क्रा विरक्षायमः श्री ने स्थापत्। अस्याये न स्थापत्। अर्देरा वर्षे सामप्रे अस्याये न स्थापत्।

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH

-LOBSANG LHALUNGPA

का वि.मू.मी.रामर्डे.मूं.टे.ता ।

। রু.খেম.৺ছম.মেডু. ২এ: ফা.এ.মেন্ডা. ও । । মান্তম.খুব.পুচ. ২.ই.জ.মেন্থা. হজ্মপ.৫৯। । সু.মেন্ডেই.মে.মিন্ডি.মিন্ডেমেন্ডা. । জু.মেন্ডেই.মে.মিন্ডি.মিন্ডেম্ব

। लूट्स.श्री.चीचीश.सपुं .खेचश्वालाचरंचा.सेची.पंस्ता। उ ॥ । प्री.झैंच.हुच्चीश.शरं.दुश्व.दुःश.चाश्वशःय। । इ.चडुष्,रेजूट्श.तारं च्रीलाशह्रेयं.यं म्यीटासीटासीय। । गुष्.रे.रेतची.तरं.रेचिराच म्यीलाचपुं.लेश।

| निर्म्म पर्ति सम्ह्र्य प्रमास्त्र मिन्न मिन्न प्रमास्त्र मिन्न मिन्न मिन्न मिन्न प्रमास्त्र मिन्न म

। নাধান, সাহ্ট, বের্দ্বপ্র, নাঞ্জ, ইমধ, দে, নীধ, দ্বীনা, বঞ্জ।। দ্বা । বঙ্গ, ব্যধ, বঙ্গুই, বাঙ্গ, গ্রবধ, পাদক, সাহ্ট, বা.কুক।। । শ্বান, ব্যহ, বেহ, বহু, বাঙ্গ, বেহু, বাহু, বাহু, বাহু, বাহু, প্রদা। । হব, বেবীপ্রধানাধী চ.হেন, নীঝ, দে, বাঙ্গ, বাঙ্গ, বাঙ্গ, প্রদা।

त्रभार्त्रभाष्ठी के प्राप्त विषेत्र

। स्वत्रक्षक्षात्रक्ष्यक्ष्यः । २ ॥ । त्रमक्ष्यः त्रकतः त्रम् क्ष्यः यद्गः यद्गः यद्गः व्यक्षः ॥ २ ॥ । क्ष्यः त्रिः च्रुवः त्रे त्रात्रक्षः यद्गः यद्गः व्यक्षः ॥ २ ॥ । नाश्चरः त्र्यः त्रे व्यक्षः यद्गः य

શ્રું યા તું જુરા દુ ' ૧૧ ટૂલ એ ૧ વરે ત્યા

। सैंश्याय सेराचाय विद्यात स्थाय स्था । । क्ष्याय है न्याय स्थाय स्थाय हेना हेना सुना न्याय । । क्ष्याय है न्याय स्थाय स्थाय हेना हेना सुना न्याय । । यह त्याय स्थाय स्थाय हेना स्थाय स्थाय । । द्याय सेराय स्थाय स्थाय स्थाय स्थाय । । द्याय सेराय स्थाय स्थाय स्थाय स्थाय । । बरापट्टेराडिराजिटाट्राच्छेराच्छेटापक्षाः । बेपापट्टेराट्याजेटाठेश्यकालय्ट्राडेराट्या । । क्रेयायक्याजेराट्टेहिराजेटाट्राजेयायक्षा

। वस्तर्तेत्वित्त्वात्त्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः त्रक्षः त्रः । । वस्तर्तेत्ते वित्तः विद्यान्तः विद्यानः व

| वस्तर्देत्वित्तातः रेन्द्र्यः वर्ष्यः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः ।
| वर्षः पर्देद्वः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः ।
| वर्षः पर्देदः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः ।
| वर्षः पर्देदः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः ।
| वर्षः पर्देदः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः ।
| वर्षः पर्देदः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः ।
| वर्षः पर्देदः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः ।
| वर्षः पर्देदः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः ।
| वर्षः पर्देदः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः ।
| वर्षः पर्देदः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः ।
| वर्षः पर्देदः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः ।
| वर्षः पर्देदः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः ।

