NAGARJUNA'S EXPOSITION OF TWELVE CAUSAL LINKS

—N. AIYASWAMI SASTRI

Introductory

Pratitya-Samutpada-Hrdaya-Karika प्रतीत्यसमुत्पादहृदयकारिका along with its comment is one of the several treatises composed by Acarva Nagarjuna, the founder of the Madhyamaka school of Buddhism. His authorship of this short tract has been attested more than once by Candrakirti (v. प्रसन्नपदा, pp.428,551) and Prajnakaramati (v. Panjika, pp. 355, Its composition in a catechetical form 350). further confirms its antiquity. The text consists of originally 5 verses in Arya metre and two Anustubh verses in its Chinese and Tibetan versions. Of his several metrical compositions we have only two texts in Arya metre, viz. the present text and the विग्रहव्यावर्तनी The explanatory portion of this text is also fathered upon Nagarjuna by the Chinese and Tibetan translators. This fact does not appear improbable when we consider the statement made by Chandrakirti: विग्रहव्यावर्तेन्या वृत्ति कुर्वताऽप्याचार्येण प्रयोगवाक्यानभिधानात् । "Acarya (Nagarjuna) while composing a short comment on the विग्रहञ्यावर्तनी does not employ any prayoga, a sentence embodying any logical proposition" प्रसन्नपदा p.25 1.6.). This confirms the fact the author could be credited also with some prose compositions. Of such compositions the Maha-pra महाप्रज्ञापारिमताशास्त्र preserved inaparamita-Sastra in translation ranks the foremost (v. Prof. Et. Lamotte's French Translation with copious annotations; the first two volumes published so far). We may next notice a small tract both in verse and prose viz., द्वादशम्बशास्त् also preserved in Chinese translation (v. the present writer's rendering it into Sanskrit in the Visvabharati Annals, Vol. VI) claiming him as its author; a claim which has fairly been justified by Chi-tsang (v. my Introductory Note, op. cit). The same Chinese authority attributes to Cheng-mu पिङ्गलाक्ष the prose portion of the Madhyamaka Thus the authorship of the commentary known as Akutobhaya as attributed to Naga by the Tibetan authorities becomes uncertain.

Of his metrical compositions the most important is 1) the Madhyamaka Sastra; it has been meritoriously edited by Prof. Luis de Vallee Poussin.
2) The Vigrahavyayrtani with its comment has been discovered and published by Rahul Sankrityayana (Bihar Research Society, 1950).
3) The Ratnavali and 4) the Catustava have been edited in part by Dr. G. Tucci. 5) The Yuktisastikarika, 6) Sunyata-Saptati and 7) Suhrlleka

are not available to us in their original Sanskrit. Nos. 5 and 7 are translated by Schaeffer and H. Wenzal respectively. (v. my Bibliography in the Sal. sutra). No. 6 is known only in quotations, V. *Dvadasamukha*, p.24. a verse pleading for a fundamental tenet of the author, viz. अजातिबाद non—origination—theory. Two verses are cited from the text in Bodhicarpan:-

- 1. The ideas of "l" and "mine" are expressed by the Buddha for some purpose. Likewise skandhas, ayatanas and dhatus are all stated (p.376).
- 2. What comes into being due to causes does not exist p.500; the same in *Madh. vrtti*. p.413.
- 3. One more line from Yukti is found in *Madh.vrtti*. p.9: What is produced on account of such and such causes originates not in its nature. This cited in full in the Madh.avat.p.288.

To draw parallels to the ideas of Madh-Sastra Candrakirti cites more frequently verses from the Ratnavali (R. hereafter). Since they bear out true marks of Nagarjuna's way of thinking we may acquaint ourselves with their gist on this occasion:

- 1. To the idea of the Sutra: Those who view things as existent and those who do so as non-existent, both of them do not perceive the quietude পাৰ of things-(M. Sastra V,8) R. has: the heterodox reaches the hell and the orthodox the heaven; but the man situated in Non-dualism সম্ভয় reaches Release, Moksa, because of his realising the truth যথা মূল v. M. Vr. p. 135.
- 2. The action and its agent are ridiculed in M. Sastra VIII, II; R. does the same in 3 verses: The world resembles a mirage; it is an illusion to consider it existent or non-existent and a man of illusion gets not released. Something is postulated as a result of ignorance; later, at a close scrutiny one cannot secure its existence; then how can there be its non-existence? (p.188).
- 3. Non-dualism अह्य is possible only in Madhyamaka System (XV. II); R. confirms the same in 2 verses; Approach anyone of the Sankhya, Vaisesika, Nirgrantha, or the advocate of Pudgala or Skandhas, and see whether they say anything beyond the existence or non-existence; therefore understand that the Buddha's dispensation alone is too deep and goes beyond the existence or non-existence (p. 275).

