## BULLETIN OF TIBETOLOGY



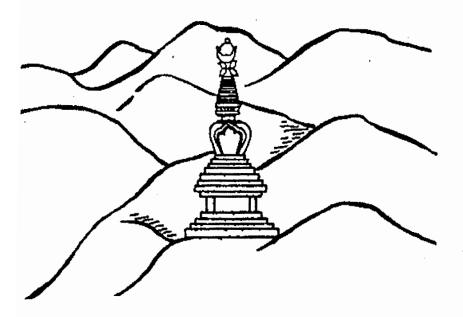
2000 NEW SERIES NO.1-3

NAMGYAL INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY GANGTOK, SIKKIM



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2000 NEW SERIES NO.1-3

[The Bulletin of Tibetology seeks to serve the specialist as well as the general reader with an interest in this field of study. The motif portraying the Stupa on the mountains suggests the dimensions of the field.]

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## Reincarnation and Politics in Tibet

he concept of reincarnation, based upon the Buddhist belief in the transmigration of soul has a special significance among the Tibetan Buddhists. According to this theory of reincarnation, the great mind or the soul, which is reappearing in a new embodiment has already attained Buddhahood or Nirvana and has voluntarily decided to come back for the benefit of the other human beings. The departed soul not only decides the place of its rebirth and parentage according to the need of the moment, it can also reincarnate itself into as many different forms as it likes and at as many different places at the same time. The mind, speech and the body of the souls can also be reincarnated separately into three bodies- as used to be the practice among the Mahayana Buddhists of Bhutan. This practice, however, was not so common in Tibet.

There is ecclesiastical hierarchy among the reincarnations i.e. the tulkus of the mystic Buddhas, Bodhisattvas (the Dalai and Panchen Lamas), Dorje Phagmo etc. Lower in rank but belonging to the same category are the tulkus of some autochthonous gods like Pekar. There are also the tulkus of gods, demons and fairies which appear mostly in mythological stories and are not reckoned amongst the Lamaist aristocracy. The largest number of tulkus, however, are the reincarnations of saintly departed souls like those of Indian or Tibetan saints who fill up the higher posts of abbots in the monasteries. This institution of reincarnations, essentially religious in character, has political significance as well. This was reflected in the peculiar characteristic of the traditional Tibetan Government which used to be headed by the Dalai Lama, a tulku himself of the highest ecclesiastical hierarchy. Reincarnate monks also headed various other departments of the Gov-

ernment. This unique characteristic of the Tibetan Government is described as Rule by Incarnation. The Tibetans themselves have made practical use of the concept for solving the problem of succession in certain sects of Tibetan Buddhism that practised celibacy and tried to institutionalise the charisma of some individual lamas with extraordinary achievement through the concept of reincarnation. The peculiar form of Government headed by these lamas have also complicated Tibet's relation with China and China in its turn has tried to manipulate the identification of the reincarnations in order to retain control over the state and the Government of Tibet. The political use of the concept reached its height with the present political uncertainty over the future of Tibet. The objective of this paper is to probe into this mundane and secular aspect of reincarnation-to see how considerations other religion often influenced the identification of the reincarnation as well as to see how this concept has been used by both Tibet and China to derive political mileage out of it. In this paper we have tried to trace the history of the origin and spread of the theory of reincarnation and its gradual politicisation which has culminated into the recent conflict between China and Tibet.

#### ORIGIN AND SPREAD OF THE CONCEPT

It is not easy to get real facts regarding the origin and development of this theory. Waddell thinks that the whole question has been purposely obscured in order to give it the appearance of antiquity Alexander David Neel mentions that as early as the 11th century the Tibetans believed in tulkus. She refers to a biography of Milarepa in which it is mentioned that one of his disciples, called Bhiraja, convinced that a divine being was incarnated in his master, asked him to disclose his name. Milarepa himself believed that his own master, lama Marpa was the tulku of Dorje Chang. He called him repeatedly by that name-not only in his poems but when addressing him directly. The first historical reference to a reincarnated being comes from the Karmapa sect in the 13th century. On the eve of his death, Karma Pakshi, the head of the sect, prophesied his reincarnation and indicated a specific place and a specific family where he would reappear as a newly born child. This example of the Karmapa reincarnation was soon followed by the Gelugpas and the others in order to glorify their monks and within a short period of time the identification and installation of reincarnations became a common practice among all the Buddhist sects of Tibet. Even though they did not assume political or administrative power, the Karmapa lamas became involved in politics during the period of political uncertainty and infighting in Tibet during the 16th-17th centuries when they backed the Tsang kings of Tibet. 7 It was in the mid 17th century that open political power passed on to these reincarnations but it was the Gelugpas and not the Karmapas who finally managed to rise to the position of

political supremacy in Tibet to wield total political authority over the country through the institution of the Dalai Lamas. The Gelugpas, which was basically a reformist sect was founded by the great scholarly monk Tsong Khapa in the 14th century. In order to check corruption and moral degeneration in the sect, he insisted on the practice of celibacy for the monks. He himself was succeeded by Gedun Truppa, his senior disciple and it was after the latter's death that the problem of succession was solved by the ingenious use of the concept of reincarnation. It was from Gedun Truppa that the line of reincarnated monks started. Even though the general impression is that the system came into force immediately upon Gedun Truppa's death, Charles Bell points out that it was not so. In fact, he refers to a biography of Gedun Truppa where the latter says nothing about his spirit passing then or afterwards into a baby successor but describes the measures taken in the ordinary way to choose the next occupant of the chair. He, according to Charles Bell does not appear to have envisaged a return to Drepung or Tashilhunpo monasteries. Rather, he said that he and the great saint would be reborn in China to work there as teacher and pupil respectively. Charles Bell further points out that the system became firmly established seventy years later with the notion that it was originated by Gedun Truppa. This is brought out in a biography of Sonam Gyatso (c. 1542) who was the third head of the sect of the Gelugpas. What Charles Bell says gives one the impression that there was something else other than mere philosophy that lay behind the application of the theory of reincarnation for the purpose of succession to the highest post in the Gelugpa sect. This religious concept was ultimately picked up for the practical purpose it served in a religious order that insisted on celibacy and thus ruled out the possibility of biological inheritors. At the same time, the insistence on the identification of the reincarnation ensured that there were no rival claimants for the particular post. Once, rationalised, the system of succession by reincarnation became the tradition. Gedun Truppa, the first reincarnated head of the Gelugpa sect was succeeded by Gedun Gyatso, who, in his turn, was followed by Sonam Gyatso. Even though he was the first to receive the title of Dalai Lama from the Mongols, he came to be known as the third Dalai Lama by the logic that it was the same soul of Gedun Truppa that was continuing in the person of Sonam Gyatso, the third in line of the Gelugpa sect, hence it was the latter who deserved to be the first in the line of the Dalai Lamas. Birth of the fourth Dalai Lama in a Mongol family as a great grandson of Chengis Khan guaranteed renewed patronage of the Mongols and ensured further Mongol assistance at the time of the fifth Dalai Lama. Ultimately, it was the Mongols who, in 1542 defeated the Tsang kings backed by the Karmapas and handed over the charge of administration of Tibet to the Fifth Dalai Lama making the religious head of the Gelugpas also the temporal head of the country. This was the beginning of the tradition of the 'Rule by Incarnation'- commonly known as the rule by monk kings over Tibet. The identification of the Dalai Lama with Chenrezig i.e. Bodhisattva Avalokiteswara who is also the founder deity of Lhasa further attached unquestionable authority to his person. A Dalai Lama therefore is a monk, a deity and a king in one. 10

