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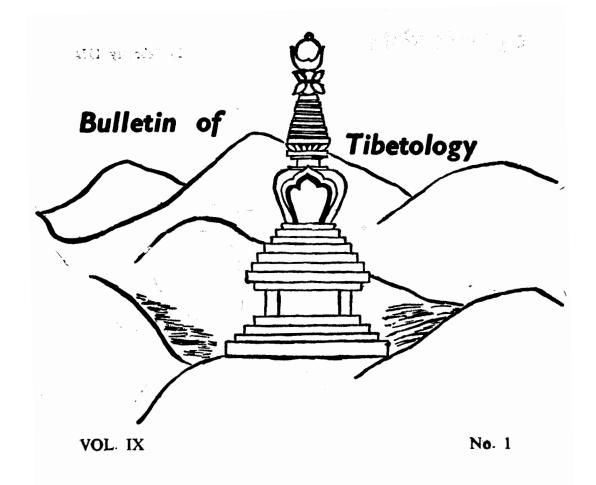
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STORE-CONSCIOUSNESS

(Alaya-Vijnana)

A Grand Concept of the Yogacara Buddhists

N.A. Sastri.

Mind has three designations: citta, manas and vijnana, which indicate one and the same thing (v. Pancavastuka, p. 36). Some authors distinguish as follows: What is past is manas; what is to come is citta and what is present is vijnana. They are further explained. It is called citta considering its movement to a distant past; it is manas considering its previous movement and it is vijnana considering its tendency to rebirth (v. Ibid). A similar distinction is admitted by the Yogacaras: citta is Alayavijnana; Manas is klistam manas (defiled mind) as well as the mind of immediate past moment; vijnana is what cognizes the object in the present moment (Yogacarabhumi, p.11) The Sarvastivadina too say that the immediate past moment of consciousness is manas, i.e. mana indriya, and vijnana is what cognizes its each object prativijnaptih (विज्ञानं प्रतिविज्ञप्तिः. vijnanam -Kosa.

According to the Satadharmavidyamukha citta is classified into eight as follows: five sensuous consciousnesses as related to five senses: eye, ear, nose, tongue and body, the sixth: manovijana, Seventh: Klistam manovijana and the eighth: Alayavijnana (v. Pancavastuka, Appendix. 49-50). The first six are admitted also by all early Buddhists. The last two are added by the Yogacarins. Takakusu explains the last three types thus: Sense-center, individualizing thought-center of Egotism, and store-center of ideation (Essentials, p. 37).

Alaya, store-consciousness is the seed-bed of all that exists. Every seed lies in the store-consciousness and when it sprouts out into object world a reflection returns as a new seed. This new seed lies latent in it and gets manifest when the seed becomes matured under favourable conditions (Ibid). The Yogacarabhumi comments: Defiled mind is always centre of delusion, egotism, arrogence and self-love (अविद्या आरमहिंद्दिममानतृष्णा, avidya atmadrsti asmimana trsna). The store-consciousness serves as seat of seeds, abode of all

ideations, and is counted resasultant and a new birth-taking factor (सर्वेबीजगतमाश्रयभावनिष्ठम्पादानुविपाकसङगृहीतम्,)

Yo. ch. p. 11). Sarva-bijagatam asrayabhavanistham upadatrvipaka-samgrhitam)

According to the Abhidharmasutra all elements are deposited (as seeds) in store-consciousness and the latter again in the former: thus they both go on as mutual causes and effects (M. Vibh. Tika, 28).

This means that the mind reaches out into outer world and perceiving the objects put new ideas into the mind-store. Again these new ideaseeds sprout out to reflect still newer seeds. Thus the seeds are accumulated and stored there. The old seeds and new ones are mutually depending and form ever-rotating cycle (cp. Takakusu, Essential, p. 37). This explanation comes into conflict with the established tenet of the school (Siddhanta), according to which store-consciousness is only productive cause of all other active consciousnesses (pravrtti-vijnana) which are called collectively 'enjoyable' (upabhoga). All the impure elements are stored in it by way of effects and the store-consciousness is related to them by way of efficient cause. It is indeterminate (avyakrta) as either good or bad, because it is essentially resultant of acts of previous life (vipaka). It accumulates all impressions of the effects which result from the acts of previous life and are flowing spontaneously therefrom (vipaka-nisyandaphala) because it serves as the final cause of the good and the bad elements (Kusala-akusala-dharmadhipatyat). Hence it is the efficient cause of all active impure elements as well as the final cause of all active consciousness-bodies (M. Vibh. Tika. p. 27-28).

Vasubandhu who pleads that the entire universe of the subjective and objective elements is mere transformation of one consciousness (vijnana-parinama) brings it under three heads: 1) one Resultant consciousness, 2) one thinking mind and 3) Six types of consciousness representing their respective objects, visible matter, etc. Commenting on the first, Resultant consciousness Vasubandhu says:

"It is the resultant and seat of all seeds" (**信如**新史 Vipakah sarvabijakam). It is abode of all seeds of defiling elements; hence it is termed storing centre (alaya). Or all elements are stored in it by way of effects (karya-bhava) and again the storing centre is stored in every element by way of cause (karana-bhava).¹ It is a resultant effect since it is produced in the form of different sentient beings in different

realms of existence as a result of good and bad acts of previous life. (see Trimsika, ver. 2).

Vasubandhu in his Karmasiddhi (Et. lamotte's French Translation in Melanges Chinois Et. Buddhique. Vol. IV. further remarks: It is called Adana-vijnana as it assumes the body; it is Alaya-vijnana as all seeds of dharmas are stored in it; it is Vipaka-vijnana as it is a retribution of the acts of previous life (p. 103).

It is named Bhavangavijnana in the scripture of the Tamrasatiya school, Mulavijnana in the scripture of the Mahasanghika school and Asamsarika-skandha in the scripture of the Mahisasaka school. (p.106). Note: Other two skandhas of the Mahisasaka are Ksanika-skandha and ekajanmavadhi-skandha- from Masuda. p. 63. (Ibid. p. 106 n. 13). Asanga also considers alaya as Bhavanga (v. M. sutral. XI. 32).

Alayavijnana's object and aspect or form (alambana-akara) are imperceptible. In the cessation trance (nirodha-samapatti) there is one consciousness whose object and aspect are difficult to understand; likewise are the object and aspect of Alaya too. It comes under Vijnano-padanaskandha. But the sutra speaks of the six consciousness-bodies alone and not of the Alayavijnana (separately). Why so? The intention of Buddha is explained in the Sandhinirmocana: Believing that they (ignorant) would imagine that the Alayavijnana is the soul, I have not revealed it to the ignorant people (p. 106-7) Sandhinirmocanasutra, stanza cited, p. 103. n. 108:

बादानविज्ञान गभीर सूक्ष्मो ओघो यथा वर्तति सर्ववीजो। बालान एसो मयिन प्रकासि माहैव आत्मा परिकल्पयेयु:॥

Adanavijnana gabhira suksmo ogho yatha vartati Sarvabijo/balana eso mayi an prakasi mahaiva atma parikalpayeyuh//cp. Trim. bhas. p. 34 with slight variation in the second line.

Why do they think so? Because this consciousness is beginningless (anadikalika) and continues to the end of Samsara; because it is very subtle in its aspect, it does not change. Six consciousness-bodies are gross in their support-object, aspect and model (alambana, akara, visesa) and easier to recognize; since they are associated with passions, klesa and pratipaksamarga, counteracting path and they are brought under sanklesa and vyavadana, "pollution" and "purification" they are in the nature of result-consciousness. By this reasoning one will understand

that there exists one causal consciousness (hetu-vijnana). The sutra does not speak of this consciousness because it is different from the six ones. That is the intention of the sutra for not speaking of the Alayaconsciousness. Thiswise we explain why the sutras of other schools speak of only six consciousness-bodies as Bhavangavijnana....etc.. (p. 108).

Vasubandhu pleads that there will be no harm in accepting one person having two consciousnesses together: (1) cause-consciousness and (ii) result-consciousness supporting each other. For, the retribution-consciousness (hetuvijnana) is perfumed by the active consciousness (pravrttivi). When they exist in two persons there is no such mutual relationship. Therefore we do not have any difficulty in this proposition (p. 109). Ref. also Trimsika, ver. 15.

We may note here that the position is quite different with the Satyasiddhi. According to this school one person can have only one mind at a time. The presence of two minds at a time involves two persons. This situation has been necessitated for the school on account of its refusing to support the Sarvastivadins' tenet of samprayoga, association of thoughts (v.chs. 65-76.)

We understand further that the problem of store-consciousness has also been discussed by Vasubandhu in his comment on the Dasabhumi-Sutra wherein this consciousness has ultimately been linked up with the Matrix of Tathagata as its interior source. The well-known Avatamsaka School of Buddhism (which is founded on the Gandavyuha Sutra) has sprung up absorbing much of the traditions and interpretations laid down in the Dasabhumi-Sutra and the comment thereon by Vasubandhu (Essentials, p. 110-11).

The Yogacara Idealists propounded the store-consciousness as repository of seeds of the active mind and mental states. We should remember that this parent consciousness itself a polluted and impermanent, and hence it cannot serve our urge for the spiritual goal which may act as a guiding principle in our life purpose. Some sort of this rational thinking must have led the later Idealists to postulate the theory of causation by Dharmadhatu, Foundation of Elements which is a universal principle present in every individual; it is also termed Tathagata-garbha (v. Discussion on this topic in my Bud. Idealism).

Let us take note of Takukusu's observation on the causation-theory of the later Idealists: The theory of causation by Dharmadhatu is the climax of all causation theories; it is actually the conclusion of the theory of causal origination as it is the universal causation and it is already within the theory of universal immanence, pansophism, cosmotheism or whatever it may be called. (Essentials, p. 113). The causation theory was first expressed by action-cause, since the action originates in ideation the theory was in the second stage expressed by the Ideation-store; the latter again was in the third stage expressed as originated in the Matrix of Tathagata, Tathagatagarbha (cp. Ibid).

The above process of thinking is truly a climax in the development of Buddhist thought. The theory of causation by the sole action-influence was pleaded by the early Buddhists with a view to saving an absurd situation arising out of their no-soul doctrine. The Brahmanical system pleads for the soul as a spark of divine power implying thereby the presence of God in every individual. Since God is dethroned in Buddhism the soul is also likewise dropped. Thus the doctrine of immanece (antaryami-vada) that has been emphasized in the Brahmanical and other religious scriptures was not favoured in the early stage of Buddhism. Now we find a revival in Mahayana Buddhism of the doctrinef of immance in the form of Dharmadhatu or Tathagata-garbha which is a reverse mode of store-consciousness (v. Ratnagotra for detailed elucidation of the Garbha-theory).

The transcendental knowledge which comes in the possession of a Yogin at the final stage of his spiritual endeavour has been designated by Vasubandhu as Dharmakaya, Anasravadhatu, Asrayaparavrtti. Vasubandhu speaks of it as সাম্বাদ্যালা, Asraya-paravrtti, because a metamorphosis of Asraya-store-consciousness is effected into a non-dual knowedge (which is the same as Dharmakaya) as a result of dispelling the biotic forces of dualism which are active from immemorial days (his Trimsika, ver. 29-30 with Bhasya of Sthiramati).

