> Translated and Edited By **Dr. Konchok Rigzen**

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Translated and Edited By **Dr. Konchok Rigzen**

हे 'झुसर्ये'यरे 'वयागनसम्। यस सर्के ग'रे न'ये के रे 'झे मान स्नुसर्ये 'यानसे न सम्भ रे न के न

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The Instructions of Gampopa :

A Precious Garland of the Supreme Path

In order to practice the Buddha *Dharma*, $At\bar{i}$ sa agglomerated all the essence of *Tathāgata*'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. $\bar{A}t\bar{i}sa D\bar{i}pankara Srij\tilde{n}ana$ (the only Lord of Snow Land) studied, considered and practiced these two great lineages of Mahāyāna 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 Samsāra and Nirvāņa, 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.

Atīśa Dīpankara Srijñāna compiled the way of practice for the three different persons (*Puruşa*) 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 *puruşa* in *Sanskrit*, which

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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 Puruşa*). 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, $At\bar{i}sa$ says in the *Bodhipathapradīpam*:

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 one¢ 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*) *Ātīśa* says in the *Bodhipathapradīpam*:

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 Puruşa*).

The person of excellent scope (*Uttama Puruşa*) has the capacity of attaining Buddhahood so that he is able to work for the benefit of all sentient beings. $At\bar{i}sa$ says in the *Bodhipathapradīpam*:

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 of 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.

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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.

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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 samsāra as Dharmakāya (Truth Body),
Is the real significance of the Mahāmudrā.
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 $Mah\bar{a}mudr\bar{a}$ 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 *Mahāmudrā*, which cannot be decreased or increased. The entity of *Mahāmudrā* 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

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.

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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 *Sadharmapuņdrīka 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 fatherø properties.

He indulged in the right meditation (Samadhi) 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 Bodhisattvaø level, which is described in the *Swarnaprabh Sūtra*. 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)?

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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 $S\bar{a}kya Mun\bar{a} Buddha$. 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*.

iv

Lord 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, õl 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.

vi

Lord Gampopa

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 *Hīnayāna*. They always blame the skillful method of *Mahāyāna* 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 *Hīnayāna* (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 oness own self and for othersø 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 *Śāstras* 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 *Bodhipathpradīpam* of *Atīśa* and the *Mahāmudrā* of *Milarepa* have been put together. Besides these, he wrote the instructions of *Mahāmudrā* (the teachings of contemporary generation of *Mahāmudrā*) and composed numbers of Tibetan Medicine books.

viii

Lord Gampopa

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 *Sadharmapuņdarika 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.

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.

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 Milarepa that he generally accepted the concept of the Prāsangika School of Mādhyamika.

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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.

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.

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

^{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.

Ten causes of incompensat eable 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.

- 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 Pramāņavārtika Dharmakīrti says:

The nature of the mind is a clear light. The defilements are merely adventitious.

^{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.

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- 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 *Nirvāņa* (liberation), which we destroy by our affliction, carelessness and adverse condition. So, they are incompensateable losses to this human life.

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.

 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.

4

^{6.} There is no mention in any $S\bar{u}tra$, Tantra and $S\bar{a}stra$ 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.

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 *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 & 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 disciplined⁹ 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.

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- 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 faith¹² 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.

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

^{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.

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 possession 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.
- 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.

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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.

18. 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.

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^{17.} The four bodily activities are: going, walking, sleeping and waking.

- 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 otherøs.

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.

In Bodhicaryāvatāra it is said:

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

^{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.

- 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.
- 20. Have the time to work or possibility what we have to do.
- 21. Whatever appears in (the manifestation of) one¢ own mind:

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.

- 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).

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 mindø 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 *Sūtra* 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.

^{22.} The result of the happiness and miseries arises from the positive and negative actions.

- 6. Since suffering is the cause of renunciation, it should be treated as a spiritual teacher (*Kalyāņmitra*).
- 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.

Doctrines taught by the Buddha Rely wholly on two truths: Worldly conventional truths And truths that are the ultimate.

^{23.} Two Truths:

Āchārya Nāgārjuna says in his Fundamental Text called ÷Wisdomøt

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 *Mandalas*.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 beginning the practitioner should emphasize on hearing and analysis of *Dharma*.

- 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 *Mandala* of method and path.

3. The natural purification is the result of the *Maŋdala* of meditation. Or A circle of natural

- A circle of meditation
- A circle of image.

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

- 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*.

Anger, indeed, destroys the basis of the

^{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*:

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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.

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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 (*Nirvāņa*).
- 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.

28. The degenerated period occurs when the tradition of Buddhaø 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.

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.

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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
- 29. 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.
- If one 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.

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*.

^{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.

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- 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.
- 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.
- 9. 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.

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

The ten unmistaken principles to be observed:

- 1. 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.

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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*.

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- 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*.
- 2. To accomplish one¢ own desires by being the leader³⁷ of the mass is a prohibition for the practitioner of the *Dharma*.

^{37.} 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 sown selfish desires have not disappeared yet, it would be nothing but a show. Atīśa¢ disciples once asked him when they might be able to teach others and work for other s benefits etc. His reply was this: 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

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- 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 $S\bar{a}dhana$,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 moment s 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 sown 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.

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- 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.

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.

^{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.

- 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.

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.

^{40.} Contentment:

- 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.
- 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:

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. 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 *Nirvaņa*. 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.

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- 10. To give other people all the credit of a victory to and to accept all defeat oneself⁴² 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.

Āchārya Śantideva says in *Bodhicaryāvatāra*:

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:

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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 peoples 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.

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- 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¢ 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¢ oasis, which is a selfóaccomplished suffering.
- 6. Undertaking a great endeavor for impossible tasks is like a weak person trying to carry heavy burden, which is a self-accomplished suffering.
- 7. Disregarding one¢ holy *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:

 $[\]bar{A}ch\bar{a}raya$ 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:

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- 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.

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 Buddhaøs 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¢s own mind 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.

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^{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.

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 *Nirvaņa*.

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.

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^{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¢s 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 of 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:

- 1. 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.

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.

^{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.

- 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 *Sīddhī*, it is needless for the practitioner to look for pleasure.
- 9. If one to won 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.
- One moment of non-conceptual meditative concentrations (Samādhī) is superior tall the conceptual concentrations (Samādhīs).

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¢s 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.

^{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.

- 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 Abhīdharmasamūccaya; 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 Buddha¢s 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.

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

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.

- 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 $Yog\bar{i}$ who has attained supreme realization demonstrates signs of $s\bar{i}ddh\bar{i}$ 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 peoples 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 otherøs life.

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 thereøs 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.

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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 fear.

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 ox¢ 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

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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 menøs 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.

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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;

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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 traineeøs mind of *yoga*.

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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*.

whereas *Chanmigzang* and *Namthosras* were Remote Area Dwellers. *Yulkhorsung* was as white as a pure snow mountain, dignified, beautiful and

^{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, Dranven 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 Sakyamūnī 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 Sakyamūnī'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 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,

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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 Chanmigzang 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.

- 64. 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)
- 65. 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 (Buddha¢ 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*.

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

^{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 *Abhīsamayālankāra*:

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 Sūtr*a 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 Prāņīdhana 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.

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- 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@⁶⁸ 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*.

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

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.

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- 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*, *praņa*, 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 Nirmaņakāya.

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

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Tathāgata as the two $K\bar{a}yas$. Therefore, the *Tathāgata* is only the *Dharmakāya*. These two *Kāyas* are obtained by the sustaining power of *Dharmakāya* 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: *Dharmakāya* for its own purpose, and the other two for the benefit of others. The two *Kāyas* serve the needs of other. *Sambhogakāya* is for those who require teaching but already purified of the grossest ignorance. *Nirmaņakāya* is for those who need to be taught but are not yet purified. Hence there are types of *Buddhakāyas*.

(1) The definition of the *Dharmakāya*: When *Dharmadhatu* has been recognized as being *Sūnyata*, *Dharamakāya* is the end of all error or the disappearance of bewilderment. But *Dharmakāya* 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 $M\bar{a}h\bar{a}yana$, one speaks of the *Sambhogakāya* of the sage.

(3). Nirmaņakāya 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 *Nirvana*.

- 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.
- 5. 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 selfarisen 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 *Niramņakāya* (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.

10. 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, $At\bar{\imath}s\bar{a} D\bar{\imath}pankar sr\bar{\imath}n\bar{n}a^{73}$ 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 $\bar{A}ry\bar{a} T\bar{a}r\bar{a}$.⁷⁴

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 Dīpankarara Srijñāna* came to Tibet in the eleventh century. *Domtonpa* was his principal disciple among the hundred disciples. *Atīśā* has founded the *Kadampa* sect in Tibetan Buddhism.

Atīśā passed away in 1054 at *Nethang*, Tibet. *Domtonpa* spent one year there to perform the great funeral rites for his Master *Atīśā*.

One of the greatest contributions of $At\bar{i}s\bar{a}$ to Tibetan people was his book $\tilde{o}Lamp$ on Path to Enlightenmentö (Bodhipāthpradeepam). $At\bar{i}s\bar{a}$ 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. *Tārā* 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. *Tārā* 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 *Tārā* is said to have reached Tibet during the mid-seventh century.

ุณพาพสิตา ใจ สาสิตา ผู้หากา

*Milarepa*⁷⁵ received the treasury of instructions of the great sages of India namely, *Nāropa*⁷⁶ and *Mētrīypa* 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 Atīśā Dīpankar Śrījñāna and the teachings of Kagyudpa tradition (Kadampa coming from Serlingpa and Atīśā, and Mahāmudrā lineage coming from Naropa and Maitrīpa 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 Pathøand 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 Buddhaøs *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 fatherøs 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/Puşpahari*. 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 latters 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 *Nāropa*'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 *Nāropa* 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!



ગ કે સ્વ અર્ધે મવે લવા ગામ આ ગ આ આ ગામ આ આ ગામ આ ગ આ ગામ આ આ ગામ આ આ ગામ આ આ ગામ આ ગ આ ગામ આ ગ આ ગામ આ ગ આ ગામ

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भिन्दह के दर्भे महिकायका ये मका नकु दर्भवी

कु सळंब के भी हे सी रे री

ลัสาจ £ีรา

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ગ્રહ્મ અર્જે ગુ¹ મેં નુ જે નુ ખેતું મું નુ ખેતું ગુ

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<u>ે</u> નિય્વસવાનું ર્જી સંસુન મંદ્રે વ્યુ ગયા છે તે આ તે આ ગામ સુવાય છે તે આ ગામ સુવાય છે તે તે આ ગામ સુવાય છે તે આ गरःविगाध्यम्भावे गारः दगांगीया। वर्षि र र वरे र वरे र वरे मा आ र्रेंगेन'र्नेब'नु'गेकेर'ग्रेन'या। ᠵᡄᡃᡲᢐᡪ᠊ᠵ᠋᠋ᢋ᠈ᢅᡧᡄᡃᢆ᠋ᡎᡃ᠋ᢟᡎ᠋᠋ᡎᠴᢩ᠍᠍ᠵᡆ᠉ᡅ᠋ᡪ᠈ᠺᢩᡚᡄ᠋ᡃᢋᢂ᠋ᡃᢋ᠈ᡐᢂᠴ᠋ᢋ᠉ᡅᡬᢆᢋ᠉ᡅᢆᠮ ૡૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૹ૽ૡ૽ૺૡૡઽ૾૾ૼૼ૱ૢૼૡૢ૾૱ઽૡૺૡૹૡ૾ૺૼૼૼૼૡૹ૱ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૹૻૡૢૡૢઽૡૢૡ૾ૹ૽૱ *ષષ્ઠિષાયા™ુ થા*.તે.તરી મેટે. જેવ.તામાં સેથ.તામાં สิ ๆ นณิ เฉพาฉพาส์ ๆ นารๆ ซิราท ঀঢ়৾ঀঀ৾ঀৼয়৾ঀ৾৾ড়য়৾৾ঀ৾য়ঀ৾ঀয় २८ छिन गरि गार्यु वि प्य दिव रु गाहेर व सा असा पक्ष या या मुरु सा आप के व व सा ૾ૡૺ*ૡ*ૡ૱ૡૢૻૡ૱ૡ૱ૡૡ

`ચત્ર સેં પ્લમ્પર પ્લે પ્લય વુ મળવા ચાર ક્રેંગ્રિંગ્ પ્લમ્પર સું ક્વમ્ડ વિયાય સ્થા સેસર્સ જેન 'ગ્રેં 'રેંગ્રે 'વે લવ્ય સથા સેસર્સ જેન 'ગ્રેં 'રેંગ્રે 'વે સ્થાય વિવય પ્લમ્પ સેસર્સ જેન 'ગ્રેંગ્ 'વા ચલ્ટ સ્વમ્પ્સ સ્થા સેસર્સ સે રેંગ્રે વા વને 'વ્યાય સ્વ પ્લમ્પ્સ સ્થે ન્વા

ૻઽઽૻૹ૽ૢૢઽૻૡ૽ૻૢઙ૾૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૹૻૻઽ૾ૡ૽ૺૻૹૣ૿ઌૻૻૡૻૹૺૡૻ૽૽ૺૹૻ૿ૢૺ ૡઽૻૡ૾૾ૺઌૻૡૡ૱૽૽ૼૺૢૻૺૹૣ૿ઌૻઌૹ૾ૡૺૻૻઌૺૡૻ ૡઽૻઽૼૡૼૻ૱ઽૻૡ૱ૻઌૢ૿૱૱ૹૻૡૼૼૼૼઽૼૺૺૺ ૹ૾ૢૢૺૹૻૡૢૻઽૺ૽ૼ૱ૻૹ૽ૺ૱ૼૼૼૡૻ૿ઌ૾૱૱ૼૺૺૺૺૺ

จมามส์จีๆ ริสาธิสาษิราวา

iv

हेब की जन्म बग ने नगाया।

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vi

<u> २े</u> ॱॡॱॸॱक़ॖॕॺॱॺॻ॓ॕॸॱॸॱਘॸॱॸॆॱॸ॔ढ़ॏॺॱग़ऄग़ॺॱॻॺॱॻॡॺऻऻ हे फि र्ये प्यंदे लया कु राय दे रहे राय राय ही रहा รนิสาสุลาลเลเลง เลื้องการสาสาสาสาลายา ૡૹૻૻૹૡૡૡ૽ૻૡ૽૽૱ૡ૽ૼ૱ૡ૽ૻ૱ૻૡૼ૱ૡ૽ૼ૱ૡ૽ૡ૽ नहेन्यपर्ने प्दरप्रमुन के शहा क्षेत्र मानमा भाषि के ना <u>ध</u>ृग'कु'केब'र्ये'मु'न'रे॥ र्रे भी रे माय परी छे न भी बा ઽૺૡૻૻ૱ૡ૽ઌ૾ઽૹૻૹ૾ૢૢૼૼૼૼૼઽૻૼ૱ઽૺٳ ગરુગ સર્જે મુન્ન નર્સ્સ સંપ્ય ખેતા ٷؚٵ؈ۧۿ؆ٮٚٛۯ؆ٮۻ؆؆ڂ٦ ลู พรุมหนิ มีญญุญาติสา $\frac{1}{2}$ ॷऺऺ^ॴॖॖक़ॖॖॱक़ॖॆक़॓॔य़[॓]य़ऀॸॱग़ऀॱय़ॱऀऀऄक़ऻ

ลิัจ จะีรา

vii

નેશ્વાસું સેંદિ સાધ્યે સુપ્ય વ્યવસાય ગુગાશ્વર્ય છે. સુગાય છે. સે ગાય સાધ્ય સાધ્ય સાધ્ય સાધ્ય સાધ્ય સાધ્ય સાધ્ય સુશ્રશ્વાસ કે સાધ્ય સ સાધ્ય સાધ સાધ્ય સાધ

จมามส์จา ิริสาสิสาษิราวา

viii

*દ્દે :*ક્લુસર્ગ્વે પ્યત્વે 'લવ્ય' વાનુસર પ્યસાય સંસ્તે વા 'તે સે 'યે 'સે તે 'વ લે ન પ્યત્વે ન પ્યત્વ પ્યત્વે ન પ્ २२१ मिनासारम्यन्गायार्यन् ज्ञायान् ग्राये के साहेरानहिसाहेना कुवायाञ्च नसा વનમાં મંત્રે 'નુ માં के ત્રાકુન 'યત્ર 'હતું 'શું 'સ્નુનમ બાદ 'તુ 'શું 'ચે '1992 વેં ત્ર 'વયનામાં ખુવા'

สามรณา

স্থ্রন্যা ૹૣઌૢૻૡઽૡૢૼૡૻઽૹઽૡ૽ૼૢૺૹૢ૽ૢૺઌ૽ૼૡ૾ૺૼ૱ૼૡૻૹૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡ ૢૼ[੶]ઽઽઽૡૻઽઽૼૼૼૼૼૻૣૢૢૣૣૣૣઽૻ૽ૼૼ૱ૻ૱ૢૼૺૼૢૼઌ૽ૢૢ૽ૼૼ૱ૡૻઌૻ૽ૡ૽ૢૼૡૻૻૡ૽૾ૡૻ૽૱ૡૻ૽ૼ૱૱ૡ૽ૼ૱૱ૡ૽ૼ૱ ૱ઽૼઌૻૻઽૡૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૻૣૢૻઽૻૡૹૻઽૼઌઽૻૹૣૢૢૢ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻઌૢ૽ૺઽૼૡૢઌૻૻૡૻૹૢ૾ૺૻ૾ૻૻૡૻૹૢ૾૱ૻઌૻૻૻૻૢ૽ૡૻૻૡ૱ૻ ିସି୩୍ୟଂସଦିଂମ୍ୟୁ<mark>ଷ</mark>୍ଟ୍ୟୁଙ୍କାରୀ କାମ୍ୟାସ୍ୟୁଷ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ତି ସଂସ୍ଥ୍ରୁ ଅଭିମ୍ବାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ସ୍ଥି ଅଭିମ୍ବାଷ୍ଟ୍ୟୁ ଅଭିମ୍ବାଷ୍ଟ୍ୟୁ ଅଭିମ୍ବାଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ

૱ઽૻૡૡૢ૽ૺૼ૱ઽૻૡ૽ૼ૾૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૺૡૡઽૻૡૻઽૼૼૼૼૼ૱ૢૻૻૡઽૼૻઽઌ૾ૺૻૹૣૣ૾ઌૻઌૣ૱ૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૺૼઌ૽ૢ૿૽૾ૼઽૡ૾ૡૢ૾ૡૡૺ૾ૻ૱૱૱૱ નસનગાના વાયે મું સાય મુ સાય મું સ

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จมงามสิ้ๆ ริสาธิสาษิราว

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ત્ર્યાપ્ય દેશ્વશ્વપ્રયંધ સમસ્ય જીયાવગુ સુવય્ય સાદે શ્વાય પૈર્વે કે સુસ્વ શ્વ સ્વાપ્ય દેશ્વે વ્યું સુધ્ય સ્વાપ્ય સુધ્ય સુધ્ય

ଌୄୢୄୖ୶୲ଐ୶୲ୖୄ୵୷ୡ୲ୢଽୢ୰୲ୡ୶୲ଌ୰୲

ॻॖ⁻ॻऄॱज़ॺॺॱज़ऀॿॱॿऀग़ॱऒ॔ॸऻॾ॓ॸॱय़॒ॸॱॺॸऒग़ॺॱऄ॔ॱॿऀग़ॻॾॖॸॱऻॾॱॿऀॸॱख़ॱऒ॔ॺॱ नन्नानुषान्भाक्षाः क्षुनाया सहन्यमा वनायरु गम्भुषानु से पर्के रावि किर परि ने पत्र ने पत्र ने पत्र हे न यहार ရနાးક્ષસા ગુરૂપવા મેં બેગર્ડ સેવ ગુરૂ ક્ર સ્થય ખે સેડ્ડા લગ સ્ જે સાગર્ વ્ય સંચાય માં જે ગ

ૹઽૡૢૡ૽ૻ૽ૢૢૢૢૼૼૡૻ૱ૡૹૡૻૡ૽ૢૢૢૼૢૼૻૹૻ૽૱ૢૢૼૻૡૻૹૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૹૡૻઌૡૻૻૡૻૻૡૡ૱ૡૻૻૻૼૡૡ૱ૡૻૻૻૼૼૼૡ ระา อูราขิวาศรานาพรานาพิราณาพิสานราพร้า ยพพาธราชิวสราสุพา નન્સશ્વ ગુરુષા નને વ્યુ ના સુના સુધાર સંગળ ના સુધાર વા દે ગે તે ના સુધાર ના સુધાર ના સુધાર ના સુધાર ના સુધાર ના น พลล ร ๆ พลิ ส น น พละ ร ๆ

<u>નના ક્રેનાય.ગી.ર્થે નિર્માત્ર સ્ટેન્ટી ત્રેની સ્વેર, સંસ્ટેની સ્વેર સ્ટેની સ્ટેન</u> คาวารารานานพานนารารูาอูกาลพารทารารารีการอีการัฐกาพาพยุรา พอสานการทา ૹ૾ૣ૽ૼૼૼઽૻ૾ઌૼૡૻઽૼૡૡૹૻઽ૾ૡૹ૽૾ૡૻઽૢૻ૾ૻ૿ૻૡૼૡ

ગ્રસ સંર્ઠે ગ'રે રુ જે રુ 'સે દ'વ

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<u>अवाबसावर्</u>षा

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ุจมามส์จาริสรสสรัฐราวๆ

iv

พิสาพาวธุฑามาพิลา รุกราฑรุมมารศาษิสามกามโทสมมาชีมาลมมาชราริศามา นราฑุสราสมา สามวิเศาสมา รุกูมามู่ามีราณาสิมมาชิมาชิมา นวิเมารราวนี้แปลามีเมารูรา ริเราสามนิแมามายมายางกามรามาระ การศาราพรุมานิเการาสา ซิมารราทราสกายมมาชราณารุสามายิราชรา