- 4. The negation of soul intended even in the empirical plane सम्बृत्या in XVIII, r. is echoed in R. 4 vv. One's own image is reflected in the mirror, but the image cannot be stated to be either the same with or different from the face; likewise the notion of "I" arises on the basis of aggregates स्कन्ध, but it is not identical with the later. The reflection of one's image does not arise in the absence of mirror; likewise the "I" notion is not in the absence of the aggregates. Listening to this characteristic Dharma venerable Ananda obtained Dharma-Eye; this fact he himself declared to his fellow monks now and then (p.345).
- 5. Candrakirti says: In the wake of realizing the Soul-non-substantiality आत्मनेरातम्य non-substantiality of things pertaining to the soul आत्मीयनेरातम्य is also realized. The same is confirmed in R.-2 vv. The aggregates are born from the I-notion अहं कार which is false in truth; one who thinks the seed as false, how could its sprout be true for him? In the wake of the aggregate being viewed as false the I-notion is extinguished; at the extinction of I-notion the aggregate arise no longer (p.346). They are cited again on page 458 to confirm the idea of auspicious or inauspicious is false as it is based on the false background मिथाश्रय
- 6. The fact that Buddha preached neither Soul nor non-Soul (XVIII-6) is corroborated in R. 2 vv:- Neither soul nor non-soul is asserted in truth. The great sage shunned from us the two views caused by the soul and non-soul. He declared what is seen and what is heard are neither true nor false. If there is a thesis, then there will be an antithesis; so both are not admissible in fact (p.359).
- 7. Again 3 vv. from R. to show that the Buddha preached differently to different pupils. A grammarian would teach even the alphabet; likewise the Buddha preached his pupils (विनेय) dharma according to their capacities. He preached to some the law in order to deter them from wrong deeds, to some a dualistic law in order to increase merits, to some a deep non-dualistic law which intimidates the timid person, and to some the Bodhifactor embodied in yiodness and compassion, शून्यता-करणा-गर्भ (p.359-60)
- 8. The object like the blue, etc, (নীলাহি) are non-existent even in the empirical plane. The same is in R.: Ether is only a nominal because of its being deviod of colour, হব In the absence of the great elements where is the colour, হব? (p.413).

- 9. Voidness, शून्यता, being grasped as either an entity or a nonentity destroys the aspirer. So also says R.-When the preacher ill-conceives the voidness, as a result of this, the listener, the ignorant, becomes spoilt and falls downward in the अवीचि hell (p.496).
- 10. As to Nagarjuna's conception of Nirvana R. says When Nirvana is not a non-entity, how can it be an entity? What is Nirvana is an end of both entity and non-entity (p.524).

Candrakirti has made only 4 citations from the Catustava:-

- 1. The world resembles an echo, and is neither identified with nor different from its cause. You (Buddha) have comprehended what is beyond continuity and discontinuity. (p.215, Catus.I. 13).
- 2. Heretics consider the misery created either by self, other or both or causeless; but you have preached it as dependently originated (p.55- Catus.II,19).
- 3. You have stated: In case a definition is different from the defined, the latter would be devoid of the former; in case they are identical, they would become non-entity (p.64-C.II, 11)
- 4. Things that are produced from the causes are non-existent as the latter itself is a non-entity. Is it not plain then that they are similar to reflections? (p.413=C.II, 4 Bodh.p.583).

The Catustava is more favourite with Prajnakaramati who refers to it more frequently on the following subjects:-

- 1. Teaching of voidness-nector is for removal of all wrong conceptions सङ्कल्प pp.359-415=C.II.21).
- 2. Surpreme truth falls not within the cognizance of senses (p.365 = C.III.18).
- 3. Voidness is nothing but dependent origination (p.417 \equiv C.II.20).
- 4. The action and its agent are (admissible) in the worldly talk; there is neither agent nor enjoyer in truth. Merit and demerits are dependently produced, and hence unborn (p.476 = C.II.8-9)

- 5. Buddha has no Sattva-idea (in himself) but has it towards the down-trodden due to compassion (p.489 = C.1,8)
- 6. Things are desireless, non-substantial, dependently originated and void. (p.489 = C.II.22).
- 7. Things are beginningless and endless; hence आदिशान्त calm from the outset (p.528 = C.III.27).
- 8. Dependent origination = शून्यता = सद्धर्म = तथागत (p. 528 = C.II, 20, III. 28).
- 9. तत्त्व = परमार्थ = तथता = भूत; Buddha is because of realizing this (p.528 = C.III.39).
- origination is similar to magic. The world is caused by a constructive thought परिकल्प; hence no beginning and no end. Neither permanent thing transmigrates nor impermanent thing. So transmigration resembles a dream (p.533 = C.II, 16-18).
- The world is born, stays and perishes: all these are mere imaginations $(p.573 \pm C.III, 34)$.
- The same as No.4 of M.Vrtti above stated (p. 583 = C.II.4).
- Things come into being neither as existent nor non-existent, and neither by themselves nor by others (p.587 = C.III.9).
- 14. Buddha is सत्त्वधातु hence no difference between Him and others (p.590 = C.III, 40).
 - There are some citations of unspecified source made under the heads of Acaryapada आचार्यपाद resembling Nagarjuna's ideas:-
 - 1. Something being present some other thing is (conceived) to exist (as its relative) e.g. the idea of short and long. (M. Vrtti.p. 10).
 - 2. Mirage appears like water; but it is not so in fact. Likewise five aggregates appear as the Soul; but they are not so in truth (M.V.op.347, 3 verses).
 - 3. Release is (secured) because of voidness-vision যুল্যৱা-হছি; for this purpose the contemplation of everything as void (Bodh.p.438).

