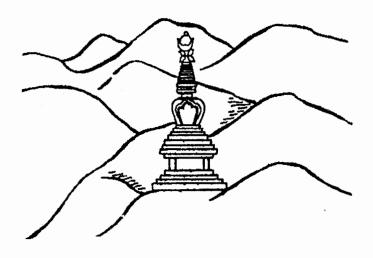
## BULLETIN OF TIBETOLOGY



1999 NEW SERIES

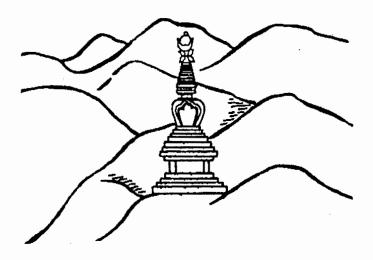
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  - Dr. Rigzin Ngodup
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## २वायहेव के दियों खेयाय यु उव की सहदा स्या सर्दे राय सुषा दे।

(1337-1409)

द्रम्यामेनामः स्वाप्तम् न्याम् न्याम्याम् न्याम् न्याम्याम् न्याम्याम्याम् न्याम् न्याम् न्याम् न्याम् न्याम् न्याम् न्याम् न्याम् न्य

क्र.जमान्नेट. तम् तप्त्रांट्रा इ. इ. इ. श्राजा. त्या . श्रुंच . ट्राया क्षेत्र . श्रुंच . व्या . व्

चवातास्ररायदेवयादेर। वेषायर्चवाषातायर्ह्न्यात्रत्यातुः सुरायरे नवानिहः *देश.चेश्चच.*त.र्ज्ञचरायक्रट.येचा<u>त्रा</u>.स्.त्रय.क्री.स्यांस्.स्.ज्र्.य.दीशश.त.रतज.खेश.चेशर. क्विंयात्राचार्यात्रास्यात्र्यात्र्यं ताक्रयात्रात्रेत्रात्रेत्र त्यात्रक्रात्यात्रात्रात्राचार्यस्य तात्रात्र ਖ਼ਜ਼੶ਖ਼ਸ਼ਜ਼ੑਫ਼੶ড়ੑਜ਼੶ਜ਼ਜ਼<sup>ੵ</sup>ਫ਼ਜ਼ੵਫ਼੶ਫ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ੑਖ਼੶ਜ਼ਗ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਫ਼੶ਖ਼ੑਸ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ੑਜ਼ਫ਼ੑਜ਼੶ਫ਼ਜ਼੶ਫ਼ਜ਼੶ वर्दे प्रवेटश्रयम् अह्रदेशे देश्याचय महेर क्रिश्णी प्रदेश मुर्य परि रेग वह्रव क्रवेत्र. त्रें स्वाचीय किवा शक्ष्य है त्राची वह द्वेर की स्वाचा है से संवी र क्षर ૄ૾ઌઽૢૢઌ<sup>ૣ</sup>ૡ૾૾ૺૺૺૺૺૺ૾ઌઌઽૢૺ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૺૡૺૢૠઽૻૺૼૣૡૺઌઽૢૢૼૡૺૹૣઌૠૢ૿ૢૺૺૺૺ૾ઌઌૢ<sup>ૣ</sup>ૡ૾ૺઌ૱ૢૼૡૣૻઌૡૡૺ૾ૹ૽ૹૢઌૢઌૢ र्था से.के.पंचर भूट ही नूरे सेर रे अष्ट्र बेट तर ये वोबंश तपु खट तु है। रे रेव. म्नियरिंदात्रकार्येदायार्ष्ट्रयार्द्धयार्द्धयात्रयात्र्यात्राक्ष्यायात्रयात्रयात्रयात्रया चर्नेट. द्रवी. यहूर्य. कुर्य. तृषु. त्राचता सैंद्र. चर्य. सैंच. तृष्ये. चर्टेट. तर्वे वार्ततवा त्राचर. र्ट. ब्रीप्राचित्रा स्वार्या होता स्वारा <u>ह्.। । रे.लट.लच.ब्रूच.८र्त्रय.पर्टे.लटेज.टनज.ब्री.बॅल.ब्रे.श्र.श्र.ब्राट्म.ज्रू.</u>कथ.ब्र. म् नर्भर भर्षे संस्था तीर म् मुश्चर्या पर दे सिर्धा ता सी प्रतिस्था हितर स्थार पर पर . धर: इब.त्र.कु.यु.च.धेर.तीर.ताथा त्रे.च.थ.चेट.विच.थच.१.६४ हु.हु. पर्टे. এर्ट्रशका श्रीर. এर्ह्न. थें के अटउ. दुशः क्रेजा हा श्रीयः तर वीर इ विषेत्रात्या द्राप्ट्रायातवरात्रात्रव्यात्यः व्यवस्ट्रियपुर्वहस्रमाण्णेः र्बैवातापूर्याण्चेत्रावर्बे. २४ स्था ख्वाक्षियाक्षेटा ह्रा त्वायावर्वेटा । यट राज्य विवाली के स्वास्त्र स्वास्त ষ্টম:গ্রহ:এমা ૹૄઌૹૢૺઽૺૹ૾૾ૺ.૮૮.ઌૹઌ*ૢ*૾ઌૡ૽૽ૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌ૱ૢઌૄૼઽઌઌૢ૽૾ૢૺઌ૾ૺૺ૾ઌ૽ૼૹ૾૽ઌૻૻઌઌ૽૽ૼૼૹ૽૽ઌૺઌૺઌૺૺઌૺૡ૾ૺૺઌૺ प्रञ्चेत्रप्रम्यवापित्रमा हेत्ररञ्चेत्रप्रमुख्ये द्वन्यम्यर्थेने रस्यायरामहेरासक्तरम् मेरामहेरामहिरामहिरास्तरम्

