



IE

INTERNATIONAL BUDDHIST ACADEMY

<u>~ 2006 ~</u>

# THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING THE BUDDHADHARMA

### BY KHENPO APPEY RINPOCHE

Translated by Jampa Losal & Kunga Sonam Dronma

#### Homage to the Omniscient One!

On Listening Respectfully to the Teachings of Lord Buddha, who is the Sole Benefactor of all Sentient Beings of the Three Realms.

The purpose of the matchless Buddha's attaining the omniscient wisdom through practicing the great compassion for many countless aeons, was to open the eye of wisdom of beings by preaching the path of temporary and ultimate happiness, to those sightless people who have not seen the path of benefit and happiness. However beings of these times do not have the fortune to see Lord Buddha directly. Yet for those beings who by merely having faith towards the dharma taught by the Buddha, if they listen to His teachings respectfully, having acquired the wisdom eye; and also diligently work to enter the authentic path; and thereafter sincerely strive to lead others on that path then all these are unsurpassable activities.

In many sutras it is stated, with the support of logical reasons, that expounding and listening to four words of the teaching of the Buddha is far more meritorious than making an offering to the Triple Gem of the entire world filled with seven different types of precious jewels. This is because making offerings of material wealth is the cause of samsaric prosperity, while expounding and listening to the teaching is the cause of the Dharma of the Exalted Ones. As a further example the Sadharmapundarika (Sutra) says,

If a person who reveres, honors, pays homage to and makes offerings to the Tathagatas filling the three thousand world system and residing for the length of time of as many aeons as the sand of the River Ganges and moreover reveres etc the stupa of those Tathagatas who have gone to parinirvana and generates merit is compared to someone who enters well into the Dharma, and utters the well spoken Dharma such as 'all phenomena are impermanent, or are suffering or emptiness or are devoid of self-nature', Ananda, then the latter is more meritorious than the first.

Ananda, it is like this because acts of giving other than this are accompanied by defilements and afflictions and are the cause of one wandering in samsara; while, Ananda, the treasure of precious Dharma, which has been practiced for uncountable millions of aeons without material things, is unsurpassable. With it the continuum of samsara is cut. Ananda, when they hear this precious and unsurpassable Dharma, beings who are subjected to birth will be totally liberated from birth; beings who are subjected to sickness, death, anguish, wailing lament, misery, mental unhappiness and mental turmoil will be totally liberated from all of those, including from sickness up to mental turmoil. Ananda, having seen the basis of the meaning of this, both the one who respectfully expounds the Dharma, and the one who respectfully listens to the Dharma, generate many merits, thus I say. Ananda one who respectfully expounds the Dharma to a Bikshu who is seeking for Dharma, and the

Bikshu who also respectfully listens to the Dharma, Ananda, both these two generate immense, immeasurable and uncountable merits.

Whether one can abandon samsara or not solely depends upon whether one has heard the Buddhadharma or not. Confirming this, Acharya Aryadeva said,

Samsara is not endless because it is hard to find the one who listens, the Dharma to which one listens, and the teacher who teaches the Dharma.

This means that the human life with leisure and endowments, the Buddhadharma to which one listens, and a Dharma Master who teaches, are all hard to find. If one is able to listen to the Dharma with these three characteristics, then one can abandon samsara; and therefore samsara is not without end. If all these three characteristics are not present, then one cannot abandon samsara, and therefore samsara is endless. This is further illustrated from another Sutra,

For the exhausted, the road is long, For the sleepless, the night is long, Likewise, for the child like beings Devoid of Dharma knowledge, Samsara is long.

Only the Buddhadharma is confirmed to be the path, which abandons samsara. This is because, although there are other teachings that explain samsara should be viewed as suffering, that know attachment as a fault, that discard bad Karma, that practice austerities and in which adepts receive various vows etc.; these methods alone cannot harm the root of samsara, so these teachings cannot reverse samsara. The root of the samsara is self-

grasping and the antidote for that is the wisdom of apprehending selflessness. The selflessness to be understood by that wisdom is expounded only by Buddha. Moreover, the profound methods to obtain liberation and omniscience are also taught by Buddha alone. Therefore, Acharya Vasubhandhu said,

Buddha's doctrine is hard to find Without it there is no liberation. Thus, aspiring for liberation, One should devotedly listen to it.

Further, in order to show briefly the manifested realisation of the path of three Yanas, Vasubhandu said in the Abhidharma,

One who has developed moral discipline, hearing and contemplation, should undertake the practice of meditation.

In this way the Mahayana path must be completed with these four characteristics: moral discipline, which is the cause of not being distracted; hearing, which is the cause of not being ignorant; contemplation, which is the cause of ascertainment; and meditation, which is the cause of parting from defilements.

#### From Sutralankara it is also said,

If meaning is comprehended merely by hearing, Meditation will become purposeless. If you enter in to meditation without even hearing Buddha's shastra will become purposeless.

As is clearly stated in the Sutralankara, both hearing and meditation are important. Otherwise, if one could comprehend the meaning merely by hearing, there would be no purpose for meditation; and similarly if only meditation without hearing was sufficient, then there will be fault of Buddha's teachings having no significance.

Also in the Vinaya teachings it is said that one should not meditate in isolation unless one holds the Tripitaka. Further, the Pramana philosophy states,

Attainment should be preceded by entrance (to the Dharma), Entrance should be preceded by comprehension

That is in order to obtain the fruit, its cause, which is entering into the path, has to come first; and entering the path has to be preceded by knowing the path.

The enlightenment of a Shravaka can be obtained with minimal hearing, but to obtain perfect enlightenment one needs to have vast hearing. That is why it is shown in the Sutras that the unsurpassable Tathagata Samyak Sambuddha is dependent on vast hearing. In the Boddhicharyavatara it is said,

There is nothing that a Bodhisattva should not be trained in.

Some say, that even though listening to the Dharma is required to teach others, for one's own practice, listening to the Dharma is not required. Making this kinds of statement impedes others immeasurably, blocking them from the entrance to the Buddha's Shastra. This is so because, without hearing it, one can not even know the Buddha's Dharma in the first place, so what would it be that one is practicing? Without knowing the essential points, even if, one exerts oneself in the task of physical and verbal virtue by way of imitating others, it is hard to yield a great result or fulfill a great purpose. In Bodhicaryavatara it is said,

Just as a person afflicted or shaken with disease,
Is rendered with no strength,
Likewise, if (some one's) mind is agitated by ignorance,
(he or she) will become powerless in Dharma activities".

Some even say that, meditation itself is adequate and that there is no need to listen to the Dharma at all. The person who makes such a statement indicates that he or she does not comprehend the fact that hearing and contemplation of Dharma are the causes of meditation. Since, result devoid of cause is not possible, the three: Hearing, Contemplation and Meditation referred to as the Three Wisdoms do not arise without each relying on the preceding ones.

#### As it is said in the Bayana-krama of Kamalashila.

If some one asks what is the assemblage of Enlightened Insight;

Thoroughly searching for manifold hearing of Dharma, Contemplating appropriately etc.

Many so-called learned masters of the modern age, claim that it is adequate to learn Sutra merely by going through it, without even the need of relying on a spiritual teacher. This is a wrong assumption, because without seeking the spiritual guidance of a learned master, it is difficult to comprehend the meaning of the profound view of the Tathagata.

#### In Sutra Samucaya, it is said,

The victorious one who possess supreme qualities said, It is by relying upon spiritual masters, That one would comprehend Buddha Dharma.

Further to this, in many Sutras it is directed that, one must rely upon Spiritual Masters by knowing the advantages and disadvantages of seeking Spiritual Masters. Otherwise, one will contradict the statements: 'even at the cost of life, one must not forsake Spiritual Masters', and 'one should respect the Spiritual Masters from whom one receives spiritual

teachings, in the same manner as one pays obeisance to Tathagathas'. Further the teachings expounded by Buddhas and Bodhisattvas would also become purposeless.

#### Because, it is said,

Taking Austerity as the essence, is the tradition of Janism; taking Recitation, as the essence is the tradition of Hinduism, and taking meditation preceded by listening to the Dharma as the essence, is the tradition of Buddha.

Moreover for those individuals who believe that their wishes can be fulfilled merely by chanting and recitation, it is proper that they should come to understand the essence of the method to make human life purposeful. They should know that emphasizing on austerities is the Jain tradition; emphasizing on recitation of Veda, is the Brahmin tradition; and emphasizing on meditation preceded by hearing and contemplation, and having the base of morality, is the Buddhist tradition.

The main objective of human activities is to obtain happiness and pleasure and avoid harm and suffering. This objective can only be met in a very slight way by other means. However, by the Buddha's teaching all the flow of suffering without exception can be cut and one can also accomplish permanent happiness.

Shantideva prayed for the Holy Dharma to remain long in this way,

May the doctrine of Buddha,

The source of all happiness and

The only medicine for the suffering of sentient beings,

Long remain, through the presence of

The Importance of Studying the Buddhadharma

Benefactors making offerings and Devotees paying reverence.

In this verse Shantideva is making the prayer that the holy teaching expounded by the Buddha will remain in this world, as it is the unsurpassable path through which all sentient beings obtain the temporary happiness of the higher realms and the permanent benefit of perfect liberation.

The Sutra known as Paltreng Sengei Dra states that all the prayers are combined in to one. If one should ask what is that prayer, it is *May I hold the Holy Dharma*.

In the sutra known as Namkha Zod, the Lord Buddha addressed Maitreya thus:

The four activities of the Bodhisattvas are: dispelling all the sufferings and maras; suppressing the harmful forces in harmony with the Dharma; thoroughly ripening sentient beings and thoroughly holding and propagating the Holy Dharma. All these four activities can be essentialised into one, which is 'thoroughly hold and propagate the Holy Dharma'.