4. The whole theory of causation (operates) in the empirical plane (Bodh.p.475).

THE PRESENT TEXT

The ideas that are expounded in the above citations are all unique characteristics of Nagarjuna's philosophy of thinking and they are quite in agreement with the ideas expressed in the short tract. Hence Nagarjuna's authorship of this text cannot be doubted as it has been further attested by Candrakirti and Prajnakaramati. However, the two anustubh verses at the end of the text as well as the comment do not appear to be of Nagarjuna's origin, and are quite affirmative in their contents. The first verse affirms that to negate an absolute subtle entity (i.e a nihilistic view) is to misapprehend the import of Dependent Origination—probably a Yogacara's affirmation. I could not trace its original Sanskrit anywhere. The second instructs that the vision of things as they are यथाभूत-दर्शन leads to Release. It is Asvaghosa who propounded this idea as a part of his exposition of the Buddha's teachings in his Saundarananda, XIII, 44, 51:

नापनेयमतः किञ्चित् प्रक्षेप्यं नापि किञ्चन । द्रष्टव्यं भूततो भूतं यादृशञ्च यथा च यत् ॥ अभूतपरिकल्पेन विषयस्य हि वध्यते । तमेव विषयं पश्यन् भूततः परिमुच्यते ।

The ideas of these stanzas are made into one in the Ratnagotra-vibhaga thus: नापनेयमत: किञ्चिदुपनेयं न किञ्चन । द्रष्टव्यं भूततो भूतं भूतदर्शी विमुच्यते ॥ 1, 154, p .76.

It is again cited in the चर्यागीतिकोशटीका p.32 with this difference प्रक्षेप्तव्यं न किञ्चन। as though it is from the Madh. Sastra. It is not, therefore, unlikely that the last two verses of the text were added by a later writer who was perhaps inclined towards the yogacara standpoint. The vision of यथामूत as a factor of Release is also acceptable to Nagarjuna (v.R. cited above No.1) though its import may be different for him.

The purpose of this composition is, according to the introductory remark made at the outset of the comment, to expound in brief the twelve causal links preached by the Master to an intelligent disciple who approaches Nagarjuna with a request to that effect. He asks: How are the twelve links grouped? The author replies: They are grouped into three categories: 1) Defilement, 2) Action and 3) Suffering.

The first-category consists of the causal links Nos. 1, 8 and 9 = ignorance, thirst and clinging respectively. The second is formed of Nos. 2 and 10 = formation and becoming; the other links are included in the third category. From the first category arises second and from the latter the third arises. The disciple asks: Who is the over lord above all and what is His function towards them? The author replies: The Universe is an interplay of series of causes and effects and there is no overlord of any kind. Question: Who is then that travels from this world to the next one. Reply: There does not exist even a subtle particle that travels from this world to the next one. Nevertheless the void things are produced from From the five causes, i.e. defilement and action the void things. which are void, i.e. devoid of the soul and anything pertaining to the soul are produced seven results, i.e. Suffering that are void, etc. The following examples are cited to make the point clear: Mouth-to-Mouth preaching स्वाध्याय, lamp, seal, mirror, sound, sun-stone and seed, It is argued that the if what is uttered by the teacher reaches the pupil, then the passage uttered by the teacher would be devoid of the latter. The passage uttered by the pupil does not come from any other source because the other source cannot be its cause. It could hardly be possible to determine whether the passage uttered by the pupil and the passage uttered by the teacher are identical or different. Likewise the rebirth-mind of the future life is produced on the basis of the death-moment-mind and the former cannot be said to be either identical with or different from the latter.

Other examples: light is produced from the other light; reflection appears on the mirror from the face, an impression of the seal is brought out from the seal; the fire is kindled from the sun-stone; from the seed are produced sprout, fruit etc.; the sour fruit produces saliva in the mouth, and the sound produces an echo. All these effects are neither identical with nor different from their causes.

Likewise the wise should understand that there is continuity of five aggregates प्रतिसन्ध; nevertheless there is no transmigration, असङ्कम. Though the five aggregates appear in continuity as a result of their mutual relationship, there does not exist even a subtle particle moving from this world to the next. This theory of असङ्कम is common to all schools of Buddhism (v. my. Introduction XII, ff, to भावसङ्कान्तिस्त) with the exception, perhaps of Sammitiyas.