<u></u>৾৲রঝ'ভ্র'ঝ'অঝ'শ্রুণঝ'শ্রি'৲নে**৴'ৠ৴'ঝ**র'৸ঀা'য়ৢঝয়য়'ড়ৢয়য়'য়ৢয়য়

વે ર ચે ર ચે ર ચ ચ ચ

ऄॺॺॱॼॺॱग़ॖॖॺॱॻॖॖ॓ॱॸॆॺॱय़ऀॱॖॖॖ॓॥ ड़ॖॱॸॱऀऄॺॱॺॺॖॖॖॖॸॴ_ॖऀऺॸॺऒॶॖॸॱऄॖऀऀॴॱॺॺॖॖॖॸॎॵॺॴॖॸय़ॖॺॱय़ॱऄॣऀॿॱय़ऀय़॓ॱख़ॗॱ

าล์ั่า ัสุมฺฬ ซี้ๆฺฬ ซิส ําพฦ๚ ํา๚๚ ํฏู ๛ๅๅ

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ઌઽૹઽ૱ઌ૽ૼ૱ૼૡઌ૱૱ૡૡ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱

จมามส์จา ิริสาสิสาษิราวา

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৾ঢ়ঀ৾৾ঀ৾৾৽৻৾৾ড়৾য়৾য়৾৾য়৾য়৾৾য়৾য়ৼ৾৽ড়৾ৼ৾৾য়ৼ৾য়ৢ৾য়৾য়৾৾য়৾ৼ৾ঀ৾য়৾ড়৾ড়৾ঢ়

พรุพาฑุลฑารระสพาฮิรามรานนิารุพพาษิราพีรายรา พยุสาวสินิารุฑา

ૡૺૹૻઽૻઌ૾ૼઽ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઙ૽ૻ૽ૼઽૡઽૢૻઽૻ૾ઙ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૼૡ૽ૻ૱ૻૻૻઌ૿૱ૢૻૹ૾૽૱ૻઌૻૡ૱ૻૹ૽૱ૻૡ૱ૻ ᠊ᢖ[᠇]ᠴᠬᡆᢆ᠋᠋ᡆ᠄ᡱᢆᡆ᠄᠋᠋᠊᠋ᡈ᠂ᠴᠵᡃ᠋ᢖ᠋᠋᠂ᠭᡆ᠈ᠴᡪᠵ᠋᠋ᢩ᠋᠋᠋ᡪ᠋ᢩ᠃ᠴ᠋᠋ᠴᠴ᠋᠋ᠴ᠋ न्दः सह्यवायम् रचुवि किंगायां मेवा कुं खुदायम रच्छ। गुरुंदा भेवा कुं के यम रच्छ। गुवा ระเพยูสานรายา ริเระา ผสมพาระา ฐานอราระา นรุญาฐราญผูม. ขิง รุง เวรารายา รรง มพายรง ซูง ซูงรี ๆ พายรา สามร์ ริ ส์ รา รุนีสุรณิาฐราวาณารฐกา กลงกลาฐรากริลานีลารรจิมลารกาญรา ฮิกลา <u> ३</u>८.३.२४.५९ भग परगणविष भरेश्रास्त हे से बार के साम के भाषा के सार के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के स

देवे:दु.स.सु.वयु.ट.यस। यदनाःखय्वहेब,बस्यावब,झेनायानसेनायस। दुनानासुस. कुर्बायते के निरायमें गिर्वा रहे हो। दे सि रायका अव में बावर नु लगाननुव 9581

র্কৃশ্র ক্রিশ্ব এম দুর্যু দ্রী দ্রি প্রথায় হয়।

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ને 'નશ્વ'ન્વું દ' વાદ શ્વાદ શાં છે 'દેન 'સુ' વા બે વે વે વાદ શાં તે 'સું દા શ ગુરૂદ્ધ શાં સાં 'તે 'સું દા શાં તે ' મુરુદ્ધ શાં તે 'સું દા શાં તે '

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<u> २ मू</u>ब में) र्ने खेन खेना र्दे म र में बा

ۿٙڔ۬ٛڔؙ؆ۼؚ؆ڰ؆ۼؚۣڂ؆ٵ

શુરા નેવર સુગસુર શે મુવર્યે અર યર્વે જૂંશા

ุจมามธิ์ๆ'ริส.ซิส.สิร.วา

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- ૻઽઽૻૼૼૼૼૼૡૻઌૺઌૡૹ૾ૺૡૹૻૻ૱ઽૼૼૼૼૼૻઽૻૹ૾ૢૼૼૼૼૡૻૻઌૼૺઽૻૹૣૼૼઌૻઌૻૼઌૺઌૻૡૼઌૻઌૻૡૺઌૻૡૺૡૢઽૻઽૼૼૡૼૹ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૹૻૻ૱ૼઌૡ ઌૡઽૻૹ૾ૻઌૼૺૹૡૹ૽ૢૼૼૼૼૼઽૡ૾ૢૼૼઌૡઌૹૣૢૡૻઌૼૡૡૻઌઌૡૡઌઌ૽ૺ૱ૡૡઌ૽ૺૢૻૹૢૼૡૻઌૼૢૹૣૼૼૼૼૼૡઌૡૢઽૻ
- ৰেণ্যশ্বন্ধশ্ব)

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૬૮ 'ર્યે ૨ પ્લદ શ' 'પવે 'ર્સ્ટે શ્ર ગરુ દુ શ'શુ '૬ ૬ શ'શુ '૬ ૬ ગયર 'દુ 'વ'લે) શેફ્રે ૬ પ્યર જાવવવે સે પુશ્વ થઇંદ સપ્વે | ચિજવો ક્વેવ પવે પ્યથ વ્ય ક્યું ૬ દુ પ્લદ્યા | ગે સ્થિપર જાવવવે જ વ્યવર્દ્ધ સે પુશ્વ થઇંદ સપ્વે | ચિંદ્ય સે ૬ દ્વા સવ્ય છે 'પુશ્વ સ્થું 'વે' રુ પ્લદ્ય | 14 ફેફ્રેવ શ્વ અવે દુ સ છે સે જે પ્યુલ દ્વુદ પ્યુદ્દ જ સપ્વે | દિલ સે દુ દ્વ વે વ્યવ્ય છે 'પુશ્વ સ્થ

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गुम् पार्वने विश्वम्र भावे मात्र राषु मुम्

શેશ્વશ્વ ક્ષાય અપરું તે છે સુદાય પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત જે દાર્શ હાય પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત કરે છે. આ ગામ પ્ર 5. จริจิรัฐรีรพูจาซีสาจาซิๆพาะๆ มิราะจิราร่าวาจาซิๆพาะๆ สิวร์จาร่าวาจาซิๆพาะาสิวสาจุมาร์สา

นารุญนาพระสิรานารุญดา รุงเลาราวงที่อาสารรังเข้าสายงารรัสเลรานารแล้รานาลาลา ठन्ः सति में रात्र में रात्र में रात्र में मारा का राज्य का मारा में मारा में मारा का मारा में मारा में मारा मे

हेव के से पुश्र मेव केव सकेंगा કેશાના શુદ્દ શાળા સુરાય સાથ છે. આ પ્રાયય છે છે. આ પ્રાયય છે છે. આ પ્રાયય છે. આ પ્રાયથ આ પ્રાયથ છે. આ પ્રાયથ છે. આ પ્રાયથ છે. આ પ્રાયથ આ પ્ર આ પ્રાયથ આ પ્રાયથ આ પ્રાયથ આ પ્રાયથ આ પ્રાયથ છે. આ પ્રાયથ આ પ્રાયથ આ પ્રાયથ છે. આ પ્રાયથ આ પ્રાય આ પ્રાયથ આ પ ઽૡૡ૱ૢૼૼૼૻૼૡૼઽ૽ૡ૽૾ૼૻ૽ૼૹ૽૾ઽ^ૡ૱૽ૼૡ૾૾ૡૻઌૢૻઽૡૡ ૠૢ૾ૢૺ^ૹૡૢ૾ૡ૽૾ઽૼૼૼૼૼૼૢૡૡૢઌ૽ૼૼૼૼૼઌૡૢઌૻ૽ૼૼઌૻૻઌૻૻૡૣૢૻૻૼૻૻ૾ૡ गयफे परी पास्क पास्त म्हू नमा का ૡ૾ૢૺ[ૢ]ૹૡઽ૾ૺ^ૡૡઽઽૡૡ૱ૼૼૢૻૼ૱ૡ૱ૡૡ૱ૡૡ૱ भेवे मु यानहे ब ब भ सु। ૹૣ૾ૢૣਗ਼ઽૡૹૣઌ૽ૼૹ૽૾ૡૹૻૹૣૼૼૡૢૢ मु रदी से अ म अ के न न माय म भा ર્ક્રેન્સપ્ય'નુસપ્સુ'ગઉન અ'વેગા

*বুগমা*র্য় দ্রমাক্তুর অম্য 4.

યા જંઢાયા કુમાર્ગ દેશે નિયંક્ષે છે ર, ગા ગુપ્ત પાર્શ્વ અસે અપર મુશ્વર વર્ડુ શા મુદ્દ વ્યવે ર્ಹેશ-દુવાવી સુધ્યુષા વર્ધે વા જ્ઞે ખ્યત્રા વેંદ્ર વાયવા વાપુત્ર સેંગ્વરુષ છે વ્યાવગ્વવ્યવ્ય ખેત્રા ખેત્ર ગુપ્ત ઽગાવ પ્રવર્ષ પ્લવિ મેં દેશ વર્દે કો ગું ગોં મેં અરુદ ³ ગો પ્લડ પ્રાપ્ય પ્રાપ્ય વર્શુ ન સંદ સ્વ સંક વા સાં દેશ પ્

็จเผาผลิ์ ๆ หิส ซิส ซิราวา

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ૹ૱ઽૢૻૡઽૹૣૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡઽૣૡઽૹૣૢૢૢૢૢૢૡ૱૾ૣ૱ઽૡ૽ૼૡૺ૱ઙ૽ૣૢૼૼૹૹઽૡઽૢૺૣૡૡૢૹૹૡ૽ૼ૱
ૡૼૡૡ૱ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌ૱ૢૢૢૢૢૡઽૹૣૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૡ૱૱ૡૡ૱૱ૡૡ૱૱ૡૡ૱
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6.

ર્बे 'बें' घर ' य' रे ચ' વડુ ရ ગ્રીચા। ह ग ' हु ' क्रें ब' गवन ' स्व य' या। इ.ट. क्रु व' बे बब ब' र्न्य वे ' क्रें ब' य' थे।।

8. ર્શે ' શ્રે ર શું) ' ર્શે શ પાંગે] દે ' સ્નુ ન ' નુ ન ર શુ ન ' ચ શ સે સું ન ' ચ શ સ

ง การ์สาร์สาร์ สิสานพาร์สพาภูาศ์ลิเฮามาวสุภาพานาลิศารศ์โพ าไรราน

५ में भाषा रहे के भाष हु है।

યંવે ર્કેશ પરંતુ ખેતુ ર્વે |

ᠴᠵᡃᠭ᠊ᡃᡆᡜᠭ᠋ᠭᡃᡃ᠌ᢍᡄᢂᢩᡰᢣᢩᢄᡃᡰ᠋ᠴᠵᡅᡬᢆ᠂ᢩᡍᡃᡏ᠋ᡱᡄ᠋ᡧᢄᢅᢩᡘᡆᡃ᠋᠋ᠴ᠉ᡷᡘᢍ᠋ᡃᢋᢆ᠆ᡘᡠᡦ᠋ᢋᠯᡘ ᠗ᡪ᠊᠋᠊᠋ᡷᢖᡪᡃ᠋ᠵᡆᡄᡃᢆᠬᢂᠴᡬᡇᡣᡃᡍ᠈ᡃᢍᡄᢂᢩᡰ᠌᠉ᡶᡜ᠉ᡬᡘ᠂ᡷᢧ᠍ᢐᡦᢧᢂ᠄᠊᠋ᠵᡄᠬᡅᡃ᠋ᡷᡪ᠆ᠶᡬᡘᡃ᠋ᡘᢌ᠕ᢂ᠄ᢅᡩᠬᢂ ᠋ ᠋ᡷ᠋᠋ᡰ᠙ᠭ᠄ᢓᡃ᠆ᡂᢅᡄᡦᠣᡄᡃᠬᢆ᠋᠋ᡎ᠍᠍ᠭᡆᠴᡃᠭ᠄ᢅᢅ᠊᠍ᡷ᠆ᡪ᠋ᢩ᠂ᢍᡄᢂ᠋ᡝ᠋ᢩᡀᡆᢄᠮᠴᡃᢋᢂᠺᡃᠭᢧ᠉ᡘᡆ᠂ᡄ᠋ᠬ᠄ᡜᡆ ᠗᠄ᡩ᠋᠋ᡁᠺ᠋᠋᠊ᢃᡷ᠋᠆ᡂᡄᡦᡄᠻ᠋ᡎ᠂ᡎ᠍᠍᠗ᡆᡃᠭ᠋᠄ᢟᠮ᠊ᠵᡃᠭ᠄ᢍᡄᢂ᠋ᡝ᠋᠘ᢩᡆ᠍ᡆᢄᡏᠴᠼᢂᠺᡃ᠋ᢧ᠉ᡘᡆ᠂ᡄ᠋ᠬ᠄ᡜᡆ ᠌ ᠗ᡩ᠋ᡃᡆ᠋ᠺᢋᠬᡍᡎᡅ᠗ᡪ᠄ᢋ᠕ᢂᠬᡅᢃᠮ᠊᠋᠋᠋᠋ᢋᢄ᠆ᡪ᠋ᢩᡸᢄ᠆ᡩᡄᢂ᠋ᢩᡊᠧᡐᢆᡜ᠋᠋᠋ᠴ᠌᠗ᢂ᠉᠊ᢒᡆᢄᢋ ᢒᡆ᠋ᡃᢍᡅᠼᠯᢌᢂ᠋ᢩᢟᡄ᠄ᡆᡬ᠊ᡭᢂ᠕ᠺᡃᡚᠰᢄᢅᢧ᠆ᡬᡆᡄᢦᡗ᠋ᢩ᠆ᡊᡇ᠋᠋᠋ᡎᡍ᠈ᡃᢍᡄᢂ᠋ᢩᡷ᠋ᡬᡆ᠂ᡬᡆ᠂ᠮᢅᡄᠬᡡ ᠋ᢄᡷᡇ᠈ᠮᡗᡄᡬᠼᢅ᠂ᡎᢩᢐᡁ᠕᠄ᢅᡷ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋ᡆ᠉ᡘᡆ᠋ᡊᢑᡄ᠈ᡷᢅᡁᢂᢂ᠉ᡄᡄᡪᢅᡁ᠊ᡆᡊᡆ᠋ᡍ᠋᠂ᡩ᠋ᡇ᠂ᠮᡬᡡ

ચસ્રાસર્કેના 'રેન્ન સ્કેન્ન 'સેન્ડ'ના

A Precious Garland of the Supreme Path

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9. ଘ୍ୟିମଞ୍ଚିଷ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମ ଅନ୍ମ ନିର୍ଦ୍ୟାର୍କ୍ସ ସମ୍ଭା ଅନିମ ଅନ୍ମ ଅନିକା

৲শিিষা

Àय्यश्यन्भेन्द्रिन्यांत्रे गवित्र हेत्र श्वे मा। अम्बद्य मार्थे यह र क्रुयाय हेना।

ঀয়য়৾৾৾য়৾ঀ৾৾৾ঽ৾য়৾৾য়৾য়৾য়৾য়৾য়

- 10. ગૃત્રચ્ચષ્ટનાથો ર્ગ્નેનુ ચેંચ્લે જે સ્વિત્ર સ્ટેટ્ટ વ્યુવસ છે એ અચ્ચુટ અગ્ર દ્વચ્ચ એ વ્યુવેટ છે અગ્ર સ્વયંત્ર અર્થ સ્વયંત્ર સ્વયંત્ય સ્વયંત્ર સ્વયંત્ય સ્વયંત્ર સ્વયંત્ર સ્વયંત્ય સ્વયંત્ય સ્વયંત્ય સ્વયંત્ય સ્વયંત્ર સ્વયંત્ય સ્વયંત્ય સ્વયંત્ય સ્વયંત્ય સ્વયંત્ય સ્વયંત્ય સ્વયંત્ય સ્વયંત્ય સ્ય સ્વયંત્ય સ્વયંત્ર સ્વયંત્ય સ્ય સ્વયંત્ય સ્ય સ્યંત્ય સ્યયંત્ય સ્ય સ્ય સ્ય સ્ય સ્ય સ્યયંત્ય સ્યયંત્ય સ્યયંત્ય સ્યયંત્ય સ્ય સ્ય સ્યયંત્ય સ્યયંત્ય
- વૈશ્વાસ્તવે શ્રે એશ્વસ્ટુ મ્પ્લે જે ગોગ વ્રમ્લાયે શ્વાપ્ર સ્વે છે ગે ગે ગાય સ્વે છે ગે ગાય સ્વે છે ગાય સ્વે જે ગાય સ્વે છે ગાય સ્વે ગાય સ્વે છે ગાય સ્વે ગાય સ્વે છે ગાય સ્વે છે ગાય સ્વે છે ગાય સ્વે છે ગાય સ્વે ગાય સ્વે છે ગાય સ્વે ગાય સ્વે ગાય સ્વે છે ગાય સ્વે છે ગાય સ્વે ગાય સ્

ર્કે અંસ અચ્ચે મન્ટ પ્વેલે સે સે જ પ્યેન્સ સુચ્લે સ્થુ મળા

વર્ડ કે બેશ્વ મ્વચ્ચે બાંધુ કા અર્દ્ધ ના ર્શું ડ્રાય્યે કા ! લેશ્વ માશુદ્ધ દા દેવા પારે કે પૈવે દેશ્વ મારા કે ગાણું પાયે પ્ર શુદ્ય વેશ્વ મારા કે શિલ્લ અશ્વ સ્ટે પ્રાથમ સાય કે પ્રાથમ સાથ કે ગાણું પાયે કે પ્રાથમ સાથ કે ગાણું પાયે કે પ્રાય સંદ્રવય રુવે બેશ્વ પ્રાયે દા

- - ૬૬ માએ૬ મંધે સે સગ્રથા ૬૫ મ[ે] મેંવે રેંદે સાંસગ્રથા સે સુ કે શિ શર્મે સે સે પે સે રેંગ માળ્યા સુ વા રેંદ્ર મેં મેં મેં મેં સે સે શિ

নিশ্বস্থান্দ্রি বি નેશ્વગ્વલે સુંદ ગળ્યશ્રી ફ્રેંનિ વ્દ્વાણ ૡુૹઽઽઽૡૺૹૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૱ૼ૱ઽૹૻૣ૽ૼ૽ૼૡ૾૾ઽ૾૾ รุทิ นาฑุลุสานราชุมพาฐานิไ ୬୬୭୬.୫.୬.୩୯.୬୬୬୬.୫.୬ શ્રેશ્વશ્વર્યુદ વર્દે કે પાંસુશ્ર શ્વે 🛛 สมมงชาวจารานมามู่กมาจิมไ $\neg \neg \neg \neg \neg \ddot{a} \cdot \dot{\gamma} \cdot \ddot{e} \cdot \dot{z} = \neg \dot{a} \cdot \ddot{a} \cdot \ddot{\tilde{a}} \cdot \ddot{\tilde{a}} \cdot \dot{\tilde{a}} = \dot{a} \cdot \dot{a} \cdot \dot{a} \cdot \dot{a} \cdot \dot{\tilde{a}} \cdot \dot{\tilde{a}} \cdot \dot{\tilde{a}} = \dot{a} \cdot \dot{a} \cdot \dot{a} \cdot \dot{a} \cdot \dot{\tilde{a}} \cdot \dot{\tilde{a}} \cdot \dot{\tilde{a}} = \dot{a} \cdot \dot{\tilde{a}} \cdot \dot{\tilde{a}} \cdot \dot{\tilde{a}} \cdot \dot{\tilde{a}} \cdot \dot{\tilde{a}} \cdot \dot{\tilde{a}} = \dot{\tilde{a}} \cdot \dot{\tilde{a}}$ ૽૾ૼૺૻ૱ૢૢૢૢૻઽૻઽૹ૾ૢઽૻૹ૾ૣૻૼૼૼૼૼઽઌ૾ૻ૱ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૻ૱ૻઌ૾૽ૼ૱ઌ૾ૻ૱૾૾ૼૡૻ૾ૡ૾ૻૡૻ૽ૡ૾ૻૡ૾ૻૡ૾ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૾ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૾ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૾ૻૡ૾ૻૡ૾ૻૡ૾ૻૡૻ૽ૡ 14. 15.

13. इक्रयान्दानेकायविका

गहेतर्ये के माथे र परि मुंद र अर्थ विमाय के र

ามนาลิ่า ามนาทุ่งเมายิ่งเริ่งเสิงนาลิ่าเกลา

๚ูณหมายุนิ สุราชุมิพ เลา พานนิ รรัสพัน ที่ เมาร์มิทุพาสุมามิ หมายราชนิ เจ้า เป็น เป็น เป็น เป็น เป็น เป็น เป็น เ

17. यायरुषायति भिषार्वे ।

વર્ષુ ૮.ઝ.૨૮.૧ વસ્વા મળે. સૈનો ત્રફાળ આ જાત ત્રાત્ર ત્રાત્ર છે. સૈનો ત્ર કે ત્રી પ્રદેશ ત્રી છે છે ૨.૬ ના પ્રજ્ হু'বর্শীশ্যা

<u>ૹ૾</u>ઽૢઽઌૢ૱ૹ૾૾ૡ૾ઌઌૹૡૻ૽ૼૡૹ૾ઌૹ૱ૢૺ

নন্তুর্বি

16.

