

(SPECIAL VOLUME ON SHARIPUTRA AND MAUDGALYAYANA)

NEW SERIES

1997 NUMBER 3

SIKKIM RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY GANGTOK, SIKKIM.

The Bulletin of Tibetology seeks to serve the specialist as well as the general reader with an interest in this field of study. The motif portraying the stupa on the mountains suggests the dimensions of the field.

Compiled by: Acharya Samten Gyatso Lepcha (Research Officer)

> Translated by: Thupten Tenzing (Research Assistant)



(SPECIAL VOLUME ON SHARIPUTRA AND MAUDGALYAYANA)

NEW SERIES 1997 NUMBER 3

SIKKIM RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY GANGTOK, SIKKIM.

Price per copy Rs. 40/-

1997

Published by the Director Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology Gangtok, Sikkim-737 102

PRINTED BY MEDIATRANSHIMALAYA PUBLICATIONS,
31A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, (BELOW HIGH COURT),
GANGTOK, SIKKIM.

CONTENTS

		Page
1.	Foreword	1
2.	Preface	2
3.	वयग्रायामु देवे पुरी इसावर सर्देर पशुषा	3
4.	য়ৢ৾ঀ৾৾৻ঀ৶ঀ৾ঀৣ৾৾৻ঀ৾ঢ়৻য়য়৸য়ৼ৾৽য়৻ৼ৸৻ঀ	8
5.	त्यम्बार्यास्य स्वादित्यस्य स्वाद्यास्य स्वाद्यस्य स्वाद्यस्य स्वाद्यस्य स्वाद्यस्य स्वाद्यस्य स्वाद्यस्य स्वाद	
	ট্রিমান্বমান্ট্রমামান্যমেনাদ্য দ্রুদাববি র্থি ক্রুমা	9
6.	વલનાશ્વાન નું દેવે તું ૧૬ સેંવું વનાવાની તું નો કેશ	19
	ยาะสานผาฉรุณาน์ฉำณีาฮูพา	
1.	The compiled works from Tibetan sources.	
2.	Biography of Shariputra	24
3.	Biography of Maha-Maudgalyayana	27
4.	The Renunciation of household life and embracing monkhood by Shariputra and Maha-Maudgalyayana.	28
5.	The attainment of Nirvana by Shariputra and MahaMaudgalyayana.	35

Bibliography:

FOREWORD

The present book is the outcome of the Research Project undertaken by the Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok, to encourage the systematic research in the cultural aspects of Sikkim and Buddhism. In view of above, SRIT has already organised occasional Seminar and Symposium in recent years.

The compilation of the Life and Teachings of Shariputra and Maha-Maudgalyayana in present paper is mostly from Mdo(Sutra) and 'Dul-Ba(Vinaya). It is well-known that these are translation from Sanskrit version of Mula-Sarvastivada School.

So far Buddhist Publication Society, Sri Lanka in two series of Publication (The Wheel and Bodhi Leaves Serials) published the Life of the above stated Arhats. They are held in high esteem by the Theravada-Mahayana followers of Buddhism. Sri Lanka Publications are from Pali canonical and non-canonical literature.

Shariputra and Maha-Maudgalyayana during Buddha, were held as Vinaya-dhara/The Great exponent of Vinaya and Dharma-dhara/The Master of Metaphysics and doctrine. Even, we find their names and dialogues occur in vast Mahayana scriptures like (i) Prajna-Paramita, (ii) Divya-avadana, (iii) Sukhavati-vyuha, (iv) Mahavyutpatti, (v) Saddharmapundarika Sutra, (vi) Sali-stamba-Sutra etc.

The present compilation is a humble attempts of one of the Research Officer Acharya Samten Gyatso Lepcha of SRIT for the first time from Tibetan source. He proposed to give a comprehensive dissertation on the same theme at a later stage. I appreciate Research Assistant, Shri Thupten Tenzing for translating the work.

I hope this volume will highlight so far unknown data on the theme and will be appreciated in the scholarly world.

Tashi Tobden, IAS DIRECTOR

PREFACE

The Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology abounds in various works (canonical and non-canonical) of Buddha, ancient Buddhist masters, scholars and learned man in Tibetan languages which indeed became a treasure house for the western, oriental and occidental world researchers and other devout practitioners. As such, the effort has been made to compile the works of academic value and other interesting subjects and thereafter to translate the same into English for broader benefit of the interested non-Tibetan practitioners and researchers in the field of Buddhism.

The book "Biographies of Shariputra and Maha-Maudgalyayana" in Tibetan with English translation is first of its kind to have emerged from this Institute. The main characters, the Sdhariputra and Maudgalyayana, the former excelled in wisdom whereas the latter was skilled in miraculous arts respectively were two exceptional and closest disciples of Lord Buddha. Such possession of distinct qualification had made them renowned and attained supremacy among the Hinayana (Theravada) followers. This book imparts their individual's concise biography, renunciation of household and embracing monkhood and the manner of attainment of Nirvana-the salvation mostly from Tibetan sources.

This will immensely contribute for the furtherance of knowledge from Tibetan source which was so far known only in Pali and Sanskrit works of Buddhism.

Sonam Gyatso Dokhanm ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

वस्त्रकात्त्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्र विद्यास्त्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक

्ठा । मूर्य चिर क्रिय अभाग राय राय राय स्वर मी माय शासी माय साम के मात्र प्राप्त साम के मात्र साम के मात्र प्राप्त साम के मात्र साम साम साम के मात्र साम के मात्र साम के मात्र साम के मात्र साम के मा भागः ईर क्वार्ता पर्ना क्रवार्ता वेषा दी पाक्वा होता हीता हीता प्रवेष प्रति प्रवेषा विश्व प्रवेश होता होता होता ชิบ.ศุพพ.ไถน.ชิด.ภู.พีพ.ปละ.มู.พีพ.ศ์.พี่.บลัทพ.ก.ไะ.ไพ.พชพ.ไโ ชิด.ภูษาโนน.น์.ชิด. <u>র্</u>যমের মান্তা ক্রিনার বিষয় করা প্রত্যান করা মার্ম নির্মাণ ক্রিনার ক্রিনার ক্রিনার মাক্রের মান্তর तर्मायमा केता समावाद्य में यो बेयामा कथ हिए पूर्मा केता हो र प्रवास केता हो र हिंद प्रवास हो स्ट चल्रेबर्ल्य्र्रच्ये द्वार् हेर्स् वायात्रयात्रयात्रे हेर्या हेर्य क्रामास्य प्रत्य प्रतिवासीय विवासी स्वित क्रामास्य क्रामास्य क्रामास्य क्रामास्य क्रामास्य क्रामास्य क्रामास्य र्यान्दरके प्रमानम्बद्धार्येन प्राधिक क्षेत्रा वन्ना गुरक्त क्षेत्र प्रमान प्रमाने में सामिता विकाने ने सामिता त्राचिचेषश्वर्षःश्चरत्राचातात्राद्रद्रश्चरते। कैतात्राताकेताताद्रः क्राज्ञितातावेशाते। ब्रैविशावेश्चनात्रे पर्वात्रकाकुणार्यातायदी सेर क्रियामूलाही सी पर्वाता मध्यात्रकाला मुनिस्त स्वेता महत्त्र सक्ष्या हे। देव: सद: नु: 'स्वे: मुद्र: स्वाय: प्राय: कुवार्यश्चित्रां इत्रम्यवायाञ्चवाय। वेवास्त्र प्वाप्तवायायाज्ञात्र प्राचे प्रदे प्रपास्त्र क्रवा विवासम्याप्तर चेष्यात्रायः कु.पं.वृष्यात्पकु.पः द्रचा.पुर् गुः प्याप्तायाः व्याप्तायाः विष्याः सक्ष्याः स्त्री कुवार्त्यसः प्रसः व्याप्तसः *ৢঀয়৻ড়য়৻য়ঀৢঢ়য়৻য়৻য়ড়য়য়৻ৠয়৻ঽ৾৻ঢ়য়৻য়৻ঽঢ়য়*ৢড়য়য়৾ঀয়য়৾ঀয়য়ৢয়৻ড়ৢয়৻ড়য়৻ড়ৢয়৻য়য়৻ড়ৢ৻য়৾ঢ়য়৻ दर्दरक्र इंयादर्दश्रे हिंग्याग्वरुवानु यद्वार्व । कुयायेषाने यादिद्यायायेव्यायक्रित्वया चर्षात्राय कु.र्यक श्रिकाता चर्चा बु.टू.कु.सूचातक कैवातूर कुष्कातर विवासी कैवातूक श्रिवातू संस्था चर्चश्चर्याक्रियाची स्था स्थाप्त स्था स्थाप्त स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत स्य स्थापत स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत स्थापत स्थापत स्थापत स्थापत स्थापत श्रमूथ तृ.लुथ क्रिया पट्ट क्रियलर्स अ.वृट ट्ट पठिया हुया । विष्ण व्र. द्विया या क्रिया व्रेट पटिया देश.

<u>५ भ्रे</u>ते ख्रुक छ्रम में या पा पा पा पत भ्रम किया या पा ता असे पा समा पत किया प्राप्त भुष्यंत्रवायादात्। अवन्तर्यक्षययंत्याकुव्यायादत्तः संवयायाग्रक्षां ध्रुवाक्षापाठेवातुत्वतुनायादत्। कुव्यः कुट अषा चु रॅ क्विंद दित्य विषा यठका क्रा देवि क्षेत्र व्याक्वेत् दित विषा चु यत्र यत्त्वाका से। यत्य या या विष *ৡ*ॱॻ**৲**৾৾ঀৢ৾৾ঀ৾৾৽ঀঀ৾৾৽য়ঀৢ৾৸৾য়ৢ৾ঀ৾৽য়৻য়৾৻য়৸য়ৢয়৾৽য়৸য়৾ঀ৸য়৾ঀ৸য়ঀ৸ৼৣ৸ৼৣ৸৸ৼয়য়৸ৢ ৪২੶**୩**৭୩**ম**°ঀ৸৸ঀ৸৸৸৸৸৸ৠ৸ৠ৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸ঀ৸৸ঀ৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸ ऒ॔वदिवे'क्षेटनॗ^{ॸॣ}रे'गूर'यनुगकांका वु'कें'नु'दे'गु'केव'येंर'गुरुंक्ष'वकाधो'गे'व'दे'यर'धुर क्षांहेका <u>सुःसामस्यायः सुरात्ति प्यतः दुसामावत्रं विषात्र भ्रेष्ट्रीमसात्रसान्यसान्त्रभात्त्र भ्रात्त्रमात्र्रमात्रेत्र कृतः</u> <u>ॺ</u>ॺॱॼॱॴॺॺॱॻॱऄॴॱऄॖॖॖॖॸॱऄॖॱ॔॔ॼज़ऻॱज़ॏॱख़ॱऄ॔॔॓॓ज़ॸॖॱऄ॔ॺॱॻॱॶॖॼॱॿॱॸॖॸॱज़ॺऻॺॺॱॻऄॱॼॺॱॿॆॱक़ॖऺॺॴॖऀऀॱक़ॖॕॺॱ क्वित्^{स्ट} इस्रकायः श्रुषाय। मेकाःस्त्र प्तासावन् स्यापनकाःयन् भ्रीयुदे स्वापन्ता दि प्तापीकाःपानकाःयन মূমণ্ প্ৰাৰ্থন মাণ্ডীশামানী কাৰ্যা কাৰ্যা কাৰ্যা মূমি মূমি মূৰ্যা সূৰ্যা সূৰ্যা কাৰ্যা কৰি স্থা কৰি স্থা কৰি স এ**ৰ**'অ'<u>পূ</u>নন্ধ'য'**মি**ণ'বেণ্ড দী'দা'কিণ্ডি, কুঅ'ৰ্যন'ৰ্মিন্ম'ৰ্মন'ৰা কাশ্ৰন'ৰ্বাণ্ড্ৰ ৰ্মঅ'ববি'অঁহম'ষ্ট্ৰব'গ্ৰীম'নীশ্ । শিৰ্মম'ঝৰ'গ্ৰী'ব্ৰুম'মীব্'স্হম'যা'ব্দ'। অৰ্ক্তিশ'দু'ব্ৰশ্বস'যুৰ্স'ৰ্মা धरॱणुरॱघॱविषाॱवर्षमाजका| केंव्यचणाविष ५८ भ्रुषं ठिषा'चगाव सकेंद्र इसःघर मानुज व्यच्चया भ्रुर <u> </u>यःवःवदेःब्रुद*े*डेबःब्रुबःस्। झ। वदमायःब्रज्ञयकाधिःमोतुदःम्बर्भमान्नदकायःस्रक्किबान्। देवःन्नद কুণ কেদাম'শু'যকু 'ঘন্তম'শি, দানম'থন'গ্রী'বুম'গ্রীম'ঘনাম'দী। দূিন'গ্রী'বনি'নী'বন'নী'মাঘন'যা'থীন'দী। নিমা नुस्राचे देषास्ट स्स्रीच्चायम् त्यामी । सम्यस्यायाम् याप्राम्नामा । सम्यायस्यायम् । क्षा अमिन में, पान्या ने का कुत्री दे न का कुत्य में हिपाका द्वीका है। यद पा पी प्यया न ज्ञा पति हि सर्जिना व्दी सुः सुः पुनाव प्यत् प्याची । वत् वाची क्षेत्र प्याचे वाषा या या प्रत्ये प्राचित् । मनकामार क्षेत्रमन । मनकायेक ग्रियुक्षामर्भियाय। झ। ग्रित क्ष्यं हित्रिक्षित प्याप्ति नि हित्री क्षेत्र यहवाताया

विषयः म्याप्तरः विषयः प्रतिविष्यः स्त्रेत् । सुर्वाः स्त्रेत् । विषयः स्त्रेत् । विषयः स्त्रेत् । विषयः स्त्रे यम। वृष्रम्भग्रीमान्ग्रीयायिरायम्भग्यम। क्यामाया द्वा द्वामान्यमानामान्या कैजात्र्याञ्चर्या चर्मा इ.स.र कैजायट्र म्यूबरात्र्याक्षयात्री पट्ट क्षित्रामा है स. है र पट्टी पट्टी पट्टी । चर्मा इ. . अंत्रः केवा क्रीया श्रीया अप स्था विका अने प्राप्त का क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र का क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क क्रवानर वार्ष्या चरा त्रे विषय विषय क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रवासम्या विषय । स्वास्त्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र चमना नमान्त्र वा क्षेत्र तदी दिए स्ति क्षेत्र क्षेत्र स्त्र स्ति है । यदी दिए से स्ति स्ति स्ति । यो सि सि सि स वृत्। क्षमत्रमानुमाकुःकगमानः पकुः पञ्चमान्। वया व्यानः स्रमाकुषाकुरान् वर्षाना विद्यो पदि हो। द्रवायः क्षेत्रयाधिक हैं। यदे के क्षेत्रसम्बन्धायाधिक हैं। यदे के क्षेत्रयम् याधिक हैं। वेश क्रिक यदिवायायाः २८। चर्त्रा इस्राचे माने सामे प्रति त्रान्य राष्ट्री स्वाप्त प्रति माने स्वाप्त स्वाप्त क्षेत्र स्वाप्त स्वापित दःहो जयनार्सेतयाराश्चेन्यापदेत्रे वाचकनायायक्ती कुवार्स्याक्षेत्रां क्रवाराह्मयाया<u>र्श्व</u>याया विवास्त्र रवासीयाकेजा चत्राचास्य केवाल्या चेयान्य रचान्य चान्य केवाल्य स्वान्य स्वान्य स्वान्य स्वान्य स्वान्य स्वान्य स ोट्र.ट्या.व्राथ.श्रिषाता झा वाज.प्रे.भ्रुज.ब्री.भ्रुज.घ.श्रुष.क्.ट्र.ज.भ्रुज.घढु.जूट षा.श्रुट्र.क्रैज.घर.ब्रीट.था ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌ૽ૣૢૢૢૢૢઌૹઌ૱ૠૢૻૢૹ૽૽ૢૢૺૡૺઌૹૡ૱૽૽ૣૺૺૺૺૺઽૹ૽૽ૺ૾ૺૺૺૺૺ૾ૺૹ૽૽ૢૢઌ૽૱ઌૢઌૢઌૢઌૢઌૢઌૢ૽ૼૺ૾ૺૺૺ૾ૺઌ૽૽ૼૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺઌઌઌૢઌૢઌ . क्षेत्र. क्रे. प्राप्त १९८ क्षेत्र प्राप्त १९० क्षेत्र क् हे.त्रअ.इ.सॅ×.केज.ज.केज.१८.1 उट्.तथ.ग्रेट.कुश.केज.त.चोषथ.उचाव.धुच.सकुश.थ.लट.सूँज.ग्रीश. ट्रे.ज.कै.ज.च.र.च मुर्या में क.त्रूया क्षेत्रांता में या ने या ने प्राचित्र में में या प्राची हो जा का का जो म ঢ়ৣ৻৻৻৻৴৻য়৻ড়৾য়ৼ৽ঢ়ৣ৻৸ঢ়৾ঀ৸৻য়৻ৼ৻ড়৻৸ৣঢ়৻৻৻৻৸৸৴৻ঀ৾য়৸ঀ৾য়৻য়৻য়য়৻ঢ়য়৾ৼ৸৻ঀৢয়৻ঢ়ৣঢ়৻৻ঀ৾য়৻য়ঢ়ৣঢ়৻ _ चित्राक्तीःश्रात्रभार्याः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रात्येष्टाः दशायक्ताः प्रसाय । चर्मा चर्माः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षितः स्वित्र क्षाये क्षाये वि कु.पे.तीजायांचेष.रे.ज्कुपू.खंबाह्यायेषा हेबाहेतु.योष.रे.हीययेशासी वार्या.ये.सी.पेर.रे.जूटका तालुक् तथानु हार क्षेत्रस्वाकात्र वृत्व करायम् हो। यदे छिद् क्षेत्रक्ति व्यव क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र व्यव विष् र् अपर्मे पर पर्मे हिम दिमा श्रिमा स्था हिप होता स्था हिम प्राप्त होता स्था हिम स्था हिम पर्मे हिम

