

(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)



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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 Vinayadhara/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

वस्त्रकात्त्रम् १६८ तित्र म्याध्यास्य अर्थे राजस्य स्त्री

अ। । कूष.चैट.क्य.मुश्रम.र्तर.रेचर.र्तव.बी.चष्य.सी.पर्वेचमा.सूर.त्रुः सैयमा की.चार.रे.त्रीजा. भाषाः हैं र कियात्तात्रात्र कुषात्राधिकाति ताकियात्त्रितः क्षेत्रितः त्विषात्त्रत्यत्र त्या वीषात्त्रात्राद्व ชิน.ศุพพ.2กษ.ขิง.ภู.พีพ.ปฐะ.ปู.พีพ.ศ์.ฟี.วลัพพ.ก.2ะ.2ีพ.พชพ.21 ขิงาฏษุโตน.นี้.ขิง. *ঀূ*৾৻য়৴য়৻য়৻ড়ৢ৻য়য়৻য়ৢয়ৢয়৸ড়য়৻ৠৢ৾৾ৼ৾৻য়ড়য়৻য়৻ৼৼ৸ৢ৾৾৾ৼৢয়৻ৠ৾ৠয়৻ড়ৢ৻য়৾ড়য়৻য়৻য়ড়য়ৼ৾ঢ়৻ৼৢয়৻য়য়৻ तर्भाःष्रभाःष्रियाःस्रभाविष्यःष्रं,योत्रीयोशाःस्यःश्वेरःतृभाःस्रेरःतत्रभाःस्रेरःष्रभाःस्रेतःस्रेरः चर्षयात्र्रात्रात्र्र्येश ह्रि.ह्याकायकात्रमा इत्वात्र्या हिर्.ही तायावा वात्रात्रात्रात्रम्याया वावयः क्राम.क्र. प्यत्र प्राचित क्रियासूत्र विषान् में हिंदा दंश क्रियायम्माता क्रियायम्मायाया स्त्री स्थान स्थान क्रिया त्र्रान्दरक्षेत्रम् व्यवसम्प्रित्रायाचे क्षे विष्णु विषण्या कुषार्ये देश विष्णु त्तृ.वाज्ञेवाशक्षरःश्चेरःत्तृ.वा.ज.च.देरःश्चेषःहो। क्वेजःतृ.ज.केज.च.दरःक्व.झेज.च.चेशःहो। र्हेवाशःवाद्यवाःसे. पर्वेच.यथ.केज.त्.ज.पर्व.सेंद.क्रथ.वार्ष्यज.प्रें की पर्वे.ज.म.या.म.क.त्र.वे.वे.वे.चर्या.माम्य हे। देव.श्चर.री.सैव.श्चेय.र्सर.ध्वात.रच.रटा.सेय.द्वा.च्यात.श्चर.श्चर.येश.वेधयात्री कुलार्चर्याञ्चर्राः इस्रयायाञ्चराय। मेर्याञ्चर्त्रात्वाद्वरायुत्यावाद्वराष्ट्राय्वराद्वराच्याच्यावाद्वराया निष्यातात्रचेत्रसार्यातात्रनितात्त्रीतात्रमा ह्रिकार्यात्रस्थातीसान्यस्थाता है। मूर्यात्राचारात्राचारा येष्यात्रायः क्री.पी.प्रेयानकी.पा.प्रया प्रीट त्यी.तायात्राया वात्रायात्रायात्रायात्रायात्रायात्रायाः क्रीयात्राया क्रीयात्रायाः वात्रायाः वात्राय ড়ঀ৾৻ড়য়৻য়য়৻ৼয়৻য়৻ড়৻ড়ৢয়ৼ৾য়য়য়৻ৠয়৻ঽ৾৻ঢ়য়৻য়৻ৼৼ৻৾৾৽ঢ়ৢয়৻য়৾য়৻য়ৢয়৻ড়ৢয়৻ড়য়৻ড়ৢয়৻য়য়৻ড়ৢঢ়৻ঢ়৻য়৻ড়ৢঢ়৻ टः८८:ऋं:अंतःटःहरु:फ़ें:ऋँग्रुग्वंडिंग'फ़ुंखरुवार्के ।कुवार्यस्त्रे'वार्वेटरुप्यायेवास्राहेल्सा सत्तक रिष्ट्रिन दिर्देवि सन्तन्त नु रहसाने प्देन निम्म केषा यानुसार यो निकास सम्यानिक त्यान्य पर हो निस्ता समा এপন এপ. এটা বিপার্থী পানা বিশ্ব এটা বু. বু. বু. বু. বাল কে কি আনু নে এটি পার্পার্থী কি অনুলে ট্রেপ রূপ প্র यानक्किन। मेशन्त्र, रवाक्ष्यानद्र, रक्षियाद्वर, मुश्यस, मेव । व्रृष्ट्य, प्रश्नस्क्रीस, प्रुज, पर्द्वर, रक्षिय चर्चरायक्षाक्रियाची या व्या द्वीत्राक्षात्राचारायक्षीरातुः स्या क्रियाचीरायाच्याचे न श्रमृष्र्यूत्रात्मिष्रःक्रीया यह रह्मियमस्यानेदार्ये पद्भवानिष्यान्त्रानेदार्ये प्रमानिष्याने स्था कैंट.क्रचाब.र्ज.त्रकी.त्रञ्चल.स्रो चोबल.जुब.की.तेल.हीर.त्रञ्चल.स्रो हिंटि.की.त्रट्रे.थु.श्र.तघट.त.लुब.स्रो खेल. र्भेत्र प्यम्बायाया प्रयाचे देयाचर के भ्राप्त प्रयासका प्रयास के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स जय,ज.ध्र्यकाताश्रदेत्रात्रदुषु व.क.कर.तालुषाध्री कैजातूकाध्रुषात्र्यकालाश्रीकाता चेवात्रवार्यात्रका कैजा है। शविष मूं विषय ज़र्य कुर्वेत् दे विषय कुर्वा में विषय में विषय में विषय के विषय के विषय के विषय के विषय भक्ट्या.यट्ट.क्षे.ती.टेयाय.लूट.ता.थ्री चटवा.यी.श्रेट.ता.जयाशात्र श्रेट.ट्टी खेश.तार्ह्ट.यशो शोवये.तू.विह्ट. चयमानार अन्तर चयमा चयमा नेयमाने मुन्तर ने मुन्तर मु र्मुज.पपु.जूटल.धुँट.कुल.सेव ।वाषेत्र.जुष.कु.पेश.लुट.प्रटल.त.टटा भक्र्वा.ऐ.टवाउ.तप्र.की क्रे.तृ.शिवताता.संभवातीयातूरात्रात्यासे. पश्चित्रात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीया नाजनाक्यराम्याचितान्त्रमात्री देवाने प्रतास्त्रमा देवा के त्यर हिन प्रतासन् सन् सन्तर हिन प्रतासन कुटःस्रयः युः रे हेन् देट प्रतिवाप्यस्य स्वादेवे स्रीट या हेन् देट होसा युः पर प्रतिवास स्वा प्रदास स्वासी हैस ફ્રેન્ટર છેું ન ત્વાવ અનુ ર ર્ફેક્ પ્યર છેું ન પાયે જે રહ્યું અથ તુ ર્સે એન નફિશ્વ છું . નુ જે ગાવક વિનાય **અ**લ્લા ୢଌ୵୷୲୰୶୶ୢ୶୶୲ଌ୕୶୷୷୰୲ୢୢୡ୵୵୕ୣୡ୶୶ୄୢୠ୶ୖୄୡ୶୷୲ୖ୷ୖୄଌୄ୕୷୰ୢୄ୵ୢ୵ୢୄୢୢ୴୷୷ୢୢୢଌ୶୷ଌୖ୲ୄୄ୷ୢ୵ୣ୷୷ଽ୷୷ୄଌୖ भू.जर्रुयुःश्चरत्वे.सु.योयात्रध्येषात्रुर्या वी.शू.चै.सु.यो.कुषात्रुरा कीयात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्राह्याः सी.मावरात्र क्षें र.सू। लट.रीरा.वायय खुवा.य.हुं.हुवारायरा उसा उसा अ.मेरा.कैरा.खेरा.वीरा.उहवा.स्य.कैट. सर्यातास्रोधसाराद्रवादीराष्ट्री त्रात्रात्वाची सार्द्रवातु र्रास्त्रायाया वात्राद्याया स्वर्षाया स्वर्षाया स्वर तर क्रिंद्राच बुचा तर्वेच स्था मृजाय चेवय तर हिंद दुचा त्यात सक्रेट स्थायर चिर्य जात्र प्राप्त स्था हिर <u> लेक.रचेश.क्रिक.त्रुप्तावन.से.क्रिथ.स्री</u> ड्रेन.क्री ड्रेन.क्रिक.क्रिक.क्रिय.स्रीय.क्रिय.स्रीय.से.क्रिक. र्ग् जायदी सेट क्रम स्थार्म सी यट्या या सामा सामा में में प्राप्त सामा से में प्राप्त सम्मान से क्रम है। देवे सिट र् .के.यु. ब्रिय .कं.र. कृता. प्राप्त . देव .क्षय .क्षय .क्षय .क्षय .क्षय .च्या प्राप्त .च्या .च्या .क्षय .क्षय <u> </u>हुब.तू.क्षश्रश्रज्ञ क्षश्रपा चेश्व.र्ज्ञ रच्या.श्रावय.तू.योषश्रज्ञ की.पी.ट्र.तू.श.चेच ।ट्र.रच.क्रश्रज्ञ व्या ୢୠ୕୳ୢ୕**୵୕୶୷୳୵୵ୗୢ୶୲୶ୢ୵୷ୖୣ୶୷୕ୄ୷୷୕ୠ୷୷୳୵୷**ୢୠ୴୷୷ୠ୶ୢୡ୲ୢୄଌ୕୶୶୷ୣୠ୶ୄ୕୷୵ୣ୵୶୷୳୵୵ୣ୲ୢୠ୷ র্নুমন্ট, অর্যুদ্রমন্ত্র নার্ন্তর মানুষ্ট, কার্ম্বর ক্রিন্ট্রি, মর্বি, ইন্ট্রে, মর্বি, ইন্ট্রমন্ট্র, স্ক্রিন্ট্রন্তর, প্রমন্তর প্রমন্ত প্রম चिष्राक्ष्मायर चिष्यायर चिष्यायर चिष्यायर चिष्यायय। चिष्याये चिष्या चिष्याया चिष्याची चिष्या चिष्याची चिष्या चिष्याची चि यश। व्रृथ,त्रः क्षमाक्रीमार्ग्री वार्ष्ट्राचन्यम्यस्य विवार्गावा क्षी व्रिवास स्थापार ग्रीट र्ने स्वा क्वा.तृथ.श्रैंबाता चर्त्रा. इ.स. क्वा.त्री. श्रमूच,तृ.लुब.क्वी.त्री. र्हुब्बा र्ह्म. ही. र. ने. पर्वेब.कुव । चरा. इ. क्रवानर पश्चि निषात्र प्राप्त प्राप्त की प्राप्त क्षा स्थान स्था । स्था त्रे स्था क्षा स्था क्षा स्था की स्था क चमना नमान्त्र विष्या हो । त्रित्र दे । दि । इस दे विष्यु । इस दे । दे । दे । दे । दे । दे विषय हि विषय । विषय । द्रवायः क्षेत्रयः प्रिक् क्री वदे के क्षेत्रसम्बन्धयः प्रिक् क्री वदे के क्षेत्रयम् वर्षेत्र क्री विश्वः क्रीकायम २८१ चरात्राम् वर्षात्रेयम् कुःत्रार्थः उत्तर्भाः वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्षाः . सं. हो। यथ ता. हीं पश्च पा. शूर पा. पट्टे ही घ कट पा श्वेव ही। कुवा र्त्य श हीं व र्त्य क्ष श ता ही श स्व स् ट्रिंग्स्याक्ता निषान्त्रः क्रियाः क्रियाः क्रियाः निषाः स्वर्णान्त्रः स्वर्णाः व्याप्ताः स्वर्णाः स्वर्णाः स्वरं स् ोट्र.ट्या.व्राथाः श्रेषाः या व्या.हे.सूर्याः ब्री. व्या.व्या.सळ्याः स्ट्रा. व्या.क्र्याः व्या.व्या.व्या.व्या.व्या इट.तूर.श्रु.च्चिषातर.धूर्वाक्ची.लैजालट.बो.टेट.श.बो.हे.टेबा.बु.क्रु.ज.चपु.जूटश.क्चिट.दे.पक्चीर.वशो पट्ट. क्षर मुट ब जार जर है दे मूज यद जूर भ हैं र की य र प र विश्व अप व व अ ज व की ये जा हो विश्व का *े प्राचित्रा चे .से प्राचिता ता स्ट्रेस के दे । पद्र प्रथा ग्री दा के शाका प्राचित्र प्रवाद क्षित क* ट्र.ज.कै.ज.च.र.च मुर्था मैज.तूथ.क्षेश.त. चेश.क्षेत्र.देश.देश.चेष मुम्य । हे.देश.चीश.ट्र.बोश्य.देश.ज्य । तृ.यर्,जासब.श्रट.तृ.चेथेशब्रयट.कैजा.तृ.यर्रुश.चर्चा.ईश.सी.श.चर्बेटश.क्रीश.वि.वृ.तीजा.वीषेषे.रे.त्मृत्री ्रियाक्री, श्रायमार्था, ईंशानुचा, चार्यर त्यसारक्ष्याचार क्षयानाया। चया चार्याचा स्वयाक्षया स्वया व्यवसार्याया कु.चे.लेज.वाषय.रे.ज्यूपू.खंबाह्यायया रेषारेज्याय.रे.हीय.यवाहीयाता चरवा.सं.स्.चेर.रे.जूर्या तालुषात्रभार्य द्वारा द्वारा होता स्वारा होता स्वारा होता स्वारा होता स्वारा स् र् अप्तर्ग् पर पर्वा हिम द्वारा वर्षा वर वर्षा व हिंद्र-क्रूंअब:चेन विंद्र-पद्नायळवाची चयात्रे न्यात्रे निया के प्राचित्र प्राचित्र प्राचित्र प्राचित्र प्राचित्र व्रिटः मृजः यद्रः खूर शः भ्रीतः यक् यक्षः यक्षः यद्भायाः अत्यायः अतः द्रायः यक्षायः यक्षायः विश्वायः वर्षः यद् चै.इ.प्रे.क्ट.श्रु.क्टर.रे.ह्वैष.क्रु.क्षश्रथा देशक्टरश्रजाझ्या च वर.श्रु.क्ट्रियक्ष.क्वा.तास्वरश्रर र्रे.त्येवांश्.क्रिट.क्रिजातूर्वाकृत्र्रह्रशासी.शावसैटराष्ट्री चेशाचासेन्य केजाकृत्यात्राकृत्रकृताच्युःसूटराहीर. चर्मे प्वन्य न्त्रसाय यदे में सब स्मर पु प्वन्यसाय धिम खी। यदे या पु से मु दे ग्या सुर स्मय के द पु हि में में शर्यःश्रियःत। वे.हूँर्-४८.ज.टेर्यु.चेश्र.हूर्-४८.ज.टे.चर्थात्य्यः४.५। लव.लेश्वर्ये.ज्ञास्यःमेशः वा द्वेत्.सन्तु। क्रेविग्वीकाने वाम् देग्या अक्रिकान्य मिन्दिकानु स्थिपान रामवीका श्रैभाता विष्ट्रामुट्टिन्क्रिभाकु नेषा ब्रम्मा नेद्राक्ष्याक्ष्या साल्यायम विष्ट्रामी वि जःक्ट अतःक्टर दे हिंदे ह्य सर के जक़ी सर ने प्रायुर्ग प्रयुर्ग प्रायुर्ग प्रायुर्ग प्रायुर्ग प्रायुर्ग प्रायुर्ग प्रायुर्ग प्रायुर्ग प्रायुर्ग प्रायुर्ग प्रयुर्ग प्रयुर्ग प्रायुर्ग प्रयुर्ग प्रायुर्ग प्रायुर्ग प्रयुर्ग प्रयुप्ग प्रयुर्ग प्रयुर्ग प्रयुर्ग प्रयुर्ग प्रयुप्ग प ᢖ᠂ᢂᠵ᠄ᢩᡚᠬ᠃ᠹ᠂ᠷ᠈ᡢᢩ᠆ᠵ᠆᠄ᡷᢋ᠖ᠳᢃᡷ᠂ᡆᠵ᠄ᢓᠵᢩ᠄᠆ᠵᡏᡊ᠉ᠳᢩᠵᢓᢆᢩᠲᡳᡆᠵ᠄ᢓᠵ᠊ᡆᡪ᠍᠗ᢣᢍᠩ᠊ᢐᢋ᠑ᢆᡜᡳᡅ च.भा.जा.ब्रैंट्र.ता.क्क्रुजायाचर तपुःश्रेट.तू.यबेट.य.क्री.टथ.जगायरशायर ब्रेंचेशायो प्रतूपरायाजगात्रीर ब्रेंचेशा य। होत्यवेयर्म्यावस्य उत्तुत्वस्य उत्तुत्वस्य प्रता हुन्यात्त्रित्यः होत्यात्रे स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः मिट देय र्र भारवार मुख्याय कर मुख्या है। मैर भौक मुख्याय रे भ्राजवाय मुच्या मुख्या राष्ट्रिय कर मुख्या मिर स्था वर्वाची र्गी द्रजा हे खिवार सेट वर्वा द्रवा हुए हुए हुए जायहू वा मू । वर्वा हुट बी वर्षा सावय वा वर्गीयी चर्वा.ज.भ्रे.प्र.तज.त्र.कुर.कूर्वाय.ग्रीय.तीवा.ठक्रज.जू.खेय.त्र.प्रा.त्राश्चरात्री भ्रथ.यथ.र्वय.तेश.त्रात्रा. ज.श्रैंथत्तर्था चंत्रात्रात्रात्रेयः भैयः भैजाङ्गात्रेयः तत्यात्रात्र्यात्रात्रेयः त्रेयः चंत्रात्रेयः नेत्रः मायसायानावम् विवालाञ्चराय। यदवानी यस्याने सेंसिक्रे त्यसायदी दरायदी व्हायु विवाक्रिसाम के वाल्या है। दवा वो बार् श्रुवाया अविव रेपे प्याप्त व्यवस्त हो। क्षे त्यवा व रेस्स्व के स्विव शास विवा वो बार प्राप्त के ब् मुजान विषय १८८ कर वोट्टर तर वर्षेर न जा हैती चरवा र कुष सुपुर ही जायह वार्से विर्वाहित वी ष्रात्रावर वार्वेत्। यर्वा क्षेत्रेत्रायवार्यः कृतः कृषा मान्यायः वार्वे वार्वे

