest attainments and were free from all harmful defects had the right to use funds donated to the *Sangha*, and the Buddha permitted no-one else to do so. But now-a-days people learn one or two tantric rituals and, as soon as they can recite them, they start to use whatever dangerous offerings they can get. Without having received the empowerments, without having maintained all the *Sanghas*, without having mastered the generation and perfection phases and without having completed the requirements of the mantras recitation, to obtain offerings by performing tantric rituals-just chanting the secret mantras perfunctorily like *Bonpo* sorcerers are a serious transgression. To use these dangerous donations is comparable to eating pills of burning iron. If ordinary people share them without having the union of the generation and perfection phases, they will burn themselves up and be destroyed. As it is said:

- 5. Having control over the sensual objects, to remain independent without attachment is a great deed to oneself.
- 6. To be content with ordinary things and to have no desire for luxuries and precious things is a great deed to oneself.
- 7. Not surrendering one freedom to others, to meditate upon one tutelary deity is a great deed to oneself.
- 8. Not taking care of the pleasures of this life, to cultivate the *Bodhicitta* in mind to obtain the permanent spiritual happiness is a great deed to oneself.
- 9. Abandoning fixation on the reality of things, to cultivate emptiness is a great deed to oneself.
- 10. Not using the three entrances (body, speech and mind) of our life in ordinary acts, but endeavoring to unify the two accumulations⁴⁸ is a great deed to oneself.

48. The two categories of meritorious accumulations:

The two types of meritorious accumulations are the accumulating of moral merit and the accumulation of wisdom. The generosity and the moral discipline of six perfections are the accumulation of moral merit and the practice. The contemplation and understanding of the emptiness consist of the accumulation of wisdom. The result of the positive offerings and accumulating the moral merit is to accomplish the two bodies of the Buddha. The first three of the six perfections, generosity, ethical moral conduct and patience are the accumulation of moral merit and maturing one own mind. It is the source of attaining the two categories Buddha Bodies.

In Madhyamakāvatāra it is said:

These three *dharmas*-generosity and so forth are recommended Especially for householders by the *Sugatas*.

These very same are called the merit-accumulations

Cause of the Buddhags Bodily Form.

The result of the accumulation of wisdom generates the *Bodhicitta's* the pureness of merit and helps attain the Wisdom Truth Body. The practice of contemplation and wisdom is the way of maturity of one on womand and is the cause of Wisdom Truth Body.

In Ratanavālī it is said:

The Form Body of the Buddha Is born from the accumulation of merit. The Wisdom Truth Body, in brief, O King, Is born from the knowledge-accumulation. The diligence of the six perfections is the effort cause for both accumulations. It is said in *Madhyamakāvatāra*:

All that is of virtue follows effort and is

The cause of both the merit and knowledge.

Accumulations:

Thus the six perfections include the two accumulations; and these two produce all the well-being of *Bodhisattvas* both during their presence in *Samsāra* and in their attainment of *Nirvaṇa*.

Efforts of practices for accumulating merits:

As the Tantra says:

Without any merit there can be no accomplishment;

One cannot make oil by pressing sand.

To hope for any accomplishment without accumulating merit is like trying to get natural oil by pressing sand from a river bank. But to seek accomplishments by accumulating merit is like trying to get oil by pressing sesame seed. Hoping for accomplishments without accumulating merits is like trying to make butter by churning water. Seeking accomplishments after accumulating merit is like making butter by churning milk.

There is no doubt that attaining the ultimate good, supreme accomplishment, is also the fruit of completing the two accumulations.

Āchārya Nāgārjuna says:

By these positive actions may all beings

Complete the accumulations of merit and wisdom

And attain the two supreme $k\bar{a}yas$

Which come from merit and wisdom.

By completing the accumulation of merit, which involves concepts, we attain the supreme Form Bodies. By completing the accumulation of wisdom, which is beyond concepts, we attain the supreme Wisdom Truth Body.

Truth Body:

All the *Bodhisattvas* try to accumulate merit and wisdom, or to dissolve obscurations for the welfare of all sentient beings throughout space. If you wish to attain the perfect Buddhahood just for one own sake, practice for the accomplishment of oneself. It has nothing to do with the *Mahāyāna* practice. Whatever accumulation merit and wisdom or purifying obscuration one has, do it for the benefit of the whole infinite of beings. And do not mix it with any self-desire. Even without your own wishing of comfort and happiness in this life, one will automatically get the happiness, just like smoke is coming by itself when you blow on a fire and barely shoots sprout up as a matter of course when you sow grain. So accumulate the merit and wisdom for the sake of all sentient beings.

The ten perfect things:

- 1. To trust in the result of action is the right view for one having little intelligence.
- 2. Realizing that external and internal *Dharmas* have four units of appearance and emptiness, the awareness and emptiness is the right view for one having moderate intelligence.
- 3. Realizing the viewed, the viewer, and the realization as not different from each other is the right view for one having sharp intelligence.
- 4. To concentrate on the object of target, i.e., tutelary deity etc., is the right meditation for one having little intelligence.
- 5. To concentrate on the *Samādhi* of the four units⁴⁹ is the perfect meditation for one having moderate intelligence.
- 6. The contents without concept in the indivisibility of the meditated, the practitioner and the practice are the same. Knowing this well, to concentrate on practice is the perfect meditation for the one having sharp intelligence.
- 7. Accepting the results of action like one eyes is the right conducts for one having little intelligence.

^{49.} The four types of unifications:

^{1.} The unification of inseparability of appearance and emptiness.

^{2.} The unification of inseparability of awareness and emptiness.

^{3.} The unification of inseparability of emptiness and bliss.

^{4.} The unification of inseparability of transparency and emptiness.

- 8. Accepting all *Dharmas* as dreams⁵⁰ and illusions is the right conduct for one having moderate intelligence.
- 9. Engaging in no conduct whatsoever is the perfect conduct for one having the sharp intelligence.
- 10. To reduce the reflection on one self, 51 the defilements and
- 50. Having first eliminated all doubts through hearing and reflections, one must come to the practical experience of meditation, and see everything as empty forms without any substantiality, as in the external objects perceived with the five senses are not there, but appear through delusion. As in a magic show, things are made to appear by a temporary conjunction of causes, circumstances and connections.

As in a visual aberration, things appear to be there, yet there is nothing. As in a mirage, things appear but are not real.

As in an echo, things can be perceived but there is nothing there, either outside or inside.

As in a city of gandharvas, there is neither any dwelling nor anyone to dwell.

As in reflections, things appear but have no reality of their own.

As in a city created by magic, there are all sorts of appearances but they are not really there.

Seeing all the objects of perception in this way, one should understand that all these appearances are false by their very nature.

51. To understand this you must realize that existence and all beliefs therein involve two types of self-grasping at self. Both of which are by nature nothing (*Sunyatā*). Being mind they are of two types: subjective and objective. There are many theories about this mind or subjective self-grasping. It is the continuity of the psychosomatic constituents as organized by consciousness, it means doing-nothing and doing-everything: perception, sensation and changeability.

As is stated in the *Do-Sil-bu*:

Subjective self-grasping is continuity, The continuation of the changeable.

To take this subjective grasping as something lasting, unique and belonging to you is the meaning of a mind. It brings about conflicting emotion leading to activity (*karma*), and therefore, to misery. Thus, the root of all dissatisfactory evils is the subjective self-grasping or mind.

grasping at self by and by till they are mitigated completely is the perfect sign of progress for the one having little, moderate and sharp intelligence.

The ten mistakes of practitioners:

- 1. Not relying upon a *guru* who properly practices genuine *Dharma*, to follow a talkative practitioner is an extremely mistake for a practitioner.
- 2. Not searching for the traditional instructions of the *Siddhas*, but to look for pointless intellectual *Dharma* is a mistake for a practitioner.
- 3. Not being happy and content with whatever got at the moment, but to try more and more to get the things required for one material happiness is a mistake for a practitioner.
- 4. Not knowing what is the meaning of *Dharma* and while not living alone for practicing *Dharma* oneself, but to teach the gathering is a mistake for a practitioner.
- 5. Not giving in charity the wealth and excess possessions, but to amass wealth by means of greed and pretension is a mistake for a practitioner.
- 6. Not guarding the time (*samaya*) and vows properly, but to mis-utilize the three entrances (body, speech and mind) to *mokśa* in worthless works is a mistake for a practitioner.
- 7. Not oneself realizing the true nature of things and practicing it, to use up this life only for material benefit is a mistake for a practitioner.
- 8. Not controlling one own fickle mindedness, but foolishly try to control other is a mistake for a practitioner.

- 9. Not fostering the experiences gained from meditation, but to try to achieve greatness in this life is a mistake for a practitioner.
- 10. Not engaging in diligence while auspicious conditions are assembled in this life, but to try to be happy with this dormant life is a extremely mistake for a practitioner.

The ten needful things:

- As a deer escapes out of the cistern after much effort, so is it needful for the practitioner at the beginning to generate the genuine faith from fear of birth and death and believe in this practice absolutely in order to escape the cycle of death and rebirth.
- 2. It is needful for the diligent to harvest virtuous deeds at the middle stage of a practitioner like a farmer having a good harvest after sowing good seeds, so that there will be nothing to regret at the time of death.
- 3. In the end it is needful to try to achieve an imperishable mind as the holy person tries for the bliss of the mind and achieve it.
- 4. It is needful to immediately busy oneself in the meditation knowing the shortage of time like someone trying to immediately save himself being pierced by an arrow.
- 5. In the middle stage, it is needful for the practitioner to have undisturbed meditation like the feelings of a mother for her only son who has recently died.
- 6. In the end it is needful for the practitioner to protect himself from doing meaningless activities as well as to remain alert just as a cow remains alert to save her calf from predators as well as tries to feed the calf with the best food.

- 7. It is needful for the novice practitioner to be happy by generating confidence⁵² and certainty towards *Dharma* like a hungry person feeling happy after getting delicious food to eat.
- 8. In the middle stage it is needful for the practitioner to be happy by generating confidence and certainty towards one own mind like a pauper being happy getting a jewel.
- 9. In the end, it is needful for a practitioner to generate confidence towards non-duality for practice like a liar being single-minded to speaking lies.
- 10. It is needful for a practitioner to have resolute of realities like a crow flying away from the ship.

The ten needless things:

- 1. If the mind itself realizes to be empty, hearing and reflection of *Dharma* are needless for a practitioner.
- 2. If the awareness is recognized to be uncontaminated and pure, the purification of wrong-doing is needless for a practitioner.
- 3. If one abides by the natural path⁵³ the accumulation of gathering (*Sambhar*) is needless for a practitioner.

^{52.} The result of the perfect examination of the Buddhist teachings and treatises we generate the strong belief in *Karma* and action, rebirth, liberation and the Enlightenment without imitation which is the authenticated generation of all phenomena.

^{53.} The Real Path is to be devoid of the wrong through the fundamental state of paths of the three vehicles (paths); the path of accumulation, path of preparation, path of seeing, path of meditation and path of no more learning. The non-Buddhist holds improper morality and asceticism to be superior, the bird morality, and the cow morality, keep fasting and apply the five kinds of fires as not basic paths to get the Enlightenment.

- 4. If one cultivates the natural state of mind, it is needless for a practitioner to reflect on the path of method.
- 5. If one recognizes the nature of spiritual thought to be *dharmātā*, it is needless to non-conceptual meditation for a practitioner.
- 6. If the roots of the defilements (*Kaleśa*) are recognized to be rootless, it is needless for a practitioner to find out their remedies.
- 7. If appearances and sounds are recognized as illusory, it is needless for a practitioner to find out any remedies with them.
- 8. If suffering is recognized to be the replica of $S\bar{\imath}ddh\bar{\imath}$, it is needless for the practitioner to look for pleasure.
- 9. If one own mind is realized to be unborn, it is needless for the practitioner to practice transference.
- 10. If every activity is dedicated for the benefit of others, it is needless for the practitioner to work for his own benefit.

The ten superior things:

- 1. One human life with freedom is superior to all other sentient beings of the six types of cyclic existence.
- 2. One person observing *Dharma* is superior to all ordinary people lacking interest in *Dharma*.
- 3. One vehicle of meaningful essential path is superior to all other ordinary-vehicles of paths.

- 4. One moment of knowledge⁵⁴ arising from meditation is superior to all knowledges arising from hearing and reflection.
- 5. One moment of non-composite virtue is superior to all the composite virtues.
- 6. One moment of non-conceptual meditative concentrations $(Sam\bar{a}dh\bar{\iota})$ is superior tall the conceptual concentrations $(Sam\bar{a}dh\bar{\iota}s)$.
- 54. In the commentary of the *Mahāyāna Sūtrālankāra* it is said that the discriminating awareness is classified as worldly and spiritual.

The worldly awareness or understanding is derived from the study of five major branches of knowledge viz: astrology, medicine, logic, linguistics and art. The spiritual type of awareness is born from attending to the Noble Doctrine. In this way the wisdom has three aspects.

Wisdom through hearing: From the spiritual teacher we listen to all the words and meaning of Noble Doctrine and understand the meaning of those words as they are taught to us.

Wisdom through reflection: The meaning of Noble Doctrine which is taught by the spiritual teacher should subsequently be reviewed in one mind and be clearly established with the meaning through reflection, examination and analysis and one should be cross- questioned on his knowledge. It is not enough just to suppose that you know or understand some particular subject. You should make absolutely sure that when the time comes to practice in solitude you will be able to manage on your own, without needing to ask anyone to clarify and point.

Through meditation, as you gain practical experience of what you have understood intellectually, the true realization of the natural state develops in you without any mistake. Certainty is born from within. Being liberated from confining doubts and hesitations, you see the very face of the natural state.

- 7. One moment undefiled virtue⁵⁵ is superior to all the defiled virtues.
- 8. The arising of one moment realization is superior to the entire product of experience in the mind.
- 9. One moment selfless conduct is superior to all the selfish conducts.
- 10. Giving up the material of the world is superior to all the material generosity.

The ten supreme acts:

1. A religious minded person if gives up or does not give up the worldly activities for *Dharma*'s sake, it is a supreme act.

55. The uncontaminated (affliction) virtues:

There are unusual conceptions of the uncontaminated virtue in the different schools of Buddhism. According to the *Viabhaśika* (A lower school of Buddhist philosophy that asserts the division of all phenomena in five categories, which are truly existent), the meaning of the un-contaminated by the affiliated focal is called the essence of the contaminated, as the aggregate of form and aggregate of feeling etc. Without produce, the contaminated by the referent object is called the un-contaminated, as the noble truth of cessation as well as the noble paths etc.

 \bar{A} rya Asanga has explained in the Ab $h\bar{i}$ dharmasam \bar{u} ccaya; that the relevant of any six of the gates is contaminated and irrelevant is un-contaminated.

The *Madhyamika* (Middle Way) has given explanation that the antidote to the abandoned is the un-contaminated and not become the opponent to the abandoned is contaminated.

Therefore, all the Buddhist Schools have accepted that the un-contaminated virtues lack the contaminated.

According to the *Prāsangika* School (the School of *Madhyamika* regarded as the highest of all Buddhist Schools of thought and reverently the Buddhaøs own ultimate view of reality) not knowing the *Arhat* knowledge is called the contaminate, but there are deep meanings about this point.

- 2. Once doubt is over, to contemplate over *Dharma* or not to contemplate over, both are supreme acts.
- 3. After the victory over passion,⁵⁶ to do things passionately or impassionately is a supreme act.
- 4. After the direct realization of *Dharma* (*Dharmatā*), sleeping in an empty cave or leading a large community on the right path is a supreme act.
- 5. After recognizing the sight as illusion or dream, to live in solitude on a mountain-top or to wander about the world is a supreme act.
- 6. If an individual has attained the freedom of mind, whether he abandons the desirable things or upholds them is a supreme act.
- 7. In an individual practicing *Bodhicitta*, whether he meditates in solitude or does welfare to the other beings is a supreme act.
- 8. If an individual, who has deep faith towards the *guru*, remains with the *guru* or does not remain with him is a supreme act.

In *Sūtra* it is said:

Never fulfill the captivating five sensual desires.

The impermanent worldly prosperity is the basis of suffering.

To know the disadvantage of it,

Practice to get the liberation.

By using these sensual objects-forms, sound, smell, taste and the object of the touch, there can be no end of the desire. Therefore, we should abandon the objects of the attachment.

^{56.} Detachment to the five sensual objects:

- 9. If an individual who has heard much and understood the meaning of *Dharma*, whether he attains *sīddhī* or comes across hindrances, both are supreme acts.
- 10. If a $Yog\bar{\imath}$ who has attained supreme realization demonstrates signs of $s\bar{\imath}ddh\bar{\imath}$ or does not do it, it is a supreme act.

The ten qualities of perfect *Dharma*:

1. The arising of the ten virtues,⁵⁷ six perfections,⁵⁸ all emptiness,

57. Ten virtues:

Āchāraya Nāgārjuna says:

Practice constantly the ten paths of virtuous

Karma in body, speech, and mind.

The paths of *karma* are called virtuous because they give many desirable results, and because their essence consists of action and paths, they lead to the favorable states of the higher realms.

The non-virtuous actions are paths that lead to the lower realms. We first need to identify them and understand how they lead to misery and confusion. With this understanding we will naturally struggle to cease them. Although non-virtuous actions are countless but most of them are included within the ten. The three physical negative acts are: taking lives, taking what is not given, and sexual misconduct. The four verbale are: lying, divisive speech, hurtful speech, and idle gossip. The last three are mental acts: covetousness, wishing harm to others, and wrong view. These non-virtuous actions can completely be bases for the acts, the intention, the execution of the act and the completion.

(i) Taking Life:

First of all, the slaughterer sees and identifies the living creatures without any doubt; his knowledge that it is a living creature is the basis of the acts. Next, the wish to kill it arises; the idea of killing it is the intention to carry out the act. Then he shoots the animal in a vital point with a gun, bow and arrow or any other weapon. The physical action of killing is the execution of the

act. Thereupon, the living vital functions of creation cease and the conjunction of its body and mind is sundered: that is the final completion of the act of taking a life.

(ii) Stealing:

Taking secretly anything or to take the thing or property without giving information to the owner by other people is stealth.

In object for the act of taking what is not given is property retained by another person. The conception is to recognize the object as being such. The intention is the desire to misappropriate it, and the finalization is the removal of that property to another location.

(iii) Sexual Misconduct:

The lay people, like householders should follow the appropriate ethics of life. Monks and nuns, for their part, are expected to avoid the sexual act altogether. The sexual misconduct is improper. To engage in sexual activity with a woman is permissible if she is one wife, but is not proper to be involved in sexual activities with her at wrong place and time.

(iv) Lying:

There are all untrue claims to possess such qualities and abilities as such telling lies to attain the *Bodhisattva* levels, or have power to understand all the meaning of *Dharma* etc. The objects of lying are what is not seen, what is not heard, what is not experienced, and what is not known.

(v) Divisive Speech:

The objects of divisive speech are two or more people having a relationship with one another. If there relationship is good, our divisive speech causes deterioration or destroys it completely; and if their relationship is bad, our divisive speech makes it worse.

The worst instance of sowing discord is to cause conflict among members of the *Sangha*, and between the Master of *Dharma* and his disciples, or among the circle of spiritual brothers and sisters.

Hurtful Speech:

(vi) Hurtful Speech is to make rude remarks about other people, such as calling the unsightly person as one-eyed, deaf, blind, and so on. It includes revealing others, hidden shortcomings, and offensive talk of all kinds and, in fact, any word-that makes other people unhappy or uncomfortable.

(vii) Idle Gossip:

The gossip seems to have come-up quite materially and spontaneously. For the most part, when you look more closely motivated by desire or hatred, the gravity of the fault will be in proportion to the amount of attachment or hatred created in your own or other & mind.

Saying prayers or reciting mantras mixing them with irrelevant talk will stop them bearing any fruit, no matter how many things you say. Irrelevant gossip is full of desire and aggression for the whole of the allocated time. This is disastrous for themselves and others. It is most important that monks should give up this kind of chat and should concentrate on reciting their mantras without talking.

(viii) Covetousness:

Covetousness is the slightest desire or acquisitive thought that we have about other peopless property, contemplating how agreeable it would be if those wonderful belongings of others were ours. It is a mental action of anything that belongs to someone else.

(ix) Wishing Harm to other:

Wishing harm is a thought that we have for other people. By heart and anger we might harm them. Also seeking down fall of others when they prosper or succeed, wishing them be less comfortable, be less happy or less talented and feeling glad when unpleasant things happen to them are all ways of wishing harm to others.

(x) Wrong view:

Wrong views include the view that actions cause no karmic effect, and the view of externalism and nihilism. The positive brings no benefit and negative actions no harm which is also wrong views.

The worst of the ten negative actions are taking life and wrong views.

As it is said:

There is no worse action than taking other stife.

Of the ten non-virtuous actions, the wrong views are the heaviest.

Thus, we should abandon all the non-virtuous actions and practice the ten virtuous actions.

58. The Six Perfections:

The six perfections are the insinuations of training in moral discipline, training in concentration and training in wisdom.

Training in moral discipline consists of the accord of gift, ethics and manners, and patience.

Training in meditation involves the concentration.

Training in wisdom is concluded by the proper application of knowledge.

In Mahāyāna Sūtrālankāra it is said:

With respect to the three trainings

The Victorious Ones have spoken

Of six perfections; the first type

Comprises the first three perfections;

The last two partake of the remaining two trainings;

One perfection applies to all three types of training.

Bodhisattva Mahāsattva must always and continuously and completely practice these six perfections. The six perfections are as follows: generosity, discipline, patience, attentiveness, meditative concentration and wisdom.

The fixed number of six perfections is given with the respect to higher forms of life and the ultimate good. The three perfections which refer to higher forms of life are generosity leading to the great enjoyment, ethics and manners prettifying the physical patience and pleasing those who are associated to us.

Those which lead to the ultimate good are: diligence which increases virtues, meditative concentration which produces tranquility and wisdom which gives penetrative insight. Division means that each perfection is subdivided into six.

In Abhīsamayālankāra it is said:

The six perfections such as generosity and so on

Are divided into six other varieties

Each being taken in their own way

Forming a complete instrument.

So that, there are thirty six varieties of the six perfections.

(a) The perfection of generosity:

If we are not pertaining with the generosity, we are unable to work for the benefit of others. So that we do not attain Enlightenment.

Āchārya Nāgārjuna says in his õLetter to a Friendö:

Recognizing wealth to be momentary and insubstantial,

Use it properly in liberal acts donating

To *Bhikşu*, *Brahamans*, the poor, and friends. For the future there to no better friend than liberality.

In *Madhyamakāvatāra* it is said:

The Buddha first spoke of liberality

Having seen that even wealth springs from liberality,

And desiring the happiness of all beings,

So that nobody might be without happiness.

Generosity can take forms: material giving,

giving Protection from fear, and giving Dharma.

Moreover, the former two types guarantee the happiness of others in this life, while the later in the next life.

(b) The perfection of ethics and manners:

The ethics and manners are like the foundation of both happiness of higher lives and the ultimate good.

Nāgārjuna says in his õLetter to a Friendö

Morality is the foundation of all virtues,

Just as the earth is for all things movable and Immovable.

It is said in Śilsamyuktasūtra:

An ethical man meets the Buddhas when they appear.

He is the most beautiful ornament,

The center of all joys;

He is honoured by the entire world.

In Thirty Seven Practice of Bodhisattava it is said:

If through moral discipline, one cannot achieve one own purpose,

It is laughable to wish benefit for others. Therefore, it is the practice of

Bodhisattvas, who have a craving

For worldly pleasure, to preserve moral discipline.