The great Bodhisattva known as 'Adorned with Merit' reported thus to the Lord Buddha,

I perceive the roots of all the virtues, other than holding and propagating the Holy Dharma, as only the size of a sesame seed; But I perceive the root of virtue of holding and propagating the Holy Dharma as vast as all of space in the ten directions.

In this way many sutras describe that measureless merit will arise from holding and propagating the Holy Dharma.

#### Further Buddha said to his disciples,

After my Parinirvana this Holy Dharma will become your teacher. That is why you should hold it without losing the words or the meaning.

#### Buddha further said to Ananda.

Ananda! you must make sure that this Holy Dharma will remain for a long time, and that it thoroughly benefits humans and celestial beings.

The merit gained by one sentient being generating the enlightenment thought in order to attain supreme enlightenment is higher in quality and greater in volume than that from creating a stupa to house Buddha's relics made entirely of precious jewels, high enough to touch Akanishta and wide enough to contain the three thousand worlds; and moreover for endless aeons making offerings to that stupa with all available offering substances. This is because the former will enable the holy dharma to continue for a long time and thus the lineage of the Buddha will not be broken.

The quotation from the Four Hundred Verses supports this:

The stupa which is of the nature of precious jewels Created higher than any world you can imagine, The person who has tamed one sentient being Is said to be more supreme than that.

If one should ask what is it that should be held thus and with what methods it should be held, the Abhidharma gives the following answer,

Buddha's two Holy Dharmas are the teachings and the realization. The only way to hold that Dharma is by expounding the teaching and by practicing.

The Buddha's Dharma refers to the Tripitaka, which is the Teaching, and the Three Trainings which are the Dharma of Realization. Teaching the Dharma without errors, and meditating on the Dharma of Realization in the correct manner are the methods with which those two Dharmas should be held.

If one does not take refuge in the Triple Gem one cannot bring an end to the suffering of samsara. However taking the refuge vow cannot, by itself, accomplish the goal; the precepts of the refuge also need to be protected and observed. Associating with Noble Beings, listening to the Holy Teachings and practicing in accordance to the Dharma are the precepts of refuge that need to be complied with. The one who teaches and practices the Buddhadharma, as it has been expounded by Buddha, is a Noble Being. The Tripitaka which is confirmed to be truly the Buddha's words and the Shastras composed by Acharya Nagarjuna, Asangha, Vasubandhu, Shantideva and Chandrakirti, as Buddha intended, are the doctrine of the Buddha. 'Practicing in accordance with Dharma' means that the teachings and all the practices should be done according to the Buddha's doctrine.

The benefits of hearing dharma are explained in the sutra requested by Vishnu,

Noble son! For one who has hearing, wisdom will arise; for the one who has wisdom defilements will be thoroughly pacified; for the one without defilements the mara do not find any opening.

It is explained in detail in this way.

In a Sutra it is said that there are five benefits of hearing the Holy Dharma. They are:

Being able to hear what one has not heard before; becoming well trained with what one has heard; removing doubt; being able to distinguish between right and wrong views and being able to comprehend the meaning of the Holy Dharma with the help of wisdom.

If I were to explain all the five cited here, the explanation would be too lengthy. Therefore, I will clarify only the first one. The meaning of the first one is that one will be able to hear about the 'five aggregates', the 'eighteen spheres of perception', the 'twelve sources of perception', the 'two truths', the 'four truths', 'samsara and liberation', the 'paths of three yanas' and the faults that can be abandoned by those paths, and the temporary and the permanent results. You will hear all of these for the first time, never having heard them before.

Further another Sutra gives another set of four benefits of hearing the Dharma in the following way: First it is said,

By hearing one will understand the Dharma.

This is because by hearing the doctrine one would know that the Three Trainings are the dharma as spoken by Buddha; and one would know that the paths, which are expounded by other Masters, are not the genuine Dharma.

Second it is said,

By hearing one abandons non-virtue.

After having listened to the Dharma one would take the vow, and having taken the vow one will abandon non-virtue.

Third it is said.

By hearing one will abandon all the purposeless things.

The Importance of Studying the Buddhadharma

This is because having received the mind training through hearing one would abandon the gross defilements and through this one would know that all the sensual pleasures that worldly beings are attached to are known as purposeless.

Fourth it is said.

By hearing one achieves Parinirvana.

This is because by hearing one obtains the training in wisdom and abandons the subtle defilements.

Acharya Vasubhandu, after having spoken at length of the benefits of listening to the Dharma, further said,

The purpose of listening to the Holy Dharma has no limit and what I have stated is only a part of it.

There is that purpose because all the paths and results of the three Yanas occur on the basis of listening to the Dharma.

Further, many disadvantages of not hearing the teachings are described in the Sutras.

#### The temporary disadvantage is:

Although human beings have two feet,

They are no different from cattle,

They are foolish and this foolishness has to be abandoned.

#### And further.

Those on this earth without the wealth of hearing, One should consider as blind. This blindness has to be abandoned.

#### And again,

Even though without hump and dew lope, Human beings are like cows with upper teeth. And so on. In this way those humans, who are deprived of hearing the Dharma are looked down upon by the learned ones.

#### In the Vinaya Sutra it is said that

The one who is like a lion should not respect the one who is like a wolf.

This has the same meaning as the above quotes.

The permanent disadvantage of not hearing the teachings is that one is not able to pacify defilements and sufferings, and one will not attain liberation. This is because, as it says in the Abhidharmakosa.

Without the thoroughly discriminating Dharma there is no method with which one can totally uproot the defilements. Due to defilements the worldly beings wander in the ocean of cyclic existence. Therefore the Buddha has expounded the doctrine, which possesses the thoroughly discriminating wisdom.

As it is said if one has not heard the holy dharma, one will not obtain the liberation which pacifies the defilements and suffering.

#### In the Karuna Pundarika sutra it is said.

Ananda, many sentient beings may become completely degenerate due to not hearing a dharma jewel treasure of this kind.

In particular dialectic schools produce scholars of Buddhist doctrines and are the source of many good qualities. Further, if there are no such schools, there is the fault that without the hearing and explaining of dharma the continuity of scholars will be broken, and without scholars who know the dharma, even though there may be many scriptural texts, the Buddha's doctrine

will be demolished. Thus it is said in the Illumination of the Sage's Intent. Further in one Sutra it states,

The coming of the Buddha in this world

Is as rare as the appearance of a person on a deserted road.

The human body is obtained with great difficulty.

Alas! Having devotion to the Dharma and

Having the opportunity to listen to the Dharma

Are difficult to find

Even for hundreds of kalpas.

It is appropriate to encourage people to listen to the Dharma by explaining that it is extremely difficult to obtain the causes and conditions of hearing the teachings.

In the Shiksasamuccaya, Shantideva taught five verses for encouraging people to listen to the Dharma respectfully. These verses indicate two ways to encourage beings:

The first is encouraging people by explaining to them the disadvantages of not listening to the Dharma. These are that by not hearing the teaching of Buddha the defilements of the mind cannot be pacified, and due to this one would have the sufferings of being burnt in the ravines of the hell realms, which one would never be able to tolerate. The suffering would be immense and not only immense for one time, but one will be tormented by this kind of suffering again and again. Thus one should direct beings to be delighted to listen to the Dharma by keeping this in mind.

The second is encouraging people by showing the advantage of listening to the Dharma. Having listened to Buddha's doctrine, if one pursues the practice of mediation then one entirely abandons all non-virtues, which are the cause of the suffering of all births in

the lower realms; and one obtains the happiness of humans and the gods of the higher realms. You will obtain the bliss of liberation which will never decline, the inexhaustible bliss of the Bodhisattvas and all the unmatched perfections of the Buddha.

Therefore if today you obtain the meaningful, rare to obtain, jewel-like Dharma all the Gods, Humans, Nagas, Siddhas, Gandharvas, Yakchas, Garudas, Demi-Gods, Kimnaras and Demons will become happy, inspired and faithful. So, because of that very reason, all are asked to come for teachings in this way.

#### In the Vinaya Sutra it is said,

I would explain the Buddha's doctrine,

Which is the cause of the happiness

And which thoroughly pacifies the defilements

To the Gods, Nagas, Demi-Gods, Kimnaras and Shakra etc.

Who performed the supreme activities of Dharma.

 $Therefore\ you\ must\ come\ here\ to\ listen\ to\ the\ Holy\ Dharma.$ 

#### Further it says,

Therefore you must respect with devotion

The precious treasure of the Buddha's Teachings

Which has immense qualities,

And which fulfills the purposes of others.

Since nothing can be heard that is superior to this,

One must listen to the doctrine of the Buddha,

Having tamed the sense faculties as one tames the wild horse.

In brief, knowing that the Buddha's doctrine is very difficult to find, that it has a grand purpose and that it is not going to remain for long, it is appropriate, for all those who have devotion, to listen and practice. Moreover, when the Victorious One's doctrine is on the brink of extinction, it is particularly essential and greatly meritorious to hold and preserve the Holy Teachings.

#### In the Sutra of Avalokiteshvara it says,

When it is on the brink of extinction,

To hold and propagate

The doctrine of the Saviour of the World

Both day and night,

Is more meritorious

Than to revere hundreds of thousands of Buddhas,

Who are as many as the grains of sand in the River Ganges

For countless aeons.

Some say that if someone hinders the teaching of, or the listening to, the Mahayana Dharma, that person will remain in lower transmigrations for a long time.

#### As it is said in Bodhicaryavatara,

Whoever even for a single moment

Creates obstacles to the Mahayana Teachings.

Is thereby weakening the fulfilling of the purposes of sentient beings,

And therefore the lower transmigrations of that person will have no limit.

# In the Sutra known as Rabtu shi ba rNampar Ngepa Cho'trul gyi mdo it is said.

One who creates an obstacle to the Bodhisattva's virtuous act of giving a handful of food to an animal, will create a greater non virtue than one who kills all sentient beings and snatches their possessions. This is because the former creates an obstacle to a virtuous deed that will cause the future appearance of a Buddha.'