५.वैर.वेश.वर्षेतार्षेयात्रीयःतपुःतर्यत्वाद्धरःक्षयःतूरःत्वीरःयःताःस्त्री रेश.यावयःव्यायःवशः सम्मरः कुवा-वु:रे:गु:न्द:ञ्चब:रेवा:वक्केन्यर:केन्यवा वु:रे:गुब:ने:ळर:चठन:बब:नेबायबबबाया ने:बे: वर्त्रवः सर्वेशः सः त्रवः की वर्त्रवः सरवार्ते अभवा २०४ विवायाता वारात्रवः तार्वेदः सर्वे अधि हे. कॅ.चयु.च) वृष्टभाषात्त्र, च.खुचा.चक्रमाश्ची चक्रमाये स्वमाने स्वमा वृष्टा के सामा स्वमा वृष्टा हो ये उत्तर स्थम त्रुवाचर्ति संवाचना हेमायहेव श्रामायहेवामात्राम्य विष्याच्या हेमाश्रमात्रुवाचर हिरामाहमा श्रमा तृषाष्ट्रिये.यर्ट्रप्र.श्रट.क्षर.बोर्ट्रबोबाबुबा.चब्राश्वराष्ट्री चित्र.वर्ट्ट,चित्रा.च.से.र.कैवा.बी.चे.लुब.तबा यूर्युद्धारान्त्रे क्यार्ये योरवासान्त्रा क्षेत्रात्रे सार्युद्धारान्त्रे क्यात्ये सार्वे यात्रे यात्रे यात्रे यात्रे सार्वे सार्वे यात्रे सार्वे सार्वे यात्रे सार्वे यात्रे सार्वे सार्वे यात्रे सार्वे यात्रे सा <u>चुःवदेवःश्रेटःश्राच्यमःदेशःकेःम्पन्यमार्श्वःश्लभः सम्</u>वाद्भः गुवेःचुःधेद्यःयम्पद्वेदःश्लेटःवाःमुःदेवःचुःदेशः चि.यर.यथवासाल्या ट्रे.ब्रीवाबाङुबाब्राकासङ्ग्रासुख्येतेये.द्रुद्रायी.ब्रेकासीयर नेकाल्या वि.बाङुबाब्राकास्य <u> इतु. किंते के जाले का के तम्म क्षा है। ये का त्या इतु किंते के जाया या किंदा का तम्म है। है। इस्याया क</u> ૾ૢ૽ૺૹૡ૾ૻૹઽઽ૾ૡ૽ૼૼૡ૾૽ૹૻૻૡ૽૽૱ૹ૱૱૽૾ૢ૽ૹ૾ૢૺઽૡૢ૿ૢૡ૽ૻ૱ૡૻૺૼ૱૽ૼૹ૽ૼૺૹ૽ૼઌ૽ૼૹ૽૽ૼઌ૾૽ૹ૽ૺ૱૱૱૱૽૽ૺ ब्रुंदायर ब्रेदाकेटा। हेट का मानसाय यदायादा सामित का दुस्तर क्रुंदायर ब्रेदारी दे के नार्यर ब्रूदायि **要**.ल.चं.२८.चंट४.२८.कुर्भ.सूचेर्भ.सूच.तद्र.त.र्र्ज.२.सूच.३८.। भोषभ.तद्र.चेश.चुर्द्रच.पुर्ने.कु.त. <u>રૂ</u>ળ.².શૂથ.૭૯.૧ુ.કે.તૈયુ.મૃષાતશ.૪૯.તુષાૹ૿ૄયાત.ત્રોષળ.ત૪.ઉે૮.ત.ત્રોલથ.તુંશ.કૈયાત.૧૧૨.તોકૂ૮.વેશ. तर.वीर.र्रा ट्रश.व.अर.केज.लूर.रेचव.यंश.पशश्वाती चे.झंच.तर.रे.श्रोधक.तर.वर्वेर.र्र्.क्षेश.यंशी