The transcendent perfection of morality consists of

Avoiding negative actions, undertaking positive

Actions, and bringing benefit to others.

The first type makes our mind stable; the second qualifies

Our mind with clarity, the third brings all sentient beings to

Full spiritual maturity.

(c) The perfection of patience:

The patience is the positive mind which is reverse of the impatience. If there arises anger, one loses in a moment whatever merit he has acquired from the previous generosity and ethical behaviour etc.

Āchāraya Śantideva says in Bodhisattvacaryāvatār:

All the good works gathered in thousand ages,

Such as deed as generosity

Of offerings to those gone to bliss:

A single flash of anger destroys all the merits.

When we have patience, we possess the very best of the good and wholesome. Therefore, Śantideva says:

There is no evil similar to hatred,

Nor austerity to be compared with patience.

Therefore, one should in various ways

Earnestly pay attention to patience.

In Thirty Seven Practice of Bodhisattva it is said:

To Bodhisattvas, who desire the wealth of virtue,

all causes of harm

Are like precious treasure. Therefore, cultivate

Patience that is free from hatred and ill feeling towards all.

The classification is threefold: patience when wronged, patience to bear hardships for the *Dharma*, and patience to face the profound truth without

The first two mean to show patience by having investigated the real nature of a harmful person and misery, ultimate sense. It shows patience by having understood the harmony that runs through the whole of reality.

(d) The perfection of diligence:

The diligence is the constructive mind which is opposed to the laziness for accumulation of merits.

A lazy person is neither liberal nor knowledgeable. He does not work for others and is far from Enlightenment.

When we have diligence all positive qualities increase in magnificence.

In Sagārmatiparipricasūtra it is said:

Incomparable perfect Enlightenment is not difficult for those who make efforts, where there is diligence there is Enlightenment.

Enlightenment is easy

For the hard-working people.

In the *Thirty Seven Practice of Bodhisattva* it is said:

If Śravakas and Pratyekbuddhas work for their self gain and

Are seen to make efforts to save themselves

As if their heads were on fire,

It is the practice of *Bodhisattvas* to benefit all beings by Expending joyous efforts, the source of all good qualities. The classification is threefold: armour-like diligence, Diligence in action, and diligence that cannot be stopped. The first is most excellent motivation, the second is similar Application, and the third means that the two preceding Types are brought to highest perfection.

(e) The perfection of meditative concentration:

The essence of meditative concentration is tranquility by which mind abides within itself by the oneness of the good and wholesome.

It is impossible to develop concentration without first renouncing excitement and distracting preoccupations, and going to stay in a solitary place. So to start with, it is important to give up distraction.

In the õLetter to a Friendö Nāgārjuna says:

There can be no concentration without wisdom; There can be no wisdom without concentration.

He who has both reduces the ocean of existence

To the size of an oxøs hoof print.

All conflicting emotions are conquered when we practice meditation and when with the help of it we have acquired wisdom.

In Bodhicaryāvatāra, Śantideva says:

By insight coupled with tranquility,

One knows that all conflicting emotions have been overcome.

By meditating we see the reality in its true nature and compassion for sentient beings being born.

Jetsun Milarepa says:

In a rocky cave in a deserted land

My sorrow is unrelenting;

My teacher and all Buddhas of the three eras,

I yearn for my concentration unceasingly.

In places where you feel concentration arises, there are all the good qualities of the path-disenchantment with *samsāra*, determination to force oneself from it, faith, and purity of perception, concentration and absorption naturally. So we practice to the meditative concentration.

Meditative concentration is of threefold: we live happily in the present, acquire qualities, and work for the benefit of sentient beings.

The first is to make our consciousness a suitable vessel benefit of sentient beings; the second, we then obtain the Buddha *Dharma*; the third involves

working for the benefit of sentient beings.

(f) The perfection of wisdom:

The essence of wisdom is referred to in *Abhīdharmasamūcaya*:

What is wisdom? It is the exact analysis of the whole reality.

In Bodhicaryāvatāra Śantideva says:

All the above five perfections are,

The Buddha has declared, for the sake of arising wisdom.

As it is said in the *Prajñāparamītasamūcayagātha*:

How will a thousand million blind men, or even more, ever enter a city, not knowing the road to it? So in the absence of wisdom the other five perfections are blind. Without this wisdom, the blind men guide, Enlightenment cannot be attained.

In Madhyamakāvatāra it is said:

Just as a man with eyes that see Leads the whole crowd of blind men easily To the desired country, so wisdom Gathering the eyeless virtues leads

The sentient beings to Buddhahood.

In *Prajñāparamitasamūcayagātha* it is said:

If one knows the nature of reality by means of wisdom, One becomes fully liberated from the chain of world spheres.

In Thirty Seven Bodhisattva's Practice it is said:

It is the practice of *Bodhisattvas* to train in the

Wisdom supported by method that does not

Conceptualize the three spheres; without wisdom one will be unable To achieve the complete Buddhahood by means of the five perfections.

The perfection of wisdom has three aspects:

Wisdom that comes through hearing, wisdom that comes through reflection and wisdom that comes through meditation.

The result of practicing the wisdom is all happiness and all good in the present life, and to get the ultimate Enlightenment.

It is said in the *Prajñāparamitasamūcayagātha*:

All the good that is found among the

Sons of the Buddha,

Śravakas, Pratyekbuddhas, gods and men,

Stems from the perfection of wisdom.

all factors of *Bodhi-Dharma*, ⁵⁹ the four noble truths, the four *Dhyanas* (Concentration), ⁶⁰ the four formless absorptions, ⁶¹ and the ripening and liberating of *Mantra* ⁶² etc., in this world are a quality of perfect *Dharma*.

59. The Thirty Seven Branches of Bodhisattva Dharma says:

Four close contemplations:

Close contemplation of body;

Close contemplation of feelings;

Close contemplation of mind, and

Close contemplation of *Dharma*.

Four perfect abandonments:

Abandonment of non-virtues that have been produced;

Not generating the non-virtues that have not been produced;

Increase of virtues that have not been produced;

Making effort in generating virtues that have not been produced yet.

Four legs of miracles:

That of aspiration;

That of persistence of mind;

That of thought; and

That of analysis.

The Five Powers:

The faculty of faith;

The faculty of assiduity;

The faculty of memory;

The faculty of concentration for contemplation; and

The faculty of knowledge of learning.

The Five forces:

The force of faith;

The force of energy;

The force of recollection;

The force of contemplation; and

The force of wisdom.

The seven secondary virtues of Bodhisattva:

The perfect mindfulness of Bodhisattva;

The perfect wisdom of *Bodhisattva*;

The perfect effort of *Bodhisattva*;

The perfect joy of *Bodhisattva*;

The perfect suppleness of Bodhisattva

The perfect concentration of *Bodhisattva*; and

The perfect equanimity of *Bodhisattva*.

Eight Noble Paths:

Right View;

Right Thought;

Right Speech;

Right Effort

Right Livelihood;

Right Mindfulness;

Right Concentration; and

Right Action.

60. Four stages of concentration: The first stage of concentration born of joy and pleasure without the conceptual and analytical investigation.

The great inner joy and bliss is the second concentration.

The pleasure of equanimity, recollection and introspection is the third concentration.

The equanimity of feeling neither from pleasure nor displeasure through a pure recollection is the fourth concentration.

61. The Four formless meditative permutations:

Permutation of infinite space;

Permutation of infinite concentration;

Permutation of nothingness; and

Permutation of that which is neither with discrimination nor with nondiscrimination.

62. Attainment: The attainment of Buddhahood, the *yoga* with signs (practice of deity *yoga* without having direct realization of emptiness) and yoga without signs (a practice of deity *yoga* conjoined with the wisdom cognizing emptiness) through the practice of one of the any four tantras-Action tantra, Performance tantra, Cohesive tantra and Highest Cohesive tantra which bases on one of the any two practices of the tantras, the generation stage and the completion stage.

The *yoga* deity with signs and without signs is the realization and without realization of the emptiness is the respectively meaning of it.

The meaning of the generation stage and the completion stage is different that through the power of practice of generation stage, the inner wind enters into the central channel, keeps on and gets absorbed completely and matures the own mind and realization of the birth, and death. The purgatory is the result of the *yoga* and through the power of the practice, the inner wind enters into the central channel, keeps on and is absorbed which produces the traineess mind of *yoga*.

2. The appearance of the noble lineages of human monarchs, noble lineages of *Brahmins*, noble lineages of householders, the six types of gods of desire realm, and four great kings,⁶³ the seventeen types of gods of form realm,⁶⁴ and the four types of formless gods⁶⁵ in this world are the quality of perfect *Dharma*.

63. The four Great Kings: Long ago, during the time of Buddha Odsung (Kaśayapa) Yulkhorsung and Phagskespo were born as the Naga Kings, Ougs and Ougschen respectively. They dwelled on the lower flank of Mount-Meru. Chanmigzang and Namthosras were the Garuda Kings, Dranyen and Drachung respectively. The Nagas were treated with unfriendliness by the Garudas that they moved to the depths of the ocean to escape from them. There they developed faith in the Buddha *Odsüng* and took refuge in him. They practiced restraint from the ten non-virtues, which are the bases for higher trainings. Then they emerged from the ocean, freed from all fears and moved close to Mount-Meru. When the Garudas saw them returned, they resumed their hostilities, but were unable to harm them. When the Buddha Śakyamūnī came to the world, the great king Yulkhorsung dwelled on the eastern face of Mount-Meru with his retinue of Smell Eaters. The great king Phagkespo lived on the southern side of Mount Meru surrounded by Drulbums. The great king Namthosras resided on the northern flank of the mountain with an entourage of *Notchens*, and the great king *Chanmigzang*, on the western face of Mount-Meru, reigned over the Nagas. When the great kings learned about the Buddha Śakyamūnī's presence in his mother womb, they went to see her and cast out all obstacles and harmful creatures from her dwelling. When he left his palace mounting on his horse, Nagdan, the four kings lifted him up to the sky. When the Buddha reached Enlightenment, they offered him great stone bowl filled with nectar. They always paid their respects to the Buddha and made offering to him. Yulkhorsung and the many thousand Smell Eaters, who his followers were, showered him with flowers; prostrated themselves before him, and sat facing

showered him with flowers; prostrated themselves before him, and sat facing the west. The great king *Phagskespo* and his retinue of *Drulbums* sprinkled jewels over the Buddha. After prostrating themselves before him, they sat facing the north. The great king *Chanmigzang* and his many thousands of *Naga* followers scattered pearls over the Buddha, and when they had prostrated themselves before him, sat facing the east. The great king *Namthosras* and his *Notchen* followers showered gold and silver on the Buddha. They prostrated themselves before him and sat facing the south. Two of the Great King, *Yulkhorsung* and *Phagskespo* were Central Dwellers, whereas *Chanmigzang* and *Namthosras* were Remote Area Dwellers. *Yulkhorsung* was as white as a pure snow mountain, dignified, beautiful and

adorned with many jewels. He played an instrument and his ears were stopped up with jewels to shut out the sound of human voice, for whoever was heard by him died. Phagskespo was blue-black. He had great physical dignity and wore many jewels. He held a large sword. Touching him was deadly, for he was poisonous. The sword warned beings to stay away. The great king Channigzang was red, dignified and richly ornamented with precious gems. In his right hand, he held jewels at which he stared unfalteringly. In his left hand was a snake. His glare was deadly for he possessed poisonous eyes, and he kept his eyes fixed on the jewels avoiding killing beings. The great king Namthosras was yellow, as bright as a thousand suns. In his right hand he held a canopy, in his left hand a mongoose spitting jewels. It provided inexhaustible wealth to sentient beings. His breath was deadly, and therefore, always sat with his mouth tightly shut. These four Great Kings vowed before the Buddha to protect all followers of the doctrine. They would clear away harm to those who practiced the ethics of Vinaya, six times during night and day. They accomplished any wish the sixteen Sthavīra might have. Painting of them can be found out side of most monasteries in Tibet and Ladakh, their handsome forms are the fruit of ethics practiced in past lives. A long time ago, they developed *Bodhisattvas'* mind and taught accordingly. But at the time of *Buddha Śakyamūnī*, they protected the doctrine. Seventeen segments of the god form realm:

The Mansion of the first Brahma Heaven

In front of Brahma

Great Brahma

Small Light

Infinite Light

Luminous Light

Small Merits

Vast Merits

Cloudless

Generate from Merit

Great Fruit

Not Great

Without Pain

Excellent Appearance

Great Perception

Heaven (Not Lower Place)

Four gods dwelling in formless realm:

Source of infinite space,

Source of limitless consciousness,

Source of nothingness, and

Source of with or without discernment.

- 3. The arising and existing of streams-enterers (continuous procession), coming and non-coming (once-returners, non-returners) *arharts*, *pratyekbuddhas*, and wholly omniscient Buddha etc., in this world are a quality of perfect *Dharma*.
- 4. The arising of natural benefit for sentient beings by the two forms of bodies (Buddhaøs Enjoyment Body and Emanation Body) with the self arisen compassion until the *samsāra* is felt empty by the great power of *Bodhicitta*⁶⁶ and the aspiration⁶⁷, is a quality of perfect *Dharma*.

66. Generating the enlightened attitude:

The forming of an enlightened attitude is the desire for perfect Enlightenment in order to be able to work for the benefit of others. It is expressed in the *Abhīsamavālankāra*:

The formation of an Enlightened attitude

Is the desire for perfect enlightenment for the benefit of others.

The enlightened attitude is divided into three types:

exemple demarcation, and the philosophy.

In *Abhīsamayālankāra* it is said that there are twenty two sub-divisions of the exemplary enlightened attitudes like

Earth, gold, moon, fire,

Treasure, jewel mine, ocean,

Diamond, mountain, medicine, spiritual friend,

Wish, treasury, highway,

Carriage, reservoir,

Echo, river and cloud.

These are the twenty two examples of enlightened attitudes.

The classification of primary characteristics is of two types: the ultimate and the conventionally enlightened attitude. The ultimate enlightened attitude is emptiness enclosed with the essence of compassion, radiant, unshakable and impossible to formulate by the concept of speech. There are two types of conventional enlightened attitude: aspiration and perseverance in winning

the Enlightenment. In Bodhicarayāvatāra it is said:

An enlightened attitude, in brief,

Is known to be two types:

One where there is aspiration

And another where one actually strives

To win Enlightenment.

67. Dedication:

Dedication to all beings whatever we accumulate through merits is like that of dedicating by *Manjuśri*. Seal the dedication with the seal of non-conceptual wisdom. All sources of merit accumulated throughout past, present and future, I dedicate as a cause of great Enlightenment.

Never forget to perform the dedication at the ending of my meritorious act, either the great or small merit.

When we are dedicated to the ultimate Enlightenment it will never have an end to the root of the merit, and it will increase until the attainment of Buddhahood.

In the Sagārmati Sūtra it is said:

Just as a drop of water that falls into the ocean

Will never disappear until the ocean gets dry,

Merit totally dedicated to Enlightenment

Will never disappear until the Enlightenment is achieved.

Lord Jigten Sumgon (Ratna Śri) says:

Unless, by making wishing prayers,

You polish the wish-granting gem of the two accumulations,

The result you wish will never appear:

So do the concluding dedication wholeheartedly.

Just as all Buddhas of the past perfectly dedicated their merits; just as all the Buddhas yet to come will perfectly dedicate their merits, so likewise I, too, perfectly dedicate all my merits.

In Badrācārya Prāṇīdhana Sūtra it is said:

Emulating the hero Manjuśri,

Samantabhadra and all those with knowledge,

I too make a perfect dedication

Of all actions that are positive.

- 5. For the excellent means of sustenance of all sentient beings, the appropriate rising of power through aspirations of *Bodhisattvas* is the quality of perfect *Dharma*.
- 6. The arising of slight and momentary happiness due to the result of the merits of virtuous actions in lower migration, prolonged unhappiness (life in hell and in the forms of ghost and animal) is a quality of perfect *Dharma*.
- 7. When a bad person@s mind follows the path of right *Dharma* and he becomes a holy person as well as is respected by everyone, it expresses the quality of perfect *Dharma*.
- 8. When someone has been committing wrongdoings since the previous life, it is like adding fuel to the fire of hell. In this state if his mind changes towards *Dharma* and he labours for achieveing the happiness of higher-state and liberation, it is a quality of perfect *Dharma*.
- 9. Only to have faith, respect and delight in genuine *Dharma* as well as the wearing of the dress of a monk creates a sense of respect among the ordinary people. Making the base of such respect is the quality of perfect *Dharma*.

As the beautiful moon is free from the dusty clouds, The intent beings commit sins first and later become mindful. Like *Anand*, *Angulimāla*, *Ajātśatrū* and *Udayana*.

One might have formerly committed non-virtuous acts either through being overcome with mental afflictions or through the influence of evil companion, and hence already been remiss. However, if such a person later should meet a spiritual friend and through diligently undertake ways, and become mindful, he will then turn very beautiful like a moon being free from obscuring clouds.

^{68.} Āchārya Nāgārajuna says in his õLetter to a Friendö:

10. After abandoning all the possessions leaving home and being ordained as a *Bhikśu* as well as being fully furnished with the provisions of sustenance, one should hide away in solitary hermitage. Yet facing no problems for sustenance of life is the quality of perfect *Dharma*.

The ten things, which are merely names:

- 1. The nature of the ground of the universal *Dharma* is inexpressible. So the ground is merely a name.
- 2. There are no such things as path, journey and traveler. They are merely names.
- 3. In true sense of the term, there is nothing to be viewed and no viewer. So everything is empty. The realization is merely a name.
- 4. In the primordial mind, there is nothing to meditate and no meditator; the experience is merely a name.
- 5. In ultimate nature there is nothing to be done and no doer. The process of conduct is merely a name.
- 6. Ultimately, there is no thing as time-bound and no doer to do according to time. So time (*Samaya*) is merely a name.
- 7. Ultimately, there is nothing to be accumulated from virtuous deeds and no accumulator; the two accumulations (merits and knowledge) are merely names.
- 8. Ultimately there is nothing to be purified and no purifier; the two obscurations are merely names.

- 9. Ultimately, there is nothing to be abandoned and no abandoner; in this world both are merely names.
- 10. Ultimately, there is nothing to be obtained and no obtainer; the fruition is merely names.

The ten Great Bliss⁶⁹:

1. The nature of the minds of all sentient beings being abide in $Dharmak\bar{a}ya^{70}$ is a spontaneously great bliss.

69. The Great Bliss:

According to the *Anuttarayoga Tantra*, the human being who is born from the mother womb possesses the six elements and the three fundamental interdependent components of our body such as *nadi*, *praṇa*, and *bindu* (energy channels, winds and drops).

There are seventy two thousand channels out of them. The two main channels are kept on the wheel of great bliss at the crown, the six are on the wheel of enjoyment at the throat; eight are on the wheel of phenomena at the heart; and the sixty four are on the wheel of emanation at the naval. From these channels flow the drops of white, red *bodhicitta* or semen and winds. Especially, the power of practices make the winds enter, reside and be observed in the central channel and the yogis increase the great bliss and emptiness. The realization of great bliss and emptiness without separation of both things is called the great knowledge, like mixing up water into water which cannot be separated. The possession of the bliss is called the emptiness of all objects.

70. Buddha has three Forms (*Kāyas*): *Dharmakāya* (Truth Body), *Sambhogakāya* (Complete Enjoyment Body), and *Nirmaņakāya* (Emanation Body).

In *Abhīsamayālankāra* it has been mentioned that the *Dharmakāya* Form can be depicted into two, four and even five Bodies of the Buddha. But they are all included in the Three Forms.

In Mahāyānasūtrīlankara it is said:

There are three Bodies of Buddha Form, Dharmakāya, Sambhogakāya and Nirmaṇakāya.

As is confirmed in the *Astaśahasrīka-Prajñāparamita Sūtra* that the *Dharmakāya* is the essence of the Buddhahood and not considered

 $Tath\bar{a}gata$ as the two $K\bar{a}yas$. Therefore, the $Tath\bar{a}gata$ is only the $Dharmak\bar{a}ya$. These two $K\bar{a}yas$ are obtained by the sustaining power of $Dharmak\bar{a}ya$ and are formed for the purpose of leading people to maturity; they stem from former resolution. They derive from this trinity.

There are three k yas because each is necessary: $Dharmak\bar{a}ya$ for its own purpose, and the other two for the benefit of others. The two $K\bar{a}yas$ serve the needs of other. $Sambhogak\bar{a}ya$ is for those who require teaching but already purified of the grossest ignorance. $Nirmaṇak\bar{a}ya$ is for those who need to be taught but are not yet purified. Hence there are types of $Buddhak\bar{a}yas$.

(1) The definition of the *Dharmakāya*: When *Dharmadhatu* has been recognized as being $S\bar{u}nyata$, $Dharamak\bar{a}ya$ is the end of all error or the disappearance of bewilderment. But $Dharmak\bar{a}ya$ is a mere name, since neither its primary distinctiveness nor its basis can be found.

Dharmakāya has eight qualities: sameness, depth, everlastingness, oneness, harmony, purity, radiance and enjoyment.

In Mahāyānasūtrālankāra it is said;

The Natural Truth Body is the same throughout, subtle, and endowed with all enjoyments.

(2). *Sambhogakāya* also has eight characteristics: surroundings, field, body, marks, doctrine, activity, spontaneity and without a nature of its own. In *Abhīsamayālankāra* it is said:

Because of possessing thirty two major and eighty minor marks and enjoying the teaching of *Māhāyana*, one speaks of the *Sambhogakāya* of the sage.

(3). *Nirmaṇakāya* also has eight characteristics: basis, cause, field, time, nature, inducement, maturation, and liberation.

In Mahāyāna Uttaratantra it is said:

As long as the world exists
It manifests in various ways:
Seeking birth;
In the impure realms;
Entering a womb and being born;
Being versed in art;
Amused by the company of women;
Leaving the austere practices;
Sitting under the Bodhi-tree;
Conquering the enemies of Mara;
Turning the Dharmacakara of Enlightenment and

Passing into *Nirvaṇa*.

- 2. To be free from the elaboration of characteristics, the ground, the expanse of *dharmata* is a spontaneously great bliss.
- 3. To be free from the partial influences of the realization of the mind, both conceptually and non-conceptually (view of externalism and view of nihilism) is a spontaneously great bliss.
- 4. The experience of being free from the influences of the dormant state of mind and having no conceptual elaboration is a spontaneously great bliss.
- To be free from the influences of acceptance and rejection and rejection of effortless conduct and slothfulness is a spontaneously great bliss.
- 6. As *dharmakāya* and wisdom are inseparable and same, being free from the grasping and non-grasping attitudes of the *Dharmakāya* is a spontaneously great bliss.
- 7. In the *Sambhogakāya* (Enjoyment Body) these is the self-arisen great compassion. So to be free from the influences of birth and death of the above body is a spontaneously great bliss.
- 8. To be free from the elaboration of the perception of dualistic appearance, the *Niramṇakāya* (Emanation Body) or the self-arising compassion is a spontaneously great bliss.
- 9. To be free from the influences of elaboration of view the of the self or the characteristics as preached by the Buddha in his

turning of the *Wheel of Dharma*⁷¹ is a spontaneously great bliss.

Devoid of partiality and seasons or scheduled time, the activity
of boundless compassion of Buddha is a spontaneously great
bliss.