In the Sutra called *Chos Thamsched 'byungwa med-pa bstenpa,* in the doctrine of the Thatagata who is known as *Ri Rab ltar mngon par 'phag pa'i* it is said,

There was a Bikshu named spyod pa'i blo dros who was endowed with moral discipline, five clairvoyances, complete with retinues, and who resided in seclusion and exerted himself in the practice. At the same time there was a Bikshu called chos smra ba spyod pa rnam dag who wandered in the cities and markets and towns and in the palace of the king giving teachings. The first Bikshu said to him, 'Since Buddha has praised seclusion you should not go to town and markets. Instead you should practice meditation in an isolated place.' Even after he told him not to go to town, he saw him in the town, associating with ordinary vulgar friends, so disrespect towards that Bikshu arose in his mind. He said 'This bikshu has broken his vows and is interested in worldly things.' In this way the first Bikshu stopped the other from the task of giving teachings. By the negative power of that act, Bikshu spyod pa'i blo dros died and was born and suffered in unceasing hell in as many as ninety nine thousand million aeons. The Bikshu spyod pa'i rnam dag during that time was myself and spyod pa'i blo dros who gave teaching then was Buddha Achala, Thus Buddha said.

Since everyone has the same motivation whether sitting together to discuss about setting up a philosophical Institute, or other ways of supporting Dharma study; or contributing financial aid for the Dharma practice; they will all gain the same merit as those who are directly involved. Confirming this, Vasubandhu said,

Since in war etc all have the same purpose, whether they are directly or indirectly involved they will all have the same non-virtue as the actual killer.

In many Sutras it is said that by requesting the spiritual Masters to give teachings one will acquire the same merit that one would get by making supplication to the Buddhas to turn the wheel of Dharma, as in the Seven Limb Practice.

Also if you encourage others to listen to the Dharma then you will obtain the root virtue of those others performing Dharma. If without jealousy you rejoice in others teaching and listening to the Dharma and if you say 'Well done' to others' actions, then you will obtain the merits of rejoicing as in the Seven Limb Practice.

#### In the bdud rtsi brjod pa Mahayana Sutra it is said,

There won't be disease, epidemics, contagious sickness and chaos in the country where this kind of Sutra is held and propagated, or where somebody dwells and transmit the teachings, or where various teachings are inscribed on scrolls.

#### In other Sutras it is said,

There won't be starvation, wars and harms created by evil spirits, and there will be perfect wealth and good harvests in any place where the Kings etc venerate the Sutras. Those places will always be protected by the Four Guardian Deities and Indra and Brahma.'

Even these days there are many Bikshus and worldly beings who have renounced cyclic existence, taken vows, discarded their homes and are engaging in the path of liberation and omniscience. They are the field of accumulating merit for those who practice rejoicing and making prostrations to them. Therefore really it is not necessary for me to encourage people to listen to and practice the Dharma.

Nevertheless, I have taken pains to extract a few scriptural quotations from the Sutras in order to persuade those lay householders, who although they have faith in Buddha, do not have knowledge about Buddha's teaching, and are not engaging in Dharma practice; or even if they are engaging in Dharma practice, are doing so incorrectly.

By this teaching I wish to tell them that if they listen well to the Dharma they will gain understanding, and as a result they will have delight in engaging in the practice, and thereby all their purposes will be accomplished. In this way I have presented a few scriptural quotations from Sutras and Shastras so that devotees can more readily understand them.

Even if one obtains the wealth of the world, this is not considered as the best wealth. However, hearing one verse of Buddhadharma will become the excellent wealth because it can grant permanent happiness to oneself and to others. It is of course missing a great opportunity if one fails to gain one's own dividend of wealth, food and status etc. However it is even more unfortunate to miss the opportunity, either as a monk, who has less work and fewer purposes, or as a lay person, to gain one's own dividend of hearing, contemplation and meditation. This is because then one will not be able to attain the perfect Buddhahood, which spontaneously accomplishes one's own purpose and the purpose of others.

When you obtained human birth, meet with Buddha's Dharma, and have faith in Dharma then you have the rare opportunity to practice the Dharma, which is difficult to obtain. So at this time you must abandon samsara. Having all these opportunities, why

is it that you do not have the thought of abandoning samsara? Why do you not have the thought of attaining Buddhahood? And why do you not have a thought of listening, contemplating and meditating on the Dharma? You should carefully check the reasons for this.

One of the reasons given is that householders have a lot of their own works, and that is why they do not have the time to practice. If that is claimed, then for this, Buddha has especially taught the short Sutras for lay people who have many things to do, and for the Bikshus who mainly engage in the practice of meditation. So they should study whatever Buddha has expounded for them.

At least one should try to know and understand the following with clear ascertainment: what is the cause of attaining Buddhahood; what is the path which facilitates one to attain enlightenment; what are the characteristics of the resultant Buddhahood; what are the subjects that beginners should practice; and what are the indispensable Dharmas and how should they be practiced. After understanding all of these one should practice as much as one can. Otherwise, if one wastes this perfect opportunity of practicing the very essential Dharma, and if therefore one departs to the next birth naked and empty handed, one will certainly experience intense regret. In the Karuna Pundarika sutra it says,

Ananda! don't forget to be vigilant! If you forget to be conscientious, later you will definitely regret it.

Another reason for not practicing the Dharma is that one regards it as unimportant. Thus one has the idea that the householders' works are important and one thinks that it is alright if one does not practice Dharma despite its benefits. However, that evaluation

is false. Most worldly activities cause you and others to suffer in this and future lives. Even if such activities help to some extent, their benefit is trivial. Buddha's teaching will always help, and it will never harm. The benefits that you get from the Buddha's teaching are permanent.

#### Arya Nagarjuna said,

If a fire breaks out on your head And burns your head and clothing, Do not pause to extinguishing it! Rather exert effort to stop future rebirth. There is no purpose superior to this.

Actually, when fire has broken out and ones head and ones clothes are smoldering, then in general one does stop other things one is doing, and tries to extinguish that fire. Nevertheless, the learned ones by ignoring the fire, and not even looking at their bodies and wealth, should instead exert effort to abandon samsara, because, as it is said, there is no task superior to abandoning samsara.

Few people say that understanding Dharma is good. Parents and relatives, who love and care for you, sometimes object to your involvement in Dharma activities. Recognizing that these are obstacles to Dharma practice, one should try to dispel them. The best method to do this is to have unwavering and steadfast faith in the Dharma. Shantideva said.

You take birth alone, and you die alone.

Since, others will never take your share of suffering
What benefit can one expect from relatives
Who cause obstacles to the virtuous deeds?

In this way your dear ones get in the way of your dharma practice. So do not come under the power of others.

#### Manjushri said,

Neither parents, nor relatives can be a Refuge for you. They discard you and go wherever they wish.

All the lay householders are always engrossed with worldly activities for the purpose of this life. There are none who engage in hearing, contemplation and meditation. Always comparing themselves with others they are content with their worldly activities. One should think about this. While it is alright to imitate others, there are many different types of examples to follow. There are many who indulge in extremely dreadful action. Therefore one should look for good examples. From the Sutras it is also recommended that one should take vows as did the Tathagatas of the past, and one should dedicate like Manjushri did in the past. Performing deeds after carefully analyzing for oneself, is the correct guideline of the learned ones. Performing an action by listening and watching others is the procedure of the unwise. Therefore, one should be able to make decisions as to what one deems as good, by investigating with proper reasoning.

If with disheartened mind one thinks 'a person like me cannot engage in study', that thought will block the door of study. As Shantideva said,

Discarding effort due to disheartened mind, There cannot be any liberation. Thus one cannot improve from the state one is in, if due to a disheartened mind one does not make an effort. Therefore in a Sutra it is said.

Having interest, effort and conscientiousness, with these three one can accomplish all activities. Thus one should be assertive, confident and efficient in relation to the task of study.

#### As is said in the Bhadrapani Sutra,

One should think that if even fleas and flies can attain enlightenment, why, being a human being, should I diminish my effort to obtain Bodhi even at the cost of my life.

This quotation tells us that even animals can obtain enlightenment, and that therefore belonging to the human race, knowing virtue and non-virtue, being conscientious, one has no reason not to be determined to attain enlightenment. As it is said in Bodhicaryavatara,

There is nothing which does not become easier When one becomes accustomed to it.

Whatever the subject of study may be, when we become accustomed to it, it will become easier and it will produce delight in our mind. Not only will it produce delight, but with familiarity we will also accomplish any task with ease. Of course, it is possible that one may not understand the meaning of what one is taught straight away. But this should not be the cause for you to withdraw, thinking that you have engaged in a purposeless thing. The study of the Dharma is not the same as other studies. In the case of other studies if you don't learn it, then you have not gained the result. But in the case of Dharma study, even if you have not learned it, it will ensure your future understanding and it will

place latencies in your mind continuum for attaining Buddhahood. Thus it has served an immense purpose.

#### Therefore, Vasubandhu said,

Even one who does not comprehend the meaning should respectfully listen to the Buddhadharma, because merely by listening with devotion one will gain immense merit and enhance ones wisdom. Not to mention if one understands the meaning.

#### In one of the Sutras it is said.

A being who makes an effort to listen and take hold of the meaning of one verse from my doctrine will without doubt gain the state of Bodhi. There is not a single being who will not attain enlightenment by hearing this teaching.

There are individuals who seek results just by listening and performing minimal practices. That kind of attitude in the initial stage is the cause of quickly discarding the task. Therefore, from the beginning, whatever troubles one encounters when engaging in hearing and contemplation, one should put on an armor of determination, thinking that one will make the action purposeful by tolerating it. It is said in Sikchasamuchaya,

One should search for knowledge with patience.

#### In yet another Sutra it is said,

In order to hold Dharma one should have patience towards scolding, slandering and harsh and reprimanding words.