য়য়য়ৣয়৽ঀ| ॻॖॱॡॕॸॖॱॸॆॸॱॴ॓ॸॖऀॸॕऻॿॺॱॡॕॸॖॱॸॆॸॱॴ॓ॸॖऀॱॻॺॱऻॕॺॱॺॱॸ॓ऻ ॴॻॱॶॺॱॸॖॻॱॼॱॺॾॎढ़ॻॱॿ॓ॺॱ વા કેવે.સ૬.૨) સ્વામુશ્રેન વાતુ જે. તાું અક્ષેયા વ્રદાવો મેંત્ર મું જુવા વર વધુયા લાસા વૃદ્દેયા છે. **ॻ**ঀৗ॔ॱॻঀঀॱঢ়ৢয়ॱॻॱঀ৾ৼৗড়ৼয়ৼৼৢॱॻॸॖঀয়ॱॻॱড়য়৾ৠৢ৸दीॱঀৼ৾৻য়ঢ়ৢৼ৾৾ৼঀৣৼৼয়ঀ৾৽৳৲ৼৢ৾৾৽ঀৢ৾য় ୣ୶ୖଽ*ॱ*ୢ୩ଞ୍ଚଟ-ଅଦି:ळे५୮५:ଖ୍ରିକ'ଵୖ୕୕ୄଷ୍ଟଷଟ୍ଟଣା | ନିଷ'ଫ୍ରଟ-ଷ'ଦାଞ୍ଜୁଷ'ଧା | ଘଞ୍ଚଟ-ରୌଜିସିଷ'ଫ୍ରସ'ସିଂସ'ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟସ୍ଟଷଟ নিব র্ম্বাত্রবি বিদ্যান্ত্রীর তার্মাত্র বৃধ্য অত্তরী তার বা আন্তর্ম অন্তর্মাত্র বিদ্যান্তর বিদ্যান বিদ্যান্তর বিদ্যান্তর বিদ্যান বিদ্যান্তর বিদ্যান অস্বর্মন্ত্রেবদূৰ্মশূন। কুঝর্মশব্দুৰ্ভিমস্ত্রেমব্ধুন্মদ্বী ব্রমন্ত্রশ্নত্ত্বশব্দুমব্দুর্থ ৰ্মামানব আন প্ৰবিশ্ব নি বিশ্ব শুৰ্মী বিশ্ব এ বিজে কিন্তু কৰি কৰি শুৰ্মী কৰা কৰি কৰি কৰি কৰি কৰি কৰি কৰি কৰি কৰি **२५११वी५गु५२५५ि,बुगर्थने८,घ५ग५५४,घ७७८,शु.ज.५६मार्च ।घ५गःङ्गेट,बी,बस्रास्रावदःज्ञावर्षे** ॻॖॸॱक़ॗ॓॔॓ढ़॓ॱड़॓ॺॱॻॿॸॱय़॔ॿॎऀॺॱॺॺॱॺॖऀॱज़ढ़ॕॹॱऄॱॹॖॺॱक़ॖॖऀॱज़ॺॱऄॖ॔ॱऄॺॻॱॺॱऄॖॕॖॺॱऒख़ॕॺॺॱॻॿॎऀॺॱॿऀॺ ଧା ଛିଟ୍ ପରି ରହାଁ ସଂଶକ୍ଷୟ ଓଟ୍ 'ଟ୍ରୁ ରଚ୍ଚି ରହିଁ ସଂଟ୍ରେ | କ୍ରି ସଂଟ୍ରିକ୍ 'ଟ୍ରି ଆମ୍ପର୍ଚି ସଂସ୍କ୍ରୟ ଅଟେ ସଂକ୍ରିମ প্রমান। প্রদানটিনি টিমান্ট প্রমান্ত নিমান্ত মান্টা বিকিন্তিলান্তিলামান্ত্রমান্ত মান্টা বিশ্বিশান্ত মান্ত মান্ত र्भेयायावस्थाउन्जराष्ट्रियरावसूरायायास्त्री यन्नारे केषायतिस्थायदेनाम् ।यन्नासेटामे **৲ঀ**৾৽ঀ৾য়৽য়ৣয়৽য়৽য়ঢ়য়৽য়৾৽ড়৲৽য়য়ঢ়ৢয়ৼৼৢঀ৾৾ৢয়৽য়৽য়ঀৢয়য়ৼয়ড়ঀয়৽য়৽য়ৢঀঀয়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়ড়ঀয় **ᠴ**ᡪᠳᡆ᠂ᡷᢧᡠᢅ᠊ᡌᡆᠽᢅᠨ᠍ᡱᡠ᠅ᢓᠳᠬᡗᡀᠳ᠘ᡩᡆ᠂ᠽ᠖ᢆᢐ᠕ᢖᠵ᠘ᡷᢐᡊᡚ᠂ᡷᢐᢛᢦ᠘ᡷᢐ᠘ᢒᠬᢖ᠉ᡱ᠆ᢢᠵ᠊ᠿᡆ

नुष्यात्त्रवात्त्रवात्त्वात्वात्वात्त्रयन्वात्तेत्रक्षेत्रयः व्याप्तात्त्वेत् द्वाप्तव्यविष्यात्वात्त्रयः व्याप कुवा-मु:रे:गु:न्दःञ्चब:केवावकुन:यर:कुन:यन। मु:रे:गुष:ने:ळर:यठन:बष:नेष:यषअषाय। नेजि: वर्देवः सर्वेषः सः त्रिकः क्षेत्रं वर्देवः सरवार्दः स्रेससः उत्र विषयः पानारः त्रिवः पानेवः सर्वे स्रिसः स्री देः ष्याञ्चर्याचक्षर्रात्यार्वायर्थाः हित्याच्यायाच्यर्यातस्य स्वाधायायाय्यरक्षरः शर्नुवायदःश्र्म्यानीयान्नान्नान्नान्नान्ना ववातान्त्रान्ता रसवायवः द्वेरः क्रांचा श्रेनः सावहराना र्तुत्र विष्ये देशाये हे शायदेव क्षार पर्दे विष्य त्राय प्रविष्य हे । हे शाय विष्य विष्य विष्य हे । त्राष्ट्रिये.यर्युय.श्रर.क्र्राचेर्यामाध्रमायमभभाषा चमाच्याक्रिये.यर्.चमाच्याक्री.विकाच्या उर्दुद्शुद्भिक्तर्दे विराम् स्त्राक्ष्याव्याद्भिक्षात्रक्षयत्रक्षयत्रक्षयत्रक्षयत्रक्यवत्रक्षयत्रक्षयत्रक्षयत्रव्यवत्रक्षयत्रक्षयत्रक्षयत्रक्षयत्रव्यत श्रमात्मा अमार्त्रमाच्याच्याकुत्रपुर्वेत्रपूर्वेत्रभ्रमायायमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमा त्'तदेते'क्रीट'स'यस'त्रस'ते'म्नादम्स'र्से'ङ्गस'द्रस्। स'न्नु'दे'गुते'तु'धेद'पस'त्तिकेट'य'नु'देते'तु'देस' चि.यम.यथेबामा.म् इ.स.वि.बाकुवा.बामा.यमा.अय.व्रिये.चै.युय.यी.बुमा.ची.यम.चेमा.म् वि.बाकुवा.बामा.यमा. <u> इतु. वित्रुं के किताबुबा चे तर मुंबाखीं</u> हे बंबा दिखा हुतु कित्रुं के किता था या किट जा तर हो। हे अंबाबा ૾ૢ૽ૺૹૠૼૹઽઽ૾૾૽૽૽૽૽ૢૼઽઽ૽૾ૹઽઽઽ૽ૹ૱૽૽ૢ૽૾ૹ૾ૢઽૡૢ૽ઽઽઌ૾ૻ૽૽ૢ૱૽ૹ૽ૼૼ૱૽ૼૹ૽ૼૼ૾ૼઌ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૼઌ૽ૹ૾ૺૹઽઌઽૡૢ૽ઽ क्किन्यर क्वेन्छिम्। हिम्बान्नम्ययाये यन्याये विवानु सुरु नु क्वेन्यर क्वेन्छिन्। ने क्वेन्यर क्वूर ये क्र.ल.चं.रट.चंटम.रट.कुम.सूचम.यूचा.तपु.स.रूज.री.सूच.क्ट.। भाषम.तपु.चंभ.चुप.रूचा.चुर.यी.स. तर.वीर.र्रा चरा.व.भर.केवाल्यरेयवायश्वराता चे.सेवातर.टे.श्रोधवातर.वर्वेर.र्र्रक्षित्रायशा टिंश.बुट्र.बिट्र.धे.कैवा.वा.टिंश.बुट्र.बिटे.कि.वकी.क्षा.बोधर.ट्र.तिषा.बुट्र.बोबाट.कुवो.रेवा.खूँचो.में.वर्देबो.बुर्री

न्य श्रीक श्रम

ऄ॔**पुःपग्वाचीःपुदेः**द्वयःष्ट्ररःअर्देरःपशुक्षःद्वे।

॔यंदशःर्श्वेदःकेन्य। क्रअर्थेशःग्रिःयःर्वेदःश्रीशःवयुक्षःयात्वेषाःवर्दुषःङ्गी देशःरेषाशःअत्रअःयःव्यशःकुटः ५८.०कु.चेत्र.स्वायायायास्यायायदेवयाया५८॥ यात्रत्यायात्रत्ये अर्देवाञ्च ५वा५८॥ यायुरासदेवा <u>য়৽ঀয়য়ৼ৻৸ঢ়য়৽য়ৣয়ৼ৸ৼ৻ঀৣ৾৾৽ঢ়৻ঀৼৼৼৼ৸৸ঢ়ৼঢ়ঌৼৼঀ৾৽ঀ৾ঀৼ৽ঀঢ়৽ঢ়৽য়৽ঀঢ়৽ঢ়ঀ৾৽৸৻ঀৢ৾ঀৼঀঀ</u> ଞ୍ଜି * ପାଶ୍ୱ ଟିଟ ପଟୁ ୩ ଅଖି । ଭିଷକ ଓଷ୍ଟ ଷ୍ଟି ମ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଅ ଅ ଅ ଧିକୁ ଅ ଅଷିଦ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାୟ ଅ ଅ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅ ५ๆ०:३०। विचिषुक्देटधाक्षास्कारकार्यक्षास्य । क्षेत्राच्याकाष्ट्रीता । विच्यास्य । विच्यास्य । विच्यास्य । <u></u> કૅવે.ૹૹ.ઘઽવાજો.ૹઽવાઽુ.ૹેૹૹ.જ૱જિવાલુવાશ.ઘઽ.શુ.૨ર્જી, દેજે.વર્ડે.સુ.૨.ઘઽવાજો.ઽગુ.વાબ્રહ શું 'નુવૃત્રે' અન્વાસંત્રે' સત્યા' કું ભુવશાસા કે તે છું 'નુવૃત્રે' અનુ માર્સ ખેતુ 'નુવત' સૃષ્ણ દુસાલ અપ્યાસુષ્ય યા ପ'ଟିଟ'ପ| ମୁଧିବ'ପରି'ମୁଣିଷ'ଫି'ପ| କ୍ଲିକ'ଅ'ରई'ନ'ପ| କୁରି'ମ୍ବିଟଷ'ଅନୁ'ପ'ଜିବା'ପଟଷ'ଧା यर यहेब् छिट अळिबायबा देबायर ५ छिदुर व्युर छि ५ छेबायर यञ्जे ५ ५ व्यक्ति । देखद खेन क्षु प्रति र्दे अपिते प्रति त्रा क्षा का त्रा का त्रा क्षा **झ** ५८. वरुषाया इस्रकाया परिचाया वर्षे वस्या ५८. । वर्षे वाहेन ज्ञान वा वा विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास व ቒኇፙጜፙቒጜኯ፟ጜኯ ዿፙፙቔፙፙፙፙጜጜጜጜጚጚፙኯ*፞*ቜፙጜኯ ፙጜጜኯ

<u> </u> ৪×.ন্নৰ দি'বেদিব'য'ক্ট'ৰ্যথম'উবৈৰ্সনাধ গ্ৰীৰ্ম'মৰ্মিন'ৰ্মৰ'ব'ব্দাপীৰু'ষ্ক্ৰাশ্য। ন্ৰম'ৰিব'ট্ৰিব্ৰ'ববিশাপ্তৰ <u>ৢঞ</u>ৢঀৣ <u>ঀ</u>ঌৼৗঀৣঀৢড়ঀৢড়ঀ৽ঀয়৸ঀৢ৾ৼঀৼ৸ঀৗৼড়৽ঀ৸ৼ৸য়৸৾য়ড়ৢঀ৽ৼ৸ড়৾৺ঀ৸য়৸ড়৸ড়৸ <u>ঀঀ৾৾৾য়ঀ৾৾ঀঢ়ৢ৽ঽৼঀ৾ঀয়৾ঀৼ৾৸ৼ৸ৼ৸৸৸ঀয়৾ঀঀঢ়ৢঀৼ৸৸৸ৡ৸৸য়৸য়৾ঀৢ৽ঽঀঀড়ড়৸৸৸ৗ৾৸ঀ৸</u> <u>য়ঀ৸৽ঽ৾৾ঽ৾ঀয়য়৾ঀয়ঀৣঀ৽ৼ৾৾৾ঀড়ৢ৾৾ৼ৽৾ঀয়য়য়৾ঀয়৸৸ৼয়ঀ৽য়৸৸৸ৣ৾ঀ৽ঢ়ৢঀ৸য়৾ঀয়ড়৸ড়৻৸৸য়ঀৼড়৸ড়৸</u> <u> মির'দেন'দু'স্থুবি'কুঝ'মি'ই'মি'দ্দ'মিদ'মিদ'মু'দুম'ঈুম'শদ্ম'শাদ্ম'শাদ্ম'শ্রম'শ্রম'শ্রম'শুর'শুরি'শুর্</u>বাণীম'শ্রম' **स्ट क के सुक में फेंक में मिद्रेक में मार्चे । स्ट क के में का यक्ष में प्रमाण के का में में में में में में** दुक्ष^{भ्}क्षेत्रादेन स्टिक्षकायाद्या स्वासीय भ्रात्वा युदायाद्या वारास्रावकादवायीकार्त्तगात्राक्ष्यात् मु:ज्ञरकायाप्ता विज्ञान्यम्यम् । मु:ज्यान्त्रम् मु:ज्यान्यम् । ज्ञान्यम् । ज्ञान्यम् ज्ञान्यम् ।