Conclusion:

In this text the essence of the teachings of the $Kadampa^{72}$ tradition has been compiled. In order to spread and preach the doctrine of the Buddha in the Tibetan region of the Himalayas, $At\bar{i}s\bar{a}\,D\bar{\imath}pankar\,\dot{s}r\bar{\imath}\jmath\bar{n}\bar{a}na^{73}$ instructed these teachings to his dear disciples like $Geshe\,Dromtonpa$ and $Geshe\,Channgawa$. The writer of this text Gampopa admits that he has been able to compile these teachings of $At\bar{\imath}sa$ with the blessing of the holy gurus of Kadampa tradition and his tutelary deity $Ary\bar{a}\,T\bar{a}r\bar{a}$.

73. *Atīśā*.

Atīśā was born as the prince of Zahor Kingdom of the Pala Dynasty of

^{71.} While turning the *wheel of Dharma*, Buddha gave his doctrine in three main phases at three different places, like *Varanasi*, *Ghridhakuta* (*Vultrue* Peak), and *Vaiśali*. During the first *Wheel of Dharma* he taught the Four Noble Truths: during the second, he taught the Perfection of Wisdom S tras, and during the third, he taught the S tra of Clear Discrimination: the teaching laying on the basis of only Mind School.

^{72.} The origination of the *Kadampa* tradition of *Tibetan* Buddhism is attached to the great scholar *Atīśā Dīpankara Śrijñāna*, who passed it on his close disciples *Domtonpa* etc. There are two types of *Kadampa* traditions as Old *Kadampa* and New *Kadampa*. The teachings on training the mind are the main teachings of the *Kadampa* tradition. It stressed compassion, study and pure discipline. Its teachings were continued by all the other schools. *Kadampa* masters lay more emphasis on practical aspects of spiritual teachings. They continually reminded their disciples to put the teachings into practice rather than merely reciting scriptural verses.

Bengal in the *Water-Horse-Year* (A.D. 982). He was very intelligent in his childhood. He learnt to read and write. At six, he was abreast with the eternal and external affairs of the State. He took refuge in the Three Jewels when he was ten, pious and compassionate from the very start.

He studied under many teachers and underwent much hardship to receive all the teachings. He was with *Lama Serlingpa* of his root guru for twelve years and received profound teachings on generating *Bodhicitta*.

He received complete instructions on all the hidden meanings of the perfection of the wisdom. After that he lived as an elder of the monastic college of *Vikramśila* and his fame spread.

 $At\bar{i}s\bar{a}$ made up his mind to go to Tibet after his tutelary Goddess $T\bar{a}r\bar{a}$ prompted him to do so.

The great Indian teacher Atīśā $D\bar{\imath}pankarara$ $Srij\~nāna$ came to Tibet in the eleventh century. Domtonpa was his principal disciple among the hundred disciples. $At\~sša$ has founded the Kadampa sect in Tibetan Buddhism.

 $At\bar{i}s\bar{a}$ passed away in 1054 at *Nethang*, Tibet. *Domtonpa* spent one year there to perform the great funeral rites for his Master $At\bar{i}s\bar{a}$.

One of the greatest contributions of $At\bar{i}s\bar{a}$ to Tibetan people was his book $\delta Lamp$ on Path to $Enlightenment\ddot{o}$ ($Bodhip\bar{a}thpradeepam$). $At\bar{i}s\bar{a}$ clarified the doubts and misconcepts about the precious teachings of Buddha through this work. The instructions in the text were so arranged that all the scriptural traditions of $S\bar{u}tra$ and Tantra cloud be realized as non-contradictory and be included as exemplary instructions of practice for the Enlightenment of any individual.

74. $T\bar{a}r\bar{a}$ is a female *Bodhisattva* born from a tear of *Avalokiteśvara* who is the embodiment of all the purified inner winds of all the Buddhas. She is also the incarnation of the active compassion of all the Buddha. $T\bar{a}r\bar{a}$ is the most popular deity in *Tibet* both with the *Lama* and the layman. *Tibetan* refers to her as one who does religious service immediately. She is also a patroness, a personal deity rather than a monastic one, a mother to whom her devotees take their sorrow and on whom they rely for help. Her constant access is best symbolized in the daily repetition of her ritual rather than by any great annul ceremony. She is said to have become incarnate from rays of light that burst from the left eye of *Amitabha*. The image of $T\bar{a}r\bar{a}$ is said to have reached Tibet during the mid-seventh century.

 $Milarepa^{75}$ received the treasury of instructions of the great sages of India namely, $N\bar{a}ropa^{76}$ and $M\bar{e}tr\bar{\iota}ypa$ who are as glorious as the sun and the moon, as well as the instructions of the great knowledgeable lama of Tibet namely, Marpa. His instructions also have been compiled in this text.

Sonam Rinchen of Dagspo Nysgom from Eastern Tibet has also prepared this text by compiling the teachings of Kadampa tradition as preached by $At\bar{\imath}\dot{s}\bar{a}$ $D\bar{\imath}pankar$ $\dot{s}r\bar{\imath}\jmath\tilde{n}\bar{a}na$ and the teachings of Kagyudpa tradition (Kadampa coming from Serlingpa and $At\bar{\imath}\dot{s}\bar{a}$, and $Mah\bar{a}mudr\bar{a}$ lineage coming from Naropa and $Maitr\bar{\imath}pa$ and so on).

In the words of *Gampopa*, õAll individuals of the future, who have devotion to me and are not able to see me, if they read the text composed by me, such as, A *Precious Garland of the Supreme Path*øand A *The Jewel Ornament of Liberation*, øthey will get the result of seeing me.ö

Therefore, Oh! Fortunate disciples of *Gampopa*! Attempt to spread the teachings of *Gampopa* composed in these two texts for the benefits of those persons, who want to practice and read these books and for all sentient beings.

^{75.} Milarepa:

The great yogi *Milarepa* was a spiritual teacher of all time. He attained the Enlightenment in one life time. He was the originator of the magnificent

Kagyudpa Tradition in Tibetan Buddhism. He was a star of early Buddhism in Tibet and a brilliant star of *Yoga* which shines on the path of the *Dharma*. He was a true warrier who succeeded in winning the real enemy, thus becoming a savior of beings.

He was a man of three powers. His body was equivalent to the body of *Vajrapanī*, his voice was the voice of *Avalokiteśvara*. *Milarepa* was a healthy, vital man of perfect survival in the search for liberation. His voice was beautiful and capable of rendering anything in spontaneous song, and with it he expressed the essence of the Buddha¢s *Dharma* in ways understandable to all types of listeners. His heating was as penetrating as *Avalokiteśvar's* the compassionate *Bodhisattva*, who attained to the voice of all living beings. *Milarepa* was the skillful meditator and illustrious yogi in Tibet, and perhaps the best known in the rest of the world. When his *guru Marpa Lotsava* went to India to study with *Nāropa*, *Nāropaa* said to him-õYou should know that in the future you will have a disciple who will shine even his own teacher. The son is greater than the father, and the grandson will be greater than all of us.ö Then *Nâropa* folded his both hands together at his chest, bowed in the direction of Tibet, and saluted the future yogi *Milarepa* with this verse:

I bow to that Buddha Named õ*Milarepa* who is Joy to Hear,ö Shining like the sun on snowy peaks In the dark gloom of the *Land of Snow*.

76. Mahā Sīddha Nāropa was born in the Fire-Male Dragon year in 1016 A.D. in Kashmir. His father an name was King Zi-be-go-cha (Śanti-Varman) and queen mother was Pal-gyi-blo-gros (Śrimati). When he reached the age of eleven (A.D.1026), he completely study the Mahāyāna and Tantrayān teachings. At that time Kashmir was the learning center of Buddhism. He acquired a solid knowledge of the essential branches of

learning. But then in 1032 A.D. he was forced to marry. His wife comes form a cultured *Brahmin* family. The marriage lasted for eight years, and then it was dissolved by matured consent.

Although a novice, he was not yet a *Bhikśu*. Thinking that his training would be incomplete without this ordination, like a man who was thirsty and determined to get water. When he was twenty-eight he was surrounded by many *Bhikśu*, headed by the abbot *Dharmaguru*. He was ordained as a *Bhikśu*. His name became *Chos-kyi-rgyal-mtshan* (*Dharmadhvāja*). Under the guidance of the abbot and his other teachers, he studied the commentary on the *Kālacakāratantra*.

He then proceeded to *Pullahari/Puṣpahari*. This place became famous in the history of *Tibetan* Buddhism because it was there that *Marpa* later received the last instruction from *Nāropa*.

In A.D. 1049 *Nāropa* went to *Nālanda* where he took part in a religious philosophical debate. He was successful in this and was elected abbot, a post he held for eight years. The year of A.D. 1057 was decisive for his spiritual development. He resigned from his post and set out in search of *Tilopa* who had been revealed as his *guru* in a vision. After an ardent search which almost ended in suicide he met *Tilopa* and served him for twelve years until the latter & death in A.D. 1069. *Nāropa* himself died in the *Iron-Male-Dragon Year* (A.D. 1100). His mortal remains were preserved in the *Kanika Kanima*.

It is characteristic of $N\bar{a}ropa$'s unemotional and intellectualist attitude that he makes each sign of ugliness a topic of analysis. But the vision has effected a subtle change in him. He becomes aware of the futility and fleeting character of what we are wont to call the world from within, and in this awareness dimly emerged into the focus of attention has meaning beyond the set of facts in which it figures. He is all of a sudden confronted with his own possibilities.

Thus, the great Indian Scholar $N\bar{a}ropa$ obtained the highest tantric teachings from his root $guru\ Tilopa$.

The six Doctrines of *Nāropa* are:

- 1. Yoga of Psychic Heat
- 2. Yoga of Illusory Body
- 3. Yoga of Clear Light
- 4. Yoga of Consciousness Transference
- 5. Yoga of Dreams and
- 6. Yoga of Intermediate Rebirth

May all beings be happy!



२ १ दे स्थान स्था

र्शेष्य्यहरी

कृ अळ्ब कुषा हे स्म ५ तु।

कृ अळ्च कुषा हे स्म ५ तु।

बनक्ष्यः नकुक्केनक्ष्यं प्यक्षायम्य विकारम्य विकारम्य

दे.लट.कै.ल.ट.कू.ल.ट.कू.ट.कु.ट.क्षा वीचानात्रक्षेत्राच्यां ट.कु.ट.क्षा सी.लट्चानात्रक्षेत्राच्यां ट.क्षाच्यां चीचानात्रक्षेत्रच्यां चित्रच्यां चित्रच्यां

क्षेत्रम्भुद्रश्याक्षेत्रम्भुवय्यः क्ष्रम्भुवय्ये न्यरः ने क्ष्रश्यः स्वात्वयः विद्यात्रम्भुवय्ये न्यरः ने क्ष्रश्यः स्वात्वयः विद्यात्रम्भुवय्ये न्यरः ने क्ष्रश्यः स्वात्वयः विद्यात्रम्भुवयः विद्यात्रम्भवयः विद्यात्रम्भुवयः विद्यात्रम्भवयः विद्यात्रम्भ

दे.च्याच्यतस्याच्चें ब्रायमा वक्षटाक्चे.च.जाःश्चेमाचे.व्यमाक्षेमाचे.जमावेश्याः दे.चमाच्यतस्याचे.क्ष्याःश्चेमाचेश्याः दे.चमाच्यतस्याचे.क्ष्याःश्चेमाचेश्याः दे.चमाच्यत्यतस्याचे.क्ष्याः

स् भ्रेति में तसर देव ने महित्य में भाषा प्रिंत रावते प्रते प्राप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

भ्रुभानु ने के त्येट के भाग्ना के भाग्य सुर भागा स्विता प्रता के प्राप्त के भाग्ने के

र्टाकुर्विर्वे प्राप्ते क्षेत्र्यं क्षेत्र प्राप्ते क्र प्राप्ते क्षेत्र प्राप्ते क्षेत्र प्राप्ते क्षेत्र प्राप्ते क्र

श्चिम्यः स्ट्रीत्र स्ट्री

त्रभ्रम्भःसं स्थान्तःस्यम् सं स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वाप

क्षात्तर्यात्रांत्र्यात्र्वेष्यात्र्वेष्यात्र्वेष्यात्रेष्यात

हे बःशुः नाटः त्रवादे 'द्रवाखा। हः 'द्रेद 'द्रेद्दे द्रायु नायः यह द्रिःशु हः ।। ह्रे यदे 'दर्दे द्रायु नायः यह द्रायः यह ।। ह्रे यदे 'दर्दे नायः यह द्रायः प्रवा।

য়ৢৼ৾ঀৼয়ৢৼয়ঽৼয়৾ড়৾য়ড়ৼৼৼঀ ৼৼয়ঀয়য়য়ড়য়ড়ড়ঢ়ৢড়য় য়ৢৼঀৼয়য়য়ড়ড়ড় ৼৢৼঀৼয়য়ড়ড়ড়ড় ৼৢয়ৼয়ৼৼৼয়ঀড়য়য়য়ৢ৾ৼৢয়য়

इ.सं रथशायतः शहराष्ट्र अ.सं श्राम्य १ वर्षः व

दे 'ह्न र'क्केश'अर्हेट 'य'पट 'दे 'यत्वेब 'म्वेग्रथ 'यश्वा। हे कि ये पित लिया न मत्दे सूर मासुरमा र्धरक्षकास्रावरःह्रिटःधरः वः स्वरं रस्यः यह न्याराष्ट्रा वस्यायत्यवे यदे स्र रायहें न से से निर्मा ट्रे.यधुष.४८.अथशदूटे.योशज.यहूटे.र्शै ४.यीटः।। यर्हेर्यादर्वाद्यायाते सामा स्वर्णाना स्वर्णा कैंबाइसबासायुबादे दुःसायत्बासी देवादरा क्रिंच या देव दें किये खाय वश स्वाकु के दार्य मुप्त दे। रम्मे रेग्ययर् हेर्येब्रा दे[.]यासम्बद्धाः सुर्हे गरुगामक्रमाभु पङ्गे मायाधिमा धुनाकुळे बर्येवे प्वर्यन्यायर्दे बर्दे॥ इर बेद के या सुर के परे।।

स्वाकुळेबर्धरर्गेयध्य

क्राहें निकें भाक्ष्म निकें भाक्ष्म निक्षा निक्षा

च्रीत्यम् स्वापक्षेत्रः स्वापक्षेत्रः स्वापक्षः स्वापक्

क्रिया क्रिय क्रिया क्रिया क्रिय क्रिय

श्चायम् नु नि स्थान् नि नु स्थान् स्थायम् स्यायम् स्थायम् स्थायम् स्थायम् स्थायम्यम् स्थायम् स्थायम् स्थायम्य

क्र्यावश्चरात्रे। श्चास्य द्विषःश्चरमा प्रदेः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वाप्तः स्

क्षत्राची द्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व



क्र्याक्यार् वयार्यास् हेते क्याधरा

स्वान्त्राच्यात्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्र

न्न·अ·रेब·पेंके·नेश·पेंग्वरु:दुनावशःहे·शुःसःदुनानोग्वरःय। श्लवःनीःरेनायः

२८। इनम्युं कुर्द्ध प्यत्यस्त्र पश्चित्र । र्मे कुर्द्ध प्रस्ति स्वर्थ प्रस्ति । अळ्य प्यत्ये । र्मे कुर्द्ध प्रस्ति । अळ्य प्यत्ये । स्वर्थ प्रस्ति । अळ्य प्यत्ये । स्वर्थ प्रस्ति । स्वर्भ प्रस्ति । स्वर्थ प्रस्ति । स्वर्य प्रस्ति । स्वर्य । स्वर्थ प्रस्ति । स्वर्य । स्वर

तास्रवत्त्रमास्रिक्षेत्रम् स्थात्त्रम् व्याप्तस्त्रम् व्यापत्तस्त्रम् व्यापत्तस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्यस्त्रम्यस्यस्त्रम्यस्त्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्य

क्षाक्ष्मा जैमानक्ष्मिन्द्रक्षिक्षेत्रम्य स्थानक्ष्मिन्द्रम्य स्थानक्षम्य स्थानक्षम्य स्थानक्षम्य स्थानक्षम्य स्थानक्षम्य स्थानक्षम्य स्थानक्षम्य स्थानक्षम्य स्यानक्षम्य स्थानकष्मिन्द्रम्य स्यानकष्मिन्द्रम्य स्यानकष्मिन्द्रम्य स्यानकष्

त्रमानिया हिन्द्वा स्वानित्त हुन्न नि हुन्न स्वानित्त स्वानित स्वानित्त स्वानित स्वानित्त स्वानित स्व

यात्रक्रम् वर्ष्याच्या वर्ष्ययायम्या वर्ष्ययायम्या वर्ष्ययायम्या वर्ष्ययायम्या वर्ष्ययायम्या वर्ष्ययायम्या वर्ष्ययायम्या वर्ष्ययायम्या वर्ष्ययायम्या वर्ष्ययायम् वर्ष्ययायम् वर्ष्ययायम् वर्ष्ययम् वर्ष्ययायम् वर्ष्ययम् वर्षयम् वर्षयम्यम् वर्षयम् वर्यम् वर्ययम् वर्षयम् वर्षयम् वर्षयम् वर्षयम् वर्षयम् वर्ययम् वर्षयम् वर्षयम् वर्ययम् वर्ययम्यम् वर्ययम् वर्ययम् वर्ययम् वर्ययम् वर्ययम् वर्ययम् वर्

स्तान्त्रम् वास्तिः स्त्रम् वास्तिः स्त्रम् वास्ति। स्वान्ति स्त्रम् स्त्रम्

वस्त्रान्त्र अक्षेत्र स्वान्त्र नास्त्र नास्त्र न्या वस्त्र न्या वस्त न्या वस्त्र न्या वस्त्य न्या वस्त्र न्या वस्त्र न्या वस्त्य न्या वस्त्य न्या वस्त्य न्या वस्त्य वस्त्र न्या वस्त्र न्या वस्त्र न्या वस्त्र न्या वस्त्र

म्राच्या क्षेत्र क

च.रचेर.जटश्रत्व.चट.चच क्रूश.रेट.चट.चच.चशश्र.ब्रे.ज.टच.झॅंश.वुर.क्ट. तत्र.श्र.रेट.वर्च्चथां च.श्रु.खंज.थंशा रेत्य.सं.श्रूट.ज.चूंशश्र.चंच रेचा.चशंश.केश. तर.चेथट.थंशा च.श्रु.खंज.थंशा रेत्य.सं.श्रूट.ज.चूंशश्र.चंच रेचा.चशंश.केश. च.यंज.वर्च्चयांत्र.खंग्य.सं.श्रु.दंच्चय.सं.चंच्य.सं.चंच्य.सं.चंच्य.चं तम्यायिः श्रेः देवाश्याप्ति। देवे व्यत्यावे स्थाये स्थाये

प्रत्यत्र विषा के निष्यं प्रत्य के निष्यं के प्रत्ये के निष्यं के प्रत्ये के निष्यं के प्रत्ये के निष्यं के प्रत्य के निष्यं के प्रत्ये के निष्यं के निष्यं के प्रत्ये के निष्यं के न

त्रमा । क्रमानतुःश्चान्द्रात्म्वामान्धुःश्चान्द्रम् अस्यावनःश्चेनायान्ध्रम् प्रमान्द्रम् । देवःनुष्यान्द्रभाष्ट्रात्म्वामान्द्रम् अस्यावनःश्चेनायान्द्रम् । नुनानान्ध्रमः

विश्वपतिः द्वादे प्रदायः क्षेणाया चे स्याधिता क्षेणाया द्वाया क्षेणाया क्ष

दे, यहुँ जात्तासूर्य भाषां से द्राप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

 $\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left[$

र्मेन्द्रे त्यातु म्हिम् त्वु ह्र त्यादे ॥ तम्बन्धः दे दे त्यात्वे म्हिस्य स्थित।

त्री च्रम्याम्याम् प्राप्त स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स



्रा । हे 'सुस'र्य 'प्रते 'त्रव्य'म् प्रस्। । व्यस'सर्के मार्ने स'र्य 'के दे 'से टा पा

वःर्बे रुष्वःशुःदु।

યાત્રિયાત્રાવર્શ્વેર સુવાસ સુરા કુલ સુવાસ સુરા સુવાસ સુવા

^{1.} ৰ্থাশ্বম্মনী।

ૠદ.તા.જા.નામાર્ સાર્સ દ્વાર્ટ્સ ક્રિયાના કર્કે સ.તા.વ. ટ્રિયાના ત્રાપાના ટ્રિયાના ક્રિયાના કર્યા છે. સ્ત્રાના ત્રાપાના ત્રાપાના ત્રાપાના કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા ત્રાપાના કરાય છે. જે જે ત્રાપાના કર્યા કર્યા ત્રાપાના કર્યા કર્યો ત્રાપાના ત્રાપાના ત્રાપાના કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા ત્રાપાના કર્યા ત્રાપાના કર્યા ત્રાપાના કર્યા ત્રાપાના કર્યા ત્રાપ

उन्दर्भत्तास्त्री कृत्वर्ष्णाता-रथात्त्रास्त्री-प्रस्त्रास्त्री-प्रस्त्रास्त्री-प्रस्त्रास्त्री-प्रस्त्रास्त्री स्वर्णान्त्री-प्रस्त्री स्वर्णान्त्री स्वर्णान्त्य स्वर्णान्त्री स्व

न्या विकास स्वाधिक स

५८'यॅ र'य८ स'⁵यते 'कें स'यठु 'हे स'सु' '५व'यर' ग्रु'प'ते ।

२, सर्या । ५, १ ध्री वायायत् अत्रियां अस्त्रात्त्री । भ्राप्ति । भ्रापति । भ्राप्ति । भ्राप्ति । भ्राप्ति । भ्रापति । भ्राप्ति । भ्रापति । भ्रापति

4. বৃগ্ধার্যাপ্রমান্ত্রকাথ্য

हेब बे 'के 'खु श देब 'केब 'सर्केवा

ङ्गानीबिर्याताः क्षेत्रः स्वरत्याक्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः स्वर्षा

द्यायर्ज्जेर्यर्त् के क्रेर्यर्य्यम्।

बुध्यर्यर्ते के क्रयं के क्रेर्यर्यं क्ष्माः
बुध्यर्यर्ते के व्यव्यक्ष्माः
बुध्यर्यर्ते क्षय्यक्षयः स्वयः स्वय

ङ्ग्यामुद्रम्य में प्रथम स्मुद्रम्य प्रयाप्य प्रयाद प्रमें मार्थी। र्षे प्रयामुद्रम्य स्मुद्रम्य स्मुद्रम्य प्रयाद प्रयाप्य स्मुद्रम्य सम्मुद्रम्य स्मुद्रम्य सम्मुद्रम्य सम्मुद्रम्

्वास्तात्त्रे त्यत्तरभात्त् वाष्ट्रभात्रां श्रीत्रात्ते स्वास्त्रभात् । विष्यत् स्वते स्वास्त्रभात्रां श्री स्व स्वतः क्षेत्रभाव्यः स्वत्रभाव्यः स्वत्रभाव्यः स्वतः स्व स्वतः स्व

यद्गत्यन्त्रान्ते वित्रम्या । १ विस्स्या । १ विस्स्य स्वर्षे स्वर्षे स्वर्षे स्वर्षे स्वर्षे स्वर्षे स्वर्षे स

१ क्रींट्रांत्र त्रित्र व्यविष्ठ त्र्रित्वाश्वरात्रा। व्रिश्च त्रायां क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षे

7. व्हास्य ने प्रति प्रभी सम्बद्ध के प्रमास के के प्रमी के प्याप के का महित प्रमी के प्रमास के का प्रमी के प्र