#### IDENTIFICATION OF REINCARNATION

As a rule, it is about two years after the death of an incarnation that the search for the reincarnation begins. The process of identification-long and complicated-pass through several stages. Sometimes the lamas themselves leave directions regarding rebirth in order to help the fellow monks to pursue their search. In the absence of such directions they resort either to astrologers or an oracles, who points out in vague and obscure terms, the direction and the place where investigations must be made as well as the various signs by which the child must be identified. Signs are also found in the waters of some sacred lakes which are interpreted as guidelines. When a child, who nearly answers the prescribed conditions is discovered, a lama clairvoyant is again consulted and if he pronounces in favour of the child, the final test is applied. At this stage, the child is expected to prove his identity by recognising his rosary, bell and other religious implements as well as servants, ponies etc., that were with him in his previous existence. He is expected to do it though just a child, two or three years old and the belief is universal that he does so. The system of identification, however, did not always prove to be full proof and often there used to be several candidates for the same post. Equally convincing signs were noticed concerning each of them and they all correctly picked up the objects of the deceased lama. Rival candidates were often put up by interested parents because becoming a tulku not only assured a revered position in the society but property as well. The tulkus of high ranks not only held high post in his monastery but owned mansions and estates in other parts of Tibet as well as in Mongolia. Even the near relatives of these lamas were provided with comfortable lodging and were plentifully supplied with all their needs. The close relatives of the Dalai Lama were raised to positions of high nobility. All this naturally led to a lot of politics and intrigues over the question of succession of a high incarnate lama. Amidst the warlike folks of Kham or of the Northern borderland, even bloody, feuds sprang from such passionate competition. 11 That the trend continues till now is indicated by the recent disturbances in the Rumtek monastery of Sikkim over the question of the identification of the 17th Karmapa. It is an example of intra-sect rivalry that often broke out among the sects over the question of installing the heads of the sects and the monasteries. Since the death of the 16th Gyawla Karmapa in 1981, the Rumtek Monastery, the headquarters of the Karmapas and considered to be the richest in the world, remained without a

head. The responsibility of looking after the monastery and searching for the chosen one was entrusted to four senior monks. However, in 1992, the group split into two, over the identification of actual reincarnation. One group identified nine year old Tibet born Ogyen Thinley Dorjee as the reincarnation while the other faction insisted that the eleven year old India born Thinley Thai Dorjee was the rightful heir to the coveted post. According to Tibetan Buddhist traditions, the Gyalwa Karmapa leaves behind a letter of prediction about his own reincarnation. After his death the letter is traced and deciphered and the new Karmapa tracked down and identified. Then a report is sent to the Dalai Lama for approval. This approval was obtained in April 1992 for Tibet born Ogyen Thinley Dorjee and eventually the Chinese authorities also proclaimed him as the 17th Karmapa. However, the rival group rejected the candidature of Ogyen Thinley. There was a vertical split among the followers of the sect over the issue. The supporters of the two rival camps clashed and a case was registered with the police. The clashes reached such an extent that the State Government deployed security forces. Petitions were sent by both the factions to the Central and State Governments for appropriate actions to restore peace and normalcy in the monastery. The issue subsequently gave rise to questions of far reaching significance of international ramifications relating to the credential of the Dalai Lama under the changed political condition when he is no longer the king of Tibet and also regarding Beijing's intentions. Chinese recognition of the Dalai Lama selected candidate as the Karmapa was interpreted as a Chinese plan to prop him up against the Dalai Lama himself as a parallel head of Tibetan Buddhists. 12 To the general public however, it appeared to be a feud between the two groups of monks for the rights over the wealth and religious sway of the monastery and the sect through their proteges.<sup>13</sup> Politics around the identification of the reincarnate lamas took place at another level where China wanted to control the final selection of the lamas in order to exercise political control over Tibet through them. In fact, the Chinese interference in the identification of the high lamas which has become a major issue of her confrontation with Tibet had become evident from as early as the 17th century, i.e. from the time of the 9th Dalai Lama whose death was followed by five candidates out of which two were finally short-listed as probable reincarnations. At this stage, the Manchu Ambans insisted on a solution by drawing lots from the Golden Urn. Drawing of lots from an urn is an ancient Tibetan system long predating the Manchu empire. The method involves encasing the names of candidates in dough balls of equal size and weight. The balls are put into a container which is then rotated until one of them falls out. The name of the candidate inscribed on the ejected ball is declared the successful candidate. Certain other Buddhist elements such as saying prayers of Buddha and other deities and shaking the urn in a clockwise direction were added in course of time. Emperor Chienlung presented a golden

urn to replace the old one. <sup>14</sup> Despite initial hesitations and objections, the Tibetans finally gave in to the Chinese demands and the lottery method was employed. <sup>15</sup> This happened again at the time of the selection of the 11th Dalai Lama when there were two candidates. Even though no details are available in this regard, the Chinese claim that he was chosen by drawing of lots. <sup>16</sup> Similar claims are made regarding the selection of the 12th Dalai Lama while controversy shrouds the selection of the 13th Dalai Lama. <sup>17</sup> Even though the Chinese insistence on the drawing of lots implies an indirect Chinese control on the method of selection, the Tibetans claim that this had never been the decisive test but was applied in addition to the traditional tests. Moreover, the results, they claim, were always identical. Yet, in retrospect it seems to have been a wrong and short-sighted step taken by the Tibetans because the Chinese now claim that the Amban supervised drawing of lots is indeed a proof of their sovereignty over Tibet. <sup>18</sup>

## POLITICISATION OF THE REINCARNATIONS A Trend Since the 17th century

The unusual mode of Governance in Tibet- through the reincarnations did provide an opportunity to the outsiders to manipulate the identification and the installation of these high profile reincarnations. High lamas, sometimes knowingly, sometimes under manipulation by their ambitious entourage got entangled in the mundane world of power struggle. In this, they were often encouraged by their dominant neighbours. Because the high lamas wielded enormous influence. they often acted as instruments of the great powers and tended to toe the line so long as their political patrons did not interfere in their religious sphere. The Chinese interference in the identification of the high incarnations and their attempted control over Tibetan Government through these lamas has been the major cause of the strain in Sino Tibetan relations and the consequent confusion over the political status of Tibet. The first Sino-Tibetan entanglement over the Dalai Lama took place as early as 16th/17th century. The pretext was provided by the unmonklike behaviour of the 6th Dalai Lama who led a frivolous life, wrote romantic and lyrical verses and eventually renounced his Getsul vows. This Dalai Lama was initially supported by Lhazang Khan, the leader of the Qosot Mongols. In course of time, Lhazang became critical of the Lama and decided to take him to the Mongol military camp near Lhalu in 1706. The Dalai Lama died on the way. After his death, Lhazang Khan declared him to be an impostor and enthroned a young monk (said to be his own son) as the 'real' Dalai Lama. A few years later, reports came in of an extraordinary child believed to be the reincarnation of the 6th Dalai Lama. Since the child was accepted by the Tibetans as the authentic incarnation it was found advisable to remove the boy to a safer place in Kumbum. At this points,