श्चेषायु त्रीर रर पृष्य भेर पते त्या

श्चेशयु के अपों ५८ शुत्र श्रेर पदे त्यमा

यर ही बर्ज पाराय में ही बराये पर ही बर बी

क्रिं भावें अभाकें प्यमाष्ट्री अपने ।

| बर-८२५.क्री.वीट.८.च्रुच.चश्चट.८५०.ज्ञा ०० ॥
| च्या.८५५.क्रे.वीट.वे.च्रुच.चश्चट.वेश |
| च्या.८५५.च्रुच.व्रुच.क्रा.क्रा.च्रुच.व्रुच.च्रुच.व्रुच

पर्वेद्र'यदे यर ही बची

| सर. ८ रू. ट्रे. ट्रे.

न द्वेंब त्व्यूष ग्री प्यर हो ब बी

यस्थामहन्त्रं यस्क्रेन्ने।

| বহুন্দ্রি, দ্রিন্দ্রি, শুলান্দ্রি, শুলান্দ্রি। ১৩ ॥
| বহুন্দ্রি, শুলান্দ্রি, শুলান্দ্রি

नेभारवाक्षेत्रको

| वर्ष्यत्त्रेर्त्तः वर्ष्यत्ते त्रित्तः वर्ष्यत्या १० || वर्ष्यत्ते त्रित्तः वर्ष्यत्या १० || वर्ष्यत्ते त्रित्तः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः वर्षः वर्ष

। है मिडिमा २ससम्मित्र रहा था द्रिस्य रहे ।

। स.च.माब्र्ट.तपू.वेंश्वाताश्वाध्यंत्र्वेट.विटा ।

| ঀৢ৾য়ঀয়য়৻য়য়৻ৼঢ়৻য়৾ড়৻য়ঢ়ৢ৾৻ঀয়৻ৼয়৻ঀৣয় |

। इ.६स.रेनेर.णेट.हेर्थ.स्ट्रस.स.म्ह्रेच तथ ।

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। स्वरासुनाबासु इना केर् प्राये मे सार्या है।
  । मार्भे से ५'७' मात्रस ५'२। ଅଞ୍ଜିଶ ବସ ଓ ।
  । ଅଶ୍ୟ'ସିକ'ନ୍ସି'ଅନ୍'ନିସ୍ୟ'ୟନ୍'ଅନୁସ୍'ଞ୍ଜି'ଶ୍ରିକ ।
  । শ্বর্ম দেছুর দের নাম নাই ই. বিল্লা প্রথম এই দের ।
 । প্রথান্ত্রীর-বর্ত্তীর-বারী-অন্ধান্তরী-প্রথান্তর-গ্রীক।
 । रे.हेर.ह्नाम.राहे.मुं.मुंस.मुस.रार सहर ।
  ૽ૡઌઌ૽ૢૺૣ૾ૻઌૹઌ૽૿ૣ૽૱૱૱૱
  । बर-पर्रेट्-छिन्-णुट ने-चलेब-चक्किट-प्रकॅथ-लेगा ४० ॥
 । इ.पाट्टमा.मासरानासः हेट.४ ह्रय.४ मानासः १।
 । ଞ୍ଝିଁୟ'ଯ୍ୟ'ଞ୍ଜି'ୟଞ୍ଜିୟ'ସ୍ଟ୍ରିସ୍'ସ୍ଥିସ୍'ୟ'ଭା ।
 ા શ્રાહ્યું કુર્યાતા જાયા મોટા જાયો જાયો છે.
 । मार्थिः सेर विव पु वह द वर मानस्य या थे।
 । ନିଦ୍ୟ 🚉 ଅଧିକ ଅଧ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ ବ୍ୟାକ୍ତିୟ ।
 । बटाटचुत्रायसूचायावहूबक्षश्राणासक्षात्री
 । दलात्रेन्द्रान्याणुष्टाक्ष्मयायेदान्द्रान्यः ।
  । <del>ସ</del>୍ୟ ଓଟ୍ଟି ନ୍ତିର୍ ଲିଟ୍ ଲିଟ୍ ଅଞ୍ଚିଟ ଓ ହ୍ର । ।
  । अञ्चानावना वया स्मानद . में . चुदे . में ट . हुर . रहा ।
ॱऻॾॖ॔ॺख़ॖ॔ॻख़ॗॗऀॱॺॱॗॱय़ॖऀऄॱऄॗ॔॔॔ॱॻॱॴ॒ऄॗॺऻ
 । नञ्जूमसार्थमायेवसाप्तेसाचितानाक्षस ।
  । म्रीय:श्रंशःश्रुर्य:यदे,यः रूपः त्र्रों,यः यक्ष्यशः ।
 । ट्रे.ड्रेस्ट्रेन्नाशक्यास्ट्रिनाशस्त्रे,त्यसान्नीशाः व ।
  ી જુસ.ત.ઝુ∠.ત.ક્ષેઝ.વ≅દ.⊈૪૪૱૾ૢૢ૽.ઉનોજ ∣
 । क्षाप्तिर,त्या,मिट,ध्यश,मुप्,तु,हर,निश ।
 । बर.पर्रेर्.िहर.ग्रुट.र्.चर्ब्य.चर्स्नुट.पञ्चय.जूरा २३ ॥
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गयर इगयर हें हे त्रेषा पते त्यमा