शृश्यश्चर्यात्रीयत्तरे, त्याच्यात्रेयात्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात् द्विच्यत्रम्भी त्रवेत्त्र क्षात्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भ्यत्त्रम्भ्यत्त्रम्भ्यत्त्रम्भ्यत्त्रम्भ्यत्त्रम्भ्यत्त्रम्भ्यत्त्रम्भ्यत्त्रम्भ्यत्त्रम्भ्यत्त्रम्भ्यत्त्रम्भ्यत्त्रम्भ्यत्त्रम्भ्यत्त्रम्भयत्त्रम्यस्यत्त्रम्भयत्त्रम्भयत्त्रम्भयत्त्रम्भयत्त्रम्भयत्त्रम्भयत्त्रम्भयत्त्रम्भयत्त्रम्भयत्त्रम्भयत्त्रम्भयत्त्रम्भयत्त्रम्भयत्त्रम्यत्त्रम्भयत्त्रम्भयत्त्रम्यत्त्रम्यत्त्रम्भयत्त्रम्भयत्त्रम्यत्त्यस्यत्त्रम्यत्त्यस्यत्त्रम्यत्त्त्रम्यत्त्रम्यत्त्रम्यत्त्रम्यत्त्रम्यत्त्यस्यत्त्रम्यत्त्रम्यत्तत्त्रम्

वस्त्रम्भयः स्ट्रिन्यः वस्त्रा

द्वे न्यं प्रयाद्य स्त्रीय स्

प्राचित्रम् प्रमुक्ता । व्याप्त प्रमुक्त व्याप्त प्रमुक्त । व्याप्त प्रमुक्त व्याप्त प्रमुक्त । व्याप्त प्रमुक्त व्याप्त प्रमुक्त व्याप्त प्रमुक्त व्याप्त व्याप्

न्वे सामवे के सामकु है।

१२८ने र्वे र्वे केंद्र भेने कर्यक में कि भी मिल कर कर के विकास के मान के कि मान कि मान के कि मान कि मान के कि मान के कि मान क

अ. श्रुविम् क्षेत्र प्राप्ति हि 'अत्तु न्या क्षेत्र प्राप्ति हि 'अत्य प्राप्ति हि

सूचीयाजुचीयात्तरात्तयीट देवूयाजो ट्रेल्ट इस्ट्रैंट त्यर्थ तक्षेयातु ऋत्यल्या विट मुश्याजी कूथात्वा विट मुश्याजामु सूचर है। व्याप्तायामु सूचर है। युच तक्षेयातु ऋस्ति त्यर्थ त्यर्थ है। व्याप्तायामु सूचर त्यर्थ है। व्याप्तायामु सूचर है। व्याप्तायामु सूचर है। व्याप्तायामु सूचर त्यर्थ है। क्षेयाचित्र है। व्याप्तायामु सूचर त्यर्थ त्यर्य त्यर्थ त्यय्य त्यर्य त्यय्य त्यय्य

यक्षण्युष्ठी मृचन्त्र-ताः श्रुट्ट-ता श्रुक्ट्च-वर्षेश्वर्या चित्रश्वर्या चिर्ण्यया चिर्ण्या चिर्ण्यया चिर्ण्यया चिर्ण्यया चिर्ण्यया चिर्ण्यया चिर्ण्यया चिर

ता दे.ज.चाशूज.च.यथ.क्रीश.च.धच.ड्री। चीट.अ.शूच्याज्ञाज्ञाबीदण्यत्युः क्रू.च.क्रीश.त्याच्या लट.य.ड्रीट. अभागकी.र्डूश.त.ज.च्येश.तुच्चे चीट.अभागकी.र्डूश.तदं अभाग.वथ.ता ह्यू.च.श.ड्रीट.त्यु.वेश.त.ट्ट.र्ड्स. ज्येत.ज.ट्री. चंत्र.त्यी.चेट.अभागकी.र्ड्सश्चेत्र. अभाग.वथ.वश्चेत्र.च्यू.वेश.त्यदं व्याप्त.व्याप्त. चीट.र्डूश.व्ये। दं.ज.च.श्चात्र.व्याप्त.व्याप्त.व्याप्त.व्याप्त.व्याप्त.व्याप्त.व्याप्त.व्याप्त.व्याप्त.व्याप्त. त्द्वायमा हे द्वर्षी यदे निवस्तिमा विश्वस्तिमा है द्वर्षी यदे निवस्तिमा विश्वस्तिमा है द्वर्षी यदे निवस्तिमा विश्वस्तिमा है द्वर्षी यदे निवस्तिमा विश्वस्तिमा विश्वस्तिमा

श्रिश्यः भेट्री म्ट्रेंद्रि हे पर्देश् रीश्रायात्रात्रात्रेश्चर्त्यात्रात्रात्रेश्चर्

स्रेस्य प्रस्ते न्यात्र न्यात्र स्त्र स

ट्यूशा पश्चीर ताष्ट्रिश ताच्या । विष्णुश्चरात्ती क्षास्त्री क्षास्त्र पश्चीर प्रक्षित प्रक्य प्रक्षित प्रक्षि

त्तृ र्ज्ञिच्याक्री द्वाक्षिट्याक्षेत्र प्रचित्र प्रचित्र प्रचित्र प्रचित्र प्रचित्र प्रचित्र प्रचित्र प्रचित्र वाश्वर र्ज्ञिच्याक्षेत्र प्रचित्र प्

त्मूशा तमः हुशत्त्रच्यां १/२८-ताश्रय-ताज्यस्था हुशः हुं यत्त्रम्ययाः कुशत्त्रचे स्थायाः कुशत्त्रचे स्थायां व्यवित्त्र तमः हुशत्त्रच्यां १/३६-श्रुयः ताजायाथर ह्या हुश्यः हु व्यवित्यं व्यव्यत्ता व्यव्यत्त्रक्षः स्थायः हुश्यः व्यव्यत्त्रक्षः स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स्

२८.प्र्क्ट्रेथ.तचीश्चीशःचिश्वःच.११४१.व्यापःत्वःचीशःच्यूर्यःचीशःच्यूर्यःच्यूयाःच्यूर्यः त्य्वेयाःच्यूर्यः त्य्य स्याचाःभ्री्यःत्त्र्यः विश्वःत्रश्चः श्राद्यः याप्यः त्य्य्यः विश्वः विश्वः विश्वः विश्वः विश्वः विश्वः विश्वः स्यः । २८.८.५ विश्वः विश्व

शास्त्रप्तिः श्रीं ब्रायानिश्वास्योग्नी दृष्टे सूर्याश्वयन्तरे अधूर त्यर क्षेत्रभ सी श्रीस्ट सूर्याश्ची विस्तित्व सुर्वे स्वार्थित अधित्व स्वार्थित स्वार्य स्वार्थित स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्य स्व

क्ट्रशक्षभयः स्टायुषेष्रप्रेट्यर क्ल्रूच्याक्षेत्रण्यां स्थात् क्षेत्रच्यात् स्थात् स्यात् स्थात् स्यात् स्थात् स्यात् स्थात् स्थात्य स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात्य

क्रत्यत्रं नेमार्ग्या। वीट्यत् नेमार्ग्या। व्हेष्ठं नेमार्ग्याक्षे। क्रमान्नमभन्दर्ग्यत्वेमार्श्वेद्यत्वेमार्श्वेद्यत्वेष्ठं नेमार्ग्यक्षेत्र्यत्वेष्ठं मार्ग्यक्षेत्र्यत्वेष्ठं नेमार्ग्यक्षेत्रं स्वित्रम्थाः विभागार्थेद्याः विभागार्येद्याः विभागार्येद्येद्याः विभागार्येद्याः विभागार्येद्याः विभागार्य

^{12.} ५५:या प्यन्त्वायदेनाब्रम्ययन्द्रयदेश्चित्रकेम्यन्द्रयदेष्ट्रेम्यदेश्च नेवायदेश्चम्ययः विश्वयायः प्रमुक्तयः विश्वयायः विश्वयः विश्ययः विश्वयः विश्ययः विश्वयः विश्ययः विश्ययः विश्ययः वि

त्यार्येदेक्ते क्षेत्रसम्बद्धा। मार्य्येदेक्ते क्षेत्रसम्बद्धाः मार्येद्वेदेक्ते क्षेत्रसम्बद्धाः मुस्ति क्षेत्रस्थिते क्षेत्रसम्बद्धाः मुस्ति क्षेत्रस्थिते क्षेत्रसम्बद्धाः

चस्रमः क्रीका अत्राप्ति प्रत्याक्षेत्र प्राप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वापति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति

लेक. मुख्या स्थान स्थान क्षेत्र क्

नेशप्तिका

म्भायतेष्ठ सुर्याययेष्ठ हुँ राष्ट्र मानु स्थ्या के राष्ट्र राया सुर्या के साम्युर्य स्था सुर्या सु

- 14. म्यू.क.र.क्षेत्रक्षेत्तक्षेत्रक्षेत्
- 15. ह्विं र प्रेर्ट्स हे सम्बुखा ह्विं र प्राक्षे स्वाक्ष सम्बुद्ध प्राक्ष स्वाक्ष प्राक्ष प्राक्ष प्राक्ष स्वाक्ष स्

^{13.} इब्यप्टरं वेषाप्रविद्या

यद्रम्भ्रेम्हेश्यद्रियायस्य स्त्रित्वस्य स्त्रियात्र स्त्र स्त्र

यहें ब्रायरामु पवे के शायसु है।

16. ট্র্রিব্দু গ্রমা

ब्रेन्ट्रियः स्वाप्तस्य प्रमान्यस्य प्रमान्यस्य प्रमान्यस्य प्रमान्यस्य प्रमान्यस्य प्रमान्यस्य प्रमान्यस्य प् त्रिक्तं स्वाप्तस्य प्रमान्यस्य प्रमान्यस्य प्रमान्यस्य प्रमान्यस्य प्रमान्यस्य प्रमान्यस्य प्रमान्यस्य प्रमान

17. र्ह्हें ५ प्यक्ष प्रविश्वी स्वर्षणी र्ह्हें ५ प्यक्ष इक्ष प्रविश्वी वर्षे प्रप्ता पर्वे वर्षा प्रविश्वी स्वर्षा

য়ৢ৴'য়য়য়ৢ'য়৾য়য়য়ড়ৢ'য়ৢ।

म्ह्रम्यम् स्ट्रिस्य स्ट्रिस्य स्ट्रिस्य स्ट्रिस्य स्ट्रिस्य स्ट्रिस्य स्ट्रिस्य स्ट्रिस्य स्ट्रिस्य स्ट्रिस्य

र्श्चे द्वायमा

यञ्चनःपः वर्दे न्यतः प्रवे । व्रेश्वन्य क्ष्या क्ष्यायाः स्ट्रम् र व्यक्षे प्राप्तक्षात्र । व्यक्ष्यात्र प्रवे व्यक्षित्र प्रवे व्यक्ष्य प्रवे व्यक्षित्र प्रवे विषय प्रवे व

19. সন্দী শুৰুদ্দ দী শুঁবি মাধুৰ শ্লী কৰি মাধুৰ কৰি শ্লা বি শেনা

र्हेनप्यःक्षःप्रस्यक्षस्यप्या। क्वेप्यःक्षःप्रस्यकृतःपर्नेनिया। वेसप्रसा

কুঅ.রম্পু.এ.উপ.য়ূ৾ৄ৴.৫ৼ৾৶.লপা

कर् मुंद्र यदि मार्ग शहर द्रमें शया धिरार्दे।

वहिनाहे बासाद्यावस्य स्यागुबा।

श्रम् र्रेट्र स्पे सिर्य स्था वेष स्याधिया सिर्या

^{18.} ह्रमानु 'यळे 'याचे दायादे 'कें बाखा हे 'यादा मुखाख्यबायमाचे बायाबाय मायादाय हो दायादे मामका' द्वा दर्गेन पास्त्र स्वादे में कें बादा मुखाख्यबायमाचे बायाबाय मायादाय हो दायादाय मायादाय स्वाद्य मामका'

स्टा १० र्रा स्थानमानम् क्रिन् क्रिन्य स्थानमानम् क्रिन्य स्थानमानम् । देवे स्थानमानम् स्थानमानम् स्थानमानम् स

য়'য়ৢৼ'য়য়'য়ৢ'য়য়৾য়৾য়য়য়ড়ৢ৾য়ৢ

११ क्षेत्रः हे. यावयं हुण अस्ति स्वास्त्र स्व

नेश्यर दी प्रतु के श्वर हो।

१२द्वितः क्रूट्य²¹त्वितायमः त्रुवायकायने क्रियः क्रुक्यः क्रुव्यन्त्रे क्रिक्यः क्रुव्यन्त्रे क्रुक्यः क्रुव्यन्त्रे क्रिक्यः क्र

^{20.} र्हेनिशयंत्री विसयायस्म यहा चुन्तःचे हम्मयये हिनायम

^{21.} यमाये व के प्यत् व वायवा

हे 'झूर' झूर'यप्दे 'द्वा'र्र्स्यो सेस्रम्। सेस्रम्' हुर'यप्दे 'द्वा'र्स्स्यो स्रम्यद्र' सम्बद्धाः

दे हिंद : वेश्वर्यया हुट :यहें ब : सक्वं : सः इसमा। धेद :यः से : देंद : कुयः स्वरं :यन विवास

વહુલ ૪૯૯ તું. શું શ્રામાત્ર દુવિ તાલું દૂર કૈંદ તા શ્રામે . ત્રેર તાને શ્રો . શ્રેર તાને શ્રો . શ્રેર તાને શ્રો . શ્રેર તાને શ્રો . શ્રેર તાને શ્રે . શ્રેર . શ્રેર તાને શ્રે . શ્રેર . શ્રેર તાને શ્રે . શ્રેષ્ટ તાને શ્રે . શ્રેષ્ટ તાને શ્રે . શ્રેષ્ટ તાને શ્રેષ્ટ . શ્ર

र्षेत् क्षेत्र महित्र मित्र मित्र मित्र मित्र क्षेत्र मा। स्रष्टाय मित्र क्षेत्र क्

इ.चेश.जथा

स्तिक्षान्त्रायास्यायम् अन्द्रेषान्त्रायास्यायम् नेश्वेषान्त्रायास्याम् नेश्वेषान्त्रायास्याम्

ताक्ष चे रात्र क्रिंट हे र क्रिंग चे वार्य क्रिया है। वह बराद क्रिया क्रिया प्राप्त क्रिया चुना क्रिया है क्रिया क्रिया

बर्दे सूर्यायमा

र्द्धत्रानुबाक्षुः क्षेत्रः स्ट्रियः स्वान्यः स्वान्यः स्वान्यः स्वान्यः स्वान्यः स्वान्यः स्वान्यः स्वान्यः स

लेबानाबुदबायधिवा विवानाबुदबायधिवा
$$\begin{split} & - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} \int$$

22. वास्त्रने प्राप्यस्य प्रमुप्ता प्राप्यम् । वास्त्री प्राप्यस्य प्रमुप्ता प्रमुप्ता प्रमुप्ता प्रमुप्ता वास्त्री प्रमुप्त प्रमुप्ता वास्त्री वास्त्री

त्यस्यी तर त्यत् कुर्मा वेश्वस्या इक्ष्म्यम् स्थातम् त्विश्यस्य प्रम्यह्म्या ने त्वस्यस्य त्यत् द्वे द्वस्य स्थान्या यस्यस्य त्यत् द्वे द्वस्य स्थान्या यस्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य यस्य स्थान्य स्थान्

सर्देवयसर्हेन्यश

वहिनाहे ब ख्रुं केंन्य प्यस्य प्यस्य क्षेत्र महिन स्थान यस दे त्रे समस्य प्यस्य प्रे कि स्थान समस्य प्रे केंद्र स्थान क्षेत्र स्थान देश प्रकृति प्रे क्षेत्र स्थान स्था

शर्रे के जश्यक्रीयाजश

त्यस्ति हुट्टी श्रुष्टात्रस्य स्थाति । स्त्रीयात्रायक्ष मात्रस्य स्थाति । स्त्रीयात्रायक्ष मात्रस्य स्थाति । स्त्रीयात्रायक्ष मात्रस्य स्थाति । स्त्रीयात्रस्य स्त्रीयात्रस्य स्त्रीयात्रस्य

द्शातायदायद्द्रार्म्स्। विश्वासंद्वी प्रविधायस्य प्रव

दे'WE'र्क्केच'द्रचेंब'युं'झुच'ग्रीशद्यु'स'रू'य'नेश'र्यायशा

ধেশেকুমাইমম্ট্রমাস্ট্রমানইরানা

यदेव याम्हि रायाया पर द्वायहेव।।

व्हेषाःहेबःगुबःह्यियहेबयद्दा

5 अयदि दें क की यदे कयदि । वे अयस्य स्था

অব<u>্</u>রশ্বসহল্মর্থ সেই অমা

यहि मान्हे ब स्मित्ते ब स्मायने ब स्मान्हे ब सि हो।

हिँद्गी अम्बद्धायश्चाम्बद्धाः यस्य

ने के 'गुक'र्हे चन्द्र के 'र्दे कन्स है।

यदेव'य'म्बुस'य'दस'यपट'स'सक्केश'र्से[| वेश'म्बुट्या

हुँ र यह मायमा

गुबार्हेन ५८ वे ५ व ५ व हो।

वर्दे ने पदे ब पामिह ब स्यामिह का सु वर्दे दिशा विकामिश्चर वा

ट्रां त्रेष्ट्रे प्रह्ट्रेट्ट्रेश्चट्राङ्गे। वेषायर द्वायास्त्रेश लूट्सास्त्रे वेषायर वियासक्षेत्रायास्त्रेस हे त्यां मुक्ट्रेट्ट्रेश्चट्रेया हो संस्थित स्त्रे प्रतिकामित्राय स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्रे स्

^{23.} यदे ब मिर्हे अ मि उ इस मालिया

इ.चेश.जथा

यहे माहे ब'गु ब'र्हे यम्पदे ब'यद्दा। द्रबप्यते देंब म्री बप्यदे ब्रायदें। वे बप्यदा

र्श्चे द्रपट्गायमा

र्ने क्ष क्ष के क्षेत्र क्

वेशनम्ब्रुट्ययम्ब्रुस्याम्बर्याम्बर्

र्यः स्ट्रिक्यायस्

दर्दशःगुकःष्यद्भन्।ह्रुकःयः अर्धिदः यथिशा। दर्दशःक्रेदः देवः महिश्राक्षे व्यद्देकः यदः वशुद्धाः। ष्यदः दन् अर्धिदः प्यवानादः देवः देवः देवः प्यवान्। अर्धिदः यः ह्रुकः यः गुक्कः ह्रिवः यदेकः यदः मशुद्धाः। वेशः मशुद्धाः।

मिन्ने स्वामः स्टायिक हो स्वाधित स्मानिक हो। देशमान्य पर्देश स्वाधित स्वाधित

चिष्यत्रम्भान्तेष्याः वेषाः त्रेम् न्याः विष्यः विषयः विषय

ट्टीश.श्रचतत्त्रशा तत्त्वीशत्त्रः हुँ टि.ल.व.हि.स.वीशेटशतक्षेत्रः हो। यह त्विश्वाच तहे शत्त्रेश्वाचे स्वत्वीश्वाची स्वत्त्रः हिंदि स्वाचीत्रः स्वत्याचीत्रः स्वत्याच्याच्याचीत्रः स्वत्याचीत्रः स्वत्याचीत्र

প্রথম শু দ্রে দেব কৈ মান্ত । ব

लु ख्रियः विच्यः द्वितः विच्यः विक्यः स्त्राः स्त्

^{24. ৲}শূতা অব্দিন ক্ষাণাধ্যা

त्त्र्यः पठस्यम् स्रास्त्राच्या विष्णात्त्र्यः । केट्ट्रियद्देवस्त्री द्रीयाय्त्र्यः । मञ्जनस्यक्ष्यस्त्राच्या विष्यः द्वास्त्र्यः प्रत्येषस्त्राच्यात्त्र्यः । विषण् प्रत्येषस्त्राच्याः प्रत्येषस्त्रीः द्रीयाय्त्र्यः । विषण् प्रत्येषस्त्राच्याः विषण् । विषण् प्रत्येषस्त्राच्याः विषण् । विषण् प्रत्येषस्त्राच्याः विषण् । विषणः वि

वव नव न्व नु न्व नवे के बान कु वि।

ग्रेयसद्दर्ययम्बर्धस्यस्यस्ययम् निक्तस्यक्ष्यः विक्रमस्यक्ष्यः स्वान्त्रस्य स्वित्रस्य स्वत्रस्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्यस्य स्वत्यस्यस

^{25.} वर्षे मिन्। वर्षे प्रवे र्ने बिक्ष स्थाय कि मिन्न प्रवे क्षा प्रवे कि प्रवे कि

र्ज्ञ चार्च वास्त्रम्म अर्थः क्रियान्य वास्त्र प्रमान क्षेत्र क्षेत

त्त्री

विस्त्राचित्रक्षेत्रक्षे गुक्कित्रक्षेत्रक्

२० विश्वस्तर्भेट हे निशक्त क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र स्वर्ण क्षेत्र क्षेत्र के के क्षेत्र के के क्षेत्र के के क्षेत्र के के क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र के के क्षेत्र के के क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र के के क्षेत्र के के क्षेत्र के के क्षेत्र के के के के क्षेत्र के के के क्षेत्र के के के क्षेत्र के के के के क्

नभू वासामान्यायये के सामकु है।

यायश्यश्चरित्रः क्षेत्रणी स्रथश्चित्रः यायभी यात्राची त्री स्थाय क्षेत्रः स्वास्त्रः स्वास्त्रः स्वास्त्रः स्व यश्यश्चरित्रः स्वास्त्रः याचि यात्राची यात्

(1) - (1) - (2) -

लायने बन्तर स्तरे बन्ने बन्ने बन्ने स्त्रीत स्त्रीत स्त्रीत स्त्रीत स्त्रीत स्त्रीत स्त्रीत स्त्रीत स्त्रीत स् निवर में जित्तर स्त्रीत स्त्र

^{27.} বিৰুক্তগৃষ্

प्रमान कर्त्रा।

प्रमा

वर्के र'य'यसु हो।

याचीर्थसारचा.शुर्यः क्रियारच्छात्राचात्त्वरात्राच्छात्राच्छात्राच्छात्त्राच्छात्राच्छात्त्राच्छात्त्राच्छात्त्र साक्छात्तानुसारचाळ्करात्राकुतात्राकुरात्राकुरात्राक्ष्यात्त्र्यसार्थ्यात्र्यक्ष्यात्राच्छात्राच्छात्राच्छात्र वाचीर्यस्थात्राच्छात्राच्छात्राच्छात्राच्छात्राच्छात्राच्छात्राच्छात्राच्छात्राच्छात्राच्छात्राच्छात्राच्छात्

^{28.} ধ্বীধামার, প্রিমারী বের্যানা ট্রিধামান দেখি।

स्ता लट.य.क्षेच्याह.टय.टे.स्टट.ट्यु.ट्या इ.क्षेच्यात्राण क्षेय्रस्य क्षेच्यात्राण क्षात्राच्यात्रेयात्राचा टीय.क्षेच्यात्राण क्षे.त्यु.क्षेच्यात्रात्रक्य