ર્શું ન વદુ ગાવથા

10

११हिनम्भायान्दाम्नुनम्भाहेराष्ट्रवायांदेञ्चार्यान्ययायाह्रेन् ११८वेवत्रावेदार्यसम्पत्रावः म्यार्श्वेषार्थाक्षेत्रयह्नेम् ५२ म्द्रणविम्याय्यम्पर्येः हर्षाङ्क्षम्ह्रम्यार्थ्वन्द्रम्याः स्वर्म्यायाः स्वर्ण्यायाः स्वर्म्यायाः स्वर्म्यायाः स्वर्ण्यायाः स्वर्ण्यायाः स्वर्ण्यायाः स्वर्ण्यायाः स्वर्ण्यायाः स्वर्ण्यायाः स्वर्ण्यायाः स्वर्ण्यायाः स्वर्ण्यायाः स्वर् स्वर्णे स्वर्णे स्वर्णे स्वर्णे स्वर्णे स्वर्णे स्वर्णे स्वर्णे स्वर्ग्यायाः स्वर्ग्यायाः स्वर्ण्यायाः स्वर्णे स्वरे स्वर्णे स्वर्णे स्वर्णे स्वरे स्वरे स्वरे स्वर्णे स्वर्णे स्वर्ये स्वर्णे स्वरे स्वर्णे स्वरे स्वर्णे स्वरे स्वर्ये स्वर्णे स्वर्णे स्वर्णे स्वरे स्वर्णे स्वरे स्वर्णे स्वरे स्वरे स्वरे स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर् स्वर्णे स्वर्णे स्वर्णे स्वरे स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्णे स्वर्ये स्वरे स्वर्णे स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्यं स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्य स्वरे स्वर्ये स्वरे स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वरत्याया स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्यं स्याये स्वर्ये สวร์มี วลุผลา ปาลมพรรรวรัฐราว์วิเสพรรรสวพาณพรลิสา รายุสมพานานสา น่ฉิงฮิพารราริ์ราณมารสิส ๙ารราทุพาสณารายุสานฉิงส์รามารสิส ๑๐ไล้ร

नह्ने ब यर मु र्य के र्र य रु रे

୳୵୵ୖୄଽୡ୵ୄୖଽ୶୵ୖ୵ଽ୶୕୶୶୵୷ୄୄୠୄ୵୶୶ୖ୶୶୶୰ୠୄୖଡ଼ୖ୕୵୶ୖ୴ୖୢୖୢୠୖୄୢଌ୕ଡ଼ୗ୶୵୲ୖ୲ଵଡ଼୲୵୕ୖଡ଼୶୲

A Precious Garland of the Supreme Path

 गन्दन्दः भ्रेमिश्वास्तु मामसुस्रायसे व्ययस्तु सः विन्ता ้ฮิ้ญวงมาสิ้มนน์ วูวรงมญกูรณ์ ต่งเระไ ર્શું ન પર્દ શા બન્ના 교쵧고객여숙 5개여 도혜 출 도 도 예 รุ่ฉิสานารุ่ญาราริ์ฉานาราว์จุญ ๆพิศาราชผลงชาราชิศลงสุมชิบ શ્રેશ્વશ્વર્શ્વ પ્રશ્ન સંસ્થુ મજે શા ઽ૮૾ૡ૽૾ૺૡૢૹૻઽૡૡ૽૿૽૽ૺૼૼૡૻૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૼૼૼૼઽૺૻઽૢૢૹૻ૱ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૼૹ૽૾ઽૢઽૻઌૹૢૢૻ૱ઽૡ૽ૼૼૹૻ૾ૼૼૹૻઌ૽ૺ૾૾ઽૺૻૻૡ 19. हेनग्दाञ्च दरम्बद्ययप्रा ૾૾૱ૼૺૺ૱ૻ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ શુવા સંશ્વાત્વ ત્ર ક્ષેશ કોંડ્રે તરદેવો તાજા वर्द्द गान्हे व खाददा वर्षु र यागुवा। มธิ์ - ราราริ มาริ ซาราว ราย ดิมามักมายุรม

18.

অঝ'ঝঠিঁগ্'মির'ঠির'শ্বेদ'য

ୖଽୄଢ଼୕ୖଽଽୢୢୄୠୄୖଽ୵୳୰ୖଽୄଽ୩୕୵ଽୖ୩୕ୖ୲ଋ୕ୗ୶୶୲୲ ୶୶୶ୖୠୄଽ୴ୖୗୄଽଽ୶୶ୖୢୢଈ୕୶୰ୖୖଌଽ୶୰ୠଽ୶ଽୣ୵ଽୠ୲୲

21. ଏ୩'ଦିଶ'ର୍ଲି'ଦ୍ୟୁଶ'ୟ'ଦ୍ୟା

20. ક્રેંગ આ ગાંધી વિશ્વાસાય બાદ ના ગુપ્ત ગુંદ સુવ મારે દેવ ખેતા

ગર્ર ફેંદ્રે સુદત્ત્વ²¹ વલુવાય મરાવડુ વાય અપને કાયે મુદ્દુ પેયાય મરાવુ કો ફેંદ્રે સુદ્દ મારે છે. જેડ્ર પર તુરા કે લુદ્દે મરાવે છે. ક્યારે લુદ્દ પર પેયાય મેંદ્ર વાય છે. સાથે કે લાય છે કે બાય પ્રચ્યુ સ્થાય પ્ર યથા કે પ્રગણ ત્યાય પ્રચાય છે. ત્યાય પ્રચાય પ્રચાય પ્રચાય છે. સાથે પ્રચાય છે. સાથે પ્રચાય પ્રચાય પ્રચાય પ્રચાય પ

Àश्वय्यत्र मुग्वर्ये के श्वयु की

ୖ୶ୖଈୄ୲ଈ୵୵୳୵୵ୠ୵୳ୖ୶ୖୖୖ୶୶୵୳ୄୠ୕ୖ୕ୡ୲୲

ଈୖ୲ୢଈ୵୰୵୵ୠ୰୵ୖଌ୕୶୰୵ୠୖୢୖୖୖ୶

A Precious Garland of the Supreme Path

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લે બ ગા શુદ્દ અપ્ય જ રા છુ લે ' જુદ પ્વલે રેંકે અ લગ્ન અપરુદ જે રાજે રાખવા ચાર્ચ વાય ત્ય પ્લ રાખવા રાખવા રાખવા જ
 ૡ૾ૻૼૼઽૼૹ૽૾ૡૼૹ૽ઽૼૹ૽ૡૼૹૻ૽ૼૼઽૼૹ૽ૡૼ
       गहिरागदि मनगहिन गुम् के मा
       พยุจ วลิ จพ ซิ จารุ พาย
       มตุณนาสุมุณญาริ โต้าลุ่า ดิมารุรา
 સ.ને⊿.जજ્ઞો
       พีร ซิพ ซู ซ สุท น ร ลู ไ
       ૻૡઽૺ૱ૹ૱૱૱૱૱
      <u>ઽૺ</u>ૡ૾ૢૺૣૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૣઌૻૡૼૼઽઽ૱૱૱૱
       ୖ<sup>ୣ</sup>୵ୄଞ୍<sup></sup>୷ୖଈ୕୶୲<mark>ଅ</mark>୶୶୲ଡ଼ଽୄୖୄୄୄ୰୲୴୶୶୲ୠୄ୲ୖ୶୕୶ୖୠ୵୴୷୵ୣ୕ୣୄ୶୳୳୵ୖଡ଼୶୲ୠ୶୲ୄୖଌ୲୕୩<u>ୣ</u>ୠ୵ୖ୳ୖୡ୲୴ୠ୵୵
ૡૻૹ૽૾ૡ૽ૢૢૢૺ<u>ૢ</u>ૻૻૻૠૻૹ૾ૢૼૼૼૻૹ૾ૢૢૢૢૢૼૼૢૻૹૻૣૹૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૼૡૻૹ૽ૻૢૼૼ૱ૻૻ૱૾ૢ૽ૼ
ચર્ને સુન પ્રાયથા
       ۿٙۿ؆ۣٳ؋ڲۣٛڹۿ٦ڲٛٳۧڎٮٮٚٛۮ؈ۣۧڡڗ٢ۣ؉ڝٙۘڟؚ؆ٮٮٳٳ
       ૡૼૢ૾ૢૢૢ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻઌૻૹૻ૾૱ૡૻૢ૽૱ૡૻૹ૽૾ૢૢૡૻૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽૿૱ૡૻ૽ૡ૽૾ૡ૽ૻૡ૽૿૱ૡૻૡ૽૿૱ૡૻૡ૽૿૱ૡૻૡ૽૿૱ૡૻૡ૽૿૱ૡૻૡ૽૿૱ૡૻઌૡ૽ૻૡ
૾ૡૺૹૻૻૹૢૡઽૹૻૡૻૹૢૻૡૢૻૢૻ૾૱ૢૻૹ૾૾૱ઌ૽ૻ૽ૺઽઽૼૼૹૻઌ૾ૺઽૡૻૢૻૡૻ૱ૡ૾૾ૡ૾૾૱ૡૻૹ૾૾૱ૡૻૹ૾૾૱ૡૻૹ૾૾૱ૡ૾ૣૻૹૻ
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ઽૺ[•]ઙૢ૾ઽ[•]ઌૣૺૼૼ૱ૹૹૻૹૻૻૹૻૻૹૻૻૹૻ૽ૹૻૻ૱૱૱

૾ૡઽઽૡૡ૾૾૱૱૱ૡૡ૱ૡૡ૱ૡૡ

นรุราฐณุวณิลา

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ॶॖ<sup>ॖ</sup>ॺॱॖॖॖॺॱॸॖॺॱॸऀॻॱॸऀॱॡॖॺॱक़ऀ॥
       ૡૹ੶૱૱ૹૡ૽૾ૡૺૻઌૻૻૠૻૡૢ૾ઌૻૻઌૻૹૡ૽ૡૢઌૹૻૻ૾
       યશ્વ સ્થયાગુદ કે જૂ રહેવાયાયથા
       ۘ<sup>2</sup>, شِهر مَعْ الْعَارِي الْعَارِي مَعْ الْعَامَةِ عَلَى الْعَامَةِ عَلَى الْعَامَةِ عَلَى الْعَامَةِ عَلَى الْ
       <sup>-</sup>ञ्च ऋेग्रह्म अन्त्र राष्ट्र श्रह्म भूम स्वयंत्र स्व
       ٩٩٧٧) ٩٢٢ ٢٩٩٦ كَوْرَ الله
                                    ৰিঝস্ম্ম্দ্ৰা
ม<sup>2</sup>โล<sup>-</sup>นามยีโร เขญ
       २६ ग'हे ब'ङ्ग केंगब'यब'यब'झे बा।
       ฉฆลิ ฆิมฆฆฆระริ ฆ.ฮิฆโ
       ลิลสามานานี้รุ่าฏิเฉลานี้สุริก
       <u>ઽ</u>ૺૹઽૠૢ૽ૢૢ૽ૺઽૡૢૹઽઽઽઽૹ૾૾૽૽૱ૹૡ
                                          ৰিশশম্দশ
มร์·ี่่หุ่านพาตุภูนานพ
       ૠૢૡૡ૱ૡૢ૱ૻૡઽૡૢૼઽૻ૱૱
       ฿ึ้ๆ๙๚ิฅรรู๙๛๛๛๙๛๛ฦๅ
       ૡઙૣૹૡૢ૽ૹ૾ૢઽૢઽૢૻૹ૾ૣૣ૽ૺૼૼ૱ૻૻૻઽૡ૽ઌૄૢૻઽૣ
้มู้โก"รทั้งแน่พี่ ราสุข พการสิงสมขานเสิ โล้ๆามามิการนั่ว รุงเสงเนโต้ พานนิ ๆสุขานริ พนสูมงาริไ
ณพารสาวพฤพานาฐารพญิพาลิาซีรานพีราบูรา รารูราพราวพฤพาสาวได้ราวนิาฤสพานพายรานนิา
รูญรู้อิ| รลาส์โคซิๆ ๆลุญสุญาธายการๆใจเวณรูญราครสมเนายมพรงรารู ซิๆ นนิเนพระรารา
रुमायपर पहें मान्में भा
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22. બાજા મેને માળવા આવે સાથે મેને માળવું માળવુ

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<u>ઽ</u>ૺૠઽૻૠૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૠ૽ૼઌૹૻૻઌ૱

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૽ૺ<sup>ઌ</sup>ઌઽૻૹ૾૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼઌઽૻૣૼ૱ૹૢૻૢઌ૽ૻ૽ૢૺૹઽૢૡૢૻૹૻૻૼૹૻઌ૽૾ૡૹૻૻ૱ૡૹૺ
                                    <u>พรพ.</u>จิพ.รีทพ.ฏพ.ฐพ.วลีข.กไ
                                  यने बाया गहिरू प्याप्य मान के बा
                                  २दिगान्तेवरगुवर्हेन्यन्तेवर्यन्ता।
                                  รมน์วิรัส ขิ นริส นวิท ลิม พมุรม
 พุฆพพุธุณุวริ พริ พม
                                    हिन्गी सम्मब्द प्यस्य सम्मस्त रह मे सर्वे स्वा
                                 ने ने गुन हें न न म के जिन म के प
                                  าวริสามฑพูมามาสมานกามามธิมามีๆ ดิมาๆมูกมา
 ર્શ્વેન્ પ્લક્ષ્
                                  ગુવર્દેવ્ઽઽ૽વેર્નેવઽચરેણા
                                    २५ के प्रदे मा के संपर्ध के प्राप्त के संपर्ध के स
संपर्ध के स
संपर्ध के स
ને પ્યગ્ નુ દેવાં દેવાં કે તે છે આ રે તે પ્રાપ્ય છે તે પ્યાપ્ય છે તે પ્યાપ્ય પ્રાપ્ય છે તે પ્રાપ્ય પ્રાપ્ય છે તે પ્રાપ્ય પ્ય પ્રાપ્ય પ્રાપ્ય પ્રાપ્ય પ્ય પ્ય પ્ય પ્રાપ્ય પ્રાપ્ય પ્રાપ્ય પ્રાપ્ય પ્ય પ્ય પ્ય પ્ય પ
 યંત્રે ક્વે 'વર્દેન'નું એન'યં સ્ટ્રે ન બેશયમ 'વુ'યં સાથે કે બેંદના સું બેશયમ 'વુ'યા અથે કે યા સાથ સ્ટ્રે કે યા લેશ
 551
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23. यने म 'गहि स'गी ' म स' गावग

ચચ્ચ અર્જે ગાં મેં સ જે સ સે માં ગ

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इ.जेशज्वश्री
                   व्देगाःहेबःगुबःर्हेनःवनेबयः ५८१।
                   รุณาน์นิ รัส ซิพาวริสามนิโท ติพารรา
ર્શેન્ ત્વદ્ ના વચ્ચા
                  \hat{a} તે ગુન\hat{e}ન ખેન ખન ખેતે તે ગુને તે તે ગુ
ૡૺቚ<sup>੶</sup>୩ቚુઽቚ<sup>੶</sup>૱૱ቚ<sup>•</sup>૾૽ૢૺቚ૽૱ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻૡ
ารู พวรุ ๆนางพ
                    พ८.२९ अर्मे ८. भी जात के राज के राज
                   अर्वेन्य्यः हुन्यः गुनः हेन्य्यनेन्य्यः गसुन्या। लेग्रः गसुन्या
ગુર્ના દેવ પરેત્ર પાંસી અન્દરવા પાવે દેવ વાં સેવ પ્રત્ર છે ન પાંસે વલુવા વાસ્ત્ર સાથ છે તે પારે વે દેન ગુવ પ્રય
नेवेयनेवयः हे। ननुः सप्ट् गय्यसा
                   गहिः सुग रूप्यते के क्षेत्र ये र गुक हे न के ।
                  गुब<sup>•</sup>र्हेनन्देबबेशद्युनन्दन्देशग्रसुदशके॥
                    गुरुषायर्थायदेवायावेषात्रे म्।
ન્દ્રુષા અક્ષવ પ્રથમ વ બાળ થયે કે ન પ્રાથ કે માં મુખ્ય છે માં મુખ્ય પ્રાથ કે માં માં મુખ્ય પ્રાથ કે મ
આવ્ય પ્રાથ કે માં મુખ્ય પ્રાથ કે મુખ્ય પ્રાથ કે માં મુખ્ય મુખ્ય મુખ્ય મુખ્ય
આવ્ય મુખ્ય મુખ્ય મુખ્ય મુખ્ય મુખ્ય મુખ્ય પ્રાથ મુખ્ય મ
આવ્ય મુખ્ય મુખ્ય
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ર્ને લેશગાસુન્ય

ঀ৾৾য়৾৾য়য়ড়য়য়ড়য়৾ঀয়

24. รภูโฉาลุโจราสสาพุสูม

พิสริโ

অঝ'ঝঠিঁগ'ইর'টর'শ্বিদ'ন।

ୠ୶୶୵ୄୠୄ୲ୢୠ୵୕୵ୖୖୖୖୖ୕୵ୡୖ୵ୠୄୢ୲

ઌ૽૿ૢૹૻૡ૽ૻ૱ૼૻૻ૱ૡૻૺૺ ૼૺૺૺૺૺૺૹૻૡ૽ૻ૱ૺૻૡૻૺ૾૾ૡૻૻઌૻ૾ૡૻૻૡૻૺૡૻઌૡૻ૱ૡૻૻ૱ૼૻઌૻૡૼૺ૱૱૱૱૱ૡ૽ૻૡ૽૿ઌૻૡ૽ૺૻ૽૱ૡ૽ૻઌ૽૿ઌૻ૽ૡ૽ૻઌ૽૿ઌ૽ૻઌ૽૿ઌૻ૽ૡ૽ૻઌૻૡ૽ૺઌૻૡ૽ૼઌૻૡ૽૿ઌ

ઽ૱ૼઽઌૡૢૹૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૻૹૢૹૻૻૹ૽ૻૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૺૢઌઌૡૹૢ૱ઽ૽૱ઽૹૺઽઌ૽ૼઽૹ૾ૹૹૻૻઽઽૡૻૹ૾ૹૻૻ૱ૡ૽ૻૹ૽૾૱ૡ૽ૡ૽ૡ૽

٩٩ ، ५٩ ، २ . २ . २२ . २२ . २२ . २२ . २२

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26.