Vajra-Samadhi calls it Amala-jnana, immaculate knowledge. Since this knowledge flashes up trasplanting the polluted store-consciousness ithas been considered a nineth pure knowledge in the Vajra-Samadhi (r.Lie benthal, Tung pao, XLIV.p.349). The relationship between these two knowledges, may either be identity or diversity. The identity view is perhaps favoured by Vasubandhu and his school because the transcendental knowledge is not counted as the nineth in the early

texts of the school whereas the diversity view is endorsed in the V. samadhi. There is possibly a third view 2, viz. the view of indescribability which may also be the opinion of Vasubandhu (v. his Trimsika, vr. 22.)

The nomenclature 'store-consciousness', 'Alaya-vijnana' is not quite popular with the logical school of Dignaga, though the school advocates strongly in favour of the idealistic outlook of the universe. Dignaga, for example, after proving the impossibility of external objects existing either in an atomic form or aggregate form elucidates in fine how to account for our manifold experiences of things in the outside world. He says: It is the object of our knowledge which exists internally in the knowledge itself as a knowable aspects and this knowable aspect appears to us as though it exists externally (v. Alam. pariksa, ver.6). Here in this context Dignaga is not enthusiast to speak of the nomenclature of Alaya-vijnana, though his commentator, Vinitadeva makes good the lapse' (v. the forthcoming publication of this comment from Tib. version). Dignaga's reluctance might be prompted by the adverse comment from the opposite camp like the Madhyamikas and others. A similar situation may also account for the Lankavatara Sutra's cautious approach to the Yogacatas' eight-fold division of consciousness. The Sut a, though grouped under the Yogacara classics is leaned towards the Prajnaparamita doctrine as is evident from its solemn declaration that the said eight types of consciousness are not at all transformations of one basic mind. They are indistinguishable like the ocean and its waves, hence they are of one and the same trait:

> अभिन्नलक्षणान्यष्टौ न लक्ष्या नापि लक्षणम् । उदघेश्च तरङ्गणां यथा नासि विशेषणम् । विज्ञानं तथा चित्ते: परिणामो न लक्ष्यते ।।

(cp. Tucci's paper, IHQ. IV. 545, f).

The great champion of the Madhyamaka school, Candrakirti comments: The advocate of the store-consciousness pleads that it is the seat of the seeds of all active consciousnesses and it produces the appearance of the world. This advocacy resembles the Brahmanical system pleading for God as a creator of the universe. One difference between them is that God is viewed permanent and the Alaya impermanent but in other respect they differ not much. (v. my Sanskrit text, Madhi. Avatara, Ch.VI, p.42).

The same accusation has been levelled by Acarya Bhavaviveka in his Karatala-rtna.: If Dharma-kaya, Norm-body which is characterized by the Yogacara as Asraya-paravrtti, metamorphosis of the store-consciousness be admitted in an existing self-being, then it is hardly distinguishable from the soul, Atman of the Brhmanical system because the soul also is described in their scripture as something existent, but beyond the reach by word and mind (v. My skt. text, p. 75-6).

Going back still earlier we have the Satyasddhi hurling strictures on such theories thus: The concepts of Purusa (or Pudgala) and alaya are all wrong views. This tense remark reveals that this author is inclined to bring them under the category of a perverted notion (v. ch. 152).

It appears that the Alaya-doctrine does not appeal so much to the Tibetan mystics as the doctrine of Sunyata does. The Tibetan Yogin Milarepa bears witness to this own surmise.

The following statements about him may be noted here: "He was master architect, well-versed in the exposition of the science of the Clear Void Mind, wherein all forms and substances have their cause and origin" (Tibet's Great Yogi, Milarepa, W.Y. Evans-Wentz, p. 36). "He was a most learned professor in the Science of the Mind". (p.38, para.2)

It is reported that Milarepa himself uttered the following: As the mere name of food doth not satisfy the appetite of the hungry person, but he must eat food, so, also a man who would learn about the Voidness of Thought, must meditate so as to realize it In short, habituation to the contemplation of voidness of Equilibrum, of the Indescribable, of the Incognizable forms the four different stages of the Four Degrees of Initiation graduated steps in the ultimate goal of the mystic Vajra-yana. (pp.142-143).

To what particular doctrine of Mahayana Sect he belongs? Milarepa replied: It was the highest creed of Mahayana, it was called the Path of Total Self-Abnegation, for the purpose of attaining Buddhahood in one life-time(p. 186). I was perfectly convinced that the real source of both Samsara and Nirvana lay in the Voideness (of the Supra-mundane Mind). (p. 209). Noteworthy is the saying uttered on the occasion of his entering into Final Nirvana:

That which is of the nature of the uncreated, the Dharma-dhatu, the unborn, the Voidness, the Sunyata hath no beginning nor doth it evercease to be, E'en birth and death are of the nature of the Voidness. Such being the Real Truth, avoid doubts and misgiving about it (p. 288).

Sunyata, Void or Voidness in the above passages conveys the idea of an absolute and unqualified voidness which approaches nearer to the Madhyamika's conception of the term than to the Yogacara's positive one, Cfr. Notes on pp. 37, n.5, 285,n.3, 288,n.3, etc.

Here we may incidentally take note of an interesting piece of truth a common creed of the Yogacara Buddhists that is vouchsaved by Milarepa in the saying: "I understand that all sentient beings possess a ray of the Eternal and that we must work for their salvation and development" (p. 85). This confession seems to be an echo of the Garbha theory of the Yogacaras.

Et. Lamotte has drawn our attention to the fact that the term alaya can be traced to Pali canonical sources in the passages: आल्यारामा को पनायं पजा आल्यरता आल्यम्दिता, alayarama kho panayam paja alayarata alayamdita, "people are delighted in alaya, engrossed in alaya and joyous inalaya" (Ref. Digh.II.p.36,3,37,25; Majhima I, 167, 32, Samyutta I, p.136,11: Anguttara II, p.131,30; Mahavastu III, p.314,3). But its sense is pancakamaguna, five objects of five senses according to comment on Digh. later the Vijnanavadins found in the passage a justification of their theory of Alayavijnana, psychological basis of the school. He further remarks that the Vimalakirti still ignores the Vijnanavadin (Et. Lamotte op. cit. p. 246, n.4). Refer to Majh.I.190 speaking of the Alaya in parallel with chanda (wish), anunaya (pursuit) and so on. The renowned Buddhist poet Asvaghosa still ignores the later technical sense of the term in this line:

लोकेऽस्मिन् आलयारामे निवृत्तौ दुर्लभा रति:।

Loke, smin alayarame nivrrttau durlabha ratih. The taste towards the retreat is very rare in this world which is engrossed in enjoing the sensual pleasures, alaya. Sundarananda, XII,22

Some Brahmanical Parallels

The advocate of transformation-theory (parinamavada) on the Brahmanical side is the Sankhya philosopher. His eight rudimentary elements are comparable with the Vijnanavadin's groups of eight consciousnesses. The Sankhya eight rudiments are: Pradhana or Avyakrta, ahankara, buddhi and five great elements (v. Bud. carita, XII, 18, Caraka, Sarira, ch. 1 and Gita, XIII, 5). The classical Sankhya replaced the five great elements by their corresponding five subtle ones a parallel development is also noticeable in the Satya-Siddhi (Ch. 36). The Bhagavat Gita in an earlier Chap. VII, 4 declares that the Nature, Prakrti is distinguished into eight: Five great elements, mind, manas, intellect, buddhi and individuation, ahankara. The polluted mind of the Vijnanavadin may be compared with ahankara because both are sources of the I-notion, the Gita's mind with Alaya-consciousness and buddhi with mano-vijnana. Caraka assigsns to Buddhi the function of I-notion from which state are produced five great elements. The mind, manas as producer of the world has been stated in the Mundaka Up. (I. 1,8) according to the interpretation of Sri Sankara (v. his bhasya). This is probably only the passage which mentions the mind as the source of other elements, earth, etc. Let it be noted however that the mind, in turn, is a product of the personal Brahman called Prana, breath.

It has been previously stated that citta, manas and vijnana signify one and the same thing for the Buddhists. The Taittiviya Up. (II.4) mentions manas and vijnana as distinct elements (cp. Katha. III, 1,3)g Sankara takes vijnana for buddhi (v. his bhasya). The classical definition of manas and buddhi is that the former is characterized as designin(sankalpa) and the latter as deciding (axhyavasaya), (v. Sankhya-karika, 23, 27) and also accepted by Sankara (v. Taitt, bhasya, II, 3,4, and Gita II, 41,44). There are certain contexts where Sankara is obliged to identify vijnana and manas (Taitt. II, 6 Bha.) and jnana and buddhi as one element (v. katha, III, 1,13, bha.).

The Prasnopanisad, while explaining "Sarva" "all" enumerates four distinct states: manas, mind, buddhi, intellect, ahankara, individuation and citta, spirit together with their respestive objects: mantavya, boddhavya, ahankartavya and cetayitavya. The last element in this group of "all" is p ana indicating thereby that it is the source as well as the binding factor of the entire group. Incidentally we may note here that this "Sarva" may correspond roughly with the Buddhist "Sarva" which covers the entire universe grouped into twelve bases

(ayatana). This apart, the Upanisads and the Gita speak prominently of the states: manas and buddhi probably as a result of the Sankhya speculation which perhaps serves as the nucleas of the early metaphysical rackonings in India. The Buddhists nowhere mention buddhi as a distinct mental state although other states like dhi, mati meaning prajna are stated (v. Trimsika, 10, Conception of Bud. p. 84).

According to the reformed school of Buddhism, viz. Satyasiddhi one mind element alone is substantial and all other mental phenomena are only its different moods and nominal but not substantial. This school thus brings under one element all other mental states counted into sixty by the Sarvastivadins as separate substantial elements. The Vijnanavadins do not dispute with the Sarvastivadins and accept their entire list (v. Trimsika and Satadharma. in my Pancavastuka, Appendix). They both differ each other, however in their ontological outlook, i.e. one is Idealist and the other Realist. Sri Sankara once is inclined to deny distinction between manas and buddhi (v. Kena Up, I,1,5: यन्मनसा न मनते, Yan manasa na manute....manas includes also buddhi(; his authority for this opinion is the Chandogyopanisad (I, 5,3) which declares: काम: संकल्पो विचिकित्सा श्रद्धा अश्रद्धाधित: अपृति ह्री: धीरित्येतत सर्वंमन एव । Kamas sankalpo vicikitsa sraddha asraddha dhrtih adhrtih hrih dhirityetat sarvam mana eva (v. his bhasya).