recognition and protection was offered to him by the Dzungar tribe of the Mongols. They escorted the boy to the Kokonor region, out of sight of Lhazang Khan. In this, they were helped by the Manchu Emperors of China. Later, the Dzungars attacked Lhasa and killed Lhazang Khan, deposed the latter's prot\_g\_,the so called 6th Dalai Lama and sent him to China where he reportedly died in 1725. The Dzungars themselves became unpopular in Tibet in a short period of time. This gave the Manchus an opportunity to extend their influence to Tibet. The Emperor sent an army to escort the 7th Dalai Lama from Kumbum as well as to drive away the Dzungars. In the war that followed, the Chinese, assisted by the Tibetans, finally drove away the Dzungars and installed the 7th Dalai Lama. 19 What is more significant, this also provided the Manchus with the opportunity to 'conquer' Tibet over which they considerably increased their influence in the following decades. The Chinese attempts to control Tibet through the high incarnate lamas intensified in the 20th century. This was the period when the Chinese were trying to introduce socialist reforms in Tibet in order to prepare ground for the unification of Tibet with the motherland i.e. China. There was widespread resentment and discontent against the Chinese measures. The Chinese on one hand tried to reduce the administrative powers of the Dalai Lama by projecting him as a Chinese official and on the other hand wanted him to exercise his influence on the people to make them accept the Chinese reforms. Since the Dalai Lama was not very pliable to the Chinese demands, Beijing picked up the Panchen Lama and projected him as an alternative to the Dalai Lama He was endowed with a political status that he had never enjoyed before. The history of the pervious Panchen Lama's disagreements with the 13th Dalai Lama provided the Chinese with the opportunity to create a rift between the two high lamas. The process started with the question of the installation of the 10th Panchen Lama. 20 After the death of the 9th Panchen Lama, two candidates, one from Amdo and the other from Kham were short-listed for final identification of which the former was preferred and declared as the 10th Panchen Lama by the pro-Chinese section of the previous Panchen Lama's court. However, considerable complications preceded his formal recognition. The Dalai Lama was still a minor and a reincarnation of Panchen Lama's stature could not be universally accepted unless the authenticity was publicly confirmed by the Dalai Lama. At the time of the signing of the 17 Point Agreement in 1951 the Chinese delegates insisted that the Tibetan Government accept and recognise the 'Chinese candidate' as the true incarnation. Given the fact that his predecessor had revolted against the 13th Dalai Lama's Government and sought China's support and the Communists supported his candidature, the young 10th Panchen Lama was popularly perceived as pro-Chinese throughout the 1950s. As a result, he was, from the time of his identification caught up in the politics of China's political ambition towards Tibet. The Communist regime tried to use him

as a rival to the Dalai Lama-a counterforce of Tibetan nationalism and indeed as the Tibetan spokesman of Chinese politics in Tibet. These roles were well publicised by the Chinese Communists in the 1950s and the Tibetans of that generation still remember him as pro Chinese. <sup>21</sup> It is altogether a different story that contrary to the popular impression he turned out to be a great patriot and was subjected to severe punishments by the Communist Government of China for his criticism of Chinese policy towards Tibet and the excesses of the Cultural Revolution.<sup>22</sup> After the Chinese occupation of Tibet in 1959 the right to identify the reincarnations of the high lamas became a major issue of confrontation between the Communist Government of Beijing and the Tibetan government in exile. While Dalai Lama, as the head of this Government claims to retain the traditional right of identifying and legitimising the reincarnations, Beijing claims that the right has passed on to the Communist Government by virtue of its sovereignty over Tibet. The struggle between the two reached its climax over the issue of identification of the 10th Panchen Lama's reincarnation after his death in 1989. China appointed Chadral Rimpoche, acting Abbot of Tashi Lhunpo monastery as the Chairman of the Search Committee to whom they gave considerable freedom and power. However, Chadral Rimpoche is said to have maintained considerable connection with Dalai lama as he could not totally brush aside the traditional belief and sentiment that no Panchen Lama would be accepted by the Tibetans if not formally approved by the Dalai Lama. The Dalai Lama's repeated offers to initiate the identification process either remained unanswered or were turned down by the Chinese. This prompted him to act on his own and he announced Gedun Choekyi Nyima as the true incarnation on May 14, 1995. This was perceived by China as an indirect challenge to its sovereignty. They acted swiftly by taking direct political action and by completely ignoring the Search Committee. Chadral Rimpoche was detained on 17th May on charges of colluding with Dalai Lama. The boy identified as Panchen Lama was taken to China along with his family and his whereabouts has since then remained unknown. Forty eight Tibetans were arrested between May and August 1995 on suspicion of helping Chadral Rimpoche who sent messages about the child to the Dalai Lama in India. Then China embarked upon a policy of enthroning a candidate of their own choice as the Panchen Lama. Instructions was issued to 300 senior lamas in Central Tibet to condemn Chadral Rimpoche and to support the Chinese decision to use the Golden Urn method to select their own Panchen Lama. The Chinese imposition was opposed by all the monks and lamas of Tashi Lhunpo, who, in a special meeting in June 1995, expressed their conviction in the authenticity of the reincarnation identified by the Dalai Lama because they had experienced many supernatural events. Specific demand by some lamas that the boy recognised by the Dalai Lama also be included in the list of candidates was categorically rejected by the Chinese authorities. They finally got Gaincain Norbu

from Nagchu in Northern Tibet recognised as the 11th Panchen Lama. The method used for this was not the traditional Tibetan rituals but drawing of lots which had never before been used for the selection of the Panchen Lama. Interestingly, the boy is said to have come from a family of a cadre of the Communist Party. Earlier, on August 4, 1994, the CPC's TAR's Discipline Inspection Committee had issued a Nine Point Document (Doc. No. 58 of 1994) signed into a law by TAR leader Buchung instructing the Party members and cadres to refrain from accepting any recognition of their children as reincarnation by the "Dalai clique". Since the Chinese Central authorities realised that their political action would be opposed by the Tibetans inside Tibet, a de facto martial law was imposed on Shigatse and Tashi Lhunpo which remained closed to the tourists. The Chinese acclamation rituals at Jokhang temple at Lhasa and the enthronement ceremony at Tashi Lhunpo were conducted amidst heavy armed police forces around the two places. <sup>23</sup> In spite of all the Chinese efforts, Gyaltsen Norbu, the 11th Panchen Lama remains a suspect in Tibetan and Buddhist eyes without the Dalai Lama's sanctification and legitimisation. After the controversy over the identification of the Panchen Lama, both the Tibetans and the Chinese are already reported to be preparing for the eventuality of the Dalai Lama's death and the selection of his reincarnation. The issue started taking shape from 1995 when he turned 60 and Beijing started a press campaign highlight his advanced age. 24 On the occasion of his 64th birthday in July, 1999, the Dalai Lama reacted to this by making the following statement: "...should people prefer the old system of choosing a reincarnation, the Dalai Lama's reincarnation will appear in a free country and not in Chinese hand as the purpose of reincarnation is to carry the work started by the previous life and yet not fulfilled." 25 Earlier in May 1997 also, he is reported to have said that " If I die in exile and if the Tibetan people wish to continue the institution of Dalai Lama, my reincarnation will not be born under Chinese control, it will be outside. in the free world....."26 Thus, he has already prepared the ground for the search of his reincarnation outside China. No candidate, it is expected, will henceforth be accepted as an authentic one by the Tibetans, if picked up by the Chinese from China itself. That the Chinese too are making some game plan for the eventuality is indicated by the unconfirmed reports that the Chinese Government has already established a committee to oversee the selection of the Dalai Lama's reincarnation. The committee will lay the groundwork for an eventuality when Beijing might have to dispute the Exile Tibetan Government's choice of the present Dalai Lama's reincarnation within its own candidate. 27 If unable to do so, China may even try to unilaterally terminate the institution of Dalai Lamas. This is indicated by a pronouncement of Ma Chongying -Deputy Director of the Minority and Religious Affairs Bureau in Tibet that 'when Dalai Lama dies, he dies. There will be no replacement.' Earlier, in 1994, a slogan, "Crush the serpent's head"- was raised in a

meeting on Tibet in Beijing. The serpent was a reference to the Tibetan freedom struggle and its head-His Holiness the Dalai Lama. <sup>28</sup> Thus, by refusing to recognise the Dalai Lama's reincarnation (if he is put up by the exiled Tibetans) China may try to bring an end to the institution altogether, which they hope, will crush the Tibetan freedom movement for good.