In terms of time, one should hear the Dharma from this time forth until enlightenment is attained. In the Sutra known as *Lodros mi zad pas bstan-pa* it is said,

The Four Insatiables will procure an accumulation of wisdom for Bodhisattyas.

The Four Insatiables are: being insatiable in hearing; being insatiable in expounding the teachings; being insatiable in investigation; being insatiable in knowledge. These Four Insatiables are the source of procuring the wisdom of accumulation for the Bodhisattyas.

#### Maitreya said in Prajñaparamita,

At the time of thorough purification at the third Bhumi, one should never be content with the knowledge one has.

Searching for Dharma, without ever thinking that the Dharma one has heard already is enough, is the excellent ornament to beautify the exalted Bodhisattvas. It is described in many Sutras that when Lord Buddha manifested as a Bodhisattva in order to accumulate the treasure of Holy Dharma, that just for one or two words of Dharma he practiced austerities such as sacrificing his own body and kingdom etc. for many countless aeons.

Therefore Master Pawo prayed that he would not become discouraged even if he had to cross the trench of fire, for the sake of listening to the Dharma. As it is said in the in the Seventy Verses of Inspirational Prayer,

With any opportunity to listen to even one word that contains the teaching, it is advisable to cross over the blazing fire of endlessly flowing lava, you should rejoice and not be indolent.

The main reason why one has no interest to practice the Dharma is attachment to this life. One should abandon that attachment through recollecting death. A human life span is short and there is no certainty of the time of death. When one becomes subject to death, the wealth that one has amassed through hardship, ones

relatives, friends, ones name and fame etc will not follow one. One will go to the lower realms carrying the non-virtue one has accumulated for ones relatives and friends.

If the thought of dying arises within your mind continuum, then there will be no difficulty in engaging in Dharma practice. On top of that one must eschew clinging to any part of samsara. If you are attached to samsara then whatever hearing and contemplation you may perform, it will not be the path that leads you to liberation. Instead it will become the cause of samsara. Therefore, one should shun attachment by bringing to mind the disadvantages and faults of samsara. If one is attached to ones own purpose, then even if one does engage in the Dharma practice, that practice will fall into the path of Hinayana and therefore one does not attain full enlightenment.

Therefore with loving kindness, compassion and altruistic thought one should shun attachment to one's own purpose. In brief, having eschewed those three attachments one should make every effort to attain enlightenment for all sentient beings. For that very purpose one must ensure that one is motivated with the Mahayana Enlightenment Thought when listening to the Holy Dharma. In order to encourage beings to listen to the Dharma with Mahayana motivation, it is stated in the sutras,

One or another kind of merit will be acquired by individual Bodhisattvas by listening to one or another kind of Dharma.

Therefore it is certain that one will acquire merits. In a shastra known as *sNyoms 'Jug Rab gSal*,

Having confirmed that worldly activities have no essence, one should strive to learn the meanings of the teachings.

#### The Sutra known as *mDo sDe pedma dKarpo* states

By having shunned all attachments, listen to this kind of doctrine, for it is very hard to find the inclination and opportunity to listen to the Dharma.

Finally, if somebody should ask 'what is the method for not wasting having heard the Dharma?' In the Sutra known as *Nam mKa' mZod kyi mDo* it is said,

No virtue or non-virtue accumulated earlier will go astray; No virtue accumulated through making offerings to the Tathagatas will go astray;

No virtue accumulated through altruistic thought will go astray; No virtue accumulated through primarily practicing will go astray.

#### Ands it is said by Rendawa,

In order to make meaningful the dharma to which you have listened, you, the young intelligent ones, should go to the remote forest.

By having heard the dharma, you understand what needs to be understood, you abandon the things that need to be abandoned, and you cultivate the things that need to be cultivated; so it is certain that you will obtain that which needs to be obtained.

These are the reasons that indicate that study is meaningful. Therefore it is sensible to make an effort.

Shubam!

Whatever merits may be gained from the conceiving, writing, translating, publishing and distributing these Noble Dharma Words we dedicate for the long life of His Holiness the Sakya Trizin, and so that all his aspirations for beings may be fulfilled. And we also dedicate so that these words may inspire untold numbers of beings to realize the importance of studying the Dharma, and that they may have the conditions to do so.

# য়ৼয়৻য়ৢয়৻য়ৢ৾৾৻ড়ৄয়৻ঽয়৻য়ৼ৻ঢ়য়ৢ৻য়৻ঢ়৻



অবিষ্টে জে'ন্ব

चित्रद्याःसःश्चे म्याद्याः ५८।

गुर-दम्दन्द्रस्य असम्बुद्धः स्याना मुक्तः मुक्तः मुक्तः मुक्तः स्व

The Importance of Studying the Buddhadharma

## **२०। । वश्यक्ष.१२. श्रिष्टी थ.स.ज.सैयो.उक्द**ज.सूरी

 मुै 'श्रेम्'न् सु्व प्राप्ते 'रद'है र'प्यद'रम्'ये 'य्यय'य'मिर्व य'वेद'म्व स् रम्'गुद'य्यय'देर'व्यद्ये र'प'ञ्च र'येद'य'दे 'त्व'द्य'य्यय'य'मिर्व य'वेद'म्यवे 'त्व'य्यम्य' र्थे।

म्बर्रे हे 'नु 'ब 'बबा वहे मा हे ब मी मबस में ब 'बें 'हे 'हू ' तर्वे त्रीकात्मर से प्राप्त अर्क्षमामस्य । त्रिकात्म स्वरम् । स्वरम् । स्वरम् । स्वरम् । स्वरम् । स्वरम् । स्व गुै कें शक्षेत्र प्रवेश पाठे मा प्रवि । पाठि । सक्त्र'न्र'वरुषायाम्बुरुषा नेते कु'सक्त्र'यर र्वेर्षा हुँन'स्वा'व वित्राचद्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्राच्यायाद्रास्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्या पवे के राजी की लाय ता है राहा है पट रहार अष्ट्र थी है राहे क्रेब्रासंप्रम्यान्यारासंप्रका म्हारामेब्रान्यविद्यान्यासः स्ट्रिटः मिशुक्षःमदःमः दे क्षे दः देमा मङ्गात्यः माङ्गादे दे हे । वा क्षे दः दे क्षे दः द पर्वेषायातात्वापर्हे सेट.प्रिया शिष्टार्येया रुषा.स्रा.प्रिया सक्र्र 

याने स्वातु ते प्रमे सूर पुरायदे पर्य न स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य वस्रा मद्मिराक्रेसाचस्राउदास्राम्यायस्या सूमायस्यायस्या र्झू र प्रवया चर्मा खेर पर्यु खेषा ये मुष्य प्रम्य मुद्दर्श प्रये के स्थाया लट.रचा.तर.खेचाबाकुट.कुचा.पे.झैं.बो गीब.रचाद.च्.उरु.चु.र्.चबा. केषामर्से ५ तमस्य सम्पर्त , मङ्गी ५ . हे । हे । हे हे हे हे महिना केष गुब'नमद'र्घ। दर्ने 'क्षेर'ने 'यशमाबब'यदे 'ह्युब'य इसरा है 'त्रम्'य' . २८. चरुषा वेट : ब्रेंब : ख्रेंट ब्राया १८ : चरुषा या में । विद्या स्वाप : क्रुंपा : क्रुंपा : क्रुंपा : वा गुरुद्रमदर्मा नम्भवायाज्ञद्रश्चित्रम् नम्भवायाज्ञद्रश्चित्र न्म्यायक्ष्यामा सहित्वर विराधिन यात्राया विषय विषय वदे क्रुव मर्डे ५ पर प्रमुर वदे क्रुर रें। गुव ५ मद वें। केंब ५ में व यर्केम्'ञ्च'रु'ये'प्य'प्दे 'र्चेष'रु'सेयष'रुद'स्त्रे'प्दे 'र्केष'रुद'र्द्रयष'स्त्रे'प 'जब'र्ल्टब'सु'वर'पर'दगुर'र्रे। सेसब'रुद'द'पदे'र्क्रब'रुद'। वक्रे वदे केंब उद्यादर्ग सुर्व दिया हो स्वाब वर्षे देया हो

ग्रीकात्री ट्रे.ह्रीर.मीकातकालवेश्वरत्रात्री खेळामश्वरका खर्था.में का.प्र.वेश प्राप्त प्रत्याची प्रत्याची प्रत्याची व्यापत्र मिश्चरत्याची प्रत्याची प्रत्य

मुक्षार्ट्रेब अर्घेट 'दमुर 'ब र्झे अ'यार्ट्रेब 'येट 'दमुर। माया हे 'यार्घेक' तर.लट.पर्सूश.उर्दे यी.उर्चीर.वे.चर्नेच.त.रूच.सुरी.उर्चीरी खुर्य.सूस. य: ५८: क्कें ब्राय: माहे ब्राया: र्ने ब्राट्ट: चरुष: या ब्रे व्राय: मालव: माला है : र्वेषायार्ज्यामुकार्नेदार्हेणवादार्श्वेयायार्नेदायेनायान्या। वेषायायेना तर स्र्रिशतमा क्रुयाच स्वरं का की वा कुरा यो बी देवा ता रूपे हो हो राम हु र ૹૢૢ૾ૼ૱ૺૺ.ઌ૽૽ૼૺૺૺૺૺ૱ૢૢૢૢૢઌૢ૱૱ૹૺૻઌૺૺ૽ઌ૱ૺ૽૱ૢૢૼ૱ઌ<u>ૢ</u>ૹૣઌ૱૱ लुच.त.रू.मूर्ट.टी.कु.पझूं अ.तर.चेश्चेंटशी लटा क्र्ट.शदु.चेर्बेट. जर्मा व्रियात दियात हूं ये त्यूं क्या विदेयात व्रेशत हूं ये त्यूं. उदा । विषातविषाति, स्यातात्री । देव, क्रि.जन्नाजातदियाता र्ह्स्य, देख्, चःरुबःलुबःजा जन्नाजःयद्दैयःतःषुःजन्नःनुःश्रेषःतःर्ह्युःयःयुःचःरुबः लुब.तर.योबीटबा ट्रे.लट.थेब.ब्र्बा.ग्री.वीट.कीच.ब्री ब्र्बात.थेट. देश.पीट.ब्र्च.प्रेंश.पुट.। क्र्यांश.तपु.पीट.क्षेच.ब्र्च.ता.ज.यु.श्रट.र्ने.ब्र्य. नर्षेषाने। यर्ने त्यमा नेदे सुराने पत्वे ब पविषय सम्बन्ध न स्यो न स