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। লম.মছুনা.নাৡধা.নাম. ৴নুধা.ম.পু. যীব.ধাূে.লম।
    । इ.चर्नुन चक्किर वहा साम्सायह देर र्चेन्ची।
    । পন্ধি, অ, च हुब, बरा खैं दें हैं। खैं, बर्ष, कुर ।
    । बियाशाद्धाः ऋष्ट्रसः ह्रियोका स्वर्गतमा सङ्घेदासः देस ।
   । रसः तर्रे र र्वे र राई वे रहा ख्वायर पुरु।
   | $\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\exititt{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\te
  । वरःपर्ट्राष्ट्रिराणुटार्टाचल्द्रियःस्क्रुटाप्डलाल्गा ४०
  । श्रमःच≅ट.चिष्यं,जपंट.स्यं,तर-ग्नै,यपूं,क्रैर ।
 । मीलायरमीशासर् ल्याशास्त्राशास्त्रास्त्रास्
 । मु.प्रियु.तमा.मुक्ष.यत्ये.तयु.रम्रो.य.रुक्ष ।
 । ८ मु.च.प्रेच.प्रेच.प्रस.च्या.सम्ब.च इट.५८.।
। पर्चम.भुर.चीर.कुच.कुश.चु.झूच्.जन्न.पर्चनन्न ।
। इतारियुर्गाम्याणुराञ्चेषाययारी दिरायरेय ।
। वर परेरे हिंद णुट रे यहिन परेर साप संयाया। १४
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HOMAGE TO MANJUSRI!

- Thou whose body is born of goodness and a million perfections, Thou whose Speech fulfils the hopes of countless beings, Thou whose Mind accurately perceives all that can be known; Lord of the Sakyas, I do homage to Thee!
- Best of the spiritual sons of the incomparable Master, Who bore the burden of the Buddha's universal mission, Whose Incarnations are active in very many worlds, Maitreya and Manjusri, I salute You!
- The teachings of the Prajna-Paramita being so abstruce to grasp, That their meanings have been truly expounded,
 By Nagarjuna and Asanga, those Jewels of Zambudipa, the continent of the East,
 Famed throughout the three planes of existence, at whose feet
- 4. Of the fine tradition handed down through these two vehicles, Dealing with the path of profound Theory and the path of widespread Action,
 You made an abridgement of its essence which was Faultless,
 O Atisa,
 Keeper of the Treasury of the Teaching, I bow at your feet!
- By using skilled methods arising out of loving conduct, Brilliant Gurus gave to the fortunate ones the eye For seeing all the sacred Scriptures and the best way To achieve deliverance; to them I make obeisance!
- 6. For you who were the head ornament of the whole learned world,

 Nagarium and Asanga, the banner of your fame.