Antahkarana, inner organ is a collective term favoured by the Vedantins for different mental faculties: citta, manas, vijnana and buddhi, etc. Another collective term generally found in the Upanisads is Sattva having the same idea (v. Sveta. Up. III. 12). A favourite expression in the Upanisads is Visuddhasattva to convey the idea that the person of purified mind or some inner faculty becomes fit to realize his own self, atman, Brahman (v. Mundaka III, 1,8,10, and III, 2,6, etc.). Sattva is a Sankhya terminology for buddhi, intellect according to Caraka (v. my paper on Sankhya, Bharatiya Vidya, 1952, p. 1905).

May we suggest therefore that this old idea of mind or intellect is intended in the term "Bodhi-Sattva", (Bodhi-minded) and "Mahasattva" (great-minded)?

One more interesting topic I would like to discuss in this context. The early Buddhists conceive that each sensuous consciousness has its own basis, viz. the eye for the visual conscious, the ear for auditory one

and so on. What is the basis for the mind, a sixth organ? The Sarvastivadin assumes that mind's just previous moment serves as the basis for the sub-equent thought moment. But the early Theravadin would not agree with this because a basis according to them ought to be of the material character. Hence they postulate Hadayavathu, the heart-substance as the mind's basis. It is further claimed that this postulation has been made in accordance with a popular belief. (cp. Compendium. p.279). Now wherefrom does this popular believe come? We have an interesting narrative in the Upanisad.

The Aitareyopanisad narrates the process of the world-creation as follows:- There was in the beginning one Atman alone; and no other thing there was active (misat). He thought: I shall create the world. He accordingly created these worlds: Ambhas, Maricis, Mara and Ap. Ambhas world is what is the above the heaven, Dyuloka and also a foundation of the latter. Beneath the haven is Antariksa, that is the world of Maricis -Rasmis- rays of the Sun. beneath the Maricis is the earth known as Mara: beneath the earth is Ap-water.

Then the Atman thought: I shall create the Lokapalas, guardians of the world; then he drew out the Purusa from the waters and other great elements and shaped him (with head and other parts). He heated him (by his tapas); of the Purusa so heated the mouth burst like an egg; from the mouth (came out) speech and Agni, fire, noses bursting breaths and the wind came out; the eyeballs bursting came out Caksus, eye and therefrom Aditya (Sun), the ears bursting (came out) the ear organ and therefore quarters; the skin bursting hairs and therefrom plants and trees came out: the heart bursting manas, mind and therefrom the moon came out;.....

When the created gods requested the Atman to provide with their own dwelling places, the Purusa was finally presented before them. They being pleased entered into their places as per His Order:

Agni becoming speech entered in the mouth, the wind becoming breath entered in the noses, Aditya becoming the eye entered in the eye-balls. Disas becoming the ear entered in the ear-holes, Osadhi and Vanaspati becoming hairs entered in the skin. Candramas becoming manas, mind entered in the heart......(v. I and II)

The above narrative makes obvious that each sense-organ has its own basis as well as its presiding diety and thus the mind has the heart as its basis and the moon as its presiding diety.

The same Upanisad declares on another occasion that the heart and the mind are identical: Yad etat hrdayam tan mana eva. (III, 1,2). It is further stated that all the mental states such as Samjnana, vijnana and prajnana and others were all one and the same. This point goes quite in agreement with the Satyasiddhi's contention of one mind becoming into several mental states.

Note 1 (p.6). This interpretation is quite compatible with a transformation-theorist, Parinama-vadin who is generally counted as Sat-karya-vadin, an upholder of the imperceptible presence of the effect in the cause. Thus when the effect is present in the cause, vice-verso also may be the case, i.e. the cause may be present in the effect. So this interpretation of Alaya is very convincing.

Note 2 (p.10). For the transformation-theorist the relation between the cause and the effect may be both: identity and indescribability. Vasubandhu accordingly says Paratantra is neither different from nor identical with Parinispanna (ver.22). The Advaita-Vedantin would also countenance the same view, cfr my paper on Gaudapada in the Bulletin, Vol VIII, 1, p.33 f.

Note 3 (p.16). This world of men is termed here Mara ($\pi \tau$). The Buddhists call it Maro ($\pi \tau$), i.e. the world belonging to the god of death.

संशक्षारक्षेत्रणुं । अश्री । रिक्ष.कूर्य.में. पचर्याजा.लूट.कुर्य. कुट्. वंश.क्षेत्रथ. पर्जे. २८. हुना. कुर्य.

श्वर ये श्रिमेंश प्रशासी

In this article Professor Lhodo Zangpo expounds the basic principles of Buddhism and the correct method of practising the Holy Dharma; a detailed explanation on the method of taking refuge in the three gems, the Buddha, the Dharma and the Sangha has been given. The nature of the three gems, their exellence and Suppreme qualities have also been explained. There is besides a beautiful exposition on the Doctrine of Karma and the path followed to acquire Bodhisattavahood.

२७। । दशम्पते : क्रेंश के : क्रेंसा ।

्रा । हूर्य.त.चर्षी. कुर.तय.चर्रमू. हु. च कुचा.दी। । पेंग्रेषू. कुपा.ज. रूर. त. पर्यः हुट्:मुरा । नर्ना हु:मुरा सुरश से स्याप्त स्याप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त पहल. हीर. रे.क्र. रंश. क्रूब. हीट. । रि.क्षट. हीर. क्रूब. वंब. ने. वंब. ट. पर. इनांश.दा.जश ।कुश.ध.पंश.वे.जश.८८.धा ।की.८४.४८४.४८.**.ल.८.**ग्री.लीजा। चिश्वर-रच.ष्ट्र.रट.चक्र्यर.वश्वश्चरटा। विचिट.एचीर.एश.रट.क्र्य.जेवाश.पार्चा <u> ७४.५५.५४.५४.५५५.५४.५५५५ । ८.५२.२४.१५५.५४.५५५५.५.५५५</u> मुक्ताका ।५५.५८.२म०.५८.ष्ट्रा.देशकामी ।मु.सुर.क्र्य.५५,८मा.न.क्रया। वर्षित्याता केरा राजा राष्ट्र कुथा थु.राजा सुर्था तयु.कू.रराजा हुँ। यथु हुँ। यथु हुँ। यथु हुँ। यथु हुँ। भर.रेतु। वा चर.रे.वश्रश.तपू.ष्ट्र.रेत्योय.च.श्चे.वपू.चैं.लुश्यतश्चर.रे.रेतु। वा ৼয়৴৻ঀ৻য়ৣয়৻য়ঢ়ৢ৻ড়ৣ৻য়ৣ৻য়ৣয়৻ৠৢ৾৻য়ঢ়৻ড়ৣ৾৻৸ঀ৻য়ঢ়ৢ৾৻ড়ৢৼ৻৸৻য়৻ড়ৢ৻য়৻ सर.लट.रेमं.च.लुक.ला गुव. ह्व.रट.रेब्.रक.चट्ट.चर्च.क.मार्केश.में.रे्ब्.रट. स्थायशाद्यायहराया क्रमामा हिमायहर स्थायमा हिमाय सुरावहराया वि चबु.वु.वे.वेश.सूटश.भात्रव.तश.भ.४ ट्रंश.त। चे३व.तू.लूटश.शे.हूंचेश.तर.वेट. तथ.लूटश.शे.डूंचीश.त। टू.चू.७ूट.गू.डचा.त.शट.तश.लूटश.शे.टचा.त। मूॅं.वैट. ਜ਼<u>ୢ</u>ୗॱ^ॸॣॱଽॱॸॖॖॖॖॖॻॱय़ॺॱऒऀढ़ॺॱख़ॖॱय़ॗढ़ॱक़ॱॾॗ॓ॱऒऀढ़ॱॸढ़ॏज़ढ़ढ़ॱख़॔ढ़ॺॱय़ॸॱॾॗॗऀॸ॔ॱय़ॱॾॗॕढ़य़य़ॱड़॓**ढ़ऀॱ** र्वा वदे केंग्रं शे ।दे प्यट हे स्नर्नु। **टम** दे सिंद्र या **प्र**म्यदे खवस वस्र मुणा वर.रा.रट.ज.रचो.जश.चेश.रा.चीश। |बुंश.चोशिटश.राश। श्रटश.यीश.ग्री.ववश.

श्रीयक्ष.विवाका. हु. २८. चार्चे ल. चेत्. २५. दा. चा केका.कूचाका. राष्ट्र, हेव. व चेला.चीका. २८. २८. ची. वयमः नृष्यमः तमः चुष्यः नृष्यः मिष्याः वरः यः नृष्यः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः या **८**कूश.तपृ.कुर.रथः रूट.रट.मु.सुसस.५२ेज.चर.वे.वपृ.कुर.कुर.बुस.वेश.वे.हो। **कृ**चाता.कु.लट.मु.चे.कुं। रिम्रो.च.सेव.शिक्षा.कूचामा.तर.सेरी रिट.मी.शुक्षमा.वे. लूटशःशितरीण। पर्दःद्रश्चारम्भीयः चक्रेयःतःलय। वियानशिदमःताःहेरः रा क्रुंबार्-अ.पेबाराजाः क्रुंबर-८.पेबाराजाः ज्यंत्र-२४.वसायनः ज्यंत्र-३.ज्यं । श्रीयकाः मकून्।रिवेदानाकेय.वृक्षा कूरा.यसमार न.रे.यस.एवेर.सर.क्रेय.स्टरा.यसमा माट. हैर. हे. पर. है. प. प्राप्त स्वयं संस्ता । हेर्य स्वरं संस्था प्रसः ग्रह्मा हेर्य हीर. मर्के पर्दर प्रमुक्तमा दी ।दे प्रमादे के प्रदे के के दाया मुख्य साथ मिल्या शर्या न्द्रे श्वना ता श्वनाश पद्र हुन श्रद्धा रा देशश हुँ रा नर्ट स्वरा शर्मा ता <u> कुर्य. भूटश. त. येशश. महिता. देश हो ८. ता. वर्ष स. मी. मैं ता. वर्ष स. मी. मी. मी. मी. मी. मी. मी. मी. मी. म</u> कुबे.तू.पट्टेंट.पविश्वश्रत्ता ट्रेश.वे.बेंचे.चर्चन.वृ.वें.जश्चर.ट.३ेंब.श्र्टश.त.क्ष्वश्च. <u>ब्र</u>ूट.चढ़<u>. ब्रु</u>ट.<mark>शंटश.</mark>मीश.ग्रुंश.कुंश.च हं.चीशंटश.स.हो सट्र.जश बन्नायत् स्रम्भारुम् कु। स्निनमान्दरन्त् नुस्यक्तिरायः हो। विनाद्वरक्ताः रे.चर्षुंबे.चोत्रेचाका विह्ना.हेब.टे.बु.ए वैट.चर.एचीरा विकासी हि.बु.रट.एचिर. चत्रे.पर्भाताश.धर.तभाविष्य.पर्भाताभाविष्य.पर्मे.त्रेष्य.तभा.ह्रेष्य.ता.विषा.वी.ही देशकार दानीका देवाका वका र दा हुँ वाया । हो प्र वेद मो प्रेमाका या झे क्षेत्र हुँ वाया प्रदी। माट.बुमा.गीय.ज.शेय.त.मारेय.च.शुरू.त। । ।ठात्रूट.चट्ट.पट्टा.पट्टा.पट्टा. सहर.तत्। रिव. पर्व. पर्व. त. दे. त. दे. त. देवा. पर्यत. वहा विश्व. त. होया. पर्वा. वससार्द्र द्रा क्रियाया गुन् सेयाय छेताया है न है न है सार्थियाया देवा है प्रायाय है न