The author finally explains how one realises the ultimate release. He should not view pervertedly an impermanent thing as permanent, an upleasant thing as pleasant and a soulless thing as soul-endowed one.

When he gets rid of such perverted views, he will have no more a desire for them. In the absence of desire no hate arises; in the absence of hate no action is undertaken; in the absence of action he does not cling to anything; in the absence of clinging he manifests no becoming and in the absence of becoming he does not suffer a rebirth. Thus a new fruit in the form of body and mind is stopped for ever; that is to be iunderstood as the ultimate release. The wise should, therefore, shun all the wrong views: Eternalism, Nilhilism and others.

Thus, though the treatise is very short, the author has well elucidated in it the creed of the Buddhist doctrine under two heads:

1) The universe is nothing but an interplay of causes and effects - a scientifically tenable approach; and there is no Super-human presiding over the destiny of mankind which is, on the other hand, governed by its own law of action. 2) Release, मोझ, is a freedom from ever-rotating wheel of life and death and it is perhaps something like merging of individuality into an impersonal and undivided whole. We should not miss here to take note of the author's eloquent exposition of Nirvana in his Sastra:

य आजवंजवीभाव उपादाय प्रतीत्य वा। सोऽप्रतीत्यानुपादाय निर्वाणमुपदिश्यते ॥

XXV,9.

(attributed to Tathagatas by Candrakirti) The Substance of the utterance may be this: Life and death of elements are conditioned or activated that is the world, samsara. The same elements become unconditioned or inactivated, i.e. brought to a dead stop প্রমন্ত্রিমানেম্ that is preached as Nirvana. It may be clear now that this conception of Nirvana does not in the least touch the fringe of Nihilism.

The Arya verses of this text and its commentary upto 3rd verse are adopted from Dr. V.V. Gokhale's paper published in Studia Indologica, 1955, pp.10-106. Luis de Vallee Poussin first translated into French the text affan in his *Theories des Douze causes.* p. 122-24. An English translation of the whole text from its Chinese version has also been published by me in 1940.

The Tibetan texts that are published here are copied from Tanjur, Mdo, gi.f. 206, 4 ff, and collated with the same texts in Mdo. thsa, f. 166, ff. noting their important differences in a separate page.

प्रतीत्यसमुत्पादहृदयकारिका

नागार्जुनकृता

द्वादश येऽङ्गविशेषा मुनिनोहिष्टाः प्रतीत्यसम्भूताः। ते क्लेशकर्मदुःखेषु सङ्गृहीतास्त्रिषु यथावत् ॥ १ ॥

आद्याष्टमनवमाः स्युः क्लेशाः कर्म द्वितीयदशमौ च। शेषाः सप्त च दुःखं लिसङ्ग्रहा द्वादश तु धर्माः ॥ २ ॥

तिभ्यो भवति द्वन्द्वं द्वन्द्वात्प्रभवन्ति सप्त सप्तभ्यः । त्रय उद्भवन्ति भूयस्तदेव [तु] भ्रमिति भवचकम् ॥ ३॥

हेतुफलब्रु [हि]सर्वं जगदन्यो नास्ति कश्चिदिह सत्त्वः। शून्येभ्य एव शून्या धर्माः प्रभवन्ति धर्मेभ्यः॥४॥

स्वाध्यायदीपमुद्रादर्पणघोषार्ककान्तबीजाम्लैः । स्कन्धप्रतिसन्धिरसङ्क्रमश्च विद्वद्भिरवधार्यौ ॥ ५ ॥

य उच्छेदं प्रकल्पयत्यतिसूक्ष्मेऽपि वस्तुनि । प्रतीत्यसम्भवस्यार्थमविज्ञः स न पश्चित ॥ ६ ॥

नापनेयमतः किञ्चित् प्रक्षेप्यं नापि किञ्चन । द्रष्टव्यं भूततो भूतं भूतदर्शी विमुच्यते ॥ ७ ॥

प्रतीत्यसमुत्पादहृदयकारिका आचार्यनागार्जुनकृता समाप्ता ।

प्रतीत्यसमुत्पाद**हृद्**यव्याख्यानम्

आचार्यनागार्जुनकृतम

इह कश्चित् शुश्रूषमाणः श्रमणः श्रवण'धारणोहापोहशक्तिसम्पन्नः शिष्य आचार्यस्य पाद [मूल] मागम्य तथागतशासनमारभ्य एवं पृष्टवान्—भगवन् अल द्वादश येऽङ्गविशेषा मुनिनोद्दिष्टाः प्रतीत्यसम्भूताः ।

क तेषां सङ्मह² इति श्रोतुमि³च्छामि। इति। तस्य तेषां धर्माणां तत्त्ववु⁴भृत्सामवेत्य आचार्य इद्मुक्तवान्