Nagarjuna and Asanga, the banner of your fame Is glorious to all humanity; from you is handed down The great tradition embodied in the Stages of the Path to Enlightenment.

For it fulfils all the noble aspirations of humanity; It is the precious Wishing Gem of Teaching. And the meeting of a thousand streams of scriptures forming an Ocean of perfect exposition!

FOUR CHARACTERISTICS

7. Understanding of all the doctrines so perfectly in accord
And understanding of the sacred Scriptures arises,
The meaning of the Buddha's ideal is discovered,
Which affords protection from the abyss of great degeneration

Therefore those many fortunate ones who were the learned ones of Tibet and India,

Who applied this sublime exposition, the three kinds of Seekers; And who is there who is not deeply influenced by it?

8. That which constitutes the essence of the whole Scriptures If anyone reads and hears about the nature of this even once It will bring a flood of merit acquired by the hearing And the preaching of the Dharmas, hence contemplate on its meanings!

THE IMPORTANCE OF SPIRITUAL MASTER

9. Then you must realize that laying the foundation properly of the casual link of all the virtues in this life and the next is to follow a noble master in reverence and devotion, and to endure without giving up even at the cost of one's own life.

Verily, please him by practising his teachings as the best form of worship!

I, the seer, have practised thus: May you, who seek deliverance, do the same!

THE FUNDAMENTAL PATH COMMON TO "LESSOR SEEKERS"—BEGINNERS

This human body with the eight beneficial circumstances and opportunities is better than the Wishing Gem

And as such it is found this once only;

It is hard to find and easy to destroy like a lightning flash.

When one has grasped the principle of all wordly action

And understood that it is like flying chaff,

One should always, day and night, be intendent on acquiring the essence of good action.

I, the seer, have practised thus: May you, who seek deliverance, do the same!

After death there is no assurance of not being in miserable circumstances.

The Triple Gem is a refuge from that fear.

Therefore take to the refuge unswervingly

And follow the precepts attentively and when you have thought carefully about Karma, good and bad,

It is your responsibility what you apply in your life or what you abstain!

I, the seer, have practised thus: May you, who seek deliverance, do the same!

12. Until one attains (again) a human body with consummate qualities,
No progress in spiritual path is possible,
Therefore study all its causes.

The three inlets, (body, speech, and mind,) are defiled with the mud of vice and immorality.

Equally important is it to cleanse oneself of bad Karma, And to hold faithfully always to the Fourfold powers of virtues, I, the seer, have practised thus: May you, who seek deliverance, do the same!

THE PATH FOR "INTERMEDIATE SEEKERS"

The sincere urge for deliverance will not arise.

If one does not think of the cause of the cycle of Samsara

One does not know how to cut away its root.

So one must be aware of the bondage of this same Samsara

And hold to a regretful renunciation of the world.

I, the seer, have practised thus: May you, who seek deliverance,
do the same!

THE PATH FOR "GREAT SEEKERS"

14. Determination (the taking of the Bodhisattva Vow) is the central support of the Mahayana Path,
It is the foundation of all the great flood of noble action. It produces the twin merits (by means of morality and knowledge)

as an alchemist produces gold, like a treasury of well being from the accumulation of the highest merits.

Knowing this, the Bodhisattvas keep in the centre of their minds the Supreme Spiritual Aim.

I, the seer, have practised thus: May you, who seek deliverance, do the same!

THE SIX PERFECTIONS

15. (1) The Perfection of Giving (generosity).

Generosity is the Wishing Gem that fulfils th

Generosity is the Wishing Gem that fulfils the hopes of men It is an excellent weapon for cutting the knot of Miserliness. It fashions the fearlessness and undaunted courage of the Bodhisattyas.

It makes their good name spread in all directions;

Understanding this the wise sacrifice their merit, property and bodies for the benefit of others!

I, the seer, have practised thus: May you, who seek deliverance, do the same!