चिश्चरमा स्थान्त्रस्य स्थान्त्र स्वाद्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्य स्याच्य स्थान्त्य स्याच्य स्याच्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य

इंदिन्दः ते मार्के शम्मल्दः याम्पराधायाः ईश्वायान् के श्रार्थित्। रटामीबाक्षसासु योदायायार्चेबायायो दुर्मेबार्सा लेबाङ्कायादी रहार म्बर्यस्य प्रायः वर्ष्यायदे माम्बर्यः माम्बर्यः स्थितः स्यातः स्थितः स्यातः स्थितः स्य बर्या क्रिया ग्रीया नासुरया परि के या नारा प्यार में विषा प्रया है। ही ना क्ष्यानु 'खुर्याटमानमे 'चायाचर्ड्स बायार देवानु 'वसु बार्याव क्षेत्रानु 'वसु बार्याव क्षेत्रानु 'वसु बार्याव क ह्री ह्यें र तर्ह मा जर्बा बर ग्रीबर न ग्रीमबर मदे ग्री न वर्ष इस्रम्भीयःत्रास्त्रे स्त्रम् दे निष्येष्ट्रम्भा दे निष्येष्ट्रम्भात्रा क्र्याद्मययागुदायायद्वाये प्रेन्ति विद्यामसुद्यायायवेदार्दे।।

द्रा ( ) बुक्राचीःचालाक्ष्यिकासायिद्द्याचा । विकाचीःचालाक्ष्यिकाक्ष्या । विकाचीःचालाक्ष्या विकाचीःचालाक्ष्याचा । विकाचावा विकाचा विकाच विकाचा विकाचा विकाच वित्र विकाच व

ल्लिं स्थान्त्री अर्क्ष्या अर्थः क्रियः प्रत्या विष्यः स्थान्यः स्यान्यः स्थान्यः स्थाः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्था

ख्रम्बर्ध्यात्र्यः मृद्ध्यः प्रदेशः प्रदेशः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्

ૄ૽૱ૡ૱ૹઌ૽૾ૢૺ૱૱ૢૺૼૢ૾ૢૼઽ૽૱ૹઌ૱ઽ૽૽૽ૢ૽ૺ૾ૺઽૹ૽૾ઌ૿૾ઌ૽ઌ૽ૺઌ लुचा रश्चमदालीकार, व्यवशालयाचिष्यं मुद्रास्त्र प्रवालका ञ्चू पः से ' सु सा सा मुस मी ' कें सा मी सा मार्दे प ' पा पूर सू मा प्र स्था सा 'जैबाता क्रिया पार्ट्र . क्षटा। योष्या सैचवा ग्री. चट्रा चार्स् . इंबा ग्री. देया र्शेषा.क्र्यांकाता.रेटा। व्यवमार्शेया.या.त्यात्वमाता.रेटा.वर्षाक्षा.करा.व्यिषे त. इत्रथ. सैं य. देश. तथा है, य. कैंशा द सूं, यद, ई यो. य ईजा सैंद. मञ्जासी । पर्ने पावस्य रूप राष्ट्रीय पर्देश । पर्देश पर्देश । यगुरःपङ्गे '८८'। । परुषः हे 'धुदः रे८' ग्वषः गुरः ठेग । ठेषः ५ व्ये 'पः য়য়য়৻ঽ৴৻য়ৣ৾৾৻৴৻ঢ়৾৻৻৻৻৻য়৾৻য়৻ঀৢয়৻ঢ়৻ড়ৢৄ৴৻ঢ়ৼ৻৻ঢ়ঀৢ৾৾ৼয়৻ঢ়৻ श्च.र्य.यु.ता.क्रिजात्यस.योश्चरसातपु.र्यातपु.क्र्यातपु.यु.र्यातपु.

रेटर्नु मार्यापदे र द्वें दायया यह न निषय देटर येटर मे दे ह्वे दे यहें र यथा र् इंत'ययावययाउँ दे र दे वायाया देया है। यह या प्रेया पे म्दाबे वा न्यायदे के बादहै वायर मुरुषे मारे बादे मासुर बा द्यायितः सर्ह् र मी सर् राया मियाना मिले से रे र मा मे सिर र मे श्रें अरु 'न्यदे' त्य अरि । चले 'मार ले 'दा दे 'से से । चर् र 'र र हें ब श्रुट्याताव्ययात्वर्तिः स्ट्राच्यर्तात्वर्तात्वर्तात्वर्तात्वर्तात्वर्तात्वर्तात्वर्तात्वर्तात्वर्तात्वर्तात्वर र्टा सबिष तथा बुजा मी बारा प्रवास है व तर.ये.य.रटा रेश.तपु.क्र्य.ल्ट्य.बी.यबेट.य.ही खेबात.येथी यस्यवि र्वे "दे "द् म्यायसम्बन्धमानीस र्यो दस्स सर्वे । मुरुमार्वे । योट. खे. से। दें . से से। रिष्ठा सद् . क्रू शालू टिष्ठा शें . वहूं से सद्। खेश ५८। विट.क्व.श्रम्भारतयःक्रेब.त्.वर्श्चर.व्यमाग्रीमावस्यः पर्रथा स्वाप्त वाचार्य या निष्टा निष्ठा प्रते हें बाद है वा प्रता য়৵৻৸ঽ৾৾৻৴ঀ৾৾৻৸ঽ৾৻ৠ৸৾ঀড়য়৻য়য়৻য়৴৻য়৾৻৸৴য়৻৸৻ৠৼয়৻ঽয়ৢ৾৻ড়৾য়৻

र् निर्वास्त्र क्षायं क्षेत्र स्त्र स् र्सु मार्या पर्वे दे त्रया यावदे । त्याय याही द्वा पा पति । या विषय प्राप्त विषय प्राप्त विषय । पर'मुर'र्हे | वेब'वर्टुर'रा'र्सम्बायरे' इस्रब'यम। नस'पदे'र्केब' दह्रम्यायायर्स्नाम्याळ्नाळ्नाचेन्याम्याच्या વ્યાદાસુ દ્વાવસાય વર્ષા ધારે 'દ્દે શાસુ' દ્વા ધારે 'ર્કે શાય દે' દ્વિ દા ફ્રાયસ સ્થાનો *ঈ্র*'ন'ড়৾র'ন৶স্থান'৴েইর'অ'ৡঅ৶'ন৴'ৰূবঅ'ড়ৢয়'ৡয়'৴৴'| योषकातर दर्भीर यारेटा अर्रे रेटा कु. इसका जालटका सुट कु. कु. यर ব্রমুস্মস্ট্রস্ট্রস্ট্রস্বাধ্যুদ্রমা

श्रेअश्वरम्बरम्बरम्बरम्बर्या अर्केम् मृत्रश्रेअश्वरम्भुद्रायायायर्गेदाद्र नर्स् ८.येषय.र्के.य.जय.षक्त्या.पे.वीं ४.८८। नर्स् २.येषय.कुथ.षट. र् 'वर्गुर'नर'म्बुर'हे। धु'स्रब'दे'र्घायवे केंब'पुद'रेर'र् 'म्बुद्ध' त्तर्रा सरस्यक्ष्यःग्रीःयर्र्रःकु्वःक्षेःकर्त्यःग्वस्यत्वेःकुर्र्भ रेः स्र-१ नमुःपः यथा रेवः केवः स्टः चलेवः यर्के रः हेवः वे। यहे मः <u> </u>हेब.क्षेट.लह्न.ज्याय.चिय.ता टे.पथ.क्षत्रथ.क्थ.येक्य.ज्टेज.तु। अर्केन्। त्राप्तकायर पर्ह् न्याधित। वेकान्सुटा दें दाना वुरानु र्यातदुःक्र्याम्रात्त्रेव। रे.बचकाम्रात्मेवादह्र्यःश्रुवाद्य। यर्द्रदारा वा हूं ब पते द्वार्क्ष महमामहिष्ठि । विद दिर हें महामदे यनमाकेनार्ने। प्रियदेवाचेनायाञ्चाचेनाया अञ्चयायाचेनायाचेनायाचे बिबायरवाक्यातीः केंबादी युरावीः केंबाई खें रामसुखारा विवायन र्<u>र</u>मिषातपुःक्र्याचञ्चयायाम्बर्धयाङ्गे मित्रेषाणीत्। दे मित्रेषायद्देवः

क्षांत्राच्चान्त्रा जीटाची.क्ष्यात्राच्चान्यात्र्यात्यात्रा ह्यायात्रः

१८८८ में वासके वा वास्त्राता श्रीयस सी तस् । या सामिता वित्र प्रते मुन्य स्थाप स्थाप दे सुर कर स्था सुर स्थाप 'चट.त.क्ष.मीक.मीटश्र.जर्मीय। श्रीयका.जर्मुत्र.पश्चय.मी.क्षायर्सीट. च.रट.चर्सेच.रेग्रा सैवश.उग्रुंद्र.चर्सेच.तद्र.चर्सच.चे.जा स्रीथ.वं. न्यायान्दारक्ष्मिषाया न्यायदे केंबा कुषायहे व सुवाया ८८.योशेंश.ताची रेडु.र्र्स.भ्रेंब.यी.रिषाताची बरबाभिवागींबाई. ्वर मासुरसायावेदानु प्रमित्र हेट त्यमानु खेदायावेमात्यामासुरसा क्र्याविष्यात्रे। सर्वास्थ्यामुन्यस्टालुच्यायद्यास्या दर्भ सरसम्बस्ता नियादे दर्भेरसम्म द्वारा विद्यान पर्स्रदायर्थ्या विस्रयापार्टा विष्रायार्थरास्यु सकेता त्यु सूर्या हो च.कॅ.रेट.। <sup>ख्र</sup>.चेचेथ.ब्र्चेश.ग्रीश.षद्र.त.क्ष्रश.थेथ.त.लुपे। क्र्य.