ते क्लेशकर्मदुःखेषु सङ्गृहीतास्त्रिषु [यथावन्] ॥ १ ॥

तल दश च हो च द्वादश । अङ्गान्येव विशेषा अङ्गिविशेषाः । रथाङ्गवदङ्गभाव उक्तः । कायवाङमनोमो नान्मुनिः । तेन मुनिनोहिष्टाः कियताः प्रकाशिता इति पर्यायाः । ते च न प्रकृति-नियति-पुरुष-पराधीन-कर्म-ईश्वर-काल-स्वभाव-पर्थेच्छा-प्रजापति-यदच्छादिकारणप्रसूताः । किं तर्हि प्रतीत्यसम्भूताः । ते द्वादशाङ्गिविशेषाः क्लेशकर्म दुः बा अन्योन्यं प्रतीत्य न्वडकलापयोगेन लिषु यथावत् संक्षिप्ताः । श्वयथाविति अशेषेणेत्यर्थः ॥ १ ॥

पृच्छति । के पुनस्ते क्लेशाः । किंकर्म । किंदुःखम् येषु इमे प्रत्ययविशेषाः सङ्ग्रहं गच्छन्ति ।

आह—

आद्याष्ट्रमनवमाः स्युः वलेशाः ।

द्वादशाङ्गिविशेषाणां [मध्य] आद्या अविद्या, अष्टमी तृष्णा, नवममुपादानम् इमे त्रयः क्लेशसङ्गृहीताः प्रत्यवगन्तव्याः। किं कर्म।

कर्म द्वितीयदशमौ च।

संस्कारो द्वितीयः भत्रो दशमः। [इमा] द्वौ धर्मो कर्मसङ्गृहातौ वेदितव्यौ।

शेषाः सप्त च दुःखम्

कर्मन्लेशसङ्गृहीताना [मङ्ग] विशेषाणां ये शेषा [अङ्ग] विशेषाः सप्त च ते दुःख [सङ्गृहीता] वेदितव्याः । तद्यथा विज्ञानं नामरूपं षडायतनं स्पर्शो वेदना जातिजरामरणम् । च शब्दः प्रियवियोगावियसंयोगेष्टवि °घातदुःखानि सञ्चिनोति ।

लिसङग्रहा द्वादश तु धर्मा: ॥२॥

अत एते द्वादश धर्माः कर्मक्छेशदुःखा[ख्या] वेदितब्याः । [अन्यूना] धिक-ज्ञापना'र्थ्यस्तु शब्दः । एतावन्त एवेमे सूत्रान्तर्निर्देष्टा नातःपरमस्तीति परिगणितम् ।। २ ।।

पृच्छति । क्लेकशर्मदुःखाना [मेषां]कुतः किमुत्पद्यत इति व्याख्यातुं प्रार्थये । आह ।

लिभ्या भवति द्वन्द्वम्

क्लेशाख्येभ्यस्त्रिभ्यः कर्माख्यं द्वनद्वमुत्पद्यते ।

द्वन्द्वात्प्रभवन्ति सप्त

दुःखाल्याः पूर्वनिर्दिष्टाः।

सप्तभ्यः ।

लय उद्भवन्ति

वलेशारूयाः। तेभ्यस्तिभ्यः क्लेशेभ्यश्र द्वन्द्वमुत्यद्यते।

भूयस्तदेव तु भ्रमति भवचक्रम्।। ३।।

भवाः कामरूपारूप्य[संशब्दिताः । [ते च] अन्। वस्थानाच्चकभूताः । तेषु पृथग्जनो लोक एव परिभ्रमति । तुशब्दश्च अनियतज्ञापनार्थः । यथा चक्रमनुपूर्व्या परिभ्रमति । न तथा लिषु भवेषुत्पत्तिः । [कं तर्हि] नियमो नास्तीति ज्ञापयति ॥ ३॥

पृच्छति । अथ सर्वेदेहेश्वरः ' सत्त्वाख्यः ' कर्ता । तेषु तस्य किया कीटशी । आह ।

हेतुफलञ्ज हि जगत्

प्रज्ञप्ति विहाय

अन्यो नास्ति कश्चिदिह सत्वः।

परमार्थतः कल्पितः। कल्पितश्च नास्ति। कल्पितमालविषये (काम) इष्टद्रव्यं सत् न युज्यते।

पृच्छति । यद्येत्वम्, तिह अस्माल्लोकात् कः परलोकं सङकामित । आह । अस्माल्लोकात्परलोकं सूक्ष्मोऽणुरिप न सङ्कामित । अथ च