য়ৢ৾ঀ৾৾৾৻तबीबाक्ची,चेंदु,क्षेत्राचर,ष्यरूप,चर्ने साधी भूषे,वबीबाचित्राचर,ष्यरूप,चर्ने साधी

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यशः श्रीशः ताः त्वेशः कुरः कुरः विद्वान्त्वः त्वान्तः विद्वान्तः विद्वान्तः विश्वः विद्वान्ति। विश्वः कुरः विद्वान्ति। विश्वः कुरः विद्वान्ति। विश्वः कुरः विद्वः विद्वः

ୠୡୢ୕୕୳ୡୢ୕ୡ୕୳ ୡଌ୕୳ୡ୰୰ୣୠୣ୷ୠୣ୷୷୷୷ୢୄ୕୷ୡୄ୷୷ ୠୡ୕୷ୡୢୡ୷ୠୄ୷୷୷୷୷ୢୄ୕୷ୡୄ୷୷ୢୠ୷ ୠୡ୕୷ୡୢୡ୷୷

लट थे. श्री थे. ग्रु. कुथ . ग्रु. चुथ . सुची . चूच .

रणाविःवेरा अर्गामेशार्चे पर्देष्वेरामु निर्मात्रे स्ट्रामे स्ट्राम इंप. किंपे. के जाता झें शता है. क्षेत्र किंटे. जा ते तर्दे त्यर्दे त्यरे ता ते वी. जुर्च शता स्वार्ध्य के जुर्च इंप. किंपे. के जाता से शता है. क्षेत्र किंटे. जा ते त्यरे ता ते ता ते ता ते ता के जिल्ला के किंपे के किंपे के तर पर्ने चेशतार्च के केंद्र राष्ट्री है अ क्षेत्राता चेट चेश क्षेत्र प्रत्या है शता जा केंद्र हैं। देवट त्रा केट मृत्यते कुषयान्तरा वक्कारमुरम्बन् मन्यहे स्नेगम् विकायते स्नेप्तर्भे में विकाया स्वापायस्य स्विगः चना.श्रेर.मेरी रेश.श्रेश.ता मिर.धे.भेजालुश.यशा प्राप्त.श्रे.म्.र.वा.म्राश.र.सं.र.पंशाश्री लट.मिर.धे. क्वाक्तिरायर दशः भ्रेरायाञ्चराया विदायर दशः भ्रेराधिद दशा विदि भ्रेरि प्राप्त विदारी ढ़ॖऀढ़ॖॱक़ॖ॓॓॔॓॓ॻॹॖ॓॔ॺॱय़ढ़ॱॺऺॺॱॿॖॖॆॺॱय़ॱॾॖॖॺॱय़ऻ*ॱ*ढ़ढ़ॖॸॱऄ॔॔॔ज़ॸज़ॹढ़ज़ढ़ज़ढ़ ब्रिश्राश्चर तर रच में तर्वे सहूरी विश्व मुद्र ब्रिय तर ब्रह्म क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र ता विश्व मुद्र क्षेत्र र्-अर्केन हैं व है व पर हेन हैं व खेन खेन पर हेन। नगर हन जी व निरंग्य हेन पर हेन पर स्वाप ने प्तर्वाची यावा अञ्चया पुरेंदिया मेटा व्यास्य के पर्वे प्रवे प्रवेश के सुक्षेत्र का के विकास के कि प्रवेश प् चर्मा, बुढ़, बुढ़े, के ज. कु ब मह ब ब मह के प्रता के के प्रता के प शरा कु ख़िया है। हे त्विष भ्रिया ते त्वक त्वत हो। लूट या यु त्व त्व त्व विषा हो है। क्रूर मिया पर्या क्या ભદ.૮નો.તા.તાૃા.૪૪.८८.તમ.ફિશ.૪૪.ફિશ.૪૪૮.ત૪.૪૨.૯.વર્વેદ.દ્ર. चश.૩૭.કિઉ.તદ.૫૫.ક્રેશ.ફિશ. हैं साता तारा प्रेश जारे पर विद्रा विषा हुए हिंदी तर विषा है सात सापि सामा जार रही ये विषा है सा ना लयलिश्वाम्बर्धिश्वासिक्षित्राच्यात्राम्बर्धिश्वाम्बर्धिश्वाम्बर्धिश्वाम्बर्धिश्वाम्बर्धिश्वाम्बर्धिश्वाम्बर रपर्टे. दर्टी त. श. चे थे स. श्री स. श्री स. श्री स. मी चे. चेट. ची. त्रें चे. से श्री में ही चे. ही ची. हो चे. हो ची. हो चे. हो ची. हो चे. हो ची. हो चे. हो ची. हो हो ची. हो ची. हो ची. हो ची. हो ची. हो ची. नर. हेरा रयेत. बैच. कुंब. वर्ट नर. हेर. ततु. अर्ब ब. तर्ट्ब. रे ब्रिट. कुं. तवा. अहा वर्ट वर. सेट. । बट. त्रुक्षतत्त्रे, दृष, दृष्ण भारते, श्रेषात्री । कुषु, श्रित्र, प्रचा, पृष्ण पृष्ण । च्रम, श्रेष, श् इस्रयान्त्र हो। इत्रेष्ठनान्त्रवायास्रकेनायन्याणी यहनान्त्रेत्रायहनानुन्यये। स्वयायसा कुवा होत स्त्री व स्त्रित प्रायक्रिय प्रायक्षित प्रायक्य प्रायक्षित प्रायक्षित प्रायक्ष प्रायक्य प्रायक्ष प क्रीशःश्चरामा नि.प्रिट. हर्न.क्री.ने.ब्रिश्म.ने.स्वासाक्षराने.द्रहरामा चर्चर मास्राच्चराय श्रीसाध्य मास्राचारा

लयता डिर्ने नियम बिमान रहेर के पर्टेन मिले कर्ते प्रविक मिले के तक्रवां लय.लेश.चेट.प्रे.चेषट.बे.जुचेशां श.चंषट.बे.ट्रेट.स्रबं.क्यं.यटचे अबरे.यट्टे तर.चे.चे चित्रभाक्षीयाञ्चर्या नुमित्रित्रम् अभावताचीयाद्दे श्वेत्रम् निम्भित्रम् क्षिप्रम् नुमित्रम् निम्भित्रम् निम्भि ज.चे.च.वंबय.श.श्रथत्व्यं । १.यंश.चंश.चुंद्र.कुंदे.तत्त्रंथतः क्रिंश.कुंश.वंश्व्यं वंश्वरंश.श.श्रदः तूंतुः चर.टे.जब्राचक्रट.तर.चेथाल्या ट्रे.ब्रथात.शाच्छ्रिय.च्रिय.तर.ब्रथ.क्रुँथाचा.ज.च.ट्रर.क्रिब.व्यव.क्रैंशाता चे. वार्ष्य में अंतर की मान्य विद्यु के अंतर के वार्ष्य का कि की मान्य का विद्यु के अंतर के वार्ष्य के अंतर के वार्ष्य का विद्यु के वार्ष्य के वार्ष के वार्ष्य के वार्ष्य के वार्ष्य के वार्य के वार्ष के वार्य के वार्य के वार्य के वार्ष के वार्य श्र.चेम.हे। क्रटम.तर. ह्रीट.त. हीट. ट्यापूरी प्रच.पे. ट्येच.त. चे. ट्यापूरी याञ्च य. त. हेट. मारू म. य. ट्याप. तर न्याद्री चेष्ट्रचारी न्यूच पर न्यूच पर न्यूच पर स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व ৡ৻৸ৼ৻ৠ৻য়ৢ৾৻৻৾৾৾য়য়য়ৼ৾ৢঀ৾৻ৼৄৼয়৻য়য়য়<u>৻</u>ঢ়ৢঀ৾৻৸ৼ৻য়৸ড়ৣ৾য়৻৾য়ৢ৻ড়৻য়৻য়ঢ়ৢ৾য়৽য়৾৻য়ৼয়৻য়ৢয়৻ त। लय.लेश.ब्रिश.भष्टिय.तर.श्राह्त्य.क्ष्य ।बाष्ट्र्य.वेश.वेश.बेश.बीश.तश.क्ष्यंवी रय.पे. वर्वेर. प्रथे श्रीवर्षात्र वर्षावरात्र वर्षात्र वर्षा वर्षात्र प्रविष्य वर्षात्र द्वार प्रविष्य वर्षात्र वर्षा दे.वार्ष्यत्राद्धेट.टे.वाञ्चवायात्तरादर्केराजा विदायययात्रात्यात्रात्रात्यात्रात्यात्र्यात्रात्वेषयात्रात्वेषयात्र चर तर्वीर क्रिया रच मुंचिर ये जावायाम्। हे यथासामायोध्यामेयामिदी स्टायमा मुँगाया पर्हासी राज्या श्रिमाश्री ने.बाष्ट्रय.वे.तर.वेश.श्रिमाहिर.जाहिशावेश.हिशाश्रर.तर.रच.पे.ठर्चेर.वाज्यवाश्रा ने.बाष्ट्रय. बे.तर.येथ.भ्रेथ.यू.ये.८.८ुपु.र्यंत.ताचचवात्तर.पृषातर.क्रीष.पुर्याद्रियःचश.मुपु.वि.पे.तर.येथ.भ्रेषा त्रामिश्रम्भीयाम् प्रमानिश्यम् विश्वास्ति द्राम्या विश्वास्ति । स्वासिश्वास्ति । स्वासिश्वासि । स्वासिश्वासि । . चंट.चर्चाया. २४ . यंथा. खेट. यंथा वाट. ये.ज.ट. यो.ज.च.ट्रंट . उत्तवीया. श्री चेषा. चुतु. विंते. थे. कैवा. ट्रेच्य. तर विषा बुद्र विषे किय के दशाया विषय क्रवीया र वा क्रवीया किया होते । विषय क्रवीया विषय क्रवीया विषय क्रवीया व य.ज.२.५४.हिय.यम.हित.ये.के.ज.ही.स.म.च्येम.ज.झ्याना लच.लेम.हित.ये.के.ज.च४.मक्या ५.च्येम. क्तुराञ्चरा । विदुःदे कुण-८वेदाय-१वेदुःस्ववकुःयान्यरः क्वन्याः नाःश्वनः पुनः पद्देनः पदिवः सूटिः स्पिटः देनि ₿ंदे.तट.ॳश.भ्रैश.₿ंदे.ॳॖ.क़ऀज़.ॺऻ.ज़.ॸ.ड़ऺ*४*.क़ॖऀॳ.ॳश.য়ॕश.तऻ ॳॖ.क़ऀज़ख़ऀ॔*४.ॸॗ*॔ॺऻ.ॸट॑ॺऻ.क़ॺऻ.लट.८ॺऻ.त.