यद्याः क्रीयाः युवान्यः विवाद्याः विवाद्यः विवादः विवा

स्वर्ध्याचन्द्रश्च हूँ बंध्याया छूर प्रते पुष्य क्षाया स्वर्ध्य प्रते खुर प्रते । व्याप्त प्रते प्रते प्रत्य प्रत

भ्यट्र स्वर् रायका के कार्च कारावे स्वर् स्वर

र्ट्च.टे.खुच.तदु.द्ट्ट.लूच.क्ष्य.क्ष्य.त्य.हुच.त्य.हुच.त्य. व्ह्य.त्य. तथ्य.त.ह्च.वथा.ध्च.लूच.लूच.लूच.त्य.त्यीया चश्च.त्य.हुच.तथा दह्च.हुच.तथा. तथा.हुच.वथा.ध्च.लूच.त्य.द्वीया चश्चित.ता हूच.तथा.कुच.तथा.हुच. तथ.कुच.त्य.कुच.तथ.कुच.तय.द्वीया चश्चित.ता हूच.तथा.कुच.वथा.तुच. तथ.व्यीय.खुच.तथा.कुच.तय.द्वीय.तथा.च्चिय.तथा.हुच.तथा.हुच. तथ.व्यीय.खुच.तय.कुच.तय.द्वीय.तथा.च्चिय.तथा.हुच.तथा.हुच. चश्च.त्य.खुच.तथा.कुच.तय.त्यीय.तथा.चुच.तथा.कुच.तथा.कुच. चश्च.त्य.खुच.तय.कुच.तय.व्यीय.तथा.चुच.तथा.कुच.तथा. र्देब खेर खें द्रायर त्युरा चिष्ठ प्या विषय प्रायत्य के स्वाय के स्वाय के स्वाय के स्वाय के स्वाय के स्वाय के स के सम्बद्ध देश के के स्वाय के स्वय

प्रदेश क्ष्मात् विकास क्षेत्र क्षेत्र स्था विकास क्ष्मा क्षेत्र क्षा क्षेत्र क्षा क्ष्मा क्ष

चेत्राक्षट्राच्याप्ता । त्याक्ष्राक्षद्रमुः च्या । विद्याक्ष्याद्याय्यायः विद्याक्षद्रम् । विद्याक्षयाद्याः विद्याः । विद्याः विद्याः । विद्याः ।

भ्रवर वियानी के बारा है। अर्दे कारा सर्हे र त्या के बा इस्रमान्त्र द्रात्ते द्रात्ते द्राये द्राये द्राये द्राये ह्राये । विद्राये द्राये व नरः वै नरः नु नवे चनरा से दः या । किं दः से दर्शः मरा गुरः दहे मा हे दः ब्रे<u>े</u> रायळे. पर्ने रावविश्वका. हे। । ने. यबा. ने. ह्री रावने. ब्रे. व्रे. ब्रे. ब्रे. व्रे. व्रे. ब्रे. व्रे. ब्रे. व्रे. व मिश्चरका. क्षु. चुंब का.रेका.सदु.क्ष्र्यात्रा.क्ष्यात्रा.क्ष्यात्रा.क्ष्यात्रा.क्ष्यात्रा.क्ष्यात्रा.क्ष्यात्रा न्नार विषा गुरुन्नव में। केंबान्नों द वर्षे मानी वर्षे न वि वर्षे या. मृथातात्वर्षा मृथमा. श्रम्भात्वर्षात्रात्वात्त्रात्वर्षात्वरात्वरात्वरः चर्ष्रद्रात्तर्व्यक्षद्रात्रहेव्यो क्षेष्ठ्रात्युः इस्रक्षात्युः वित्तुः विद्यायेषाय्येदालेटः

खुयातालु अखु श्राची तात्र मूट्या योषालालया योषी ट्या सूर्या कर्षा क्र्या भूषातालु राया सुर्वे या यहा त्या स्था सुर्वे या या स्था सुर्वे या या स्था सुर्वे या या सुर्वे या या स्था सुर्वे या सुर्वे या स्था सुर्वे या स्था सुर्वे या स्था सुर्वे या सुर्वे या स्था सुर्वे या स्था सुर्वे या स्था सुर्वे या सुर्वे या

! Mट.षर्.जबा बटब.भैब.उहुच.भुष.उर्वेट.घ.पभे. यस्त्रा । स्रि.त्रीस्त्रेश्चर्यः क्रूचास्त्रीस्त्रम्थे र.तर्तर्वीरा । म्री.स.रर.त्त ८८. में १ क्रूब. में विट्रे. पर्ये प्रस्ता विट्रे. पर्ये प्रस्ति विद्या बेषार्केषा १,व, पा ५८ रकेषा १,व, पादी कुं मुंब विवापु के ५ ५ ५ १ १ वर्ष मबुदबायावरैबागुदार्केबाक्रदायायात्री क्षेत्रायवे ह्यें पानस्रुवायर रेग्राक्षों वि'न'क्षा नश्चन'नरुष'यया केंबागुष'यय'क्रायर' तस्रु व्यायदे केवा पठर ख्राम्बुट्यायदे र्हे द्रास्ट्याय<sub>व</sub>र द्राम्बु यायया ८८.स्.स.स्थ.तदु.५४८८भूषायाग्रीयायस्य जायाच्या यरसाम्बराग्रीया *૽૾*ઌૹૺૻઌૹ૱ૢૹઌઌૹૹૹઌઌૢ૽૱ૹૢઌઌઌૹૡૢ૽ૺઌઌૢ૱ઌઌ૱૱૱૱૱૱ 

पर्चित्रक्षे बुक्षः सन्दर्भ अवदः स्वक्षः सदि के का कुद्रः संव्यः द्वाद्यः स्वीकः द्वाद्यः स्वाद्यः स्वाद्यः स्व

<sup>‡</sup>चाकुषाताकुषात्रुषातयु त्वयालुषात्रीषात्रेयात्रात्रस् शरशःभिषान्तीः चर्षेरः प्रचार्ह्च स्राप्तेरः चर्ह्च स्रापः तान्त्रः क्रापः विष्टा स्राप्तः चर् र्श्वयानर्ष्ट्रवानु। कुं स्वापायायुषाया श्वें दाना दिया अर्घ रेषा थ्राप्टरा श्रेदै'नरे'न'णर'णर'र्झन'म'नर'। वय'णर'वयम'मर'श्रे'दगुरानदे' बरायदे वि वार्ता विराक्ष वास्रेस्रसार्या वर्षे वार्ते वार्ते वार्ते वार्ते वार्ते वार्ते वार्ते वार्ते वार्ते चिषर,रट.लक्ष्यताक्षर,तदु,श्वटबाक्षियाग्री,सैंद,श्रीत्राक्ष्य्चाकाताक्ष्यका म्यासरावर्षीरावर्षा र्र्य. कु. खुट. कुरासरार्याव वर्षः इय. स्. कु. कि. विदः क्र्याने। नेटा ह्वयाययाया या प्राप्ता व्याप्ता व्याप्ता सन्दर्भ दे चन्द्रम् नर्बे र ह्ये बन्द्रम् वयायम्य हे द न्द्रम् अस्य धीदान्दा सेवसारेवे निवदार्थे न्दा वर्दे वार्से मुखाया द्वस्य प्राप्त

चन्द्रा अस्यान्द्रा ५५'यन्द्राचरुषावद्देर स्क्रीयान्द्राचिषा 'डेम'डेब'म्बुटबा दर्नुव'पदे'तसूद'पर्डेब'यबा । भ्रु'र्र'त्यु'र् ्वः श्रेवः श्रेवयः हे प्रेः प्तरः प्रेंग्परः विक्यः मुक्तः विक्यः स्वायः क्रेवायः क्रेवायः क्रेवायः क्रेवायः क्र अष्ट्र्या.ज.ची.च.चीबाताक्षेत्राचा । बारवाक्षेत्राचाचीदवातास्चार्थे .खुं .खुं र यदे यदे कुर कुर या । १८दे दमा यभदा में अर दस यदे के अर भदा ही र है । वर्दरम्पियाबानिया । छेषान्दा । दि यथा क्रा क्रे बार्धे बार्से बार्के बार् महिरासुराया दिवामलवाद्येतायायतीयात्तर्भातात्वीया |दर्-व्यक्ष:भ्रम्नायदे:स्वत्र-मु:म्बद-र्मार्धर:स्रेद-स्वा ||र्मर-प्रेदे: *६.चु.ज्ञचावाचर.चेवा.ज.चेच.तद्र.चोर्बर.चेच.चोवा* । ख्रिक.सूचाव. चिश्चरका अर्र्र-रब.कटक.क्रिक.ग्री.चिश्चर-रच.क्रेट.तर.रेचाउ.च.रटा र्देब:के:च:न्दा धुव:रेट:नु:के:म्वब:धर:वेब:बबा न्दाधःहब: बश्रबाक्रन्'मुंबाक्ष्य'यान्दाचित्र्यायात्यात्यन्यमःभेषाक्षेष