(2) The Perfection of Morality.Morality is the water for the cleansing of the defilement of bad conduct.

It is the light of the moon which cools the burning torment of bad thoughts.

It stands with the dignity of Mount Meru in the midst of mankind. To those who keep *sila* all men turn, without the threat of force being used.

Since holy men understand this, they hold to their normal vows guard them as they would their eyesight!

I, the seer, have practised thus: May you, who seek deliverance, do the same!

17. (3) The Perfection of Patience.

Patience is the best ornament for those who have power of endurance.

It is the finest form of self mortification (tapas) in the face of tormenting misery.

Like Garuda (the eagle), it destroys the vipers of anger.

It is a strong armour against abuse.

Understanding this, seekers of truth strive to practise patience in every possible way.

I, the seer, have practised thus: May you, who seek deliverance, do the same!

18. (4) The Perfection of Strenousness

If one puts on the resolute and unchanging armour of energy Then understanding of the Buddha's teachings and awakening will grow like a waxing moon.

It will give meaning to all activity,

And whatever one undertakes will have a successful conclusion. Understanding this Bodhasattvas emit a great wave of energy eliminating every form of inactivity!

I, the seer, have practised thus: May you, who seek deliverance, do the same

19. (5) The Perfection of Meditative Concentration: Samten, the Perfection of Concentration, is like a King reigning over the mind.

If aimed on a fixed point it is static like Mount Meru.

If projected, it will permeate all thoughts and will effect great bliss to body and mind.

Understanding this those who seek the truth shun idle thoughts as an enemy and persevere in meditation constantly

I, the seer, have practised thus: May you, who seek deliverance, do the same!

20. (6) The Perfection of Wisdom.

By the eye of infinitive Wisdom one understands the profundity of the absolute reality,

It is the way to cut at the root of Samsara (the cycle of existence). It is the Treasure praised in all the Scriptures,

Famous as the brilliant light shining in the black night of our ignorance.

Understanding this the wise, who seek deliverance, set about striving hard along this path.

I, the seer, have practised thus: May you, who seek deliverance, do the same!

By one pointed concentration alone, we cannot cut the root of Samsara, the suffering of the world.

On the other hand, without attaining the meditative absorptions, wisdom alone cannot eradicate craving, hatred and ignorance (the Three Poisons)

The highest wisdom that understands all should sit on the horse of motionless absorption.

And with the sharp blade of the unlimited logic of the Middle Way cut away all extreme views and delusions of mind.

By means of examining actually with vast knowledge

Progress is made in attaining the highest realization!

I, the seer, have practised thus: May you, who seek deliverance, do the same!

There is no need to emphasise that samadhi is attained only by deep concentration.

It is attainable even by means of right analysis examining the true nature of reality.

Those who understand this and strive for the joint application of the twin principle of the meditative absorption and insight are to be admired!

I, the seer, have practised thus: May you, who seek deliverance, do the same!

23. Samadhi perceives Sunyata as it were the Heavens,

Perception after samadhi is empty like a magical scene.

Meditating upon these two, those who achieve the perfection of Bodhisattva activities by the skilful means and insight are to be praised.

It is the tradition of the fortunate seekers never to be content with partial practice!

I, the seer, have practised thus: May you, who seek deliverance, do the same!

THE PATH OF VAJRAYANA

24. Thus, while practising properly the common practice necessary for both the excellent path of he Mahayana and the Vajrayana, one must rely upon and follow wise masters who bestow initiations into ocean of sacred tantras.

Then one should apply in one's life all the instructions, thereby achieve the purpose of his fortunate human life!

I, the seer, have practised thus: May you who seek deliverance, do the same!

own mind and in order to help other fortunate people, I have described in simple clear language the all inclusive Path which is pleasing to the Buddha. I would that, by this merit, the sublime Path may never be lost to all beings!

I, the seer, have practised thus: May you, who seek deliverance, do the same!

This abridged treatise on the Graded Path to Enlightenment has been composed for the purpose of remembering the Teaching by Lobzang Drakpa at the Gadan Monastery.