ૹ૾ૢઽ੶ౘઽ*:*ઌૹૼૺઌઌ૽ૡૼૺઌૺઌઙૢઌ૱ૡ૾ઌઌ૿ૣૻૢ૽૽૱૱ઌઌઌઌઌઌઌ૽૽૱ हेवेर्वर, बेर लुष्या हे.लट.बाधेर.हूँब.चबट.तू.बोबल.तर.बाबूर.ब्रैब.वे.जुषा.बाधेर.उर्ह्य.तर. पर्भवायप्रता रेविगार दिस्पर स्थानुः वार्चे र पर्वे के क्वें प्रवेत के र प्रवेत क्वें प्रवेत क्वें प्रवेत क्वें ताक्षेत्रभाताक्ष्म्यात्रेरात्रभागातात्रात्रभावात्रभावात्रभावात्रभावात्रभावात्रभावात्रभावात्रभावात्रभावात्रभावात ८८.किट.लूथ.तू.जीट.बी.लीब.ता.बाधेश.यश. वटा.बाधे र.श्रट. री. ब्रीय. टटश.तपु.यट.क्य. मूर.म्.सून.इज.पधु.तुत्र.झंर.रे.हीर.धून.यूर्य.य्य.ययर.या वज.क्रथम.वीयम. क्ष्य.चक्चेट.त्.यट्र.क्ष्प्रयाझ.चव.व्र.व्येष.र.यट्र्य.त्य.क.जवा.पे.ट्र्यूषात्रर.ष्प्रिय.यथ. हुंय त.पश्ट.यथवाटपट.र्तेच.ज.पश्चें ४.५। इच्चवाताजनाय.हे.ए.श्वेंपथा.ते.र.त. मृ्चिषात्रामृ्च्यात्राम्पूर्याच्यान्याच्यानात्राम्यात्राम्यान्त्राम्यान्त्राम्यान्त्राम्यान्त्राम्यान्त्राम्या *५े.*.चूंब.तथ.५व.५६६४.कुबे.तू.८८.शहज.तथ.तूर..तु.वशिर.क्षश्य.८८.शविष.त४.वै८. पःयःपहेबःब्रथःर्मेवाद्ययःब्रथ्यःश्चर। विहरावःहृष्येःविहेषःश्चेःविहरःक्यःव्याद्याः। कैजानूरा पर्वेच साम्याचार प्रचित्र प्रचार स्थाप साम्याच्या स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स क्रु्यल.रेनज.मुंभ.र्हूर.रेनज.र्ज्ज्य.ल.श्चैर.प्रुंच.त.रेट.उम्चेमी भटउ.घरचा.सीचल. म्रेयाच्चीर्यान्यप्रस्थात्रेयात्वनाः स्ट्रायः प्रमान्याः सहस्याः स्वरं । सहसः ૢ૽૾ૡૹૹ૽ૺૡ૽૱૿૽ૢ૽ૺ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽ઌ૱ૣૼઌૢ૽ૹ૽ૹઌ૽૾ૄ૾ૢ૾ૺ૱ઌૡૺૺ૱ૢ૽ૢ૽ૺઌ૽૽ૺૺઌ ૾ૄૄૼૺ૱ઌઃઽ૾૽૽ૼઌઌૻઌ૽૽૱ઌૢ૾ૹ૾ૢૹૢઌઌઌઌ૾ૺ<sup>ૢ</sup>ૹ૾૾ૺૢઌઌઌૺઌ૽૽૱ઌૣઌૹૢઌ૽૱ઌૺઌઌઌ૿ૢ૽ૺ૽૱ૺૺ૾ૺ ૡૢૼૼૺૼૺ૾૱ઽૹૻ૱ૹૢૹૺ.ઌૺૺ૱૱ૡ૽ૺૺ૱ૺૺ૱ૺૺ૾૽ૺ૾ૹૢઌ૱ૢ૾ૺૺૺ૾ૹ૽ઌૺઌ૽૾૱ૹૹઌ૽ૢ૿ૺ૾૾ૢૼૡૼૢઌ૾ૢૼૡ૿ઌૺૺઌ चयु.प्रच.यश्यह्रदार्द्व.रच्चार.तृ.सूचमा.श्रिय.ट्रटमा क्षेट्.वेट.क्रिय.ता.जमा १४. त्रु.र्ह्मया.मु. मु.प.प्रकेट रहेब.मु.पि.यः प्रथाता हु. दुवः भ्रुबा.मु.क्रयापः

क्षे. धूर. इर. सेर. कुष. पर. पर. पर्वेट. १ वृष. रटा पर्वेट. तृ. प्राथा पहेंट. चवार्यार सुपुर हूर प्रटाय । बटाय चिटा क्या सूचा सुटा य । वाहेर क्या संकार ही । ढ़ॕॱॶॴॱज़ॖ॔ऺ॔ॱ॓ॴॗऄॸॱख़ॺॱॻक़ॖॱॾॱढ़ॸॣॕॺॱॻॸॱढ़ॹॗऀॸॱ॓ऄॖॺॱॻॱढ़॔ॸ॔ॱॸॗ॔ॸॱॻॱॴॹ . धे.चर.हेंद.रे. इजारा उर्वेद ३ . जुला ह्या है स्थार्ट अक्टर पारे जारे बूट बार बार प्रेर र्ह्मृब:चीश:सह्द:तपु:वार्युजा:पद्देवश:पद्:क्रेब:पर्ट्य:चीद:सा:जर्ग द्र:भैजाङ्गःबट: बहेर.क्रबे.इं.श्रवा.ड्रेटी हि.सक्र.झट.टे.वेंट.तदु.स्वाल.वासीश.सह्हा हिंब. क्रय.म्.क्र्य.म्.राच्याय.तय्.तर्। विषाम्। क्षेट.म्.राचस्यायायम। श्चिम प्वर्ति में स्थायु माने र मानु मानु मानु साम अर्था प्वर्थ प्वर्य प्वय्य प्वयः प्वय्य प्वय्य प्वयः प्वय्य प्वयः रतमात्त्रीर क्रमात्ती देव दे निष्ठ स्थित रहूमात्रा निषट तर हेट सट क्रिट निष्ट र् .चनमा र्ज् .हे .श्रु .ज्यामभर .ही .स्रेनस .ही .चनम सर . दे .ही साता जातहे मा कुष्रानामा द्राप्तानाचारा योष्ट्रेय कुष्य तर्देश तत्र कुर्या विर्याचारा त्रियामा ततुः दुषः सुः भे मिन्न द्वा विषयः देरः दरः स्व रहे रायस्य र य वुषः विषयः जिर पर्सेष प्रधुष रेग्रीजार वृर्य मी रे प्रकार में रहेर मी हूं रूर पर्ग्री स्र परि क्वें माने माने माने माने स्वाप्त प्रति विष्य प्रति विषय प्रति । विष्य प्रति विषय प्रति विषय विषय । भुष्रःक्रलान्त्रधृष्ठःशूर्यायान्त्रवाद्भार्यासुष्यः सुष्यासुष्यः सुष्यः सुष्यः सुष्यः सुष्यः सुष्यः सुष्यः सु ચર્જા છે.જજ્ય કે તેજા છી. દુવા .ધે.કં.જીવ. તકેંચ .તજા તેવા તુા કું. તેજળ તાલુ .થે દ .થે જ <u>ફ</u>. ફ્રિય. त्र.चै.तधु.सू.रचे.लूर्ता सू.केष.रटेज.की.शर्ट्चा.उट.चयु.च इर.यथना य.र्ह्मिता.प्र.स्.म्.र्ह्मि क्रूं.प.ध्र४.त्र्रा झूश.स.त्यच.८४.द्रश.ता ४४.त्र.कु.वे४. चक्रीर.तपु.र्रचुचथा.थी.पव्रिजाच। वि.चंत्र.क्षेत्र.चर्रंब्य.ता क्षेत्र.वि.चं.पर्वेत्र.चोश्रंश. ऒऀ॔॔ॱय़॔ढ़॓ॱॺऺॸॱॺऺॴॱॻॖॕॴॱड़ऀॴॱॳड़ॴॱॱड़ॱॶॴॱॷऀॸॱ षह्र्यः श्चैवान्त्र्यं सम्प्रत्वान्त्रयानास्यान्त्रः स्त्रानानास्यान्त्रः स्त्रानाना चर.रेट.शहूर.रेयोर.तू.येबाताबाकी.यर्थाता.मु.यदु.कूबार्यूटवातायेशाश्रीवदारट.