<u> १८८. केज.घटु.घर्षेष.त.उहु यो.त.जाहुँ योबा.घटु.कु</u>। ट्रा पदे र्केश्वरहें ब्रम्प बे ख़ूमा पर माया के बिटा चर्से दावस्या गुटा ग्विदापर र् क.घ.चे। झैंच.४४.घोड्चचार्या.गी.घार्ट्र.जर्था चोट.चोर्थ.घटरा.केश. क्रॅ्र.क्ष्रश्न.८८.। ।वक्न.८८.व्रे.घ.वचर.८च.जा ।वश्चल.त.चच्चु.प्रे. चिश्चरमायी । दियाक्त्र सायहे बाक्ता यादा विवासी हो विदायस्य र् त्रह्म ने रामा दि ने पर्य र निष्य मुन्य प्रमान <u> स्चारा, पर्वार (चुचा, इचा, स.कुच, सूच, कुरा, एकर, प्रेय, सूचीया,</u> 'य'यद'म्डिम्।र्ड्य'नर'कर्'नुद्यंद'रे'दे'रद'दर्चेर'सुद'रेर'र्'म्बद्य' तर पश्चित्याहे। ह्यें ५ तर्ह मा त्या । मार मालव स्न ५ हे मा उद्यापार वर्देदी विर्स्ट, बंशका वर कर में में बारी देता विश्व बार बर्ट्स वा न्यव श्रुर प्रमा । ने दे 'दव 'दर्शे 'सु स्वर से न 'हे से 'न्दा मान है 'है ' नःइस्रायरःदेश्रायःकें त्युवाची स्र्रे त्यस् न्नारावावा वैनानीसावहस्रा

दुःब्री रःमी खेळाळा रुद्रा व्यव्या रुद्रा श्री मार्चे मार्चे मार्चे मारविद्रा स्थिता रुद्रा स्था यथा मट.मीथ.पीट.कीप.श्रथ.रतपु.रेची.प.घ.थ.रेंटे.उर्चू.जा.चर. कट.च.चाङ्गचाङ्गेब.तद.चर.कट.चिंबाची ट्रांचे.ट्रांचबाङ्गेबाताक्रया म्बरमास्यरातु प्रञ्जीताती सरमा क्रमायतुरावा स्रीतायते प्रमीपायायरा कर्नुषायदे सुरारी वेषार्टा कें बाबसबारु न त्यु माना से न प्यमान से बादी से ने प्यक्ष माना के प्राप्त के बादी से निष्य के किया है। यह के ब यिष्यादान्त्र स्याक्षेत्र अर्द्र बात्र त्यवाद्यात्र तस्य वात्र प्रस् ष्ट्रिट्स्ट्रेन्स्दे क्चिं क्षां है का हि यह क्षां है यह क्षां है यह क्षां है यह क्षां है यह का क्षां है यह का विषाः वृष्टियामा विविसः ५८ । यस्यानसः ५ विदायसः मानस्यायः श्रुपः विदायः बैनानुरा नेषानने र्श्वेट केंबर ह्या नर्श्वेन पर ह्या निषान निषानु नर्शेट र्ट. मूट विर केज तृषु स्वादा क्षा का की की खुट कु का कू वा ता खे चा विट. पःया र्ववयःसञ्चःपर्वयःस्वरःयर्वाण्चेषःम्बरःबिरःपङ्गाबास्यः ब्रि-र. मुंदर्नु वर्षे प्रदेश दिवस्य स्वयं स

क्रकाश्चारविष्यकाताल्य क्षे स्वार्थित विष्य हिर्मा विष्य क्षे स्वार्थित विषय क्षे स्वार्थित विषय क्षे स्वार्थित क्षे स्वार्य क्षे स्वार्थित क्षे स्वार्य क्षे स्वार्य क्षे स्वार्य क्षे स्वार्य क्षे स्वार्य क्षे स्वार्थित क्षे स्वार्थित क्षे स्वार

मबिरक्षा श्चाकातार् व्याक्ष्यात्वेत्रा विषय कर्षात्वेत्रात्वेत्रात्वेत्रा विषयः सक्षात्रात्वेत्रात्वेत्रात्वेत्रा विषयः कर्षात्वेत्रात्वेत्रात्वेत्यः सक्ष्यः स्वाव्यात्वेतः सक्ष्यः स्वाव्यात्वेतः सक्ष्यः स्वाव्याः स्वाव्याः

१८८८ में प्रत्रायिकामिष्टे माला के कामिश्चर प्रमाल्या वै। यम्यम्यत्म मुंक्ष क्षा भूव प्रमानम् वास्य प्रमानम् । म्बर त्यः क्रू सः क्रू यः क्रु याः क्रु यः यसु यः यद्दे ५ ५५ । यह याः यदे १५वी । इः ५६ । स्यार्च्याक्षरायराक्ष्यायवराक्षराक्षय्यार्च्यावर्यान्ता क्रयायीया ल्याबार्स्स, पर्हेन, बेयरा। हेबासी. ल्या, मरबारी, पर्स्न, वेषया. ह्या, त्री. मर् यर्.रट.पर्वं च.पर्यः चयरात्रयाचित्रः स्रो तीयास्ची वायाचार.री. बेना'स'केब'र्सेते'र्केब'तकर्'कृब'त्तेर्'सर्बेन्नब'ग्री'स्युत्य'र्सेन्नब'रेर' . लट. तर्रे र. तत्र . प्रचंश तु . ले र. तु . त्रे र . तर् तु . तर् र . के र चर्हे र पाले बाती चयु हो यो पाले बाती हो पाले हो हो । दर्न संति दह्र ये.त.रेटा क्र्या श्री.च.योष्यातवयो क्र्या ग्री.येया ब्रम्बरदे क्रिक्षियायाया विकारे र्ल्या मित्र स्त्री स्त्री मित्र स्त्री स्त्री स्त्री स्त्री स्त्री स्त्री स्त लक्षकामी वर्रे रेता रेटवर्मे वर्षे वरते वर्षे वर ब्रथम.इर.४च.५ै.खु.चर.उर्चैर.रू.खेम.चेर्बेटम.सूरी

्यर्ट्, याक्ष्याताकुष्त्, सूच्याताकुष्य, सूच्यात्व, सूच्यात

यदे.यम.बेंब्य.स.लुच्या यद्.यम.बेंब्य.स.लुच्या यद्य.यम.बेंब्य.स.लुच्या यद्य.यम.बेंब्य.यम.बेंब्य.स.लुच्या यद्य.यम.बेंब्य.स.लुच्या यद्य.यम.बेंब्य.स.लुच्या यद्य.यम.बेंब्य.स.लुच्या यद्य.यम.बेंब्य.यम.वेंब्य.यम.बेंब्य.यम.बेंब्य.यम.बेंब्य.यम.बेंब्य.यम.बेंब्य.यम.बेंब्य.यम.बेंब्य.यम.बेंब्य.यम.बेंब्य.यम.बेंब्य.यम.बेंब्य.यम.बेंब्य.यम.बेंब्य.यम.बेंब्य.यम.वेंब्य.यम.बेंब्य.यम.वेंब्य.य

हुन्कुः ध्येवा हुन्कुः ध्येवा

्रं क्रुं अर्द्धर मुरेम विष्ठाय इस्त्र स्राप्ति स मी प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त क्रेंबानुन्ये।विस्रवायने प्येदादमा प्येदादानुस्रायाद्वस्यवाकुकेदार्या ष्ट्रियःब्र्रीटःष्रापृष्ठश्वात्रेयदा। बट्धाक्रीश्वात्रीश्वात्वात्रीयःबटायः इससान्ता रवानु वुरावावर्द्धसायाञ्चरायेदायाइससानी केनानु स्थित . वैट. टे. चेश्चेट थ. लूटे. त. टे. २ क्य. हु य. त. ट्रेट. ट्रेस्ट्री यो विट. यहर . यट य. क्रिश्च्राच्यः पर्वे व्यादः त्रीयः यो क्रीयः व्यायः व्यायः व्यायः व्यायः व्यायः व्यायः व्यायः व्यायः व्यायः व बरसःक्रुबःदेःदेःवेषाधेवाधेवादादा। दःवाधेवादादादावाद्या सु'येद'कु'ने'म्नर'येदा बेन्'व्यस'बेन्'यदे'र्केस'म्बन्'के'य'र्द्स्यस' मट.लुरी ट्र.क्षरा.क्षरा.जुर्च.जुटी.क्षट्य.मी.उट.लुर्च.त.पश्चा इ.क्ट्रुंश.श.रम्बारा.खेच.खेश.तर.विशा ८.४४.चर.विघ.४४४.सी. खेब निर्मेश ने स्थेब न्द्र रहा निष्य के निर्देश के बार सुनाय है। स्दर्भुक्षार्क्षम्बरम् कुर् चेषायहर्म्द्रवाष्ट्री स्वत्रे त्यवार् ग्विक्राम् त.र्ह्स्ट.तर. उत्त्र्. यदु. सैयब. श्री. उत्त्र्रिट. त. श्री. यत्त्र्री. य. द श. त. लुरी

स्वैदःहे प्यन्त्यार त्या गुरुन्यायः या विष्यः यास्य य

; धरः क्रुं : अर्क्र, या के या या या क्रुं रः के सं या ये दे रा रे रे रा <sup>ૄ</sup> કું અ'શું' 'શું' ત્રું કું કું 'ગૃ'એ ૬'શું' 'ગૃ'એ કે કું મેં 'નું કું અ'ફે' સું અ'ફે' સું અ'ફે' સું અ'ફે' સું सर्वेष्यकार्धेर्पार्टा वानुवागुरारुटानावेषारेर्पानवस्यापारेर् थेव'वदर्। दे'दर्धेद'यार्वेर'यारेद। दहेमाहेव'मी'मु'यायथाळे'या रटाम्बद्गामाद्वेषामासूमायस्या केंदिनेन्द्रसुध्यामाद्वेषामासूमा तर्ख्यातरात्ते । यदार्वेषाषाद्वतरातुषार्ळेत्रवुरावुराकी यदार्वेषाषा **ॱ**&८.क्८.७४४५८। सरस.भिस.ग्री.क्र्स.ग्रीस.सरे.त.प्र्र.स.सर्ट्र. याक्षे मुना सम्मायदर महम् मुन्यमु सम्माय मुना मुन्यम् |सर्वेदसम्बर्भायाञ्चे पुराक्षेत्रिराम् | दि द्वार्ष्ट्वेरामञ्जेषायग्ची पा चयाक्रयायक्रमान्नेयायायव्यायक्रया । मसुन्याने यर्षेत्या म्लास्य स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्य