वयमामायाम् देवायु ५ र वयमामायामेवु वमायामु मु गाहिका g्रिसंज्ञनातुस्य त्राप्तर स्वाम् तुराच्य प्रमा वेतु.माह्युक्ष.या

<u> ५.भु</u>८ायर.घे८ाँ ६.केबार्यराणुराने। यबाधायोप्तरा। ग्रह्मारा केबाप्ता भ्रामायास्तामा কু'ঊבহূম'ৰ্মা ট্ৰিবুবি'ઐন'উבण্বণ্ম'ণ'ৰম'ঐন'শ্ৰী শিশ্ৰ । শ্ৰিবু'ববি'শ্ব'মন'বু'ন্ধ' য়ৣড়৽৾ঀ৾৾য়৽ঢ়ৢ৽ঢ়৴৽ঢ়ঀ৸য়৾য়৾৾ঀ৾৾৾৴ৼ৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸ ঢ়৽ড়৾ঽঀ৾ঀ৾ঀয়৾ঀয়৾ঀয়৾ঀঢ়ৢঀৢ৾৽৸ৼ৾ঀয়৾৾ৡয়৽ঀয়ঢ়ৢ৽৸ৼ৾ঀয়৾য়৾৾ঀৢঀয়ৼ৾ঀৼড়য়ৼয়৽ याप्ता पालकाग्रिकाञ्चकायाळ्राम्डिताकुकायराग्युरांत्री प्रकांत्रागुरादेंकाधितात्मात्राक्षका य। प्रकानितेषुषु यदेक्षके यद्षायकाष्ट्रित्यर पुष्ट्रमायर हेषाकाके क्ष्रभावका प्रकानितेषु यद **নম**্পূৰ্ম অ'ব্ৰম'^ৰবি'ট্ৰিব্'স্থ'যকু ঠেম'লচ্**ব'**ব্'ব্ৰম'ৰ 'আমন'উ'ল'ব্দ'শূৰ্মি

रणविविद्या अर्गणेषार्चेपर्दिष्टिस्युः व्यर्षारे दिर्यन्ति। वस्र वेदिष्टिद्यप्त स्वराक्केषाः श्रीषाः वस्र . इंप.प्रिंपे.शे.केवा.वा.श्रेंश.घो ह.क्षेत्र.प्रिंटे.वा.त्रें.घर्चे.घटेंट.घ.टेट.ो श्रें.ज़बेश.घर.श्रवा.श्रुंपु.श्रें.ज़बेश. तर पर्ने वेशतार्य केंद्रित राष्ट्री है शार्श्वेशता वित्वेश अधूर प्रथम हुशताया बैट हूं। देवट तु बेट य.वर्षेश.त.रेच.च्रेश.श्रु.श्रमूर. व.यु.वर्षेथ.य.इ.क्षेत्र.श्रमूर्या रेश.क्ष्येथ.थी.व.वर्ष.त.श्रैंश.ता च्रे.संचेश. म् नियंत्र कुषाय नियं पक्ष त्युराविन मिन पहि स्मिनामे । पक्ष प्रते स्मुर्गे प्रत्याया अविषय संस्विन चना.श्रेर.में री रेश.श्रेंश.ता मिर.धे.भेजालय यथा प्रि.में.भें.म्.रेग.मेश.रे.क्रंर.पेश.श्री लट.मिंखे.धे. क्वाक्तियायर वर्षा भ्रेराया श्रुराया विदायर वर्षा भ्रेराये वर्षा विदेश भ्रेरे प्राची वर्षा ने स्टर ने रासी ढ़ॖऀढ़ॖॱढ़॓ॱक़ॗ॓ॴॹॗॴय़**ॎढ़ॴऄॗॴज़ॱॿॕॴय़ऻ**ॱढ़॔॔॔॔ॾज़ॗ॔ॻ॑य़ॸढ़ॻ॔क़ढ़ॻ॓ॴफ़ॱढ़ऺॻऺॴॗढ़ॗॳॸॱढ़ऺ॔॔ज़ॴढ़ॖऀॴॳॴ ब्रिश्राश्चर तर रच में तर्वे सहूरी विश्व मुद्र ब्रिय तर ब्रेश श्रीश क्षिश ता विश्व मुद्र ब्रेश के विश्व विष्य र् अर्केर हैं क है क पर छेर है के खेन खेन पर छेर। रगय हन की कानर राज्य स्वर्धिक स्वर्धिक ने प्तर्वाची यावा अञ्चया पुरेंदिय भिरा। श्वर सिक्के पर्वे प्रेवे प्रविश्व से कुर्व स्थित स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त त्रभः चृतः वितः के त्र की या की श्राष्ट्र वाश्वास्य प्रता हिंदा की दिवः की दिवः की स्वास्य की स्वास्य विद्यास शरा द्विता दी। दे त्विष मुक्ति पुरके त्वि की किंदिया सुरव देवित विष्ठ विता प्रदेश स्ति । विष्ठ विता प्रदेश स्त બદ.૨ંઘોતા, પૂર્વા ક્રિયા ત્રા ક્રિયા થયા ફ્રિયા જારા ત્રા ત્રા કર્યા ક્રિયા ક हैंयातो त्रामायेष्ट्रयात्रे त्राप्त विद्या विभा हेत् विदायत्र त्राप्त होत्राया व्यापित व्याप्त विद्या विभा होत मा लयलेश प्रिश सिंधि रात्र सिंदि द्वेच । यर्चालर र्चारा क्रिय र रेट्र राषा विश्व स्वर्धिश स्वरंपार र तर. होरा रेपाय. बीच. क्रीश. चरेट. चर. होर. तत्र अर्थे अर्थे अर्थे अर्थे होते. क्रीं. जवा. शहावा. हिर्मे विरा त्रुक्षतत्त्रे. दृष्, दृष्णका सं क्षेष्ठिकाय। कुषु क्षेत्र . प्रचा तुः प्रचुष । विषा बुष् क्षेष्ठ । विषा बुष् क्षेष सी.पन्नरामी बर्धां बर्धां के प्राप्त में के सम्मित्र में के सम्मित्र के प्राप्त में प्राप् इस्रयान्त्र हो। इत्रेष्ठनान्त्रवायास्त्रकेनायन्याणी यहनान्त्रेवायहनानुन्यये। स्वयायसा कुवा ख्रेन : ख्रेन : दुं ने व क्रेन : न्दावळेट : न्दान क्षाय : नव विक्री न : या निक्री : या विक्री : य क्रिंशः श्चराया च क्रिंतः हेत् क्रिंगच जित्रा मुर्जायः स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य

लिब प्यमा हिन् नियम शुमाब मेरेन की पर्नेन प्यतिब नु प्यत्य प्यत्य प्यतिब प्राप्त प्रविव नु प्यत्र मेरिक स्थापित वक्रवा लयः लेश चेट हे . चेषट बे जुवाया शाचेषट बे हेट स्थयं क्षटे . चर्चा अव प्रतर हेर्टा सः सः च्छित्रक्रीक्षाक्षित्रा चे.वार्ष्ट्रवे.श्र.वायर व्यक्षह् ज्ञेर.हर् वार्श्य क्रि.तर.रे.व्रिट.हर् क्रि.श्रवा ताया दे.वर्ष्ट्रवे. ताःचित्राचालक्ष्याः श्रेमकाःचीवा । दे द्रकाःचकाः चेदे छितुः यदः द्रकाः क्षेत्रः श्रीकाः श्रीकाः विवादिकाः क्षातिः स्वादिकाः चर.रे.ज्ञब् प्वर्टातर विषाल्या हे ब्याल आविष्ठेश विष्ट प्राप्त का श्रीका वा वा पार हे वा विष्ट स्वर्थ श्रीका या वार्ष्य में नेयान में की या कि कि के स्वेत में वार्ष्य मान में मान में मान में मान मान में मान मान में मान मान श्चानेबाहे। क्षरबातरार्श्वेराताश्चिरारार्गेत्री यवातित्वातार्गेत्री वाश्चवाताःश्चरात्राराचावा तर ने प्रति विद्यासी स्वेत्र प्रति स्वापन स् ॐ.लट.श्रःश्चेंप्र भघर.ष्रेेेें.र्वेटश.¥शश.ब्रिंये.तट.येश.श्चेश.क्री.त.श.च्रेश.चो.ज.त.ट,४.श्चेथ.येश.श्चेश. ना लयलिंशन्त्रिश्वाक्षेत्रप्रक्रियात्राम्ह्र्यक्षेत्र विष्युयात्र्यक्षाम्भेषान्त्रक्षक्षेत्राचि रयापु वर्वेर. य. थे. श्रीवरातरा वर्षायात्र वर्षायात्र वर्षायात्र वर्षायात्र वर्षायात्र वर्षायात्र वर्षायात्र वर्षाया दे.वार्ष्ययः त.धेट. दे.वाञ्चवायः तप्रक्रीयः जा विदाः वायसः सः अधाः जायः या वायसः वायवयः संख्याः अक्रः पर तर्वीर क्रियो रप्त.पे.वैट ये.जवायास्रो दे येथासामायोधेयाक्षेयाक्षेयाक्षेयाक्षेयाक्षेयाक्षेयाक्षेयाक्षेयाक्ष श्रैषाःश्री चे.वार्ष्यः बे.तरः बकाः श्रिकाः विराजावित्राः बकाः वित्राः श्रद्धाः तरः रचः पं रचेरः चावायाः श्री चे.वार्ष्यः बे.तर.थय.भ्रेथ.त्.थ.८.८्य.२ था.वाचवय.तर.पंथतर. क्रीय.त्वेच १८.थय.वश. मुय.विय.तर.थय.भ्रेय. ल.भ.बार्यका.प्रीम.बार्यन्त्र प्रचार्यात्रु. द्रभ.वीम.तीम.वी.भवी.८ ह्रियम.८८.वार्ड्स प्रवीम.वार्सेट ही व्राट. . चेट.चर्चाय.क्षेत्रचेया.क्षेत्र.चेंट.येथा चट.ये.ज.ट.चे.ज.च.ट्रे..उलचेया.स्रो चत्रा.बुद्ध.विदे.ये.कैज.ट्रेच्य. तर विषा बुद्र विदे किय के द्रभावा विषय क्रियों भारत क्रियों का क्रियों महा क्रियों महा क्रियों महा क्रियों महा य.ज.२.५४.स्रिय.यम.म्रिय.ये.के.ज.की.ल.म.चेर्या.ज.संबाता लय.लेम.म्रिय.ये.के.क.च.या.सक्या र.च्येय. क्रियःश्चरा विदेश्रिक्यान्येव सम्बव्धियः सम्बक्षायान्यम् क्रिनार्यान्यम् प्रतिन स्विनार्यान्यम् स्विनार्यन्ति ₿ुुुदु,त्तरःब्रथःऄॗॖॺः₿ुदुःकेुवाचाःवान्द्ररःक्षेत्रःब्रथःश्चेषात्त्र। केुकार्ष्ट्रःक्र्वान्तर्वात्रवाःलरःदवानाः वित्र र र र र यथ विश्व स्वर विश्व श्रेर यर र र प र र व वृत्र दें। देश श्रुष या हिंद या स्वर विश्व की या विद्रा

बुग्रमायायकार्येमायर सुत्रायाक्षी अम्बराय इस्बर्गांगुर्वास्त्य धिर्वे क्रिंस्त्रातु त्रेमाक्षा क्रेंदाक्षित्या क्रमासेदाँ विम्यायमञ्जदायासेदाँ क्रियायमञ्जदायास्य विम्यायमञ्जद्यायम् अन्ति यः अन्ति सम्बन्ति सम्बन्धन्ति सम्बन्धन्ति । अन्ति निष्यात्रमा । मैं के स्वादि दे त्वराच देते के सम्बन्ध के क्षेत्र क्षेत्र स्वाद्य के सम्बन्ध स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य ॅ्रहर्से देवस्थाय प्रमानिक्षेत्रित्रे कुतुः महिस्राज्ञीस्यावात्र महिस्यायति मायाप्ते राष्ट्रित क्षाप्ते क्ष्मस त्रिक पुरायह्यका हे में हिस्सी। अधर भ्रेषाया दुषा भी प्याग्रुषा भेषा सुष्ठा पारा प्रपाग्रुषा पारा प्रपापा था प क्रियःअायाप्तरम्भायान्नेयादास्येष्र। स्टत्यायतः श्वुद्यतिष्यम्भायुन्नेयादास्येष्र। यत्रस्यिन्नेयादास्येष्र। हिषाषा ৳ৼ৾৾ঢ়য়য়ৼঀ৾৾ঀয়য়৾ঀড়ৢঽৼঀ৾ৗড়৾৸ঀ৾ঀঀ৾ঀৼৼৼঀ৽ৼৢঀ৾য়ৢয়ৼ৸ড়ৼঀ৾য়ড়ৼৼঀ **भुदायित प्यासम्मासम्बन्धा मुम्नमाय अन्य मार्थे मुर्जा व्हिना हे न प्रेन प्रेन प्रेन में। व्हिना हे न प्रमा**र्जे प क्षकार् केमका है। क्षेत्र या मेका स्वायदे ने 'वका में वायर बिमका या वका दत्र या ये मका या राय सुयाय 'ये त ঢ়ঀ৾ঀয়য়ঀ৾ঀয়য়ঀৼয়য়য়য়ৼঀয়য়ঀঀয়য়য়য়৸য়য়য়য়য়ৢয়য়য়ৼয়য়য়য়য়য়ড়য়য়ৼৢৼয় नम। सेनामासुप्यक्त्याभुष्या चित्तम्याप्यम् क्षेत्रचेत्या त्रम्याम्बन्यम् नात् ढ़ॕॴ*গূ*ॱख़ॖ॔ॴॸ॔ॸॱॺॺॱऄ॔ॺॱक़ऺॴॸॱऄॺॱॿऺॴऄ॒ॴॻॴ*ऻ*ऄॖॺॱॻॱॸॖऺॴॡॺॱॸ॓ॱक़ऺॴॴॖॸॱॻॴऒ॔ॻॻॱॻ त्या म्या म्या म्यास्ति स्ति क्षा क्षा क्षा क्षा क्षा मा स्ति स्ता स्ता स्ति स्ति स्ति स्ति स्ति स्ति स्ति स् |৭ ন্ধ্য দ্রমান্ত টিণ্ড ট্রন্থ দ্বাদার্থ দার্থ দার্থ দার্থ ক্ষা দ্বাদারী ধারণ বিশ্ব দ্বাদার ক্ষা ক্ষা ক্ষা নবুন'ৰ্টা ধামাণ্যিকাশীকাষ্ট্ৰকাঘা ব্যক্তিদ'অ'নব'দূ'নবুদ'ঘ'ঐদাকাঘম'গ্ৰুদ'ঘ'অক'কাৰ্কা অব'ড্ডকা वत्षायः त्रवातुः त्रवृदाच येषाक्षाय त्र त्रधितायः यषाकाः कष्ठां वृष्टं कार्के त्यात्र पृद्धां विषा ते क्षाष्टि तु **ঀ৾৾৾৽৳৽৽৻ঢ়ৣঀৢৼ৸ৼ৸৸ৡ৸৸ৢ৽৸৸ৼৢ৸ৼ৽ৡ৽ৡ৸ৼ৸ৢ৸ৼ৸৸ড়ৼ৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸ৼ৸** <u>੫੶ॿঌ៳੶៰</u>Ҁॱ৶ঢ়ৢৢঀ৾ৼ৾৾ঀৼ৸ৼ৻য়ৼ৾ঀৼঀ৾ৼৼড়৾ঀৼঌঀৼয়য়৸ঀ৾ঀয়৸ঀৼ৸৸ড়৸ঀৼৣঀৼৣঀৼঀ