તુર્વાયા, માં માને ત્યાં સું યા જીયા જાય તે તુર્વાયા છે. તુર્વાયા, તુર્વાસ્ત્રા જાય તુર્વાયા, તુર્વાસ્ત્રા જાય તુર્વાયા, જાય તુર્વાયા, તુર્વાસ્ત્રા તુર્વાયા, તુર્વાસ્ત્રા તુર્વાયા, તુર્વાસ્ત્રા તુર્વાયા, તુર્વાસ્ત્રા તાલી તાર્ગ છે. જાય તુર્વાયા, તુર્વાસ્ત્રા તાલી તાર્ગ છે. જાય તુર્વાયા, તુરાય, તુરાય,

र्वेशयासे द्यादे 'र्स्सेसयादे।।

क्रिस्त्र्यः स्रीहिष्यये जाया स्रवीय सार व्यक्त स्टार्श्व स्टार्व स्टार्श्व स्टार्श्व

माञ्चिरक्षिण्यावम् प्रत्यस्य प्रत्ये न्याये । भेर्षे प्रत्ये माञ्चे प्रत्ये न्याये । भेर्षे प्रत्ये प

वर्षेष्यी के राषावर्षेषी

१२८८ मान्यत्त्र्या वर्षेत्रया वर्षेत्यया वर्षेत्रया वर्येत्रया वर्येत्रया वर्येत्रया वर्येत्रया वर्येत्रया वर्येत्रया वर

क्रियन्त्रीटश्रदेश्वर्यन्त्राक्षेत्रप्रहेन्त्रीन्द्रियश्वर्य। मञ्जनश्रीःस्टर्यःयार्श्वनश्रास्टर्यःस्वर्यःस्टर्यः

सेस.प्रेट.श.चेस.ट्र.स्ट्रेट.तस.चेंट्रा। भ.चे.ठ.शट्ट्र.स.च्या.चक्षे.चे.र्झ्यात.क्षश्वा। संचे खेशकुत्र.श.चेत्रटस.ट्र.च.ट्रा। थु.चेत्र.क्षे.त्य.चेत्र.दे.ततयत्त.ट्रा।

बेश्ययन्तरमा ने न्यांची याबुर अयने क्यर याञ्चर क्रांची देव आहे। वृत्त याची याद्य याची न्यांची ने क्या है हिस्स किरायन्तरमा ने न्यांची याबुर अयने क्यर याञ्चर विश्वासी देव स्थानी व्यायन स्थानी क्या स्थानी हैं हिस्सा

34. चर्ड्नयान्द्रस्याचे अपार्वे अपार्वे अपार्थे अपार्थे प्रत्याचे प्रत्याचे प्रत्याचे प्रत्याचे अपार्थे प्रत्याचे प्रत्याचे अपार्थे प्रत्याचे अपार्थे प्रत्याचे अपार्थे प्रत्याचे प्रत्याचे

^{33. ৳}৵ঀৢ৾৽ৼঀৢৼয়ৼৼড়ৼয়৾ঀয়ঀৢ৾৽ঢ়ৢৼয়ৼ

स रें र परे कें श परु हो।

प्रतिहर्मा स्वान्त स्वान स्वान्त स्वान्त स्वान स्वान्त स्वान स्वन

र्ने ब ने प्रति के बार्य हु प्रति है।

११स्रे खुमान्द्रम् द्वायि के मान्द्रम् देवाये के मान्द्रम् द्वाया के स्वाया के स्वया के स्वाया के स्वया के स्वाया के स्वाया के स्वया के स्वय

बर्डे खर्ग

ઽઽ.ત.ઝુ૮.તુ.ઝુ.૪૪૪૪૪૪૪૪

५ग्नर^{भू}रवे के बन्धसम्बन्धः वर्षुटः हे ।।

शर्चे इसे धिश्व के वाया या।

शुः मुः ईकि यदि प्रतिक के । विश्व मासुरका देप्पतिक मु। ५८ प्रति प्रस्मान प्रतिक के । विश्व मासुरका देप्पतिक मु।

५५'य'वविं र'वें 'रेब'यें 'के।।

 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{$

नट्नेशस्त्रिंशयः भेट्रेट्रया।

ने भी अनु बन्दु मुद्राय यनु गया।

नेयर प्रभी र ही ये ही या प्रमान प्रमान प्रभाव प्रभाव प्रमान प्रभाव प्रमान प्रमान प्रमान प्रभाव प्रभाव प्रमान प्रभाव प्रमान प्रमान प्रभाव प्रमान प्रमान प्रमान प्रभाव प्रमान प्रम प्रमान प्रम प्रमान प

^{35.} ५५'बेर के अहर जी दिन्दी महस्य प्राप्ती के स्वाप्ती के स्वाप्त

र्थि : इन के मानु प्यवमाय प्रत्य र हो के के की पर्वे के के रिकार प्रतिमाने के के रिकार के कि च्युः स्रवः स्वान्त्री वरः यसः श्चवः क्रवः स्वान्त्रयाः प्रतः स्वान्त्रयः स्वान्त्रयः स्वान्त्रयः स्वान्त्रयः स विवायवे मा क्षेत्र वा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र वा के के के विवाय के यर्ह्नेयायार्ग् क्रिंशसाद्वियत्तर मिरमायाया हिताया है हिताया हित यन्दर्द्रा हे ने बेन। ११ बेबब एवन केन्य मुलक्ष क्रान्ते व अर्केन अर्केन या के। वर्क्रभन्दर्वे न्यन्दर्नु वेष्वयंत्री विश्वभन्ते व्यवपद्वयन्दर्द्व हेर्ने विश्वन १०० वि वर्तवः क्षेत्र मानाभाद्र के दार्गा र वर्दे दायभाद्र ने प्रक्ष के ते दार्ग भाद्र प्रक्षि ेर्नरपु:रेर्नरेक्टेकि:चेयप्यदिनांचियाठिनायामा ह्यटः बर्नेस्नांचियाठिनायामा बर्नार्स्याचेरः मुक्रमान्द्रमहे मन्द्रम् देवा के निक्रमा ११० विष्य मुद्रम् मुक्रमान्य मुक्रमान्य मुक्रमान्य मुक्रमान्य मुक्रमान वि। इवयम्बेर्ट्स्वर्ण्येषाचेवयम्हर्द्र्द्रेन्द्रविधेर्। ११२ विरुधस्य स्वाधावस्यावस्य ર્શ્વેદએન્યન્ની ધ્રુવાયવેયન્સર્થેન્યું જેવાએન્યન્દરાફ્રેન્નિએન્ય ૧૧૧ ૧૧ન્સ म्राज्यकार्त्याः द्वारा स्वारा स्व र्नेबर्क्षपर्वेचियपन्ती समावप्यमार्थसन् प्रदेवयान्तरप्राङ्गेर्नेबर्क्षन्। नेबिर्नेबर्क्षन् यदे के शयरु यनि पेन हैं।।

क्र भायते 'सक्रद 'पर्के 'पक्रद 'है।

१२ दिवयत्तर प्रकृति व्यक्ष स्पर्दे दे के विषय ह्यू प्रायं के क्रिया विषय हिं विषय । र्रायनिश्यं स्थानिश्यं विश्वास्त्रे क्रियान्त्रे क्रियान्त्रे स्थानिश्यान्त्रे विश्वास्त्रे विश्वास्त्रे स्थान त्रवे.क्रुथत्रप्रम्मा ६/विरम्भत्यक्षत्रात्र क्रुर्याच्यक्षत्रात्र मान्यत्र ५) कुंया विस्रसम्बद्धं सम्पर्दे न मके मिके कि समित सकत्। ५) दुस्स है न सम्बद्धा सम् ক্রী-মেরিঅন্ত্রপুকুমন্ত্রপক্র। _মৃকুম্নুস্থ্রপ্রাধ্বপস্থাকুম্ম্রী,কর্মমার্রন্সার্র त्रवृक्ष्यत्रत्रमस्त्। र्रेशक्ष्यत्रविवाने झक्षाचिमावमार्मावमाची चात्रे सम्बन्ध यन्ने के रायदे सक्ता (रे्नेन में यन्ने न स्राप्त स्राप्त स्राप्त सक्ता । २०१८भभाजुबक्त न्यायङ्य न्यायङ्ग स्त्री स क्रुयत्वराष्ट्राच्यात्रीत्राम् भ्राचियत्राचे क्रुयत्य सक्ता १३१ हे मिय विवासवायत्रीतः लट्रांशश्यक्तुवार्य्याविवादात्रक्र्यत्यात्राष्ट्रम्। १५/२वाः ह्यीर्यात्रात्रात्रात्र ब्रिंदे.ज.र्ज्ञेचेथाराष्ट्रे.क्ट्रश्रात्तु.अक्ट्री १०० रेचेटेशकाटच.त्रच्यात्र्यात्रकाष्ट्रेयात्री. ৾ৡ৾৾৾৾৾৾৾ঌ৸ৼ৾৾ঀ৾৾৾য়ড়৾৾ৼ৾৾ঀৢ৾ঀঀ৾ঀ৾৽য়য়ঀয়৾ৠয়৸ৼৄ৾৾ঀৼ৾৾ড়ৼয়৾ঀয়য়য়য়য়৾ৠয়ৼৄ৾ঀৼঢ়৾ৡ৾ क्रुशन्तुयः सक्र्यः। १५ रीवरिसशन्त्वाचिष्यः तायन्तर् द्वरः सर् क्रिटः क्रुशन्दरः स्रासन्तिष्यः त्रे क्रिक्यर्यः अक्षरा १७४२ विक्रवास्य र्ह्स्न क्षे स्वाकायाक्षे निरायम् विकासक्षे क्रिकाः । विक्रिक्ति स्वाक्षित्रं स्वाक्ष्यं स्वाक्ष्यं स्वाकायाक्षेत्रं स्वाकायाक्षेत्रं स्वाकायाक्षेत्रं स्वाक्ष्यं स्व त्रायाम् १८ रेश्चिर्याचे वित्रास्त्री स्वास्त्री स्वास् য়ড়ৼ৸৾ঽ৾য়য়ৢৢৢঀ৾ৼ৾ঀ

से द ' व्यव असे द 'यदे 'के अ' य सु 'यहि अ'है।

१२८६ म्रीत्वे त्वेश्वाहित्वश्वाहे वश्वाहे वश्वाहे त्याच्न स्त्रीत्वे वश्वाहे व्याहे वश्वाहे व

वस्त्राम्याः सूर्यायम्

ઽૹૢૹૡ૽ૼૼૼૼૼઽૹ૾૽ઌૹૡૢ૽૽ૹ૽૽ઽૄઌઌ૽ૢ૽ૠૡઌૣ૽ૺૡ૽૽ૡૢૹૹૢ ઌૹઌઌૹ૽૽૽ઌૺૹૡ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌ૽ૢ૽૱ઌઽૢઌઌ૱ઌૢૹૢૢૺૺૺ ઌૺૹઌઌૹ૽૽ઽ૽ૹ૽ૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽ૹ૽૽ઽૡ૽૽ૣૼઌૹૢ૾૱ૡ૾ૢૹ૾ૹૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૹૢૢૹૣૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૹૣૢ૽

क्टान्यचेट्ड्री हु : सेट्टी वस्त्वभन्न र्डिट्ना क्षा विश्वास्त्र तम्हू चेश्वाम त्वक्ट के चम्त्र त्वीम सूरी विश्वासीयश्वा चेश्वासीयश्वासीय विश्वेष त्वासीय विष्टित्य स्था स्था त्वासीय त्वासीय स्था स्था त्वासीय स्था

^{37.} ने प्यतः ने सारताक्षेत्र स्रहेते महस्रका उत्तर स्रहेत् प्रवेश में प्रयत्त के मित्र प्रविश्व प्रवेश महस्रका स्रहेत् प्रवेश मित्र प्

त्रिया स्रीत्रात्रीत् व्यक्ति प्रति क्ष्या प्रकृष प्रति क्ष्या प्रकृष प्रति क्ष्या प्रकृष प्रति क्ष्या प्रविवा क्षित्र प्रति क्ष्या प्रविवा क्षित्र प्रति क्ष्या प्रविवा क्षित्र प्रति क्ष्या क्षित्र प्रति क्ष्या क्ष्या प्रति क्ष्या क्ष्या प्रति क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्य क्

श्चेषातु 'न्यायदे 'हम्यायसु 'म्डेम्'वे।

१) स्वार्ट्न स्थानी शक्ता क्षेत्राचे अध्याप्त स्वाया १) वर्ट्न या कुट विट प्राप्त स्वाया १

र्बे र स्थायर्ने मृत्या स्थाप्त स्थाप

देशका गुक्तमुः र्क्कनानेकायमः अर्हेद देनाद्रमः। क्रिनाकानेकायके र्क्कनानेकायके देन देनाविकायके स्थापित स्थापि

^{38.} क्रुचा-नेशत्मक्रेष्ठत्यविशत्मक्ष्यत्यक्ष्यविश्वत्यक्षेत्रत्ये क्रुव्यक्ष्यविश्वत्यक्ष्यत्यक्षयः अभित्यक्षयः अभित्य

२ शर्यातृःस्याता २ र्शुश्रमश्च्यत्ताक्षेःश्वरः अवस्य स्वायात्राः स्वायाः विद्यान्त्राः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वयाः स्वयः स्वयाः स्वयः स्य

39. यहर हैं अभा दे स्पर अर्थे के से सु हु व श्री भा यन भारते हैं दशकी गायश

चुस्रस्य दक्षे स्टाहे प्रवाप्तर्म वाया स्वाप्तर्म विद्यापत्र स्वी ।। स्वाप्तरः क्षेत्रस्य ह्वा पुरस्य प्रवापत्र स्वी ।। स्वाप्तरा स्वाप्तरा

त्यस्तर्यस्यस्यस्ति त्याप्तः कट्सस्यत् त्यह्म नोहे बच्ची नोष्ठस्यत् स्त्राह्म त्याप्तः त्यी र त्या विस्त्राच्याप्तः त्या स्त्राच्याप्तः त्या स्त्राच्याप्तः त्या स्त्राच्या स्त्राच स्त्राच्या स्त्राच्या स्त्राच्या स्त्राच स्त्राच्या स्त्राच्य

दे प्यट उद्दे नुद क्रें के क्षे प्रदुट प्यथा। चलक प्यक क्षे दि है के क्षे प्रदुट प्यथा। चिम्राप्त क्षे प्रदेश के क्षे प्रदुट प्यथा।

(्रेनावक मुन्न हिना) धिकर्त्रा।

(्रेनावक मुन्न हिना मिकर्त्रा हिना मिकर्त्रा हिन्द स्वर्ध हिना स्वर्

द्रश्चा चक्षयः प्रकृषः यस्यात्त्रदे : क्ष्या सीस्या भी स्वा सीस्या सीस्या सीस्य प्रकृषः यस्य सीस्य प्रकृषः यस्य सीस्य प्रकृषः यस्य सीस्य सीस्य

म् दर-स्यापायान्यस्य प्राप्ते हा। मुस्ति स्टान्स्य प्राप्ते स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्व

वेशनसुरसयः इ.पु. धेवर्ते । दे प्यर हेर्ने पर्वापमा

ब्रेश्चरः स्वः स्वः स्वे त्री। मान्द्र स्वर्धः स्वान्य स्वर्धः स्वे न्याः स्वर्षः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वरः स्वरः स्वा। स्वर्षः स्वरः स्वरं स्वरं स्वरः स्वरः स्व।। स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरः स्व।।

^{40.} पद्गामान्य यहे पानु दास्य प्री से सस यहीं सारा पहुन पाने।

वर्षः ता क्षे ट. तातुः क्ष्यः पार्वे हु । वर्षे अतुः तीषात्राचाङ्गेष्ट्रत्यो प्रस्टान्त्रसामुह्तिः स्थानी वर्षात्रस्थः स्थाः वर्षः स्थाः वर्षः स्थाः वर्ष

41. ৠদ্শ্যা

चेमाम्ममान्द्रम् स्वाप्त्रा विमानस्य प्राप्ता देल्यः हे स्मित्त्रा देल्यः हे स्मित्त्रा देल्यः स्वाप्ता स्वापता स्वाप्त

श्च.टचे.ताथ.तटेश.ताधु.टातु॥ कूश.क्षश्च.कूट.खुट.तटेच.शुट.ता। चच.त्रवश.चशश.वटे.क्रॅच.तर्ज्ञ च्या. पटेश.चेश.चशशश.वटे.शु.हच.कुट.॥

यहूर्तत्तु क्ष्र्यभानमा भवतः भव्ने त्यचेना चेशूब्रत्तुः भवतः भव्ने त्यक्षः चलायो वेशन्त्रभीत्यः त्यः त्ये त्ये व्यो । ट्रे.लाटकुर् . ट्रे. लाटः श्रमूट क्ष्र्यानाः लाटा चयवाशात्तुः शवतः भव्ने त्यह्र्या चश्चरः त्यतः शवतः भव्षे त्यक्षे त्ये वा वस्तर्तत् विश्वताशित्या हः क्षेत्रः श्रास्वातात्त्रये व्यवतः भव्ने त्याः भवतः स्वतः त्यतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः

खेशन्त्रश्रेष्टशत्त्र्यः ।

श्रेश्वरत्त्रः श्रचतः के त्वक्रः त्वरः त्वश्रुः राष्ट्रः त्वश्रुः ।।

तस्त्रः तत्त्रः श्रचतः श्रात्यं वात्तरः श्रे ।।

तस्त्रः तत्त्रः श्रचतः श्रात्यं वात्तरः त्वश्रुः ।।

तश्रवाश्वरात्रां विश्वेः श्रचतः श्रद्धः हिष्णः।।

^{42.} বর্ব মধ্য

तः सूर्यायः दटा, लुटा क्षार् माविषः सूरः तः त्र्टूट्यः मुष्टियः स्थातः स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स्थायः

कुर्त्। वर्षयःश्रंश्वरात्ते व्यवस्तात्त्रयः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्ते

> स्वायम्बद्धायम् अक्टिव्ययम् विकावस्य स्वा स्वायम्बद्धायम् अक्टिव्ययम् स्वायम्बद्धायम् अस्य स्वा स्वायम्बद्धायम् अस्य स्वा स्वायम्बद्धायम् अस्य स्वा स्वायम्बद्धायम् अस्य स्वा स्वायम्बद्धायम् अस्य स्वायम् स्वायम्बद्धायम् अस्य स्वायम् स्वायम्बद्धायम् अस्य स्वायम् स्वायम्बद्धायम् अस्य स्वायम् स्वायम्बद्धायम् अस्य स्वायम्

ૹૢ૽૱૱ઌઌ૽ૹ૽૽ૼૠ૽૽ ૹઌૹૡ૽ૼ૱ઌ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૼૠ૽ઌૢ૽ૠૢૢૢૣ

वनविन्त्रीं दिन्ती श्रास्त्री स्वत्रा

र्हे बायबार्द्र के हे हे हें ब्रें बावा विषया हुन। क्रें प्वर्ण का पर्वे के बाद हें बाउ के बाद ही मा

विश्वासीरमा श्रम्येत्यी.मी यी

क्रें वर्दे मर्बे न सर द्वर मेशयन्य याची।

क़ॖॱऀऄॱक़ॖॱय़ॖॸॱय़ॺॱॻॖॸॱऄॱड़ॺॺऻ।

<u> २चुनास २चु स २चुनास दु य निहे ५ ग्री स व्य</u>नाय प्रसा।

यर. प्रिथम. योट. त्ययोश. दे. यु. टू. शक्ष ४. कु ॥ वेश. यो शें रशी

१ न्वायक्षेत्रपति विकासम्बेत्याने के कामकु कि । १ न्वायक्षेत्रपति विकासम्बेत्याने के कामकु कि ।

चरत्रर्भरत्वत्रयोजस्त्रेशत्रर्भेश्वी। रश्युं हुरिजाचरत्वत्रयाचरश्यक्षेश्वी।

क्रूशक्रुशत्रध्रेष.श.रीशत्री क्रूश्मीशस्त्रम्तार.पथ्रास्ट.री.त्मू.रापु.की.पीटी

ङेश्यानाश्चर्याः स्थान् । ब्रास्मान् स्टिशायार्थिना हिन यस्यकेन मुनिश्वयाः ब्रास्मान । स्वास्मान स्वास्मान । स् व्यासीन्यायां स्वास्मान विकास स्वास्मान । स्वासीना स्वासीना स्वासीना स्वासीना । स्वासीना स्वासीना स्वासीना स्व

^{44.} ধ্রুম্মক্টর্ম্মশূদ্

चेशतालुषी (्रीचिर्धेचाश्रुद्र क्रा. चेश्रुशः भुँदिः चर क्रट्टी क्रिट्टुद्र भूँ शत्रश्च क्रा. चेशतालुष्टी (्रीचिर्धेचाश्रुद्र क्रा. चेशतालुष्टी क्रा. चेशताल

^{45.} क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रमेश्वर प्रदर्गा विद्यारे प्यत् क्षेत्र त्यु अश्वय दिन्। क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र त्यु अश्वय दिन। देत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

लेशनाश्चरत्याः ह्वा क्रिंश्वर्याः क्रिंश्वर्याः विषयः श्वेनान्तर्यक्षके निषयः प्रविषयः प्रविषयः प्रविषयः स्वर् अतः प्रविष्यः श्वेनाः श्वेनिष्ठितः स्वर्याः वित्रायः प्रवर्षाः श्वे विषयः प्रविषयः प्रविषयः प्रवर्षः श्वे विषयः अतः प्रविषयः श्वेनाः श्वे विषयः स्वर्याः वित्रायः प्रवर्षाः श्वे विषयः प्रविषयः विषयः प्रविषयः प्रवर्षः स्वर्

ई.यो.पट.चीय.वियाताल्या ट्रे.यु.पट.ई.यो.पट.चीय.वियाताल्यायात्रीयाल्यायात्रीयात

रर देव ररर या के परि के माय कु वि।

ग्रेशिक्सग्री क्वमश्रस्य स्वस्य स्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य

५मॅ र द्वनार्थे र्स्चेनाची सु ची ध्वता। र्हे साद्दनसद्व स्वर यदे र्स्चेना स्वर्चेत्।। रुसानसुदस्य यहार ची कर्वे।।

^{46.} श्री प्रत्ये स्वर्गात्ते श्राज्ञ श्राज्य श्राज्ञ श्राज्य श्राज्य

द्युत्यक्षेत्रस्यके प्रस्ति क्षेत्रस्यके प्रस्ति क्षेत्रस्य के प्रस्ति के प्

यर द्वायंत्र के श्वर हु है।

१२व्यक्षः व्यव्यक्षायाचे न्यत्येष्ट्राच्यक्षेत्र्याचे न्यत्येष्ट्राच्यक्षेत्राच्यक्षेत्र्याचे न्यत्येष्ट्राच्यक्षेत्र्याचे न्यत्यवेष्ट्राच्यक्षेत्र्याचे न्यत्यवेष्ट्राच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्यवेष्ट्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्यक्यवेष्ट्यक्षेत्रच्यक्यक्षेत्रच्यक्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्यक्षेत्रच

^{47.} के मूर्या महिरा है।

ટ્રા મદ્યા ચેષા. છે. તો કો તાળા કે કે તા વ્યા હવા હવા હવા છે. તે છે. છે. પ્રાપ્ત પ્