पक्ष.कृषे । किंचानकं का स्वास्त्र क्षेत्र क्ष

सर. मेर. मेर्स्स सर. चीकी र.स. जीकी रका विकास का क्षा स्था विकास का क्षा स्था कि का चीकी र स्था कि का चीकी स्

क्षायट ख्रिया स्टान्ते प्राप्त स्वया मार्ड र वि र वि स्टान्स स्वा स्टान्स स्वया स्टान्स स्या स्वया स्वया

चु'त्र'वृ'ब्र्व्र्र'तु'खुर'य'ते'त्वा'ग्रुर'व्च'केत्'केत्'यवे'चुर'कुव'तु'वकॅर'कु' चर'वर्गुर'रा चर्मास्रेर'ग्रुर'वर्षेद'र्र'र्स्रेम'मे'स्रेर'धर'रेदे'स्रेर' चिट.क्वेच.स्च.तदु.चर्भ्र्य.पचीश.येशवा.तर.घेट.क्षेत्रा 'खेबारचट.य. र् र् त्य्रें षाणुर नुर कु वार्षे वा बु षा बा वर्षा वे खेरे है वाषा वर चार्च् र छे साराम्या र्रे क्. स्. राम्यान्य विचा स्यान्य स्यान पदै'यम्याय'हेदै'सुर'में'दवर्'सूम्रार्'सेमम्युगम्यातसुर्'र्म्यापर मबिरमा मि्ममार्थः संस्थात्य किरायता । निर्मार मार प्राय ८८। श्रुष्टातार्श्चे,पास्त्री,पर.एकिरी श्रुष्टातार्स्,पास्त्री,पास्त्री,पास्त्री वेंदे 'र्वेम'र्क्ष'अवर'स्वैद'पर'त्ते र'व्वप। दस्य'र्', 'वर्'अ'दर्सेर'प'र्रः। पश्चमकाःग्राट्रायाः केवायः स्त्रीदान्ना द्यादः द्यादे द्याये द्यादायाः શે'નર્જો અં જેં અ'ગ્રે' ર્ક્કેન 'ર્ફ્કેન 'ર્સેન 'ર્ફ્કેન 'સ્ફેન 'સ્ફેન 'સેન સે' અર્દ્ધન અ श्चितःश्चितःयावदायाविषादायावुषातुःयानुतायात्रेता केषार्वषादयार्देदा

मश्चित्रम् विद्या विद्

(वर्ट्ट्र-त.लट.ल्ट्र-ट्री ह्मचे.श्रु-प्यश्राधु.ट्र-ड्रे.व्येचे.च्रे-ट्रे.क्रे-ट्रे.व्याम्य.व्यथाची.

दर्ररावदुःक्रुं त्रोद्याः देशसः व्यापायस्य क्रिक्षः व्यवस्य विदायायाः न्यादारवायार मुदायार वर्षेत्र वर्षे अमुकारकार देवा विवास नबर्यायदे में क नमें नमें बाही नश्चन नहुष वका नर्ने न नुर्धे का प वर्ष्यावराष्ट्री बेबार्टरायर्रायया र्यायदे केंबादे वर्षेटाश्चराश्चर |वर्चेर्'य'रे'र्ग'र्र'र्'खर'| |बेश'म्धुर्या रुग'गुर'र्'श'वरे' वयावबुदाक्षे वुदाकुवाक्षेदासंखायकेषान्त्रीवरात्रां वेदानानेदाने <sup></sup> વૈદ.<sup>ૹ</sup>ૈવ.શૃજાય.૮તત.¥જજા.ગ્રૈજા.ઌૢા.ઇજા.ગ્રી.ક્ષ્ય્યાજા.યાંશ્યા.તત્ર.વર્શેન્. है। यथु.योट.पु.यो ह्र्यानयायु.स्ययात्रान्टा यस्यायायु. र्देशकासार्या रहेरि.सबाक्षार्यस्यवासार्या प्रेबासबाक्षार्यस्य है। श्रु. स्थयातायधु. त्रु. रचा. यु. यिट. क्या स्थया रातरा देयया ग्री. 

बेबाम्बुदबायाञ्चर। केबाक्र्यायबाद्यादेबबायरावर्क्षयायाद्रे नुदा तस्त्रम्थासायीदायते स्वीरान्ता वन्ना रुवा मी स्वेदायहर स्वाम स्वास्त रतर क्रिंर तदु स्निचल खी राया दुः क्र्या क्रया पश्ची रा र्द्यामु के ५ ५ ५ सू 'युषायहराय ५ ८ मुखा खे ५ यहराय खें नाषा मु १ ५ गव र्श्वे ५'ग्रै ब'नम्भव्य'य'म् म्हार ब'के ५'र्, 'यर 'र्य पदे' के ब'ग्रे 'यर्दे र प्रवाध' तर अर्रे हैं 'र् 'अर मबिरबाड़ी देश' देखें न'र्त्य रिवर में बी हो वर्षाः मेशाम् रावदे व्यानम् वात्रस्याम् रायदे व्याप्ते व्याप्ते वात्राव्या र्थेर से 'वशुर परे 'र्र्ड्ड व'यम मह्दि ही र्र्ड्ड व'यम पर्व व या.ता.प्रया.वर्षात्रमा.वर्षात्रमा.वर्षात्रम् वर्षात्रमा.वर्षात्रमा.वर्षात्रमा.वर्षात्रमा.वर्षात्रमा.वर्षा चम्यात्रस्याये मास्यास्य स्वाधित स्वाध केन्-नुःदी वेःवें सासके सः ह्यें नामग्रीन्-सम्वेना रेसामसुन्सा

<sub>ૡ૾ૺ</sub>ૻૻઌ૽૱ૹૹૡૻૹૢ૽૱૱ૢ૽ૺઌૡૢ૽ૼઌૹૢ૽ઌ૱ઌૢ૽ૺ૱૽૽ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺ૾૽૽૽ૢ૾ૺૼૺૺૺૺૹ૾૽ૢ૽ઌ૽૾ૢૺ૱ઌૢ૽ૺૼૹ૽ૼ र्वे दे। के तरी या बेदाया परी प्येदा है त्वके वा वस्रस्था स्था से दा नर्मेषा भ्रे द्वयमक्त विरा वयायके देयाय भेना वयाने प्रये के हे.र्.रटा अह्तःत्वेषा श्रेटःरटः श्रुवः <u>च</u>ानाबः र्श्वनाबानाटः प्यटः हे बः सु से 'दर्शे देश देशस मु कि द दु चर्मा साम दे से मायाम पर पी द हिर वसारवार्सर पु त्वर्षे प्रमायम् प्रमायम् वर्षे प्रवि ह्ये ह्ये ह्ये स् वुरायायार्गायार्था अर्। धरारेवे हे रार्ग्यायाया <u> बुरात. ट्रे. झुरा ट्रेसूशी ट्रास्टरात. जुरातशी हुरा प्रशंत सूँशात.</u> मट.विश्वतर.ट्रे.वर.तदु.जश.टे.शु.उत्ह्री वर्ष्ट्र.पदु.क्रेर.वर्धीर.व. थीवा नेषावायिक्राचित्राचित्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त अराधित्र विषय अराखेवाय ने · र्हें र : नर्जे का ने दे शें का मु : प्यर : र : की : नें द : य : बेद : य के का खुक : ग्रुटः। वेग'न्यदःग्री'ययानु'दश्चुरःच'यबाबदबा'कुषावेच'ये।वुन

ये.ल्.र्. ख्राचारी स्थानतु स्वरं ल्या स्थान प्रीट स्थान ल्या स्थान स्थान प्रीट स्थान ल्या स्थान स्थान

;ेंदें 'ब'र्चे स्रापाकु ५'स्राचायते 'घतस'म्बाद' ध्येब'ले 'बा दे 'बे'म्बाद' ह्रसामानुस्रसासु स्वेदायादे स्थेदाहे। दसास्रामदासह दानुसालु सामदे सर्ने त्यसा हूँ ब मुस दिने दिन हो दि न ले ब न मिन स ৻ঀ৻য়ড়ৄ৴৻ঀ৾৾ঀ৻ড়৾৾৾৴৻য়ৢ৻য়৾৻ৗ৸য়য়৻৸৾ঀ৾ৼ৻ড়৾৸য়৾৻৸য়৻ |स्वातःयार्क्षरः नुदिर्धेषाया कुदासे । बिषादरा विद्यादरा विद्यापा इस्तानदुःक्र्स्स्यसःर्र्स्रस्त्र्रिंदिन्तिःस्त्रीम्। विद्न्यंत्रं स्त्र्रास्त्रं तपु.येचाबादी.पज्ञ् । षुषाचादीरवाताक्षेप्र.क्षा.क्षायवाप्रेवात्म.पी. पः इत्रवाति । सेरायम् निष्य । स्वर्षे वासम् । स নষ্ক্রীপ্রপার,রূমনমনী,মাধ্রপার্য়মার,রূমনার,ধ্রমার,ধ্রমার, विवर्षाने निषा भी इ. हे . दे श्रव्याच्या त्वन निष्य है ।। री.इं। ४५८.याजय.५.स.२।





Tinchuli, Boudha P.O. Box No. 23034 Kathmandu, Nepal tel. 977-1-4479218 fax. 977-1-4477507 info@sakyaiba.edu.np

For Free Distribution Only www.sakyaiba.edu.np