য়৾৾৶য়৻৸৾৾৾ড়ৣ৾৽ঢ়৾৾য়৾৴য়<u>ৼ</u>ৣ৾৾৴ৢয়৾৾৴ড়য়৻ঢ়ৡয়৾য়ৣঢ়ৼয়৻ঢ়৾৾ঢ়ৢ৾ঢ়৻ঢ়৻ৡ৾৾৾৽য়ৣৼ৾ৼ৾৴ र्वा.ची.र्जूट.र्ग्ग.ड्री अर्ट्र...ब..गीब.पत्रचट..ट्यूटल.त.त्रचल.चल.क्वीब.चूच..टटल.चतु. क्रुय:८८:८४:६४:प्रचट:यय:५८४:५:धुर:८८४:पर्या वज:क्रुश्नर:पर्ये सःजना बाहेर.क्ष्मात्रवास्तुत्रायः स्वास्तावाष्ट्रः व्याप्तावाषः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः ড়ৄ*৸*৽ ড়ৣ*৻*৻৻৴৴৻৸ৼ৸৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৸৻৸৾৶৸ঽৼ৸৾৻৶৾৾৾৶৴৾য়৾৾৾৾৴৸৾৾ৡ৾৾৾৶৾ ष्रयः एवं प्रकार के स्वार्थ । के स्वार्थ र स्वार्थ र स्वार्थ र स्वार्थ । स्वार्थ । स्वार्थ । स्वार्थ । स्वार्थ । इ.इ.ज.लट.शब.टब.चर्ड श्र.शूर.हे.चश्राशब.टब.चक्री.इ.ब.ठुब ह लूर् इ.च.चेकुचे.ज.शबे.टचे.चक्कै.इ.चेकुचे इं चेट.क्रैचेश.शहूरे.बेचे.तृ.एव र्म्यायाद्भी स्वायाद्भीयाच्यमात्री स्वायायात्री सामित्रा सामित्रा स्वायाया বকু:স্ক:শান্তবাঃ ব্রথার-রিবা:ইবা:কু:তব:বাধ্যান্দ্র-নেমঃ অধা:তব:স্ট্র্ব: यदग्रान्यस्थान्यस्थान्यः वर्षेत्रः वर्षेत्रः स्थान्यस्थान्यस्थान्यस्थान्यस्थान्यस्थान्यस्थान्यस्थान्यस्थान्यस् म्रुषानु हिंदायाद्ये कार्य के कार्य के द्वा स्थाप के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्व म्रैंच.त.चय.भू.बोध्रेब.८८.खंज.कुश्व.बोड्डबोई टविंब.बे.ड्रब.केंट्र.श.चंबवो.बोच.त. ल ॥ वार : वार : व्या : व्या : वार : यःल्रि ३ अर्था दे सुर्युते अया महेर राद्देन यादे दुना समानी यम ग्री चमनान्द्रः स्र्रेव स्राचना द्राप्टानमान स्राचन स्रा लेज.रें.रेशच.धूच.र्सर.उर्विच ३ कि.चर.की.चेट.क्य.पुट.र्झ.रे.ल्र्रे वि.कुत. मकूर देय.वीर नर रें रजा वा तारापुर तत्वा थाता सुर भीय की मकूर देय विर नर र् जि वर्षमालमान्यार्षमान्यवः र दे स्वापुरे स्वापुरः र वार्षे र्वेच.र्स्रिजासीटमावर व्यवस्तु ज्ञानायोष्ट्रमावरीट विष्याची विषया स्वाप्ताया विषया व क्षर्रात्रा विषेरावर्षेत्राचेत्रात्वेषाळे रागुरासुवानुरावा वरावरास्याचनानी स्त्रे<sup>द</sup>.त.य के श्रष्टश.केश.पर्संय.त.तीय.ह्येट.तपु.घघश.तूर.टू के ट्रे.र्यंग.तय.तपु. ळे'वर्चेब'ब है चेंद'याक्षे'र्ये'चकु'द्रद'ङ्क'ष्ठेष'यदे क्रीद'द्रेद' है बेब'द्रदा है' वायेर वार्ष्या उद्वयमाणी सहवारी भारत्यमा साम्यु देश सी से वार्षी वार्षी साम इसायह्वा स्रमायते स्वायर्चे रायः वर्चे द्रमाक्षेरा ह्वे द्रमायरादाया स्रमः हाः ૹૣૣૹ<sup>ૣૹ૽</sup>૮ૢૡૢઌૹૣઌ.ૹ૾ઌ.ૡૺ૾ૺ૮.ૹ૾ૼૺૺૺૺ૾ૠૢ૿ૢૺઌ૾૽૾*ૢૺ*ૢઌૻઌૢઌૹઌૢૹૢ૾ૢઌૢઌૹઌૢઌૺૺઌઌ૽ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺ૾૾૽ য়ৢ৾৾৾ঢ়৽য়৽ৼৢ৽<del>ঢ়</del>৽ঢ়য়ৢ৽ঢ়৾৾য়ৼড়৾৾য়ৼ৽ঢ়ঢ়য়৽য়ৢ৽ য়ৢয়৽য়৾৻৻ৼৢয়৽ঢ়৾ঢ়ৢৼ৽ ঀ৾ঽঀ৾৾৽ঀ৾৾৾৽য়ৢ৾য়৾য়৽য়য়৽ঀৢয়৽ ৼ৽য়৽য়ঢ়ৼ৽ঽ৾ৢয়য়য়৽য়ঀৢৼ৽য়ৣঢ়৽ ८वासासह्य द्वाराया स्वाप्त कार्य कार्य स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स चया.तबर.चर.तर्वसार्ववें स्व.हं चोलर.र्ज्ञचे साक्षेत्रकृषे.सुपु.तपोठ.रेट.श्रविष है  $-2g_1\cdot \pi_1g_2\cdot \widehat{q}_1\cdot \widehat{q}_2\cdot \widehat{q}_1\cdot \pi_1g_2\cdot \widehat{q}_1\cdot \pi_1g_2\cdot \widehat{q}_1\cdot \widehat{q}_$ इष । व्यापासूर अदय प्राप्त कुयार्थ है प्राप्त भिषा है प्राप्त वाहेर हैं ब कि ब र्थे ८८.शहूर्वाक्षयर्थाः वयात्रेप्रायम् याष्ट्रियाः अध्यात्रेयाः विष्यात्रेयाः विष्यात्रेयाः विष्यात्रे श्चित्रकेष्यें प्रवृत्यम् प्रविष्यावया वाया श्वित्वी खेरी वायया *८८. चु.* अयः कुत्र विष्याच्या के त्राचित्र के त्राचित्र की त्राचित्र की त्राचित्र की त्राचित्र की त्राचित्र की त पक्न.रेट.ऋ.बाकुबा.बाधेत्र.ड्रेश.यह्रये । अंश.वींट.वयु.ट्र्य.क्षेत्र.यज्ञु.वयु. चर्ग्र-, प्रथम, मु. में प्रत्यात्र प्रात्तर प्रवीय मिं हो। चर्ने र. मी. मार्च प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र त्रवेषाकुर:बन्सावर्षेषायाय:बूर:ह्री हिर:वृर:विर:विराधःक्षा नर:ये:ननः त.भ.भ्रैथ.य ३ वर्षेट.वर्षेश.म..२ं.ठवीश.तर.ठवीर ३ व्रथ.८८.। क्षेट देवा. व्यवर् क्षे अव र व देव प्रत्व अयया वय हे वृद वद कु व रे प्रत्र कु व र र र र र चठन ने र्हेन ने खें खें कर के प्रेंटिय के किया हैन के राजन प्राप्त के खें के के प्रेंटिय के किया हैने के किया है नःलुष्टे चीरः घरः केवासूत्रः चीरः कीरः चीरः कीरः वासूरः अर्चे. गैट.घट.यथ.तर्हेचेथ.सू ७ ७४.८८.। क्रूय.क्रूय.ग्री.केज.त्र.हेय.पर्राज.थ्रास. म्चित्रभुभःमिहेरः नदः स्निः नुभायक्केर्दे । बेशःमश्रुष्मः यशःयने निमाने निमाने स्थाप इंर. वोट्रेर. क्रव. खे. ततु. स्रेचश. वीट. वर्वा स्. श. श्रीर. ट्रीब. त. रट. অ'মধ্বাথাৰা वर्मेन द्वान द्वान द्वान प्रतास्त्र त्याले व प्रतास्त्र प्रमाणी व प्रतास्त्र मान्य प्रमाणी व प्रतास्त्र मान्य प्रमाणी व प्रमाण ઌ૽ૢૺૼૼ૾ઌૢૻ૱ૠૣ૽ૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૹ૽૽૽ૢ૾ૢૼૢઌ૽૽૾ૢૢૢ૽૱ઌ૽૽૱ઌઌ૽૽ૺ૱ઌ૽ઌ૽ૺૺૼૺૼૺૼૺ૾ विश्वभाषाः कृताने राष्ट्रवाने राष्ट्रवान किराया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया च्रुप्यर न्यूष्याया देवे पुषासुषा श्रुर श्रुव प्रवित क्रेड्र से यहूव स्टब्स्य श्रुव प्रवित स्टब्स्य श्रुव प्रवित स्टब्स्य स्टब्स ড়ঀ৾৻৴ৼয়৻৴ঀৼয়৻ড়ঀ৾৾৻ঢ়৻ঀয়৻য়৾৾৻ঢ়৻ঀ৾৻য়য়ড়ঀ৻ড়য়৻য়৾য়৻৸৸ৼ৻ড়ঀ৾৻য়ৣ৾৾৾ঢ়৻৸ঀ৾ঀ৾৻ <u>ঢ়ৣ৾৾ঀ৾৴৻য়ৼ৾৽ঽঀ৾৾৻ৼৣ৾৽ঀৢ৽য়ঀৢঀ৸৽ঢ়ৡ৽ৠঢ়য়৽ড়য়৽৾৾ড়য়৽৸ৼৼৢৼঢ়৻ড়৻ৼ৾ঀ</u> रत्तवः स्व : च्राःस : स्व : चर्वा : क्रें व : स्व : मुं व : क्रें व : स्व : स्व व : स्व ઌઃઌઽ੶ਖ਼੶ਖ਼ૢ૿੶ਜ਼ਖ਼ਫ਼੶ਗ਼੶ਗ਼**ૢૼ**ਫ਼੶ਜ਼ੵੑਫ਼੶ਫ਼ੑਜ਼ਲ਼ੑਜ਼ਖ਼੶ਖ਼ਖ਼੶ਫ਼ੑਗ਼ਖ਼੶ਖ਼ੑਖ਼੶ਜ਼ੵੑਫ਼੶ਜ਼ਸ਼ਫ਼੶੶ੑੑ੶ਜ਼ੵੑਫ਼੶ उर्वायकाः स्वयं वर्षः द्वीतः वर्षः स्वायः द्वीयः वर्षः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स्ययः स्वयः स्ययः स्वयः स्य तायर्थानीर वर्षा कुरा हुत हुन तर्नुनाय हैनिनाय द्वान महिन वर्षा कर्नेन स्था वर्त न्वान्दरस्र स्वायर देवा वहें ब न्वा से हार विवेश में हे र खुर खार विवास में **ᢍ**ᡪ᠋ᠬᢍᡩ᠊ᢅ᠗ᡪ᠄ᡷᢅᡕᡄᠵᡄᡊᢩᠵᠴ᠋ᠬᠳᠴᡦᢅᢩᠬᢦᡲ ᡆᢒᢩᢅᢋᠴ᠋ᢩᠣ᠍᠙ᢩᡃ᠍ᠪᢂ᠄᠍ᡨ᠕᠄ᢒᢆᡶᠷ  - इसम्हिताब्रम् के विन् ग्री खुवाब्रसम्भायने श्लीन स्थन । स्वाप्त स्थन स्थन । स्थन स्थन स्थन स्थन स्थन स्थन स् र्था सं १ ह्रा राज्य प्रति हिष्मा स्थाय वृत्य राज्युरः दे धार्य राज्य मार्यः त्र्राह्म प्याप्त स्वर्थ । स्वर्थ मार्थ र पार्चिम प्याप्त स्वर्थ प्रमास्त्र स्वर्थ प्रमास्त्र स्वर्थ प्रमास्त व्यास्यानु रहेर ३ वेन न होन हो या हो त्या रहेन ३ व हे इस्र सा सू र दूर स्वा यहित । यमार्थनार्द्रजायमः विरायर्त्रमायर्द्धममःस्टार्म्यम् विराद्धममः दे <u>क्र.पूर्</u>तलेज.रेशवा.ब्री.व.क्षरम.क्रीश चर.रथ.जु.खेश.रेश.च्रय.क्ष.वीर.वरीट १ रेशवी. พ.ฺรือ.ฌิะ.ฝาูผาะช.๙๛ฺฺฉะ.๙อ์ระ 2ีพ.ฺฏ.ล.พ.ฅร.ส์ฝ.ฺว.๓.2ีพร ฮู2. ๗.๙๔.๘๐๙.๕.๓๐.๓๙.๙.๙.๓๐.๓๘๓.๘๐.๓๓.๓๓.๓๓.๓๓.๓๓.๓๘๓.๓.๓๓.๓๓.๓</li चर्णायःचित्रेत्रच्युच्यात्राचेद्दः खुःस्रास्त्रेष्ट्रं स्यायाविद्वःसः विद्वासः विद्वासः विद्वासः विद्वासः विद् र्थार.लु.ब्रैजारायवाय.क्ष्मायवैद इसारायु.ब्रेज.ब्रीस.क्रूवास.यब्रू.रूप.वे.ट्रे वे. लीजायने खिट क्रिने यात्र सेषात्र में वात्र में ७८६ ८.लु.घेबेबरा. इ.ट्रेस.कें. २.०४.५वें८६ वटा.शुंदु.बेट्रेप.इस.इस.वीस.वेंट. ष्याञ्च ६ ८.लु.ष्वज.क्रुष्राथाश्चर्दे.यचैंद.घर.वर्धें ४६ जाया.क्र्य.स्या.लेज.उक्क्तुज. चयर.श्रर.रे.वर्चेर इ.क्.र.ज.चरेर.क्य.रंग्रे.चर्चम.तयाम वेर.क्र्य.स्य. <u>लेज.शु.चर्च इंद्र.लुच ज़र्ज हुँ र कुर लाज हुँ च</u>ारातु.मुच.चेयाययह जया.क्य. क्षमान्यात्र द्वीयम्वानुत्यार प्रमुद्र । देव गुर अपना मिन प्रमुद्र । लेज.विच.टुट । संस.चर्केर। लेश.चर्केर.सूच.चर्केर.चसंश.र्यस.पूट.चटु.क्ट्स.ग्री. क्रिय.र्रट.सट.ब्री.तर.स.ब्रेच.तर.ब्रेचता विट.तर.ब्रेच.ट्ब्र्य.त.ह्य्बेस.वर्केट. त.श्रुंच.चर्केंट.बर्ड्र.कु.खुट्रा चर्केंट.त.बावय.क्ष्यश्रता.स्वा.यह्रय.श्रट्य.स्य.त.क्र्य. त्र-पर्वेचेशत्र-वेशकुःषेतर्। चेवत्रःक्षेरःबुःकुःश्रचःजन्। त्र्रःविश्वनासिरःचतुः