र् जान्नेर नित् । वर्त्र के स्वायायायाया वायाने आवन्य विषायर्त्र के क्रा वर्त्त निवायमें वनव सहत् शिकाञ्चक्राया अवस्थायद्वारमारुवास्त्रमारुवास्त्रप्राप्तास्त्रप्राप्ताम् व्याप्तास्यार्थान्त्रप्राप्तास्त्रम् स् ୖଽୢୖୡଽୖ୕ୡ୩ୄଌ**ଷ**ୄୄ୕ଅମଞ୍ଜମ୍ୟ ନିର୍ବିପ ସଂଷ୍ଠାପୁ ସଂଚିମ୍ବ ଷାଦ୍ରଣ୍ ସିଂକ୍ ମନ୍ଦିଷ ଓ୍ରଷଷ 'ମ୍ୟଷ'ଧ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥମ୍ଭ ନିର୍ବିପ দ্বর্থিত হ'ল কল কা অবশান্তবা আবন্ধ শূর্য শ্রুম শুন ক্রমেশ মাস্ত্রীর শ্রুম শুন শ্রুম শুন শ্রুম শুন শ্রুম শুন শ बिषान्त्राप्तेव देव हो। वाबाहार बिवासंबद्ध हो हो नास्यास्य हा बाबार सुवान के बाबा । वाबाहा सुव <u>୵ୡୖ୕ୢ୴ୡୡ୲୕ଵୄଷୄୄୄଞ</u>ୄ୵୷ୖଵୄୄଞ୍ଜମୡ୕୴ଷଦଦ୍ୱଷ୍ଟଦିଶ୍ୱଷ୍ଟ<u>ମ</u>ୁମଷ୍ଟିଅଞ୍ଚିମ୍ୟୁସିଭିନ୍ୟ ବ୍ରାଧିକ ହିଛି ୫୮୬ ଅନ୍ୟ ଅଧି यम्या यदेनपानेयानुपाने पदेनपदेनपदिष्यस्याप्याप्याप्रयापुरावद्वरावदे। स्वादस्यानेयानुपानिकास्य 2 ଟିଟ୍ଟ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିକର ଜିଲ୍ଲ ଅନ୍ତର ଜଣ ନିଧ୍ୟ ନିଧି ନିଥି । ଅନ୍ତର ଜଣ ଜଣ ଅନ୍ତର ଜଣ ଅନ୍ତର ଜଣ ଅନ୍ତର ଜଣ ଅନ୍ତର ଜଣ କଥା । র্থমন্ত্র্ম হবি কুমার্থি মারব হরিম দ্বন হবি বস্তুম দেম শ্রুমার্দ্য শ্রুমার্থি কুমার্থিম বস্তুম নি স্থার্থিম হবি 13 त्रामित्र प्रतित्र के कि त्रामित्र के कि त्रामित्र के कि कि त्रामित्र के कि कि त्रामित्र के कि कि कि कि कि कि र्जिंद्रा अविकर्षात्रश्चितात्र क्ष्मित्र क्ष्मित्र क्ष्मित्र क्ष्मित्र क्ष्मित्र क्ष्मित्र क्ष्मित्र क्ष्मित्र ୡୡ୲ୄଞ୍ଚିଷ:ପ୍ରିଷ:ଅନ୍ତର:ସିଦି:ଷ୍ଟ୍ରମ୍ଫିସ୍:ପ୍ରିଟ୍ରା ଖି.କୁଦ୍ୟାପ୍ତିଷ:ଅ୍ଥର୍ମ୍ୟଟଦାପ୍ତ୍ୟ:ପ୍ରିଟ୍ରା ଅ୍ଟ୍ରଟ୍ରମ୍ବିଷ:ପର୍ଷ୍ଟ୍ରସମ୍ପ୍ୟ: ଽ୰ୄ୕୳ୄୢୄଌୖ୵ୖ୕୵୲ୖୣ୵୴ୢୖୠ୶୕୳୷୷ୢୄ୳ୣଌୢ୷୕ୡୄ୶୲ୡୄ୲୴ୡୖ୳୴ୡ୕୳୷ୢୖୡ୷୕୷୷ୢଌ୷<u>୕</u>ୠୡ୷୷ୠ୕ୠ୷୷୷ୠ୵ୣୖ୵ <u>ब्रह्म इत्रास्त्र त्या वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा के ज्ञानिक क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्ष</u> ८५ क्रि.हि५ के स्टब्स्ट्रिव दिव देव दिव है के प्रति क्षेत्र कि क्षेत्र क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र क्षेत्र के क् ୫୮୪ ଛି'ପରି'ସବି'ସବି'ସ୍ଟ'ସୁମ'ସବି ବି'ସ'ମ୍ମ'ଶ'ସ'ଛିମ୍'ସ'ମ୍ମ' ବରି'ସ'ଛିମ୍'ସ'ନ୍ମ' ବ୍ୟୟ'ସ'ଛିମ୍ वर्ते स्टर संबित्। वर्ते क्रायांत्रत क्षेत्रकेषां के क्षेत्रकात क्षेत्र संवर्ते त्यात्रत्। वक्षेत्र संत्रत्। क्षेत्रका ଧରି 'ସମଭିଷା ଧର ଐର ନି 'ସମଭିଷ୍ । ଅନ୍ୟମଣ ଶୃଦ୍ଧାସ ଓଟ୍ର ପ୍ରିଷ କ୍ଷୁଷ୍ଠ ସା ପ୍ରଷାଞ୍ଚିତ୍ର 'ସ୍ୱୋମିସ ନି है। दे या प्रसाब प्रसुष सम्बन्धिया वार्त्व सुद्दे स्थाप्त की सम्बन्धित स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत स्थाप

[वःशुः त्रेन्न्यः हे र्मेश्वः दुरः श्चेन द्वायम् अत्यायम् अत्यायः दिन्यः दिन्यः विश्वः विश्वः स्वरः प्रतः दिनः विश्वः त्रेन्यः विश्वः दिनः विश्वः विश्वः विश्वः विश्वः विश्वः विश्वः विश्वः विश्वः स्वरः प्रतः प्रतः प्रतः प् र्वतः व्या दे त्वविष्यं मेनेनवार्यात्र कार्यात्र स्वायात्र हिन्यात्र स्वायात्र स्वायात्र स्वायात्र स्वायात्र स चेवारात.से.रेट.र्स्यात्रायकीरास्थे प्राम्यायत्सी.स्यात्रीया विरावाध्याद्रायस्यातायात्रायात्रीत् जो र्याथाश्चित्रभाष्ठी रेथाश्चित्रभाष्ठी विषात्रुद्धिद्भभाश्चित्रभाश्चित्रभाष्ठित्रभाष्ठित्रभाष्ठित्रभाष्ठित् દેશતાર વર્કેશતાને વાતાનું શહેર કૈયા કૈર ક્ષાર ભાગ માર્કેટ તાર્કેટ કુવાને દાને તાર્કેટ વાયું શહેરા વેટે જો વારે ટે. ફે. क्रेबर्धे पर्वेच प्यर प्रश्नुर रे लेबर पुर पहूर्व हैं। प्रमाय प्यापुर श्री सवय अर्वेडर । सर्वेड पे इसस्य श्रीर शवतःक्षेटः चर्न्यः विद्यात्राध्यवतः व्रायन्यायः हो। वार्ष्य्यः प्रवादायकः वार्ष्यः व्रावधानायः व्याप्तायः व्याप बसम्मर्पन् कुर्यायाञ्चरायद्वराय्या देवसाय्यायेयाकुत्राचितुः विदेशार्यसानुसानी क्रिसान्यायायाया दे:ब्रिय:२७४:४४४:४४४:क्रिय:२वा:ब्रिय:क्रिय:क्रिय:क्रिय:प्रेय:प्रेय:प्रेय:४४४४) दे:दे:द्रवा:पु:स्वर: तथायर्त्रसायर्ते दक्ष के देश में त्राचिता का का कि त्या प्रति माना के त्या प्रति का के त्या प्रति के त्या के त ড়ঀ৽ড়৾ৼ৽৸ৢঀ৾৸৻ৼ৽ঀ৾ঀৢ৶৻ঢ়ৢয়৵৻য়ৢ৽ঢ়৽ঢ়৽ঢ়ঀ৽ড়ঀ৽ঀ৾ঀয়৻য়য়৽ঀৼ৽ঀৗয়৽ৼৼ৽য়ৄৼ৽ঢ়ৼ৾ৢৼ৾ৼৢৼ৾ৼ৽ৼ৾৸৻ৼয়৽ क्ष्याचक्षरायाचक्षरायरामुद्री वेषारामिक्षणामुष्यामुष्यानुष्यानुष्यानुष्यानुष्यानुष्यानुष्यानुष्यानुष्यानुष्यानु चारकु.च.ट्चा.ज.चाञ्चवासायसाचिवासाटचिंदायसाम्मस्याञ्चायमान्याचा स्व.प्रीट. भर्त्वा.वाहार.क्री.शर्त्वा.क्षे.वीर.क्रीपा देव.इहा.सी.ई.उहूट.ता.त्य्येशाताशाई.वाहार.क्री.शर्ट्वा.क्षे.ती.टवी.ताहेश. यशर्र्, इ.चं रय विर क्वित् सुर दिर दे तो सेवास्त्रका ध्रेर क्रीस क्रिया राष्ट्रिया राष्ट्र वार्य स्वस्य स्वरा भ्रा.ग्राट-परुषाने सुर्दर-प्राट-पर्याट नया दिन भर्मे विषय पर्याति । सुर्वाति । सुर्वाति । सुर्वाति । सुर्वाति । ता रे.स्रेर.र्ग्भेज.ग्रेर.वांबुवा.स्र.वी खेल.बीवाल.टार्सेर.क्टर.वांबेर.टार्स्टर.स्री वार.वां.क्.य.क्रा.तंबर.वर्ष. <u> ज़िकाश्रक्ष श्रुपु जीट म्बेथ जातर्रे जिंदी हिंदा तुर्दे हैं र स्वा वार्षेश्वर हो त स्वा र्वेष वृत्र हिर रेट क्या त</u> चित्रयायते. क्रूंचया ग्रीयायर्ट्यायर पर्येता है। यायायरायता याचियाता सेव्याय स्थानया वर्ष्याने स.४.७.श्रू४.व चेवाशव्यश्चरात्र्यूर.र्ज्य कृतवरात्त्राचरात्त्रा व्यव वर्षायात्वा व्यव वर्षायात्वा वर्षायात्वा

नानर्वे, धेशासीन ने प्रान्ति प्रमुख, कुरा की त्रिक्त क्षा ने क्षा ने क्षा कर्ता है का स्वान क्षा के साम क्षा क য়ৄৼ[৽]ড়ৄৼ৾ৢঢ়৻ৼঀ৾৾৾য়ৣয়৻ঽ৾৾য়৾য়৻ঀ৾৾য়য়ঀৣয়৻ঀ৾৾ৼয়য়৸য়ৼ৾ৼ৾য়য়৸য়৾ঢ়ৼ৻ঢ়ৢয়ৼঢ়য়য়৸ঢ়য়ৢয়ঢ়ঢ়৾৽৸য়৾ मुः अवर विवास विवास रिता वरे या चार के राय छ। राय छ। राय अपर वर्षा या वर्षी रही विर विर विष्य छ। चल्रच में चेचेचेश त्रकार्या हेतु कियारू चड्ट ब्रैट्याची बेचेश ठथ हिट कू झे च की हि दि राजा में हैं तर्द स्राप्त <u> इत्राप्तकर्णा विभागत्त्रापुत्रमास्यापुः सार्</u>याद्यास्य देवा परे वायाप्यविषाम् । दे वया पर्देसास्य पर्दर्भः क्रिकासूतुः विचार्ते विक्रीका बकासूर अपूर ऋका गीलका र गीतु वोषका बनाविवाका क्री सका इतु हितु है किया ८८.तर.थश.भ्रेथ.वाधेश.वीट.कूँटश.कै.खुट.टूट.त.८८.1 देवु.सेवश.से.सटश.केश.वर्ट्स.र्स्स.वरश. यां के क्षेत्र अष्ट्रिक या प्रता विवाय या प्रता का के वा या प्रता क्षेत्र अष्ट्रिक या कुर विवाय की कार्य राज्य चलांचर्रुकाःस्व तर्लाग्रीलास्य क्षांग्री हीव नीकारह्या हेवाया स्थापर योत्रवास्य प्राप्त ग्रीव मुं कुरे क्रिजार्टर.त्राट.येथा.भ्रीया. च्युया.कैंट.लूटवा.बी.श्रीय.ता र्ह्या.की.वाटवा.क्षेत्रा.येषा.वाटा.क्षेचा.त्राटावा मा नवी प्रते इ.प. क्रूबिश प्रमायश्वासार त्रिय हो। हे विदेश वित्याप्ति र प्रायमित प्रायमित प्रायमित हो। हूर्य तथावर्षितात्रका थेये ह्या क्षित्र विश्व विश्व ह्या क्षित्र विश्व विश्व विश्व विश्व ह्या विश्व विश्व विश्व तर्वर। है.पर्सेत.बीश.बर्याताताश.ब्रीट.ताश.बीश.बर्या ब्रीट.ताश.बीश.बर्यातायार.बीड्याश.श्री क्र. ८८.र्बय.त.६.विज.क्री.क्रीट.जभाक्रीम.ब्र.स.८८.श्रुय.ल्रीट.र्बट.त्रम.व्रीट.त.ल्रय.तथा चर्ट्रभारंबय.यट्य. क्तिशक्क.रेटर्ज्य.त.स.धेवा.वा.च्यावा.क्ष्वाचा स.घेवाक्ट्रिर्क्कीवार्योय.स.के.थे.के.थे.केवा.रेटर्नट येवाक्षीकाव्यथेवा. यत्याने ह्यासी तार्रा प्रतापर प्राप्त वर्षा वर्ष्या स्वाप्त प्राप्त विवाय स्वाप्त स्वापत दशर्भेट दें। दे दशके दट 'स्दर'य द सुवादे 'हेद 'ग्री' अळद से 'यद शदश हा से दें 'नुसास्य शप्ने श क्षैर.पंत्रेर.रट.क्रूब.मूब.ह्यवाब.से.उत्त्राय.रट.र्जूब.त्यु.शह.ब.तयु.हींर.जश.वीब.के.व.त्युर.विय.से.प्यूर. क्षुश्रकाताबिचाकाश्रा देवाञ्च वर्षाचानु मुन्तु क्षेत्र के वर्षा के वर्षा होता हो के वर्षा के वर्षा के वर्षा के तथा कु.८८.र्जय.त.४.वी.ज.क्रुस.त्युस.र्जिट.यज्ञटे.सूच्यात.क्रुच्चय.पे.मुष.पे.माड्स.ए.र्ज्जूट.जम.वीस.पे.ज. तुत्रीवच रे. तर्भूर र्ष्ट्रेशका जार्के .च.ह्या द्वरा त्रुं विषा श्रष्ट्र हो। शर्ष्ट्र विषा उद्दे रक्षेश रे. जुशका हो। की जा तुषु विच त्तूर र रच में वैंद च ह क्षेर विच के बेर विषय ता तथा रच में वैंद च त्रूर हैं र तथा है.