त्या चयर हो मिये. थे. के जा मिया है का हो हा है ता का चार का निवास कर के लिया है है न १देःद्रषःच्रअःचे १द्वेदःके कुवास्य अविक्षावाःवायादे र द्वेद द्रष्यस्य अविक्षावायदे सूत्र देशः द्वेषाः द्वी ययः <u> लुअःगृहेशःअष्ट्रिकःयरःअर्हेद् छेग् ।यद्गण्यरःद्गण्यरःविक्ररद्दःयश्रष्ट्रिअःक्राष्ट्रीअःअर्पःयरःस्यःपुः</u> पर्वेट.हू.ं। सःभावधिषाक्रीषास्रिषाता चे.ब्रिट.जा.रच.पे.पर्वेट.च.जवषात्रार.व्रेट.तालव.बेशा लच.लेश. चर्वा.ज.रच.में.उर्चेर.च.ज़बाब.तर.चक्किर.त.जबाब.स्रा चे.स्.य.स्ट.ज.रच.में.वैर.खुव दे.यथा.ब्रेउ. ॳॖॱक़ऀॴफ़ॖऀऄऀॱग़ॸॱॺऺॴऄॗऀॴफ़ॖऀॱॴॺॱॸ॔ॖॹ॒ॸॱक़ॗ॓ॱॿॖॺॱॴ ॔ ঢ়ৄঀ৴৴৴৴য়য়৻ঢ়ৢয়৻ঀয়৻ঢ়ৢয়৻য়৴৻য়ৼ৻৸৸৻য়৾ৼ৻ৼৣ৻৸৻ড়য়৻৻ড়৸৻ড়৸৻ড়য়ৼ৻ঢ়ৢয়৻ড়৻৸ঢ়ৢয়৻ विवानु द्वित ही देवे नुषाकु वार्ये वे विवान ते हे वर पहेन हैं दा पान कर पर हैं न का होने वार्य न के न पान हैं न ন.ਜ਼য়৶.ঽ৾৴য়ড়ৢ৾৾৾ঀ৾৾৽য়৾৻য়ৼৣয়ৼৢ৾ঀ৾৾৽য়ৼৢ৾ঽ৾৻ঢ়ৢ৾য়৾৻ড়৾য়ৼৢয়৻য়৾য়৻য়৾৻য়৾৻য়৾৻য়৾ঢ়ৢয়ৢ৾য়ৢ৾য়ৢঢ়ৢয়ৢঢ়ৢঢ়ৢয়ৢঢ়ৢঢ়ৢয়ৢঢ়ৢঢ়ৢঢ়ৢড়ৢঢ়ঢ়ৼঢ়ৼ৾৾৽ यश्रभुरानिहर्णे के स्वार्ति । से प्राप्ति । क्रुंच अज्ञान निर्मात क्षेत्र विष्य क्षेत्र क् ब्रेन से दें। जनमायर ब्रुट या से दार्दी हेम यर ब्रुट या से दार्दी जनमायर ब्रुट मायर विकास र ब्विट्रायदे त्यक्ष इसका ग्री त्यवका सु इस या र ब्रिक्य या सेट्राह्में विद्या हे का तरे हो विद्या हे का स्वार्य या क्षेत्र.रे.मुश्रम.पे। हूर्य.त.पेश.र्ज्य.पर्ट.यु.जश्राम्तातायर विवाधाताजश्रास्य ताजवाधातर पर्वे यातालय. हे। जमत्रह्मात्मन्द्रज्ञान्द्रव्यान्द्राक्ष्यान्त्रविष्ठानुः स्वावकानः इसकाश्चेषाञ्चरः न्यान्यविष्ठे द्वारान्य यथा क्रवाकार्यायकराताञ्चिकाता च्रित्यार्म्यायराङ्ग्याचेराता राम्यायाङ्ग्यायराञ्चावाकाताङ्गी वारा में क्रियं पदे दे पद प्या देवे क्रियं क्रियं के लियं पदी लेया श्रुयं से प्रतः हिंद प्राप्तियं दु पद्चयं परे से ૻૄ૮ઃૠૼૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૢૢૹૹૹ૽૽૱ૹ૽ૢૹૹૹ૽૽ૹઌૣ૽૱૱ૢ૽ૣ૽૱ઌઌ૽૽ૹઌઌ૽૱૱ૡૢ૽૱૱ૹૡૺ૱૱ૹઌ૽ૺ<u>ૢ</u> ૢૼૹઌ૿ૢ૽૽ૡૢૼઌઽ૮ઽૡ૱ઌૢૼ૱ૹૹઌઌ૮ઌૢૹૡૢૹૢઌ૱ઌઌૺ૾૽૾ૢૼૹઌઌૺઌ૽ૹઌ૾૱ૢ૽૾૱ૹઌઌ૿૽ઽઌૹઌૢૼઌઌઌ खेर्यश्रातात्राज्ञात्र्यात्रमः श्रीताराङ्गी श्रीयश्राताक्ष्रश्रशातीश्राक्षराचीत्रात्रम् अवार्ष्यात्रम् विवारा चलेब र्रम्द्रम् भेर्द्रिट रेम् अवर र्झेब यर्दु वाची या कुया सेब र्स्ट्रम् या कुया च रहेब वा या चावर

र् .हेब.यथ.श्रमाना चेयात्रय.तार.रचाकिवारात्रयो हिर्.की.क्रुयकी.क्षेवायु.चार.तायी श्रुरायातावरिषया त्रव्राचर लुष् व्यालुष्यु वर लुष् । लर र्वा किवान उष क्षेत्र श्री बार्म वरा हुत हितु र्वा विर्मु है यर् हिन होते यर् मार्ट क्रायक प्रतिक्र के क्रिया क्रिया है क्रिया क्रिया है क्रिय है क्रिया है क्रिया है क्रिया है क्रिया है क्रिय है ताक्रतात्वाव्यक्षात्रात्री दिशात्र्या विशात्र्वात्री विशात्रेत्रात्रीकार्यक्षिताता भविषात्र्यात्रीकार्यात्रेत्रात्रेत्रात्रे जयमा चर्षत्राचेमाचे प्रचेषाचे पर्वे पर्वे प्रचेषाचे प्रचार्वे प्रचेषाचे प्रचेषाच प्र ठर्'भ्रे प्रके प्रवे मुक्ते प्रका हुन पर्वे किया प्रकार माया अके प्रकार के प्रकार के प्रकार के प्रकार के प्रकार के प त्त्रमायका अंका टि.ट.ट.ट.टम.ब्रे.कि.टय.जाका उट्यत्त्र प्रमाणित्य क्रि.क्रियो.ट्यो.लाय.ब्री हे ब्रे.क्रटका तत्र विषाचि प्रत्ये हेव हो। वाजा हे प्रे विषा के प्यदे हिन प्रास्त स्वायमाय माया माया है सूचा प्रे. पर्वे स्तर क्षेत्र क <u> रच.पें.चैट.हू.। हे.च्छेश.रच.पें.वर्चैट.यश.शंघय.तूबा,टे.च्छेश.ज.चंश.बुढांडुवे.कॅ.चके.द्रश.चेथटे.टु.</u> यंशर.कुर्य.रेया.कुर्या.पे.उद्येत.तू रिशायांचेष खुर्या.य.हुष्रतालट.रेया.केजात.२४.थ.यर्या.चरा.वीर.४४०.तट. षराःश्रेत्रःश्चित्रःश्चार्यःद्वुतःषट्वालूचाःन्नेट्। ध्रेःकैवाःज्ञैत्रःश्चित्रःस्वान्यः । श्चितःन्नेत्रः । <u>ਫ਼੶</u>ঙ্গ৴৻ৡ৶৻ঽ৸৻৸ৼ৻৸৴৻৸৻ঀ৾৴৻৵৻য়ৢ৴৻ৡৼ৾৸৸ঢ়৸৾৸য়৸৻ঽ৸৸৻ঢ়৸৸৻৸ৼ৾ঢ়ৢ৴ৼৢ৾৸৾ৡ৻ড়ৢ৻৻ क्षेत्राञ्चेत्राय। स्रावत्राप्टेप्तर्वाञ्चनाञ्चर अत्राप्तु । इति स्वाप्ताया । स्वाप्ताया स्वाप्ताया स्वाप्ताय स रे.च.धेर.खंटा चरेर.कु.कु.जाताजवांमात्री वाजाये.भाष्य.तूमाचरेर.कु.केंट. बर.खंवा.च.ब्र्या.चर्या. संदर. नुःवर्षिय। स्रावतःर्यस्रञ्जूषाय। नुःविःर्वेष्यम् सुरु । इतः रूपः नुः नुष्यः ने । नवः स्रावतः स्रावतः । तुःमक्षेरविरःयतुन् क्षेक्कियायाभिकाकारियियायतुन् क्षेत्रुरः बनःग्रमः क्षायक्केन्दि। यदेः स्वरः यदे किन्ग्रीः मक्षेः <u> ફ્ર</u>ીટ.વર્જુ.ક્ર.ત.તા.ક્રે.ટવા.ક્રીટ.તુ.યજાજાવાત.તા.ર્જી.વ.૧૧૪૫.ગ્રી.ક્રી.દ્યુત.યતા ચંદયગ્રી.દ્યાટવ.યુ.વ.છે.ત્રીંદ. ૻૹઌૡૻ૱ૢઌૡ*૽*ૡ૽૽ૹઌઌૼૹ૽ૻૹ૽ૻૻૡ૽ૢૻૡૹૢઌૹ૿ૢ૽ઌ૽૽ૢૹ૽૽ૹ૽ૹઌૡઌ૱ૹઌ૽૽૱૱ૹ૽૽૱ૡૹ૽૽ૡ૽૽૱ૡ૽૽ૢ૽૱૱ૡૢ૽ૼ૱ है। ट्रे.ज.रामा अपन्य प्रतिष्ठ द्वारोषा वार्षुय में द्रार्ट को यर ये त्वीविषान र की रामा वर्षिय ત્રુંશ ક્રિંક ત્રુંત ક્રિંગ ત્રું શવત ત્રું પ્રતિદાવનું ક્રાયક ત્રું કર્માં વાત ક્રેંડ ક્રું થઈ. ક્રેંગ સ્ટ્રાયન સ્ટ્રેંડ ન