देवायाः वीटायः त्राताः मृत्याः मृत्राः मित्राः चरात्राः प्रयान्याः मृत्याः स्वायाः मृत्याः मृत्याः स्वायाः स्व बट.बु.स्बाय.वृट.टु.दु.कुंबा ३ अग्य.क्षर.टटा वृट.घट्र.घघया.कु.स्य.पच्या न्त्रमा देव.की.मक्ष्य.की.मेक्स्त्र्य.ती.ता.चेट.कुष.मू.तामा क्र.तचम.मू.मेन्टम. ૿૽ૢૠ૽ૣૼૺ<sup>ૢ</sup>ૢ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૻૹ**૱૽૽ૢ૽ઌઌ૽ૼઌ**ૢૢૼ૱ૡ**ૼ૱ૡ**ૢ૽ૹ૽૽ૢ૽૽૽ઌ૽૽૾૽૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌઌૢ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌ૾૽૾૽૽૽૽ૺઌ૾ૢૢૼ૱૾ૢ૽૽૽ૺઌ૽૽૽ૼૺઌ૽૽ૢૹ૽૽૽ *প*.ফিল.দূ.পদত.এধূল.প<sup>ঃ</sup> কূ.দ*ই*.এ*পি*প.৫૬প.বঁ৫.শ্ৰু৮.2<sup>.</sup>.দ*ৃ.শ্ৰু*2.ত'ৰ্বি৮ঃ ৬৮. त.सॅर.र्रा शहूर.र्ज्ञ.संबा.क्र.पर्वेर.यचेश.बार्च्रटश.शहावारी. (1343) स्रवारी चवा.रचार.वट.इंट्य.सं.मवीर.वासंटमा झु.लूज.बी.जेट.संब.र्ड.टट.रवाठ. चट्रे.मूर्याश.सी.चर्षेयाशी उचिश.मूर्याचूटल.ग्री.योथल.मूर्येहेट.चटुरहेवा.स्वाश.सी वी. . २.ज.४.क्रः. चैय.व्या: श.४४४४५.क्री४.यशेट४.ततु। निक्रीयु.यहेथ.त.ही४.क८.थ्री |मरमःक्रिमःगीयःक्रीमानसरमानद्र। |र्राट्याः क्षेत्रामान्तरः प्रियः मान्तरः कि.वार.बरल.धीर.वी.वीर.ही्वाला ।शूथ.लवा. मृ.विद.हीं.बीव.वी.ये.लावेंद्र.हींव.वायल. ભૂટ .વાડા માત્ર માર્ફ . કૃ. કૃટ . सृट . ક્રવા . ગ્રી માર્ટ ટે. વિ. વાર . કૃંદ માતા ક્રમ માત્રા . ગ્રેંદ માત્રા કૃટ . <u>৽৽য়ৣ৾৽য়৽৸য়৸৻ঽঀ৾৾৽য়ৣ৾৽ৣ৾ঀঀ৾৾৻৸ৼ৸৻ঢ়৾য়৸৻ৼ৸৻৽৻য়ৼ৻৴৾য়৾ঀ৻৸৸</u>৽ৼয়৸ જ્ઞુ.કૂંદજા.. તું.તોષ્ય અ.સુ.કું.વેજા.તોષ્ય જા.તટું.કું.તે.તે.તટું તા.કુજા.કે.કૂંટ,સું.જા.જા.નું.ક્રીનજા. *प्रे.*च्ट.रे.जय.चेश्वेत्र.घइटला चेट्य.क्रुय.घार्टूट.र्ज्ञ.चेचे.विंट.क्र्ट.यंत्र.चेचे. भद्यट.मी.भी.मूर्यामा. चयना.चार्य. मार्च. मार्च. चयमा. चयमा.चर्षेट.चार्ख. चर्चा. मार्च. मुर्चामामह्री व्या.स्मा.इंटमा.ग्री.येव.वेट.टेलउ.सू.ट्रैं.सु.खेमा स्.सुय.पे.बाक्ट. तार्च्यम् खुटाक्षमभार्चाराचराचारम् नार्वास्त्राच्चार्याः सहस्त्रम् साम्बुवाः वानाः हेमार्टः पदेष.तर.पश्चात्रवेदशायेश.श्चीय.तृत्.भैजाश्रक्षय.पर्देवाश.यंश.पर्वेवाश वर्षा. भू.र्जूटश.श्री.भा.त्री पटे.र्जंश.श्रीट.भू.जीटा स्रिश.ता.तर्थेषु.क्रजी रूजाता.भाषव.