#### CONCLUSION

The concept of reincarnation, basically a religious one, had assumed political significance in Tibet. Not only was the concept used by certain sects of Tibetan Buddhists to solve the problem of succession in the sects but in the Government as well. Eventually, Tibet became the only country of the world which came to be headed by a monk who happens to be the reincarnation of the previous ruler. This particular practice has created problems for Tibet as a country and even undermined its sovereignty. Even though the Tibetans claim that the method of identification is a full proof one there have sometimes been more than one candidate for certain particular posts. This has often created feuds and factionalisms in the sects and monasteries. This, in its turn has given scope to certain neighbouring countries-China being the most important of them- to interfere into the mode of selection. By manipulating the selections and putting up its own candidates for the high Government posts China has tried to indirectly subordinate Tibet and make claims to sovereignty over her. This trend, that had set in the 18th century intensified in the 20th century after the Communists came to power in China. The recent controversy over the identification of the Panchen Lama and the reported gameplan about the selection of the reincarnation of the Dalai Lama in case of his death in exile indicate the culmination of this power struggle between China and Tibet. The Tibetan experience is a case in example of how a religious concept degenerates into an issue of political contention of international ramifications when it is used for extra religious purposes.

#### REINCARNATION AND POLITICS IN TIBET

(Summary)

The concept of reincarnation, based on the Buddhist belief in the transmigration of soul has assumed a political significance in Tibet. The concept was used by certain sects of Tibetan Buddhists like the Karmapas and the Gelugpas to solve the problem of succession in the sects. In course of time, the reincarnated monks, occupying high posts in the monasteries became involved in politics as well. Eventually, Tibet became the only country of the world that was headed by a monk who happened to be the reincarnation of the previous ruler. The Dalai Lama, the head of the Gelugpa sect was also the head of the Government of Tibet.

This particular practice has created certain problems for Tibet and undermined her sovereignty. Even though the Tibetans claimed that the method of identification of these incarnations is full proof, there have been more than one candidate for certain particular posts. This has created feuds and factionalism in the sects and the monasteries and invited interference from certain neighbouring countries, China being the most important of them.

By putting up its own candidates for high government posts or manipulating their selection, China has indirectly subordinated Tibet and made claims of sovereignty over her. The trend that had started in the 18th century intensified in the 20th after the communists came to power in China and ultimately occupied Tibet in 1956.

#### NOTES AND REFERENCES

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- 2. Alexandra David-Neel: *Magic and Mystery in Tibet* (originally in French, Paris 1929) Dover Publications, New York, 1971, pp. 116-117. She thinks that the concept of this category of tulkus originated not in Lamaism but in the old religion of Tibet.
- 3. This expression is coined by Franz Michael. The title of his book is *Rule by Incarnation-Tibetan Buddhism and its Role in Society and State*. Westview Press, Boulder, 1982.
- 4. L.A. Waddell: *The Buddhism of Tibet or Lamaism*, (1893), Reprint Manjusri Publications, New Delhi, 1978, p. 229.
- 5. Alexandra David-Neel, op cit. p. 115
- 6. Franz Michael, op cit. pp. 37-39.
- 7. For details, W.D. Shakabpa, *Tibet: A Political History*, Vol. 1, Yale University Press, New Haven, 1967, pp. 73-99.
- 8. Charles Bell: *The Religion of Tibet* (1931) Reprint, The Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1968, pp. 108-109.
- 9. L.A.Waddell expresses more or less the same opinion. "It seems to me that it arose no earlier than the 15th century, and that at first it was simply a scheme to secure stability for the succession to the headship of the state against electioneering intrigues of a crafty lama." The Buddhism of Tibet or Lamaism, op cit. p. 229.
- 10. Charles Bell: Portrait of a Dalai Lama: The Life and Times of the Great

- Thirteenth (1946) Reprint, Wisdom Publications, London, 1987, p. 38.
- 11. Alexandra David-Neel, op cit, p. 125.
- 12. The issue has come into focus again after the flight of the Karmapa Ogyen Thinley Dorjee from Tsurphu monastery in Tibet and his taking up of asylum in Dharamsala, the headquarters of the Tibetan Government in Exile in January 2000.
- 13. For details of the Karmapa controversy see Amrita Bazar Patrika 4.6.94, *The Statesman* (Calcutta) 17.11.94,
- 14. Dawa Norbu, *Tibet : The Road Ahead*; Harper Collins Publishers India, 1997,p. 309-310.
- 15. W.D.Shakabpa, however, denies that the Golden Urn system was used for selection of the IXth Dalai Lama. op cit. p.172
- 16. Ibid. p.176
- 17. Ibid. p.176
- 18. The Communists claim that a presentation of a golden urn by the Manchu Emperor in 1792 marked the height of Manchu influence over Tibet. This was so mainly for two reasons Tibet during this period was invaded four times by the Gorkhas of Nepal and each time the Lhasa Government requested the Chinese Emperor Chien Lung to send Manchu troops to repulse the Gorkha forces. Secondly, Emperor Chein-ling was perhaps the most expansionist of Manchu emperors and this affected Tibet too. This is the reason why the Communists takes the golden urn presentation in 1792 as the historic basis of its claim to 'confirm' the reincarnations of the Dalai and the Panchen Lamas. Dawa Norbu, op cit.p.309.
- 19. For detailed account of the course of events of this period, ibid .pp. 129-139
- 20. For details of Chinese policy and Tibetan reaction see Michael Harris Goodman: *The Last Dalai Lama*: *A Biography*, (1986) Rupa Paperback, Calcutta 1996, pp..115-277.
- 21. Ibid.
- 22. Dawa Norbu, op cit. pp. 300-308.
- The Panchen Lama Lineage: How Reincarnation is being used as a Political Tool, Department of Information and International Relations, Gangchen Kyishong, Dharamsala, 1996. For further details of selection procedure and analysis of the Dalai Lama's actions, Dawa Norbu, op cit, pp.310-319. 24. As early as February 1995, China's Tibet, an official magazine carried an article under the headline "the Dalai Lama is getting old on in years and worries". The article signalled the onset of Beijing's interference in the reincarnation issue of the Dalai Lama. It predicted that the exile movement would disintegrate once the leader died. The same magazine

had accused the Dalai Lama of nursing a yearning for longevity in an article a year before. Tibetan Bulletin, Dharmasala, January-February, p. 21. 25. This was quoted in the Tibetan Review, New Delhi, August 1999, p.7 from *The Indian Express*, 6.7.1999.

- 26. Tibetan Bulletin, op cit, p.21.
- 27. Seth Faison, New York Times, New York, 25.11.1998.
- 28. Ibid.

## The Doctrine of Kaya (Trikaya)

-Prof. P.G.Yogi

he first point of difference between the Hinayana and Mahayana schools was noticed by the Sadharma Pundarika, viz. that the Buddha makes a show of his existence in the three dhatus and leads us to an examination of the question of the kayas of Buddha as conceived by the Hinayanists and Mahayanists. Of the Hinayana schools, the sthaviravadins had very little to do with the Kaya conceptions, as Buddha to them was an actual man living in this world like any human being and subject to all the frailties of a mortal body. Metaphorically, they sometimes spoke of Buddha as identical with Dhamma without any metaphysical implication but these remarks gave opportunity to the Sarvastivadins and the Mahayanists to put forth their theories of Dharmakaya. The Sarvastivadins commenced by speculating on the kaya of Buddha, but it was the school of the Mahasanghikas that took up the question of the Kaya in right earnest and paved the way for the speculations of the Mahayanists. The early Mahayanists, whose doctrines are mostly to be found in the Astasahasrika Prajna Paramita, along with the school of Nagarjuna had conceived two kayas:

i) *Rupa*- (or Nirmana) Kaya, which included bodies, gross and subtle, meant for beings in general, and (ii) *Dharmakaya*, which was used in two senses, one being the body of Dharma, (i.e, collection of practices) which makes a being a Buddha and the other the metaphysical principal underlying the universe, the Reality (Tathata).