स्टस्यः केस्य च ची च सरा ही स्ट्रास्य स्ट्रास

र्णे ब 'हब' सा'यु स'याई ब 'या तु स'हे स'या ते 'विट'।।

है। क्रैं २.ताथा वाश्चानत्त्र स्वयशातात्त्वट्रात्त्द्रे क्ष.ताशक्की त्वोषशः सैचशस्त्रश्चशतः द्रेट्ट्रे त्यूं रूटे द्रापु क्षेशशतायश्च ताथा ताशत्त्र सत्त्व त्वोषशः सैचशकी त्वेष सीशक्क्ष्यशातस्यशश्चर शाक्ष्य त्याप्तर त्याप्तर त्याप्तर त्याप्तर त्याप्त देवा त्वो शक्क्ष्यशत्त्र स्वाधि शक्क्ष्यशत्त्र स्वाधि शक्ष त्याप्तर त्याप्तर त्याप्तर त्याप्तर त्याप्तर त्याप प्राप्तर वश्चशत्त्र स्वाधि शक्क्ष्यश्चर त्याप्तर त्याप्तर त्याप्तर त्याप्तर त्याप्तर त्याप्तर त्याप्तर त्याप्त

म्रे 'स'यञ्जर'यस'सर'से 'यमुदासे द्या के 'स'यञ्जर'यस'सर'से 'यमुदासे द्या

क्र. दी राताबू र.जा.पर्चे ट.च. दटा, चका चर्यचाराका सूचा का बूच र.जा.पर्चे ट.च. क्षे. में जा च प्रेच वा क्षेत्र चका ची प्रस्ता प्रचे ट.च. दटा, चका चर्यचाराका सूचा का बूच र.जा.पर्चे ट.च. क्षे. में जा पर्चे ट.च. क्षेत्र चका ची प्रचे टे.च कु चका चका चे का कु चित्र प्रचे हुं चित्र प्रचा चित्र प्रचे प्रचे चित्र प्रचे प्रचे का जी ट.च जा कु चूं प्रचे प्रचे

49. ৳ ম'য়য়য়ড়ৢঽৢয়ৢ৾য়য়য়ৢৼঢ়ঽৢয়

यक्षभात्रभात्तेवाक्ची क्षेट्याई थतातुः स्टाय्वेष्ट्यीक्षा क्षेट्यात्रभाद्धीत्रम् क्रुट्याई याद्धि स्क्षातुः स्टाय्वेष्ट्यीक्ष्री प्रदेश्यात् स्रेट्याव्याव्याक्ष्यात् स्वायाः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः

^{48.} য়ৢঢ়য়য়ৢঀৢয়য়ঀৢঀ

र्याणुष्पर्द्वम्यिवे क्वित्र्याचे । १००० त्वद्वायहे वर्ॐद्राक्षेत्र क्वित्रायाः सम्यास्य द्वाहे । कुरहे विष्यार्थेर्याचे द्वर्यायस्य स्वयाये सम्यास्य सम्याप्त्र स्वयाये क्वित्राः स्वयाये क्वित्राः । देवे स्वरूप्त स्वयाये क्वियायकुष्ये वर्षे ।

क्रू शत्रत्वे तिविकात्वत्वर् हो।

^{50.} বদ্পাৰ্থই ৰা

यह सःसः प्रचानः देल्या वह सःसः प्रचानः देल्या विकामी सः स्वान्तः स्व

त्रभातान्त्रात्त्रम् क्षेत्रम् त्रिक्षण्या देष्ठे क्ष्रमात्र त्रवितामात्रके स्रिक्षण्या त्रभातान्त्रम् त्रविता १०, दिन्न स्रिक्षण्यात्रम् स्रिक्षण्यात्रम्

न्वे शर्यते के श्रायकु है।

विषाः क्षेत्र प्रस्ति विषायां वा त्र प्रस्ति प्रस्ति

 $[\]begin{array}{lll} & \tau. \\ \sharp i & \underbrace{\sharp}_{\underline{d}} u^{\underline{d}}. \\ & \underbrace{g}_{\underline{d}} u^{\underline{d}}. \\ \\ & \underbrace{g}_{\underline{d}} u^{\underline{d}}. \\ & \underbrace{g}_{\underline{d}} u^{\underline{d}}. \\ \\ & \underbrace{g}_{\underline{d}} u^{\underline{d}$

स्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भा १० देने विक्रम्भिस्स्र स्वाद्यम्भात्रम्भा १० देने विक्रम्भिस्स्र स्वाद्यम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भावत्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भावत्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भावत्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भावत्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भावत्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भावत्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भावत्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भावत्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भावत्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भावत्रम्भात्रम्

ध्र देश रायद के रायद है।

म्।।

कार्यावयः ह्या देश्या अप्याप्ता अप्ता अप्याप्ता अप्याप्ता अप्याप्ता अप्याप्ता अप्ता अप्याप्ता अप्ता अप्ता

विर तर्र दे तस्वीयात्र क्रू याय है भी

१ देनाबादुनाना खेळाब काहे क्षेत्रये क्राक्ष प्राप्त क्राक्ष क्राक्

^{25.} विश्वास्त विश्वास्त स्वर्ण ह्या स्वर्ण स्वर्ण

दर्ज्याम् स्थायात्र विशायत् के में देव हे नियम हे में स्थायते के सामया के मार्थ के सामया के मार्थ के सामया के मार्थ के सामया के मार्थ के सामया का सामया के सामया का सामया के सामया के सामया का सामया का सामया का सामया का सामया का

तीयात्र नियात्र हो। मुयात्र प्रथा हि. विचाया प्रथा से श्री हि स्वया प्रथा है से श्री हि स्वया प्रथा है से श्री हि स्वया प्रथा है से श्री है से श्री से श्री है से श्री से श्र

देश्वीत्रा देशे विरायस्य त्रियम् स्टिस्य क्ष्या स्टिस्य क्ष्या स्टिस्य स्टिस्य स्टिस्य स्टिस्य स्टिस्य स्टिस्य १०० विस्त्रीत्र स्टिस्य स्टिस

ह स्र र प्रकारण र जे नामायदे के मान हु हो।

१२ म् विकास स्थानित विकास स्थानित विकास स्थानित स्थानि

चतात्रपृत्रं ने त्यात्र विद्याचत्रे प्राणीयश्ची, वयाश्चर्यी, देव, त्यत्रपृत्यं शे.तर्ह् च हेशःशे वचाश्चर्यी, देव, त्यंष्ठेश्चर्या, चैट, त्राव्यः क्ष्यं व्यव्याञ्चरः प्रद्या हे त्यात्र क्ष्यं व्यव्याच्य्यः प्राप्तं त्यं विद्यात्र त्या व्याप्तः स्त्री, देव, त्यं प्राप्ते विद्यात्र क्ष्यं व्यव्याच्यं क्ष्यं व्यव्याच्य प्राप्तं त्यं विद्यात्र त्या व्याप्तः स्त्री, देव, त्याप्तं त्यां विद्यात्र त्यां क्ष्यं व्यव्याच्यं त्यां क्ष

चेबाताताः चचात्रक्षाः सं त्यर् च तदे त्याःचेषः में व्यू के क्ष्यत्य क्ष्यं व्यू टी चित्रत्य स्वतः चे प्रत्यत् त्येचायात्रत्यवायात्रत्य स्वथात्राचित्राः चेषात्रायाव्यत्यत्य स्वयायाः चेषात्राच्य

^{53.} वनस्रे ५ मी ५ ने या

स्रवृश्या क्ष्येश्वा क्ष्येश्व्या क्ष्येश्व्या क्ष्येश्व्या क्ष्येश्व्या क्ष्येश्व्या क्ष्येश्व्या क्ष्येश्वया क्ष्येश्वया

द्दे:ॠ५:५१

विश्वानुद्रश्याक्ष्म हिः स्वानुद्रश्चित्रपर्वे नायायाचे मा

^{54.} वर्रे र चेंब वावि वाकें र या

55. ५वे प्रायम् हे है। अर्वे के प्रायम ह्यू प्रायम अर्थ

५को प्रते प्रमायमाप्तमु प्री पुराप्त प्रमा

द्यीत्राया निवासित स्वास्त्रात्व स्वास्त्र स्वास्

- बिनाच्ची निषयन्त्राच्चा निषयं क्रीयात्त्। यबेट्यत् तरी निषय् क्रियां निषयं क्रियां व्यययात् व्यययात् विषयं क्रियां विषयं व
- त्र) र्जुनायालम् स्वा विभागत्त्रम् न्या विभागत्त्रम् विभागत्तिम् विभागत्त्रम् विभागत्त्रम् विभागत्त्रम् विभागत्त्रम् विभागत्त्रम् विभागत्त्रम् विभागत्त्रम् विभागत्यम् विभागत्त्रम् विभागत्त्रम् विभागत्त्रम् विभागत्त्रम् विभागत्त्रम् विभागत्त्रम् विभागत्त्रम् विभागत्त्रम् विभागत्त्रम् विभागत्यम् विभागत्तम् विभागत्त्रम् विभागत्तम्यम् विभागत्तम्यम् विभागत्तम्यम्यम् विभागत्तम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम् विभागत्तम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम
- () इत्रा इत्र्मी त्राप्त्रवाक्षेत्र क्रिया च स्वर्ष क्रिया च स्वर्मिय प्राप्त क्रिया च स्वर्मिय च स्वर्मिय क्रिया च स्वर्मिय च स्वर्मिय च स्वर्मिय च स्वर्य च स्वर्मिय च स्वर्मिय च स्वर्मिय च

વર્ષ્ણ અર્દેક બેશ એ ર્યાયા પૈરિકે રાયર્ષ્ણ રહ્યા રહ્યા પ્રત્યા પૈકાન એ રાયા પૈકાન એ પ્રત્યો સ્થાપ સ્થાપ પ્રત્યો સ્થાપ સ્થાપ

- त्र कू सर्ज्ञीचशत्त्र स्वें ब बट श्रु अधेष त्र प्रचें ने त्रावें श्राम्य स्वें प्रचें प्रचें
- त्तु स्पाने त्यार क्रुपी क्षेत्र त्यारे त्य क्षेत्र त्या व्याप्त त्या क्षेत्र त्या
- २ं.टचं त्रविज्ञांची, चोरेशालट्ट, झेटशावेशां झॅं उन्हरे सेटटा ड्रिशांची क्रियांची क्रियांची चोर्थांची स्वित्राची क्रियांची क्रियंची क्रियं
- र) यद्मयःश्रेश्वश्च निष्यंत्रः रूपान्ने क्ष्यः स्वान्तः स्वान्ते स्वान्तः स्
- २०) ज्याक्षी ज्याक्षेत्राक्षेत्रकाष्ट्रम् क्षेत्राच्याक्षेत्रप्रकाष्ट्रम् क्षेत्राच्याक्षेत्रप्रकाष्ट्रम् क्षेत्रप्रकाष्ट्रम् क्षेत्रप्रकाष्ट्रप्रकाष्ट्रम् क्षेत्रप्रकाष्ट्रप्

दे क्ष्र र क्षे प्रची प्रायह र्थे प्रकाणु र र्श्वेषा पार्ड प्रप्ता क्ष्र पार्वे कार्य प्रदे क्षे वाया क्षेत्र ह दे प्यत्ति क्षेत्र प्रायह र्थे प्रकाणु र र्श्वेषा पार्ड प्रवास प्रवास प्रवास प्रवास क्षेत्र है वाया क्षेत्र ह

र्बेन नर्डे नर्ने प्रज्ञात्र स्थाप के ना

विभागसुरस्याञ्च पुःषेद्रायम् द्वार्येद्वायम् द्वाराम् द्वाराम द्वाराम् द्वाराम् द्वाराम् द्वाराम् द्वाराम् द्वाराम् द्वाराम्याम् द्वाराम् द्वाराम्य

56. धर ध्रेन दुगनी।

चेश्वरत्वतात्वरः में ट्रेट्यू द्वर् तर्क्ष्यात्वीशा चु नायश्वर्यो द्वर् तयश्वरात्वाध्य द्वर् स्वर्यात्वर्या व विश्वर्यात्वरः में ट्रेय्व्यं मिश्वर्या व्यक्ष्य क्षेत्रं में त्वर्यात्वर्या विश्वर्यात्वरः में स्वर्यात्वरः में स्वर्यात्वरं स्वर्यः स्वर्यात्वरं स्वर्यात्वरं स्वर्यात्वरं स्वर्यात्वरं स्वर्यात्वरं स्वर्यात्वरं स्वर्यात्वरं स्वर्यात्वरं स्वर्यात्वरं स्वर्यत्वरं स्वर्यवरं स्वर्यात्वरं स्वर्यात्वरं स्वर्यात्वरं स्वर्यत्वरं स्वर्यात्वरं स्वर्यत्वरं स्वर्यत्वरं स्वर्यवरं स्वर्यवरं स्वर्यत्वरं स्वर्यवरं स्वर्यवरं स्वर्यवरं स्वर्यवरं स्वर्ययः स्वर्यवरं स्वर्यवरं स्वर्यवरं स्वर्यवरं स्वर्यवरं स्वर्यवरं स्वर्ययः स्वर्यवरं स्वर्ययः स्वर्यवरं स्वर्यवरं स्वर्ययः स्वर्यवरं स्वर्ययः स्वर्यवरं स्वर्ययः स्वर

५वे पन्ने। दे स्रम्पर सम्बद्धि हेन्स मुक्यायमा

ब्वैकरान्दरक्षे स्वाका नावकर्देव यानका कुषा सुराक्त गुराकी किनर्या।

ने द्वरायम्। यमेश ह्वेरशायश

म्रुवायस्यायस्यायस्यायम् । सार्ये वाप्तु।

म्री व.ताया.योचय.तातु.याधेय.पाष्ट्र्या.पाष्ट्रक्या.पाष्ट्र्या च्यायाचित्रता

र्युःसप्ट्नायपमा

ब्रु मं प्यते ग्णु क प्यते प्यास्य के प्यते निक्षण्य कि प्यास्य के प्यत्य प्राप्त के क्षेत्र प्याप्त प्राप्त के क्षेत्र प्याप्त प्राप्त के क्षेत्र प्राप्त प्राप्त के प्राप्त के

बु ही अपु स्त्रे सार्जीय त्या विश्व ही। लिय हुने मत्त्र स्त्रेय त्या क्षेत्र हुने विश्व हिन्न क्षेत्र हुने स्त्रेय स्त्रेय सामित्र हुने हिन्स हिन्स स हिन्द स्त्र स्त्रेय स्त्रेय स्त्रेय हुने हिन्स हिन

প্ৰ্যান্ত্ৰমগা

ज्ञानाम्य स्वाद्यां दे त्याराम् अस्त्री स्वाप्ताम् । स्वाह्यम् । सर्प्ताम् प्रम्य स्वाह्य प्राह्म प्रमाणि स्वाह्य स्वाह्य स्वाह्य स्वाह्य स्वाह्य स्वाह्य स्वाह्य स्व

विश्वश्रहे कु न्द्र से कुरे श्रायविष्ठ न्द्रा। विश्वश्रहे कु न्द्र से कुरे श्रायविष्ठ न्द्रा।

क्ष्यान्त्रिसमान्दरः स्वाप्तरे सार्ने यामा

क्ष्वाविष्रमास्य सम्मान्त्रमा

क्ष्ताः विषयाः स्वापाः क्षेत्रः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्व

क्ष्याम्बिश्रयास्त्रवायान्यान्याम् मु नावस्या

द्ध्याद्विस्रयाञ्चरायदे गाहे सागुक्षी याय हुँ न।। केयायायार्थे ग्रायामसुद्यार्थे।।

ক্রীকার্মানেমান্যুপ্রনেমা

क्रुं य व्रिसमासे ५ यर र र र र दे व से प्रयुप वा।

मावन देव त्या प्रायम पर्दे द्रायम सेवि मानना।

ने क्षेत्र श्रेन यदे त्यन्य सेन याची।

क्ष्र्वाद्वेशयायर्वेटायाक्षेतार्वेशायव्यात्रवेशा व्यव्यायर्थेटया

ळुंवान्त्रेससावाद्ये क्षान्स्सार्येद्रा

ब्रुबर्यर द्वेर्यर्त्वा नस्यायक्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत

বর্ভীর্মা

ઌ૽ૢૻૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૹૢૺૺ૾ૢઌ૽૽ઌ૽ૹૹઌ૱ૺઌ૾ૺૹૢઌ૾ઌ૽૽૱ૺ૽ૣઌૼૢૢ૽૱ૢ૾ૺ૱ૢ૾૱ઌૹૺ ઌ૽ૢૻઌઌ૽ૢૺૺ૾ઌ૽૽ઌઌ૽ૢ૽ૺઌ૽ૺઌઌ૽૽ૢૢૼઌઌઌ૽૽ૢૢૼઌઌઌ૽૽૱ૺઌઌ૽૽૱ૺ૽ઌૣૼઌ૽ૢૼૢ૾ૺ૱ૢ૿ૢ૽ૺઌઌ૽૽ૢૼઌઌ૽ૺૹઌઌઌૢઌઌ

यञ्जयः र्झेट्ट्र्य्यस्वाश्यः धी। श्चेत्रः प्रत्ये प्रतिवाशः स्टेट्र्यः स्विन्धा। येनाशःश्चेट्र्याटः धित्रः देशः गुत्रः गुट्या। विट्रांत्वे प्रतिवासी स्टेट्स स्वायः स्टेट्र्या।

यर्चे द्रायाद्दा खुन द्रा दे हिद्द्र ने यदे उत्तर इसमा ने विद्राप द्राया करें ने विद्राप द्राया मार्ग

ब्रे.क्ट्र्यंश्वर्त्वः क्षेत्रयास्त्रेत्।। चर्चे त्याक्षः युवे त्यावः स्वर्तः स्वा। दे त्यस्य चर्चे त्यावः स्वरुत्तः स्वा। इ.क्ट्रेन्यः स्वयं क्षेत्रयास्त्रे स्वयं स्वरुत्तः।

यम्'ये द'र्से 'य5् द'स'यश्

द्यां प्रत्ये क्यां क्य

દીશાત્રયાત્રામું શ્રાપ્તાનું થી શ્રી ક્ષાત્રું કે ત્યાદે શ્રી ક્ષાત્રાત્રું તાલું તાલુ

पश्चितवीश्वी।

क्रैज:बॅश:जब्रेज:बंश। ट्रे.ज:वेट:ब्रेच:लट:ब्रु.ट्योवा। व्रेश:बंशेटश। स्वर्मे:वर्ड्ड्य:वर्चीश:ब्राट:वश्चशश:ना।

यत्त्रेयःस्थाःकृत्यभारत् । वास्यभारत् । द्वास्याः द्वी द्वास्याः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थ पङ्कारचीयात्राक्षाः वास्याः स्थाः प्रदेशः स्थाः स्

নমম'শাদ্র দ্বী।

युश्चन्द्रःश्वेश्वश्चन्द्रेत्रः द्वीतः हो। इस्यायस्यायेदायक्षेत्रस्य स्वतः हो। विश्वन्दा

বৰ্ষ্ট্ৰেহ্মত্ম

नेसः स्यासेन्यस्यस्यस्य महत्रः विनिष्ठः स्वा यसस्य महत्रः सेन्यस्य स्याम् विन्नेसः स्यासेन्।। न्यात्रात्रेश्वर्षे प्रस्तित्रात्रे प्रस्ते प्रस्ति। कुःसर्के न्युक्त हे साक्ष्य प्रस्ति प्रस्ति।

र्श्चे र पर्वापया

बुन्नक्षात्रम्य प्रस्तिकार स्ट्रीकार स्ट्रीका स्ट्रीका स्ट्रीका स्ट्रीका स्ट्रीका स्ट्रीका स्ट्रीका स्ट्रीका स स्ट्रीमा स्ट्रीका स

शु.ल.म्थात्तुः खेला.यथा यमभात्रायोथ्य.पेटार्ज्ञस्यो लटारेचात्तुः हुयः महूटाबुटाज्ञम्भात्रयात्राक्षेटा हे क्रियू । हि.सेरे दे । हु जिद्

ल्च द्वारा स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स्

केशनासुद्रशयाः सुः पुःप्परासामानु सः प्रद्रितः दे दित्रायाः क्रीः सुद्राप्तर्भे संदिति।

यम्बर्गान्त्र'यान्त्रे'त्रा अर्धिन'यदे केंब्रायायने यममान्त्रात्री।

नुसारपञ्ची कुर्माण्चे क्रिंस्युं रहें प्राप्ति वास्त्रस्यो सेसमारक्षेण्ये प्रत्यो विश्वस्य हो। सहार्स्यु प्रत्या विश्वस्य स्या

क्रमःस्यापुः इसायम् यद्ये न्याद् । निःश्वमः यानः हुँ न्यान्या। क्रमःस्यापुः इसायमः यद्ये न्याद् । निःश्वमः यानः सहस्य याग्युवायायानु सायायाया। वेसामयायानः स्वाः स्वाः क्रमः

याम्यमायदीः दमाद्यस्य रुद्धी। स्वायमायदीः दमाद्यस्य रुद्धी।

বর্ষাধ্যমান্থ্র দ্রাথকা

५सुसर्वेट ५सेनसन् अ५ मन्द्रे मन्द्रमित्रम् **इसस्**।

यसप्यत्त्रेत्राचित्रप्रम् न्याय्यम् विष्यत्त्रेत्राचित्रप्रम् विष्यत्त्रेत्राचित्रप्रम् विष्यत्त्रेत्राचित्रप् विष्यत्रप्रमेन्द्रक्षेत्रप्रम् विष्यत्त्रेत्रप्रम् विष्यत्त्रम् विष्यत्त्रम् विष्यत्त्रम् विष्यत्त्रम् विष्यत्त

हे :इन्द्र-विद्यते :क्वेनश्रगुक:यदे :ब्वनहु॥ ध्रवा:इक:क्वेश-युःचान्ठेनाचीशव्यदें द्र-यःध्या। ध्रवा:इविद्यदे प्यत्वेक:नेश्वन्यग्रीशा।

लवायास्त्रा विस्तवायात्रस्त्रे दे.त.जया कृषावार्षार्था कृषाञ्चथयात्रद्राञ्चे तात्रात्रकृषात्रमः कृषात्राचादात्त्रवेतादे क्षे.कृषाम्यत्त्री त्यास्त्रव

यना चेत्र स्थाप्य प्रस्थाप्य स्थाप्य स्थाप्य

वेश्वः स्टाङ्क्ष्यः स्टुवः स्वेश्वः स्वश्वः स्वश्वः स्वश्वः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स् स्विश्वः स्टाः स्वाः स्व

क्टार्जिट है। हु सेट्री वस्त्रमार ईट्रालमा बिग्रेमा प्रचयति हु। मिश्रास्य सुम्याम्बर्गास्य प्रमानमा मुक्षास्य मिश्रास्य प्रचयति हु। यट्रे ज्यामा सम्मानस्य प्रचयत्त्र प्रचेष मिश्रास्य सुम्यानम्बर्गास्य प्रमानस्य स्वाप्ति प्रचयत्त्र प्रचित्य प्रचयत्त्र स्वाप्ति स्वापति स्वाप्ति स्वा

ढ़ॱग़ॏॳॱऄॖॺॱॸॻख़ॱॸॖॣॴख़ॖऀॳज़ॺॾॖॖॖॖॖॴज़ॺॱऄऀ॔॔॔ऻऻ॓ ज़ॕॖॎॖॖॱॻॱ॓॔ॻॆऀॳक़ॖऀॱॻड़ऺॱऄॗऀ॔॓ॾॖॣॴ॒ॳॺफ़ॾॖॱॐॖ॓॔॔॑ग़ऻ ॺॸॴक़ऀॴॹ॔ॴ॒ॸढ़ऄॳॖॖॣॖॺॖॸॸॱक़ऀज़ख़॓ख़ॺॴ॓॔ॸग़ऻ

ठ८.२८.१ चिर.केच.की.क्रियाकाकी.क्रिया.21 यसवीय.तपु.यट्रेय.तपु.४८.१

57. चिरः हुँ नाशक्षे प्यनुक प्रकार हर्षे प्रकार प्रक प्रकार प्रक प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार

८५५ मायर क्टेंट प्रायिव है।

श्रान्त्रोन्याञ्चे स्यायहित्या श्रान्त्रोन्याञ्चे स्याय्ये विश्वाचे न्त्रोन्याञ्चे स्याचे स्याये स्वाया स्वाया स्वायाचे स्याये स्यायाचे स्यायाचे स्वायाचे स्वायाचे स्वायाचे स्वायाचे स्वायाचे स्वायाचे स्वायाचे स्वायाचे स्वाय

इ.उर्तेज.मी.भट.त.टार्ख।

વર્લેવાની માના ટ્રિટ્રેટ્સ ફ્રિટ્સ વ્રદ્ધ ક્રિટ્સ વ્રદ્ધ ક્રિટ્સ વર્લેવાની માના ક્રિયાની સ્થળની માના વર્ક્સ ક્રિટ્સ વ્રદ્ધ વર્લેવાની માના વર્ક્સ વ્રદ્ધ વર્લેવાની માના ક્રિયાની સ્થળની સ્યાપ સ્થળની સ

र्यटर्ग्यक्षि

द्वर्श्याचर्याः वर्ष्टेब्रव्युवाश्चीः द्वर्यये द्वर्यये द्वर्यये। क्षेत्रदेव्यचीः द्वर्यये द्वर्यये।

कूँ चरा ख़ु हो। इंग्रह्मा ख़ु हो।

યુર્જા ત્રિક્ષ્ટ્રી પ્રાપ્ત ત્રું ક્રિયા ત્રું ક્રિયા ક્રિયા ત્રું ક્રિયા ક્રિયા ત્રું ક્રિયા ક્રાયા ક્રિયા ક્ર

चिरळ्यणी प्ययापायन् वर्षे।

चर्षे कुष्रा।

जय कुराहर व्हूष्ट्रस्ट स्वादिर क्ष्ये कुष्रा स्वादिर क्ष्य कुष्रा स्वादिर क्ष्ये कुष्रा स्वादिर क्ष्ये कुष्रा स्वादिर क्ष्य कुष्रा स्वादिर कुष्य कुष्णे कुष्रा स्वादिर कुष्य कुष्णे कुष्णे कुष्णे स्वादिर कुष्णे कुष्णे कुष्णे स्वादिर कुष्णे कुष्णे

लह्में त्रिक्ष्या लह्में त्रिक्ष्या लह्में त्रिक्ष्या लह्में त्रिक्षे लह्में त्रिक्षे त्रिक्षे त्रिक्षे त्रिक्ष

ल्लाक्ष्या । १९ क्षित्र वर व्यक्ष के तार वाक्ष के तिर क्षित्र प्राप्त के विष्ण के ति प्राप्त के

^{28.} चश्रश्च प्रवृति यद्ति। क्ष्रियाचे प्रवृति प्रवृत्त्व प्रवृत्त्व प्रवृत्ति प्रवृत्

त्याचित्रात्तुः भ्रूचत्रातुः भ्रीट्यो, क्षेतावर्श्ये स्वय्यश्च्यात्रा श्च्युं प्रावय्यात्रा श्चय्यात्र भ्रीत्यात्र भ्रीत्य भ्रीत्

स्ट्रियास्त्रक्षेत्रियास्त्रियाद्वे त्यात्रियाद्वे स्वात्रक्षेत्र स्वात्रक्षेत्र स्वात्रक्षेत्र स्वात्रक्षेत्र स्वर्द्द्रियसम्बद्धे स्वायद्वे स्वात्रद्वे स्वात्रक्षेत्र स्वाय्यक्षेत्र स्वायक्षेत्र स्वाय्यक्षेत्र स्वाय्यक्षेत्र स्वाय्यक्षेत्र स्वाय्यक्षेत्र स्वायक्षेत्र स्वायक्

61. ক্রুথস্টেশ্বর

स्।।

द्राविश्वात्रमान्नावरः क्ष्ट्रस्त्रमान्नावरः क्ष्रस्त्रमान्नावरः क्ष्रस्त्रमान्नावरः क्ष्रस्ति स्वर्धः विश्वात्रमान्नावरः क्ष्रस्ति स्वर्धः स्वर्

$$\begin{split} & \forall x. \hat{a} \hat{a} \cdot x. \pi \forall i \quad J. \, alg v. \hat{a}. \pi \underline{g}. gg \cdot gg \cdot \underline{g}. \underline$$

्री.चीश्रप्त, क्रियासू कृष्त् सु स्वीय क्षा मांचार त्यू र सी 'यंश्रास्त्री सांस्त्री सांस्री सांस्त्री सा

त्त्वीयात्त्र्य । । तृषु निर्देशियात्र्यी ।

लेज-रियान, लुय-जा श्रिय-श्रा-राम् । हु-र्याम् । हु-र्याम् । यु-र्ययाम् अस्य म्लेज-श्राम् प्रम् स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्य स्थान्त्र

ष्ट्रेचाच्चीश्वातच्चीयश्वात्रः श्वह्दात्ता वर्च्च.याचाटाच्ची.श्चाृत्त्वश्वाः श्चिशावर्ज्याः यादे श्वेदावक्च यत्रः वर्ची त्रात्तश्वश्चाः श्चेत्रः श्वेदाज्ञ लूटशाशे त्वचेश्वता श्चेचावश्च शाश्चे श्वेश्व वर्ष्च्च वाया श्वेत्यः श्वेष द्वीत्या श्वेत्यः श्वेष स्वायाः श्वेत्यः श्वेष स्वीतः श्वेष श्चेषः श्वेष स्वीतः श्वेष श्चेषः श्वेष स्वीतः श्वेष श्चेषः श्वेषः श्वे

ઐળાત્રા. છુ ધાત્રા. તત્તવો થાં. શ્રે ધાત્રા. શ્રું ધાત્રા. શ્રું . શ્રું માત્રા કું તે તાત્રા કું તે છું વાત્રા કું તે તાત્રા કું તાત્રા કુ

तर.चर्च चन्ना कुट.तकु. तर.तचीं र.चतु. श्रीब. टेचा. टट. इंब. तन्ना सेचा. चलका. कुट.तचे. दुट. त्या. हचा. पी. श्रीब. श्रा. पर्टेश. खुट.। सेचा. चलका. तम्ब. हुट. तं. प्रत्या. चलका. चलका. तम्ब. तम्ब. तम्ब. विवास पर्टेश. विवास पर विवास पर विवास पर विवास विवास पर विवास विवास विवास पर विवास विवास

ट्रे.ट्रच्चा.बीब.बूस्ट.श्रालुब.तायु.लूब.येब.बु। यट्रे.कुट.तकु.तप्ट.तवी. र.तयु.टेचा.ट्रट.र्ज्जवात्मा.ये.खेल.कु.चाटटश.तप्ट.यद्श.तप्ट.श्रात्म श्राह्ट.तालुब। तथ्यूप्ट.ते.तह्ट.कुट.टे.श्रीच.त्यु.वेये.ता त्या.चेश्वशाता व्यू.त्याट.खुचा.ता.ट्रुप.वा.श्रेटश.लूचा.ताय्यू. ता बूप्ट.तेयु.केष.ब्रीश.लूटश.शे.तक्षेथ.ता त्या.चेलश.ता.वा.केला.शक्ष.ब्रीश.शह्श.च्चा चेला.त्रुप. केला.त्रु.कुष.त्रुप.स्थ.ब्रूश.श्रेश.थ्री। श्री.शहूचा.श्र र.त्रु,श्र.श्रेहिट.च्री.श्रटटश.टर.र्ज्ये.खुट.ट्रहिट.क्येश.

यह बाह्र बाह्में स्थान्य स्थाप्य स्था

62. चित्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

निर्दान मुर्देशः इत्या निर्दु अर्हेत्या देना के बायर मान्या मान्य

63. નિર્માયા મું ત્રામાં ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રા

तक्कृत्युक्त्त्रिं चीर्त्वाचारक्ष्यत्त्रस्थास्थ्यस्थास्य स्थास्य स्यास्य स्थास्य स्यास्य स्थास्य स्थास्य स्थास्य स्थास्य स्थास्य स्थास्य स्थास्य स्य स्थास्य स्थास्य स्थास्य स्थास्य स्थास्य स्थास्य स्थास्य स्थास्य

क्षेत्र त्याया नावत्र दूर्व तुः प्यानः प्रहेन् यायवे द्वानः क्ष्यायदूर् प्यायाय्ये स्थायाः स्त्रीत् । वे प्यानः स्राहेन् हेन् या

श्रम्भरती शर्षा प्रमुद्धिः सुर्थे विषया है स्मुद्दी शर्द्धः है विषय क्षेत्र प्रमु

देः प्रत्यम्बेरः ज्ञायः ब्री।

मिद्रः द्विके के त्यः युद्धः मानस्य स्र्वेही।

दें दे दे दे ज्ञानस्य स्वर्णसम्बद्धाः

धिद्रः प्रविके के रायः प्रतिकास्य स्वर्णसम्बद्धाः

^{64.} য়য়য়৸৸য়ৣৢ৽ৢ

क्षात्त्वे, से ऋ योष्ट्र शास्त्री | वेश योशे टशी अ. क्षेत्र के क्रुं ही बे क्षेत्र श्री शाी वेषात्त्र शहूरे ने प्रताश के ते प्रताश के शा केषात्त्र शहूरे ने प्रताश श्री शाी

टक्नेट्टा वह बात्र स्रमायक्षेत्र स्वाप्त स्वा

चिटःक्रियःस्वस्यदेशस्त्रेत्यात्रेत्या चिटःक्रियःस्वस्यत्रेत्रस्यस्यदेशी चिटःक्रियःस्वस्यदेशस्यदेशी चिटःक्रियःस्वस्यदेशस्यदेशि

र्झे बर्या है। वर्के यर वर्रे र या पर वर्ज है। हे निषायि अध्या कुषा हि तयर वर्जे र यवे प्रयासका क्षाया वर्जे व वह निया है। वर्के या पर्जे पर पर्जे र या पर पर्जे र है। अध्या कुषा हु वा या विष्ठे र या विष्ठे र यो विष्ठे र य

दे'यदः**र्ह्यु**द्रवायश

वर्षे चरवर्रे इन्दरवर्षे चर्णा।

वे विग्दे प्रतिष भेषायाः हमा

ने 'चित्रेत्र'स्मावस'यस'विने 'चित्रेस'ग्री।।

यु म्वन देशम्ब स्वेशम्य स्वा वेशम्बर्धस्या

वसन्यायानुस्यायान्दरः र्स्ते वान्येव सेन्यायान्य विषया स्थायन्त्र न्यायान्य स्थायन्त्र विषया स्थायन्त्र विषया स्थायन्त्र स्यायन्त्र स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्त्य स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्य स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्य स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्य स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्ति स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्यस्य स्थायन्य स्यायस्य स्यायस्य स्थायस्य स्यायस्य स्यायस्य स्यायस्य स्यायस्यस

स्रमान्याचेन्याची। सरमाक्षमणी क्षुरायार्चे मार्चे वापायक्षयायर पुर्वे क्षमपु क्षु वापायक्षयायर पुर्वे क्षमपु क्षम्य विद्वार्थे वापायक्षयायर पुर्वे क्षमपु क्षम्य विद्वार्थे वापायक्षयायर पुर्वे क्षमपु क्षम्य विद्वार्थे वापायक्षयायर पुर्वे क्षमपु वापायक्षयायर विद्वार्थे वापायक्षयायर विद्वार्थे वापायक्षय विद्वार्थे विद्वार्थे वापायक्षय विद्वार्थे विद्वार्थे वापायक्षय विद्वार्थे विद्यार्थे विद्वार्थे विद्वार्थे विद्वार्थे विद्यार्थे विद्वार्थे विद्वार्थे विद्यार्थे विद्याय्ये विद्यार्थे विद्याय्ये विद्यार्थे विद्याय्ये विद्याय्य

यम् नीरार्श्चेत्यार्य द्रम्याकृत्य विवादमा

रे.लट.ष्ट्रॅ.स्ट्रॅश.के.शक्ट्र्य.र्धे सत्तुःशर्ट्र.जना

वह नामक्षेत्रकी प्राप्ति प्राप्ति क्षेत्र प्राप्ता क्षेत्र प्राप्ति क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

বর্হ শ্বিহি'ঝঝা

यहस्यत्ययात्त्रपर्यत्याहे क्ष्रत्याहे क्ष्यत्याहे न्या विकामस्त्याह स्वाप्त्याह स्वाप्त्याह स्वाप्त्याह स्वाप्त त्राप्त्राप्त्राण्याह स्वाप्त्याह स्वाप्त्य स्वाप्त्याह स्वाप्त्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्त्य स्वाप्य

66. दे यद प्रचेश ही दश यश

च्यात्रेष्ठित्रक्षत्रयम्भ्यत्यक्षा। भ्राप्तक्षित्रस्य स्वर्धित्रस्य स्वर्धित्रस्य स्वर्धित्रस्य स्वर्धित्य स्वर्येष्य स्वर्येष्य स्वर्धित्य स्वर्धित्य स्वर्येष्य स्वर्धित्य स्वर्धित्य स्वर्धित्य स्वर्धित्य स्वर्धित्य स्वर्धित्य स्वर्येष्य स्वयः स्वर्येष्य स्वयस्य स्वर्येष्य स्वयः स्वर्येष्य स्वर

इन्यान स्वास्त्र स्व स्वास्त्र स्वा

श्री र रहें अ.चे के बि.चे के हो।

१२विविदः नाम्याः विषया स्वास्त्रम् । १२विष्याः विषया । १२विष्याः । १२विष्याः विषयाः । १२विष्याः । १

चीत्राच्याः स्वाप्त्रं स्वाप्त्र

^{67.} শ্ৰী শ্ৰুমা

প্র ন্দ্রপা

विषात्रसारम् द्वारावे द्वारावे द्वारावे दिया

र्षेष्र्भूरमास्यायमार्यह्रस्यायमानुषानुषान्वया।

मृत्राम् १ ति ति स्वरायक्ता मित्र प्राप्त हो।

विषानिहरू के कन्याया से दाया स्टिंग देन प्रायम् वा विषानिहरू के मान्य प्रायम से मान्य प्रायम से प्रायम से

चैट.क्रिय.जभ.ब्रुष्य.जमा यझ्चीय.दध्या

बि मानसायन याना समार क्रामायमा।

रवःपुष्वर्दि यञ्जे समुस्याम्

विन्ने हिंदास्यादयायीयाग्रदा।

चिर्त हूच सम्बन्ध कुर्वसन्तर्भ स्त्री प्रमा स्वाप्त सम्बन्ध सम्बन्

તામાના કે. તારુ તા. તે. તારે માને માનું સુ નાવ માનું કું કું કું કું તામાના સે તાનું માના કું તાનું માના કું તાનું માનું માનું સુ તાનું માનું માનુ માનું માનુ માનું માનુ માનું માનુ

लबकी रिवसामध्यात्रमा हिन्दी हो स्वरायस्य प्रमान्ति निक्षामध्यात्रम्

केश्रयःसः ह्ये ट्रायनु । वित्रयम् ।

यहेब.तपु.क्वी.ताबार्चीर.तपु.विषायार्थातपु.क्वी.रा

केशयाः संस्थितः दे। दे स्यतः दतुका सम्रदः स्यका

ये 'ये 'दर'ने 'ग्द्यरम् रमा इसमा।

यहेन्द्रमञ्जेर्द्रपत्ते दियद्या। यद् श्रे श्रेन्द्रपद् श्रेन्द्री। यदे द्वाने स्थायस्थ्रपदे दिन्द्री। लेसन्स्य स्थ्रपदे श्रेन्

र्श्वे र प्रवे प्रवृ 'श्रे ५ प्रश्च कु ५ प्रवृ ५ देश सम्बर प्रमा

गक्षप्रदारे 'याग्वक्षप्रदा।

कु 'त्र त्यवक्षप्र 'के त्र दुर्वे।।

देशे गक्षप्रप्र वेहे त्य र स्य कु र त्य ।।

देशे त्य के स्य प्र प्र वेहे त्य त्य ।।

देशे त्य के स्व प्र प्र वेहे ग्य वेहे त्य वेहे कु र ।

देशे के स्व प्र प्र वेहें ग्य वेहें ग्य वेहें ग्य वेहें न ।

देशे के स्व प्र प्र वेहें ग्य वेहें ग्य वेहें ग्य वेहें न ।

चर्त्। ।श्चिरित्दर्यात्मभा शर्त्तपुत्तर्यः वहः सूरमञ्जास्य स्वास्त्रभावा स्वास्त्रभावा पर्ट्रात्मभूष्यभावतः सम्भूष्यस्य स्वास्त्रभावतः । इत्याप्तमञ्जी क्ष्य्वमन्त्रभेषात्मन्त्री सर्वेषत्त्रभावतः स्वास्त्रभावतः । क्ष्याप्तमा वि.स.

पञ्चभःप्यहें निष्टित्रे निष्यत्यायः स्वार्थाः स्वार्याः स्वार्थाः स्वार्याः स्वर्याः

लेशमाशुम्श्राप्यविक्रश्रेस्रश्रम्याप्यदि क्रिक्ष्यस्य स्वर्थायस्य स्वर्थायम् । इत्रास्त्रीत्

कारम्चरम् म् ज्ञास्त्रम् म् स्वास्त्रम् म् स्वास्त्रम् । स्वास्त्रम् म् स्वास्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम्

२८. चुमान्याक्ष्यात्रिट्वाक्ष्यात्राच्चायात्राच्चायात्राच्चायात्राक्ष्यात्र्यात्राच्चायात्रच्यायात्रच्यायात्रच्चायात्रच्चायात्रच्यायात्रच्यायात्रच्यायात्रच्यायात्रच्यायात्रच्यायात्रच्या

दे क्षेत्र हे ब तदो वाहे वाबाद से वाबाद स्वाया प्रयम्। इत्याद स्वाया के दिया के बाद के बाद का प्रयम्। दे क्षेत्र हे ब तदो वाहे वाबाद के बाद वाबाद के बाद का प्रयम्।

উমাশ্মুদ্মা

क्ष्माश्रम् त्यान्ते अमार्थे त्याप्ते श्री मा सम्माश्रम् त्याप्ते स्वाप्त्रम् त्याप्ते स्वाप्त्रम् त्याप्ते स्वाप्त्रम् त्याप्ते स्वाप्त्रम् त्याप्ते स्वाप्ति स्वापति स्वाप्ति स्वापति स्वाप्ति स्वापति स्वापत चैत्व्चित्वेन्स्रेन्स्रक्षित्वा ५ विष्ठुवास्य प्यक्षित्वा विष्ठ्षित्स्य प्यक्षित्वा विष्ठ्षित्स्य प्यक्षित्वा विष्ठ्षित्स्य प्रमानिक्ष प्रमानिका प्रमानिका

यरे 'य'के ब'र्ये र'झू ब'ग्री ष'ग्रु य'यदे 'के ष'यड् 'बे।

कूट्ट हुट लुच तथात्र हुट खुच अहट खुच अहट चा।

यथवात्र स्वाद्ध हुट खुच अहट खुच स्वाद्ध का कुच हुच हुट खुच खुच स्वाद्ध स्वाद्ध

^{68.} यदे यक्ते कर्ये।

 મુક્તાલ મુક્તાલ માટે ત્રાફે ત્રવેલ મું મું ત્રાફે તે ત્રાફે ત્રાફે તે ત્રાફે ત્રાફે ત્રાફે તે ત્રાફે તે

69. र्याया बुर्निया देयार यदे सर्के महिं हे खेर यदे कुर यश

श्चरत्रेश्चर्यः स्वयः सुवियम् द्वार्यः स्वयः स

यरे.शक्त्यं.र्ह्स्यत्र.की.शक्तुत्.कैर.जग

श्रम् की स्कूच की में ब्रम्स की।। यूर्य चोषा का मुंद्रीय स्वास्त्रीय की स्वास्त्

श्रेयहेर्याड्ड्स्यर्घेयवुर्देश। केशर्येग्रय्यस्य द्धु-स्ट्यर्थेक्षयस्ट्र्स्यर्थेश्य द्धु-स्ट्यर्थेक्षयस्ट्र्स्य्येश्य द्धु-स्ट्यर्थेक्षयस्ट्र्स्य्येश। द्धु-स्ट्यर्थेक्षयस्ट्र्स्य्येश।

तृत्रु भूजियम्बर्याम् स्वर्यक्रम्यक्ट्रयम् यस्ट्रियम् स्वर्यान्त्रम् स्वर्यान्त्रम् स्वर्याम् स्वरं स्वर्याम् स्वरं स्

च्युः क्ष्यात्रक्षेत्र हे स्रावयः श्चित्त्र मोना स्त्र स्त्

70. মদবেশ্বশ্ৰী দ্বী মা

दे 'स्पर' सरव पर्वा के 'दे 'यहे 'दव्का सुं 'कुवा दे ग्रवा सुं 'सुं 'ववुरका हे 'सर' प्रया

हिंदिलमें निवेद्देशमें पर्दश्री मार्थिया

मृत्याक्षे चिष्णतात्र ज्ञानात्र। क्षेत्र कृती स्वयंतात्राच्यां चित्र तास्य त्याव्याच्यात्र क्षेत्र नाम्यव्यात्र त्या नियत्त्र स्वयंत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र नियत्त्र क्षेत्र व्याप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र त्यात्र क्षेत्र त्यात्र क्षेत्र विद्यात्र क्षेत्र विद्यात्र क्षेत्र त्यात्र क्षेत्र विद्यात्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र त्यात्र क्षेत्र विद्यात्र क्षेत्र क्

ભારે કે તાતા કુરા કે જાય જાતા તા

नेशबेशनुःचनायार्थेऽ॥

भारचीचेशत्रात्त्री.क्ष्र्यस्थराजा।

यहेर्डेशनुयण्यर्थेर्॥

पश्चमश्चा क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध वाया या।

भर्मन्यायेशः श्चेत्रयाये बा

विंद्र वें पदे अर्के गपदे पवे अर्के ग

यान्नीक्षेत्र, स्याचित्र, श्री अक्ष्यानी क्ष्यानीन्त्र स्थान्त स्थान्त स्थान्त स्थान्त स्थान्त स्थान्त स्थान्त त्र संभित्र स्थान स्थाने संभित्र की स्थान स्

यस्यावतः क्रीत्यानीयाम् विषयः । क्रिन्यः सान्द्रात्रे प्राचेत्याम् क्रियः क्षेत्रः सम्प्रदेत्याक्षेत्रः यस्त्रात्रे स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्त सम्बद्धात्रे स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः सम्प्रतः सम्प्रदेत्याक्षेत्रः सम्प्रतः सम्प

चर्वेचायत्त्रं च्चायत्त्रं च्चाय्त्रं क्षेत्रं श्राम्म प्रत्ते च्चायत्त्रं क्षेत्रं च्चायत्त्रं क्षेत्रं च्चायत्त्रं क्षेत्रं च्चायत्त्रं क्षेत्रं च्चायत्रं च्चायत्