र्ट. चर्रेय.त. लूय. हो । ईंप. चर्निम. रंप. यू. यश्च १ वर्ग १ **रक्ष.तपु.क्र्मा ।बुक्ष.क्रा ।र्य.य.४.४ हुमा.हुय.मु.।प्यम.४.४.७.५८** पट्ट. तपू. व्ययश्रम् कृत्ता नु स्वर्मा कुर्म कु म्रीयामिश्रेटारचारचार् हैं हिटाचरे चहे चहे म्रीया हिया हो हिरासा रामी जिशामार्यम् स्थान्त्र वेशान्त्र विवेशमा नावृत्त्र हे सित्या प्रमेश है। र प्रमुखा स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप ८र्ट्र. त. चबुर श्रमभ क्य. वभम क्र. कुं मा सैची. चर्निला मृ. ४र्ट्र. त. ४ रे. च. ४८। रदायरे. य. ४८ूरे. त. रे. यहेर. रे. बेहर. में का. यरे. य. ४८ूरे. त. ४२ वस. रदासीटाय. चढुर.चावर.ज.सर.रर.सैंच.रेम्र्श.रा.चाश्वरक्ष.भूटा शर्ट्र.या क्षश्चराचर्येट.बुट.कूर.कुंश. रच.चर्षश्वर.हो जिस.कुंश. धु.रची.च.रच.कु.चुर. *૧*૬૮.૧ | પત્રમ.ખશ્રમ.મોશિમ.દ્રા.**୯ ટ્ર.૨ન**.૨**ન.સૈ**૮૧૧થ\ વિદ.ર્જૂટ.મો**શે**૮૧૧.૧૪. लक्ष.बु.हुच.तर.७चीर। ७िक्ष.त.के.विषु.क्ष=क्ष.मीक.मी.विश्वट.शूचोश.की.च**वर.**त. नीवरापानार्ट्रायाम्बर्धाः वर्षान्याः प्रवर्षाः वर्षाः महिष्यः भैचरा भट्ये.तर भ हे.च.जै.रट. शूप्र. **चर्. प्रचरा** श्वर सेचा हरा सर्भारा स्त्रा য়৴৻য়৻৴য়৻য়য়য়৻ঽ৴৻য়ঢ়৾ঀ৻য়ঢ়ৢ৻ড়ৣ৾৻ড়য়ঢ়৻য়ঢ়ৢ৻ড়ৢ৾৻ড়ঀ৻য়৴৻৸য়৻য়৴৻ড়ঢ়ৢ৴৻ৼৢ৾৻৻ ट्र.चर्षुंद्र.चानुचांत्र.चत्राः भूत्राःचरात्राः मुभाःक्षःचियः यः चर्षुःचः पश्चिरः माणुः व्यासः मुभाः कूश कें हैं दें निर्धि संदर्भ कें होते संदर्भ कुर कें होते से कें से के तर्याणु मध्याम देशा के दे ति हें असार्ट्य है। केंसा पकर १९४१ ने रे नाव्यास श्चित्र-विर्यान्ता रत्र-त्वीमःश्चित्रायः अस्यः येषः विर्यानिष्यः विष्रानिष्यः विष्र दे.लहा ह्रेंबरवर् रकाष्ट्रश्रक्षाक्षान् केराहें। जिहारहा ह्रेंचिमानद्गत्मिकेर ख्या । र.प.इ.य.चेर.तर.क्री.चेर.रट.। ब्रिय.त.चेर.त.प्र.यत्। ब्रिश.वर्शकाः । मदशःमीशःगुः क्रुशःतात्रहिनाःदाश निविदःमीशः द्यदः स्पूर्तः निशः वंशः दहनाः नैः चर्यनाः

हिंसानिहिंद्यः स्त्री।

हिंसानिहिंद्यः स्तर्भा स्त्री स्त

ॐा । तरे हैं कु तन्न प्रम् वस्ता ।

वसश.कर.सिवेर.ज.सेवा.एक्स.रका वि.एचस.८ट्ट.सुक्ट.र्यस.वाधवा.चन्दा ।ट्र.ज. यथश. वर्ट. भम्रिये. तभ. ह. ऊंट. मैं. ८ जं. न.रट. थ्र. ८ जं. न. ≅च. त.रट. चवश.तष्ट्र. लश. यसर्चारात्रास्य त्याराचुत्रियाः हेराङ्कार्य्यारायाः एते र्नाः हेराकुत्रायरः ८ वैट.च.जश.वैट.च.लूब.बू.बुश.वे.च.सिब.बशा क्री.सूट.च.जश.वैट.च.८ट.l ુટેર.તા.તા. ચીલેય.ગુ.જા. **વે**જા.જા.હેજા. <mark>વરનોજાતા</mark>. યુ. જુવેય.જુ. તા<u>ન</u>ો.ટે. જાર્કે<u>ટ</u>. યજા. ટુ.ટેનો. તો. हेशःसुःदत्रदानरःसःस**६**८ःदी ।देःताळें सृःसाहेंद्र-दुःसेंदानःभवायः देःहेदैःनेसालेवा बुट्यन्दरम्बुश्यायार्ष्ट्रानुस्यान्यस्यन्त्रयम् विश्वायरः वृक्षान्। नियर्वाक्र ८१.प.Mट. क्रेंद्र.क्र्यूट.च. क्रॅब. रे.क्र्यूट.च.प. चुस्य.वश र.केट.क्रेंट.च्रूट.च ह्र्ट्र.त. ૮૯. શૈંક. તા. વૃ. કે. વે. શહ્. વેશ શેમ. જિ. ક્રિંદશ તા. તુ. શૈંદ. વ. ક્રિંવ. વે. શ્રુંદ. વ. જા. વ કેશ વેશ. ଟ ପିଟ.ସ.ଝିନ୍ର ପ୍ରି.ମମ. ହିଥି ଯୁଖଣ ମହୃ ୍ୟୁପଣ ଯିହା ପିଟ.**ଅ.ଅ**ଧା. ଥି. ଅଶ. क्ष्यानद् नियानक्षेरामद क्षेत्र। रोग्य द्वारा ही क्षेत्र महास्ति हो विदेश
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 क्षम.स्थिम.ता.शुट्र.हूंचश.ग्रीम.योशप.चर.जेश.तप्र.ह्रेर.र्! १८.वर्षुय.र्.चर्. चाडिचोशः सहस्र.त.रेट.। शुःसहस्र.च.ज.सूचोशःत. हूँथ.बुे.जस.गुेशः ४ सट.त. च.रेट.। ईंच.चर्हजा रेश्वर.त.रेट.। शङ्को ।रेवेज.सू.रेट.। तैंचे.गू ल्यस्यरं नेया विवाहित। सार्येट्यामा दाला त्याया निवाहित विवाहित है सार्या याः सम्रोट् नः नवित्रः त्री । । यसः द्रोगः नः मुसः द्रोतः नः सः सः न्त्रः नः नः व्युप्तः नः सः सः सः न्त्रः न सः द्रोगः नसः द्राप्तः नः विद्याः नः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः व संयार विश्व यर राज हीर या प्रवेट वा विषय के हि सामा प्राप्त से हुन सामा

ॻॗऀॸॱय़ॱऀॱ<u>ॾ</u>ॱऄॣॸॱय़ॱऒ॔ॱय़ॱॸ॓ॱॸॿॖऀढ़ॱॸॖॱऄॺॴॾॣॸऻॱय़ढ़॓ॱॾॣढ़॓ॱॶॺॱऒ॔ॸॱय़ॱॸय़ॿऻॱॿॖॖॿॱ মন্ত্র ক্রিমার্মা ।বাঙ্কুমার্মারে ক্রিমার্মার্যারে ক্রিমার্মার করিব বিশ্বর বিদ্যার করিব বিশ্বর বিদ্যার করিব ব चयु.पचन्ना.चे.पट्र.जन्म.चे.दक्र-भीर.ता.लूर्.हीर.तान्ना.ह्या ।र.डेर.न्र.रची.च.पट्रूर. क्रवाकार्या विर्ात्रा विर्वे क्रान्त केर्य क्रान्त केर्य क्रान्त क्रिया वर्ष्य विषय क्रिया वर्षे विराज्य क्राय र्भ भ. दे. प्रमुट्ट. च. टु. पर्टुब. दे. मु. ट्वी. च. चैम. प्रम. मु. सर. टव सूट. मी. र्मेची. पर्मित सुट्ट. तीपाजाःश्चनशासाञ्च दशासायशाय दे १३८. दे . लाटा लुव १५४. ८ टा इस्व सा षर्युट्.जा नीजाजाक्ष्मेशाचार्यः चरुरायराम् चीरायदे स्त्रीः सायवार्यः । ह्यूटायार्यः पर्टे.त.रट.र्जयतपु.भे.ट्र.यथश.ग्री.भेंयाअहट य.पाया कु.मे.या.ट्य.पर्टे.ताट्य. त. १८.२. हुरा.श.रचना. १८.१ र.जे.र्जना. पर्वा. पर्वा. तथा. विष्य. क्रिया. पर्वा. विष्य. तपु.शु.रट. रेंट.पज्रे.भग्रह.च. टु.चश.मीट.कुश. हीया.चर्निज.रट.कंथ.तपु.ट्य.शूट्.मी. त्र्नु: पर्ने स्वाप्त्र्यः स्वाप्त्रः स्वाप्त्रः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स ୢୢ୴**୷୵ୖ୵୶ୖୖ୶୷ୠ୶୷୶୷**ଽ୵ୢୄୢୢୢୢୢ୷ୢଽ୕୶୷୷୴ୖ୶୕ଽ୶୷ୄ୷ୢ୰୷୷୴ୖ୶୕ଽ୶୷୷ୠ୕ୢୢୄ୕ଽ୷୷ୢୢ୴<mark>୶</mark>୲ श्रद्धाः क्षुराणुः मुश्रुद्धाः भारत्यः स्राप्तः स्राप्तः स्राप्ते स्राप्तः स्राप्ते स्राप्ते स्राप्ते स्राप्ते हुशःश्चिर्यान्य-प्रमुख्या ।दे.लट.प्यम्य-य-पत्रः भुट्-म्याय-द्रम्यदे सर्ट्-पसा त्रहेना हेक्य रॅंग. तु. त्रेनें लेका चु. व. भटा। वाञ्चनका केत्र यदे खुटा ये क्रायर : नुषासाद मुं हो। रोरा व सुरा में सम्माना समान स्था होरा से साहिए हो। भ्र. ट्रेस.ज.ज्ञस.स.इ.७ श्र.स.२८.१ २०.च.ज.ज्ञस्य भारा.इ.८.च.स.८.स.५८. ટું.^[5]૨.ટું.ૹથૹ.ત્તર, ઌ૽૽ૺૺૼૣ૱⁽કેંટ.ટુંઝુ. વોલિયા,પોંટ.જુ.રજીવોજા. જૂરં.પું)[.]કેંટ.નું.ચૈંય. . મુદ્દાસુ:પંજરાત, ટું.દ.વ.ર્ટ. હુંશ.ત્રા.શ્રુ.શ્રું છું. <u>રૂ</u>.જાજા.મૈદ. શ.મૈક.તર. થયેશ.ત.ર્ટ. प्रिरःबंशः वृज्ञःचरःमशिटशःश्रा । १८८२ःबःशः र्रेमःमीःशःवृषःवः।मःर्म्मःमिवशःमीशः ८८:ह्री विश्वःमशिटशःयश। श्रेमशःह्रिंदःवेःयःयः,यमःभःरमोःद्रैःच = १८४ःवुःयः