अन्तर्भव त्राम् त्रियाचित्राञ्चर्यायाचार्यस्य स्टब्स्ट्राम् न्यान्तरः हित्रासुधितः स्टब्स्ट्रियान्। अन्तर ५८.इ.अ.१। कुषार्येदे (८८१वें ५ अदि कषा द्वागा यक ५ गादि का कथा वर्षे कि ५ वर्षे । दे वक गाव मुं कु के क्वय याच्या कार्यात्रा व्याहेशास्त्रीत्रेयाचा कार्यात्राह्याया वर्ष्ट्रमात्र्यात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रा त्री क्षां यह त्रियासमान्त्री पासमान्त्रियान्त्रा ह्रेन् कर सासब्दार सार्वे राया विकास हास मान्या मान्या स्थाप के इत इत यह वियान याय देन स्वान राष्ट्र विया राष्ट्र विया राष्ट्र के राष्ट्र न राष्ट्र का स्वान के किया महान स ঀয়ঀৡয়ৼ৾ঀড়য়য়য়য়৸ঀ৾য়ঀ৾ৼঀয়ৼঢ়৾ঀৼয়য়ড়য়ড়য়৸য়৸ঢ়য়ড়৾ঀড়৸ড়ঀৼঀ৾ড়ঀঢ়ৢঀয়ৼয়য় यद्रमा क्रयदेवयद्रमा क्रयण्यविष्टाक्षेत्रययद्रमा अधिक्षेत्रद्रमान्त्रकात्रयाक्षा ह्रम ते'कुवार्क्तराह्मसर्यावार्क्तराण्चित्रवाह्नवासेद्राहेटाड्रिसाइटा<u>ज</u>्ववानुस्राह्मसा क्रियासविटायाद्वा विरा नट दिना के त्राया ते हैं त्र हैं है हैं है है है जिस की नोह की में त्र हैं है हैं की नाम के कि की में कि कि की ैधर प्रयाप्त पुरास्ता विकारिव के बाधार मार्या के कुवा कुषा शुरुषा पा निवार्श्वर पित्र के बार्स्वर के वा क्यानु सदेव यम हेनायायम सद्यास्याम्या विष्येत हेंब यान्ने यहसाह स्वर्भ ने स्वर्भ विष्ये देवे য়ঀৣঢ়য়য়য়য়ঀড়ঢ়ড়ৢঢ়ড়৻ড়৸য়৸৸ঢ়ড়৸য়ৢড়ড়ঀয়য়য়ড়ড়য়৻ৼয়য়ৢঀ৸ঀঀড়য়ড়ড়৸ঢ়৸ঢ়৸ঢ়৸য়৸ড়য়য় টি ইবি দারি আন আই বি ই ই ই দেব টি ইন। প্রতি ইকা অভি দ্বাবা দিকা ইকা ইবা ইন্দের ঢ়ৼৼড়ঢ়ৼ৾ঀ৾৾৾ঀৢয়ৼঀড়ড়ড়ড়ড়ড়ৼঢ়ৼড়ৼঢ়ৼঀৢঀ৽ড়ড়ৼড়ৼড়ৼড়৸ড়৸ড়৾ঀ৾ৼঀ৾ড়ঢ় कर्षा वसर्थके रुवय बिनापुर्धेक क्रावरुनामें दिक्ष के रुवर स्क्राय के खुवानुक पुरक्ते के वामा व पुंजे यहनाचे या हिंदा कहा वनाय प्याया सहित यथा। यहना हेवे जात हु स्वार हो यह दुवे श्रुसाह है मा

नुःकुःसदःक्रवःक्षेत्रवात्यायादेरःब्रेटाद्री ग्वानुःकुःसदःक्रवःक्षेत्रश्चेत्रःग्वानुःकुःकेव्यावाद्यवादेदायाः यश्रास्त्रित्यभारादे सार् क्रिया श्री भारत्ये के प्रत्या स्वित्रा श्री प्रत्या स्वित्रा स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र प्रत्या स्वित्र <u>च</u>ि'अर्देग'के'र्प्येटश'सु'दग ।यग्रथ'यदेशअर्देग'के'दग्यर'क'र्ब्विद'ग्चैश'यद्दर्'क्टे'हेर'हेर'दश। के'दर'क्षक'य' हेर[्]टी *के.*रट.र्स्य.त.ट्रेज.र्ह्य.क्ट्र्य.ह्र्य.ठ्रव ।ट्रे.यथ.क्र.टट.र्स्य.त.४.केज.क्व.क्.क्व.य.यी.त.व्यटी.त. वांचवायात्राद्धेर क्रियाचपाय स्थित हो। हे स्थर वार्येर त्यंत्र स्थ्या ख्या ह्येर क्रिया क्रिया स्था वार्या । वद्याचन्द्राचात्र। गुक्रानु कुष्यमाव्यक्षाक्षेत्राक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याव्यक्षित्राची क्षेत्रानुवाको किम्प्रीता विवास र्शे। दे बर्श्ययम् बर्शः क्षेत्राक्षेत्राक्षेत्रम् यादम् । क्रियः विद्याप्य प्रमानिक विद्याप्य विद्याप्य विद्य ह्मेनषात्रका क्रिसंके ५८८ हे। क्रिसंकायका क्या व्यवस्थित स्वापाय ह्मेत्र स्वापाय क्रिसंका क्रिसंका स्वापाय हिन इस्तिका स्वापाय क्रिसंका क्रिसंका स्वापाय क्रिसंका स्वापाय हिन्दु स्वापाय हिन्दु स्वापाय क्रिसंका स्वापाय स्वा इत्रायसायम्यान्त्रात्त्रवाराक्षवाराक्षवार्त्वात्त्रवार्त्वात्वात्त्रवार्वात्वात्त्रात्त्रवार्वात्वात्त्राः विका करंश्रश्रह्मराश्रह्मरातां वकुश्ररंशिरधेश्ररंताली मुज्यत्राव्हरंताहमास्रह्मेया कुर्राह्मास्र प्रकृषात्म्ब तर्मा दे दि स्र मा ता प्रचिवामा के दि । स्व मा किया सूत्र मिया दूर स्राप्त स्व मही मा त्व दि मिय यम् रा.पट्र. ध्रट. प्रत् गीय. पे. के. ध्र. के वा. क्रिया मिया क्र. पटा इंस पा. स्र. प्रत्य । पर्ट्या हेया पर्ट्या ब्रिच.र्ह्नर.क्षरकातर.ब्रिटि.ता.ब्रिटि.तपर.विद्री वीच.ये.कें.तपःचका.ब्रैका.ग्रीका.ब्रिकाता क्र.टपः रूचाता.ट्रेयः . है र.इ.ज्रिर.ज.टक्ष.चर.चे.झी चर्चा.क्य.क्ष.चे.श्र.चेच्यात.र्टर.क्य.त.चेयातर.चेंदरतर्वाच्यात्राच्य. जानसाम्ब्रेणम्बराध्याम्बर्भे देवसाग्वा, मृत्युक्षण्या, मृत्युक्या, मृत्युक्षण्या, मृत्युक्या, मृत्युक्षण्या, मृत्युक्या, मृत्युक्षण्या, मृत्युक्षण्या, मृत्युक्षण्या, मृत्युक्षण्या, मृत्युक्षण्या, मृत्युक्षण्या, मृत्युक्षण्या, मृत्युक्षण्या, मृत्य ज.श्रमाता चर्मात्रपुर, विराद्य प्रमान्त्रमान्य मुक्तान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान् क्रटमायर हिराया हिरायर हिराया हिराखना है स्या हिरा स्वाप्त में मिराया स्वाप्त में मिराया स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त बार जावायाना ने र वा मामका रूर स्थावन रो महिया या यहेन नया वस्ताय जावायाना वा वा जे स्थावन रो महिया चर्ष्ट्रसःस्त्रप्रन्थान्त्रीःश्चेत्रास्त्रस्यस्यायरःश्चित्रपार्श्चेत्रत्य। चर्नारुमान्त्रस्यावन्यानिक्रस्यन्ति इस.सी.प्य.पे.पर्वेंंद्रायत्रायब्रीपूर्य विषा.बुद्य.ब्रिदी.क्ष्मसा.ट्रेट्य.देस.ता.ययस.तत्र.सुस.तत्र.ब्रीस.चुच रि.

म्बर्भामान्यान्तरेरार्देरार्द्रा देवे के देव के निरास्त्राया है मुरासे हिन प्रति हिन प्रति मिन मिन है । बहेब कि त्विता में । गुब मुं कु के "कु वादार पर ब का हु का गुक महिक ही का के दिर स्वाप हा सुवा सवा केर में यशास्त्रम् अर्घटायमान्ने मेवानीयारायमान्नेयायान्यमान्नेयाया यहायमान्नेयाहारायक्रात्याय वानक्षेत्राचर्म् राचित्रम् वाराचारावाराक्रमार्च्यान्यान् वाराची देवास्यान हानारावाराक्रमार्च्याना दे यापक्षेत्राचगुरः मुर्दे। देव्तवागुत्रामुः कुःहे क्वयाद्यायाया विवासी वात्रेवा के विवासी वात्रेवा वात्रेवा विवासी वात्रेवा च्युमायाम्बर्मिन्द्रमासुवायक्रयानुन्द्रित्वमाय्क्रमास्वयाद्रमास्वयायायान्द्रम्नेद्रित्ते देवीक्केत्रम्भास्वयाद र्वा हिंद्या प्रिंद रावकी स्वार् अदि गृह्य प्रिंद राविष राविष रही वर्ष अपूर्व प्रविश्व राविष रही वर्ष राविष राविष राविष राविष रही वर्ष राविष राव हे कु वार्ट्रायर देश क्षेत्र विहेश खवा देर प्रायम वा विवाय हो। विवाय स्थापने क्षेत्र स्थाय वा वा विवाय स्थापने इस्तु के वार्य प्रायम क्षेत्र का विवाय के कि वा विवाय के कि क च। देवे.श्रूट्रच वार्बेट् क्रि.स्वेयम स्तुत्र क्र्यम स्तूर्य मा क्र्यम स्तुत्र स्ता क्र्यम स्तुत्र स्ता क्रयम स्तु त्रे.स्तःत्रद्राह्मसःत्रुसःत्रुसःवीःस्र्व्हेनान्सः। त्रुसःपत्रवासःय्यःसःतृ निद्यनेत्रे। विद्यनेत्रे।ह्रायसुवानस तपुःशकूच ।चेश्चनंत्रुशःभुशःरचःरचःरूषःयद्रश्यकूचःरिःदर्वैरःचःजीरःचक्षेषःतरःश्रह्रदःरूषे । देःषशः પીય.ધે.ધૈ.ધે.ધે.વે.તારાત્રનાસ્થિતાત્રધાત્રાહ્યાત્રવાત્રાહ્યાત્રવાતાતાત્રાત્રાહ્યાત્રવાત્રાહ્યાત્રવાતા ક્ષાણે લાગાયા विश्वातास्त्राम् विषायस्याने। वर्ष्ट्यास्य तर्वायायदे स्निर्क्षान्यास्य मिन्नियायस्य विश्वायस्य विष्य विश्वायस्य विषयस्य विश्वायस्य विषयस्य विषयस्य विश्वायस्य विषयस्य विष जुर्वासत्तरः विशेष्टसत्त्रकुराउर्वेजनाजाः स्वासे विष्टान्तरात्रहेषात्रारा हूर्वासत्तर वे सिर्धान् विष्टा विषयः ब.नर्वा.क्या.नक्षा.र्ज्या.र्ज्या.र्ज्या.क्षेत्र.र्ज्या.क्षेत्र.र्ज्या.क्ष्या.र्ज्या.क्ष्या.र्ज्या.क्ष्या.र्ज्या. য়ৢয়ৼ৾৽ঀৡয়৻য়৻৴ঀ৾৽য়ৣৼ৻ড়ৼ৻৸ৄ৾ঀ৻ৡয়৻ঽ৾৻য়য়৻ৼয়৻ঀ৾৾৽ঽ৾ৼ৻ঀৢৼ৻৴ঀ৻য়ৣৼ৻৴ঀ৻ড়ৼ৻৸ৄঀ৻ড়ৼয়৻য়ৼ৻ঀৢ৾ঀ৻ यःर्बेट्-छ्वा-छ्रयान्यातःऋणायःत्ता देःन्वान्यर्केअःस्वात्त्रयाण्यातःअह्वाक्तिव्यः सुःद्वेःचःन्दःक्र ब्रैर.क्रुथ.तर.क्रीर.द्री स.टर.वि.ब्री.खबा.चर्येथ.स्रीय.त.२४१.टरी जवात.य.क्षेट.चन्नट.टरी चे.४१. त्रिम्ह्योषायान्तान् न्वे हुट पहेर्यातर ह्याकायकात्रा पक्षित्र प्राप्त हुँ न त्या हात्र प्राप्त प्राप्त ह्या

র্মথামর্লিনেন্দ্র ইণ্মন্ত্রিশন্ত্রিশন্ত্রমাথা বধন্যান্দ্রীরীন্দ্রনা র্মন্ত্রবন্যান্ত্রীনা ন্থান্ ऄ॔ॺॱॻॱॸॖॺॱॿॖ॓ॺॱॻॖॱॻॸॱऄॗ॔ॺॺॱॻॸॱॿॖॖॻऻॺॱॺॺॱॸॆॺॱय़ॺॖॸॱऄॸॖॱॻॱक़ॆॺॱॻ॔ॱॸॆॺॻॸॱॻॖॺॱॸॊॖ<u>ऻ</u>ऄॺॺ या वेनश्री नेपन्निन्तित्वर्षायम् अर्दिन्डेन । नेज्ञाक्षक्षम् म्यान्तित्वे तुर्वादेवात्व <u>२न्वाचित्रु पुळे क्रांचा क्रुक्षया के ५८ त्युक्य प्रमुख्य प्रायदि क्षेत्रक्ष क्रुक्त क्षेत्रक्ष प्रमुख्य विज्</u> त्रुवाचरावर्दरः। तुरावर्षादरः। धारुवाबादरः। झान्दराश्चेवावाबाबारावर्दरादः। नेविष्ठेवा ડુષા ಹે'<<ে? જ્વન સંવે ત્રાપ્ત સેવે છે. તે કાર્યા છે. તે ના કુમાં છે. તે કાર્યા કુમાં क़ॺॱॹॱॿॸॖॱॻॸॱॻॖॸॱॿॖॊॱॾॖऀॺॱक़ॸॱॸ॔॔ऄक़ॱक़ॺॴ॔॔॔ॻॻग़ॖॸॱॾॖऀॱॺॱऄॖॸॱॻॸॱॺॊ॔ॸॱॿ॓ऀॴॶॸॺॱऀॿ॓ऀॴ **ॻ**ॸॱॾॖॕक़ॱॻॺऻॎ ॸॆऀॿॱक़ऺॺॱॾॗॆक़ॱॻॖऀॴॸॶॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॻॻॸॱऄॗॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॺॱख़॓क़ॱॻॕॸॱॻॖॖॸॱऄॸॱॸॆ॒ॿॱॖॖ॓ॹज़॔ॿॻॱഇॱॻक़ॖॖॖॺॱ ঽ**য়ৼয়৸৻ঢ়৾৻ৼ৾ঀ৾৻৸ড়৸৻ড়৸৻ড়৸৻ৼ৾৻৸ৼ৸৸ৼ৸৸ড়৸৻ড়৸৻ড়৸৻ড়৸৻ড়৸৻ড়৸৻ড়৸৻ড়৸** <u>ଅଟ-୯-୩-୪ିଦ-ପ୍ରକାଷ୍ଥିଷ-୯୮ ୮-୯୮୩ ବିଷ୍ଟେଷ୍ଟ୍ରସ-ଦିଦ୍ୟୁଷ୍ଟ୍ରସ-୪୫୫୫୯-ସ୍ୱର୍ଗ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ର</u> ᢓ^ᠠ᠘ᡚᢂᢠᢅᡪ᠙ᠵ᠋ᡪᢃᢋᢂᡢᠾᢆᡊᢄ᠙ᢟ᠙ᢋᠵᠵᢙ᠌ᢍᢠᡪᡲᢋᡆᡃᠣᡴᢩᠵᢡᢩᢒᡪᡃᡆᡪ᠙ᢋᠵᠵᡆ᠙ᢩᠳᠣᡓᡆ **८**हरा पुरे क्षेत्र पुरानेना साम कर साथ समुद्र साथ मार्जु पाय मार्जिस स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स