त्युत्रुत्रुचारा कैवाक्रीश्रावयात्राता क्षेत्रुत्त्याचराहीराया कुर्युत्रिया कुर्यापुरान् लेज.चर्ष.क्री.इष.लुच क्रे.चच.से.लूज.शू.चप्ता चे.ज्ञ.चप्ता रचस.शू.विंटी हीट. श्रावय.त.जीट.। ह्रेच.शू.चाटश.र.शूच्या झर्थातीज.ही.टेट.ही.चेच. शर.दूपु.र्जु.शुर्च । वि.चेर.। जश.चेर.। क्षेर.चेर.। चेषश.लुच.दु.र्जेष. *৾*ঢ়ৢ৽ঀ৾৾৾৾য়ঀয়৾৽য়ৢ৾৾৾ঀ৾৽ৼয়৾য়৽ঢ়ৼৼঢ়য়য়য়৽য়৾ঢ়ৼয়ৼয়ৢ৾ঀ৽ঢ়ৼ৽ जिरावहेब्र्स्यायार्थे आलराबराबराहे तेवी वेशा हैव्राटर या है या है या सुःर्गुरःघरःकुयःर्घःस्रक्रियःयुवःद्वेषःहिःभिरःचगुरःहेःगर्दुगःहुःयःपश्चरःयोःचरेःश्चेरः जलम्यापरार्चरा द्वीरावणम्बरावसम्बर्धरान्तर्भुत्रार्वे क्वीराय्वेरावनमाध्येराया <u> चिर्पार चिर्पानेर पर्रे पूर्र जासक व्यक्ष वार्स्र</u>क्री ्ट्र ग्रीक र्रे वाञ्चवार्या ग्री खेर प्रह्लेक. जर्मा कैजातुपु.वर्टिर.रचम.धु.से.सूर.च.८र.। चेर.बर.बर.झ.तेबा.सुर.यम. षह्र्यत्वुत्रर्वेशत्रय्वामेर्द्रवातह्रव्म्य्रिक्षातस्य विष्ठातस्य क्रित्र्वे क्रि शक्तरात्रात्रे, ट्रेच, ततुः तत्रात्रहेष ता शवतः ट्रेशवः भुवाता द्रशकः थटे. मुट्टरा हुर्जी बरायविमाधु तर हुराता वर्गूरा सम्भर यामहराया चतुःस्राह्यः वार्काःच। सः स्न नावन स्न प्रत्याः स्वाधानाहाः वाषानाहाः विकासितः भट्ट्र देव.यट.रे.लूर.तथ.उ.सू.ट्र्य.ज.चर्ड्र्य.तर.क्रीश.मुव ।शवर.तश्र्व.स्थ. *ই.*ঽ.ঀ৾৾৾৶৸ৣ৾৾৾৾৸৴৴৾৴৾৻৴ঢ়ৣ৾৾৻৸য়য়য়৾ৠয়৾ঢ়ৣ৾৻য়৻৻৸৻ঢ়ৄ৾৻৴৸৴৻য়ৼ৾৴৻ঀ৸৻৴ঢ়ৄঀ৾৾৻ৠৄ৸৻ঀ৻৸ जवीं विराय में निवार हो अकूर हे बे खेवी र वा सूर्वा सार में स्था साम में स्था साम में साम में साम में साम में स क्रि.लूर्। मूर.प्राप्ट्र.चर्याय.मध्य.मश्रेर.क्षश्राप्तमा.जश्राचर्या। ॥

### त्रु<u>.</u>बेंट.४श.कुॅब.बी

येथेशता. ज्याशक्ष्यत्ये तर्हे श्रशहे हो।

वासीश्रात. द्रवा.यह्रथ.स्वा.वी.रेयस.ह्रा

पर्षायः विषयः द्वराणुकः प्रवादः स्त्रकः स्वेकः यथा

र्जि.ता. श्रेजातबरातश्चर्यार स्वीता

र्वेयाता. ग्रीयाचारायवीराश्रेराक्षियावीया

वर्षेत्र. स्वीतिष्टायह्रातिकाश्चातवीराह्यः सूर्वाशास्त्री

## Universal Suffering (Dukha)

P. G. Yogi

"As of old, O bbikkhus so now I proclaim only this Suffering and the cessation of suffering"

he assertion that suffering besets life in all its ramifications is something fundamental to the world view to which any philosophy worthy of the name would subscribe. The whole creation is beset with vulnerability. If this is a platitude, it is nevertheless a platitude which it is difficult to erase, considering that all are in chains; and each link bears its own particular strain.

As it is said:-

"Wondering afar, solitary, bodiless and lying in a cave is the mind. Those who subdue it, from bondage, are forever freed"

If it is true that suffering besets life in all its ramifications, this fact has however to be viewed in its proper perspective, and not-distorted into some pessimistic nihilism of despair for when an insight into the things as they really are is attained, the realization should also accompany. That the spectacle (of suffering), though shattering, is nevertheless something which is neither defeatist nor fatalistic, since suffering even if universal in scope is not eternal as such.