यस्त्रीर.च.च(बुबा श्रमभाषा. लट.रम्।.मु. रम्।.पश्च.ग्री. स.मूब.जीश.मूब्रा.नस.चर्. हैंगे.कै.कूर्याम. ग्री. चया.कयोश. सर. तर. एचीर. ऱ्रां ।श्रिशंभाज. चया.क्यांश.लूर. त. عَامَ عُوا ﴿ فَيَوْ حَدَيْهِا عُلَمْ مَا رَادِ الْكُوحِيْمِ مَا رَاحَةً فَيْ خَوْدُمْ مَا رَحِيْهِ الْمُعَادِي र्टा लीज क्रिट्स. जा सूचीसारा, रट,ची, शंधसाग्रीसा शिटकाराजु, यची,क्रचीसा झाजसारी. म.लुब.रक्ष.बु.ब.टु.श.लुब.बु. । मू.कु.कर.सिट.त्र.भूट.त.बुच.लुब.रक्ष.बु.ब.टु.लट. माध्येयावी । वि.य.हा.हेरा.बे.या रा.हेपा.सि.त्रा.मा.हेसा.हेस. बर्चेया: धेर हो। इसेर त श्वेंय र सेंब मी । मि हेंब या यहेब बसा श्वेंय समा वेसायर । प्रचुर रो ।रेक्णु : श्वें व र्वें क् चि रे श्वें व माया श्वें राव माया श्वें व र्वें क् व स्वार्थ के स्वार्य के स्वार्थ के स्वार्थ के स्वार्य के स्वार्थ के स्वार्थ के स्वार्थ के स्वार्य तासायहेब'यार्श्चेय**'सस**'मेश्चायर'में त्युचर'र्ने ।दे 'दुर'र 'देवे सुदायात्र हे हें सु वनुवायायायायायवित्वे ।देविव्युत्रम्थेयायायाया क्रियानुदेव्युत्रम् यस.सिप्त. नेटस.ता. चोशिस.कूचीस.ता.ज.च हेय.यस.स्.जूट. ज.स्रीस.रीप्त. चेटी.चंडियोस. क्रैट.च.ट्री श्रीस.येप्ट.चेर.चडिचोस.ट्रेर.पर्ज्स.म.म.लूब.जा श.जूट.लट.म. लब्ता रे.चार्रेश्वायासाङ्कातरासीतिवीदायायविषाः व्या रिश्वावार्रेशसप्तार्ट्यरा भ्र.पेज.रट.। ई.संभ.त्.चर्थभार ह्या.य.भ्र.पं चेट.य.हेर। **शटभ.ग्रेश.ग्रे**. बिनाश है.रेटा रट.रट.मी.चस्र्रे.वेशश.रेटा वेचशाशीमश.वेशश.श्री.मुचे.राष्ट्रे. देवं.ए ग्रुजा. **बर्शिश.कू**र्याकावं. शुष्टाकाववं. बंशका.विट. वंशका.वटं. शिव्रिवं.राप्र.**ए ग्री**प्.<u>पू</u>री ट्रे.लट.चैं.चर्स्ट्र.वेशश.ग्री.कूर्याक.चरायावाता वर्चन्न.चै.वसम.वट.माप्टेव.चर्छ. 네을니料, 원상, 외우선, 다르다, 첫, 상차, 신다. 신전, 입신, 다랜신, 역, 위문에, 디শ, 선생, 디শ, प्रीर.ण। मैं.ल.पेश.ग्री.क्र्यंश.यसचंश.तप्र.पंयश.यै.हू.के.य.रट.हु.श्रेर.त.सिव्र. त.जयर. चिश्चर.रच. चयोप. चर्चेर. ह्रेंट.त. छे.चे. ज. रेतचे. दश. चेश.तर. पंचीर.च सै.च.ेश.ठ सूच. ता. इश. सूची श्राच च्याया हो। ठ चंत्रा ची. प्टाच क्याया हुचीश मा केश. लूच श्राच हुचीश प्राच च्याया ची. ठ चंत्रा ची. प्राच ची. व्याया च्याया ची. व्याया ची. व्याया ची. व्याया ची. व्याय

भा देशक मानमुमाया श्रुप्तमा मुज्या प्रमा

ज्या । द्रश्र.तर.सरस.मेस.रेग्र्य.सक्र्मा.है। । व्रिम: यः द्र्मश्र.वयस. क्ष्यःची। । नर्गोदः सक्चा नश्चरायः मुखः यनु ५ दी। । ने त्यः यह ना यदः स्त्री ५ ने देशे। દુ.અ.ધ=.તા.શદશ.મેશ.સ.લુશ.વે.વ..વુ. ૮૮.તૂ.૮્યૂર.સજૂનો. નોજીય.ખ.સૈવસ.જી.૮ન્યૂ. र्माराश्री टि.लट.भैवश.श.टमूं.रमूश.तपु.मैं.सक्तरवश.तय.लूब.ब्री ट्रै.स. सेन् प्रदेश हें त्यस्य सुवस्य सुवस्य सिंदि प्रदेश स्था माटा । नायः ने ने या मिंडियोश.सकुत.यो विषाःसिष्टुं विषयः वृ.पीयःयपटःस्तरः। १ट्रे.वसःट्रे.यसः क्षेची.तर.पर्चीर। विशानिश्वरम.त.केर.रमूष.भष्ट्ची.निश्वस.प्र.सीनशासी.शूट.यं. चर्देर.ग्री.कृ.क्ष्मक.बुट.। क्ष्मा.चूक्षका.वेशका.च.रटा। श्रुषका.पर्विचा.चर.ग्रीर.व. लट.भवर.वर.त.रेट.वसश.वर.भविश् तपु.म्.एयट.व्यूच.तर.मिश्चटश.हे। हे.भटू. क्षेट.तृ तृ.स.ट्र.जन। शटश**.मै**श.सैनश.शे.श्रभश.क्ये.शे.टमॅं.न। निर्देट. ৼয়য়৻ঽ৾৻ঽয়৻৶য়ৄ৻৻য়ৼ৻য়ৢ৻ঀ৾য়৻৻৴ रे.यु.एश.तर.यु.तप्र.य.र्जा । विश्वानाशित्याःश्वा ।त्रीयाः सष्ट्रानीरे.वीरातार्याष्ट्रा พฐป.ปฑิท.ต. พิวฑ. ปชพ. วรีโ.ว. ชูป.กร. ชูพ.ชพ. ฮู.ชุพ.ชูป.กร. พฮู.วิ. ロシヒ・ヒヤ、イヤイ・子、ロシヒ・原ノ・和原文、 巻か、たば、夏、右山、ロダイ、イヤ、て夢な、む、日か、近く मन्दा क्रुश्झुनायासुरायाशेष्यदेवसायान्दा। ईमायदे मुन्सर्यासुटावान्दा। <u> ब्रुच.ग्र</u>ी.चर.रे.शटश.मेश.८ट.रेश.र्थस.रे.लट.क्ष.४चल.चर.चीश्चटश.रे। ।शटश. म्बेश.चेट.क्च. इ.ष्ट्र्य.झूट.क्ष.चेटा ।क्ट्र्य.झ.च.ज.सेंट.च.लट.क्ट्रायट्रेचका ।ट्रेस.च. कुंचां,तपु.चूंचाश.त्.दश.तर.झुंट.। ।चालजाया सुर.तास्चा.वै.शटशामेशाया ।कुश. वर्षे (५६,८च. ८४,११५,१३४,११ । वर्षे वीचाश श्रेष्ठ १८, संस्था १५१,११५ १५०,११।

ह्मः सेर उटा रूपः सर्वेत पर पु प्यटा । विदेव या माट व पत्र व व मार पर देर दे हैं। वेस स्वा सत्मामुसाया वै नहें निर्देशहाहे निराह्म सिवार के प्रेम का विवास के मिन <u>ଞ୍</u>ରିପ.ମଟ୍ଟ.ସିମ.ଅଣି.ଥି.भ୮୯.ପଶ.ଷ୍ଟ.୯.୪.ନ୍ଥି.ପଟ..୧..ଥେବଶ. ହଥି.ପ.ମମ.ଞ୍ଜିପଶ.ଧାର୍**ଶ**. नर्भितः सुर्दः ताः सुर्दे । विष्यु देश्चित्रसः निष्यः ह्याः त्याः सुर्दे । विद्याः विष्यः सुर्वे । विद्याः इ.ज.च.रश्या । इ.टे.च.च्रश्च । इ.डेर.पर्ट. वर्षा । इ.डेर.पर्ट. ताच्रिय. र् दर्मा विश्वासी श्लिवश्वासीय देन्त्र प्राप्त में प्राप्त स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स न.श्रुट.धर्म. त.रथा. चरेर.त्. कुमा.रेज्या.हा इ.फेर. श्रटश.मीश. कुश.रट. लट.॥ कूरा.यु.पर्ट्र.भू:प्रमुर्। बुस.मिश्चेंद्रस.मूर्ग ।युप्.मुर्न.पीरा.रंट.सूर्या.जा.लट.शु. क्र.चर.सैचश.श्र.पच्चॅ.७.था ट्यूंय.भक्त्तानश्रिश.यु.सैचश.शर्यर. वैचा.भक्त्ता.रं. स्या-र्-वेट-य-क्रय-राष्ट्र-हिर-रे। शह्य-मेश-क्र्य-रेट-रेम्-पर्-येश्वा स्थित-रे म् व के के दार्य के के व कि के यः चर्षे चः श्रेन् यः मृद्देमा न्मृत्रः गुँ। श्रुवसः मृद्दः चः तः श्रुवसः सुः निर्मे वयः यः र्देशकी प्रमाम्बद्धारमः है। प्रहेमा हेव इस्रशः वै रे र्राट वी विमास उत्पार दि वे भक्ट्र-वायमःग्री। । गाँग्र-वाय-रट. वु. र्. च. रटा । हिंद्र-पट झ. प. है पर पट माँ गा भुवसारे मार्ड वे साधार हैन साधार है साधार हैन साधार हैन साधार है साधा त्रात्रकृर:रू:८८:४वश:४वायमा हिंग:पेट.कु:पा:श्चित्र:प्री श्चित्र:टू: रक्षायाक्ष्यक्षरहे। श्चित्रकार्याक्षायाक्षेत्रकार्या । प्रहेनाकायाके प्रकार मुजार्जा विमामशिष्याताकरात्रां । रे.डेर.रमूच.मकूमामशिषातासीचमाशि श्राद्धानाव्यम्मे नार्वेद् त्ये क्षेत्रद्धाः क्षेत्र के त्येना वससा स्वतः तसा स्वतः तस्य दि । सर्दे इं'कुरायय। प्रकें'वर्मा'वे'म्सम्य उर्'र्ट। । । दव्येट र्ट वे'मवस्य सेव र्टा।