शून्येभ्य एव शून्या धर्माः प्रभवन्ति धर्मेभ्यः ॥ ४ ॥

आत्मात्मीयरिहतेभ्यो धर्मेभ्यः क्लेशकर्माख्येभ्यः पञ्चहेतुभ्यः शून्येभ्य आत्मात्मीयरिहता दुःखतया कथिताः फलकिष्पताः शून्याः सप्त धर्माः प्रभवन्तीत्यर्थः। तद्यथा आत्मात्मीयरिहतास्ते नान्योन्यं पुनरात्मीयाः। अथ च स्वभावतोऽनात्म-धर्मेभ्यः स्वभावतोऽनात्मधर्माः प्रभवन्ति। एवमवगन्तव्यमिति ज्ञापितम् ॥४॥

अल स्वभावतोऽनात्मधर्मेभ्य एव स्वभावतोऽनात्मधर्माः प्रभवन्ति इत्यव को दृष्टान्तः । अत्नोच्यते -

स्वा¹⁴ध्यायदीपमुद्रादर्पणघोषार्ककान्तबीजाम्लः ।

एभ्यो दृष्टान्तेभ्यः किल्पतेभ्योऽपि स्वभावतोऽनात्मनश्च परलोकिसिद्धिविदतव्या। तद्यथा—गुरुमुखादुच्चरिता यदि शिष्यं सङ्कामन्ति। गुरुणोच्चरितास्तिद्वरःहता अपि स्युरिति न सङ्क्रामन्ति। शिष्येण प्रोक्तमपि नान्यतोऽस्ति। अहेतुभूतत्वात्। यथा गुरुमुखादुच्चरिताः तथा मरणांशिकिचत्तमपि। शाश्वत [ख्य] दोषः स्यात् परलोके न सङ्क्रमः। परलोकोऽपि नान्यतो भवति। अहेतुदोषसत्त्वात्। यथा गुरुणोच्चारितहेतोः शिष्येणो [च्चारितः] स एव अन्यो वा इति न निर्णेतुं शक्यते। तथा मरणचित्तं प्रतीत्य 'ठ्योपपत्त्यंशिकं चित्तमपि तदेव तातोऽन्यद्वा इति न वक्तुं शक्यते। तथा। यथा प्रदीपात्प्रदीपः, मुखात् दर्पणे प्रतिबिम्बमुत्पद्यते। मुद्रातः प्रतिमुद्रोत्पद्यते। अर्ककान्तादिनः बीजादङ्कुरफलानि 'ठ्यम्लरसात् रसवत्पुनः, शब्दात्विश्वलश्चोत्पद्यते। ते च त एव वा ततोऽन्ये वा इति न ज्ञातुं शक्यते। तथा

स्कन्धप्रति¹⁷सन्धिरसङ्क्रमश्च विद्वद्भिरवधार्यौ ॥ ५ ॥

तत पश्चस्कन्धा रूपवेदनासंज्ञासंस्कारविज्ञानाख्याः स्कन्धाः । तेषां प्रतिसन्दिन् निषिद्धः । हेतोहि फलमन्यदुत्पद्यते ।

अस्मात् लोकात्परलोकं न कोऽपि भावः सूक्ष्मोऽपि सङ्क्रामित। एव चक्रभ्रमणं भ्रान्तिविकल्पवासनया समृत्पद्यते। अन्त इति सु विपर्ययः। ततो निवर्तिधतव्यम्। अनित्यदुःखशून्यानात्मभावान् न नित्यभावान् व्यामुह्यात्। असित व्यामोहे न रागः। असित रागे न द्वेषः। असित द्वेषे न कर्मं करोति। असित कर्मणि नोपादीयते भावः। असत्यप्रादाने न भवमभिसंस्करोति। असित भवे न जातिः। असत्यां जातौ न कायचित्तयोदुःखं भवेत्। एवमचिन्त्यात् तद्वेतुपञ्चकान्नान्यत्फल-मुत्पद्यते। अयं मोक्षो वेदितव्यः। एवं शाक्षतोच्छेदादिदुई प्रयोऽपनीता मवन्ति।। १।।

अल हो श्लोको भवतः—

य'[®] उच्छेदं प्रकल्पयत्यतिसूक्ष्मेऽपि वस्तुनि । प्रतीत्यसम्भवस्यार्थमविज्ञः स न पश्चिति॥ ६ ॥

नापनेयमतः किञ्चित्प्रक्षेप्यं नापि किञ्चन । भूतञ्च भूततो दृष्ट्रा भूतदर्शी विर्मुच्यते ॥ ७ ॥