As it is said:-

"The world, Kaccayana, is for the most part attached to two extremes. Everything exists: that, Kaccayana, is one extreme. Everything does not exist: that, Kaccayana, is the other extreme. Transcending these extremes, Kaccayana, the Tathagata expounds dhamma by way of causes "

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Things arise, and things perish. It is this arising and this perishing which in its fundamental amorphousness and ephemerality constitutes what is called suffering. The nucelei of birth, decrepitude, disease and death pervade life wherever life is to be found, often though invisible to normal sight, dormant like seeds deep in the soil, awaiting for favourable conditions to emerge.

Suffering itself can be endured if it is issued in some beneficial end. But it is not worth the enduring if it is merely to issue in a perpetuation of amorphous plurality, with neither an ultimate aim nor purpose. That, life should be at the mercy of this unnecessary suffering at all is the factor which is to be deplored. It is this perpetual state of being a victim which characterizes life as it is that wisdom recommends it as something to be viewed with distaste. For although it may be man's conceit to conceive himself as the master of his fate, he, in reality, remains what he has always been the plaything of impulse and sport of every random contact which upsprings.

The arising of suffering is of course inextricably rooted in that of ignorance (avitta). This is because although perversity may impel a man to indulge in activities which he knows will have deleterious repercussions, nevertheless, no sane man desires suffering merely for suffering's sake. It is thus said that ignorance is at the root of all ills for no sane man works against his own benefit. Ignorance here is tantamount to delusion (moha) and this is a general malady, a collective one.

People bound together by a delusion, as it were, form a collective cohesive mass. The cohesion of this mass is the world's evil. All the reasonable activity of humanity is directed towards the destruction of this cohesion. But the cohesion of the particles (which form the mass) is not destroyed until the inner force passes from the mass to the particles and obliges them to separate from it. The strength of this cohesion of people lies in a falsehood. The force freeing each particle of the human cohesive mass is truth. Man can attain the truth only by deeds of truth. Only deeds of truth bring light into man's consciousness by destroying the cohesion of deception and separate men one after another from this mass bound together by the cohesion of deception.

Delusion, however, is only the negative aspect. Greed (lobha) supplies the impelling force, the acquisitive instinct, to which spatio-temporal life is subjected to, never to be assuaged the more it acquires. Accompanying greed, the ceaseless struggle for personal aggrandizement, anger and hate (dosa) comes to play a master part.

These three nucleus, representing the positive and negative ingredients which comprises personality, serve as the basis for perpetuation of amorphous plurality which characterise life wherever life is found. And its appearance proceeds along certain dependent links (Paticca Samuppada).

Proceeding from ignorance (avitta) as base the aggregates (Sankharas) of impressions appear. With the aggregates of impressions as base rebirth-consciousness

(vinnana) appears. With rebirth-consciousness as base the intangible-tangibles (namarupa) appear. When this appears, then the sense bases (Salayatana) appear, then contact (Phassa) appears, then feeling (Vedana), then desire (tanha), then grasping and attachment (Upadana), then becoming (bhava), then birth (jati), and then old age and death (taramarana) appears.

Ignorance is, of course, no first cause but merely the negative strata wherein life takes its rise. Anything endowed with consciousness-a consciousness unaware of the true nature of things and how they arise-is an ideal base for the gravitation of deceptive impressions into its field. These deceptive impressions imbued as they are with the cognitive element and possessing little, if any, self-control, exist in a jumble of ill-sorts, with no direct volition over their immediate destiny.

As in the amoebic phenomenon, the intangible (nama) aggregate are perpetuated by the impulsion of an amorphous momentum, beset with a tendency to split off into separate fields of existence the moment opportunity offers. This psychic form of parthenogenesis, through the very nature of its impulsions, adheres for only an indeterminate duration to a particular form (rupa) before it resplits again. This form of psycho parthenogenesis goes on for a longtime.

This is only to be expected, because whenever the cognitive element (Vinnanadhatu) becomes embodied in a formative field such as the body, the tendency is always to establish immediate identity through the sense-bases (Satayatana) and by its environmental contact (Phasa). Environmental contact sets the base for the arising of feeling, the feeling, of persistent personality. Feeling (Vedana) assailed by desire for life (tanha) and its titillations serves as the base for the emotions of grasping and attachment (upadana). Once this form of possessive personality is established through environmental friction, its bundle of impulsions inevitably propel it in the direction whereby it may retaste its accretions to surfeit. This persistent state of potential becoming (bhava) rounds itself off in repetitious birth (Jati), which by its very nature Is attended by decreptitude and death (Jara-marana).

Although this continuity of the psycho-physical process may be grasped intellectually, it nevertheless belongs to that class of truths which Buddha himself categorized as 'profound-even in its appearance profound'. And this implies that the process is not merely the delineation of a specific personality's rebirth career, but the veiled fact of how a certain aggregate of impressions (Sankharas) begins, through environmental contact (Phassa), to develop anew and re-split into the psychic amoebae of other completely separate sets of personality-grasping fields (upadanakkhandha), without any immediate knowledge of this origin or parentage.

This, however, shall be dealt with more detail in the chapter on Anatta which follows. For the present, it is necessary to deal more explicitly on the factors which serve as modes for the manifestation of life in a world where even ephemerality arises by way

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of conditionality, of which conditions (Paccaya) there are 24 modes: (1) Root-cause (hetupaccaya), (2) Psychic support (aramana-paccaya), (3) Predominance (adhipalipaccaya), (4) Contiguity (anatara Paccaya), (5) immediate contiguity (Samanantara Paccaya), (6) Co-nascence (sahatata paccaya), (7) Reciprocity (annamanna paccaya), (8) Characteristic dependence (nissaya paccaya), (9) Decisive dependence (upanissaya paccaya), (10) Antecedence (puretata paccaya), (11) Consequence (paccatata paccaya), (12) Frequency (a sevana paccaya), (13) Volition (Kamma paccaya), (14) Resultancy (vipaka paccaya), (15) Nutriment (ahara paccaya), (16) Controlling faculty (indriya paccaya), (17) Concentrated absorption (Jhana paccaya), (18) Path (magga paccaya), (19) Association (sampayutta paccaya), (20) Disassociation (vippayutta paccaya), (21) Presence (atthi paccaya), (22) Absence (natthi paccaya), (23) Disappearance-abeyance (vigata paccaya), (24) Appearance continuance (avigata paccaya).

The mutable causes which combine to make anything manifest in spatio-temporal fact, even for a fraction of a second surpass all count. Within the broad framework of these modes, however, all things have their momentary play. Thus, to be more explicit:

- (1) ROOT CAUSE (hetupaccaya): It is the ethical root cause, ninefold in scope, which is implied here namely as, greed (lobha), hate (dosa) and delusion (Moha) which are adverse conditions (akusala paccaya). These are offset by their oppositesnon greed (alobha), non-hate (delusion (amoha), which are beneficial conditions (kusala paccaya). Beyond these are the neutral (avyakata) conditions, namely-neither greed nor non- greed, neither hate nor non-hate, neither delusion nor non- delusion.
- (2) PSYCHIC SUPPORT (arammana paccaya): This is six-fold in scope, namelythe psychic support of visibility (ruparammana), of audition (Saddarannan), of odours (gandharammana), of flavours (rasarainmana), of tangibles (photthabbarammana), and of intangibles (dhammarammana). These psychic supports are always accompanied by the concomitants (cetasikas) of contact (phassa), feeling (vedana), perception (sanna), volition (cetana), concentration (ekaggata), vitality (jivitindriya), and consciousness (whether mundane or supra mundane, present, past and future) and the 52 concomitants of consciousness. Of these psychic supports, 52 are sensual (Kamaararmana), 6 of great-extent (Mahaggataarammana) involving the formless concentrated-absorptions of the infinity of consciousness and neither perception nor non-perception, 21 of neuter base (pannatiarammana) involving the concentratedabsorptions of form and the formlessness of the infinity of space and voidness, 8 of supramundane status derived from emancipation of mind (nibbana arammana), 20 of general derivation (sabbaaramana) except the supernormal functional consciousness (abhinna-citta), and mind-door emancipated consciousness (manodvararika citta).
- (3) PREDOMINANCE (adhipati paccaya): Predominance is a mode of conditionality. In view of the fact that all things are composed of numerous forces,

generally existent in a latent states, the factor which predominates at any given moment takes precedence over the rest, relegating all other factors to the background.