८ हैन केंग्र मेन पर देश देन लगा । सिनम हैर सिनम केंग्र में पर देरे। । हेस सी। र्ह्रेश.त.वंशंश.वर.ग्री.देव.ग्रीट.श्रीवंश.ठ में.हें। शहूर.त.शहूर.जंश विविध.ज. वक्रुक्ष्याव्याः व्यद्भार्येद्रात्ते । श्चित्रश्रास्यास्यात्रात्यास्य । श्वेस्याद्याः श्चित्रस्य वर्षे यर् ब.ब.पाया । इंसाय गुबाया भेर्ता भेर्ता मेर्ने । । भीवसा श्री सार्श्वर वाता से रा । कुरा.श्री शिर्ट्र.य.सैचरा.शे.सूट.वपु.सय.लुव.चम्दे..बु। बट.त.सटश.मेस. तर.व्हर.च.रटा ह्या.च.वमबाकर.कु.हुर.टे.पवीर.च.रटा ह्य.चेंश.वी. श्च-क्ष्यस्य १८१ वस्रम्य प्रमेश स्ट्रित्युवाय १८१ वस्रित्र सम्मा केदायी १८१ क्यायर प्रचीर प्राप्ता द्यासूट पुरिकेट प्राप्ता सुरि पुरिकार हिंगा सा रात्रक्रान् न्यरावर्षे ।र्ग्यम्मर्केनाताः ह्यान्तराण्टारेष्ट्ररावसूनारा हमायाम् १ क्षेत्रा १ क्षा त्या का निष्या है। सहस्र मुख्य है। से स्वर्भ की स्वर्भ है। क्यं.मु.प्रमाश्रार्टा इसाक्षात्रक्षात्राद्वात्राच्याच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्रात्राच्यात्रात्राच्यात्रात्रात्रात्रा त.जम.कुंच्ं.पंस. जुनास.तपु. जम.ज. पंत्र्र.तर. चंब्रेर.तपु. बैनोश. ह.सट्य.च.रटा **ભૂ**ଧାନ.ଧଌୃଦ.୧୯.୬୭୯.୯୭୯.୯୭୯.ନୃଦ.ସହ୍ୟୁକ୍ତିମନ୍ତ୍ରମନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ୟାଧିକ ହେ । ଧର୍ଷ ଅଧିକ त्राद्मसारोसायराञ्चेतायरादुसायाधिदायसार्था दिसादाञ्चित्रकरायद्गाउनादिन्दर यायस्य सम्बर्धाः प्राप्त स्टा हेर् र्वोद्य सर्हेन्। या ह्या सामियायः स्टा याप्त प्रवेद र् स.चर्चे वश्राना त्रात्रेश रेप्ये सकूचा ता विवाध है से दे या सात्रेश है। सहें देवाशः मेरानमा के.लामेरान्याकरास्यामेरा थि.त्र्याक्रान्यराभ्या शरश.मेश.देशश.दू. तुर्ति.चीर.पीर.। सिंग.च.सर.तश.च = र.स्.श्रुर.। (र्वश्र.रहा) ब्रुट्रिय हमा यसा देट दसाय हेंद्र या सामुसादा । विमादसादिमा दुर्मा यर प्रमुख्य प्रमा श्रमशःक्ष्यःमश्यःक्षदःसदःसद्। ।श्रटमः**मु**शःन्द्रशःसदःस्यःनुहःगुहःगा नरना वे.र ८ मी. वेश तथा रेट्री विश्व मार्श्य राष्ट्री हिंदे . लेला श मी हिंदश ।

न.केर.र्. भिवश.श.पम्.मध्.मैं.पहचाश.त.रता २२.त.रता क्षेट.ह. मशिषाःप्रमा पहुचीयःरामःभिवयःशिःपर्गे यःशी यटःएषःमधियःश्रीरःरापुःर्रम्माः বর্ষসান্মুপ্র ও দুবার বর্ষা শ্বীবর প্র ও বর্মী, বা কুর্ এর প্র প্র পূর্ব করে দুবি দুবি দুবি বর্ষা প্র প্র প্র २.वु.ए हुन्नेश.त.कुर.भग्रुट्वेश । छिर.ज.सैनश.शे.भक्ष.जनेश.ग्री । ए हुनोश.त. र्वेर.रे.चमज.रे.चंश्र्या । ७४१.४ ह्चाम.रा.यथश.जम.ल्र्टम.शे.श्रुंच.राष्ट्र.श्रिचश. मिथिंश मिथा जुर्य तापूरी । रिट. राश्चा सी नश्चारी , य. यू. री मी , यर्जिया , यज्जार मी , यह मी श्वार प्र ৢৢ৻৸য়৾৻ৠৣ৾ঽ৻য়ৼ৻৾ঀয়৻য়ঢ়ৢ৻ৠৢঢ়য়৻য়৻য়ড়৻ঢ়ৢ৻৻ড়৾য়৻য়৻ঢ়৻৸৻য়য়য়৻ৼঢ়৻য়৻ৡৢ৻ৼঢ়৻ঢ়ঢ়ৢ৻**ৼ**ৼ৻ तासिवसालीयानी.म्.पदार सूच तर पर्ट्राता व पर्ट्रावर रहे राज है से कुट पर्चिया चर. ५ वैट. च. चव. भू. ज. जूर. कुश. तपू. २२. घ. है. चशिश. मू. धू. थंश. श्रीवश. शे. ४ <u>मूं.</u> नर्। क्षिट इंद्र श्वितम शिर ज्ञान दु हुन क्षिर हुन हुन स्वास सर राष्ट्र माट अने र ने नि रट.मू.र्ने.ग.चर्नजः ह्रमःश्र.रतम्म.वश्याविषःर्नेमा.चर्नजःमु.सःर्भेषःतःजः भूतः । ୢୢୢୢୢૹୄ**୵ୢଽ୶୷ୗୣ୶୶**୶୷୰ୖଅ୵୶ୄ୵ୢ୰୵୷ୢ୷୵ଽ୷ୖୢୠ୷ୖୢୠ୷୷ୢଊ୷୷ୖ୶୷ୢ୷୷ୢ୰ୢୗ भुवशः सुप्ते प्रते प्राप्तः दी सदशः कुंशः प्रदः रहेशः प्रदः भी तपुतः प्रहेनाः न्यश्चरा भिवमासी प्रमु रहेता है। सहसामिशामा साम हें ये नार्य हें ये ना कुसालालमा रेमा पर्येषालमा सेंचाराष्ट्र से म्यामा लि. यह पर्याय हो। सियमा दर्जे हु.चर्चेच.चे.कु। सहस्रमेश्वरचीलाःसैचर्यःस्ट्राचा ।ट्रे.कु.लट.रचीर्ची. मक्रेंब.ट्री विकार्ये तटा झे.ब्र.चीलवार ची.जा श्वीचका तर्दे क्रिंग ता सुवस र्शेट वा विदेत हिट पर्दे से सस र्दा स्ता विदेत हैं ल.धु.भुनम.मूट.चमा भि.हुनाम.स्य.ज.सुनाम.भू.च। बिम.नशिटश.सू।।

आ रिषायाके अपर्य ते छ्राक्र व भेमभाव श्रुर के स्मेरा T

<u>ଽୖ୷୳ୖୖୣଌ୷ଊ୶୶୶୷୳ୖୄୠ</u>୵ୢ୕୷୷୶ଊ୕୶ୢଌୄ୕୵ୢୖୢଌ୵୵୵୶ଽ୷୵୷୷୷ୄୠ୕୶୲ એસસ-વર્સુ- ''નું :વક એંક નેશના <u>૧૨ વ ૧૬ સું</u> વ-૧૯ સું વન્દ સું માટે કેટ કો म्याश्रस्यस्यस्युरेश्विरायार्राष्ठेर् हटा। विटाङ्गास्यास्यर्भरायार्रास्यः स्रीत कृष्रत्रा देशका ग्री, श्रुष्टका श्रीप्रा । विश्व सिश्च ह्या । विदः छ्व अश्रुष्टका मुश्च प्रमें देशी ह्रॅट.सू.चर्ग्रेट.स.जन्ना ब्रूट.चंबट.ध्रीम.धज.सू.स्रैट.ट्रे.खेम.सा पत्रवाम.स.चटवा. त.ज.इ.डे.र. वर्धेच.तर. वज्जी.च. रेट.इ.डेर. वंब.२व. वज्जी.च. श.वश्र्जा.चन्न. चन्नेव.री. चेश्राचेश.वेश.दा.रेट.। वैट.क्व.श्रमश.रंतर.वेशश.तमा र्मासागुःसुःहिर् ૄ્રું.ત્તું.ત્વર્તુ.ત્વબુશ્વ.ત્વુક્ષ.ભૂદશ.જે.વલદ.દૂ.! \ટ્ર.કુટ્રું.ફ્રેર.લુ.થી **ટ્રુંનાજી**. વી.વૈદ.^{જુ}વ.ઌ૾ૢ૾ૺ.શુમશ.યુ.જાદજા.**વે!**જા.ઌૢ૿).જૂશ.**ઠાજશ.૧૨**.ઌૢ૿.જા.તૂય.હે.વૈદ્રા ોઇ.સૂ.વ. वस्र राज्य के हिना हे दे वि के व यदेशःतशःसःके.वेष्ट्रा । ७४०:शू<u>चीसः८८ः।</u> वे**शसः**तप्रःकेभःतरःकभःताःजमा सर.भु.चेकुचो.चिट.तर.चकुचो.त. ४.जू.ह्रोट.रे. चन्नचोन्न.तपू.सेथ.त. वन्नन. शुज. ଵୖୖ୕୕ଽୣୣୡ୲ଽ୕୵୶ୖୢୠ୕ୣଽୖଽୗ୕<u>୲ୗୣୖଽ୵</u>ୠଵୖୡୄ୵ୢ୕୵ୡ୕୶ୡ୳୵ୠୄୖୠୣ୕୵୳ୡୖ୵ୡ୕ୡ୷୳ୠୄୖୢୠୣୄ୕୵୳ୡୖ୵୶୕ୡ୕୵ୡୄୖ ਜ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼੶ਜ਼ੵਖ਼੶ਗ਼ੑ**੮੶ਖ਼ਸ਼ਖ਼੶**ਫ਼ਖ਼੶ਗ਼ੑ੶|ਸ਼ਸ਼ਖ਼੶ਗ਼ੵ੶ਸ਼ਖ਼ਸ਼੶ਜ਼ੑੑਫ਼ੑ੶ਖ਼ਜ਼ਸ਼੶ਜ਼ੑ੶ੑੑੑ੶ੑੑ੶ੑੑ੶ੑ स्वन्यर विनासारान्य पञ्चाया प्राचहित् पुरसेर प्रमाणस्य विश्व । यस प्राची । ষ্ট্রী বর্ষা বার্ট্র, মুর, বা বহারা, হর, রুমা বার, রুমা, বুর, জুন, জুন, কুঁট, ছুন, বা বস্ট্রীর, রুয়ী