> आचार्यनागार्ज्_{नकृतं} प्रतीत्यसमुत्पादहृद**य** — व्याख्यानं समाप्तम् ।

SKT. TEXT NOTES

- 1. Tibetan has literally: श्रवणधारणावगित = ऊहापोह—.
- 2. lit. सङ्ग्रहो दष्ट (इति)
- 3. lit.—प्रथंये.
- 4. ., तत्त्वप्रश्न.
- 5. cp. Bodhic. av. IX, 346-7.
- 6. प्रकृति = ४४.५० वैकः; नियति = ४४.५०, पुरुष = क्रे.४० प्राचीनकर्म = गवकः विकास = गवकः विकास = गवकः विकास = १०० विकास = १००
- 7. ม_ี เปิมส์นารู
- 8. 35'45'
- 9. વર્ષ્ય પ્રાથમ સદય = cp. Sarat Chandra, Das Dic. p. 829: ક્રિયા પ્રાથમ સદય = devoid of religion and intellect.
- 10. lit. अधिकार्य व्यवच्छेदार्थः
- 11. = क्षे-ड्र पर वर्षिर य
- 12. Here breaks Gokhale's text.
- 13. == 4935.4.
- 14. स्वाध्याय= । क्रिका, दीप = क्रिका, मुद्रा = क्रुं, दर्पण = क्रिका, घोष=क्रुं, अर्ककान्त = क्रिका, बीज = क्रिका, अस्ल = क्रुंका
- 15. = श्रु.चवे.कर.वाहेवास धः
- 16. भुराधिके के वसाविष्ठ व्यस्ति Popular expression: जिह्ना.
- 17. = NFNN·資本·口
- 18. See Introduction.

ञ्डा । हेब के देर तब या यर ति हु रायते हि र से ति हें मा येतुरा हु सामा यहु मासा से गि

कुण्यर' अद्दा अहे हु यस् हु द के द प्या में मू

वेरिञ्चरहु ।

हेब छेर विशेषायर विष्टुर पर्वे ही राधे विष्टेषा वेषुर हासा

्रक्रा । प्रद्यार्थायाचेत्रुं तुरानुरायायायुना ।

- े. लर्थाना है। इना महामारा महासारी प्राप्त स्थाने । १ व्याप्त सामारी स्थान स्
- ইনা.ম.ব-বি.মে.ইনা.বর্ষা.পূর্ম প্রা বহু.না.ফুম.তু.নার্মম.বি.পেবিলা ।
- मिश्चित प्रचित्तः होने त्याते प्राह्मितः हो। मिश्चित्तः प्रचित्तः प्रचित्तः । इ. विश्वित्तः प्रचित्तः हो। मिश्चितः हो। मिश्चितः प्रचित्तः प्रचित्तः प्रचित्तः ।
- कूट या मिनि वर्ष क्रिंग इससायमा केट यह क्रिंग इससाय हुट या मिनि केट स्था है। तह स्था क्रिंग इस साथ हुट या मिनि
- दीर सुर केर अक्षर हिर जालता केर कुर कर स्टासर हुनाया छ। ।

- ७. वैक्-दुःस्वति-द्रिंशयः² ष्याः। मारामीश्वक्-द्रश्चित्रःस्वान्त्वाश्चाः। । इसःसरःश्चेष्ठामसादेःष्टेशाः । वेदायशः वृहः सर्वेदेशिः सर्वेदः। ।

प्रवाशनात्री सैंच ग्रीश सहर न ह्याश ह्या ॥ हेब इट प्रचेल नर जिंदे नष्ट श्रीट न प्रचेश ह्या लिंदर चेश न श्रीच र प्रूब.

FOOT-NOTES

- 1. Tangur, Mdo. gi No.90, fol. 216a; tsa, No.14 fol. 116a.
- 3. Tsa. बहुद्य probably Supports प्रमुच्यते a reading in Asvaghosa's verse v. Introduction.

अग कु नर¹ अर रा स है है अस में मूर के र भा छ छ ना

वेरिक्षरपुर

हेब छेर त्रेव सर त्र्रित परि हैं र पे दे बार र पन्तर मा

पह्रमः न्यायान्तित् कृतः नुष्यः सायाः सुनाः प्रकृतः स्याः ।

पट्टी क्षिप्त क्षेत्र प्रदेश पर्टी प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्

प्रतामानु त्रामानु मान्य मान्य प्रतामान्य प्रतामान्य प्रतामानु प

कृर्पर्टे.चर-द्रेनावसःश्चित्र-द्र्युन्निस-द्र्याःश्ची ।रे.ज.क्यून्ट्री-द्रम् मी-ट्रे।

हेर्<u>य.शूटश.जम्.रेट.</u>र्हेची.वर्ह्यज.रेटा विशेष.सू.रेची.रे.डर.तर.परेश ॥ ० ॥

क्षा-योटमाशी, सार्ट्रेस्साशी, सार्ट्रा स्था-ताट्रा स्था-ताट्य स्था-ताट्रा स्था-ताट्य स्था-ताट्य स्था-ताट्य स्था-ताट्य स्था-ता

देशःत्र केंद्रश्रूटशःतः देशशः दे.चोटः। जशः दे.चोटः। ईयः पर्देशः वरः वश्चितः।

श्चिमाय। रट.ग्र.वर्गेर.त.र्मी.क्र्य.श्रट्य।

वित्रयाके। पर्नासभा के केंद्र से स्वाया वर्तन्य है हो द्या ह्याया के वित्रयाके।

त्रहा<u>.ट्र</u>े.चोट.खे.थी

मोडेश.र्ट.चश्च.त.जश.लुब.ट्री

यर्ने.चर.प्रेम.चर.वेर्] किया भायरेय.लाट.हीयांयर्नेला.लाया हुत्र.स्टम.चरा.दा.