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र्वेत्रवर्षा द्रेत्ववर्षाम्वर्षात्रत्येत्रक्षात्रतात्रत्येत्रह्णेश्वर्षः श्रद्धात्रत्रत्यः चेब्रायाः मुन्द्रायाः विक्रायाः विक्रायाः विक्रायाः मुन्द्रायाः मु जो र्यायाश्चीतर.श्चाची रेयाश्चितर.श्चाची त्रेयाञ्चल, विषयाञ्चल, विषयाञ, विषयाञ्चल, विषया દેશતાત્ર.તાર્ફુજાતા.તેવા.તુષા.દુવ.કૈથ.કૅમ.જ્ઞ્યાલમાત્ર.કૈવ.તા.ફૈિવ.કુવા.૮૯.૮.તા.ફિ્ટ.વાફુજા.ગીજા.તવેંટેટ.ફ્ર. क्रेबर्यायर्वेचर्यर रव्यूरर्वे बर्यायुर पङ्गबर्ते वर्षावयायागुबर्यी अववर विदेश अर्वेबर्या इस्रावर्यी । शघर क्षेट नर क्रीरी वस्तेर तपु शघर भु वर्षाय क्षेत्र वास्त्र स्तुत शघर वक्ष माले मु खेश वीसी र स दशलट दवा कुवाय उदाय हो। दे दश प्रका अवेद क्षित विदेश होता है। नमर नर्ना निषा के अपने हिंदी है के बारार के अधिका की बारा के किया पर्दे हैं में बार मार के की बार नमायर्थनायर्थे द्वार्थे देशके त्रवार्था वार्ष्या वार्ष्ये त्राप्ते वार्ष्य विश्वार्थे वार्ष्ये वार्ष्ये वार्ष्ये वार्षे विश्वार्थे वार्षे विश्वार्थे विश्वार्ये विश्वार्ये विश्वार्ये विश्वार्ये विश्वार्थे विश्वार्ये विश्वार्ये विश्व क्वान्तुंर.म्वारः विश्वराष्ट्रिमधास्यः यः चाराप्तवा स्वारविष्ठा विश्वरायाः विश्वर द्वारा स्वर् । द्वीर्यः विश्वर क्ष्याचक्षरायाचक्षरायरामुद्री वेषारामुक्षामुक्षामुक्षयान्यामुक्षयानुक्षामुक्षयानुक्षामुक्षयानुक्षरा ૹૢૻ.ઌ૱ૢૹ.ૡ૽૾ૡૺ.ઌઽૺૹ.ઌ૽૿ૡ૽ૹ૽ૹૹૡૺઌઌ.ઌૢૣૢૢૢૢઌૢ૾ૺ.ૡૺ.ૠૣઽૺઌૺૺ.ઌૡૢૹ.ૹ૾૽ૡઌૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૢ૽૱ઌૢ૱૱ च.तकु.च.ट्या.ज.याञ्चयाश्वयश्ववाश्चरचेंट.यशाश्रक्य.शू.यशास्त्रेट.य.ययाशासी.याज्यशा की.पींट. ૢૢ૾ૺૺઃઋદ.ૡઌૢ૽૾ઌ૽ૻૹ.ઽૺૺઌૢૼૣઽૺૼઌૺ.૾ૺૺ.ઽૺઌઌ.ઌ૽૽ૹ૽ૺૺૺૺૺૺ૾ૢૺૢૺૺ૾ૹઘ૨.ઌ૾૾૾ૢૼૹઌૢઌૺઌૹ૿ૢ૾ૺૺૹૹૡૺઌઌૢૼૣૡ૽ૺઌૺૣઌૡૢૺૹ.ઌ૾ૢ*૾*ૠ૾ૺૺ शर्ट्या.याश्यर.की.शर्ट्या.सं.तीय.कीया दुए.इस.सी.ई.एक्ट्र्य.ता.त्य्येसा.जास.ई.याश्यर.की.शर्ट्या.सं.ती.ट्या.ताख्सा. यस.ट्र.इ.च.८य.वेट.क्वत.सुट.ट्रेट.ट्र.चमुचामावमा ध्रेट.ग्रीम.ऋ.माउद्विचामान्त्र.चट्य.चनममायसामीजा. भू.वीट.प्रथा.पे.सी.टेट.तूर.पर्यट.प्राट्यता.हैवायातर.पथवा.है.पथिवायायया ह.सीट.ब.मुट. ना रे.स्रेर.र्ग्रीज.प्रेर.वेषुवा.श्र.वी खेश.वीवाश.प्रेसेर.क्षर.वाशेर.वर्ड्र.र्र् वार.व्र.क्ष.क्ष.क्ष.तर्श. <u> जैलाशक्य शुरु जीटा मेथ जातरी राउर्वेटा तुर्दे रास्त्री या सेथा या श्रेश रटा में या सेवा र्वेय वा उपूर्व राद</u>्ध रा चित्रयात्र क्रूंचयाक्रीयात्र मह्यापर पर्येतासी सायात्र भाष्ट्र भाष्ट्रियातासीयायात्र स्थित्यात्र स्थापया वार्ष्याने स.४.१९१४.वाचेवासायेसायेष्ट्रार्जे प्वाचरार्ग्यात्राच्यातावा वायावासीसारी प्वाचित्राची स्वाचित्राची

तत्तर्वे देशासी तत्रे प्रत्येष त्राम् क्षित्रा कुरा त्राम हो स्तर्भ र हो। बाला सर्वेदि सक्टर हे बर्ने वो प्रवास प्रति हो। য়ৄ৾৾ৼ*৾*ৼৄ৾ৼৼৢ৾৻ৼঀ৾৾৾ড়ৢয়৻ঽ৾৾৾ঀৢ৾৾৽৻ঀ৾য়য়ড়ৢয়৽ঀ৾ৼয়য়ৼৼয়য়ৼৼৢৼয়য়৾৽৻ঢ়৾য়ৼয়য়ৼড়ৢয়ড়ৼঢ়য়য় म् अवर विवास विवास र्या वर्ष प्राप्त विवास करें हैं। से राय क्षा करा का का का का का कि करा है। से राय राय कि क चल्रच.ये.चच्चेचल.यथा.या.हे.दु.कै.जा.तृ.चच्च.बैंटल.चवंचेचल.२४.क्षेट.तृ.क्षे.चक्चेट.सि.टट.या.चे.हें.तदु.चेश. <u> इत्राप्तरुषा विश्वापर्वार्येवेशस्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वापर्वेषः तत्राप्तववार्वे । र्वायस्यार्यस्यः स्वा</u> क्रियानुतुः विचान् में वो मेवाका बकानुन स्थान क्रिया गाया प्राप्त वो बका क्रिया हो विका हो हो हो हो हो हो हो व ८८.तट.थथ.भ्रैथ.यध्रेथ.केट.कुँटथ.कैं.खुट.टूट.त.८८.1 डे.यु.सैचथ.से.थटथ.केथ.त<u>े</u>श्व.कंथ.तरथ. यां के क्षे अष्टिक या प्रतास मित्र मित्र प्राप्त मित्र चलाचर्रुषाःस्व तर्वा ग्रीबाबार बाजा की बाजी ही वाजी बाजा हुवा ता में वाजी वाजा वाजी ग्रीव में की ही . क्रिजार्टरात्राच्याः भ्रीयः च्युयाः क्रियाः क्रियाः क्रियाः भ्रात्याः क्रियाः विष्याः क्रियाः विष्याः विष्याः मा नवे प्रतः अप्तः स्विमायमवास्य प्रमेश ने प्रविभागन्य प्रति मास्य स्विमाय कार्य प्रविभाग हूर्य.तम.वर्षेत्राजम.१४४.ह्यम.क्रीम.वर्षेत्राचे १४४.ह्यम.क्रीम.वर्षेत्राचर.वर्षेत्रवरा ह्यू.वर.४४.उर्देव.तर. त्वीर। हे.पर्सेज.बीश.बर्येज.जश.ब्रीट.जश.बीश.बर्येज। ब्रीट.जश.बीश.बर्येज.चर्य.बीड्रबश.श्र्रा क्र. ८८.र्बर.त.६.विज.क्री.क्रीट.जभाक्रीकाष्ट्र.र्व.रट.शुद्र.ल्रट.र्बट.त्रर.व्रेट.त्र.ल्रच.तथा चर्ट्रभ.र्वेय.त्रया તું અજ્ઞ.∠૯૬૧.ત.૨.દીવાતાત્રાપાત.≆તાતા ૨.દીવાર્ફિટ.તું માર્યોય.ધે.મૈં.યુ.મૈવા∠૯.તાદ.યથ.મૈં માર્યયુષા. या. भ्रम्था. चेवा । क्रे. ८८. कंथ. ता. ४. घी. ता. की. ४८ ८. श्रा. श्री. तथा ता. क्रिया त्र ४ ८५ ४ १ की. या. ४ ८८ ८५ ५ १ व विष्याने हुं या सी त्याद प्रदाय र विषय का वर्ष्ट्र प्राप्त करिया है विषय साम क्रिया प्रकार के विषय करिया है वि दशर्भेट दें। दे दशके दट 'स्दर'य द सुवादे 'हेद 'ग्री' अळद से 'य दशद शा सुदें 'नुसा स्वय शाय मिश्री क्षुश्रकालाखीचाकाक्ष्री देव.क्.व्योव.से.कैं.के.के.क.कजातुव,विच.से.चे.च.व्यव्याची.क्वेट.क्वेट.लीजारे.खेचाका. तथा कु.८८.र्जय.त.४.वी.ज.क्रुस.त्यूस.र्जेट.यंत्रटे.शूचेश.व्यू.तुष.पे.भड्स.पु.र्जुट.ज्ञुट.जश.वीस.क्य. तुरु विच रे . वर्ष्यर . क्षुंश्रका जार्के .च.हाबो ,इट.तू. यंश्राशहूट .ट्र.। शहूट वंशायट्ट .क्षेश .टे .श्राश्वा के जा तुतु विच उद्देर रच में वैद च ह क्षेद कुब स्वेब क कुट बोब करता जन। रच में वैद च उद्दुर क्रिया जना से.