*હુંમ*શ્रा ।८सर.त.स्त्रभ्र.१९४१३भश.भष्ट्य.२.चैर.त.सटश.मैश.श्र.पर्झैर.ठ.चुर. तपु. यवमा भक्रुचे। दें चिरातालटा वटा क्षिया की असमार्य प्राप्त के तरी हें दें । पहिमो.जन्ना मांभूर.पंचीर.द्व.कू.यंश्व.ता.सकू<u>मी.कै.वी</u> ।भू.माव्ट.जिस.पट्ट. चिट्स.बंश.बेज.चर्च.सी १५व.कुब.५व.घट.श्रट.तर.चस्त्रेर.वस.बो ।वेट.क्व. अभभः वृषः मुः नः नः नः वहतः । वृषः श्रा । भूषः मुः के न्यातः वृषः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्व व.विट.क्वन.ग्रे.श्रमस.५६.११८.क्ष्रम.१। ८ म्.च्यू.५८.४५.र्वस्माक्रमा.व. इर्. सर विस्था मिनासायर र वार् प्यहेनासा सार्वे स्था । विम् प्रे प्राचित स्थाप्त सार्वे सा <u>क्षरा ।र्य.कुर.विट.६व.श्रुशश्र.जुन्धम.यदेव.तर.चिडिट.। |बुक्ष.क्रा ।विट.क्ष्य.</u> টু.গুপপন,টুপ.ষ. કુય.বড়ু. Հন্ডা.ચ.ন⊌িব. ⊈পপ. ধৃ.ধ'ব'প.বী. হুঁ'ব'বগ.≌Հ.ব.⊄'নীঁ∠.ডা વેદ.જૈવ.જ઼જ઼જાન.વૹ૾ૢ૾ૺૺૺઽ.૾૾ૢૢ૽ૹ.૱ઽ૾.તઙૢ૽.૮ઌૄ૽.ઌઙૢૻૣ૾૾૾૾ૡ૽ૻ૱૾ૹ૽૾૾ઌ૾ૢ૱. તાજા.ઌૢૻૄાદજા.ૹૢ૽ૢૼૺ૾૾ૺ. त.या ट्रे.क्टर.जमा ।ट्रमान्य.मालय.गीय.क.मुट.नल्य.ट्रे.मा ।ट्यंत्र.चे. र्वेट.र्थम.इर.तर. ४ चैर.व. हेर। ।वेट.क्य.श्रमभ.मे. ह्यू.प्रेट.स्वा.तर.लट.॥ पर्यंश.वी.पर्वेथ.तस.धू.≡ट.पंजुज.चर.पर्वीर। ७**४.८**८.। १ष्ट्र.रचश.बु<u>च</u>.शुट. दशायसनामाराज्ञ क्रिनाया इसरा चैटमा दशायचिदाया हो । विसाद पुरास समित स्थाप चर्चिषः र्ह्ममाः क्रेबः इसस्य। अस्यः द्वमानाह्यमान्त्रीयः दिसः स्त्रीमाः यसः मुद्दा । दिसः स्त्री। દુશ્વાન શ્રેશશ્વાનકુંદ્રાના દૂરદાં છે. ગર્વાળ કુંશાના ટું. વૃષ્ટું સંગાન વગા વંદા રાશા કુંદ્ર र्गाय म विना में या राज्य हो। बेंदा यह सुना प्र सुदा हो तह सुर के द <u>क्रेद.त.केरा ।ट्र.चढ्रुय.कु.ढ्रुची.केर.क्रेश.यशा ।चिट.क्य.क्रुश्चश.यु.चट्ची.ल.क्रीशा</u> बर्चे. वर्ष. पकु. चर्चा. पहूंसस. चैर. राष्ट्रा वर्चे. क्षेत्र. श्रु. श्रु. क्षेत्र. श्रु. क्षेत्र. श्रु. नुमायर पर्टे.यो व्यापाक्ष्य व है न्याप र्टा पष्ट्र पर्ट्य इससाय ह्रीं नार चेर्] ।र्.ज.शंशक्ष.पश्चैर.क्वैर्.अर्थ.३र.व्री ह्योक्ष.तप्.वेट.क्व.पर्झैव.तप्.

वसमायामुर्यं वर्षानुष्ये। रेदे रेपामा माम्युर्या विवर वर्षे सम्मार्दा। য়ৢ৽৻ৼঀ৽য়য়৽৻ঀ৴য়৽য়৻ঢ়৾৴য়য়য়৽য়৾ৡয়৽য়ৼৢঀ৽৻য়য়ৢ৸৽য়৾ৢয়৽য়৽য়৽য়ঢ়৾৽ क्रेंट यें उद दें। । रिने याया रहा मी हें ये दे रिने दं क्रेंद यह ना ना हैसा है। पहिमालमा निट.कृतःश्रेशमार्ट्रस्यर्ट्रनम् । समारामाकृशःसुम**ा**न् हे॥ ସିଟ.ହିଅ.ଞ୍ଚୁୟ.ମଣ୍ଡ.ଶ୍ରକ୍ଷୟ.୧୯.ଥି। ।ସିଟ.ହେଅ.୯୧ଟିଆ.ମ.୬୧.ଲ୍ୟୁ ।ଓ୍ୟ.ଖ୍ରୀ। જીયાની રવે. વ. ત્યાર દૂર રા દાર્યુ રામાન છે માર્શી ક્ષિ. શ્રું તાની રવે. વરા તમા વેદ. ব'ব্দা ই্যাঞ্চ্নানুবামান্ট্রাম্না হালক্ষরাশূন্তীর ই্যামান हुर्य.त.रटा झैची.राष्ट्र.चश्रभ.त.क्ष.तर.रची.त.रटा क्ष.तर.झुब.त.रटा मुन्यामान्त्रामान्द्राम् वर्षे स्त्री सर्वे स्त्रीमुन्यस्य । । श्रेस्याममुन्द्रिन्द्रास्यस्यस्यस्य म्राच्यान्यम्भमः रमान्यार्यः। । । वस्यायरः भ्रेषःयामावयः नुः यर्तेरा । निः यविषः म्रीयायास्यायायो विशासी हिनाइटाइयेये स्नीनमाइते मार्के मार्के साम् भट्रे. रूजाश मुद्रायश । नि. प्यटा सामीशर है ना हो। । मिट्रेर दिर है के दे प्रीट चिष्रासक्ष्य । हु.हु.इ.अर.च.च्या.चाडेय.रट.। ।क्रर.च.बुर.बुर.व.डु.स.प्री। मित्रात्रासह्र्रार्टात्मसार्याक्षा । नेवृद्गारानम्रोट्रास्ट्राष्ट्रास्तानम् हैंबरक्षरात्ती विकारताहें,वे.स.चोहुका.स्रा विकास्ता दि.केर.श्रमका.वहीर. ମଖ.ଧାଧ୍ୟ.क्षेपश.ग्री.४ ଅଶ.ସି.ଖୁ। ।ସି୯.ହିସ.ଶୃଖ୍ୟ.ପଞ୍ଜି. - ग्रीर.ହୁଧ.मुश्गा। प्रिंट्र. यप्रु. पर्वुय. रर. पर्हाभभाराष्ट्र. १ भारामी देशना विदे मिनि में भारा में भारा में र्सिम. बुक्ष. य हूरे. ये. बुटा विह्ना. हेब. झै. कु. यहका. सका. सेवा. ये. प्रचीरा विदेश. रहा. सधर. वैची.चू. पर्रासी **सटस.प्रेस.स** हेश.त। हासस. १४ स्मी.प। रह. ट्रे. वञ्चितः याः प्यदः प्रतः है। । पर्दः हैदः दे विषयः मिनासः यास हेसः वेदः प्रवा । सिससः स्तः श्चित्रयाचेत्रयदायदायदे केत्रणे बा ।रदादेव स्याप्त वस्य वस्य दे केत् दे ।

g#.चर्शिटश. पार्कर। श्वर. वैची. मी. ए चेश. ची. थेश. शक्ति. वृज्यातर. ए मीर. ट्री वयमायुष्यप्रदेत्रियाळेद् व कुष्यप्रहण्ययाळेसाकृत्रेष्यप्रयाद्या सार्वेद्रयाद्याया พ.ชะไป.ภูฐา.ชชี้ต.ช.ซัะไ ฐษพร.ชชี้ย์. ฮูะไ.ก.พ.พะพ.นิพ.ะต.นิต. श्रममन्द्रपर देशका ग्रीका वर्षेट वर्षा श्रवर द्वेष राम प्रीम वर्ष राम र्टा हरा है। हे स्पट रक्षश्तर मुराया । दे.पहेशमिविमाश्राय विण मुप्ता । तह्र मार हेमा है। <u>ब्बा.ची.क्रूंब.तभावीट.श्रटश.मेशालाशकूरे.ता.सीला.यशाश्रशशायक्रीर.ताशाश्रटशामीशा</u> त.चर्षेषा चरेचा.क्चा.चीस. मेट.श्रंसश.चश्चेर. चेस.बस. ट्रेप्ट्र.चश्चेर. त.फ.श्चेंच.ब. सदमः मुसः परः प्रमुरः दे। सेदः मोसः लुसः पदः स देः यह। सेससः स्वः प्रसारः स्वः **बर. चेट्र. हुरा** । बिट. क्च. ट्रंब. ट्रे. हाराबा चर्टेट. ता । ट्रेश. ब्रे. क्ट्रा देश श. चर्हिश. तर पर्वेच। १८४. व. ८च. त. पर्वेच तर प्रचीर। ब्रिश चीशितशाश्ची श्रिशश हय त्रुक्त इसस.ल. चहेब.सर.चे.हे। रहार.ब.मूट.छिर.हुर.रह.प विट.चारश.मू.कूट.रह्य. <u>ૡૢૼ</u>ઌૣઌૡૡ૽૽ૢ૽ૡ૽ૺૡૢૼઌૼ૱૱ઌૡઌ૾ૹઌ૽ઌઌ૽૽૱ઌૡઌઌઌઌ૽૽ૺઌ૽૽ૡઌઌ૽૽ૢઌ **४स. येट.कैय. शुभरा.रतपु. यश्चिय.त.** यथ्य.तपु. ब्रैर.रेम्.यपु. वर्षस.मार्३४.४**स**स. यकेष.रथ.रूथ.मुश.४यन्।श.त.चेशश.तपु.र्येट.रे.श्र्ट.य.के.पी.४यर.रम्।श.श्र्रा

The opening up of Tibetan studies to Western scholars was largely due to the pioneering works of Alexander Csoma de Koros. Starting from his native land on foot in search of the original homes of the Magyars, thought to be somewhere in Central Asia, this remarkable Hungarian eventually reached the western borderlands of Tibet and devoted the rest of his life to the study of Tibetan language and literature,.