ૡે૱૱ઌૹૻૹૼૼઽૻઽૻ૱ઌ૽ૢૣૣૹૻૹૹઌઌ૽ૻૡ૽૱૿૾૱ૢ ५५२.भेषे प्रदर्श्वे क्रा भेष्ट्र भाषेत्र भाषात्र क्रा प्रा प्रदेश प्रा के द्र प्रा के द प्रा के द्र प्रा के द યા ચાદે શાયત્ર જ્રૂટ વ્યુટ વરે તે પ્યત્ર ગ્રુવ થયે કે દેશ પૈ સે કાય છે તે તે સુધાર કે જે તે દેશ પર પ્રાયમ સાથ **ལ་བདེན་པར་བདེན་ཞེན་རྒྱོང་དགོམ་པ་ཡིན**ן

 $\hat{w}_{5,5}$ ર્તે મંત્રે ખુબર્ગ્ન મંત્રુ 55^{3} 5^{3} 5^{3} 5^{3} 5^{3} 5^{3} 5^{3} 5^{3} אבאיעדיאַרישריסלאיעדיאיאיאיארשריסל

<u>ઽ</u>ૺ.ૹૻૻૻઽૼ૱ૼ૱૱૱૱

27. ৰিৰ'ক্তগ্ৰুমা

નસુ વાસાગુન્ન મારે રે શાનસુ છે | ઽૻૹ૽ૺઃફਗ਼ઽઽૡઽૡૹૹૹૻૻ૾૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻઌ૱ૹૢૢૡૻૻૹૻૻૹ૾ૻૡ૱૱ૡ૾ૺ૱૱ૹ૽ૻ૱૱ૹૻ૽૱૱ૹૻ าลพพพาหิายาานารูสู่นานานารุสูญญาพาทุกๆ แก่ญญัติการณ์ พิพพาธสาษิาสูญารุย

הקיהָישָילאישאַיקאָנאין

৽৽৾৻ঢ়ৢয়৾৾য়৽ৼৼ৾৾৾ৡ৾৾৾৾৾৻ঀ৾৾য়৾ড়ৢ৾৾৾৾ৼ৾ঀ৾৾৾ঀঢ়৾ৼ৾ঀৢ৾৾ঢ়৾ড়ৢ৾ঢ়৾৾ৠ৾য়য়৾৾ৠৢ৾৾ঢ়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾ঀ৾৾৾ঀ৾৾য়৾য়

ุณสาสส์ ๆ นิสาสิสาสิราป

. જ્રે જ્વૈષાયાઓ ફેન સેંદય જ્વૈષયાઓ ચેચયા સ્વ શ્વેષયાઓ ટું ય જ્વેષાયાઓ ક્વાયાએ ક્વાયા સાવ્ય જ્વે ત્વે જ્વેષાયા સંચય શાં બાદ વ જ્વેષાયાદે દવ ટું સેંદ પ્વે ટ્વા

28. ลิงๆพามจิ รุ พางู เจๆจาริสามราวาลิๆ

૫૾૾૾ૣઽઽૼૡૻૡૢઽૡૻૡ૾ૺૹૻૻઽૼૡૻૹ૽૾ૡૻૡૻઌૡઽૻૡૡ૱ઽૢૻૡ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઽૡ૽ૻૼ૱ૡ૽ૻૡૺ ૡૹ૽૽ૡૡૺૹૻૻ૱ૡૢૻઽૡૻૺૹૣ૾ૡૻઌૡૼૼ૱ૡૡ૱ૹૡૢૻૡૡૼૼ૱ૡ૾ૻૡ૽ ૡૡઌ૱ૡૡ૾ૺ૱૱૾ૢ૾ૢૺૼ૱ઽઽૡ૽ૼૡૡ૱ૡૺૡૡ૱ૡૡૺ૱ ૡૡઌ૱ૡૡ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ૡ૱૱ૡ૾ૺ૱

५ के र पा न रु रहे ।

ন্হুর্বি

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al ઉશ્વય:સુ'વેવસે વેથપ્વયા દે 'સ્નેઽ'૬] `ਬેંશપાસેઽપવે 'સ્નેંશપા'ડે]]

29. ธิ์ พ.นาษ์ พากพมาส์ มากพูมานามากนามากนามารถมพาพู สาวาานา ราวนาษ์ พากพรัฐ นาร์ กุมามากงรา

ঝঝ'ঝঠিঁগ'ইর'ঠর'শ্বेদ'শ।

વર્ને ૬ સ્થળાયાં તે પું ગયાં ત્રે ચારુ સંગળાં વ્યુપાય સાથ

32. ୄୠ୶ଷଂସଂ၎င်းଞ୍ଚିର୍ନାଙ୍ଗି ସଂସ୍କର୍ନି ଶାହ୍ମ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଜ୍ କିନ୍ଦ୍ର ସିନ୍ଦ୍ର ସେ ଅନ୍ମର୍ଭ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମର୍ଭ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍କ୍ କିମ୍ବାସଂଚ୍ଚିକ ୖ୳୕୵୰୶ୄୠ୶୶ଽ୳୵୵ଽୄୖୢଈ୵ୄୖଽ୵୵ଽୢୢ୷୵ୖଡ଼୩ୄୄ୷୵୲ୣଌ୲୰୷୵ୖଈୄୠ୕ୖ୕୵ୄ୲୲ୖୖ୶୶୲୴ୄ୶୵୶୲ୖ୶୶୶୲୰ୠ୲୴୶୶୲୰ଽୄ ૡાયતે યાત્ર ને પ્રતે ખું પ્રતા સુધાર ખું સંસ્થા પ્રસંગ પ્રત્યા સુધાર છે તે પ્રત્ય પ્રત્ય છે તે પ્રત્ય પ્રત્ય છે તે પ્રત્ય પ્રયત્ય પ્રત્ય પ્ นานาฮ์ๆพราวกรารู้สัมมานาฐ์ เลูกราทีม วกรารู้มมาฏิาฐ์ มาลู่สรารู้ระจะจัรานีกมานดิๆลา หน้าสู่สาพิสา ฉริหนิ ที่ๆพานี้พิสา ฉริพานามหลร์สิทพานี้รานพมานนิ รุนนทิพาผูมพาสิ่งรา เป็นสามหลร์สิทพานี้ เป็นสามหลร์สิทพานี้รานพมานนิ รุนนทิพาผูมพาสิ่งรา เป็นสามหลร์สิทพานี้ เป็นสามหลร์สิทพานี้รานพมานนิ รุนนทิพาผูมพาสิ่งรา ઌુઽૻૻઽઽ૾ૢઽ૾ૢૻૢૻૻઽઽ૾ૡ૽૾ૻઽૺૼૼૼૼૣ૾ૻ૾ૡ૾૾૱ઌૢૻઽૻૻઽૻૢઽૻૹૻૻ૱ૹૻૹૻ૱ૡૻૻઽૼ૱ૡ૽ૻ૱૱ૡ૽ૼૡ૽ૻ૱ૡ૽ૻૡ૽૾ૡ૽૾ૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૼૡૡ૽ૻ૱ૡ૽ૻૡૼૡૡ૽ૻ૱ૡ૽ૻૡૼૡ

ઽઽ^ۥૻઽઽૡૼઽૼઽૠ૾ૻૡ૾ૼૹ૾૾ૹ૾ૻ૱ૻૹૼઌૻૼઽૼૠૢૢ૽૽૾૽ઽ૽ૡ૿ૹ૾ૹૻઽઽૻઽઽૠ૽ઌૢૻઌૼૡ૾ૺૡૢૡ૿ૻૡઽૻૹૻ૽૱ૼ૱ઌ૽૿ૡ૽ૺ૱ 31. รราชลิ เรทีสามธิ์ๆ ๆ เสลามักรมายิลาน์ นั้นสาหสามมามส์การมายิราสมาริ เลานิราชมาน์ รัฐานทาร

ᠴ᠋ᡬ᠈ᡪ᠋ᡪᠴ᠉ᡷ᠍ᢧᠴᡃᡅᢆ᠋᠋ᢐ᠋᠋᠒᠂ᡬᢅ᠊ᡪ᠆ᠴᡃ᠋ᡭ᠋᠋᠆ᠵ᠆ᢚ᠋᠉ᢣ᠋ᢄ᠋ᡘ᠌᠅ᡜᢆᡏ᠋ᡎᢂ᠂᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋ᡎ᠆ᢋ᠉ᡁᢩᡆ᠈᠅ᡬᢆᡪ᠆ᢚᢧ᠉ᢍᡎᢂ᠋ᠴᡃᡲ᠄ᡅᢆ᠍᠋ᡟ

२५:भेष'ग्री'र्वे र शयरु दी। ୬ୄ୵୵୵୴୵୷୶ୖ୶୵୴ୖ୴୳ୢ୶ୄୢ୲ୠ୶୶ୢୖୡ୵ୖୡୢ୵୵୕ଌ୶୶୴³²୶ୖୡ୕୵ <u>ૹૡ૾ૻૼૼ</u>ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૹૡ૾ૢૢૹ૽ઌૣૻઌ૽ૻૹ૽ૻઌૻ૽ઌૻૹ૽ૻઌૻ૽ૢૻૹ૽ૣૻૼઽૻૹૡ૽ૻૡૼૡૹ૽ૻઌ૽ૻૢૹ૽ૣૼઽૻૹૡ૽ૼ૱ૻૹૡ૽ૼૼ૱ૡૡ૽ૼૼૼ૱ૡૡ૽ૼૼૼ૱ૡૡ૽ૼૼૼૡૡૡ૽ૼૡ</u>

ૹૻૹૢૢઽૹ૱ઌૹૡ૽ૺૼૼૼૺૺૺૡૻૻૻૻૢૼૼ૱૱ઌૻૹ૾૾૱ૻઌૻ૾૱ૢૺઌૺૹૻૻ૱ૡૻૹ૽૾ૺઽૻઌૻૹ૽ૺૼઽૻઌૡ૽ૼૼૹૻૹૢૢ૿ઽૹૻ ૡૼ૱૽૱ઽૡૼૡૡ૽ૺ૱૽૽ૺૢ૽ૺ૱ૢૻૡૼૼૼૼૼૼૼ૱ૡ૾ૡૺૡ૾ૡૡ૾ૺ૱ૡૡ૾ૺ૱ ঀয়৾য়৾৾ৼ৾৽য়য়ৣৼৼৢ৽ঽ৾৾য়৴য়৾৾ড়য়৾ঀ৽৽৾ঀ৾য়৾ঀয়ৼঢ়য়ৼঢ়য়ৼয়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়৾য়য়য় ૽૽ૼૼૺૺૺૺ૽ૻૹ૽ૻૣૼૼૼઽ૽ૼ૾૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻૻૢૻૡૼ૱ૻૻૡ૽ૻ૱ૻૻૡ૽ૻ૱ૻૻૡ૽ૻ૱ૻૻૡ૽ૻ૱ૻૻૡ૽ૻ૱ૻ૽ૡ૽ૻ૱ૻ૽ૡ૽ૻ૱ૻ૽ૡ૽ૻ૱૱ૻ૽ૡ૽ૻ૱૱૱૱૱૱

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33. هَلَّ[ِ] اَنَّ حَلَّى الْحَلَّى الْحَلْحَلْي الْحَلْحَلْي الْحَلْحَلْي الْحَلْحَلْي الْحَلْقَ الْحَلْحَلْي الْحَلْحَلْي الْحَلْي الْحَلْحَلْي الْحَلْحَاتِ الْحَلْحَلْي الْحَلْحَلْي الْحَلْعَلَى الْحَلْحَلْي الْحَلْي الْحَلْي الْحَلْي الْحَلْي الْحَلْي أَلْحَلْي الْحَلْي الْ

ঀ৾ৢ৾ঀ৾৾৾য়ৼয়ঢ়ঽৢ৾৾৾ঀ৾ঀ

كَم عَام الله عَلَى الله

न्रुःधिबर्खे॥

୬ ે દર્ને સંયેગ્ મુખ્ય પ્રયત્ત સાંભ્ર માં છે સાંભ્ર સાંધુ સાંગ્રે દ્વારા પ્રયત્ત પ્રયત્ત પ્રયત્ત પ્રયત્ત પ્ર તે સાંતે ત્ર પ્રયત્તે તે દ્વારા સાંધ પ્રયત્તે પ્રયત્તે સાંભેત્ર સાંધુ પ્રયત્તે તે દ્વારા સ્વાર્થ વંત્રે સાંતે ત્ર પ્રયત્તે તે દ્વારા સાંધ પ્રયત્તે સાંધ પ્રયત્ત્ર સાંધ પ્ર સ્વાર્થ સ્વાર્થ સ્વાર્થ સ્વાર્થ સ્વાય તે સાંતે ત્ર પ્રયત્તે તે દ્વારા પ્રયત્તે સાંધ પ્રયત્ન સાંધ પ્ર સ્વાય સ્વાર્થ સ્વાય સ્વાર્થ સ્વાય સ્વાર્થ સ્વાય સ્વાય સ્વાર્થ સ્વાય સ્વાય સ્વાય સ્વાય સ્વાય સ્વાય સ્વાય સ્વાય સ્વાય પર્ય સ્વાય સ્વાય

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ઽઽૻ૱ઽ૽ૹ૾ૼૼૼૼૹૻૻૹૻૻૻઽૻઽ૽ૼૻૢૻૹૻૻૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻઌ૾ૻૹૻ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૻૹ૾૾ૢૣઌૻૻઽૻઌૻૹ૽૾ૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૻૻૹૻૻ૱ૻ૾ઌ૽૿ૹૻૢૻઽૻઌૻૼૹૻ
                         ચા ૬૬<sup>,</sup>પા'ને પ્યપ્ટ'નોંગિંક અર્ਛે ગાંમે કોર્યે જે ક્રિયાય ગાહ્ય સાંગુ પોંકા 'પ્રેકા'નુ કોને કે પ્રેકા સાંગ્રે સાંગ
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                        यभेषात्र शांश्वे स्वमायात्र शांधे राखे शांगे। रद्दाया देव र्यो के साम प्राप्त के सादमान र्यये पेंदि पेंदि र
साम के साम के
साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के
साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम क
साम के साम क
साम के साम क
                        ঢ়ঀয়য়য়ড়৻ড়ঀ৾ৠৢঀ৻য়৾য়৾য়য়৾য়ঀয়ৢ৻য়ৢ৾৾য়
                        ঝর্ই অম্য
                                              รราน สิรานนิ สิงสุมญา
                                              ଽ୶୳ଽୖ୳ୖୖୖୖୖ୶ୖ୶୲ୡ୶୶ୖଈ୲ଵୣୠୄ୵ୖୄୡୗ
                                              ષર્વે ન સે ખે શ રે ન પ ગા
                                              શુ મુ ર્કે ન મેં દે મને ન ને દા
                                                                                                                                  <u>भ</u>ी শার্হি দি আঁর দি।
                                              รรานาจโล้ ราวัน ริสานี ซิไล
                                            ୖୠ୶୕ୡ୲ଈ୕୶୕ଽ୩୕୲୵୳ୖୡ୕୲୰୲୲ୖୄଢ଼ଽ୲୲୲ୖୖଢ଼୕ୄୄୄୡ୲୰ଡ଼ୄ୶ଽ୷୴ୄଌ୷ୖ୶୵ଽ୲ୡ୶୶୕ଡ଼ୄଽୖୄୄୢୗ୲୲୶୵୲ୡ୷୶୲ୡୖୖ୕ଢ଼୕୩
                        गरमेश्र सेश्र यथित केत्राया
                                            ػ<sup>ٛ</sup>ڛۜٛۥ؆ػڡڮڡڮ؞ڲڡؽ
                                              ક્રે 'ન્ર્ગે શ્ર
                        36.
                        ય રુ ત્ર ન ત્ર
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૬૮૬ ગવત શાયાં તે આ રહે તે વ્યાયા જ ર્સે શિયા મે ર વે વા તા તા જ ર છે જે તે ગયા જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ ᠴ᠇ᠴᡬᡆ³⁶ᡪ᠆ᠵᠴᡪ᠊᠋᠋᠋ᡢ᠊ᡁ᠊ᠬᢄ᠊ᢋ᠈ᠴᡬ᠃᠋ᡏ᠔᠋᠊᠋ᠯᠻᢐ᠋ᢋ᠈᠘ᢅ᠊ᢣᢍ᠄ᠱ᠆ᠴᡆᡬ᠂ᢆ᠋ᢆ᠋᠊᠋᠋᠊ᢝ᠈ᡷ᠂ᡪ᠆᠄ᢅᢩᢓ᠆

35.

યવે રહે શાળ રુ પતિ ખેત્ર કે []

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नवे अनम्माने। ननम्माञ्चनम्भान्नम्भान्नम्भान्नम्भान्नम्भान् ५२ कुनम्मानु अ ૡૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૻૡૻૹૢઽૡૡૢ૽ૺ૾ૹૢૢઽૹૡ૾૽૱ૢ૽ૺ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ વર્દ્યનાનાયાં સુચાયાં છે ગામ સાથે સુચાય ૻઽઽઽઽઽૻૹૢ૽ઽૼૼૼૼ૱૱ૢૺૼૼૣૺૻ૱ૼૣ૾ૺૼૼ૱૱ૡૻૻ૱૱ૡૻૡૼ૱ૻૡ૽ૻૡૼ૱ૡ૽ૻૡૼ૱૱૱૱૱ ૡૢૼૡૺૻઌૡ૱ઽૡૹૻૹૡૻૡ૽ૺ૱ૡૻઽૡઽ૽ૹ૽ૢૺ૾ૼૼૼૼૡૻ૱ૡૺૼૼૼૡ૾ૻૡૼ૾૽ૡ૽ૼ૱ૡૻ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡ૽ૼૡ૽ૻ aðwrstafrarstry warig arang ar an ar ar an ar an ar an ar ar ar ar ar ar ar २२२९: २३२ में मार्गस्य में मार्गस्य के मार्गस्य के स्थित के मार्गस्य के स्थित क स्थित के स्थल के स्थित के स्थल क स्थल के स्थल क ૾ેનૅઽૻૡૢઽ૽ઽ૾ૡૻૻૹ૾૾૽ૼૡૡૻૻ૱ૼૡૻઌ૽ૼૡૻૻૡૻ૾ઌ૾ૻૡૻૹૡૻઌૻ૱ૡૻૻૡ૽ૻ૱ૡૻૻ૱ૡૻ૽૱ૡૻ૱ૡૻ૱ૡૻ૱ૻ૽૱ ୖ୩୬୪ୖୖୄୄଢ଼ଽୄୖୄ୶୲୰ୖଽ୶୲ୡ୳୳୵୵୩ଵୄ୶୰୰୵୶୵୳ୖଌୄୗୖୖୖୖୖ୕ୖ୕୶୵୰୶ୖ୳୷୵୷୲ଌୖୢୖୣ୵୵୰୵୵୵ୡଽୖୢୡୖ୲

য়৾৾ড়ৼ৾৾ৼ৾য়৾৾য়৾য়৾৾য়

୬૮૮ઽઽઽઽઽઽઽઽઽઽઽઽઽઽઽઽઽઽઽ٢٢٢ ٧ ૾૾૾ૻ૱૱ૡૡ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ નેંચેન્ન'નુશ્વન્નપર્સ્ટન્ટ્ર'ક્યુનપર્યને ર્જેન્સપર્વર સર્જના જોર્જેન્સા સાવના વાર્ટ્સના પ્રાથમિક સ્ટેના પ્રાય น่สิ ซิพน์วิพฮะๆ ๔ๅ๚ๅ๛พนะ๚๖ ๛ารฐายพนๆ นูงน่าสิ ซิพน์วิพฮะๆ ๚ๅสฺู๛๚ิลพพาวธูัสามาวรี้ฦามซิงาร์สิชัพาน์วามฮักๆ ๒ๅคมพรักทุพาวสกามารก ૹૢૢ૾ૢઽૻૹૡૢૻઌૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૺૡ૾ૻૹૻૻૡૻઌૻૹૻૻૡૻૻ૾૾૾૾ૡૢૻઌૡૢઌૡૹ૾ૺૹ૽૾ૼૹૺઌ૽ૢૻૹઌૡૡૻઽ૱ૹૡ૱ૡ ઽૻૡ૽ૺ૾૽ૼૹૼૹઽૻઌ૾ૺૹૻૻૻૻૹૻ૾ૼૻ૾ૻ૽ઌૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૻઌૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૻઌ૽ૼૡૻૺઌ૽ૻૡૻ૽ૼૡૻૹૻ૾ૹૻૹ૾ૻૡૻ૾ૡૻ૾ઌૻ૾ૡૻ૽ઌૻૡ૽ૻઌૻૡ૽ૼૡૻૻૡ૽ૻૡૻ૽ૡૻ૽ૡૻ યંત્રે ર્કેસપ્યંવે અઢંદન (૮) દ્વે ગે પ્યંક્રે દ્વ સાંભુસસાય સું સે પોવ પાંત્રે ર્કેસપ્યંવે અઢંદન ૾૾ૼૼૼૹૻૻૹૻૻૹૻ૱ઌ૿ૢૻૢઽૼૡૻૢૢૢૼૼૢૼૻૻૹૻ૾ૼૹ૽૿ૡૢૻઌૻૡ૽ૼ૱ૻ૽ૼૹૼૹૻઌ૾૽ૼઽૻૹૻૻૹૻ૾ઌૻઌૻઌૻૡ૽ૻઌૣૻઌૻૻૹ૽૿ૹૻ૾ઌૻઌૻઌૻઌૻઌૣૻ พรพิมพซีลา์สาขาสุทพานสิ ซิพาน์วามฮรา 1975ที่รู้รายิสุพานสรามารร น่วงสะา 1333ามิคาอี่การุกามิยุการสิรัสงน์วงสะา วิสิรัสงาน์วง

ชิ้งเน่นิ พธุ่า หริ่า จริ เ

ุณพาพธิ์ญาวิสาธิสาริราว

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᠗᠊᠋᠊᠋ᡎ᠊ᢩᢟ᠋᠊᠋ᢋ᠄ᡷᡣᢩᢂ᠂ᠽᢩ᠂ᡨᢒ᠊᠋᠊᠋᠋᠋ᡨᠯᢂ᠈ᠺᡬ᠋ᡪ᠆ᡘᠴᡃᡅᢆ᠋᠋
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<u>तस्तकायःई 7 यायका</u>
    ઽૡૢૹૡૻૼઽઽૼ૱૾૽ૡૹૡૻ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱
    ૡૹ<sup>ૡ</sup>ઽૹૺ ૡૺૹૡૼૼઽૡૢ૽૱ૡ૬ૢૡૡઽૡૡ૱
    ૾ૡૺૹૻૻૠૻૻઽૡૻૹ૾૽ૡૻૹ૽૽ઽૡ૽ૻૠૼૼૡૡ૾ૢૺ૱ૡૄૡ૿ૻૹ૾૾ૹૢૣ
    ૱ૺૢઽ૾ૡ૽૾ૺૻ૽૱ૻૡૢ૾ઌૻૹ૽ૼૼૼૼઌૻૹૢ૾ૺૢ૾૾૽૾ૡૢ૾ઽઌઽ૾ઌૺઽૡ૾ૢૺૼ૱ઌૼૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૻઌૻઌૹૢ૾ૻૡૹૻૻ૾ૡૻૻ૾૾ૡૻ
ૢૼૡ૾ૢૺ૱ૻૻઌૻૻૹ૾ૢૢૼઽૻ૱ૢ૱ૡૻ૾૱ૹૻૻૡૻૻ૱ૡૻૹ૽૱ૻૺૼૹૢૻૣૻૻઽૢૻૻ૱ૡૻ૱ઽૻૻૻઌૡઽઽૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૻૻઌૻૡૻઌ૽ૼ૱૱ૡ૽ૻૡ
રુરાવર્દુદાક્ષે દિભ્નારાષ્ટ્રા વયનાયાયા કુરાયાવા
    พรพ.จิพ.ชิช.ฮูพ.ระ.จิภ.รี.รพพ.ระ.ไไ
    २वें नग्गुम् मे नदे क्रिट के भारत्म सम् हे क्रेट नगा
    ৾ঀয়য়ৠৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢয়৾৾য়
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37.