।। इसर् यन् सन् वसा

Glossary and Bibliography

Glossary

| Tibetan | English |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| न्सुट : रुवा | Scripture |
| ब यःश्च िक्कुर्। | Lineage of profound view |
| कु.क्रुब.ब्रुटा | The lineage of extensive deeds |
| शंभग्रज्यः चम्रायः उ | All sentient beings |
| कें भ'ग्रे 'सुट'या | The heaps of Dharma (Scriptures) |
| विट'हेंवे 'ब्रेंबा | The pioneer of Buddha@ Teachings |
| <u>च</u> ्यात। | To listen, Hear |
| ロダダ ング | Thought |
| र्ह् <u>च</u> संप्रा | Contemplation |
| क्षे नग्रुमा | Three gateways |
| | (Body, Speech & Mind) |
| गह्रमः व्याप्ये यसःया | To establish, Finalise works |
| યમ્ર જી જે મા | Sequence of paths |

মাক্ 'দ্বা

প্রত্তি Object of knowledge

त्रस्य वेत्। Practice

महात्रम् Person

The unfortunate rebirths

মাইন্মার্ল্য Superior rebirths

নমুন'্য'লা মুঝা The three moral trainings

कुं 'स'र्रे व' फुं 'सुं के 'पंते 'घे न' पा The casual perfection vehicle (S tra)

বর্ষার্ স্থামান্ত্রী দ্বামান্ত্র The fruitful vehicle (Tantray na)

धुना कु के व भें। The Great Seal (Mah m dra)

র্ব্র্র্র্র্

क्राह्म Cognition, Thought

夏'위치 Stars

শ্লীব্দাস্থ্যা Three obscurations

गुबर्ह्न गुँ सूर प्

र्रेब 'र्ब' यरेब 'या The ultimate Truth

भैक्'र्फ् 'त्रप्

শ্র্মি'র্

মূ 'বলি | The four bodies of Buddha

Glossary 3

[전문] 지역 The Interpreter (Translater)

্র্বার্থ্র ক্রিম্মা Meditator (Yogi)-Practitioner

থম'মার্ক্টিশ Supreme Path

آغ علام Action, Deed, Manner

ট্ট্র্র্র্ব্র্

५ अ. मे ५ 'प्रेच 'मृति। Stainless ground

त्रवाष्ट्रवा Fortunate one

क्रे ५'यर'५'गव'य। Rare to gain

ই্ল্'ম্ব্'অমা Evil action

স্থ্য স্থা Degenerated period

र्केश्नुविष्टप्यतिष्

ন্থ'ব্যাথা Supreme Master

হাম নের ন্যু নাই নামা Board of liberation

5্ম'ন্ট্রন্ Promise; vow

गुनःर्चिन। Saint (Siddha)

55'겍 Faith

নেইব্'বেশুমা Endeavour, Diligence

5학'의 Mindfulness

নৃষ্ণ'নন্ধী Consciousness

বন্'র্মন্' Conscientiousness

চ্ছন্ম মিন্ Detachment

র্ক্তিশৃষ্ণ Twofold accumulations

হুমম'মা Love

豪气達」 Compassoin

মই'বা Love, Kindness

ট্র ব'কণ্ম'শ্। Fascinating

है ब 'यहे या Interdependent Origination

यहे ग'हे ब'र्के ब'यकु ५। The eight worldly things

र्श्वेन'र्र्भेन्। Abbot, ch rya

র্থীন্থ'দ্বা Awful friend

৭ঐতি Violence

मु 'वर्द्धन Stealing & Robbery

न्य Eheating

শ্ব্যা প্ৰাথা বিভিন্ন Harms for health

ম্ম শু Miserliness

पन्। से ५ 'प। Lack of conscientiousness

र्रें त'रो 'प्रभा Meaningless deeds

ㅈ닷ㅋ Self fault

শ্ৰুব হৈ ব'গ্ৰী হ'ব। Root of other welfares

ผิมฟาซิ เมาะ์วี luminous mind

प्रभागिकेषा Tutor, Teacher

৲শুমনীশৃষা Enemy & obstacles

5芒ས་གྲབ། Spiritual attainment

প্রবাধ্যা Methods of path

गृत्र दें के 'शे अअभ। Altruistic mind

भ्रे 'ह्ब्'या Impermanent

Renunciation

٩5, ١٩٤١ Gathering, crowd

コス'あち」 Interference

ৰ্ক্তমান্ত্ৰমান্ত্ৰ ক্ষান্ত্ৰ Non-self existent of all phenomena

संरापु वा श्वादा Abandoning one sown native land

두'• [Pride, Arrogance

বুদ'ন্ত্ব'মার্ক্রিল'দু'মামম'বন্ধু ১'মা Generating Bodhichitta mind

यशर्दरंदिंग्या Preliminary

রুমমান্ত্রীন্য Experience

वर्षे किं

ষ্ট্ৰন্থ Mental dullness & sluggishness

र्चे 'अ'पहरू'प। Unstable mind

মণ্ডম'শৃঙ্গ Equipoise, Concentration

বর্ভ্রিম্পান্ধুমা Three kinds of patience

নর্থ ন্থা Forceful

वक्के 'व' से 'ह् ग' या Death & impermanence

মি'বস্থু'বা Non-fraudulent

ব্রিম্প্রিক্তির্মান্ত্রীশ্রমা Disadvantage of sams ra

र्भे 'श्रे क' 'श्रे 'श्रे क् 'श्रे 'श्रे क् 'श्रे 'श्रे क् 'श्रे क् 'श्रे क् 'श्रे क् 'श्रे क् 'श्रे क् 'श्रे क

ই দেই শ্ৰ

শৃত্যুম্প'ন্স Instructions

ৰ্ষ্ধ্ৰ Confusion

থ্যসন্থ্ৰ বাংমণ্ড্ৰা The Lower path of H nay na

र्हें 5 'पंके 5 | Emptiness Void

ৰ্ক্তিম'শ্ৰী'স্থা Purview of Religion

ক্থাওক্ষা Un-natural, Deception

र्भेज्ञ Deceitful

ችቫኚኚጜሻ Being ordained

র্ক্কিমান্য Arrogant mind

বট্র 'বা Attachment

रेक्पें केंदे भ्रोहण The Land of Jewels

ষ্ট্র'ম'ঐ্বা Butterfly

र्ने अ'चे र 'वे 'च। Die with thirst

ব্দুণ্ট্ৰ্ম্ Self Grasping

ते 'र्डे 'ए 'र्ने ज्

মান্ত্ৰীৰ্যামান্ত্ৰীৰ্যামান্ত্ৰীৰ্যামান্ত্ৰীৰ্যামান্ত্ৰীৰ্যামান্ত্ৰীৰ Stealing

বিঝাবর বের্থাব্য Wood-apple

자 중 중 Self mind

প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত বিদ্যা Catch by Tuberculosis

र्रेक् स्थेर। Useless deeds

5형화기 Isolated place

र्हेन्य-५र्थेन्। Leader of the people

वर्रे र पाके 'व। Strong attachment, Desire

ৰ্ষ্ট্ৰি হ'্'ম'ম' ম' স্থা Failing to improve the moral character

ন্দ্ৰন্থ Praise oneself

শ্ৰুব শ্লুব Abuse to others

প্রিচ্ছাল্য Unable to support happiness

रूपां से 'स्प्रापा No tolerance of suffering

ৰ্ক্তিমাখনি ক্ৰেদ্ৰা Evils to a practitioner

५५'य'वहबर्भें। Constant faith

মু শ্ব্যুম্বা Three bodies of Buddha

ञ्जू क'ग्री अ'ग्रु प'प| Spontaneously established

স্ত্রীশন্ত ব্যাহার বিশ্বাশা Signs of eminent person

ধ্ৰণ দ্বি Jealousy

र्क्रन:नेषा Contenment

र्दे क्रिक् रेश Without hidden words

ব্দুশ্ব্য'প্তি'ব্যুত্র'মা Examination and Analysis

ই্ম'মা Vows

ব্যান্ত্রী Tantric Vows (Samaya)

रोस्रारा Without discrimination towards beings

कुष्ण्वाक्षेत्र्याक्षेत्रः Give all victories to others

यस्यायः स्टायाये ब

ন্ধু মবি 'মুমা Illusory body

भ्रेत्र अंग भ्रें र । Empty hand of a destitute

বু'ব্হ'র্ক'র্মি Sons and nephews

ब्रेन परे 'द्रें अर्थें। Objects of charity

ধন্যমৌ ব্যামী ব্যামী Disadvantage Dharma

न्याप्तर्केट्राचा Leaping from the top place

型与である。 Little mind

র্নিঅর্থরিক Falsehood

প্রবাদ্যাতা Superior Intention

क्षे 'द्रमु प'र्यादे 'मु'प। Impossible work

ম্ভিন্ন ব্ৰাম্থিন বিভাগ বিভাগ

ই'বৃশ্

नाहुना अदे 'थे 'ने भा The Primordial Consciousness

「行き」 Congregation® property of monastery

or Lama

नात्र भी 'नदे 'न। Permanent Happiness

५६ अर्धेत अर्धेन ने Grasping of Phenomena

थार 'र्वा'रांवे 'र्के अ। Perfect Dharma

খ্র 'ব্দ'ন ভিন্ম Inner & outer phenomena

নম্বাস্থ্য Known, Knowing and Knower

५३ र से ५ प्या are indifferent

বন্ধ্ৰম'ত্ৰ'ৰ্শ্ধ্ৰম'ত্ৰ্ব্ৰ্ব্ৰ Realizing the practice, practitioner and

মন্ত্রমান্ত্রি মান্ত্রি মান্ত

র্ক্তমণ্ডব্ট্রাঅমণ্ডব্ট্রাঅমণ্ডব্ট্রা All phenomena are like the dream

य5्या Self-Grasping

รุม หนัง ซึ่ง Noble Dharma

শান্ব'দু 'স্থ্বি'ষ্ট মা Live permanently

र्वेदशः र्ह्ये 51 Material wealth

ব্দুঝ্না Illusion

শৃক্ষ'ন্থ শৃষ্ণ ক্ৰিম'ম্ The knowledge of reality

পৃ'ম'মইৰ ই্হ'ৰ্ম'ফ্ৰ্ৰ্ম'মা As a deer escapes out of the cistern

মৈ'বেক্ট্রি'মা Not regretted

ম্ব্রেম্ব্র্যা Arrow which is shot

子河南南河 Thatness

ক্থামবি'অমা Fundamental state of Tantric path

क्रम'र्हे ग'र्के म'रे ५'५' Realization of the conceptual cognition

is emptiness

স্কুন'শ্ৰন্থা Appearance and perceptive echo

ম্ন্রেম্ম্রা Self-mind

देग्राज्य Six realms

৭5্ম'ন্ট্ম'ন্ট্ৰ'ন্ব Compound Virtues

ষণ্ট্ৰণ'ন্ট্ৰ'ব্

| ह्यें तर्दे म्यायाया के दाया | Free doubts from the mind |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ସ୍ଟ:ଝ୍ଟ୍ସିଅ:ଶିଶ୍ୟା | Bodhichitta@ Mind |
| न्हें अ ःमुनःमुहःन। | To get the actual attainment |
| द्युव रेकेट में मुन हमाश | Common signs of attainment |
| न्वो यायञ्जू । | Ten Virtues |
| यःर्रेवापुः श्चिषायाः जुन | Six Perfections |
| वसम्बाधायवे पाने बायापति। | Four Noble Truths |
| নম্মাশাদ্ধ নৰী। | Four Contemplations |
| म्बुम्बास्य से ५ 'या बि | Four formlessness |
| कुवाने गुरुष | The royal (Kshatriya) caste |
| রুম'র র 'ই শৃশা | Brahman caste |
| कुषाळे ब पति। | Four guardians |
| <u> </u> | Foe destroyer |
| メヒ.めとめ.争め! | Solitary Realizer |
| ર્ફ્કે ન વસા | Apparitional prayer |
| द्देश्चेद्रप्रहेर्यसङ्ग्रह | Until end of the Sams ra |
| ८ ब सेंट म्सुस्रा | Three lower realms |
| भ्रे विभायवि मानुसा | Eight non-free states. |
| શુ.પીય.ಫી.પોર્ક્સ.પે.તિધ ૪.ટા | Honoured by the people |
| | |

5মুঝ'ন্র 'বুড়' The fuel of the Hell

সন্ধ্ৰ'স্থা স্থা The point of the respect and service

র্থি ম'ম'র 5'মা Free from elaboration/verities

ণীর্দ'রেইবা Object to be apprehended and the

subjective mind

শৃষ্ট্ শ'ষ্কু দ'ব্দু 'ষ্ট্ৰ দ'খা Elaboration of dualistic appearance

ব্দুণাল্প মার্কর মার প্রেমানা Elaboration of self-grasping

र्क्षं प्रश्निष्य Infinite grace

झ्ना'र्वि 'झ्| Tutelary Deity

হুদ'ৰ্ম্বাম'বি'ন'ডবা The Himalayas, The Snow Land

শৃশুদ'ই'ম'ম'
Stainless Teachings

ষ্ট্র অ'ববৈ 'অম'অ'বাই র'ম| Endeavouring to Dissemination

5নু'ম'ল্ম'ব্সু ম'মা Prasangika Madhyamika (Madhyamika

Philosophy which asserts that phenomena

do not exist by their own nature

ultimately)

क्ष'प'र्श्वे अ'प'र्श्वे 5'प। Philosophy, contemplation and deeds

শৃধ্দ'ঝণু শ্ Sacred songs

데시도 '역동시' Guhyasamaj (particular deity)

यदे 'यद 'मृश्यापत 'क्षे द 'र्या Buddha Nature (Tathagatagarbha)

र्ट्रा अप्रमुखा Pramanavartika (Commentary on

Valid Cognition)

ลู๊ ๆ สามาราราร์ Noble disciple

মি'ল্ম' Individual Liberation

মার্ক্রমমা মার্ক্রম্মার Five Heinous actions

র্ম্বির্দার্থ মান্ট্রন্থ Inspirational Bodhichitta

ব্দু শৃংঘামী মামা বস্ত্রী বা The engaged Bodhichitta

হানমান্দ্রমান্দ

থম'ব্দ'ব্বুম'ব্ৰু Action and effect / result

মার্মির মার্মিমার্ক্র বাবা Burn the seed on the fire

ষ্ট্র- 'বৃহ্ম'ন্মুমা Preparation (the generation of

Boddhichittaøs mind), basis (Emptiness)

and the perfect end (Aspiration)

यहे ग'हे ब'ङ्क' के गुषा Different worlds

ন্ট্ৰ'ন্ট্ৰ' Two Truths

শৃদ্ধিশ্ Ignorance

बेब क कि प्राची Attachment

ষ্ট্রণমাঝার 'ব্রমা Degenerate Age

ቝ፟፝፞ቚፇ፝ጛ፞ጟቜ፟ጙቚן Dharmadatu (The sphere)

ञ्चे'प'र्रे'

ৰ্থ দ্বিম্ম

5ঝখেই 'ব্ৰম' থ্ৰা Determined by superior person

র্থান্থ Blind men

ব্দ্পাশাল্ক ব্ৰেই 'বা Exchange of self and other

पर्वाप्तविष्ठभाषा Equanimity to self and others

क्षे 'ह्रण'या Impermanence

৭5্ম'ন্থমম্মত্র'ম 'ক্শ্'ম্| All products are impermanent

রন্'নতম'লমম'ত্5' স্থুন্'ন্থ All contaminated things are suffering

भूग र्श्वे र भू र प्रभूष पा Appointment the offender as leader

되시도'전기시 Esoteric Dharma, Tantra

555'] Initiation, Empowerment

বন্ধু বৃহ্বিশ্বা Generating stage and completion stage

ት 'ቋីና' ছিন্না The places of smell eaters

न्द्राचनान्त्री प्रद्रमास्त्री Selflessness of person

ৰ্ক্তিম'ন্ট্ৰ'বেব্ৰ্'মৈব্ৰ Selflessness of phenomena

न्रॅंग्यं Science of medicine

गहर के गुरु ने प्राप्त Sceince of logic

ङ्ग[°]रेग'या Grammar

पर्ने देगाया Science of Arts

প্ৰথা Wisdom

ঙ্গম্ম'ঝ্'ঝ্ৰ'ম্'র 'ব্মা Period of practice

শূলী Base

Thought, Reflection

[新文] Implement

মার্ক্তমার্গ্রিব্যা Sexual activities

र्वे क'या Hard of hearing

भेसभापञ्च 'पर'दे रापा Deceptive mind

ন পুন্ৰ Angry, Hatred

र्थेन्'झ्। Wrong view

专門であり View of Externalism and Nihilism

নন্ধ্রা Three Trainings

র্ভার্ম তা Ordinarily generosity

थॅब 'न्ब 'गुब' के 'ग्बे 'हेब। Base of all knowledge

ৰি 'শ্ৰম্

ব্যাক্ত্রা Concentrative meditation

र्हे अ'यहुर ने 'वे अ'रव। Wisdom acquired through hearing

নম্ম'ন্ড্ৰুন'শ্বী'শ্বিশ'মন্ Wisdom acquired through contemplation

र्ह्म अ'य्हु ह'में 'से अ'रप। Wisdom acquired through meditation

হুদ'ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ'ম'ৰ্ম্ব্ৰা Thirty seven limbs of enlightenment

र्वर र्थे 'सु'। Five senses of power

র্থিনম'ন্থ'] Five powers

ञुर 'कु न'ग्रे 'प्पन 'यन 'न नुन्। Seven constituents of enlightenment

स्वरक्ष्य Eagle

रे 'रए' हु के चें। Mount Meru

র্বি-'ব্রি'ক্রার'শ্রী শার্থিনমান্ধ্র'বক্রার'শ। Decorated by the jewel ornaments

শৃৰ্শ'ন্চ্ৰ্'ন্ডু 'ব্ৰ্ Sixteen Mahasthaviras

지칠 '지 Dedication

কু'মার্ক্র' Great ocean

ये चें Laziness

ৰ্বাৰ্ম স্ক্ৰিন্ম বিশ্ব Profound emptiness

इसिंह 'यह 'संग्यं।

All beings be happy

Bibliography

(English)

1. The Buddhism of Tibet and The Key to the Middle Way

By HH Dalai Lama

Translated by Jeffrey Hopekins and Lati Rinpoche

Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd

Delhi

2. Words of My Perfect Teacher

By Patrul Rinpoche

Translated by Padmakara Translation Group

Vistaar Publications

(A Division of sage Publication India Ltd)

M-32 Market, Greater Kailash Part I

New Delhi 110048

3. Joyful Path of Good Fortune

(The stage of the path of Enlightenment)

By Geshe Kelsang Gyatso

Tharpa Publication

15 Bendemeer Road

London SW15 1 JX

4. Nagarjuna's Letter to a Friend

By Venerable Rendawa Zhon-Nu- Lo-Dro Translated by Geshe Lobsang Tharchin and Artemus B. Engle Published by the Library of Tibetan Works & Archives, Dharamsala, Distt. Kangra, H.P. India and Printed at Indraprastha Press (CBT), Nehru House, 4 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi

5. Meaningful to Behold

A commentary to Shantideva@ Guide to the Bodhisattva@ way of Life By Geshe Kelsang Gyatso Tharpa Publication 15 Bendemeer Road London SW15 1 JX

6. Commentary on the Thirty Seven Practices of a Bodhisattva

By HH Dalai Lama

Translated by Acharya Nyima Tsering
Published by the Library of Tibetan Works & Archives,
Dharamsala, Distt. Kangra, H.P. India and Printed at
Indraprastha Press (CBT), Nehru House,
4 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi

7. The Jewel Ornament of Liberation

By Sgampopa Translated and annotated by Herbert V. Guenther Shambala Publications, Inc. 1409 Fifth Street Berkeley, CA. 94710

8. The Garland of Mahamudra Practices

By Khanpo Konchok Gyaltsen Snow Lion Publication Ithaca, New York, USA

9. Prayer Flags

The Life and Spiritual Songs of Jig ten Sumgon Translated by Khanpo Konchok Gyaltesn Published by Tibetan Meditation Center 5603 16th Street, N.W Washington, D.C. 20011

10. Life of Marpa the Translator

By Tsang Nyon Heruka
Translated from the Tibetan
By Nalanda Translation Committee
Prajña Press
Great Eastern Book Company
P.O. Box 271
Boulder, Colorado 80306

11. Universal Compassion

By Geshe Kelsang Gyatso Motilal Banarasidass 41 U.A. Bungalow Road New Delhi 110007

Dictionaries

1. Tibetan-English Dictionary

By Sarat Chandra Das, Gaurav Publishing House, 695, Model Town, Jalandhar 144003 and Printed at Ram Printograph (India) New Delhi 110020

2. Tibetan-English Dictionary of Buddhist Terminology

By Tsepak Rigzin
Published by the Library of Tibetan Works & Archives,
Dharamsala, Distt. Kangra, H.P. India and Printed at
Indraprastha Press (CBT), Nehru House,
4 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi

3. Tibetan-Sanskrit Dictionary

By Lokesh Chandra
Printed by the Academy own printing works
The Arya Bharati Mudranalaya
J22 Hauz Khas Enclave
New Delhi 16

4. The New Light English Tibetan Dictionary

By T.G. Dhongthog Published by Sakya Centre, 187 Rajpur Road, Deharadun, U.P. India. Printed at Jayyed press, Ballimaran, Delhi. India

Tibetan Books

- 1. गुन्नरम्भवाष्ट्रम्था हार्पयाञ्चयाष्ट्रम्या साम्बर्धाः स्वाधार्यः स्वयायुरा

- 4. च्रिन्त्रंत्रंणे केश्यां विष्ण्या क्ष्यां विष्णं क्ष्यां क

- 5. প্ৰশান্ত শ্ৰু ক'ল্লিব'মাই বিশ শিনে শ্ৰু অ'ৰ্মিক'দ্ক'ক্ত'মাই শি মি'ই শ্ৰম'দ্ব'শ্লু ক'লেন'।
- 6. रु. र्नार के ना सहें रिक्त के के के कि सुना सहित के का के कि स्थान के ना सहित के का के कि स्थान के स्थान के
- 7. বির্'ক্ত কি ল' মার্টির 'ক্ট র' মি । মার্মিন্মার্মি' ক্লুর'মের '।
- 8. ५ म : भी म : म स र : य है म अर्कें : कें के से म स र य है म

- 11. र्वि रंगी रित्र अदि रङ्ग प्रदे रदक्ष रहा हुं व्या हुं राण्यवा की मार ही है।

 [तु : भू माने अप्य इस्स्रा

 मुद्र में वि रेवि रेवि रेवि रेवि प्रमाप रित्र हुं का हुं व्या हुं राण्यवा की मार ही है।
- 12. वि र रव में वा कु रहे र र व व र राय पुर में रहे र सा सह र पर में वा कु रहे र र व रहे वा मुना र पर र सू व र पा कु र र व र के वा मुना कु र र त के वा में र र या पर प कु र र व र से कि वा का सा कु र र त के वा कि र या कि वा कि र या कि वा कि र या पा कु र र त के वा कि र या कि वा कि र या कि वा कि र या पा





Dr. Konchok Rigzen was born in the lower part of Ladakh. He received his elementary education in Skurbuchan village of Ladakh, and subsequently, received the teachings of Drigung Kagyud lineage at Lamayuru Monastery. He was ordained as a Buddhist monk. He studied Buddhist Philosophy at the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh-Ladakh as well as at the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi. He got his Acharya Degree in the Buddhist Philosophy from Sanskrit University, Varanasi. He has done his Ph.D. on the "Bodhicaryavatra: A Cultural and Philosophical Evaluation". He authored many books which link perfectly to the early wisdom of Buddhism with contemporary life. He has translated rare Tibetan Buddhist texts into Hindi and English. He contributed to the Buddhist Culture and Religion in entire Himalaya region. Many scholars have successfully completed their Research Works in various topics and obtained the degree under his guidance. Presently, he is working at the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies. Leh as a Research Officer.