The Yogacara School distinguished the gross Rupakaya from the subtle Rupakaya, calling the former Rupa as Nirmanakaya and the latter as Sambhogakaya. The Lankavatara, representing the earliest stage of the Yogacara conception, called the Sambhogakaya as Nisyanda-buddha or Dharmatma

Nisyanda-buddha (the Buddha produced by the Dharmas). The Sutra Lankara (I, Sutra, pp. 45, 188) used the term Sambhogakaya for Nisyanda Buddha and Svabhavikakaya for Dharmakaya. In the Abhisamaya Lankara Karika and in the recast version of the Pancavimsati-Sahasrika Prajnaparamita, Sambhogakaya denotes the subtle body which the Buddhas had adopted for preaching their doctrines to Bodhisattvas and Dharmakaya denotes the body purified by the practice of the Bodhipaksika and other dharmas which constitute a Buddha. For the metaphysical Dharmakaya they use the term Svabhava or Svabhavika-kaya. The Vijnaptimatratasiddhi retains the conception of the Karika but adopts a new term, Svasambhoga Kaya, to denote the Dharmakaya of the Karika and distinguishes the Sambhogakaya by calling it Parasambhoga-kaya.

#### REALISTIC CONCEPTION OF BUDDHA IN THE NIKAYAS

In a land where the tendency to deify Saints is so strong, it goes to the credit of the early Hinayanists for being able to retain the human conception of Buddha even a century or two after his actual existence, when the scriptures may be regarded as having been put into a definite shape. They gave expression to their conception of Buddha in the following words:

"Bhagava araham Sammasambuddha Vittacaranasampanno Sugato Lokavidu anuttaro Purisadamma Sarathi Sattha devamanussanam buddhobhagava. So imam Lokam Sadiyakam Samarakam Sabrahmakam Sassamana brahmanim pajam Sadevamanusassam Sayam abhinna Sacchikatva Pavedeti. So dhamam deseti adikalyanam etc". The Blessed one is an arhat, a fully awakened one, endowed with knowledge and good conduct, happy, a knower of the world, unsurpassed, a leader able to control men, a teacher of men and gods, the awakened, the blessed. He knows thoroughly the worlds of god, maras, recluses, brahmins and men, and having known them he makes his knowledge known to others. He preaches the dhamma (doctrine) which is excellent in the beginning, middle and end, (this passage occurs in many places of the Nikayas, see, eg. Digha, 1, pp. 87-88; et Lal vis, p. 3; sad p, pp. 144, 376) etc. A description like this does not suggest that Buddha was originally more than a man, a mortal. In the cosmology of the Buddhists, the gods of the various heavens, the highest of which is Brahmaloka, (In the Mahayanic works also, as for instance in the Dasa, it is stated that a Bodhisattva can become a Mahabrahman in the ninth bhumi if he so wishes) are only beings of Superior merit and power, but they are inferior, in the matter of spiritual attainments, to the saints or arhats. So in this description, the Hinayanists do not attribute any transcendental or theistic element to Buddha. All they say is that Sakyamuni, by pure and simple spiritual culture in this life and as a result of the accumulated merits of his previous lives, reached the highest stage of perfection and attained not only knowledge and power superior to any man or god but also the highest knowledge and power attainable. In the Majjhima Nikya, Ananda explains why Buddha should be considered superior to the Arhats as well, although both arrive at the same goal. He says that there is not a single bhikkhu who can be regarded as endowed with all the qualities in all their forms as possessed by Buddha. Moreover, a Buddha is the originator of the marga, which is only followed by the Savakas (Majjhima, III, P.8.).

#### NIKAYA PASSAGES ADMITTING A NON-REALISTIC CONCEPTION

In the face of such description of Buddha, it would have been difficult for the later Hinayana schools to sublimate the human elements in him, had it not been for certain expression in some of the earlier works of the Pitaka, which lend themselves to other interpretations. Some of these expressions are:-

- 1) Yo Vo Ananda mayadhammo cavinayo Ca desito Pannatto Sovo mam' accayena Sattha. Buddha said to ananda just before his Parinirvana 'the dhamma and Vinaya that have been preached by me will be your teacher after my death, (Digha 11,P.154,Mil,P.99). The Dhamma and Vinaya clearly refer to the collection of doctrines and disciplinary rules delivered by Buddha. This is also evident from the conversation of Ananda with Gopaka Mogallana, where the former explains why the monks after Buddha's death should not feel without refuge (appatisarana). He says that they have now a refuge in Dhamma (dhammapatisaana) which he points out are the doctrines and disciplinary rules, (Majjhima, Gopaka-Moggalttana Sutta (No-108). In Saddhama Sanghaha (f PTS, 1890), ch.x,65: Buddha says "84,000 dhammakkhandhas have been preached by me in 45 years. I alone will pass away while there are 84,000 dhammakkandhas which like 84,000 Buddhas (Buddha\_Sadhisa will admonish you)".
- 2) Bhagavato' mhi putto orasa mukhato tato dhammato, dhammanimmito, dhammadayado its, (Samyutta, 11, p.221: majjhimo, 111, p.29 has the identical passage with the addition "no a-misadayado" after" dhammadayado. "For the interpretation of "dhammatayado" see majjhima, 1.pp. 12). Tam kissa hetu 2, Tathagatassa h'etam adhivacamam. "dhammakayoitipi Dhammabhuto, (Majjhima, 11, p.84, Digha, 111, p.84, Majjhima, 111, pp.195, 224 has "Bhagavajanam janati passam passati Cakkhubhuto nana bhuto dhammabhu to"), iti piti.

Just as a brahmana would say that he is born of Brahma, through his mouth-Brahmúno putto oraso Mukhato fato brahnajo brahmanimmito brahmana yado-so a Sakya puttiya samana may say that he is born of Bhagava, through his mouth, born of his doctrine made of his doctrine,

etc. Though in this passage Dhamma is equated with Brahma the context shows that there is no metaphysical sense in it; it is only to draw a parallel between a brahmana and a Sakyaputtya-samana that Dharmakaya is equated with Brahmakaya.