વા ને સુરખ્યત્વનુ સાવદુ ગાય વશા

ٛڎ؆ڿ؆ٮٛڡٚٚڐٮڡؗۘػۥۿٚڡٳ؆؆ۣٳڟ؆ڂ٢۬ؾڡٵڹڔٳٳ

भ्रु भ'मु 'न् अ'यदे 'ह गर्भ'म छु 'गर्छ ग'मे ।

ેર્વે મ્ સ્થયાંગુરુ છે રુ મ્ સ્થયેલ ગયેલ સ્થયો

ୖ୶ୖ୶୵[ୄ]ଽଽ୳୶ୖ୶୵୰୳ୖଽୖୖ୕ୖ୕୕ଈ୰୵ୠୄୖୢ୰ୖ୩ୖୠ୶ୖୖ୴୶ୖଵୄୗ

ચસ્રાસર્কે ગાં રે ન રે ને ને સે રા ચ

*ે સે ચર્સ્ય સ્વર્ધે પ્*વેર્ડ પ્યાંચ વાજી સાથે દિના વિશ્વ ગાયુ દયાયા ક્ષાનું નુચ ચાર્ઝ્સ દો દે 'દ્ર ગાવ પા પા જ દ ૾ૹૢૼૼ૱ૹૡ૾ૻૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૹૡ૽૾ૼૼૻૹૢ૾ઽૻઽ૽ઌ૾૽ૼૼૼૼૹૡૻૻઌ૾૾૱ઌૣૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૻ૾૾ૹૼૢૻ૱ૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼ૱ૡ૽ૼૡૻૹૡ૽ૻૹૼૡઌૻ૱ૡ૽૾ૣૣૣૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡ૾૾ૡ૽૾૾૾૱ૡ૽ૻ૱ૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૼ૱ઌૻૡ૽ૼૡૻ૾૱ૡ૽ૻ૱ૡ૽ૻ૱ૡ૽ૼ૱ૡ ୠ୶୶୕ୠୢ୲ୢୢୠ୵୶୶୶ୖଽ୶୲୰୰ଢ଼ୖ୶ୢୖୢଈୄ୕ୖୢଽୢୄୖୄୄୠୖ୵୰ୖୖ୰୲ଌୖ୲ୄ୵୵ୖୖ୰୲୰୷ୠ୵୲ୡୄ୲୵ୠ୲ୢୠ୶୶୵ଽୄୖୡ୵ त्रश्व हे हिरू र्मेश्वयण्लेता यहर र्ड्से स्वर्धते र्मायावे हरा महेत्रायार्मयम् प्रत्यात्र प्राप्त राम्या के स्व *ቛቚቚ*ॱፚጟ[੶]ዺיኇ፞፞፞ጜ፟፟፟ጙጙፚኯቚ፧፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቘጜኯ፟ጟ[੶]ዾዼ፟፞፧ቜ፟፝ዀ፟ኯዀኯኯጜዀዀ፝፝ቘ፟ቚቘዀዀዀዀ

નુઘ્યય'ઽઽ'ક્રેઽ'દેવે'૬³વે'વા] ગલન પ્લન શે ૬ શુ શ્ર કે ગ સ મ ર ર સા ૡ૾૽ૼૼૼ૱ૡૢૻૹ૽૾ૡ૽ઌ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼ૾ૼ૱૽૾ૼ૱૱ૡૢૻૼ

๚ี๊ร พาลสิงาน ราม พูรรริ เลาสารไ ळटरूपर्यते प्टरे नाहे व पने पर्वे प्रयम प्तु मा। वे का नकु ह का या के का का उक्क के का प्रा ૡૼઽૼૼૼૼઽૠ૽ૼૡ૽૽ૼૹૢ૾ૢૺૻૡૻૹ૾ૢ૽ઽૻ૽૽ૄૼૻઽઽૻૣૻઌૼૺૻઌૻઽૻઽૻૡૢૻૡૻૻઌૻૻ૱ૡ૽ૼૼૼૼઽૠ૽ૼૡ૽ૻઙ૽ૻઌૡૻૻઌૻૻઽઽૻૻૣ૽ૹ૽૾૾૽ૼઽૻૻ૱ઌૻૡ૽ૼૡ૾ૡ ระรุณฑนนิวาระรัฐโฟฟาหิไ นด์นี้ว่าราๆที่ไร่มีๆฟานูณ์สิ่งไฟฟาชสาฮรามิรามณาร์มิๆฟานาระไ ฺฮราฆิรานาน์ดินั้าสิ๊มานานั้างานพี่ราสมพาฮราฆิรานหานุยูหานพาสุป ฮราฆิราน์ดิเดิมานะรัรปรา ચય્યવડ્યાયા આર્થે વગ્યુટ અંદયાય વે પદે વા કે કાંચુ ગાકથા વધે પે કે વચ્ચ ગાય

39.

> \Im ๛กระ สิจีพพ ริๆ กู พรร ๆ กลิ์สีพ พรร กฏ ไ

<u>૾</u>ૺૡઽૡઙ૾૾ૣૹૣઽૼૹૢ૾ૢૢ૽ૼૼૼ૱૱ઽ૾ૼૼ૱૾ૻૼૼૼૼૼ૱

ૹ૽ૺૡૼ૽૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૻઌૻ૱ૢૡૻ૱૾ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻઌૢૻૢૡૻઌ૾ૡ૽ૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡ યશ્વ ક્રિયમ છે ન માર્ગ છે ન માર્ગ છે ન માર્ગ સાથ મુખ્ય સાથ મુખ્ય સાથ મુખ્ય સાથ મુખ્ય સાથ મુખ્ય સાથ મુખ્ય સાથ મુ - Jartia हुनाया - Javan va wig the " नाय र्योगया के Julia Bartia हु का राय के देखे का का का का का का का का का क

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40. यनगामाबनायहे यामुमाकुरामुगि सेसमायह्वे सामायहूनयां है।

ચ્ચનચાયગું વૈગું અલવ ચદ્દે કે દેવા વસ્ત્રવ્યવે અલવ ચાવ છે વાય સ્પર્યુ ત્યા વસ્તુ ચવે અલવ સે વર્ક્ષ પ્યત્ર પ્યુ ના સુચાયવે અલવ સે વર્ક્ષ પ્યત્ર પ્યુ ના લે ચાય સુવ્ય થવે 1

ลๆวรงมสมมาราหูๆวรุงวา| ฮิลาสมมาผู้คลิคาวฤติมาวา|

શ્રાપ્ત્ર કાયમાયનુમાયાલે પર્વે | લેમાયામુપ્તમાં દે 'ક્ષેત્ર સે 'ફયાયાધ્યે ને લે નાં સ્વિન્દિયા સ્વન્દ્ર સે 'ફયાયલે સહ્ય છેના વલવ. અદાસાદેપ્ત સે પ્લાયાધ્યમાં વર્ષ્યયાધ્ય સાવ સાવે પ્લદના વસ્ત્રમ્પત્વે સાવવ સાવે પછે વા વસ્ત્ર પ્લે સાવ સાવે પ્લાય વર્ષે વ્યાય સાવ સાવ સાવે પછે નાં લેમાયામુપ્ત માર્યુ સાથ સાવ સાવે ગુમા વસ્ત્ર પ્લે ગુમા સ્વન્દ્ર પ્

41. মি'দ্রগামা

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42. _{ㅋ表}¬.२४४४)

এম'মর্ক্রিশ'ইর'ক্টর'শ্বेদ'শ।

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พิราम्ह्रह्रुके मुन्य्रे मुन्य्रे भाष
     ૱ૹઽઽઽૻૹ૱ૹૹ૽ૻ૽ૼૼૹૼઽૻૻૹ
     <u>૱</u>ૻઽઽૻ૱૱ૼૺૼૼૼૼ૱૱૱૱૱૱
     र्ब्वे युत्र के वर्ष्य भेत के यह का।
     สมมางธุรัรรัรเริงสรรภัพนาไ
      न्दगांगेश्व'दे 'क्षेत्र'स'मेश्व'या।
      ङ्गग्रियायाङ्ग्रङ्ग्रियायाः विषायासुम्राया
งเวลาวัล ริามฮิริมงลุๆ
      ક્ર્<u>ય</u>ેશ્વશ્વસાય સામે ત્રી
     จุจาจ โล่งๆ ไร้ ร 'ฏิงามส์ ร วจจมไ
     લેશગાસુદયા અર્વે કે 'મું' સું દ્યું ગોગા
     \tilde{\mathfrak{a}}ં તે \tilde{\mathfrak{a}} \tilde{\mathfrak{a}} \tilde{\mathfrak{a}} \tilde{\mathfrak{a}} \tilde{\mathfrak{a}} \tilde{\mathfrak{a}}
     ॡॱऀऀऄॱॡॖॱॻॖॸॱॺ¥ॱग़ॖॖॸॱऀॺ॓ॱक़ॖऺऀॵक़ॖऻ
      ઽઙૢૣૣઌૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻૻઽૢૢૢૡૻૻઙૢૣઌૻૹ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૻૹ૽ૼૼૼૼૹૢૻ૱ૡૹૣ
      พราซิลพงาศราณๆพรรรสิวรังสีรรสิป ดิพาๆพูรพา
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ૹ૽૾ૼ'શ્વે 'ફળ'યમ 'મન' જે ૬ 'વર્ત છે 'વર્ત 'વર્ત પમ 'ગઉન ગયુ મ 'વર્શે 'દર્ગ શ્વ પ્યાય છે કા બા દે 'પ્યાન ' ર્શું ૬ 'વદુ ગ' વશા 43.

ચાયત્ર કુદ સમાજી માર્ચ સુદાર માંગે માંદે કરે છું કે રે વી માંગે છું છું કે સમાજ માંગે છું છું કે સમાજ માંગે છું છું સે સ્વર્થ્ય સ્વર્થ્ય સંગ્રે સ્વર્થ સંગ્રે સ્વર્થ સ્વર્થ્ય સંગ્રે સ્વર્થ સંગ્રે સ્વર્થ સંગ્રે સ્વર્થ સ્વર્થ સ્વર્થ્ય સંગ્રે સ્વર્થ સ્વર્થ્ય સ્વર્થ્ય સ્વરે સ્વરે સ્વરે સ્વર્થ સ્વરે સ્ય સ્વરે સ્વરે સ્યરે સ્વરે સ્વરે સ્વરે સ્વરે સ્યરે સ્વરે સ્વરે સ્યરે સ્યરે સ્વરે સ્વરે સ્વરે સ્યરે સ્વરે સ્વરે સ્યરે સ્યરે સ્યરે સ્વરે સ્વરે સ્યરે સ્યરે સ્વરે સ્યરે સ્યર સ્યરે સ્યરે સ્યર સ્યરે સ્યરે સ્યરે સ્યરે સ્યરે સ્યરે સ્યરે સ્યરે

ร์ทินารูกาสู่จา สมมาญานิสาสู่จาสมมารู้การาพิสานมา รู้กามมากกร้าสมมามาระรานรณรา

44. ยู่ฉฆซิสซัสซูบุรา

এম'মর্ক্রিশ'ইর'ক্টর'শ্বेদ'ন।

45. ^ڰؚٛٵ^ۥڲۣٛٚ٦ڐ[•]ػٙ؉؆ۿۭٛٙ؇؆٦٢ٵ

<u>พระน์จาพระรัฐขาสีทพงเกเวะไไ</u>

ᠵᠵᡃᡗ᠋ᢆᢋ᠂ᠵᠵ᠂᠋᠋᠌ᠬᡃᢍᢆ᠂ᠴ᠋ᡇ᠂ᢆ᠋ᢆᡠᢂᡃᠴ᠋ᢩᢒ᠄ᡭᠯ

ঀয়য়৾৾৾য়৾ঀ৾৾৾ঽ৾৾ঀ৾৾৾য়৾৾য়৾য়৾য়৾

47. केंगिश्र गहेश्व है।

38

พ८ ५ १ भारते के राम रु हो।

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ঢ়े। ଶुदण्यम्।
ಹैंगमासायमगमायादर्देमानुयासेदा।
तेु सायठे रायमासरासे पत्तु दा।
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<u>২৭</u>.শ.৬ই এ.ল.শ

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ઽૠ૾ૼઽઽૡૹૹૻૹ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૹ૱ૡૡૢઽૹઽ૱ૢૢ૽ૢૺૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡ
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ૡ૱ૡૢ૾ૺૡઽૢૡૡૹ૱ૡૼૼૼૡ૱ૡૣ૱ૡ૽ૼ૱૱૱૱૱૱
ૡ૱ૡૢ૾ૺૡ૱ૢ૾ૢઌ૿ૡ૱ઌૺૺૺૺ૱ૡૼ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱
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શ્રદ્ય રહેય. જે શ્ર શ્ર છે. ત્રી ત્યાં છે. સી દી

हे आ दर्ी देवे. या तर्ी या रा

ุณสาสส์สีๆ"ริสาสิสาฐิราวๆ

۹Ĩ

าสามา 🖓 เท่ง จะตับ นาวา ผู้ ทุโ ले श्रायाशुम् श्रा ઌ૽ૢ૾ૺ૾ૹ૾ૻૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૡૻૹૺૡૻૻૹૻ૾ૼૡૻૹ૾ૢૢૻૢ૽ૢઽૡૻૻઽૡૻૻઌૼૻૻઌ૾ૡૢૢૢૢૢૢ૽૾ૡ૾ૺૡૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢ૽૾ૡ૾૾ૡૢ૾૱ૡ૽૾ૡ૾૾ૡ૾૾ૡ૽૾ૡ૽ૻૡ૽૾ૡ૽૾ૡ สมพร์สิ เชี้ๆพากพๆพานาระาริฐาาริฐารฏิราฏะา สมามุควิามศวระามจุมานวิามมพางสา ૻઽઽ૾ઽ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૢૻૻૢ૾૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૹૻૻઽૡ૾ૺૼૻૹૻૻઽૡૻ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૾ઌૻ૾ઽૡ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૻૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૾ૢૻ૱ૡ૽૾ૡૻ૾ૹ૾૾૱ૻૺૼૡ૾ૺૡૹૻૡૻઌૢૼ૱ૡૹ શે 'ર્ને કર, 'રદ્દે નથા' ચા રુદ 'ર્ને કરી 'ર્ક્રો 'ગણ કરાય' વરે શાય'લે ગાઉ શાળા દાય છે વે દિવા છે. 'સે રા

ᠴᢤ᠋ᠫ᠊ᠯ᠋᠕ᡧ᠉᠔᠊᠕ᢆ᠋ᢆᡱ᠋ᡎᢂ᠄ᢓ᠆᠋᠋᠋ าสัราสุมมาพิ วิสามมารู ราววิไ

ય ગા મર્ગે મેં મું સું મું મેં જો જો જો જો જો

ૡેશનાશું દયા & નાયાયાયાયાયાયાય કે શાં વાય છું દાર્ડુ કે માં છે જે તે છે સાવે છે સાવે છે સાવે છે સાવે છે સાવે સુ ક્ષુ નપ્પ ૧૮ વર્ડા દેવાદે જંઢા વર્ષે મળ્યત્વે જંઢા અમ વસુ દાવા કે વલે કરુ જેંગ જાયવા જાય นราร์รี้พาฏูนานรี้ รานาลิโ ซู ราฏิ์ ๆพาลพาพราฐนานารรานรานา ซึ่งๆพานพๆพาลพาร์รีพา มูน นร์ร์านลิเ นิ้ามารภัพพ สพามน นร์ร์านรานร์เดิม พญรพเริม มธิ์ ๆ ๆ วรั้ง ๆ วรั้ง ๆ จรั้ง เม่า สิ่าง ๆ สิ่ง

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49. a tan a

ર પર માં જૂદ ર્શ્વે દ રા વાયદુ નાંધી સુદ યાદ્ય વ્યય દ્વાય છે. આ પ્રાપ્ત કે દ પ્યાપ્ત છે છે. આ પ્રાપ્ત કે દ પ્યું પ્રાપ્ત કે દ પ્યું પ

વદેં રાચ મેગય ને ખેરા

42

بع في المراح المراح المراح المراحة الم

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^{50.} यत्रगायहें का

৽৴৻ঀৼ৾য়৾ৠ৾৾৾ঀয়৽ঽ৾৾য়ঀয়৽য়৾ঽ৽ঀঀৼয়ঀঀঽয়৽ঀয়য়৾৾য়য়৾য়য়৽য়৽য়ৢয়

५ में भाषाये के भाषा हु है।

୶୶୲୶ୖଈ୕୩[:]ୖୖୖୖୖୖୠ**:**ୖୖୖୖୖୠୠୢୖ୳ୠ୵୰୲

ૡૢઽૢૢઽૣઽૢૢઽૡૡૢૡૢૡઽૡ૽ૡૺ૾ૹૼૼૡઽૡૡૢઙ૽૽૾ૢ

آا

भे 'दर्गे अ'यरे के अ'यरु हो।

شمعما

44

ષ્ઠેષ્ઠા પ્રયુદ્ધ પ્યુદ્ધ પ્યુદ્ધ પ્યુદ્ધ પ્યુદ્ધ પ્યુદ્ધ પ્યુદ્ધ પ્યુદ્ધ પ્યુદ્ધ પ્રયુદ્ધ પ્રયુદ્ધ પ્યુદ્ધ પ્યુદ્ધ

าริ่ามา ระวันซิพานนิ พิพารอาสิป สามพาธิพาฏิ ซิตาร์สายมพาชราทุญรพนาระบบ ระจำพาชุสาริาสา

52.

શું દેવાયાવરી દિનાયા કરે સંસ્થાઓ કર્ત્વ સાથે ત્યાર્ચ સાથે સ્વયત્ર સાથે સ્વેચ સ્વયત્ર સ્વર્થ સાથે સ્વેચ સ્વયત્ર સ્વયત્ર સ્વેચ સ્વયત્ર સ્વયત્ર સ્વેચ સ્વયત્ર સ્વયત્ર સ્વયત્ર સ્વયત્ર સ્વયત્ર સ્વેચ સ્વયત્વ સ્વયત્ય સ્વયત્ય સ્વયત્ય સ્વયત્વયત્ય સ્વયત્ય સ્વયત્ય સ્યત્ય સ્વયત્ય સ્વયત્ય સ્યત્ય સ્વયત્ય સ્યત્ય સ્યત્ય

ગું રુપતું અભ્રુસ્ક્ષે લાગ સાથે કે દુવાવા મુદ્દ કરે જે સાથે છે. જે સાથે સાથે સાથે સાથે સાથે સાથે સાથે જે સાથે જે अुप्टेर्देग नेश्वरत्रा व्यासेनगी न्वोग्यलेश्वय्वे युवय्स्रवय्त्रम्यम्वय्त्रम्यम्या पुगर्था ज्वय्यस्य ने न्द्र વ્રબાવવે '૬ શે' 'વર' શુવ સાક્ષવ 'દે' 'ધે 'યુ નહા' છું ' ગ્ર નહે ૬' છું' 'દ શે' 'વર પર દે ન ૡેશ્વયયાત્રવાયરુશર્યું વર્દેવા વર્દ વ્યાવેલ ગુર્વે સુ જેલાયે પૈર્વા

વર્ત 'ધે 'વર્દે વા રહું વા સત્યવે 'વુ ત્યસઘવ 'વેનિ'ર્વે વા સે 'વડા કરે ત્સા છે 'વવા જ્ઞુ 'વવે 'વુ વા સવા વા વર્જા

ร्ये र स्व। वर्षेषि यदे म र यस यदे म सुर्ये ।

<u></u>વ્રવાસેઽ'ઌ૽ૢૺ`ર્નેંસ'સે| ઽંચેવષ્યપ્ય'ઽઽૻઅૡ્દુંઽષ'ૹ્યુસ'વઽર્ડ્ડ્ડ્ વી'ર્સ્ને'ૅસ્થ'વવાય'નુશ'શું'સે'ર્ડ્ડ્ડ્ર'વ

53. त्रण के ५ 'गी 'दगे' 'दगे'

46

१४ দ্রিস্টামধাস্থ্য মিদর্শবৈষ্যদর্শ্বাধীর্ম। দ্রুদ্রদদ্দ আদর্মধার্ম্বায় ব্রুদ্রামদ্র মেদর্শ্বাধা <u> র}ৼ্রী</u>র্ফ্রবিদাম'মিমম'থ'র্ক্টর'র্ঘের'যান'রদায়ীম। নর্দ্ধীমম'য়ান'ঝিদাম'থ'ম'সেন্দ্রীমম'য়ান'

૽દ ૡૢ ૻઽ ઌૢૢૹૻૻ ઌૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઽ૽ઌ૽૾ઌૢૹૻઌૼૡૻઌ૱૽ૢૼ૱ૺ

ૹ૾ૢૢૢૺૹૻૻઌૻૻૻઌૹૻ૽ૢ૾ૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૹૻૻૻૹૢૻૡૻૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૻૡ૽ૼૡૻૻૡૻ૽ઌૻૻૡૻ૽ઌૻૻૡૻૻઌૻૻઌૻૻઌૻૻઌૻૻઌૻૻઌૻૻઌૻૻઌૻ૽ઌૻૡૻ૽ઌૻૻૡૻ૽ઌૻૡ૽ૼ ૢૼૢૻૡૡઌૣૹૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૢઌૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૢઌૻ૱ૻૢૢૢૻૡૻ૱ૻૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻ૱૱ૻૢૢૢૢૻૡ૾ૻ૱ૻૢૼૻૣ