ୖୡ୕ଌୣଽଵୣ୕ଵ୲ଵୄଌଵୣଷ୕ଅଞ୍ଜୁଷ୍ଟଅ ଷ୍ଟ୍ରଅଟଃଅଟଞ୍ଜୁଅସ୍ଟର୍ଫୁ ଅଞ୍ଜୁଞ୍ଜିବ ୫ଷ୍ଟର୍ଷ୍ଟ୍ର ବ୍ୟୁଞ୍ଜ ট্রিম:শূদ। বই আদ্বলী স্ত্রিদ্দেদ শ্রেমার পরিমার আদ্ব। পরিমার আদ্ব। বরি মার্মার স্ত্রী বহি এমান্ত্রী रे रिया क्षेत्र क् विवाचित्राञ्चराया ने प्रवित्र नुः प्रवेता के ५० त्युत्र या कुं रेत्य पुष्ट र र्येट प्राप्त ने प्रवेत या ज्ञुराया जैसः<u>ञ्</u>रुषाया दे प्रविक्त विक्त र प्रदेषाज्ञ आयोग्रह्म श्री स्त्रक गांप्य अथान्य स्त्र प्रदेषा या विकार प्राचि इत्यान्यान्यात्राचित्राचीयाञ्चयाया विष्यास्य त्या वृज्यवे सुन्त्राची विष्यास्य विष्या निषाञ्चराया वदे याञ्चवपुष्टिर्व्यादा वदे प्रेचें र याप्तवादु बदाखेदा याब्र द्वाचीयाञ्चराया अवगा देराद्यासक्ष्मित्रायां हे स्वरायगुर्रा क्षेण्डेनायां स्वरायदेनात्या कुषायष्ट्रयाकेशक्षां अन्यराष्ट्र राज्ञा विष ঀ৻ঀয়৻৸ঢ়৾৾ঀ৾ড়ৼয়৾৻য়য়ড়৸ড়ঀ৸৸ৼড়য়৸য়য়য়ৼয়ঀ৸ঀয়ড়৸ড়৸ড়৸৻ঀ৸ড়য়ৼ৾য় र्यायाज्ञे। ५वार्ज्वेट ५८। प्रसाने से५५) धर्म्य ५०५ मुज्ज वाससम्बद्धाः ५वार्ज्वेट ५८। प्रसाने ફુંદ ર્પ્ય ૧૫૫ કે બાજી થાયા કે અપ્ટાયક ૧૫ મું સાંધુ વર્જી વાલ વાલા વાલા વાલા વાલા કરા કરા કરા કરા કરા કરા કરા ୡୄୄୄୣ୶୷ୡ୷୕ୡ୕୵୷୕ୣଽ୲ୖୣଽୣ୵ୣ୕୴୕ଵୄୄ୶ୢୠ୕ଌ୕୵ୡୄ୶୲ୡୣ୶୶୷୷୰ୖୄୠୢୠୣ୷ଡ଼ୄ୕ୄ୴ୢୠୄ୷୷ୡୄ୕୵୵ଊ୕୷୕୵ୣ୶୷୰ୣ୵ଵୄ વલવાયાયા નુ દેવાયા ગુરુ કુ વર્જી વાદ્યાના વાદ્યાના કુંદ એક દુષ્યા કેયા જેવાયાયા વહેદાવા મુજ ঢ়ঢ়ঢ়ৢৼৼৼ৾৸ৼড়ৡ৸ড়৸য়ড়৸য়ড়৸য়৸৸ৼৼ৸ৼৼ৸৸৸৸ড়ৼ৸ড়৸ড়৸ড়৸ড়৸ড়৸ড়৸ यड्यान्नरायहेनाले । विराधिरायाह्मालेखा यहमाङमाहरा यहमाङमाने हिन्दारायामा अध्याप ॻॸॱऒॱॿॸऻ॒ॱॱॻॸज़ॱज़ॹॏ॔ॱऄॣक़ॱॻॱॺऻफ़ॸॱऄॱॱऄॢक़ॱॻॱॿॸॱॺऻ॒ॱॾऀॱख़ॸॻऄॣॻॱॻॸॱॼऻ॒ॱॊढ़ॹॴॺॱऄॴ र्स्टर्टा रे.संघरान्। रेर.वर्षराष्ट्री.सटार्र्ड्यटानेवे.सं.सटार्नायरावस्त्रम्थार्था नेरान्स्टर्या

मूट त्वृत् अश्वतावर्षाय वर्षेष क्ष्रे क्षेत्र अश्वता क्षर ता वर्ष का त्र का ता वर्ष का वर्ष का वर्ष का ता वर्ष

न्नस्याम्य प्रतिरस्य द्वा स्ति वा श्री ना स्वापार ने विश्वा

- कैट. सूच. र्था. १) चै. दुव. देव. इश. हर. चर्याय. यश्ची र. वर्टे ज. ट. तूर्ट. यो. सूची. वी र ल. वाहे ल. तावु.
- क्रियः मृत्यात्रका। भ्रे क्रूयं त्यवाता क्री. येषुः स्थाः समायः यवी मयर्था व्यापार्यः विषः । विषाः वाम्यः हे स्वीतः
- म् मु:देते प्राप्त क्रा ।।

 मु:देते प्राप्त क्राप्त क

Bulletin Of Tibetology 1997

COMPILED WORKS FROM TIBETAN SOURCES

CHAPTER-1

A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF SHARIPUTRA

In the past when Bodhisattva was residing in Tushita (dGa'-ldan), the king Mahapadma (Pad-ma Chen-po) was ruling over Magadha. At the same time the Bodhisattya was born as a son of king Suddhodana(Zas-gtsang) in the grove of Lumbini and the Prince Bimbisara (gZugs-can sNying-Po) was also born to the king Mahapadma of Magadha kingdom. Later on, when the king Mahapadma died, the young prince Bimbisara assumed the reign and during his rule of great prosperity, a Brahman from the south who had transcended the knowledge on all the branches of Vedas (Rig-byed kyi Yan-lag/Sans: Vedanga) and who had also been over-throwing the contesting propositions came to Magadha. He thought that whoever erudite master of contesting proposition exist, live near to the king, and thus contemplated to meet him. Having gone to the king Bimbisara, he wished the king, scated on one side and thus made a request that he received some knowledge from his master, for which purpose he besought to arrange a doctrinal debate with other contestant in the presence of king. The king then asked the wise ministers whether there is anyone in his kingdom who can thoroughly face this Brahman in the philosophical debate. The ministers told the king that in Nalanda there lived a Brahman called gNas-len-gyi-bu who is an accomplished master on all the branches of Vedas. The king passed an order to invite the Brahman. The Brahman went towards the direction of king, wished him and seated on one side. The king welcomed him and asked whether the Upadhyaya (mKhan-Po) is capable to face thoroughly this Brahman in the doctrinal debate in his presence, gNas-len-gyi-bu said with reverence that he will do his best to please the king.

The king instructed the wise ministers to arrange a venue for the debate. The ministers having arranged it, entreated the king as to who would start the debate. The king said that the Brahman being a guest of honour should initiate the debate. The Brahman opened the debate with five hundred recitations from a tantric volume, gNas-len-gyi-bu who followed with his recitations criticized that what he recited is not agreeable (Mi-thad-pa). The Brahman remain without uttering a word. This unsubstantiveness concludes the point of his defeat. The king on being informed that gNas-len-gyi-bu had triumphed over the opponent, he rejoiced over the victory and said that the prevalence of such a master of debate (sMra-ba'i kyu-mchog) in his kingdom is not only useful but a great reward for him. The king enquired the Upadhyaya as to where he lives. On being informed by gNas-len-gyi-bu that he lives in Nalanda, the king told him to go that town where he could attain supremacy over debate. Being contended upon the king's word and filled with joy, gNas-len-gyi-bu went there accompanied by a number of learned people.

Then gNas-len-gyi-bu took a wife of same caste and lived with her with affection. His wife gave birth to a son with a towering upper half, who was therefore named sTod-ring. Again, in the meantime of their happy and consummate life as a father and mother, his wife gave birth to a daughter whose both eyes resembled the

bird Sa-ri-ka's eye. Their relatives joined together and for twenty one days they celebrated her birth on a large scale. When they discussed on the name to be given to her, the relatives suggested that her both eyes resemble the bird Sa-ri-ka's eye and she may therefore be given the name Sa-ri-ka.

The daughter Sa-ri-ka, on attaining adolescence, was taught by her father because of which she later on became a learned person. Again in some period of time, there lived in the south a Brahman called Skar-rgyal (Tisya), an accomplished master on the Lokavata school of thought ('Jigs-rten rGyang-phan-pa), who had transcended the knowledges on all the branches of Vedas (Rig-byed-kyi Yan-lag/Vedanga) and was teacher to a number of Brahmans living in different places. For the purpose of entering into a doctrinal debate with other, he went to the Central country of Magadha (Yul-dbus rGyal-po'i-khab). Having gone there, he met the king Bimbisara (gZugscan sNying-Po) and expressed that he had received some knowledge from his master and for which purpose he besought to enter into a doctrinal debate with other contestant in the presence of the king. Again, the Upadhyava gNas-len-gyi-bu was summoned by the king. He offered his greetings, wished the king and seated on one side. The king welcomed him and asked whether the Upadhyaya (mKhan-po) is capable to face thoroughly the Brahman sKar-rgval in the doctrinal debate in his presence, gNaslen gyi-bu said with reverence that he will do his best to please the king. The king instructed the wise ministers to arrange a venue for the debate. The ministers having arranged it, entreated the king as to from whom to start. The king said that the Brahman sKar-rgyal being a guest of honour should start first. However, the Brahman sKar-rgyal said to the king that since the Brahman gNas-len gyi-bu is senior to him he should open the debate. It felt upon the Brahman gNas-len gyi-bu that the Brahman sKr-rgyal reflects a proposition so clear that he cannot face him in the debate but he will dwell upon the meaning of the word instead. Having felt so, he made five hundred recitations from a tantric treatise. The Brahman sKar-rgyal who also made his recitations, criticized that what he said is void of learning (Rig-pa Med-pa), not in accordance with (Mi-thun-pa) and not agreeable to (Mi-thad-pa). The Brahman gNaslen gyi-bu did not utter a word. This unsubstantiveness concludes the point of his defeat. The king on being informed that it was the Brahman sKar-rgyal who prevailed in the debate, instructed the ministers to present him a rewards. Whereupon, they replied that if all the participants were presented with a reward like this, soon their country of An-ga and Magadha will be given away as a reward for winning the debate. They, therefore, suggested to make Nalanda, a repository of all sorts of rewards. In this way, they would take away what was awarded upon the Brahman gNas-lengyi-bu and give the same to the triumphant Brahman sKar-rgyal. Likewise, whoever comes to prevail over him he would pass the award in favour of the next winner. Upon receiving the consent of the king, the ministers took away the reward from gNas-len-gyi-bu and handed over to the Brahman sKar-rgyal.

The Brahman gNas-len gyi-ba felt that the king was not favouring him despite the numerous services beneficial to him being rendered. And he therefore made up his mind to leave for another country. As he started to move away, the Brahman sKarrgyal approached him and pleaded him not to leave the country as he would stay here no longer and would be leaving soon. The Brahman sKar-rgyal told gNas-len-gyi-bu that the reward is his and therefore need not have to go to anywhere. Upon the insistence of gNas-len-gyi-bu that he would move away any how, the Brahman sKar-rgyal then implored him to keep half the rewards as another half would be kept by himself. The Brahman gNas-len-gyi-bu felt that despite his faithful service, the king did not favour him but the Brahman sKar-rgyal, on the other hand, rendered him immense service by sharing a reward of the debate and therefore he would give him his daughter Sa-ri-ka for his wife.

The mother after hearing this, suggested to her husband to consult with their son sTod-ring. When they consulted about this with their son sTod-ring, he retorted that if they regard their enemy as friend who not only made them poor but would also take their life, why they should give away Sa-ri-ka for his wife. But the parents admonished him for his foolish remark and ignoring his word they gave away Sa-ri-ka to the Brahman sKar-rgyal who, in the midst of great prosperity, took her as a bridegroom.

In the meantime of their happy and consummate life, a sentiment being endeavouring at the final stage of the transmigratory existence; who embodies the principal path for emancipation; who was disinclined towards the worldly existence; who does not seek for rebirth and who was in the final bodily existence having passed away from the realm of god, appeared in the dream of Sa-ri-ka in the form of man holding a lamp who entered into her body after splitting it open; whereupon she felt ascending the summit of precious jewels, going in the sky, and a congregation of people making salutation to her thus appeared in the dream. She spoke about the dream to her husband Brahman sKar-rgyal who although a learned in investigating dreams, yet asked another learned Brahman to investigate into how the various aspects of her dream meant. He said that going upwards indicate good fortune. A man holding a lamp who entered into her body after splitting it open indicates that a son will be born after studying dBang-po'i rDa-sprod for sixteen years will put an end to the entire opponents. Ascending the hill of precious jewels, going in the sky, and a congregation of people making salutation to her as appeared in the dream indicates that after embracing monkhood (Sans:Prabrajya/Tib: Rab-tu-byung) and performing an act of penance (brTul-shugs), he will become a great soul (Sans: Mahatma/Tib:bDag-nyid Chen-po).

In the course of time when Sa-ri-ka overwhelmed the Brahman sKar-rgyal in the game, he felt it was the power of the being in her womb which manifested in her triumph over him. After eight or nine months have elapsed, a boy of splendid body, pleasant looking, a radiant feature like a refined gold, the head like a parasol, long arm, distinctive forehead, joined eye-brows and a lofty nose was born. He was taken to his grandfather who bestowed upon him a name Nye-rgyal after the father's name sKar-rgyal. However, the Brahman sKar-rgyal having said that this reflects a father side of the name, he then gave him a name Sa-ri-bu which reflects a mother Sa-ri-ka's name. Therefore, some mentioned him as Sa-ri-ka's son S-ri-bu, while other mentioned him as the Brahman son Nye-rgyal.

He was put under the care of eight nannies who nursed him with milk, curd, butter, the froth of the butter and other principle items because of which he grew up quickly like a water- lily. On attaining adolescence he learned alphabet (Yi-ge), arithmetic (Grangs), and astrology (rTsis) among many others, and then went beyond these empirical fields of study. He quickly acquired the knowledge of Vedas and became a man of transcendent genius in elucidating and overwhelming the opponents. Being pleased at his achievement, it felt upon the Brahman sKar-rgyal that his son has become highly learned and he therefore entrusted him with some five hundred Brahman boys and made him to study the secret Brahmanical doctrine (Bram-ze'i gSang-tshig).

CHAPTER-II

A CONCISE BIOGRAPHY OF MAUDGALYAYANA

In the ancient times, in a place called Shing-thags-can, there lived a wealthy Brahman 'Dun-na-'don-gru-'dzin who owned large property and was prosperously established. He was known to rival Vaisravana(rNam-thos-kyi bu) for his riches. He took a wife of the same caste and inspite of their happy and amicable life, they could not produce any son or daughter. When their desire for a son was evidently felt, they prayed to the Peaceful deities (Zhi-ba), the gods of the water (Chu-lha), Brahma (Tshangs-pa), Indra (brGya-byin) and others. It was said that as a result of such worship of worldly gods, one would be gifted with a potentiality to produce son and daughters. Accordingly, the Brahman earnestly made his prayer. A sentient being endeavouring at the final stage of the transmigratory existence, who embodied the principal path for emancipation, who was disinclined towards the worldly existence, who had transmigrated from all the realms of sentient beings, who does not seek for rebirth and who was in the final bodily existence, having passed away from the realm of god, entered into the womb of sKye-dgu'i bDag-mo.

Skye-dgu'i bDag-mo was filled with joy and told her husband of her pregnancy. As he was leaning to the right side of her ribs which certainly means this would be a male child, she therefore besought him to rejoice. The Brahman was filled with joy and was in a great expectation to see the face of the son, for whom he had wished for a long time. Therefore, for the complete development in his embryonic stage while at the top of the mansion which was generally cold, appropriate provisions for its cold and for the heat, food prescribed by the physician and a place like a pleasure garden, where the goddess covered with ornaments excelled in performance, undisturbed by even the least undesirable sound were ceremoniously followed through.

After eight or nine months have elapsed a boy of splendid body, pleasant looking, with radiant features like a refined gold, the head like a parasol, long arm, distinctive forehead, joined eye-brows and a lofty nose was born to her. After his birth

their relatives got together and for twenty one days they celebrated his birth on a large scale. Then they discussed on the name to be given to him. As the child was obtained by supplication to gods (Lha dPang-du Blang-nas Thob-pa) he was given the name of dPang-nas -skyes. Therefore, some made mention of him as the Brahman son Maudgalyayana, while others made mention of him as the Brahman son dPang-nas-skyes.

He was put under the care of eight nannies who aursed him with milk, curd, butter, the froth of the butter and other principal items because of which he grew up quickly like a water- lily. On attaining adolescence, he was taught by his father on alphabet (Yi-ge), arithmetic (Grangs), and astrology (rTsis) and became an erudite master. He learned quickly the wisdom of the Vedas and became a man of transcendent genius in clucidating and overwhelming the opponents.

Overwhelmed with joy the Brahman Gru-'Dzin felt that his son has acquired a great discriminating awareness. He therefore entrusted him with some five hundred Brahman boys and made him to study the secret Brahmanical doctrine (Bram-ze'i gSang-tshig).