- 3) Vakkali on his death bed became very eager to see Buddha in person. So Bhagava came to him and said, 'Alam Vakkalikim to Putikayena ditthena. Yo kho vakkali dhammam passatiso mam passati, Yo mam passati so dhamma passati." Just after saying this Buddha referred to his dhamma of impermanence (anicca). There are in the Nikayas as many passages of this import which may be taken as precursors of the later Mahayanic conceptions and probably formed the basis of this speculation. But when read through the passage as they stand they do not appear to bear any metaphysical sense. In this passage Buddha refers to his body as putikaya (body of impure matter), and to lay stress on his doctrines he says that his dhamma should be looked upon with the same awe and reverence by his disciple as they regard his person, (Samyutta, 111.p.120, Majjhima, 1 PP. 190, 191:-Yopaticca amuppadam passati so dhammam passati yo dhammam passati so Paticca sumuppadam Passati). For other references see Prof. Valle poussin article "Notes surless corpsdo Buddha" in Lemusion, 1913, PP. 259-290 compare the remarks in the later pali works, samdhamma sangaha (Ipts 1890), P.61. Yome Passati saddhamam so mam passati Vakkali. Apassamano saddhammam mam passe pina passati, milinda, P.71. Yodhammam Passati so Bhagavantam passati, dhammo hi maharaja bhagavata desitoti. Ibid, P.73: Dhammakayena pana kho maharaja Sakka bhagava nidadsetum, dhammohi maharaja bhagavata desitoti.
- 4) The passage in the anguttara Nikaya, (Anguttara,11.P. 38), where Buddha says that he is neither a god nor a gandhabba, nor a man has been taken by Prof. Masson-Oursel, (Prof. Masson- oursel in his article "Less trosis carps du Buddha," J.A. 1913,PP. 581), as showing trace of the Mahayanic Kaya conception. It is not impossible to read some metaphysical ideas into the passage, though probably the compiler of the sutras did not mean to convey them. Dona bramana noticing the sign of the wheel in the feet of Buddha, enquired him whether he was a deva, a gandhabba, a Yakkha or a mortal. The Buddha replied that he was none of these beings as he had got rid of the asavas (impurities) which continuing of would make one remain a deva, gandhabba, Yakkha or mortal. Just as a lotus is born in water, grow in it but remains above and is apart from it, so also Buddha was born in the world, grew up in it but overcome it (abhibhuyya) and lived unaffected by the same. Therefore, he asked the brahmana not to regard him as anything but Buddha.

There are other passages referring to the miraculous powers of Buddha viz, his ability to live a Kalpa or to assume different forms and perform such other miracles, but it should be noted that these powers were attributed not to Buddha alone but also to his disciple in general, who had been able to attain the higher stages of sanctification (See Kosa, ii, 10 also for references in the Nikayas).

#### KAYA CONCEPTION OF THERAVADINS REMAINED UNCHANGED

Even if it be assumed that the Mahayanic ideas are latent in the above mentioned expressions though not adequately expressed, the discussion in the Kathavatthu has made it amply clear that the Vetulyakas had referred to the passage cited above which says, "it is not right to say that the exalted Buddha lived in the world of mankind. The Theravadins did not agree with them. Buddhaghosa having pointed out how the passage should be interpreted to establish the historical existence of Buddha as against those who denied it and the manner in which references were made to the events of Buddha's life as depicted in the Nikayas had left no vestige of doubt about the opinion of theravadins regarding the kaya of Buddha, though the terms rupakaya and dharmakaya found their way into the later pali works, (see, eg. sad san. (JPTS, 1890) P.69:-

Sambuddhanam dve Kayarupakaya Siredharo, yo tehe desito dhammo dhammakayoti vuccati) in mahayana or in the semi mahayana works, they however did not bring with them any non realistic sense, Buddhaghosa, even as late as the fifth century A.D., refers thus to the Kayas:- Yopeso Bhagva asiti anuvyan janapatimandita-dvattim samaha puresa lakkhana vicitra rupakayo sabbakaraparasuddha silakkhandhadi gunaratanasamaddha dhammakayo yasamhatta punnamahatta appatipuggalo araham samma sambuddho.

That Bhagvan, who is possessed of a beautiful rupakaya, adorned with eighty minor signs and thirty-two major signs of a great man, and possessed of a dhammakaya purified in every way and glorified by sila, samadhi, (The five khandhas referred to here are sila samadhi, panna vimutti and vimuttinanadassana, see mil, p.98) etc, who is full of splendour and virtue, is incomparable and fully awakened (vis,m. p.234, jataka, i, p. 84:-Rupakayasire). Though Buddhaghosa's conception was realistic, he was not immune from the religious bias of attributing super human powers to Buddha. In the Atthasaline, (Attha, p.16), he says that during the three months of his absence from the world while Buddha was engaged in preaching Abhidhamma to his mother in the Tusita heaven, he created some Nimmita Buddha as exact replicas of himself. These Nimmita Buddhas could not be distinguished from the real Buddha in voice, words and even the rays of

light that issued forth from his body. The created Buddhas could be detected only by the gods of the higher classes and not by the ordinary gods or men of the world. In short, the early Hinayanists conceived Buddha's rupakaya as that of a human being, (see Prof. valle Poussin's Buddhisme. p.p. 232), and his dhammakaya as the collection of his dhammas, ie, doctrines and disciplinary rules collectively.

#### CONCEPTION OF THE SARVASTIVADINS

The other school such as the Sarvastivadins, who retained the realistic conception of Buddha, differed a little from the Theravadins. Unfortunately their original pitakasin sanskrit were lost beyond recovery and we have to depend for our information about them on the few fragmentary pieces of their literature discovered in central Asia, or on the Chinese translation of their Agamas, in which again very little spade-work has yet been done. Dr Chizen Akanuma (Eastern Buddhist, 11, p. 7) quotes some passages from the chinese Anguttara and Samyukta Agamas and shows that the dharmakaya of Budddha denoted the collection of dharmas teaching. Our main source of information at present is the Abhidharmakosa, made accessible to us from Chinese by the monumental French translation of Professor La Vallee Poussin. The Kosa, again, it should be noted, is the work of a system and the production of a time much later than that of the Agamas, to which it bears the same relation as the Visuddhimagga does to the Pali pitakas. As the present state of our knowledge indicates that the Divyavadana and the Lalitvistara, (Winternitz, Geschichte etc. 11, p. 194), originally belonged to this school, though they were recast by the Mahayanists, we must examine with caution some of the statements found in them regarding the Kaya conception.

Divyavadana: There are a few passages in the Divyavadana throwing light on the rupakaya and dharmakaya of the Buddha and bearing the identical sense of the pali works. On one occasion Sronakotikarana said that through the grace of his teacher, he had seen the dharmakaya of the Buddha, but as he was anxious to see the rupakaya, he wanted to go to the place where the Buddha was living at the time, (Divya, p. 19). Upagupta once said to Mara that he had seen only dharmakaya and requested him to show him the rupakaya. Mara thereupon made an image (Vigraha) of the Buddha replete with all the major and minor signs of a great man, (Ibid, p.360). In the answer that king Rudrayana gave to Bimbisara it says, "na rajan Krpano Loke dharmakayena Samsprset" (Let not, o king, an irreligious person). Ibid, p.560. Krpana is defined thus:-

Yastu dharmaviragartham adharme niroto nrpala, sarajan krpano theyas tamasta mah parayanah, (attain(lit, touch) the dharmakaya). The word "dharmayana' may bear a metaphysical interpretation but the context does not

warrant it, (Ibid p. 560). The remark made by Asoka, after Upagupta had pointed out to him the stupa of Ananda, makes the sense of dharmakaya quite explicit. It runs thus: - That body which you all call pure, excellent and made of dharma (dharmatmano dharmamayo) was borne (dharitam) by him called Visoka (Ananda) and therefore his stupa deserves great honour. The lamp of Dharma, the dispeller of the darkness of afflictions that burnt still among men was due to the power of him, the son of Sugatendra and therefore should be worshipped with special reverence (Divya, PP. 396-7,Cf. Priyluski,-Asoka, P-408- In connection with the destruction of the law, Mahamaya exclaimed ceux quisortnesdu corps dela loi (dharmakaya), Ou Sont-ils alles). There are, however, Avadanas in the Divyayadana, which were not without some Mahayanic tint, for, we read in the Pudrayana Vadana, (Divya, xxxvii, p.568), as we usually find in the Mahayanic works, that rays of light issued forth from the Buddha's mouth when he smiled, irradiating, the beings of heaven and hell. It is noteworthy that the Atthasaline (Attha, p. 16), also speaks of rasmis (rays of light) of six colour issuing out of the Buddhas body. It seems that the Mahayanic ideas were percolating gradually into the rocky soil of the conservative Theravadins.