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દૈ જ્ઞેનડ્રા
       สูรานสามาร์สสงาสูญารสองกัญสามาร์สา
       થેઽ ઽૠૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡ૽ૹ૽૾૱૱ૡ૽ૣૡ૽૱૱૱૱૱
       <sup>8</sup>8भार्त्रभेगसारेगात्रसामरायवे परे पाया।
       ᡏᢆ᠋᠋ᢩᢋ᠋ᡢᡲᡵ᠊᠋᠋᠋ᢆ᠋᠋ᢆᢐ᠋ᡒᡅᢅᡃ᠍ᡷᡃ᠋ᢩᠴᠴᡃᢓᢆ᠋ᢋᡃ᠋ᡚ᠋᠉᠄ᡱᢆᠴ᠋ᢂ᠋
લે શળ શુદ્દ શ્રપ્ય સુરા દે જં શકુ રંગુ દર્દે શ્ર શપ્ય પે દુ પ્યવર્તે કે પોંચ ગાંચુ ગયા જ્યો દી રેવે તે ગાંચુ '
नरुषायायद्विप्यकेन्याक्षे क्वन्यावेष्ययर्गेनायायावेरा
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54.
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พิทพา พานิร์รานี้สามาร์สารรังว่าชามาร์สามาร์สาย เล่าหายานาร์ราราษิพภาษา [ુ] ચનાવીયી નાંકુના તેર પુરાય છે. તે પુરાય છે તે પુરાય છે. તે પુરાય છે તે પુરાય છે. તે પુરાય જે તે પુરાય છે. તે પુરાય છે તે પુરાય છે. તે પુરાય છે พราษฤพา ๔๖๙๙๙๙๛๖๙๖๖๙๙๛๚รามที่ฤพา ๙รีราน์ฉาพิสารสาฐรณ ॻॖॸॱऄॺऻॺॱख़ॱॸॾॖ॓ॺॱग़ॖॖॸॱऄॺऻॺऻ ৺ऺॖॖॻॖॸॱख़ॖॸॱग़ॖॖॱऄॺॺॱॸॸॱॡॺॸ॔ऄॱॺऻॸॱॾॺऻऀॺऻॺऻ ॸऺऀॸऺॺॱ યમ સ્તુન મારુ જ ગુદ એ ના બા જે ના બા જે ના બા જે ના બા જ ગુમાં જ ગુમ ગુમાં જ ગુમ ગુમાં જ ગામ ગુમાં જ ગુમ ગ ગામ ગુમાં જ ગુમાય ગુમાં જ ગુમા ગુમા ગુમાં જ ગુમાં જ ગુમાં र्द्धेन्स्रेन्यंदेयम् वर्षायेषा इस्तिव्यण्डुन्नु यद्यन्युप्रान्थेवष्ययास्यन्यन्युन्युन्थेवष्य พิสริญ

<) हुन। हुन्जी न्दन्तमा के र्के माञ्च मदे हुन दे है नाय के मैं माजे ना भाषा में प्यत्र हे प्यत्र हे प्यत्र हे प

૧) ચેંગ ગાયે અંદ્વે દિ્રાચ્યય્ય ન ગુર્ટ દ્વે અચર્ડ રાજ્ય વ્યવિ ગાયે ગાયે અંદ ગાય સ્વાપ્ત સ્વાપત્વ સ્વાપ્ત સ્વાપ્ત સ્વાપ્ત સ્વાપત્વ સ્વપત્વ સ સ્વપત્વ સ

ને પ્યમ્પ્લેમ માર્કેન પ્યવે પ્યાસ પ્યાસ રેકે તેવા માસન મુવે એ સમય અત્ર તે માવે પ્યેલા ન સસ્ય પાલા માર્ચન સે સામ ક્રે પાને પોલા સે સાનવ પાસે માસ પાસ માલન 'નું પાસુ તે પાલે ક્રે મેં પ્રાપ્ય થયા કે સું માળે પાસ પાય છે. દેવ સાથ તમાય મેં વાયે સમય અને ને ને સાથ માં મું ક્રે માં માં નનમાં મું પાય માં મું પાય પાય છે. દેવ માં પાય છે સે માં પાય સાથ મું માર્ચે માં માં મું પાય માં માં માં માં માં માં માં મું માં માં માં માં માં માં મું માં માં માં માં માં મ

નેવો પ્વતે પ્યશ્ન પર સુર્વે પુશ્વ ન કે વૈા

ઽૹૻૻૻૡ૽ૡ૽૾ૡ૾૾ૼૹૻૻ૾૽ઌ૽૿ૢૻૻૡ૾ૻૡૻૻૻૡૻૡૻૡૻૡૡૢ૽ૡ૽૿ૡ૽ ૾ૺૡ૾૽ૼૹઽૡ૽૽ઌૻઌૡૢૻ⁵⁵ઽઽ૾૾ૡૻૻ૽ૼૡૡૢૼૡ૽ૢ૿ૡૻ૱ૡૻૻ૱૾ૼ૱ૻૻ૾૽૾ૼ૱ૻૻૹ૽૾ૺઽૻ૿ૹ૱ૹૻ

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ৼ ৾য়৾ঀ৽য়৾৾ঽ৾৾৲^ৼঀ৾৾৸৵য়৾ৼয়৾ঀ

ᠳ^{ᡃᢍ}ᠵᡃᢆ᠋ᠻ᠄ᠭᡪ᠋᠋

ઽૺૡૢૻૻઽ૽૱ઽ૽ૣ૽૾ૻઽૻઌઙૢ૽ૻ૽ૼૻઌૹઌૢૻઽૡ૾ૣૻૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૻઌૼ૱ૼૼૼૼૼઽૼૢઽૡ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૡ૽ૻૡ૽૿ૹ૾૾ૹૻ૽૱ૼૡ૽૾ૼૡૻ૾૱ૡ૽ૻૡ૾૾ૡૻઌૻ

ૡ૱૾૾ઌ૾ૼ૱ૢૻઽૼ૾૾ૣ૾૱ૢૢ૾ઌૻૡ૾ૻ૱ૻ૱ૻૢૼૼૻૼૼૼૢૼૹૢ૾૱૱ૹ૾ૡૢ૽ૢૢ૽ૡઙૣૹૡ૽૾૱ૡૻઌ૽૿૱ૢ

ઋ્જ અપ્ય મુદ્દા ગાલન આપાર્ને નિયા શુદ્દ ના ને આપાય પ્ય પ્લે માં આપા પ્રાથમિક માં આપા પ્રાથમિક માં આપા છે. આ ગામ ૧૦) વેશ્વા સ્ટ્રા વેશ્વા સ્ટ્રાંને શુખ્ય મુખ્ય અપે મુખ્ય મ ૨૦) વેશ્વા સ્ટ્રા વેશ્વા સ્ટ્રાંને શુખ્ય મુખ્ય મુખ્ય

য়ঀয়৽য়৽ঀ৾৽ৼৼৼ৾ৼৼ৾৾ৼৼ৾য়৾য়য়য়৽ৠয়৽ৼয়৽ঽঀ৾৽ৼৼৼঀ৾য়য়য়৾য়৾ঀৼ৾৽য়ৢ৾৾ঀ৾

¹) દ્વાપાલુવા સુર્દ્ધૈ ગયાપા સુપર્વે પ્યત્મ મત્યવે કું ગાત્મવ પુત્ર છુવા તું સુપ્ય ક્ષેત્ર સુત્ર પ્યત્ન ગયા ગયા ગયા ગયા છે. સ્વાયત્વે કું ગાત્મવ સ્વાય સુદ્ર છે. જ શ સે ત્યત્વે કું ગાત્મવ સ્વય છે. જ શ સે ત્યત્વે કું ગાત્મવ સુદ્ર છે. જ શ સે ત્યત્વે કું ગાત્મવ સુધ્ય છે. જ શ સે ત્યત્વે કું ગાત્મવ સુધ્ય છે. દ્વાપા છે. સુધ્ય સુધ્ય

ٮٚۯ؞ٮڗٵػؙ؊ٮڎۿٵؚۼۣؾ؈ٛؠۄڡٞ

অম'মর্ক্রিশ'ইর'ক্টর'শ্বेদ'শ।

ઽ રું ગ્વેષે ૧ે ક્ષ્ ર પ્યત્ત અર્દે વ કે વમ્ય જીવ પ્યશ્વ ક્ષે વ્યાપ્ય સે વમ્ય ક્સ્પાડુ વાપ્યા ૧ કે વા સે સે ર ર ક્ષુ અપ પ્ય થ્યા વો રુવે ર ક્ષુ વપ્ય વાત્ર પે વ કે ગા કુ વા રહે વ ડુ વા વા બે વ વે પ્ર બા ગા પ્ર કે ગા કે સાવા સુત્ર સ્પા સ્ટ સ્પા સુ સ્પા સુ સ્પા સુ ક્ર ર જીવ ગા ગા તે કે કે વિ પ્ર ગા ગા છે. આ ગા ગા છે. આ ગા છે

5[.]9े^{&.}79[.]21

ઞૹૣૣઞગ્વાસુસઃન્ડ્રસ્ટ્નિસ્સ્કો કુવાપ્રસાય:મેં વ્યુંધ્રુસપાન્દુવા વ્યત્વનાપ્રસ્વને ગે પ્રત્યે વસુસા શ્વર્યવાદેશ્વણે સાંસ્ટ્રસ્યાય વદિશા વરિવાદ્ય વાસુસાર રવાવ્યત્વાદેવાથા

શુર વર્ષે દે સરખા અને સે જીવ વાળા

નેપ્પન્પ્યર 'ધ્રેન'દુવાર્યે 'ને'વજ્ઞવપ્યવાસુસ'શે'નનપર્નુ રહું બંધે વજ્ઞવપ્ય રહું બંધે સમયેશે પજ્ઞવપ્યને કિન યનના હું બાંધે સસ્યન્ના વર્ચે નેપ્યનન્ય વસ્ય પર અધ્યના વજ્ઞવપ્ય છે નન્ને વર્દ્ધ શે પ્રજ્ઞવપ્ય ને પ્રસ્થવપ્ય છે વાહનું બેન્ન વેદ્યો વસ્ય વ્યક્તે 'વેશ'રવધ્યના વર્દ્ધ વ્યુયાંશે 'વજ્ઞવપ્ય છે 'વજ્ઞવપ્ય છે 'વજ્ઞવપ્ય ને સ્થવપ્ય જો

56. सन्देवदुगने।

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\hat{\mathfrak{R}}ેર્વ 'વર્ડ 'ગુન 'વર્ગ 'વર્ગ સેર્દેન 'વર્ડે ક' 'ગુન 'વર્ગ સ્ટેન્સ 'વર્ડે ક' 'ગુન 'વર્ગ સ્ટેન્સ' 'ગુન 'ચર્ગ સ્ટેન્સ' 'ગુન 'વર્ગ સ્ટેન્સ' 'ગુન 'વર્ગ સ્ટેન્સ' 'ગુન 'ચર્ગ સ્ટેન્સ' 'ગુન 'વર્ગ સ્ટેન્સ' 'ગુન 'ચર્ગ સ્ટેન્સ' 'ગુન 'ચર્ગ સ્ટેન્સ' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટેન્સ' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટેન્સ' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટેન્સ' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ચ 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ગ 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ''' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ચ 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ચ 'ચર્ગ સ્ટ'' 'ચર્ગ 
                            ลิ สุลลาววิ วาวราวัรลารู้ราวสารสิสาวทุ
                             વેંપ્ત્સાર્ક્યુન ગુપ્ત કે કે કે વાય તે તે તે કે સાથે તે સ
                             ยูนานพารรานีราริฐานนิาทุกมามธราริไป ดิพาทุญรม
૾૾ૡૢ૾ૺૻ૱૽૾ૡ૽ૻ૱ૻૡૣૻ૱ૠ૿ૡ૽૾ૡૼૼ
র্জুঝ'ন্নিমম্য
สู่ฉาริมพลิๅ มรีสามส์ รุรริมพิมพพิฏารริจิมพรสมพรราวุฐราณิาศิลพิสามพสู่ฉาริมพ
येगसप्यरप्रसुट द्वींश देप्पट प्ववेश ह्वेटसप्यश
                            <u>ૈ</u>લેશ્વર્યું કે સું કે સાંગ્લું કે સાંગલે કે સું સાંગલે કે સ
                             ૡ૾ૻૼ૱ૢૻ૱ઌ૽ૻૣ૱૽૽ૢ૾ૺૻૡ૽ૼૺ૽ૡ૽૾ૼ૱ૡઌૡૻૹૻૻૻૻૻૻૻૡૻૹૢૻૻૻૡૻ
ૡૢૻૼૡૻૡૢ૽ૺ૱ૹૻઽઽૡૣ૱૱ૡૺૼ૱૱
                           ૹૢ૾ૢૼૼૼૼૡૡ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૡૡ૱ૡ૱૱૱ૡ૱૱ૡ૱
                             ૡૢૼૣૡ૽ૻૡૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ૡૡ૱ૡૡ૱ૡૡ૱ૡૡ
                             & भाषेष्र भाषेष्य स्वर्भिय स्वर्भे स
                             <sup>વ્યુ</sup>વા.શ્રેશ.તાત્રી.તુ વાજા
                           ૡૢૼૼૡૡૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૡૡ૱ૻ૱૱૱૱૱૱
                             गालक'र्ने क' दे मुन' सर रे दे न मा मा के दे मे मा मा
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অম'মৰ্ক্ৰীণ'ই ৰ'ক্ত ৰ'ষ্ৰিদ'য
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<u> ને ક્ષ</u>રપ્યમાં વનેશ ક્ષેમ્સ્ય વશે

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ૻૢૢૼૡૻૡૢૻૺ૱ૹ<sup>੶</sup>ૡઽૢ૽ૢ૽ૻ૱ૼૼૼૼૡૢૻ૱ૡ૽ૻૼઽ<u>ૢ</u>
ุจลิ์รฺฆ
าลีราะเจิๅ ที่รารีาริหาานพาสิกาะนิาพมพาวิกาณสาๅ ที่รารีาริหารริสานารรสุณาริมพานาณ์กาพ
યૠઽૻૡૹ૾૾૽૽ૢૺઽ૽ૡ૽ૺઽૻૹૻૻૹૻૻૹૻૻૹૻૻ૱ૻૢૹ૾ઙ૽ૡૻૻૡૻૻ૽૱ૻૻ૱ૡૹૢ૾ૢ૱ૼૼૼૼૼ૱ૢૺૡૻૻૹૻ૽ૡૻૹ૾૽ૡૻ
   વસ્નુવાય સ્ટ્રેંદ 'દુ 'વશ્વનથ'ય'થે
   ચેગષ સુકુર ગમ ખેત્ર તે ગુન ગુમ્યા
   À'ਝूर'ଞ୍ଗ'ସୃଦି'ङ्गेग'य'से5
   <u> २ ज्रथय</u>्द्रे प्रथानन कार्यु।
   ฐาธิ์ๆ๙๛ูํฺณฑิ๙๛ฐิ๎๙๛รุ๎ฦ
ณฑาณิสาส์ ี นารุสามาณพ
   \{\hat{a}\}_{x}
   વર્કેન પાયાન છે જ ગાલુ અર્થેના ગાંદેન પોર્ટ જો જ અપવે પાર્કેન પા જ ગામ જ ગામ જ ગામ જ ગામ જ જોય જોય જોય જોય જોય જ
ระา ธิ์ญาญาริญานางพิมพานจานสีรานารชญาญมาพิสาลิ์ เราน้ำที่จิญาญสาลีร์จาญารารรู
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ૡુશ્વ ૬૮ સે અશ્વ ૧ દેવે ક દાખે શા

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ז בי בישריבוידו
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ર્ઝુવ્ય સુરુ વ્યગ્ય વેષે સુવ્ય સ્વ
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૬୩૬,ૡૻૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૡૢૡૡૻૡૡૻૻૡ૱ૡૡ
ઽૺૡૡૢૡૡૢઌૡૡ૽૾ૡૡૡૡૡ
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A Precious Garland of the Supreme Path
       ग८ पारे गहिरा थे द राय के कि का क
       गुःसर्ळे गवनाहे सःस्र पुरु प्र प्टर्कवायर प्रमुहा विकार पा
ર્શેન પર્વ ગાયથા
      ૡૺ ગામમાં સ્વરુપ સુધાર્ય છે. સુધાર્ય સુધાર્ય સુધાર્ય છે. આ ગામમાં સુધાર્ય સુધાર્ય સુધાર્ય સુધાર્ય સુધાર્ય સુધાર
       างพมาทุกสารภาษสาลๆ พรารๆานใจวิ์สามษีราดิรางพมพาชสาวาริกะริ ผู้จิ๊า เริ่าพรารๆ ริางรู้สา
क्षे.ज.रश्रात्तुव.रथे।
      क्र.ज्रेन.जेन.त्रग्रसेग्रथोधी
       \frac{2}{30} \overline{\mathbf{w}} \overline{\mathbf{w}} \overline{\mathbf{w}} \overline{\mathbf{w}} \overline{\mathbf{w}} \overline{\mathbf{w}}
       <sup>મ</sup>.શ.ટેં શ.હોર્સા શ.શ્રટ્ય. ચેંજા. તી
       พรรุรร่าวของสุของสา
गहन रन्। रेग्र राज्य में रेन रेन रेन राज राज राज रेना
<u>ને 'અન્દર્વન' વૈશે કરવો સુરાર્જ્વ 'રું સ્ટ્રન્યર સે રુપવે વિશિયય ત્વા રહ્યું રુટ સુર ત્વય અન્ય</u>
भूषाणे क्रियासूनय्यदे॥ गसुस्रायांने। सेस्रसाउनाणे में निर्मे देवा ग्रेन्यादे॥
नेश-रन्दी।
ซัลาสารู สมานสาวอิราวณี เราหลาพรามรัสามาทูสามมายรูญานามมา อิมาสมาทรศารสาม ซัลา
ᠵᠴᡃᠭ᠄ᢋᠯᢂᢂᠴᠵ᠙ᠿᠫ᠉ᡬᡬ᠋ᡰᡗ᠅ᢡᠵ᠁ᡄ᠈ᢓᢆᠫ᠈ᠬᡄᢩᠳ᠉ᡐᢂ
      พล 'यग 'दे 'दग मबस रठद है।।
       मुनय्र मेश्र मार्जे कर् गु मुम्हा के मार्ट म
ૡૡૡૹૻૡૻૻૻૢ૽ૼૼઙૣૻઽૻૻૻ૾ૻૡૡ
       ઽૡૢૹૡ૾ૻઽઽૢૼૹ૾૾ૺૼૼૼૼૼૹૹૻ૱ૻૢ૱૱ૡ૽ૼ૱ૻૡ૱
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ุจพาพธิ์ๆ ริสาธิสาริราว
                                                                 55
     ૡ૱ૡઽ૾૱૱ૣ૾ૡ૱ૡૢૻૼ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱
     ૡૺૹ<sup>੶</sup>ઽઌૹ૽ઽૡૻૹ૾૾ૡૡ૽ૹ૽૱ૡૻ૽ૼૼૡૡ૽ૢ૿૱ૡૄ૿૿૿૾ૹ<u></u>
     ५भेगसम् भे५ म्यसम् र कुम मेगम्म कुस सम्भिन्ना के सन्दन
ર્ક્ સપ્ટ્ નપ્યયશ
    दिः क्षर भेरेन्द्र मेरे केंगुरु गुरु पर्ने झगफ़्या
     ઐ৽ঀ৽ৼ৽য়৾ৡৢ৾৾য়৽ঢ়ৢ৽ঀ৾৾ড়ঀ৽ঀ৾য়৽ঽ৾৾ঀ৾ঀৼ৽ৠ
     ૡુૡઽૢૼૻૡૣૺઽઽૡ૽ઽૺૹૡ૾૾ૼૡૡ૾૾ૡ૾૾ૡ૾૾ૡૻ૽ૡ૽ૡૡ૾ૡ
     ୖଈ୩ଙ୍କ୶<sup>ୖ</sup>ଐଵୄୄ୕୳ୠ୶ୢ<mark></mark>ୠ<mark>୮</mark>୶୳ୖୠୄୢୠୣୣୖ୶୲୷୵୲ୖୢୖୠୣ
ลฟพ.ซูโ ไซลฟพ.ศ.ซี 2.ศ.ลพโ
    <sup>*</sup>ธิ์<sup>®</sup>งสุม<sup>ุ</sup>ଷฺาระวัติสุ<sup>*</sup>มุราวารังโรงาหู จุญราวป
     ณฑาณิสาส์ ี นารุสามาณพ
    ૡૺૹૻૻઽૼઌૻૹ૾ૺઽૻ૱ૡૻઽૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૻૡ૾ૢૺ૱ૡૄ૿૿૿૾ૹૻ
     मनसान्दान्द्वाविदायमित्रामसुसाही हिंगायवे।
     ૡૺૹ<sup>ૻ</sup>ઽઌૻૹૣ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૻૻઌૻૹૢ૽ઌૻૹૣૹૻઌૡૼઌ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡૻ૽ઌૻૡૢૻઽૹ
નેશ્વારવાયાં તેવું શે કેશ્વયવુદ ધા નેશ્વારવા વયશ્વવુદ ધા નેશ્વારવાદ કે કેશ્વયવુદ ધા નેશ્વારવા
าธณฑลุมพิลาร์ๆ เป็ณราวาร์ส์มาสาทสุณาหาราพยารยุๆทำงารณาวุงอูรามา วิาามยาร
ठनःवसुमा हे झन्नु वयन्ययः झुनयायया
    <u>พฅพๅ฿๗ฺส๗ฺ๚๚ฅ๚๛฿๗ฺ฿๗๚๚๚๛฿๗๚฿</u>๚๚๛๚
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वस्यन्यभ्यसण्यसण्यन्यम्त्रन्ते। พन्दन्यन्यवेःक्षया अन्दन्ययवेःईवया अन्दन्ययवेःक्वया अन्दन्ययवेःक्वया अन्दन्ययवेःक्वया

ઽ્તુર્વય્વેસેવું

૱ઽૹૢ૱ૺ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૡ૱ૡૡ૽ૻૡઽૢૢૡ૽૾ૡ૽૾ૺ

ર્કેન્ચર દેવી ૨૮ ત્વર કે નથા તર્કે કે ત્વશુ શાળી કે નથા દક ત્વવ કે નથા કેન્ટ્રેન્સ્ટ કે શે કે નથા ને શ્વરનળી કે નથા

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ન્વર્ત્સ્ય દ્વેશ ન્દ્રત્યવે ન્વર્ત્સ્યો વર્કે વળ્યુયાળી ન્વર્ત્સ્યો ક્વર્યવે ન્વર્ત્સ્યો કેન્દ્રે વ્રદેવણી ન્વર્ત્સ્યોન્સ્વળી ન્વર્ત્સ્ય સ્થય વર્ષે વર્ષે વર્ષે

ชาราา อาริสาขาริย์ๆพรายาริสายารา จนๆพราจารารา

A Precious Garland of the Supreme Path

ঀয়য়৾৾য়৾ঀ৾৾৾ঽঀ৾৾৾য়৾৾য়৾ঀ৾৾ঀ৾৴য়

- 59. ૧ારૂ નાયાએ ૬ ગૃી 'ર્ફ્રે અચ'વદ્ નાયલે ! નચાયાવવ અલવ વ્યાયાં ર્ફ્રે અચ'વદ્ ના નચાયે અલવ વ્યાયાં ર્ફ્રે અચ'વદ્ વદ્ ના રે વ્યાદ એ ૬ વ્યાદ વ્યું સ્ટ્રે અચ'વદ્ ના વદુ 'ને ચ'એ ૬ વદ્ ના ચે કે 'શે ને શે ચે કે 'શે કે 'શે કે 'શે ક ધે ન કે !