यदः मिर्श्यार्थ्याः वे मिश्चमः नुः प्रदेश। १ ॥

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-1} \qquad \qquad \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac$

취쇄.기

चिशिषाऱ्.रेच.जन्न.चक्षेश.प वैट.हो

୬ୖୣ୶ୖଈ୕୕୕୕୶୲୰୲ଵୄ୕୶୳ୢୠ୳୴ୄୠ୶ୖ୰ୣ୕୳୷୷୶୲୕୷୶୲ଵୄ୶**ୢୠ**୳୷ୄୖ୶ଽ୲୵ୄୢ୕୕୕ୄ୕୕୷ୄ୲

मिकेश.जश.चर्वेश.प वैट.

র্ষনা-বর্ষস:ড়য়**.ঀ**:य:मूट-२-२४४-१। ४४४ **स**्रा

ପ2ିଏ.୯୮୫I.ଘି୯.I

चशिश्वार वैट.

ર્શ્વરા તે.સંસ્ત્રાહે તર્ડ્રાયાના માલામારાના માલામારા માલામા માલામારા માલામા માલામારા માલામારા માલામારા માલા

नुःविद्वाद्यायाय्यवानी देशायाय्येन्यमः वर्ष्ट्रवाने ।

ट्रेश्या ट्रेन्यायस्त्रेत्वेर्यः हेन्युस्यवस्य उर्ज्जी प्रवास्य स्वास्य स्वास

म्ह्याया <u>त्र्</u>यायाम् । स्थाया <u>त्र्याणायाम्</u>

५ ने ता से सका उन है प्यट से न

पद्गक्षाया दश नु । यद्गक्षाया दश नु । यद्गक्षाया दश नु श कि द नि ।

र्रेश्वरा माया रे रे खु बा वि बिना हेब पर रे ब्रह्म संस्था पु खु प्रकी

ह्यसाय। पहेना हेदाय है प्रमाय हेंसा हु हुया हा के र का प्रमाय के प्रमाय है।

ह्रेट.रा.मि.रेप्र.क्र्य.यंभक्ष.जन्न ह्रेट.राष्ट्र.क्र्म.यंभक्ष.परीट.वर.[बर्.]॥ ० ॥

यद्या.संट.चढ्ढेष ग्रीक्ष.यट्या.संट.संट्र.क्ट्रूका, यट्ट्र.संट्र.स

मि.ट्रेर्य.भर.भु.भ्र.पूट.मी अ.पुल.स.जूब्.भुर.५८.स<u>ू</u>स्र

પ્રાપ્ત માલવાયા છે. કં. ત્યાર પ્રાપ્ત માલવાય છે. ત્યાર પ્રાપ્ત માલવાય માલવાય પ્રાપ્ત માલવાય માલવાય પ્રાપ્ત માલવાય મ

स्ट.मू.केट.अक्समार्श्वेर.य.लटा मृ.पर्य.यर.लट.भीमश.ट्रेच्नामाया। ४ ॥

र्ने.स्यान्त्राच्यान्त्राच्यान्त्राच्याच्याच्याच्याः वित्राच्यान्त्राच्याः वित्राच्याः वित्राचः वित्र

तास्चित्राचाके, याट्याचे सक्षराच स्थान क्ष्येच्या त्या । त्या ।

पर्ने त्यः क्षेत्रायः सुः वरु ५ दः मा है सः प्पेर् ५ र्ने ।

स्थापर के स्थापर प्राप्त स्थापर प्राप्त स्थापर के स्यापर के स्थापर के स्यापर के स्थापर के स्थाप

देश.कुट.पंजुल.सर.पंजुट.चर्जु.क्ष्रंट.स् वे.क्ष्रंट.सं व

FOOT-NOTES

- 1. Tangur, Mdo. gi, No.91 fol. 216b-219a; Mdo, tsa, No. 15, fol. 166a-168b.
- 2. Tsa: र्ह्नेपायाद्रमध्येषा
- 3. =pada-mula
- 4. Tsa. 4
- 5. " adds: ন্ধুন্ম
- 6. " 5·è
- 7. There is nothing in Sanskrit corresponding to this phrase.
- 8. Tsa. अर्पनेशस्य माहे। रेर्पाह
- 9. " ব্বৰা- 3্ব-
- 10. " ইক দুঁম
- 11. " สุผพ.ผู.
- 11a. " 55" may be a better reading.
- 12. Xyll. appears to read and