Lalitavistara:- The lalitavistara gives us a picture of the Buddha more super human than human and yet far from the Mahayanic conceptions of the Sambhogakaya and Dharmakaya, though in the last two chapters it dwells on the doctrine of Tathata. In the Lalitavistara Buddha is defied but there are no trace of the Trikaya conception. It says in many places that Buddha appears in the world of men for Lokanuvartana, (E. G mtu..1.pp.168, 170), i.e to follow the ways of the world), which, if he so desired, he could avoid by remaining in one of the heavens and attaining emancipation there. The running account of the Buddha's life is interrupted at times-probably they are afterthoughts of the compiler-by dialogues between Buddha and Ananda, in order to make the treatise appear Mahayanic and not Hinayanic. At one place Buddha explained to Ananda that, unlike human beings he did not stay in the filth of mother's womb but in a jewel-casket (ratnavyuha), [ Lal vis.pp. 88,105, 106. This formed one of the points of contention of the Mahasanghikas. See Masuda, early origin etc. in the Asia Major, Vol.. II l,placed in the womb, which was as hard as adamant but soft to the touch like the down of a Kacilindika bird, and that his birth and other events connected with it were all superhuman. At the same time he prophesied that there will be, in the future, men defiled in act, thought and speech, ignorant, faithless, proud, believing without deliberation what is heard by them who will not believe in the super human nature of the Buddha's birth (Lal. vis.pp.8766. This goes against the Sarvastivada and Theravada conceptions). One can perceive through the poetical exaggeration of the Lalitavistara that it has in view the historical Buddha endowed with major and minor sings of a human being who requires his past lives and his resolution to become a Buddha and rescue beings from misery, and who needs a stimulus to renounce the world in order to fulfil his resolution. (The descriptions gave opportunity to the Mahayanists to invent Upayakausalya paramita, the duties of Adhyesana, Yacana etc). In connection with the offer of houses which was made by the gods to the Bodhisattva when he was in the womb, it is said that in order to please all the gods who offered houses he caused the appearance of his pregnant mother Mayadevi in each of those house by means of the Mahavyaha Samadhi. This does not clearly reflect any idea of Nirmanakaya Samadhi. This does not clearly reflect any idea of Nirmanakaya- it appears more like some of the miracles mentioned in the Nikayas.

In the last chapter of the Lalitavistara where the Buddhas attributes are mentioned, he is called the great tree (mahadruma) because he possesses a body of Dharmakaya janana (the knowledge of Dharmakaya) (Lal, vis 7.428). As this chapter is very likely a Mahayana addition, we may reasonably say that the Lalitavistara, in its original form as a treatise of the Sarvastivadin's, viewed Buddha as a human being with superhuman attributes.

Abhidharmakosa: - We may now consider the writing of Vasubandhu, the great exponent of the Sarvastivada school. In his Abhidharmakosa he imported a new meaning into the words Dharmakaya and Rupakaya. In examining the three saranas, he tried to bring out the real sense of Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha in which a devotee takes refuge. He said that those who take refuge in Buddhasatto, in fact, take refuge in the dharmas (qualities) which constitute a Buddha (Buddhakarak) ie. the dharmas by the acquisition of which a person understands all things. These dharmas are Kayajana (knowledge of the destruction of misery). Anutpadajana, kosa vi, 67, explain that Kasyanana with Anutpadajhana, makes Bodhi. On account of difference among Saints in the acquisition of these Inanas, bodhi is said to be three kinds:- Sravaka bodhi, Pratyika Buddha bodhi and Anuttara samyaksambodhi. By the above two jhanas one can completely abandon ignorance (Asesavidya Prahanat): by the first, one realise the truth that his task is accomplished (i.e. the dukha has been realised by him); by the second, one realises that his task is no more to be accomplished (i.e the dukha has been realised by him and he will not have to exert any more). The Samyagdrsti of the Asaikas is to see things as they really are and to know the true general character (Samanyalaksana) of dharmas. (See kosa, vi, 50 fn. For a note on the Ksayathana, see Masuda, Early origin etc, in Asia mator, vol. II, Fase. 1). knowledge of the further non-origination of misery, and Samyagdrsti (right view), of the Asaiksas together with the dharmas attendant on the jnana, viz. the five pure skandhas, are found to be the dharmas constituting Dharmakaya. In another place, while showing the sameness of the Dharmakayas of all Buddhas, he explained the Dharmakaya as a series of pure dharmas, or rather a renewal of the psycho-physical organism

of the substratum (anasravadharmatana, asrayaparavrtti), (Kosa, VII, 34, for the sense of Asraya see ibid, VIII, 34 in cf asraya parisuddhi in sutra, p. 186). The Dharmakaya then signifies a new purified personality or substratum (asraya), but it is pointed out that such a dharmakaya is possessed also by an arhat (Kosa, IV, 56). In the Sutralamkara, (Huber, Sutralamkara, pp. 217, 390 quoted in the Kosa vii, 32 p. 81), such a dharmakaya is attributed to the mother of Sakyamuni or to an advance Upasaka. Thus we see that the Kosa has two interpretations of the Dharmakaya, one being the qualities adhering to a Buddha and the other the purified personality (asraya) possessed by him. The Kosa, in fact, replaces the concrete conceptions of the Dharmakaya found in the Nikaya and the Divyavadana by an abstract one. In the last two works, the Dharmakaya signified only the doctrines, viz, the Bodhipakkiya dharmas or Anicca, Dukkha and Anatta, together with the Vinaya rules contained in the Patimokkha, while to Vasubandhu it meant the qualities adhering to a Buddha as well as the purified personality (asraya).

Referring to the formula of the Saranas, Vasubandhu says that the physical body (rupakaya) of the Buddha does not undergo any modification due to the acquisition of the quality of the Buddha, one should not therefore take refuge in the rupakaya of Buddha, which is, in fact, the rupakaya of the Bodhisattva and hence sasrava (impure). Just as a man would respect a monk for the qualities adhering to him and not for his person, so a devotee should take refuge in Buddhatva and not in Buddha the person. In the same way Vasubandhu explains the two other Saranas, Viz, Dharma and Sangha, the former being explained as Nirvana or the three Truths - Dukkha, Samudaya and Marga, or Sukha, Dukkha and Asukkha-adukkha-and the latter as the qualities that a Sangha of monks is expected to possess (compare the formula of Sarana in the Nikayas, e.g. Digha, 111, p. 227).

The Vidhasa informs us that there are some who believe that to take refuge in the Buddha is to take refuge in the body constituted by the head, the neck, belly, back, hands and feet of the Tathagata. Some say that as the body is born of parents, it is impure (Sasrava) and therefore should not be a place of refuge. The refuge should be the Asaiksa dharmas, which make a Buddha, i.e. the Dharmakaya, (Kosa, vi, p. 32, ivp. 76, viii, p. 34). Apparently the Vibhasa refers in the first case to the earlier Hinayana Schools and in the second to the Sarvastivadins and their followers.

## DHARMAKAYA CONCEPTION AMONG THE SATYASIDDHIS AND THE MAHAYANISTS

The Satyasiddhi school takes almost the similar view of the Dharmakaya as the Sarvastivadins. According to it, the Dharmakaya is made of Sila, samadhi, Prajna, Vimukti and Vimuktijnadarsana. Buddhaghosa, Nagarjuna and the author of the Milindapanha also refer to such a dharmakaya. It means that the body of the Buddha was purified by the practices of these five skandhas stated above, and hence it can be called Dharmakaya. But as these purifications are obtained by Arhats also, Harivarman, the propounder of the Satyasiddhi school distinguished the Dharmakaya of the Buddha by saying that his Dharmakaya consisted not only of the above five purifactory practices but also of ten powers (dasa bala), four proficiencies (vaisaradya) and the three recollections (smrtyupasthana), which the Arhats cannot obtain (Sogen, systems etc., pp-181,182).