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A Precious Garland of the Supreme Path

^{61.} जुयकेष पति।

ᡏᢆ᠋᠋ག[৽]ঀ৾৾য়৽ঽঀ৾৸য়য়য়য়য়য়য়

ત્વલુ ગાય મેં 1ત્રુવા ચે ' છે કર્વે ' પૈ'વર્ડ ' ડવા ' ર્ફે ક' યા દ્વ ગાય વિ ' ડવા ડ ચે' વા ' વે ક' તું ' ગુ શ' ચા સાદે ગાય સાદ ગાય સાદ સાદ ગાય સા સદય સાદ સાદ ગાય સાદ સાદ ગાય સાદ ગાય સાદ ગાય સાદ ગાય સાદ ગાય સાદ સાદ ગાય સાદ ગાય સાદ ગાય સાદ ગાય સાદ ગાય સાદ ગાય સ સદય સાદ સાદ સાદ સાદ સાદ ગાય સાદ ગાય

এমসের্ক্রিশ ইর ক্রির শ্বিদ দা

63. गत्रुगश्र से र क्ष रे गया यहा

62. गञ्जगरुगव्ययान्वयान्वयान्वयान्वयान्व

અદેશ્વિમાં સુવાય સ્વાર્ગ્સા ત્વદ્વ કેમ્ટલ ગ્રે. ત્વ સંખ્યાપ્ર શેય સંપ્રે શેર સ્વરૂપ્ય છે. સ્વર્ગ્સ સંપ્ર સંગ્રે સંગ્રે

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ୖ୶୶୶୴ୢୖୄୠୢୢୢୠୄୣ
ক্রুর'অম্বা
  <sup>*</sup> એઅઅપ્વર્સુ ૬'મ્પં ને પાલન કે ને સુરી મા
   พम्द्रमाहेंगस्य मुम्द्र मुम्दे ना केस मसुम्सा
\hat{z}'અદ'য়ঀ৾য়৾য়:য়ৢয়য়৾য়
   गफ़िरूप्टूर्ग्नेबक्वेबप्ट्यूट्याब्रब्स्की
  ૾૾૾૾ઽઽૡ૾૾ૡ૽ૡ૽ૼ૱ૡ૽ૼ૱ૡૢ૽૿૱ૡૣૢૢૢૢ
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64.
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नुः लुगम्भयानमा अन्नाकेगांधेर रेंमायानमा धेरको र्वेमयानमा नग्रायकेमया <u>২৮.। ২৮.৯৮৯.এখ.২৮.।</u> ধ্র্যায়ন্ত্রপ্রার্থ্য প্রদিশ্র মার্দ্র মার ૾૽ઌૢૢૺૹૡૢૢૡૹૡ૽ૺૻઽઽૻૡઽ૽૽૽ૢ૿ૡૢ૱ૡૹૢૢૡૡૢૺૹ૾ઌ૽ૢૺૹૡ૽ૼ૾૽ૹૺઽૡ૽ૡૼઽૻૹૹૻ૾ૣૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઽઌ૾ઌ૽૾ઌ૱ઽૢૻૢૡ૾ૺ૱ૹ *ૡୖୖଈ୕୳*ୖ୕ୖ୵୰ୖୄ୴ୄୠୄ୵୶୲୵୕ଡ଼୷୳ୖଽୡ୲୰୴ୄୡୄ୶ୄୠୡ୲ୖୖଈ୕୶୲୶୲୰୲ଽ୲ୡ୲୶୲ୠୄଽୖୠୄୠ୵ୄୠ୰ୖ୶୲ୡ୷୲୵୳ୡୖ

ૡૡૡૹૻૻૹ૱ૹૹૻૻૡૻઽૼઽૻૹ૾ૣૼૼૡૼઽઽ૾ૼૡૼૡૼૹૹ૽૾૱ૡૹ૱ૡઌૡૢૼઽૻૡ૽ૡ૽૽ૼૼૼૻૼૼ૾ૼૡૼૹ૽૾૱ૻૹ૽૾ૺઽૻૹ૽૾ૺ૱ૻૹ૽૾ૺૺ૾૾૱ૹ૱૱

<u> च</u>ित्रयान्त्रि से सामर स्त्री विश्व स्वासुर स्व

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૽ઽૺૡૢૻૡૢૻૡ૽૾ૡ૾ૺૡૹૹૡૡ૾ૢૢ૽ૺઽૡૺૡઌઌ૽ૻ૾ૼૼૼૼ૱ઽૡૻઙ૱ઌ૽ૢૻૺૹ૽ૺૡૹૡઽઽૻ૾ૣઌૢ૿ૡૻ૽૾ૼૡૡૢ૱ૡ૽૽ૢૺૹ૽ૺૡૹૡ૽ૼૡ૾ૺૹ
૱ઽૡૢ૱ૹ૽ૺ૱ૹઽ૽ૺૼૼૼૠ૱ૹૣૻ૾૾૱
                      ส<sub>भग्ग</sub>गहिश्रासु मेश्र हु हे।
                       <u> ธ</u>ูะ ซู น ซู้ ส น น ิ พิ ผ ผ ร ะ ลิ ||
                       <u> ૱</u>ઽઃૡૢ૱ૡ૬ૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૠૻૹ૾૽૱ૡ૽ૼૼ
                                                                                                                                ৰিশ্বশ্বন্ধুদশ্বা
 ર્જ્સે નય દેવા તર્વે પ્રસ્પર્વે ન પ્યન્દ પ્લક્ત કે દેવાય થયે. અદય સુધાર્થે વયત્ર પ્લે ન્યાય પ્રાથય છે. ત્યાય આ
a\xi \eta u \hat{a} \mid a \hat{a} \cdot u \cdot f \hat{k} \cdot f \cdot u \cdot f \hat{k} \mid h \in h \cdot \mathfrak{F} (\hat{a} \cdot \hat{a})
ઽૺૡઽૻૹૄૼૼૼઽૡ૬૾ૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼ૱ૡ
                      २ष्में म्रे. २२ देने प्रत्ये प्रत्य
त्र प्रत्ये प्र
त्रि प्रत्ये प्र
त्यत्ये प्रत्ये प्रत्
                      £ु:ज॒ग£ प्वित मेर्थ प्र द्व रा
                      ने प्रतिब स्वायकायकायने पाहिकारी।
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ฐูณนั้ พรี รารา ณพนั ซิ ไ

ૹૣૻૹૢૻ૱ૡૢૻ૽ૼૼૹ૽ૣ૾ૺ૱૱૱ૹ૽ૻ૽

ૢૺ[.]ૡઽ૽૾ૣૢૼૼ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૻ૾૱૱૱૱૱૱૱

થમશાંજરી શે દિવારા પરવાળી શાંદે વાયાયલે અન્યા કુયાદેવાયમ કહેવે ક્ષમાં પરવાય પ્રચાય અન્ય વ્યવસાય વ્યવસાય વ્યવસાય થેવાયો વદ્વાય દેવા શ્વા સેન્સ કુર્યા શું સ્વાર્ય સેવાયું છું વાય દ્વાયા પ્રદ્વાય પ્રસાય કરે કું વાય સાય અવ્ય વેવાય વાય વેવાય વેવાય છે. વેવાય વાય વેવાય વેવાય છે.

ચસ્રાસર્કે ગુ[:] તે રુ જે રુ 'સે દ પ્વ

66. ને પ્યત્ર વને શ ફે ન જ ગયણ

ૡઽૡ૽ૺૡૹૻ૽ૼૼૼૼૡૻૻ૱૱ૡૡ૱૱ૡૡ ૡ૾ૢૺૡૡઌૡઌૡ૱ૡૡ૱૱ૡૡ

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૬૫૧ૡઽઽઽૼ૱૱ૼૼૼૼૼૼ૱૱ૡ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱

67. শলি শক্ষ্য

ଈୖ୵୕୰୶ୄୖୄୠୢ୲ଌୖ୕୶୰ୠୄୢୖୢୖ୶୲

এম'মঠ্কিঁগ'ইর'ক্টর'শ্রे**দ**'শ

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`aे'गवरूगरूपणु,'स्वायवे'स्नगअर्धेर गीरूम
                                ୖଶ୕୶ୖଈ୕୕୕୕୕୕୕ଈ୕୶୳୕୵ୖ୳ଽ୕ୖ୶୶୳୷୵ୖଡ଼୶ୄୠ୶ୠ୶୲୲
                                  र्वेग अरु ले गुरु शत्र रे युनु ने यह है।
                                   ૡદે ୩'<del>हे</del> ब'ळगस'य'से ५'ལ'सर्टे ब'५गस'प्यु या।
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        ୵ୄୢଈୣ୵ୢଽ୳୕ୖ୶ୄ
 નુદ્ર સુદ્ર ગયમાં સું સ ગયમાં
                               वि ग्वम्रसम्पम् भ्वनाः इस्रसः भुस्रसः भग
                                  यें ते ' हें न स्वग'न ग' गे श' गुन ।
                                กรา อีจางรลิจาลุลงภิรธิจางเวลิสรจัญ
૾ૡૺૹૢૡૹૡ૽ૡૹઽૻ૾ૣૼૼૼૼઽઽૡ૽ૼૼૡૹઽઌૺૼૢ૽ૢૢૻૢ૱ૹૻૻૡૹૻ૽ૼૼઽૼૺઽૺૢૺ૾૾ૼૡૹ૽ૺૢૺૹ૾ૡૹ૽ૺ૱ૡ૽ૻૡ૾૽ૡ૾ૻૡ૽ૼૡૡૹ૱ૡૻ૽ૼ૱ૡ૾ૡૹ૱ૡૻ૽૱ૡ૾૾ૡૡૹ
 યશ્વ ગાંધુ માર્જી વા તે માં પીય માર્ગે જ માર્ગે માર્ગે મુધ્ય માર્ગે માર
 ૬૮.૨૪૬) કેશપ્ય સંવ માંકે માંદ મંદ્ર મુદ્ર મુદ્દ 
 พิสุริๅ รุรูลามสุจานม
                             <sup>ૢ</sup>ૢ૾ૺ<sup>ૢ</sup>ૹ<sup>ૣ</sup>ઌૡૢૻ૽૾ૼ૱ૡ૱ૢૻ૱૱ૡ૱
                                   ริฐพานาลาพี่ 2.21 ร้านการสูญพามุสุดาลพ
                                   ฉิ'ณีั'รุร'สิ'ฑุรุณรณรณฑสุมญา
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66
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ଜି'ସ'ଞ୍ଚିଷ୍ଠା

વજ્ઞચપ્લર્થદેન ગત્વે ગ્લાવ શુવળાુના હ્યુન ગેનગુ ચાસુ જીંગ ગ્લચ ગુન્લા ચે અચવાલન વાયેન ગ્લચ ગુ ચાથે ગા ને છેન ગેવા ગયે કે ને એન વાસુન ચાા

नर्दे। हिंदितदेवीलका

લિ 'ગતના' છે ર્જે ગન્ન 'ગસ્ટ્રે ન' મ'બ' દુ ગ અદ્યુન મળે 'ખુબ'ન' ગનના' બે દે દ 'મ રુદ્ર દ'મ દે ગ બે ના' ગ છે 'મ અદ મેં વે બદ્યુ 'વે દે 'ખેં દન્ન' શું 'જ્ઞુ દ'મ હું બ'લ્ને અને 'દુગ' માં બે દે દ 'મ બા બે બે બે બે બે બે બે બે બ

गळ पर् र्रार्गा गपाउरपर उग गहेश्रायावस्यम्श्रायार्ष्वे मुश्रेश्व क्रुं म्युं स्यम्ध्रे स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये प्युं संयम्प्रे स्वर्ये स्वरे स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये व्यय्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वरे स्वरे स्वर्ये व्यय्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वरे स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वरे

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ঝঝ'ঝঠিঁগ'৲ইর'ঠের'ৼ্রি৲'৸

ને સ્ટ્રમ્સ્ લિ થાનના પરફ ન પેં લિ થા શુવા અઢચ અર્જે ન ચેં દના અદિન શુવા અર્થે વાર્તે ન પરિ પરદે થા કે ન પરિ પચાલે ' મ્યાના સમા અને શું) સ્ટ્રમા અર્થે દાર્ગ્સે વાર્થો પ્રાપ્તે ચેં પ્રાપ્ત પ્રદેશ કરે છે. સા મા બાળે સમા અને પ્રાપ્ત વર્ષિ મ્યારે સ્વાય અર્થે ગું સ્ટ્રમા અર્થે દાર્ગ્સે બાળ પર્યુ પ્રાપ્તે પર્વે પ્રાપ્તે પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્તે 'સ્ટ્રાય બેં પ્રાપ્તે પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ પ્રાપ્ત પ્ર પ્રાપ્ત પ્ર પ

ૹુષાશ્ચર્ધેદગ જ્રુષાશ્ચર્ધેદગો ર્સ્વેન્ટસુંવાવાગ્વસુંશા ગદલ્વાળો પ્રદ્રવાશેદ્ર વાહ્ય વ્યવ્યેન્યાયાં સ્ટેશળો પ્રદ્રવાશેદ્ર વાહ્ય વાવ્યેન્વશ્વાદ્યો દે વ્યયા સુધાર્થે દર્જો સુંવાર્ત્વા

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68. यरे यक्ते के ये

APprecious Garland of the Supreme Path

ข้ามหาหิหญิฐพหุมพิวนุๆๆนั้น ริงัน 1016 นั้น ริงันนี้ เลื่อน มีเริ่มนายานการเป็นการ શુરા અભ્વર્મેષ્ઞદશ્વમુશ્લયમુદ્દશ્વદાર્જ્સવર્મેવર્ષ્યનેશ્વેર્વેપ્લયત્વપુંદુદા હબાદવશ્વયુંદ્વિષ્ટેર્જ્સ્ટ્ર ગયુઢા૬૬ સું સાથવ૬ ગાયાયત પ્રયાયત્ર ? ઉજે તેમ સાથા કો છે. સાથા છે. સાથા સાથા છે. સાથા સાથા છે. સાથા સાથા સાથા સ ฉาระราทุสูรพริสาสุ รันทุ નસુગાંધેશ્વન્સ્ટ્રાંટ્રસ્ટ્રેશ્વર્ણ <มะพิรัสพมพัส พพัร () *૾*ૡૢૺ[੶]ૠઌૹૻઐ૱ૹ૱૱૱૱ हेन्मसम्पर्यदेनिकांवित्यायहुन्॥ ठेसर्व्यनसम्बद्धम्सा ૬યવા મુર્ગે મેં જે પ્રે હવે 'ગુદ' ર્સ્વે 'વસુદ'વર અદ્દ' મંધવે પ્રવાસ ગ્રા દુવ પાર્વવે અવિભાષ એસ પેં મળા શું જે વાય

٢٦٢ تَعْمَ ٢٦٢ ٢٦٦ ٢٦٦ مَعْ ٦٩ ้ฉีราฑุพณรัฐิพาฐณรัฐฑาพิเราฮูฑุพา ૱ૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૢૻ૱ૼૹૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹ૾ૻઌ૽૿ૺૻૺઙ૾ૢૻૢૢૻૢૻૢૻ૱ૡ૿૱૽૿ૄ૽ૢૺૢ

बु र्रेपलेश मुग्रश्य रे स्वाय रे रिया ૡૢઌૢૻૡૢૻઌૠ૽૾ઌ૾ઌૹૢૡૻઌૡ૽૾ૡ યને સંજીતાં કે સાંગ મુંગ સંજીતે મુંગ ગયા

๚ุลุพายามุกพายิกรารีกพายุกามอิตามสิงหมา

ઽયવાર્યુ રેંગ્ય રેપ્પત્ર પરે અર્દેશ દે લેત્પર છું જ પ્યયા 69.

અર્ಹેના' ન' રે^{.69} સે' ' નું ^{.70} ને લે આ ' ન દ ' અન ' પ' ' સું ' ન ન પ' પ' સે ન અ' પ' તે આ વ અ ' નુ ન સ અ ' પ

ุณสาสสิญาริสาธิสารุราวา

त्रश्मयत्र हेन् प्रायानी मार्श्व र्

ม:ิ่ิสาน^เนิฆ:ลิฏิตนเนิล||

୮୫୫୫ ୩ଣ୍ଟ୍ ୫ "ଭି ଅନ୍ଧ ମିଁ ସାଦ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥା

વદ્દેઽઽઙેૹઽૢઽઽૹૡૻ૾ૼઽૢૢ

૱ૡૡૡ૱ૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻ૱૱૱ૡૡ

จิฬเลิฬเฮูเฉฑเฉเน็ร

ૹૠૢૢૢ૽ૺૹઽઽૡ૿ૻૺ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૻૻ૱ૹૹૻૻૡૺૢ

<u>ે</u> 'અદ'અદવ'વઽવા'સે 'દ્રે 'પર્'લે 'ઽવુ&'સ્' ર્મુવ્ય'રે વાઢ્ય 'સું 'વલુદ&ા દે 'અરું પ્રહ્ય

70. মনবংশনগারী দ্রিমা

72

नवे खुं भाष मह का के आवर हैं नि मु माने माने का रेग

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য়য়৾ঀৼ৾৽য়য়য়৾৾য়ৢ৾ঀড়৽ঀ৾ড়ঀ৾ঢ়ৢ৾৾য়ৼৣৼ৾৽ৼ৾৾য়৾য়য়৾ড়ঀ৾৾৾ঽ৾য়৾য়৾য়৾য়৾ড়৾ঀ৾ড়৾য়৾য়য়৾য়৾ড়ঀ৾ঢ়য় য়ঀঀ৾ঀ৾ঀয়৾৾ঀৢড়৽য়৾ঀয়ড়ৼ৾৾ঽয়৾৾য়৾ৼ৾ঀড়ড়ৼয়৾ঀয়ৼৢঀড়৽য়৾য়৾য়ৢয়৾য়য়য়৾য়ঀয়ড়য়৾য়য়৾ড়য়৾ঀৣড়৽ ৾য়ড়ৼ৾য়৾ৼঀড়৾য়৾ঀ

વ્યયાયર્કે ના 'રે ત્ર 'કે ત્ર 'કે ન પ્લે ન પ્લ

Glossary and Bibliography

Glossary

Tibetan	English
गसुर रन	Scripture
<u></u> ଅନ୍ୟୁ:କୁ:କୁମ୍	Lineage of profound view
૱ [.] ૱૱૾ૢૢૼૺૼૼૼૼૼૻ૱ૢ	The lineage of extensive deeds
<i>৾</i> য়য় [৻] ৾৾ড়ঀ৾৾৾য়য়য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়	All sentient beings
૾૾ૼ ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૻૻ૽૽ૢૼૻૡૢઽ [ૻ] ૾ૻૼ	The heaps of Dharma (Scriptures)
વૈદ્ર કરે સેવા	The pioneer of Buddhaø Teachings
র্ভিমন্য	To listen, Hear
<u>নধ</u> প্রান্য	Thought
ર્ક્ષેસપ્ય	Contemplation
र्द्भिःमसुस्र	Three gateways
	(Body, Speech & Mind)
गहन खायचे नहाःय।	To establish, Finalise works
ચઢા શુ 'રેઢા પા	Sequence of paths

सन् :८ग	Supreme instructions
नेब.चे	Object of knowledge
રુશ્વચાર છે. તેમ	Practice
या ८ : त्रया	Person
८व 'र्से ८ १	The unfortunate rebirths
พรีสามฮิโ	Superior rebirths
વક્ષવ'ય' વાયુયા	The three moral trainings
૱ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻૻઽૼૺૡૻૡૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૢૢૺૡ૽ૡ૽ૡૢૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡ	The casual perfection vehicle (S tra)
ૡ <u>ૡ</u> ૹૡૢૻ੶ૹૣૡૹૻ૽ઌ૾ૢૻ૽ૹ૽૾ૡ૾ૻૡ	The fruitful vehicle (Tantray na)
ॷॖॖॖणॱक़ॖॖॱ क़ॆ ॺॱॻऀ	The Great Seal (Mah m dra)
हेंबरसेन्श	Affliction
क् रअर हे गा	Cognition, Thought
र्च अन्	Stars
क्षेत्र पाया मस् स	Three obscurations
गुबः ह ें नः ग्रेः झूटः न	The conventional appearance
र्नेब'नब'यो	The ultimate Truth
भेत्र'तु'त्रय'य <u>।</u>	Extremely Profound
णर्ने न' स' मा	Primordial, Begining, Primitive
સું ગ્વે	The four bodies of Buddha