ALEXANDER CSOMA DE KOROS THE HUNGARIAN BODHISATTVA 1/

by Dr. ERNEST HETENYI 2

Alexander Csoma de Koros, was born on the 4th April, 1784 in Koros, a little village in Haromszek, in Transylvania, then part of Hungary. The Csoma family was poor. It was only when he was 15 years old that young Alexander could get into secondary school. And this was only possible because the academy at Nagyenyed which he attended took every year some poor boys free of charge, who then supported themselves by parttime work to earn their very modest board.

At the beginning of the last century, the fancy of the Hungarians was stirred by an old tradition - that a part of their ancestors remained in Asia and that their descendants still lived there. Large stretches of the immense territories of Asia were completely unknown then and it was thought that there, in some remote and unexplored regions of Central Asia, there really lived a branch of the Hungarian people. This possibility gripped the imagination of the students at Nagyenyed so much that Alexander Csoma de Koros and two young fellow students made a vow to go to Asia in search of the Hungarians. As it turned out only Csoma was able to keep the vow since he decided to devote his life to Oriental studies as a preparation for his quest.

A stipendium from an English Protestant mission made it possible for Csoma to attend the University of Gottingen in Germany. At the University Csoma received free board and he was thus able to devote all his time to the pursuit of his studies in which he worked very hard. He worked under the best professors of Oriental Languages and his studies further strenghtened his youthful dream of going into the unknown territories of Asia.

In the Autumn of 1818 he returned to Nagyenyed. He was offered a teaching post by his old school but Csoma was not tempted by the security of a quiet life. Instead he went to South Hungary and Croatia to study Slavic languages as it was his intention to reach Central Asia through Russia. Then, to get ready for the long journey, he returned to Nagyenyed.

A councillor offered him a modest sum to help him on his journey. With 200 florins - all the money that Csoma had - in his pockets, he said good-bye to his friend and professor, Dr. Hegedus late in the Autumn of 1819, and set out alone on his long journey, on foot with a stick in his hand and a knap-sack on his back. As he ought to have served in the army he did not dare to ask for a passport. Instead he managed to pass the Rumanian frontier with a temporary certificate used by merchants travelling to Mold vian. Travelling on to Greece, he embarked on a small merchant ship to Egypt from where he set out for Aleppo, in North Syria. From there he began his wanderings into Asia. Joining a caravan he came to Mosul in present day Iraq and then on a raft down the River Tigris he reached Baghdad. Here he dressed as an Armenian and continued on his way to Tehran. At Tehran he met the English ambassador who gave him a grant of 300 rupees. 3 Csoma then began to proceed north-eastwards towards Central Asia. However owing to war rumours he could not find any means of getting there. Making a great detour he went to Afghanistan, planning to travel through India and Western Tibet to reach his final goal: Inner Asia.

On the Indian border he met with two French officers in the service of Ranjit Singh, the Rajah of Punjab. As former generals of Napoleon the two French officers were able to reform and modernise the army of the Rajah who was making a determined stand against the expanding British power in India. The Frenchmen stood in surprise as they gazed at the strange wanderer in whom, in spite of the queer asiatic attire, they recognised the scientifically educated European. Csoma was offered a job but he did not accept it. After a short time set out alone again, walking as usual. His plan was to go through Kashmir to the Karakorum pass. But he was only able to reach Leh, capital of Ladakh, adjoining the Highlands of Western Tibet. By now his meagre funds had run out and he learned that the journey into Central Asia was very expensive - and very dangerous. He had to return again, hoping to find another route to reach his destination.

This time he went via Kashmir. On his way he met an English explorer and British Government agent named Moorcroft. This meeting was to be a turning point in the life of Alexander Csoma de Koros.

Moorcroft saw with great astonishment that in Csoma he had met with a man of extraordinary mental powers matched by a dauntless will, a man who could not only undertake difficult intellectual feats but could also overcome extreme physical hardship. The British Indian Government was then in urgent need of such a man who could enter Tibet and study the Tibetan language. Moorcroft offered the help of the Indian Government if Csoma went back to Ladakh to study Tibetan and compile a grammar and dictionary of the Tibetan language. Csoma accepted the offer. Apart from his general interest in oriental languages he was attracted to the task by the possibility of finding kinship between his native Magyar tongue and the Tibetan language.

So he returned to Ladakh on th borders of Western Tibet and there in one of the coldest and highest inhabited spots in the world he took his abode in a Tibetan Gompa (tib. dGon-pa - Lama-monastery) in Zanskar. He engaged a learned lama as his tutor and began his study to which he was to devote the rest of his life. There in the lama-monastery of Zanskar he worked for a year and a half in a cold little stone room, without any heating, and enduring the extraordinary cold winter which stretches eight months in the year. As one of his English admirers once remaeked, Csoma was living and working "in circumstances that would have brought to despair anyone else."

During this period Csoma was able to collect almost 40,000 Tibetan words. And so it was he who first penetrated into the Tibetan language and its literature and thus made a discovery of the utmost importance in the scientific world. For all this he received only 50 rupees - a not even modest sum even in those days. He had to pay his teacher as well as support himself from this amount and could hardly make ends meet. But the allowance, small as it was, brought invaluable results.

Then in the autumn of 1824 he came to the British Indian frontiers at Sabathu. The English commander there became suspicious of Csoma and had him arrested as a spy. This insult was never forgotten by the silent but dignified Hungarian. Captain Kennedy, the English commander, soon saw his blunder and later became a friend and felt

great respect for the Hungarian scholar. But first Csoma had to clear the situation and he wrote to the British Indian Government, giving a detailed report of his progress. Once again he received a modest allowance and was able to resume his work and studies.

He returned to Zanskar, the birthplace of his lama-master and lived there between 1825-26, staying for a short time at Phuktal. But by now the Tibetans began to suspect him of being an English spy. His Tibetan tutor could not dare continue his teachings and so Csoma had to return to Sabathu without having completed his task. At Sabathu a new and unexpected blow awaited him. The Brithish Indian Government withdrew his spare allowance and was no longer interested in his project. They had discovered in the meantime the manuscripts of a Tibetan grammar and dictionary left behind a by a German missionary. And they thought that now they could do without the help of the foreign scholar. However the English soon found out that the works of the German missionary which they had "discovered" was far less valuable than they had originally suspected. Once again they were obliged to turn to the Hungarian wanderer whom they had just recently dropped.

This time Csoma decided to settle at Kanam in the British Indian territory near the Tibetan border. His lama-master agreed to follow him there and for the next three years he resumed his research until the great work was finally finished. The Asiatic Society of Bengal invited him to Calcutta to prepare his works for the press. In that sweltering city of the Gangetic plain he lived just as he had done in the cold and remote fastness of the monastery at Zanskar living mainly on a diet of buttered and salted Tibetan tea and seldom leaving his little cell. His work, the first authoritative Tibetan Garammar and Tibetan-English Dictionary, was published in 1834. 4/ The whole scientific world acknowledged his considerable contribution to the world of learning. Many scientific institutions elected him as a member.

To study local dialects he travelled to northern India in 1836 and in the following year he accepted the 'post of librarian to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. But soon the old wish to get to the unknown reaches of Central Asia arose in him and in 1842 he took to the road again.

But by then he was 58 years old and 20 years had passed since he had come to India. With youthful energy he pushed on, hoping to

reach Central Asia through Greater Tibet. But he was destined to go only as far as Darjeeling, a British hill resort near the Tibetan border. For on his way, crossing the Terai swamps, he contracted malarial fever. Dr. Campbell, the British medical officer at Darjeeling who attended to him, could not understand the feverish mutterings of the delirious man. After a lifetime of search Alexander Csoma de Koros could approach the unknown land of his dreams only in his imagination. His body found final rest in Darjeeling.

The Asiatic Society of Bengal erected a monument over his grave. A Hungarian memorial tablet was placed on it at the beginning of this century. The words of the Hungarian Count Steven Szechenyi to the Hungarian Academy of Science upon learning of Csoma's death were engraved on the tablet:

"A poor lonely Hungarian, without applause or money but inspired with enthusiasm sought the Hungarian native country but in the end broke down under the burden."

Alexander Csoma de Koros was declared as a Bodhisattva (Buddhist Saint in 1933, in Japan. "He was that, who opened the Heart of the West for the teachings of the Buddha" - was the reason. His statue which represents him as a Bodhisattva, - a work of the Hungarian sculptor Geza Csorba - found a place in the shrine of the Tokyo Buddhist University.

- 1. His name in Hungarian: Korosi Csoma Sandor; in Tibetan: Phyi-glin-gi-grwa-pa The Foreign Pupil; in Japan known as Csoma Bosatsu Csoma the Bodhisattva; in Vietnam: Bo-tat Csoma The Budhisattva Csoma. After his is named the International Institute for Buddhology (Budapest), established in 1956 by the Arya-Maitreya-Mandala, as well as the Vietnamese Institute of Buddhology (Vung-tau,) which works since 1969 under the leadeaship of Dr. Anuruddha, Upacarya Arya-Maitreya-Mandala.
- 2. Leader of the Hungarian Buddhist Mission; Upacarya AMM/ Deputy-superior of the Arya-Maitreya-Mandala for Hungary and Eastern-Europe; Director of the "Alexander Csoma de Koros International Institute for Buddhology" (Budapest).
- 3. In 1969, in Tehran a memorial tablet was placed by the East-European Centre of the Arya-Maitreya-Mandala to the wall of the "British Institute of Persian Studies". The English text is as follows: "Enjoying the support of the British Community Alexander Csoma de Koros scholar of tibetology resided in Tehran from October 14th 1820 to March 1st 1821. In Memory of the Hungarian Bodhisattva this plaque was erected in the year 1969 by the East-European Centre of the Arya-Maitreya-Mandala.
- 4. His two Tibetan lama-masters are: Sans-rgyas Phun-chogs and Kun-dga'-chos-legs;

Alexander Csoma de Koros / A Bibliography

(Extract from the Tibetan Bibliography compiled by the Asiatic Society of Bengal)

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- 257. Geographical notice of Tibet, 1832. JASB, I, 121
- Translation of a Tibetan fragment with remarks by H.H. Wilson, 1832. JASB, I, 269
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- 260. Origin of the Sakya race translated from the /La/, or the 26th volume of the mDo class in the Kah-gyur, commercing on the 161st leaf, 1833. JASB, II, 385
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- 261. A Grammar of the Tibetan Language, Calcutta, 1834
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