CHAPTER-III

THE RENUNCIATION OF HOUSEHOLD AND EMBRACING MONKHOOD BY ARYA SHARIPUTRA AND ARYA MAUDGALYAYANA

When the Brahman son Nye-rgyal, also known as Shariputra was teaching to five hundred disciples on the secret Brahmanical doctrine in Nalanda, at the same time the Brahman boy dPangs-nas-skyes, also known as Maudgalyayana was also teaching to five hundred boys on the secret Brahmanical doctrine at Shing-thags-can in Magadha (rGval-po'i-khab), and also at the same time the festival of the Naga Raja Ri-bo and Yid-hong was being observed, which they also attended. In the midst of the distinctive sounds of music, the artists performed songs and dances accompanied by the musical instrument Tok-tra-ka. But the two Brahman son remain unaffected by the noise. This was noticed by the assembled people who commented "the two Brahman's son are either a great fools or a great persons of steadfast awareness". After musical show was over, people proceeded to their respective homes singing and dancing. The dPang-nas-skyes asked Nye-rgyal whether he perceived the dances, an elegant songs, and an elegant sounds of musical instrument. To which Nye-rgyal answered. "those who had seen and heard might had perceived but whose senses were unaffected would not perceived them". He then said how he could not perceived the sound.

"To the dead skin of the musical instrument.

the laughter and the charms of those assembled here who are destined to die.

Which wise person would act indiscreetly?".

When the first Brahman asked the other whether he is Nye -rgyal, he said the people called him by that name. Similarly, when Nye-rgyal asked whether he is dPangnas-skyes, he said the people called him by that name.

Then Nye-rgyal told dPang-nas -skyes to join him as they have a common faith only in the supreme enlightenment, they would renounce the household and embrace monkhood (Sans: Prabrajya/Tib: Rab-tu -'byung). But dPang-nas-skyes replied: "Oh Brahmans son!, for whom religious services and sacrificial rituals are performed. With pains taking effort, title of royal priesthood is at my palm. In addition, we are born to a class esteemed to ride an elephant. Why should we embrace monkhood?"

Nye-rgyal then said:

"When the tree collapse to pieces, What is the use of branches and leaves? Similarly when the man dies, what is the use of all that he possesses?"

He told dPang-nas-skyes to join him as they have a common faith only in the supreme enlightenment, they would renounce the household and embrace monkhood. The dPang-nas-skyes said he would seek his parents permission to do so. After approaching his parents he told them that as he had faith only in the supreme enlightenment he would renounce the household and embrace monkhood. But they told him: "To whom the religious services and sacrificial rituals are made. With pains taking effort, title of royal priesthood is at your palm and being born to a class esteemed to ride an elephant, why then embrace novicehood". dPang-nas-skyes then said: "By covering with the bark of a tree and grasses.

By sustaining on the roots and fruits.
By living in harmony with the ferocious animals.
I will be emancipated from the next birth
The wise man should not commit
to killing, binding and thrashing
for the sake of kingdom.
which is a cause that binds to transmigration".

His parents told him that he was the only son and very dear to them, who was good looking, who was pleasing to them and therefore they could not bear the separation from one who was very much alive for them. But he told his parents that if they did not grant his wishes he would go without food. Nevertheless, they told him so long as he was alive he should live with them and not to contemplate upon any other things.

When dPang-nas-skyes went without food for several days, his parents went to him and told that he was very young who wishes for happiness, that he had not experienced suffering, that to live in chastity is difficult, and to abide alone in a solitary place is suffering. Therefore, they told him to come back, to live with them, and

to do whatever he wished for. Despite their persuasion he remained steadfast. At last his friends went to his parents and told them that if he died young it would be a great loss for them; that by renouncing the world he would be eulogized by the wise man; that by allowing him to embrace novicehood they could see him alive for whom there is no other than parents to see his welfare. Upon beseeching them to grant his wishes, they ultimately gave their consent and told their son dPang-nas-skyes that the time for his renunciation had arrived.

By reviving his health upon rice soup ('Bras-khu), he gradually became energetic, powerful and diligent. Subsequently, he moved from Sing-thag-can to Nalanda where Nye-rgyal in solitude was teaching to some five hundred Brahman boys on the secret Brahmanical doctrine. When dPang-nas-skyes reached Nalanda, he went to Nye-rgyal and told him to join him as they have a common faith only in the supreme enlightenment, they would renounce the household and embrace monkhood. Nye-rgyal asked him whether he had obtained the consent of his parents. He said, "yes". Then Nye-rgyal said, "let me also seek the consent of my parents. Till then wait here". In order to get the consent of his parents Nye-rgyal went to them and expressed that as he has a faith only in the supreme enlightenment, he would renounce the household and embrace monkhood. Having received the consent of his parents, Nye-rgyal went to dPang-nas-skyes and said that as they have a common faith only in the supreme enlightenment, they would renounce household and embrace monkhood. They then proceeded to Magadha.

At that time there lived in Magadha the six religious teachers like rDzogs-byed who although not qualified as an omniscient being, nevertheless thought so out of pride. Nye-rgyal and dPang-nas-skyes approached each of these erudite masters and asked about their doctrinal method, the instructions given to the disciples, the fruit of the vows of chastity, and the merits incurred therein. rDzogs-byed told them that his principle vows were such that the welfare activities like charity, offering and sacrificial ritual are useless as he believed that there is neither such a result of moral or immoral conduct to be matured after death nor did he believe in the existence of this world or the next world nor did he believe in the existence of father, mother and a miraculous birth of a sentient beings.

The two Brahman sons felt that this erudite master has dwelt in an erroneous path and vicious conduct which undermined the truth and disowned by the wise. Then they recited a line as follows:

"The master with a vicious thought and an erroneous doctrine may be called an infidel master. If these are his religious principles than what could be his irreligious elements?".

Like striking an empty vessel they found no substance in his doctrine and left him. They went towards the four other masters in succession and asked about their doctrinal method and the merits incurred therein. But they found that these erudite masters also dwelt in an erroneous path and in a vicious conduct to be disowned by the wise man. Without having found any substance in them which was like striking an empty vessel they proved nonsense and left them too.

Finally, they went towards the direction of sixth heretical master Yangdag rgyal-ba-can and asked about his doctrinal method, the instructions given to the disciples, and the merits incurred there in. Yang-dag rgyal-ba-can told them that he regards truth and non-injury (Mi-tshe-ba) as his doctrine and that the state of peacefulness, non-aging, deathless and non-declination as the attainment of Brahmahood (Tshangs-pa).

When asked to elucidate the meanings of those utterances the Upadhyaya said that the truth means realization of the truth by becoming an ascetic. Non-injury means the basis of all dharmas which arise from non-injury. The state of peacefulness, non-aging, deathless and non-declination are the categories related to the Nirvana state.

The Brahmahood means if one attains Nirvana in this life would be better and if not, one was assured to go to the world of Brahma and ultimately one might take the vow of Mahayana teaching and attains Nirvana.

Both of them expressed with great joy that if permitted, both of them would strive for that state of Brahmahood. After they were ordained the Upadhyaya entrusted them with some five hundred Brahman boys and made them to study the secret Brahmanical doctrine.

After some time when Yang-dag rgyal-ba-can became indisposed dPang-nasskyes attended upon him, and Nye-rgyal sought medicine for the master. Despite all the medical care his condition deteriorated. Then Nye-rgyal told Upadhyaya that whatever modest religious tenets they have received were mainly to seek for the essence and for which he asked the master to bestow upon them some of that which he possessed. Whereupon, the Upadhyaya told him in the same manner that whatever modest religious tenets he also received were mainly directed to seek for the essence which he has not found even a little despite his every endeavour. Thereafter, in his fifteenth day of fasting (Sans: Poshada/Tib: gSo-sbyong) he heard a voice of gods wandering in the air, who predicted that Buddha Sakyamuni was born near the hermitage of sage Kapila (Ser-sKya) on the bank of river Bhagirath, who has been foretold by a Brahman that if he resides in the palace he shall become a Universal King (Sans:Cakravarti)who shall conquer the four corners of the world; and if he becomes Dharma Raja he shall shaves the hair and beard and shall put on the saffron coloured robe and because of his firm belief in the supreme enlightenment, shall renounce the household and embrace monkhood and shall become famous as Tathagatha-Arhat-Samyak-sam-Buddha (De-bZhin gShegs-pa dGra-bcom-pa Yang-dag-par rDzogs-pa'i Sangs-rgyas). After hearing the divine voice, the master said," now both of you go to him and take refuge in his Dharma and get ordained. Make yourselves devoid of all feelings of caste, creed and pride, and then by practising moral conduct under his observance you will definitely get a pure essence". It was thus foretold.

The end of all the accumulation is exhaustion.

The end of the exalted people is to fall.

The end of the association is separation.

The end of the living is death.

Having said so Yang-Dag rgyal-ba-can passed away. Then two Brahman sons performed the religious rite and carried the dead body covered with white, yellow, red and blue cloth to the cremation ground and cremated the dead body with due observation of the mourning ceremony and left the place.

Later, dPang-nas-skyes felt that Nye-rgyal by virtue of his great wisdom may obtain the essence and would not share it with him. He therefore told him to set a condition that whoever obtains the essence first, the other would get the equal share. With this agreement they proceeded to the valley.

At that time the Buddha Sakyamuni, notwithstanding the fact that he was attaining the age of 29 years, was disinclined towards the worldly pleasures and on encountering old age, sick and a dead man, he got disillusioned and went to the forest at midnight. At the bank of river Niranjana he underwent penance for six years. At the end he took curd from Sujata (Cow woman), revived his health which glittered like gold. Thereafter, he took a grass of golden colour from the grass seller Tashi and proceeded to the Bodhi tree in Bodh Gaya. Without shaking the grass he spread it into a cushion and seated on it cross-legged with upright posture in a steadfast concentration. Having generated a mind he thus uttered:

"As long as the enlightenment is not attained so long the cross-legged posture will never be unfolded".

In the course of time the Buddha Sakyamuni had completely subjugated three hundred millions devil 'Byung-po and sixty millions of its attendant at first hour of the night through his benevolent power and attained the supreme realization. At the behest of Brahma Deva he went to Varanasi where he taught to the five early disciples ('Khor-Inga-sde bZang-Po), the four noble Truths (Sans: Catvari Arya-satyani/Tib: 'Phags-pa'i bDen-pa-bzhi) three times through twelve different ways and thus turned the Wheel of Dharma (Sans: Dharma-chakra-pravartana/Tib: Chos-kyi 'Khor-lo bskorba).

Afterwards, he went to the Gaya Gauri stupa and gave counsel to one thousand monks by displaying three different miracles, thereby, he not only delivered them from the sufferings of transmigratory existence but also achieved in putting them on the ultimate path and to the Nirvana of supreme bliss.

After proceeding to the grove of sTang-brang, the king Bimbisara of Magadha, eighty thousand Devas, the Brahmans of Magadha and several thousand lay people were placed in the truth. Thereafter, the Buddha Sakyamuni moved to Rajgir (rGyalpo'i-khab) and took his abode in the bamboo grove of Bya-ka-lan-da-ka.

When the two Brahman sons Nye-rgyal and dPang-nas-sKyes were wandering in the valley, the Buddha Sakyamuni who disowned even the slightest of such as not knowing (Mi-mkhyen-pa), not seeing (Ma-gzigs-pa), unawareness (Ma-rig-pa), and completely not knowing (rNam-par Mi-mkhyen-pa) saw through his divine eye that they possessed a developed mind and great merits as a result of an accomplishment on the fundamental virtues and as a result of virtuous deeds rendered to the past

Buddhas. He felt that the opportune moment for them to be disciplined has arrived. Through his intuition he was able to find out to discipline them by himself or by the Sramana (Nyan-thos). He found that it would be the Sramana who would discipline them. Again to initiate them by the miraculous transformation (rDzu-'phrul) or by the moral conduct (sPyod-lam), he found that it would be the moral conduct which would discipline them. Therefore, the Buddha commanded to one of his disciples called "rTa-thul" who had profoundly influenced god and human being through his moral conduct, to bring Nye-rgyal and dPang-nas-skyes into his fold. rTa-thul accepted the command of the Buddha without uttering a word, bowed down at his feet and then he left for the assignment. Early in the morning, the Venerable rTa-thul had put on the religious robe and was carrying his alms bowl. As an embodiment of supreme moral conduct he proceeded for alms in Magadha.

At that time Nye-rgyal was in Magadha for certain obligation. When he saw the venerable rTa-thul wandering with his religious robe and alms bowl with an excellent moral conduct, he was so drawn towards him, that he asked the venerable as to who was his teacher, for what reason he embraced monkhood, and whose doctrine he follows. The venerable told Nye-rgyal that among the Sakya sons there lived a Sramana (dGe-sbyong) Gautama with the hair of the head and beard shaved clean, who put on a saffron coloured robe, and because of his firm belief in the supreme enlightenment alone, had renounced the household and embraced monkhood, and in his supreme and the most perfect Sambodhi (rDzogs-pa'i Byang-chub) he became fully enlightened (mNgon-par rdZogs-par Sangs-rgyas-pa). That Buddha was his teacher for whom he embraced monkhood and followed his doctrine. When Nyergyal asked him to deliver a teaching on that doctrine the venerable told him he was unable to do so as he was also been initiated recently into it and therefore could not explain in great length the doctrine of the Bhagwan-Tathagatha-Arhat-Samyak-sam-Buddha (bCom-ldan-'das De-bzhin gShegs-pa dGra-bcom-pa Yang-dag-par rdZogspa'i Sangs-rgyas). Nye-rgyal however asked the venerable to impart him a few accounts of fundamental contents of the doctrine. Whereupon the venerable rTa-thul said:

> "All the phenomena originated from their cause. All their cause and method of prevention, are being enunciated by the Tathagata himself. Such greatness is he who preaches thus".

At that very moment Nye-rgyal attained the realization that all the phenomena is essentially pure and free from the impurities. By virtue of having seen, heard, comprehend and arrived at the depth, he overcame doubt and uncertainty. He triumphantly overcame fear, stood up from his seat, threw the shawl over the shoulder, and with folded hand towards the direction of venerable rTa-thul he said:

"This is the doctrine of the saviours.
Throughout the several millions of Kalpas.

Such is not seen or heard in former times. The immortality and the freedom from suffering. This is the state to which I do follow".

He then enquired the venerable as to where the Buddha resided. The venerable told him that he resides in the bamboo grove of Bya-ka-lan-da-ka in Magadha. Filled with joy Nye-rgyal bowed down at the feet of venerable rTa-thul three times and moved towards the direction of dPang-nas-sKyes.

When dPang -nas -skyes saw Nye-rgyal approaching, he said to him that all his sense organs appeared to have been cleansed. That his complexion looked fair. He therefore asked Nye-rgyal whether he had found the essence. When he said, he had, he was asked to enunciate on that. Whereupon Nye-rgyal said:

"All the phenomena originated from the cause.
All their cause and method of prevention
are being enunciated by the Tathagata himself.
Such greatness is he who preaches thus".

At that very moment dPang-nas-skyes attained the realization that all the phenomena is essentially pure and free from the impurities. By virtue of having seen, heard, comprehend and arrived at the depth, he overcame the doubt and uncertainty. He triumphantly overcame fear, stood up from his seat, threw a shawl over the shoulder, and with folded hand towards venerable Nye-rgyal, he said:

"This is the doctrine of the saviours.
Throughout the several millions of kalpas'
Such is not seen or heard in former times.
The immortality and the freedom from suffering.
This is the state to which I do follow".

He then asked Nye-rgyal as to where the Buddha resided. Nye-rgyal told him that he resides in the bamboo grove of Bya-ka-lan-da-ka in Magadha. Nye-rgyal told dPang-nas-skyes that they would go there and take the vow of chastity in the presence of Buddha. dPang-nas-skyes told Nye-rgyal that in this way they would be able to serve their masters and disciples and thus fulfil their purpose. When they told ;the fellow Brahman sons about this; they said, they would also follow in their footsteps. Nye-rgyal and dPang-nas-skyes along with two hundred and fifty disciples to each proceeded to the Bamboo grove of Bya-ka-lan-da-ka.