Glossary

क् <u>य</u> ाय क्यु र प	The Interpreter (Translater)
સવાવ ર્ગું મધ્ય	Meditator (Yogi)-Practitioner
এম'মর্ক্রিশ	Supreme Path
ฐิราว	Action, Deed, Manner
হিৰ :ক্ৰন্মা	Blessing
ર્દ્ર સાસેન પરંતે મહિ	Stainless ground
भ्रियास्व	Fortunate one
के ८ रयर ९ गाव मा	Rare to gain
र्द्ध न'र्यादे'यह्य	Evil action
र्श्व नामा स्वयं पुरुष	Degenerated period
ર્તે શ્રસું લે ગ્રેન્ડ ગ્લે ના	The nature of Trutn Body
ล.พ.วพ.พ	Supreme Master
बर पर्वे मुं मंत्रे रहा	Board of liberation
৲ য়'ঊশ	Promise; vow
मुप में न	Saint (Siddha)
<u>רריין</u>	Faith
नईका द्यु या	Endeavour, Diligence
รุสาน	Mindfulness
<u>नेष'</u> न्द्वेमा	Consciousness

न्या ⁻²⁰ न्।	Conscientiousness
๛ฦ๙.ษๅ	Detachment
र्ळे नामः महिमा	Twofold accumulations
ี่ วิทศ.นโ	Love
影ちを	Compassoin
न्द्रे 'न	Love, Kindness
দ্রীর কেশশ্য	Fascinating
हेबप्यो	Interdependent Origination
৽৾৾৾ঢ়৾ঀ৾৾ড়৾৾য়৾৽য়৾৾য়ৢঀ৾৾ঀ	The eight worldly things
ล์ฉาร์นิลา	Abbot, ch rya
र्वेग् मरू म	Awful friend
الم. بع	Violence
मु 'पर्देग	Stealing & Robbery
<i>વર્ષે</i> 'કું	Cheating
मससंयायार्वे 5 मा	Harms for health
À.X	Miserliness
नग ⁻ केन-या	Lack of conscientiousness
ર્નેન સેન ગુે વયા	Meaningless deeds
रू-'र्भ्रेबा	Self fault

ঀঀঀ৾৾৽৾৾ঀ৾৾ঀ৾৾ৼৼ৸	Root of other welfares
શે શ્વર્ષા છે. ૪૮ . દુર્ગ	luminous mind
न-वे <i>र्घ</i> -यहित्	Tutor, Teacher
<u> न्या प्व</u> ीवासा	Enemy & obstacles
ঀ৾৾৾৾৾৾য়৾য়ৢঢ়	Spiritual attainment
ন্দ্রন্থার্থ	Methods of path
गवम र्ने म भी भी मान	Altruistic mind
रे हनाया	Impermanent
অধ্যতন্ত্রধা	Karma & Action
देख: वनु म	Renunciation
مرح مولي	Gathering, crowd
קאישלו	Interference
র্ট্রমণ্রমম্ব স্ব স্ব প্রি মির্ণমার্	Non-self existent of all phenomena
ષ'ૡુવ':ફ્રુદ'ગ	Abandoning one sown native land
८. भीजा	Pride, Arrogance
<u> </u>	Generating Bodhichitta mind
ฉลารรานีายา	Preliminary
<u> </u>	Experience
 २ें से ना	Mental agitation

मे <i>ट स</i> ्मन्म	Mental dullness & sluggishness
र्चे सामहत्राया	Unstable mind
ম ন্ডম'শাৰশ	Equipoise, Concentration
୳ୖ୕୕ଽୄ୕୵୳୕୩ୄୡୢ୶୲	Three kinds of patience
নন্তৰ দ্বন্থ	Forceful
ઽ ૹ૾૾ 'द'ଈୖ 'ह ୩'ୟା	Death & impermanence
ર્સ પ્વસુ પ	Non-fraudulent
વર્ષિ મ ગવે છે શ કરી શાળા	Disadvantage of sams ra
૽ૣૼૼ ૡૢ૾ૺ ૡ ૾૱ૡૻૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡ	Wrong thoughts of mind
क् <u>व</u> िर,रुष	The courageous one
๚ๅ๚๚๛	Instructions
<u>র</u> ্জ ৫ বিশ্বা	Confusion
ચસ્ર છે ના ત્ય ન સ્વ ન્ય	The Lower path of H nay na
ર્ફે ^દ મ્ય [:] ઉંગ	Emptiness Void
ૡ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૻૻઌ૽૿ૢ૽ૼૻઽૢ૽ૢ૾ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢ	Purview of Religion
ૡૻ ૣૣઌૡૻૹૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼ	Un-natural, Deception
र्वेणर्थे।	Deceitful
સ્વ [.] તું સુદ ગ	Being ordained
<u>র</u> ূর-মন্দ্র	Arrogant mind

र्वमे न	Attachment
੨ੇਙ [,] ਪਿੱਛੇ ਕੇ 'ਸ਼ੇ ੮'।	The Land of Jewels
કું સ વેગ	Butterfly
ঈৣ৾য়৾ঀ৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾ঀ৾৾৾ঀ৾	Die with thirst
न्दनाफु प्देहें नग्ध	Self Grasping
बे उँवे म र्नेबा	Repetition of a parrot
<u>સ</u> ર્ગ્રિફ્રેફ્રેપ્સ્ટ ગ ્નેટ્સ્ પ્ય	Stealing
नेवानवे वनुषानु।	Wood-apple
ર્યુ ગ	Self mind
ঀ৾৾ঌ৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾ঢ়৾৾৾৾৾৾ৠ৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾	Catch by Tuberculosis
र्नेबःसेना	Useless deeds
าอิสาม	Isolated place
र्ळे गुरू दर्यना	Leader of the people
؆ڂؚڮڹؿۿڹٵ	Strong attachment, Desire
ર્ફ્યુન પાર્સો સે સુન પા	Failing to improve the moral character
<u>ସ୍ଟ୍ୟୁ:ସ୍ଟ୍ରି</u> ମ୍	Praise oneself
শালব স্থানা	Abuse to others
क्नुन के चेनाया	Unable to support happiness
સ્ ગ' સે 'સુ ગ'ય	No tolerance of suffering

ชิ้พาน์จิ ซีกา	Evils to a practitioner
55^{4}	Constant faith
સું 'ગૃશુઘ)	Three bodies of Buddha
સુ ન શે શ ન્યુ ન પા	Spontaneously established
સું શ્વ. ત્ર માયલે રહ્ત નાશ	Signs of eminent person
<u> स</u> ण`र्ने ण	Jealousy
र्केना'मेश	Contenment
दे भ्रेनिग से ५ ग्या	Without hidden words
વદ્ય વાયાં છે તે	Examination and Analysis
ર્ટ્સિયમ	Vows
৲ য়'ঊশ	Tantric Vows (Samaya)
શ્વેશ્વચારુ સેંદ્ર સેંદ્ર સ્વ	Without discrimination towards beings
શુવાવ સે વા કે મા	Give all victories to others
લહ્યાત્વ મન્દ્ર ત્યાયે જા	Accept lose
ર્ક્ષુ સવે લેશો	Illusory body
क्षेत्र से यग के मा	Empty hand of a destitute
<i>નુ</i> :૧૮:ૹ [:] વેં	Sons and nephews
૾ૢૢ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢ	Objects of charity
ধর শশ্র দৃ শবি ক্রিমা	Disadvantage Dharma

ฦพฺ๛ฺ๛ฺ๛๎๛๛ๅ	Leaping from the top place
अ न्छ् न्।	Little mind
ৰিথাইন	Falsehood
ञ्जून <u>ा</u> त्रका	Superior Intention
ۿ؆ڡؚڟؚۣ؆؆ۿ؈ٚؾ	Impossible work
^છ ્ર 'તુ 'ગ ^{ર્} ચ ર 'ય	To contradict, look down
रे 'द्रण्या	Deer & Antelope
गहुग सदे थे नेषा	The Primordial Consciousness
নশীনা	Congregations property of monastery or Lama
শদন শ্ৰী দেই দা	Permanent Happiness
ঀ৾৾ৼ৾য়৾ৼ৾য়৾ৼ৾য়৾৽ঀ৾য়ঀ	Grasping of Phenomena
שביקקינים זהאין	Perfect Dharma
धु ज्दरमी के बा	Inner & outer phenomena
ઽૡૢૻ૽૱ૡૢૻ૽ઙ૽ૢઽ૽ૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼ૱ૹૻૻઌૻૻૼૼ	Known, Knowing and Knower
ઽ૱ૻૻ૱ઽૡ	are indifferent
ઽ૾ૣૢૢૢ૽ૼૼૼૼૼ૱ૡૢૻઽૺૢ૽ઽૢૹૹૡ૽ૺ૱	Realizing the practice, practitioner and
ચ ક્રચ:૬રે) ર સે ૬ પા	the meditation are indifferent
ર્કે શ ાલસાયા અનુ 'સે 'ગસા'નુ માળવુ ગા	All phenomena are like the dream

न्दन्ग वहें ना	Self-Grasping
าสาราวิรัสพา	Noble Dharma
শদৰ দু 'ই নি স্ট শা	Live permanently
ૡૻઽૡઙ૾ૢૻૼઽ	Material wealth
र्षिजन्म	Illusion
नामसः खुनासः हे नामः या	The knowledge of reality
<i>ଵୄ</i> ୢୖ୲୴୴ୠୖୖୄୖୡୄ୶ୖୄଽ୕ୖ୵ଽ୶ୡ୲୶ୖୣୠୡ୲୴୲	As a deer escapes out of the cistern
શ્વે વર્શે ન પ્યા	Not regretted
พ รุณ ² สิญนา	Arrow which is shot
र्वे र पु के न या	Obtain the jewels
ने विंग्व छेना	Thatness
ફ વા અવે 'વસ]	Fundamental state of Tantric path
ન ્યાર્કે વા રેકે ચ છે ૬ 'નુ 'ને ચ'યા	Realization of the conceptual cognition
	is emptiness
<u>শ্বু</u> ন্দ্রশৃশ্ব	Appearance and perceptive echo
<u>२८'</u> शेक्षश	Self-mind
रेग् अ'र्नुग	Six realms
ૡઽૢૣૢૣૣૣૹૻૻૹ૽ૢૢ૽ૻઽૣ૽૽૾ૣૺૻ૱	Compound Virtues
aના ઝુષ્ય ગુૈ '૬ ને 'ગ	Contaminaated Virtues

র্ন্ন হের্নি বাম মিরম আর্ক্তি ন যা	Free doubts from the mind
૱ઽૻૡૢૻૣૻૻઌ૽ૢૺૻૺૼૼૼૼ૱૱	Bodhichittaø Mind
ঀ৾৾৾৾য়৾য়ৢ৾৾য়৾ঀৢৢ৾৾ঢ়৾য়৾	To get the actual attainment
<u>झु</u> ब र्सेन् गे गुन स्गर्भा	Common signs of attainment
न्गे 'म 'म्सु।	Ten Virtues
ૡ [:] ર્રે.વ:મુ:ધ્રે, વ: ચ: રુ. વ	Six Perfections
२४११४/२१२ भारे में भारती के भ	Four Noble Truths
नषस्र महत्र नवि।	Four Contemplations
गत्रुगसः से ८ 'यते।	Four formlessness
ক্রুঅ:ইন্সম্য	The royal (Kshatriya) caste
नमा चे दे रे गुरू।	Brahman caste
<u> ज</u> ुव्पः के ब ग्वं बि	Four guardians
ๅ୩୯୦୫ିୟାସ୍	Foe destroyer
<u> </u>	Solitary Realizer
ર્જ્સે ન વ્યમા	Apparitional prayer
૬ે ⁻ શ્વે <u>ન</u> બાર્થે સ્પ્રાય કે સ્પ્રિટ ગામ છે.	Until end of the Sams ra
দ্র 'র্মদ'শৃধ্যুমা	Three lower realms
ลิ โล้ ลานนิ ๆ สุมา	Eight non-free states.
૱ૺઌૢૻૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢ	Honoured by the people

ઽફ્યુવ્ય વવે વુડ્ વેડ્ 1	The fuel of the Hell
ॸॡॖ॓ॺॱॸग़ॖॖॸॱॻॖॖऀॱग़ॺॺ	The point of the respect and service
รัฐญานาณี รายา	Free from elaboration/verities
नात्रु ८ : २ हे का	Object to be apprehended and the subjective mind
ૹૢ૽ૼૹૻૹૣઽ [ૣ] ૡૼૢઙ૽૽ૢૼઽૺઌ૽ૢ૽ૺ૾ૣ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૻૻૻ	Elaboration of dualistic appearance
પ્રદ્વાભુ અઢવ અંદે ર્સું શપ્	Elaboration of self-grasping
ૹૻઽૼૻ૱ઽૡૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹ૾ૻૡ	Infinite grace
झग ^{्यते} :झ	Tutelary Deity
হিশ:রূর্মির, দি.এ.৫.৫	The Himalayas, The Snow Land
<u> </u>	Stainless Teachings
શું વાર્વવે વ્યયાવાર્ય કે કાય	Endeavouring to Dissemination
ઽઽૢ ` ૹૻ [:] ૹૹૡઌૣ૿ૢૻૢૻૻૻૻૻ	Prasangika Madhyamika (Madhyamika Philosophy which asserts that phenomena do not exist by their own nature ultimately)
ૡૢૢૢૢૢૡ૱ૹૣૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૼૼ૱ૡ	Philosophy, contemplation and deeds
শধ্দ ঋণু শ	Sacred songs
٩٩٣ ، ٢٢ ٩١	Guhyasamaj (particular deity)
नने नर नवे नय रावे क्षेत्र रेये।	Buddha Nature (Tathagatagarbha)
ૹૻઽ ૻ૱૱ૡ૽૾ૺ૾૾ૡ	Pramanavartika (Commentary on

	Valid Cognition)
ส์ฉางการกวับ	Noble disciple
র্মান্তমা	Individual Liberation
য়ঊয়য়৾৾য়৾৾৾৲ৼৣ৽ঀ	Five Heinous actions
ર્ફ્સે ૱ ૠૻૹૺૹૹૡૻૹૢ૽ૢૺૢૼૢ	Inspirational Bodhichitta
ૡ૬્ૡૡૻૻૹૻ૾ૹૹૡૹ૽ૢૢૢ૽ૺઽૢ	The engaged Bodhichitta
ยาพ.พคพ.๚	Skillful person
<i>ચ</i> શ્વ:ર્ <u>ર</u> : વક્	Action and effect / result
য়৾৾ঽ৾৾৾৾ঀ৾য়৾৾৾ৠ৾য়৾৾৾৾৾য়৾ঀ৾য়৾	Burn the seed on the fire
ૡૢૢૢૢૢૢ <u>ૼ</u> ૻૻઽઽૻૻૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻૡૻૺૹૻ૾ૹૻૻઌૻૻૡૻૻૹૻૻૡૻૻૻૻઌૻૻૡૻૻૡૻૻૻૻઌૻૻૡૻૻૡૻૻૡૻૻૻૻઌૻૻૡૻૻૡૻ	Preparation (the generation of Boddhichitta@ mind), basis (Emptiness) and the perfect end (Aspiration)
२द्दे ग'हे ब 'झू' कें गब्ध	Different worlds
यने व गाँहे था	Two Truths
ग ि .सु ग	Ignorance
<i>बे</i> ब कग्रग	Attachment
र्ह्र नामा सदे 'र् मा	Degenerate Age
<u>র্</u> জম'শ্রি' শ র্ভীদম্।	Dharmadatu (The sphere)
કો ત. કે તે તે તે કે તે	Rebirth
ર્સુવ્ય વિશ્વશ્વ	Morality, Ethics

न्मार्यते (यह्य ये म	Determined by superior person
য়৾৾৾৴৾৾য়৾ঀ৾য়৾	Blind men
२८११'गलक'२हे '२१	Exchange of self and other
ন্দ্রনান্দ্রনা, মন্ধর্যা, মন্দ্র	Equanimity to self and others
भे 'हन्य'या	Impermanence
৽৻ৢ৾৾য়৾৾ঢ়ৢ৾য়৾য়য়য়৾ড়৾৾ঀ৾৾য়৾৾৽ঢ়ঀ৾৾৽য়৾	All products are impermanent
<u></u> র্লানতর্শরমর্মান্তব্ স্থূলানন্থথানা	All contaminated things are suffering
ૡ૾ૺૼૼૼ ૼ ૡૻૻૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૻ૽ૼ૱ૻઌૼૢ૾ૢ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૻ	Appointment the offender as leader
শব্দ-:শ্থনাক্ষা	Esoteric Dharma, Tantra
קקדין	Initiation, Empowerment
न्द्रे २ `हे गुरु।	Generating stage and completion stage
<u> </u>	The places of smell eaters
<u> </u>	Selflessness of person
ર્તે શ્રંગુ પ્વન્ય સેન્	Selflessness of phenomena
ঀ৾৾য়৾৽য়৾৾৾য়ঀ৾য়ঀ	Science of medicine
गहक के गरू में गया	Sceince of logic
झु ⁻ रेण-पा	Grammar
न्द्रे दे गया	Science of Arts
À&	Wisdom

• •	
अभसा.सी.जुस.स.पु.सी	Period of practice
गिले।	Base
74W.A1	Thought, Reflection
ર્સું રંગ	Implement
૱ૺૹૻઽૹ૽ઙૢ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼ	Sexual activities
देवऱ्य	Hard of hearing
શેશ્વશ્વસું વત્ર દુે ૬ યા	Deceptive mind
<i>बे</i> ऱ्यूम् ।	Angry, Hatred
वेगःस	Wrong view
הָקיזידן	View of Externalism and Nihilism
୳ୢୢୣଌୣୣୣ୵୳୰୶ୄୄୠୄୡୄ୲	Three Trainings
३८ चिर मे क्वे करण	Ordinarily generosity
थेंब फब गाुब में गावि हे बा	Base of all knowledge
वि यामगा	Calm abiding meditation
নশপ্রা	Concentrative meditation
૽૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૻૻ૱૽ૢૻૢૻૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢ	Wisdom acquired through hearing
<i>ઽૹ</i> ૱ૡૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻૹ૽ૢ૽ૺ૾ઌૢ૾ૹૻૻ૱	Wisdom acquired through contemplation
ส์สีมาฉุธูะทำ จิฆารฤ	Wisdom acquired through meditation
<u> </u>	Thirty seven limbs of enlightenment

$ \int \nabla \nabla$	Five senses of power
हेंग्रान्था	Five powers
<u>૱</u> ઽ੶ૡૢ૾ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌ૽ૻ૽ૢૺ [੶] ૡૡ૾ૻૡ૽ૻૡૻૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻ	Seven constituents of enlightenment
ବ୍ୟକ୍ୟାଏକ:ଏକ୍ସ:ସକ୍ଟ୍ରମ୍ବା	Eight Fold Noble Path
यायर'ष्ट्रे म'।	Eagle
२ :म्पः झु ब [.] ये।	Mount Meru
ૢૼૺૼૼૠૡૢૼૡ૽ૺ <i>૾</i> ૱ૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૢૻૹ૿ૡૼૡૻૡૢૡૢૡૢૡૡ	Decorated by the jewel ornaments
गवर्भायहवायञ् र्	Sixteen Mahasthaviras
٦ڲٚٙ	Dedication
ચે.મ92	Great ocean
વેર્યો	Laziness
<u>૱</u> ૻ૱ૼૡૻૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૻૼૼૻૻઌ૽૿ૼૡ૾૾ૺૼૻ	Profound emptiness

झ क्षतु 'रू झ 'રूँ नयै। All beings be happy

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10. વે ગપ્ય છે વર્ગ્ય છું ૬ વા અવે પ્રસ્વ પર્સ્ક મા કેંચ્રાય યે વદ્ય અર્ગવ દા વ્યુ વ્ય અવ્ય અ દ્વ સ્પ્રસ્તુ વયા સું રુપ્ય ગવ્ય છું ૬ જ્યાં સું દા વ્ય વ્યુ સું રુદ્દ ક્યારે દુર્ગ્ય છે છે અ અર્થ વે ગાંચ ગાંચ વ્ય સું વ્ય ગાંધ સું ત્ય વ્યુ સ્ટાય કરે છે. આ સું સ્ટાય વ્યુ

- ૬ે 'વર્સું ન 'રે ન 'અનુવ્ય્યચય અદંનુ નયર 'સ્નું ન 'યો ચ'સ્નું 'ર્સ્સે વ સ્ટેંગચા સ્ટ્રાં ઢાન્નું સંગ્લે સંસ્ટેવે 'ગુર્સું ગ'વગ'ર્સ્સે વ ગુરે ન 'વન્'
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13. देशप्य र्ने व गरु गाया

અદંદ્ર પ્યર્પેષ દ્યું ક્ષેં ન પૈન છે ન ગ્યુવ દ્રયત્ર ગ્નુન પા ક્ષુ હ ગ્વે ગવ્ય વ્યુદ્ ક સ્ટ્રા ગ્ને દિલ્લ ગ્લા ક્ષુ હ દ્વર સ વે દ્યું છે છે સ સ કેવિ ગા સુવાયવા ક્ષે વ ગા છે ત્ર ાવદા

- 11. حَٓ ٦ بَنَّ ٢ جَ بِهُ ٢ مَوْ ٢ هُ ٢ مَعْ ٢ مَ

Bibliography



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.