र्वे अन्तर्याची सार्जू ब.कर तयाय प्यान्य अर्घू र प्या पर्यान्त्र प्या बर्गे में प्राप्त हैं है पर हे तूर है से अर्थे <u>यथा जश्रामुक्तुर्यत्ताव्यति में हियत्रथायर्चे वात्त्रे विश्वयाक्त्राच्यात्राक्ष्याम्या</u> च.८.४.शूट.हू.। ग्रेथ.पे.कें.४.केग.केग.कुमक्ट.८ट.र्जय.ता.४.घीजाजायट्टी.सेट.क्रमाश्चमाश्चा ट्रां.सूट.हूट. क्री.हूर्य.त.यु.चट.लुयां चट.च्रा.ही.र.यु.प्रचा.से.चेंटां शेंद्र.क्र्याता.यु.टवाया ट्रेस.हीस.ता क्र.टट.र्जयः त.चैक्ष.कॅथ.र्ब.हैंट.क्षें.थ.भ.भ.२८.व.झे.ट्वाकायकाक्ष.ट्र.हैंच.८च.त्व्यका.येका.ट्यायक्ष. र्रायमान्त्रिमान्त्राम् स्वाप्तराप्तानु वृत्यादेवार्थेर् दे। दे न्नान्ने से प्याप्तान्त्राप्य हेवानाये वित्रा क्य. में अर्ट्य तर हूर्वायतर सरम कियतमा कि सुव हुंच तथ्य तर्ष्ट्र तर्ष तर्य तर्य हैं। कि सु हुंच हिर रच मु चुर हैं। विक्तिने के कि का स्वापन कि के किया ही का ही का सी हो हो है के किया है किया क्रि.रट.र्डंथ.त.प्रु.यू.यं.रट.रें.रैंट.त.वंश्वर.तश.त्र्र्थार्डंथ.उट्श.ट्रंच्छंथ.वंज्वेवोश.त.ट्वे.त्र्र्थारा.लट. <u>२०,तर ह्याबरपुर बरबर केबर्टु पर्संबर्त केक्टर स्टार्टे पर्संबर्तर सै.ट.स.ट.स.लुबर्टी लट के कैजा की बा</u> न्दराम्हर्मा ह्रेब हुन । ने बंबाक्र ने र र्वेब तार विवादीयानुवाहे क्राक्ष्मयाया परिवाहीयाना क्रूबाईशया चर्रियोक्चे त्यस्ति हेर्या हेर्ण कुर्रि हेर्य देवा वायर प्रमायर में हेर्य विकास कि हेर्य विकास कि चर्मादाङ्गराहे। ट्रास्नटामस्टायदेख्यान्डबाटम्डिटाके। क्रमःक्रीस्याचरमाद्रायन्तरास्याम्बाह्मः ৡ৾৾৽ড়ৢ৾৽৻৽ড়৾য়৻য়য়য়৾৽৻য়৾ড়য়৽ঢ়ৣ৾৽য়ঀ৾ৼৢ৽য়য়৾ঀৼ৽ঢ়ৢ৽য়ৼঢ়ৼঢ়ড়য়ড়য়ড়ঢ়ঢ়৽য়ৼঢ়ঢ়ঢ়ড়য়৽ यर्टा क्रियर्यवायर्टा क्रियंग्रीविटास्रेट्यय्यर्टा श्रुयावेट्टाम्स्रेयावयाम्यावया ह्रेयः নপানষ্টৰ নেতৃ,কুৰাপ্ৰথমনাপ্তাতে চুৰাপানা চুনাপ্ৰথম কৰা লগানাৰ প্ৰটান্ত কৰি নাম বিভাগ নিৰ্ভাগ ন <u>ড়ৣ৻৴ৼ৻ৼ৾ঀ৻৸ৼ৻ঀ৾ড়৻৸৾৻৸৸৾৴৻ঢ়ৣ৸৸৸৾য়য়৸ৠ৾য়ড়৸ৠ৾য়ড়৸৸৸৾য়য়ড়৸৸</u>৾ৠৄঢ়৸ৼ৸৸৻ त्रिःक्ट्रसायदेः ताये। पञ्चतास्रमः विष्यास्य द्वितातुः। विषयः स्यास्य स्यास्य स्याप्त स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्व राला मृत्यस्तर्त्राताहरासुर्देगमा क्रान्टास्याया पर्द्रसास्य प्रनादे निस्याना सा <u>२८.६४.८। केलात्तुत्रीत्तरात्त्र्याक्षणाक्षणात्त्रयाच्यात्रयाच्यात्रयाच्यात्रात्त्राच्याः ने.यथायीयाचे.वे.के.केला</u> ळे.८८.५४.८.५.६४.५५.६४.५५.५५ क्र.८५.५५५ हेथ.४.५५८.५५ क्र.८५ ॡक़ॱय़ॱढ़ॱॿॖॴॹॖ॓ॱॠॸॱय़ॱॺऻढ़ऀॺॱॴऒॺॏ॔ॸॕॎॺॱढ़ॿऻॱढ़ळॴढ़ॺॱॴॹॴॱॖॸॎ॔ऄॣॸॱॸॱॶॹॱढ़॓ॱऄ॔ॸॱॹॺॱॵॗढ़ॱ ॱ

नुःकुःयदःत्रकाक्षेक्षानाःयानादे राक्षेदाद्ग गुक्तानुःकुःयदःवकाक्षेकाग्रीकागुकानुःकुःकेयायाद्यनादेदार्यः यश्रास्त्राह्म व्यव त्रे से क्रिया ही वर्षा के त्रार स्वाया हिन ही त्रार प्राप्त स्वयव दे स्वया परिवर कुःभर्त्वाकुःख्रास्यःसुःत्व<u>ा</u>धवासःसदःसर्त्वाकुःत्यारःसःक्वितःक्विसःयत्तुतःकुःक्वेतःत्या क्वेःत्रतःस्यःयः क्रेंदर्श क्रेंद्रम्थ्यप्रदेवे ध्रेंद्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्र क्रेंत्र क्षेत्र क्ष हैंशाना क्रुशास्त्रायान्यानि तायानि तायानि न्यानि हे त्यानि निर्देश त्याने वात्रायान हे त्याने हे त्याने हे त्याने हे त्याने है त्याने हैं त्या वांचवायात्राद्धेर्यात्रीयात्राप्ताद्धात्राद्धी हे स्त्रराचार्यात्राद्धात्रात्रवार्या ह्वेराक्षी क्रयाक्त्रवात्र वद्राचनद्राचात्रा गुकानु कुष्यत्रक्षाः भ्रेषाः केंब्राक्षाः केंब्राक्षाः विष्या केंब्राक्षाः विषया हो विषया हो विषया र्शे दे बंशायर बंशा क्रेंशाक्रें शास्त्रीर प्राप्त राप्त हैं शासि क्राप्त के सामित के सामित के सामित के सामित ह्येयबात्रका क्रिसंक्षेत्रपाद्ये क्रिसंचिताया क्रिसंक्षेत्रपात्र प्रमुखं प्राये क्रिसंक्षेत्र क्रिसंच्या क्रिस इव.जम.जटम.प्रे.स.जूम.सव.त.इव.पे.वाचर.यम.गीय.पे.कै.प्रे.केज.वा.ज.च.ट्र.जूवम.सं.चज.कू.बैर. षेशकुर्यात्रात्रीत्वर्द्रात्राञ्चेत्राता श्रृतितात्र भवात्रीकुरात्त्री लाषी वस्त्रतात्राट ही वासिया हिया हिया चर्ट्रस.र्जंब.तर्थ.ट्र.रं.रंजंर.वा.ज.चर्षेवाला क्र्.रंट.र्जंब.त.क्वेज.तूतुः,विच.तूर्र.श्व.क्व.ची.यो.जब.रं.योवु. यथ श.पट्र. ध्रेट. थर्टा भीष. भें. कें. ध्रे. कें जा की शासी श.र ट. इंब. त. में म. सूच । पट्ट श. कंब. पट श.ट्र. ब्रियं र्ह्न र कर्यातर ब्रिटि ता ब्रिटी तार विद्रि गीय पि के तर यय में ब्रिया क्रिया के पर र हेया या देते. . ह्रे.र.इ.८.व्रि.र.ज.ट.के.च.र.वे.झी चटच.क्य.के.चे.श्र.चेचथात.ट.क्य.त.चेथातर.चेंद्र.त.टच.व्राथात्र्यर. जायक्षां प्रदेशमा कार्या के हो। दे बिकागीय में कि के किया रहा हार विकास के कार्य के किया है कि से स्वर्ध ज.श्रैंयातो चेंशाबुद्रामिते.श्रेंशयाचेयात्र मीयाचेया । वि.तृ. रुवा विश्व पर्द्र श.र्नेश तर्द या ग्री श्रिय र्ने र क्टरात्र हिंद्र प्राहित्य हिंद्र हिंद चार जावाबारा हे रचा खाबबार रूर यावन रो विशेषा जायहेन न बार क्याय जावाबान वा वा जाहे आवन रो विशेषा चर्ष्ट्रस.र्ज्ञ प्रटेश.क्री.व्रीय .र्ज्ञ र ऋरकात्र .व्रीट.ता.ब्रीट.यो चटवा.क्या.व्यट.शवय.त्रा.वर्ष्ट्रका.रच.ये.वीट.वर्ष्टर इस.सं.रच.पे.पर्वेर.वर.चक्रिय्। यश.ब्रुय्.ब्रियं.क्षश्वराट्यं.देश.ज.वचस.तर.चेस.तर.क्रीस.संच ।ट्रे. ૡઌ.૽૾ૺૡૺ૾૾ૡ૽૾ૺૡૢ૾૽ૡ૾ઌ૱ૻ૽ૡઌ૱ૢ૽ૢ૽ૺૹઌૣઌૢઌઌૢ૽ૼઌૣ૱ૢઌ૱૱૽૽ઌ૱ૡઌૢ૽ૡૼૺઌઌઌઌ૽૱ઌઌ૱૱ઌૣ૽ઌૺૺૺૺઌૡ૱૱ઌૢઌ