- (4) CONTIGUITY (anantara paccaya): Any factor which is conditioned by contiguity exerts its potential energy in active force as occasion permits, and determines its perpetuity.
- (5) IMMEDIATE CONTIGUITY (samanantara paccaya): Any factor in immediate contiguity possesses the potentiality of direct influence, and as such is more decisive than the preceding mode of conditionality as its potentiality being in the successive contiguity.
- (6) CO-NASCENCE (SAHAJATA PACCAYA): That, which exists or manifests simultaneously serves as a mode for connection and interconditionality.
- (7) RECIPROCITY (ANNAMANNA PACCAYA): That, which possesses the potential to activate another and be activated in turn thereby partakes of the mode of this conditionality of reciprocity.
- (8) CHARACTERISTIC DEPENDENCE (nissaya paccaya): That, which depends upon some characteristic for support manifests under the mode of this conditionality.
- (9) DECISIVE DEPENDENCE (upanissaya paccaya): That, which plays a decisive part in the characteristic of any given subject is a condition for manifestation. In its psychological aspect, it is the characteristic habit of mind integrated in a specific field. The function of such character is to perform, to support, to regulate and to decide. Without such characteristic decisive dependence, the mind remains the sport of every random mutable cause that arises. In function, therefore, this mode of conditionality has great significance as being a major factor which decides.
- (10) ANTECEDENT (PUREJATA PACCAYA): That which is antecedent, necessarily plays an essential part in the temporality of any particular manifestation through conditionality.
- (11) CONSEQUENCE (PACCAJATA PACCAYA): That, which follows serve as the conditional sequence for all activity and process.
- (12 FREQUENCY (asevana paccaya): The frequency of any given factor possesses great potentiality in the determination of manifestation through conditionality.
- (13) VOLITION (Kamma paccaya): That causality which any living thing activates of its own accord, and which is either black, white, black-white, or neither black nor white. The last named applies to that kamma which is not induced and therefore tends to be a non-issue. Kammic volitions have their effect (vipaka) in the present life (ditthadhamma vedaniya-kamma), or are experienced in the next (upajjati vedaniya kamma), or continue to manifest in successive births (aparapara vedaniya kairma), or

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are unconscious and unintentional. Kamma is as potent as the will (cetana) behind its instigation. There are four aspects which determine its potency, whether for good or ill:- (1) Premeditated intent (burapha cetana), (2) Immediate intention resulting in the act (muncana cetana), (3) Immediate satisfaction after the act (apara cetana), (4) Satisfaction at a recollective removal (aparapara cetana). When all these aspects are complete, the effect for good or ill is strong, as the case may be. If only the first is present and no action follows to support it, only an impress is made on consciousness.

- (14) RESULTANCY (vipaka paccaya): That which is the fruition of volitions performed, and as such, may be black, white, black-white, or neither black nor white.
- (15) NUTRIMENT (ahara paccaya): There are four forms of nutriment which serve as modes of conditionality; material food (kabalinkarahara), contact (phassahara), volition (maosancetanahara), and consciousness (vinnanahara)...
- (16) Controlling faculty (indriya paccaya): There are twenty-two potential controlling faculties, serving as bases for conditionality. The controlling faculties of vision (cakkhindriya), of audition (solindriya), of olfaction (ghavindriya), of gastasion (jivhindriya), of tactile sensation (Kayindriya), of mentation (manindriya), of femininity (ithindriya), of masculinity (purisindriya), of vitality (fivitindriya), of pleasure (sukhindriya), of pain (dukkhindriya), of happiness (somanassindriya), of grief (domanassindriya), of equanimity (upekkindriya), of faith (saddhindriya), of energy (viriyindriya), of mindfulness (Satindriya), of concentration (samadhindriya), of wisdom (Pannindriya), of aspiration to the supramundane (anannata-nassamitindriya), of comprehension of the supramundane (annimdriya), of attainment of the supramundane (annata-vindriya). Their function is to direct, to dominate, to perpetuate, and to achieve. Based on the conditionality of these potential controlling faculties, all things subjective come to rise; whether through desire, through application, or through kamma. Thus because of the dynamism of the potential faculties of vision etc. there arise in rebirth the spheres (avatanas) of eye etc, respectively. That which remains only in the mode of unrealized potentialities become thus an actual physicalized fact, perpetuating its function there through.
- (17) concentrated-absorption (jhana paccaya): A factor extremely potent in the determination of psychological conditionality. There are nine such absorptions of buoyancy and case accompanied by thought, of bliss, of equanimity, of one-pointedness, of spatial infinity, of conscious infinity, of voidness, of an intermediate state, which is neither perceptive nor non-perceptive, and of the cessation of perception and feeling.
- (18) PATH (magga paccaya): The factor which determines the possibility of attainment leading to release.
  - (19) ASSOCIATION (Sampayutta paccaya): The mode of conditionality which

connects;

- (20) DISSOCIATION (vippayutta paccaya): The mode of conditionality which disconnects.
- (21) PRESENCE (atthi paccaya): The factor which exerts influence due to its potential presence.
- (22) ABSENCE (nathi paccaya): The factor which also serves as a mode of conditionality by its very nature of potential absence.
- (23) DISAPPEARANCE- abeyance (vigata paccaya): The mode of conditionality which is characterized by disappearance and poised thus in abeyance.
- (24) APPEARANCE-CONTINUANCE (avigata paccaya): The mode of conditionality which is characterized by appearance and conditionality which is characterised by appearance and continuing as such.

When, therefore, it is said that 'even in this very body, six feet in length, with its sense-impressions, thoughts, and ideas, is the world, the origin of the world, the cessation of the world, and the way leading to the cessation thereof. The implicit fact is that since all things arise through conditionality, by occasion, and by way of cause, there is nothing in the phenomenal world which subsists as a thing in itself, but that its consistency is forever in flux, and that, since the mind is more potent than matter, it can dominate it and, working its way out of it, be released. The support for the manifestation of the five aggregates of grasping personality (pancupadanakkanda) comprising form (rupa), feeling (vedana), perception (sanna), impressions (sankharas), and consciousness (vinnana), are a composite product of volitions (kamma). Activated by desire (tanha) and attachment (upadana) they become a formidable elements for good or ill.

The five aggregates are the personification in a specific field of three of the four absolutes (Paramatha). Form (rupadhamma) is the third absolute, feeling-perception-impressions comprise the second absolute (cetasika) and consciousness is the first of the absolutes (citta). The last absolute is that of release (Nibbana).

Why are they termed absolute? Because, beyond them there is nothing. They are absolute in the sense that they are to be found wherever life is found. They are not viewed as absolutes from the individual point, but universally as cosmological ultimates. It is from the fusion of these absolutes (excepting Nibbana) that the ideas of personality and identity originate.