When they saw from a distance the venerable rTa-thul sitting near the wood of sublime Tree (Shing-Ijong-pa) after his daytime routine, Nye-rgyal asked dPang-nas-skyes whether to venerate the Buddha or the one from whom they received Dharma (Chos). dPang-nas-skyes told Nye-rgyal that they would venerate the one from whom they received Dharma. Therefore, Nye-rgyal and dPang-nas-skyes bowed down at the feet of the venerable rTa-thul and then went towards Buddha who was delivering a midday discourse to several hundred monk attendants. On seeing Nye-rgyal and dPang-

had seen Nye-rgyal and dPang-nas-skyes who embodied the essence of the whole collection of their virtues and who drew the entire group, coming to the assembly. When they said they did, the Buddha foretold that these two represented his pair of hearers (Sans: Sravaka/Tib: Nyan-thos) who would become not only his pair of principal disciples but also a virtuous pair, one of whom shall become accomplished in miraculous performance and the other in sublime wisdom.

Nye-ryal and dPang-nas-skyes went towards the Buddha, bowed down at his feet, and earnestly asked him to ordain them into the excellence of Vinaya ('Dul-ba) precept and to grant them the requirements to undergo a chaste life of monkhood in his presence. The Buddha therefore ordained them into his fold (dGe-slong Tshursog) by instructing them to undergo a life of chastity. Immediately after the injunction, they were transformed into monks devoid of hair on the head, covered with robe, alms bowl and religious vessel in hand, they manifested like a conduct of an ordained monk of hundred years old.

CHAPTER-IV

THE ATTAINMENT OF NIRVANA BY ARYA SHARIPUTRA AND MAHA MAUDGALYAYANA

When the Buddha was residing at Bya-ka-lan-da-ka in Magadha, the all pervasive activities of the venerable Shariputra and Maudgalyayana were: At times they went to the sentient beings suffering in the realm of hell, at times to the realm of animals, realm of Pretas (Yi-dags), realm of gods, and the realm of human beings.

At one such time when they went to the realm of great hell (dMyal-ba Chenpo), the venerable Shariputra told Maudgalyayana to give respite to the suffering of the beings in the realm of hell. Accordingly, Maudgalyayana empowered with miraculous powers, rose up in the air and showered rainfall like an endless turning of the spoke of chariot which extinguished the fire upto Avichi (Narmed) hell. When the venerable Shariputra told that now he would also give respite to the suffering of the beings in the realm of hell, the venerable Maudgalyayana encouraged him to do so. The venerable Shariputra, by virtue of his supreme wisdom generated the contemplative equanimity called Mos-pa-can which brought much coolness to the terrible heat of Avichi hell (the eight hell of burning heat) and thereby put an end to the suffering of the sentient beings.

Then they saw the heretic master rDzogs-byed who as a result of having professed an erroneous teaching in the human world was born in the realm of hell with an immense body and the tongue cultivated by five hundred ploughs.

The heretic master rDzogs-byed told the venerable Shariputra and Maudgalyayana to inform his disciples when they go to the human world that by his erroneous teaching he had misled a number of people because of which his tongue was being cultivated by five hundred ploughs there; that as much as they pay homage

35

to his reliquary so much pain he had to undergo, and therefore they should henceforth stop paying homage to his relics holder. They gave him assurance without saying anything.

The venerable Shariputra and Maudgalyayana disappeared from the hell of excruciating sufferings and proceeded to Magadha. At Magadha they drew the attention of one heretical master dByug-thog Spyi-phud-can. When one of his disciples told the other fellow disciples to beat up this ascetic (Sans: Sramana/Tib: dGe-sbyong) of Gautama Buddha, some other said that beating alone would not be good. He told them to find a fault and then beat him up, which was agreed upon by some of the fellow disciples.

When the venerable Shariputra was moving ahead, he was asked whether all the human beings have the ascetic in them. The venerable Shariputra quoted a line thus:

"All the human beings does not have the ascetic in them.
The followers of Gautama Buddha have the ascetic in them.
Because the Arhat (who overcome miseries) does not have attachment".

They could not comprehend the meaning of the line but instead thought of it as a praise to him. He then told the other fellow disciples not to say anything and let him go. The venerable Shariputra moved away.

Afterwards, when the Venerable Maudgalyayana was following, the fruition of his past karma was becoming apparent. As they saw him approaching slowly they asked him whether all the human beings have the ascetic in them. The venerable told them that all the human beings does not have the ascetic in them; that the Buddha also said about the first, second, third and fourth stages of asceticism; that other than these the heretics does not believe the existence of ascetic and Brahman; that those non-Buddhist utterances have disowned the ascetic and Brahman; and therefore he said, he had proclaimed in a sonorous voice of lion, the doctrine of Buddha in this assembly. In addition, the venerable Maudgalyayana told them that because their preceptor had professed an erroneous teaching, was born in the hell of excruciating suffering with an immense body and the tongue being cultivated by five hundred ploughs; that he had sent a message through him saying that because of his erroneous faith being taught to his disciples he had to suffered the five hundred ploughs being cultivated on his tongue; that as much as they pay homage to his reliquary, so much pain he had to undergo.

He told his fellow disciples that this wicked Buddhist monk was not only being loquacious but also made remarks that were derogatory to their preceptor. Therefore, he asked what action should be taken against him. One of them said there was nothing left other than to beat him up severely but some others told him to find a fault in him and then beat him up. And some others said, that this derogatory remarks to them and

their preceptor was an enough cause to beat him up. Saying so they beat him up like trampling a reed and having impaired his limbs and organs they moved away.

When the venerable Shariputra returned to find the venerable Maudgalyayana, he saw him fallen with his limbs and organs impaired like trampled reeds. When asked about this misfortune the venerable replied that it was due to nothing other than the inexhaustive karmas. The venerable Shariputra asked him whether he had not manifested his being the supreme embodiment of miracle power of the Buddha. The venerable Maudgalyayana said, " my past karmas overshadowed my miraculous power in such an extent that even a single trick of miracle was not remembered".

The venerable Shariputra put the venerable Maudgalyayana into his robe like a little child and took him to a monastery where he was being laid down slowly. The disciples on seeing such condition enquired about the incident, whereby Shariputra explained that he was hurt by the followers of Kun-tu-gyu and then laid him down. When the monks asked whether he is the supreme embodiment of miracle power as said by the Buddha the venerable Shariputra replied that he is the supreme embodiment of the great miracle power of the Buddha but this time the maturation of his past karmas have overshadowed his miracle power to such an extent that even a single trick was not remembered, and was what to talk of his miracle. The Buddha in his non-dualistic (gNyis-su Med-pa) doctrine said:

"Even in the hundred of kalpas.

An accumulation of karmas will not be consumed.

When the casual factors assembled,
the fruition of karmas will fall on the sentient beings.

Which saying has become true in this context".

It felt upon the venerable Shariputra that in the event of deterioration of illness of the great venerable Maudgalyayana he would not go for alms in Magadha but would seek for the complete Nirvana (Yongs-su Mya-ngan-las 'Das-pa). Thus when a chain of agreeable dispositions overwhelmed him, he became sick on that very day.

He thought that if the great venerable Maudgalyayana passed into the complete Nirvana he would not live in this world, and would pass into Nirvana before him. He then moved from Magadha to Nalanda, enjoined the priest of the town to perform for the well beings of Sramana Maudgalyayana, and remained there indisposed and suffering from deterioration of illness. Thereafter, the venerable Shariputra passed into the complete Nirvana. At the same time eighty thousand highly accomplished monks also passed into the complete Nirvana. Then the great venerable Maudgalyayana moved to Shing-thags-can, where he also passed into the complete Nirvana on that very evening. At the same time seventy thousand highly accomplished monks also passed into the complete Nirvana.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1. Vinaya Sutra, Vol. I
- 2. Vinaya Sutra, Vol. IV.

MAJOR ART BOOKS OF SRIT REPRINT-1997

1. TALES THE THANKAS TELL: Rs. 300.00

Subtitled An Introduction to Tibetan Scroll Portraits. The Book has 64 pages (11 & half inches x 8 inches) and contains well produced eleven colour plates, with jacket depicting Buddha Sakyamuni and his two disciples. The book tells much about Mahayana Pantheon and particularly about the legends and myths around Buddhism as depicted through numerous Scroll Portraits forms. These colourful portraits speak about the contacts with the traditions of Tartary, China, India and Byzantium, Pub. 1988.

2. SANGS-RGYAS-STONG: Rs.250.00

Subtitled An Introduction to Mahayana Iconography. This book of 75 pages (11 and half inches x 8 inches) contains 4 colour plates and more than 80 line drawings (sketches); thick paper back with jacket depicting 33 Buddhas. In ended for the lay reader, this introductory account is based on original sources in Pali, Sanskrit and Tibetan. The basic concept of thousand Buddhas are explained at length, while all the important symbols and images in their variant forms are presented from believer's point of view. Art critic or academician will find the book worthy of perusal. (English Text), Folio 76, Pub. 1988.

GONG-SA LNGA-PA CHEN-PO'I GSUNG-'BUM:

The collected works of Vth Dalai Lama, NGAG-DBANG BLO-BZANG RGYA-MTSHO published by the Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology are enshrined in 25 (twenty five) Volumes, Pub.1991.

Esoteric Teachings. Vol. Ka to zha (21 volumes) Esoteric Teachings. Vol. Ka to nga (4 volumes), Vol. No: 22-25

Price per volume: Rs. 725/-

DISCOUNT:

1. Monasteries 40%
2. Institutions/ Libraries: 30%
3. Agencies etc. 20%

The complete set of the Collected works of Vth Dalai Lama are available at the Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology during any working hours of the SRIT office or those interested may place their order in the address given below:

DIRECTOR SIKKIM RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY DEORALI, GANGTOK, SIKKIM-737 102 INDIA

RULES FOR SUBMISSION OF RESEARCH AND POPULAR PAPERS FOR PUBLICATION IN THE BULLETIN OF TIBETOLOGY

- 1. The Bulletin of Tibetology welcomes articles and research paper in English and Tibetan. Hindi. Buddhist contributions in Sikkim, Religion, Philosophy, Litera ture, History, Art, Iconography and Cultural aspects of Tibetan and adjacent countries, comparative religion etc., Sanskrit-Tibetan Text and vice-versa.
- 2. The articles should be neatly typed with double space.
- 3. The articles and papers should be substantiated with reference of books or other documents.
- 4. Short bio-data of the author should accompany the articles.
- 5. Views expressed in the Bulletin of Tibetology are those of the contributors and not of the Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology. An article represents the private individual views of the author and does not reflect of any office or institution with which the author may be associated. The editors are the publishers of the article(s); copy right of an article belongs to the author, unless otherwise indicated.
- 6. Three issues of Bulletin of Tibetology will be send as complimentary to each contributor. Additional copies of the Bulletin of Tibetology will be sent on payment of the prescribed rate plus adequate postal charges.
- Research papers or articles which have not been accepted for publication by the
 editorial board will be returned to the author on receipt of adequately self ad
 dressed and stamped envelopes.
- 8. All correspondence may be made and subscription may be sent by bank draft drawn in favour of:

The Director Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology Gangtok, Sikkim. 737 102

SIKKIM RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY GANGTOK-SIKKIM PUBLICATION OF BOOKS

The following is a complete list of books published from 1961 to 1997. Full list of SRIT publications is available from SRIT office.

In view of price hike in the printing and stationary cost, the following revisions were made in the prices of Publication with effect from 1st May, 1993 subject to further revision in course of time.

1. Arya Bhadrachari Psranidhanaraja, Prayer Book, Sanskrit-Tibetan,	
Ed. by Prof. Suniti Kumar Pathak, 1961	Rs. 20.00
Prajna, Lexicon/Dictionary of Sanskrit-Tibetan Thesaurus-cum-grammar, 1961	Rs. 150. 00
3. Prajna (xylograph), 1962	Rs. 200. 00
4. Rgyan-drug mchog-gnyis, Art Book, 1962. Reprint 1972 and 2nd Reprint 1986	Rs. 200. 00
5. Arva Samantabhadracharyatika of Leanskya Khutukhtu Lalitvajra's	
commentary in Tibetan, 1963	Rs. 35.00
6. Vimsatika Vijnaptimatrata Siddhih of Vasubandhu (4th-5th century A.D.),1964	Rs. 50.00
7. Tantric doctrine according to Nyingmapa School of Tibetan Buddhism, 1976	
Reprint 1993	Rs. 20.00
8. A short account of monastic life in Dodrup(Golok), Khritso(Derge) and Kyibuk(Tsang)	
by Ven. Dodrupehen Rinpoche, Ven. Khenpo Lodo Zangpo and Ven.J.Ngawang Rinpoche	Rs. 20.00
9. So-sor-thar-pa'i mdo'i rnam-bshad: Thar-lam bzang-po'i them-skad, The Vinaya text, 1979	Rs. 35.00
10. The Alambana Pariksa of Acarya Dignaga by Naiyaswami Shastri, 1980	Rs. 50,00
11. ASPECTS OF BUDDHISM, Silver Jubilee commemoration Volume, 1981	Rs. 150.00
12. SANGS-RGYAS-STONG, An introduction of Mahayana lconography, 1988.Reprint 1997.	Rs. 250.00
13. TALES THE THANKAS TELL, An Introduction to Tibetan Scroll Portraits, 1989.	
Reprint 1997.	Rs. 300. 00
14. SAK YA KABUM CATALOGUE, Sakya Catalogue Series, Vol.1. 1990.	Rs. 250. 00
15. GDAMS-NGAG-MDZOD CATALOGUE, Rinchen Bumzang.	
Kagyudpa Catalogue Series, Vol. 1. 1990.	Rs.250. 00
16. RINCHEN TERZOD CATALOGUE, Nyingmapa Catalogue series.	
Vol.1 &11. 1996(Per. vol.)	Rs. 250, 00
17. YAB-SRAS-GSUM, Gelugpa Catalogue Series, Vol. 1. 1996.	Rs. 100. 00
18. Catalogue of the Collected Works of RJE DKON-MCHOG BSTAN-SGRON AND	D 100 00
THU-'U-BKWAN, Gelugpa Catalogue Series, Volume II, 1996.	Rs. 125. 00
19. MNGA'-BDAG-NYANG, Catalogue of Bka'-bRgyad bde-gshegs 'Dus-Pa,	D ## 00
Nyingmapa Catalogue Series, Vol. III, 1996.	Rs. 75.00
20. BDUD-DUL GLING-PA AND PAD-MA GLING-PA, Nyingmapa Catalogue Series,	D 350 00
Vol. II. 1996. 21. RICHARDSON PAPERS, by H.E. Richardson, 1993 (Hard Bound)	Rs. 250. 00
(Paper Back)	Rs. 275. 00
22. ASPECTS OF CLASSICAL TIBETAN MEDICINE, Special Volume of Bulletin, 1993	Rs. 245. 00 Rs. 245. 00
23. KADAM PHACHO (Part I, II and III)Hard bound per volume	Rs. 150. 00
Paper Back per volume	Rs. 130. 00 Rs. 125. 00
24. KADAM BUCHO (Part Land II)	KS. 12.5. 00
Part I	Rs. 225. 00
Part II	Rs. 200. 00
25.RINCHEN TERZOD (Part Ka, Kha, Ga and Nga) Hard Bound per volume	Rs. 450. 00
Paper Back per volume	Rs. 350. 00
KARCHAG (INDEX)	Rs. 150. 00
26. Hu-lan Deb-ther Dmar-Po, Red Annal (Tibetan Text), 1961	Rs. 35.00
27. Enthrouement of H.H.The XIVth Dalai Lama (Tibetan Text)	Rs. 50.00
28. Thigle Shijin (Tibetan Text), 1985.	Rs. 30, 00
29. Gso-dpyad rGyal-Po'i skor-mdzod (Tieb. Text), Tibetan Medicine, 1996.	
Hard Bound	Rs. 150.00
Paper Back	Rs. 100.00
30. Bulletin of Tibetology (Seminar Volume) 1995	Rs. 40.00
31. Bulletin of Tibetology, 1996 New Series, No. 1 & 2 (Per copy)	Rs. 30 00
32. Bulletin of Tibetology, 1996 New Series, No. 3	Rs. 40.00

	Rs. 40. 00
34. Bibliotheca Sikkim Himalayica (Symposium Vol) 1996 & 97 (Per copy)	Rs. 30. 00
35. Gendug Chognyis Post Card (Set of 5) Per set	Rs. 20. 00
36. Collected Works of Vth Dalai Lama(25 Vols) Per Vol.	Rs.725. 00

.

•