मबर्भामान्यान्त्रेर्द्राह्ना देव के दाके प्रतास्य प्रतास मुला है दार्थ है र से दार्थ है र से दार्थ में प्रतास म ब्रम्भेब्रम्भियात्वी ।ग्वाम् कुर्वे कुर्वे कुर्याद्वायात्व व्यामुक्षायिक्षायीक्षाम् दिरायाः यशास्त्रम् अर्घटायमान्ने मीवानीयात्राच्याने यात्राच्याने यात्राच्याने यात्राच्याने यात्राच्याने यात्राच्या स् जानक्षेत्राचर्षेत्राचित्रम् लटाचटाचलाक्ष्याक्ष्यान्तान् जान्ति देशःश्वराम् हेरचटाचलाक्ष्याक्ष्यान्ते यानक्षेत्राचगुरामुद्दि देवसागुत्रामु कुःहे कुयाद्दायमात्रुषामुष्यामे साम्रेषाम् । विवासी महाया निहेशायां अर्वि विश्वासुना एक या हे देन देन स्वरायर्डे अप्यन रादि शाना या या देन देन होते के सार्वे अप्यन यदि श र्वा ह्यूट वी त्रिय रावकी स्वतारी अपन तीर त्याकृष हूं ये त्युष राविषण स्थि वर्ष्ट्र स्वत्य तर्य ग्री वर्षी वर्ष हे⁻कुंवान्दर्यर देशः भ्रुंबान्द्रियः चन्द्रियः चन्द्रियः चन्द्रियः विश्ववाद्यायः देशः विश्ववाद्यायः देशः विश्ववाद्यायः देशः च रेबे.झूर.रेबे.ब्रिंर.क्री.ब्रुबेबर.तुतु.क्रूबेबर.लूरबरमें ईंदे.तो क्रूबेबर.लूरबरमें अवस.क्री. सर्वाय द्राप्तायद्राक्षाक्षेत्रे के वार्षा त्राप्ताय वार्षेत्र वार्पेत्र वार्षेत्र वार्पेत्र वार्षेत्र वार्षेत्र वार्षेत्र वार्षेत्र वार्षेत्र वार्षेत्र वार्षेत्र वार्येत्र वार्षेत्र वार्षेत्र वार्षेत्र वार्षेत्र वार ब्रे.स्त्र.श्रेब.मृक्ष.बेस.रेस.बेस.बी.श्रक्र्या.रेस.। बेस.तबस.तूर.पर्कीर.म्रे। बक्रुबा.ब्रे.स्.पर्नेज.रेस.कंश. तपुःशकूच ।चेश्चनःमूबाद्धःमुबारचार्चरःस्वायपुःशकूचनःमुख्युःरचायुःचकूवःचरःमहन्द्री देखाः गीय दि.की छे .के कार्य तार येथा क्षेत्रा विष्ठेश तार्कुश त्तंय तार शामा तारा हु र .कीय येथा तार्कुश त्तंय तार शामी खिराश. चित्रेषातात्राम् प्रियास्त्रमात्रस्याते। पर्क्रमास्त्रमात्रप्रात्रप्रात्रप्रात्रम् स्वर्णास्यास्त्रम् पर्द्वस्यायन्त्रम् ज़ॴॴत्र अर्थर अत्र क्षा उर्दे जाय जार या भी विष्टा या राष्ट्र ये तर हिया सार की हिंद की रहिला हा विषट । ब.नर्वा.क्वा.नक्षा.र्जंब.तर्वा.वी.शिब.र्जंर.र्वा.शुरःक्षरकातरःश्विरंताःश्विरंतरःनवीत्। नक्षा.र्जंब.तर्वा. য়ৢ৶ৼ৾৽ঀৡয়৻য়৻৴ঀ৾৽য়ৣ৾ৼ৻ড়ৢ৾ৼ৻ঀৄ৾ঀ৻ৡয়৻ঀৢ৽ঢ়য়৻ৼঢ়৻ঢ়ৢ৾ৼ৻ঀৄৼ৻ৼঀ৾৽য়ৣ৾ৼ৻ৼঀ৾৽ড়ৢৼ৻ঀৄ৾ঀ৽ড়ৼয়৻য়ৼ৻ৠৢৼ৻ यःर्बेृद्र⁻रुवा-रुका-प्रापादःश्वापादः। देःदवा-पर्केशःस्व वद्धःग्री-प्रगविःसह्वाविःव रःश्चःग्री-पर्वादः ब्रै र.क्रुथ.तर.र्जे र.प्रे। स.८८.वि.ब्री.खबा.तर्थ.प्रेश.त.क्श.८८.। जबाताय.क्षैट.वज्रट.८८.। वि.श. त्रिम्ह्याथात्तर्टा द्वाःश्चर्तरह्याथात्रवार्यात्वकुर्युद्धर्तारहित्याथात्तर्युद्धरात्रहेत्

ଷ୍ଟି.୯୭.ଘକ.୯୯୬.ଘଟ୍ଡ.ଗୁ.ଜୀ ୯ଲ୍ଷାକ୍ଷ.ମ.ଐ.୪ୁଟ୍ଡ.ଘି.୯ଧିକ.ଗୁ.ଘି.ଘାଣ୍ଡକ. ଗୁଟି.ଘଞ୍ଜ.ମା

्रा । यर य. के य. पर्ट्र य. दं य. पर य. के ज. तूतु , यि प. पें. ये , यो, यो य य. त. ये , यर्थ यो या तप्र. ુંથા જ્ઞ.૮૮. ર્લ્ચ.ત.મું.૪૭.તે.૮૮. શૂલે.તવાળ ગ્રી.તે.વાઇશ ગ્રી.પીંચ.મેં. શૂૈટ.ત.ટ્રી ટેંશ.ટેંશ શંજાજન જ્ય. र्भागविषाविषात्रात्रस्य केषायाः केषायाः स्टापारमा देराक्षात्रम् स्वापानु देवे प्रस्ता के प्राप्ता स्वापार्सेतु त्वीयाची पुरक्ते के के प्रतास के प्रतास्कार के प्रतास के प्रतास के कार्य के प्रतास के कि प्रतास की कार्य की वि વનાના શું. વૈશાની , કુલુ. વી.ક્ષેત્ર. ૧૧૪૫ કે, પ્રથામાં વિ. તા તાત લના શાય શાય કરા . તુન . કેલુ . શુંના . તુન . વશા શું . શૈંય . તેવા. तर.पश्चम्यात.रटा कर.की.रेथ.भषेर.भर.तु.मु.कु.तु.रूरे.की.पर.रे.पश्चम्यातर.कीर.सू। छ.रट. क्ष्य.त.चै.प्रु.प्रेश.श्रिभ.त। २.तर्बा.ब्रोश.रश्चित.पप्रु.श्रुशश.२४.¥शश.रज.श्व.पप्र.प्रची.प्रे रेश.श्चिश. ना ज्ञवाकान्त्री ट्रेन्प्लेबर्निरम्बर्धानरामहूर्न्छव ।ट्रेन्बराष्ट्रसम्बर्धन्तिन्द्रपुन्तेकर्मरान्त्रपु भूषाताः २४ .पुषाः चैतारः क्षुंभवातार विवाधायका देवात्रायरः ग्रदाताः क्ष्ये गृत्ये प्राप्तारः चैवाः प्रे। अभवाः २४.४४४५.की.र्सेच.पर्संताक्रिय.कट.र्ट्री ट्रे.यंश.ट्रे.चोध्याक्रीश.ह्यंथा.व्रेट.श्रुत.तीज.टे.र्स्ट्र.टेश.क्र्या.ज्या. तर.हूंब.तथा देव.क्श.हुब.कुश.दशिवातर.हुश.वथा.तथ.कुष.तूर.कींर.कुट.देव.कु.वा.वार्च्वा.कं.तक्थ. ક્રુંશત:શ્રફ્રેટ.વ.૮૮.1 ક્ર્યાય:ક્રેટ.ગ્રુંશ:શ્રૈશતો હત્રનાશત:ને.કુલ.વે.૮૮.1 જ્રુંઉ.હનાન.ફ્રી.વી નન.ટ્રે. उद्भानुविःश्चिरः नुगमेगमा सरमायासुरमायः श्चिन्याममायान्त्रामान्त्रामे । सक्ति स्थान्या त्त्र्यात्तर प्रह्मेष तथा क्षे प्रतुत्र क्क्यूबारा राज्य स्था हो। देखा इस क्षेत्र क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र वा विता . कं. प्रकेश क्रूर . कुट १ ट्रे प्रथम क्रीय है . कं. ह . कंट . ह प्रकृट . हे ये . ज. प्रांच में प्रकृट . हे ये . ज. प्रांच में ये . कं ये . प्रांच में या किया. क्रमाम्राज्ञ न्यर शुराश्ची द्वित कर प्रति देव सम्मायाप्र में सम्मान्य हिरायर हिरावित देव प्रमान्य स् १क्र.८८.र्ज्य.त.चै.द्रु.ये.८८.1 श्रुये.यचात.क्री.ये.च्युका.क्रीका.ह्याका.वेट.जा.२८.श्र.श्र.वराचातका.वटका.श्री ळे.८८.र्चय.त.से.४५.दी.८८.१ ज्रुपे.रवचना.की.ये.बोध्यात्रकाष्ट्रयाच्यात्रका.की.सेट.यप्रकी.की.स्ट्रिट.यप्रकी.की.स