CONSCIOUSNESS: (citta) is that element Vinnanadhatu, which by its very nature is pure awareness. However, since pure awareness never exists by itself but is always yoked to awareness of something, even if this something be nothing more than spatiality,

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consciousness is something which is to be analysed according to a whole gamut of possibilities. There are eighty-nine states of consciousness; eighty-one are mundane (Lokiya), and eight supramundane states number forty, thus totalling 121 states of consciousness in all. These states maybe summarized thus: 21 beneficial (Kusala), 12 adverse (akusala), 36 resultant (Vipaika), and 20 functional (Kiriya). They may be subdivided again into mundane and supramundane.

MUNDANE: (1) Eight initial states based on happiness and equanimity, whether self-induced or otherwise; (2) Three functional states based on happiness and equanimity; (3) Twelve states based on greed, hate and delusion; (4) Twenty-three resultant states based on formless consciousness; (5) Nine initial thanas, or concentrated absorptions; (6) resultant thanas.

SUPRAMUNDANE: (1) Four initial attainments (stream enterer path etc); 92) Four resultant attainment (stream-enterer fruition etc). (3) Eight functional states based on happiness and equanimity, whether self-induced or otherwise; (4) Nine functional thanas.

Consciousness may be classified again under 7 categories of elements (dhatu): (1) Two eye-consciousness elements (cakkhu Vinnana dhiatu): (2) Two ear-consciousness elements (sota vinnadhatu); (3) Two nose consciousness elements (ghana Vinnanadhatu); (4) Two tongue-consciousness elements (firha Vinnanadhatu); (5) Two tactile-consciousness elements (Kaya Vinnanadhatu); (6) One, five sense door elements (Pancadvara Vattana Manodhatu) and two contact receptacle elements (Sampatiochana Manodhatu); (7) Seventy-six mind-consciousness elements (Mano Vinnanadhatu) which may be classified according to planes of existence (bhumi): Sensual Plane (Kama Vacara) - 54 states of consciousness, comprising 8 states of greed (Lobha), 2 states of hate (dose), 2 states of delusion (moha), 7 states of adverse resultancy (akusala Vipaka), 8 states of great benefit (Mahakusala), 8 states of great resultancy (Maha Vipaka), and 8 states of great functionality (Mohakiriya).

Form (Brahma) plane (Rupavacara): It is a state of consciousness comprising 5 states of benefit, 5 states of resultancy and 5 states of functionality.

Formless (Arupa-Brahma) plane (Arupavacar) The 12 states of consciousness comprising 4 states of benefit, 4 states of resultancy, or if classified according to thanic attainments- 20 beneficial and 20 resultant.

The supramundane states of consciousness are the ultimate aim of all effort, and are induced by discipline of mind, by treading the right path, which in its concentrated form is absorption in thana.

With these supramundane states of consciousness as base, the Noble One, even in

the this life, renders extinct all hindrances and unwholesome states and passes beyond (Nibbana).

Concomitants of Consciousness (cetasika): The concomitants of consciousness accompany consciousness and characterize its essence. They are fifty-two in number, and they are classified as neutral, as adverse, and as beneficial.

Neutral concomitants total thirteen: (1) Contact (Phassa), (2) feeling (vedana), (3) perception (Sahna), (4) Volition (cetana), (5) concentration (ekaggata), (6) vitality (jivitindriya), (7) attention (manasikara), (8) application (vitakkha), (9) sustained application (vicara), (10) bliss piti), (11) resolution (adhimokkha), (12) energy (viriya), and (13) zeal (chanda).

There are fourteen adverse concomitants: (1) Greed (lobha), (2) hate (dosa), (3) delusion (moha), (4) consciencelessness (ahirika), (5) shamelessness (anottappa), (6) conceit (mana), (7) biasedness (ditthi), (8) envy (issa), (9) avarice (maccariya), (10) worry (kukkucca), (11), sloth (thina), (12) torpor (Middha), (13) agitation (uddhacca), and (14) doubt (vicikiccha).

Beneficial concomitants number twenty-five: (1) faith (saddha), (2) mindfulness (sati), (3) modesty (ottappo), (4) non-greed (alobha), (5) non-hate (adose), (6) non-delusion (amoha), (7) impartiality (tatramajjhattata), (8) tranquility of formations (kaya passaddhi), (9) tranquillity of consciousness (citta passadhi), (10) adoptability of formations (kayamuduta), (11) adoptability of consciousness (cittamuduta), (12) buoyancy of formations (kaya lahuta), (13) buoyancy of consciousness (citta lahuta), (14) pliancy of formations (kayakammannuta), (15) pliancy of consciousness (cittakammahnuta) (16) proficiency of formations (kaya payunnata), (17) proficiency of consciousness (citta payunnata), (18) rectitude of formations (kaya ujukata), (19) rectitude of consciousness (citta ujukata), (20) right speech (samma vaca), (21) right conduct (samma Kammanta), (22) right livelihood (samma ajiva), (23) compassion (karuna), (24) sympathetic joy (mudita), and (25) wisdom (panna).

Formations (Rupa): There are twenty-eight apprehensible categories of formations whether underived or derived.

Underived: The four primaries of earth, water, fire, and air.

Derived-The sensitivities of eye, ear, nose, tongue, body, perceptibles, sounds, odours, flavours, femininity, masculinity, vitality, heart-base, bodily intimation, verbal intimation, spatiality, buoyancy of formations, pliancy of formations, adoptability of formations and nutriment,

Spatiality is included as a derived category because the space which is apprehended by the senses is a compounded element and derived. Only that space which is characteristic of Nibbana may be termed uncompounded and underived.

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Regarding how the five aggregates of rebirth-personality take relinking (patisandhi) in the human womb, it is important to note that no rebirth fusion is possible if the aggregates do not gravitate and sink to the pit of the mother's diaphragm (in line with the navel), for this is the point of contact between parent and embryo, which originates at this seat inpermeating the ovum. At this initial stage, the formation is termed Kalala-rupa, and is as minute as a speck of oil suspended at a needle's point. After seven days it develops into what is called the ambuddha-rupa. After fourteen days it develops into the pesi-rupa, after twenty-one days into the ghana-rupa. After twenty-eight days have elapsed it develops into the Pasakna-rupa which implies that five offshoots sprout out to form the four limbs and head. After the thirty-fifth days, the optical faculties (cakkhu dasaka kalapa) emerge, to be followed after the forth-second day by the emergence of the auditory group (Sota dasakakalapa), followed after the forty-ninth day by the nasal group (ghana daskakalapa), the process of which is completed by the sixty-third day. The embryo then develops in dimensions until its delivery.

This formation, in its completeness, is termed, "Kaya". And it is so called to fore-stall identification therewith as a permanent self (atta). Forms are self-devoid, but recur wherever life is found. Therefore, although ephemeral, they are in a certain sense absolute. Ephemeral (sammute) as units, but absolute (paramattha) as universal modes. To borrow Whitehead's terminology regarding colour: "They haunt time like a spirit. They come and they go, but when they come they are the same. They neither survive nor do they live. They appear when they are Wanted".

'They haunt time like a spirit', because they are part to process lacking definite or permanent base. They come and go', because, like wind they rise and subside, having no constant abode. 'When they come they are the same' because they are common to type, possessing the same appearance and shape. 'They neither survive nor live' because nothing that is compounded (whether by matter or mind) survives or lives in the sense of to endure. 'They appear when they are wanted' because desire is their motif and when thus desired thus they appear.

Form, therefore, is termed the third absolute. As an absolute 'self' is abandoned but form is retained.

The assertion that 'even in this body is world and the origin of the world', therefore possesses vast significance, involving in terms of conditionality, profound possibilities. However, since suffering is not the be-all of existence, in the aftermath of enlightenment, the spectacle of origins in all its complexity, though shattering, nevertheless brings with it a new perspective and the prospect that, for the earnest man at least, the certainty of a way to emancipation exists and the attainment of eventual release assured.

"Even In this body. the cessation of the world, and the way thereto"

However, the cessation and the way thereto must be for involving right concentration.

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