[PA'F, दें ट.ट्र.] दे.बोधेश.केल.तूपुर, Lat. दें बें प्रांतर हो और दें वी बाहू बोहा कर ही सेंदे कर बोहु वा हि र ग्रमाञ्चरमा देन्यविषाम्बर्यस्यादेवाषास्याचेषास्य यवात्रमायस्यादस्यायराद्रियायरा विवानियाञ्चराम नेप्तविवर्त्युवि केर्ट्यस्वरम्युदेवे पुरस्य म्यानिय हेर्या स्वर्मा उत्तवांशता.चै.दुष्.वी वीथ.धै.वक्क्.व.टवाकाटवा, हीं टक्त्ट.ट्या ट्रेशक्क्यश्व.शे.वब्ट.त.टु.श्रिशता वीथ. *प्*रवर्क्कः यः नवाः यः वोः र्ह्वेष्टः स्रेन। वृष्णः इस्रायः श्वेषः युन्तः विष्टिः स्त्रेन। नवाः युक्तः स्वायः स्व ट्रे.ट्रक.ब्रोब.क्रुवेब.क्रे.वंब्ट.त.ट्रेड.हूंब.ब्रिट.ट्रे.ब.क्रेंट.बेब.ह्येब.ह्येब.ह्येब.तो चेब.र्डब.ट्रव दट्रब. ु प्तर्या, यो. पर्निया था. पर्निया ही था. यो पर्निया है जिस्ता है। यो प्राप्त के प्राप् <u>ૹ</u>.૮૮.డళ.ત.શૂત્રે.૮ષ્યતા.థ్రీ.વે.ક્ષે.ત્વધુષ.ટે.દુષ્ટ.વો કૂક્ષ.థ్రి.તાય.థ્રી. \$જાતત્ર.કુષ.ત.છે.વ.ર.ઘોષ્યતા ૮તા. वश्यत्यावश्यत्यात्रा देत्वावाश्यक्षात्रव्यवश्यात्रात्रात्युत्त्ववाक्षात्रात्युत्त्ववाक्षात्या ट्टिंट.लूट.ट्रमा ट्रेम.झॅम.ता चेम.र्जय.ट्रेच ग्रेय.पे.उक्क.त.ट्य.ज.य.ज.ल.लूट.ट्री चट्ट्रम.र्जय.र्या. त्त्रिकः क्यान्त्रे । विदेशकान्त्रे क्षेत्र क्षेत् र्ज्ञायात्वी रगे हिंदर्दा वस के सेर्टी सर्ज्यार पातृ हुष्य रमे हिंदर्दा वस के हूट द्रिं ने से तथायी हेर उर्ष्ट्र क्रियट 'तु अट 'तु हो से प्राचित स्वाधित स्वाधित स्वाधित स्वाधित स्वाधित स्वाधित स यविष्यात्तरा हिर्ने क्षित्रं स्वराया के वार्या प्राप्त राष्ट्रे वार्या राष्ट्र राष्ट्र राष्ट्र राष्ट्र राष्ट्र ताक्ष्रायातारमञ्जूषाज्ञात्रारायहेषात्रार्द्धात्राह्मयाद्वीयात्रीयात्रात्रात्रात्राच्यात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्र रेर.स.प्.शक्ट्र.द्रेथ.ताह.क्षर.तयीर.हुं.हीर.तार्.क्षर.पट्टर.स.ता.हैंबी.तर्हता.क्षर.श्र.बर.तर.बीर.<u>सी</u> प्रेश. चर्षेट्र भुट्र देन्य इश्वास्था स्वास्था स्वास्था स्वास्था । स्वास्था स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स चर.श.बर। चर्च.१व.१वे.मुं.हूँब.त.ज.लट.शु.क्षेथ.त.ब्रर.थ। इ.सेर.चर्नेच.तर.वी ट्रंथंश.वि.१व्य. ग्रमाञ्चराया वद्रायाञ्चयापुरके व्यापा वद्राप्ते स्वाप्तयापुरा वार्षे सामा व्यापा व्यापा व्यापा व्यापा व्यापा व्यापा पद्रात्यक्षात्पर्देवा.म् । विका अराप्तात्वाचीका परवा ख्रवा परापा परवा ख्रवा मी हिंदी पाया विद्यापाया र्ट्रेब क्विश मुच या लेश दे दग मेश देव प्यव प्यम दर हिर याम पद अप प्रतिब पर्वे अप स्टिर्टेश के दर

र्स्य रा.चे. द्रुव. पेथा कु. र र र स्थार भूपे. प्रचाया की. पे. वे. ह्या प्राथम श्री प्राथम है र र जूबा है र स्थार वा हि उस्त्राम् प्यापन प्राप्ता देश देश है। देश हि उस्त्राम प्राप्ता प्राप्ता प्राप्ता प्राप्ता प्राप्ता है। देश हैं सारा कुरेट र्इं या तर्र हि हे या रेय हैं या कुरेट रहे या। जय से उर्दे विवा लयत्र त्वर्षेत्र। चै.प्रुव.पेश.श्रिमता क्र.८८.क्य.त.क्रिट.पञ्जा.क्य.पटम.क्रीमार्झे.पर्नेजा.क्य.क्री.मक्र्ये. मै.म.चर्षयं प्रमा द्रमाश्चिमा छ्राट्टार्चयामा चट्यात्ममार्थिमाय्येमामा है.खेमाचित्रात्मार्थाः द्रम यो पर्तिकार्ज्ञा श्रीया की देवा हो प्रमाण होता है। यह स्वर्धा के प्रमाण के प्रमाण होता हो या की प्रमाण होता हो या नःक्टार्नेत्रवेषर्ने चित्रक्ति वर्त्ने प्रकृताययान्य प्रवासित्र प्रविकासम्बद्धाः तःशूर्यःतवावाक्रीःयःगीषःदेःकैं दर्वैवाह्यवाश्रुक्तेरःश्वरःश्वरःश्वरात्रीश्वरद्गःक्षं त्रेत्रःश्वरःश्वरःश्वरःशे २वामुकारायायहर्वाची द्रवे हिंदादवाविकाह्मराया केंद्रदास्त्र पार्द्र पर्द्र साम्य विकास विकास <u>२४.म्र</u>ी.प्रकृतिये.पर्देय.त.प्रात्त्रप्रथा रेथ.श्रैयता पर्ट्र्य.द्ये.तर्रय.ग्रीय.द्रे.पर्त्वेव.कु.प.र्रप्त भर्धे. के'य'इसमार्गी'सर्केन'पु'यहूनपादेर। ५'यमार्गीमार्देन'म्भाहु'वेमानुपायार भादनम् वसुयाहू हुँभाग्रीट छ देगूमा पङ्गास्य पर्यम्यो परिभाग्य भाग्येट पर्य प्रमास्य पर्यमास्य पर्य प्रमास्य री चस्रवाराच्कि.संबाक्ष्मश्रासी.लटा जमाक्ष्मश्राक्षेराबर्गामाची मुख्यमानुष्टार्यमाना यो जीवाक्ष स्थानातात्वयात्र भ्रीयो कृषाचार्यस्य प्रेत्र वायववाय मुन्ति हे त्रवाळे प्र द्धयः याः मृद्धे युषाक्के दिनः व्यव याः क्रियुः यवायाः क्षेत्रः यतः पृत्यः व्यव क्षेत्रः यदिवाः क्षेत्रः वियाः विया दै.दशूरे क्ष्रिभारतार्थियश्वेशाचरातात्रात्वेयाराक्षां लूटशासीक्षाः प्राप्ताः तर्वात्रात्र तर्ह्रे ताः सहूरः <u>हुती हे इंटर तह याच्यु त्वयोक्षय का का का की दा हुता तथा है हुन की हुन तम स्थाय तम की मान</u> दश्यश्वता कु.रेर.र्ज्यता.शुर्वे.रचेवा.कु.ये.कुथे.तु.लूरश.श्वी.शि.एय.जश्वरंदरायी चरेचा.कु.हुं.उर्देच | प्रत्याक्रिक्षार्श्वर स्थायक्षार्य प्रत्याच्या स्थात् । स्थार्य स्थात् । स्थार्य स्थात् । स्थार्य स्थार्य स् है। ग्रुट हिर बर्म मार्चे धर्म हिंद के के र सुवा हेर रदा। बर प्रक्रे में के कि प्रेम के विद्यान है वा के वा के वर्षाम् । रे.व.क्र.२८.र्वंब.त.ती.द्रुव.पी.वर.रे.क्षर.क्षी.का.सू.की.ट्य.का.वर्षात.रेटा हेवु.क्र. र्वा.मूट.त्व.क्र.र्नट्रंट्र.र्नंब.त.चं.हंब.पक्र. हि.लूट्य.यं.श्री.श्र.ट्य.तय.वर्था.स्री रं.यंश.क्र.ट्र.र्नंब. मूट उपूर अभाग्याय नहें ब क्रें के ब ब ब का अरू मानवाया निव के अकू ब निव ब निव

वान्यान्ययाद्वीत्राह्म व्यास्त्रीत्राम्याद्वीत्राम्याद्वीत्रा

- क्रियः मृत्यान्यस्य। १ मृत्येत्रे स्थाः स्थाः । प्राण्यायः यश्चित्रः यन्त्रे । त्राः कृताः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्था
- क्रियः मूचा अला अर्थे अर्थे त्यवाता क्री त्येतः अलाह्यः । याप्याय क्रीं प्रवर्धे त्याया सूचा वार्षः क्षे स्वीतः
- म् प्रति, स्प्रतु वस्त्वता ॥

 म् प्रति, स्प्रतु वस्त्वता ।।

 म् प्रति, स्प्रतु वस्त्वता ।।

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COMPILED WORKS FROM TIBETAN SOURCES

CHAPTER-I

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 Bodhisattva 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, seated 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-bu 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 nursed 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 elucidating 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 (rGyal-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:Cakrayarti)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-

nas-skyes from a distance, the Buddha asked the monk attendants as to whether they 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 Chen-po), 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

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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.

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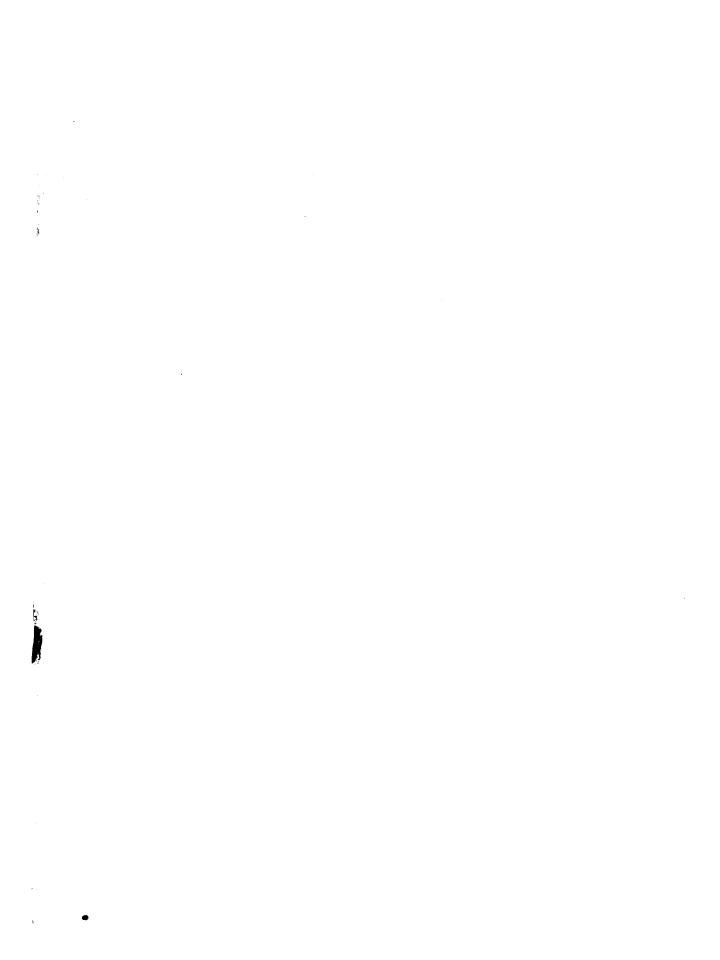
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