The Abhisamaya Lankara Karika, (Karika, ch, VIII), and Pancavimsati Sahasrika-prajna-paramita, (panca, ASBS, leaf 224a), and important text-books of the Yogacara school, define the Dharmakaya in a similar sense. They stated that the various dharmas, viz, Bodhipaksika, Apramanas, Vimoksas, Samapattis and so forth, constitute Sarvajnata (omniscience) and sarvajnata is the Dharmakaya. It should be noted that the Karika and the Prajna-paramita use this expression in a sense different from that current in the Mahayana texts. They really mean the Svasambhogakaya of the later Vijnanavadins. The Prajna-paramitas also maintain the conception that the Dharmakaya is produced by dharmas, the highest of which is, according to them, the Prajna-paramita, i.e., the knowledge, which helps a person to realise the dharma-sunyata. The Astasahasrika takes up the question, whether the honour shown to the relics of the Tathagatakaya is more meritorious than the honour shown to the Prajnaparamita, e.g., by making a copy of it. The answer given is that the relics depend on the body purified by the Prajnaparamita, and therefore it is the source of Buddha. The source deserves more honour than the remnants of the fruit (i.e., relics of Buddha) produced therefrom, and therefore it is more meritorious to honour the Prajna-paramita than the relics, (Asta, ch.IV). It adds that all teachings of Buddha issue from the Prajnaparamita and the Dharmabhanakas should preserve and propagate them; so the Dharmabhanakas should also be respected. They are protected by the Dharmakaya developed from the Prainaparamita. From Sarvainata issues the body of Tathagata, the relics of whom are worshipped and hence prajnaparamita deserves greater honour (Ibid, P 99). It is from this conception that the Prajna-paramita is addressed as the mother of Buddhas.

## HINAYANIC SPECULATIONS Whether Rupakaya is Vipakaja?

The kosa maintains that the Rupakaya of the Buddha endowed with the major and minor signs is the results of the excellent karmas of his previous lives. According to it, even the Buddhas cannot escape the effects of their karma. The

schism created by Devadatta in the sangha is attributed to a deed in one of the previous lives of Sakyamuni. The Vyakhya and the Vibhasa explain that it happened to Sakyamuni only, and not to the other Buddhas, because in one of his former lives he sowed dissensions among the disciples of an ascetic, possessed of five Abijnas, (Kos'a, VII,34, p. 8th, 84, IV, 102, p. 212 th. 2). That the Buddhas enjoy or suffer the effects of Karma is also maintained by the Divya Vadana, (DIVYA p. 416), and the Majjhima Nikaya, (Majjhima, III.p. 227). The Divya-Vadana refers to a saying of Sakyamuni that even the Jinas themselves are not free from their Karmas, while the Majjhima Nikaya says that a Tathagata performs good deeds in his previous lives, and as a result of these, he enjoys in the present, pure and pleasant sensations (Vedana) only. Tradition says that when Buddha was hurt by the splinter of stone thrown by Devadatta, he said that ninety-one Kalpas ago he had hurt a person by a spear, and as the result of which evil deed, he now received a wound. The Milindapanha, however, takes a different view of this matter. Admitting that Devadatta created a schism in the Sangha, it says that the schism was not created by any act of the Buddha's own, and as it was caused by an external influence, it should not be said that Buddha as the result his Karma had a divided assembly (Bhejjapariso). In a similar way, it explains away the wound or the illnesses, from which Buddha suffered. First it asserts that Buddha attained omniscient after uprooting all roots of evil (Akusalamulas) so that he could not have any more sufferings through Karma. It then says that apart from Karma, there are other cause like the three humours, seasons etc., which produce Vedana (feelings). According to it, the wound that Buddha received was due to Opakammika (accidental) cause and his illnesses to cause other than Karma (Mil,pp. 134 F).

#### WAS THE BUDDHA A JARAYUJA OR UPAPADUKA?

In order to remove doubt from the mind of the people as to the nature of the birth of so great and meritorious a being as the Bodhisattva in his last existence-a doubt expressed also in the Lalitavistara, where a Ratnavyuha has been devised for the Bodhisattva's abode in his mother's womb- the Kosa, (Kosa, III. 9), proceeds to show that the Bodhisattvas possess the power of choosing the manner of their birth (Upapatti Vasitva), and that Sakyamuni chose birth in a womb (Jarayu) with two objectives:- One was to benefit the Sakya clan and at the same time not to give an opportunity to the people to consider him as a magician or a god or a demon, and the other was to leave some relics of his body, by worshipping which men and other beings would go to heaven by thousands, or attain deliverance. The Mahasanghikas and their followers (eg. the Vetulyakas) assert that Sakyamuni was an Upapaduka (self-born), and that even his son Rahula was also an Upapaduka for Bodhisattvas are possessed of 'Adhisthaniki rddhi' (i.e., the miraculous power

of appearing anywhere and in any form), and by that power Sakyamuni made a show of his existence in the womb of Maya. They considered Buddha as Lokottara (transcendental), and Sakyamuni as only a created body (Nirmanakaya). The transcendental Buddha has a Rupakaya, which is limitless, everlasting, and free from all Sasrava dharmas. He is always in Samadhi, (cf. Lanka, p.240 Sada Samahitas Catathagatah), never sleeps or dreams, and can know everything in an instant of thought. He knows neither fatigue nor rest, and is ever busy in enlightening sentient beings. His power and his life are limitless. For the benefit of sentient beings, he appears at will in any one of the six Gatis. Whatever he utters relates to the truth, though people may understand him differently. In short, the Mahasanghikas conceived Buddha as a totally supramundane being with illimitable powers and knowledge, who never desired to attain Nirvana, (see Mansuda's origin and Doctrines of Early Indian Buddhist schools, Asia Major, Vol.II.Fasc, 1; Anesaki's article in the ERE, SV Docetism Buddhist; suzuki's Outlines of Mahayana and Buddhism, pp. 249-251. See also Kosa, III, 9, referring to Mtu, 1.pp.145,154).

#### KAYA CONCEPTION AT THE BEGINNING OF MAHAYANA

The Mahayanists incorporated the Nirmanakaya conception of the Mahasanghikas into their Trikaya Theory, adding the two others, Sambhogakaya and Dharmakaya, the former approaching the Mahasanghika conception of the transcendental Buddha, and the latter being a new metaphysical conception of the Mahayanists. These new Kaya conception, it seems, did not make much of an appeal at the beginning of Mahayana. The Saddharma Pundarika and the Suvarnaprabhasa tried to erase from the minds of the people the lingering impression about the historical existence of Sakyamuni. In the Pundarika (Sad. p.pp. 311ff), we find Maitreya assuming the role of a sceptic and enquiring how Buddha could, within short space of forty years after the attainment of Bodhi at Gaya, perform the innumerable duties of a Tathagata and lead incalculable bodhisattvas to Buddhahood. It appears like the paradox of a man of twenty five years claiming centenarians as his sons and the latter calling him their father. Similarly Buddha's pointing to the Bodhisattvas, who had been performing the various duties conducive to Buddhahood for many millions of years, as his disciples, appears paradoxical. Maitreva says further that in the minds of those Bodhisattvas, who recently became Mahayanists (Navayanasamprasthitah), there may be doubts of this nature, so the Tathagata should explain the paradox for the welfare of the religion. The Buddha then asks his audience thrice to believe his words (Avakalpayadhyam Abhisraddaddham) and says " it is not to be considered (Naiva Drastavyam), that Bhagavan Sakyamuni having renounced his family life had attained Bodhi at Gaya". He again said "I attained Sambodhi in calculable ages ago, and since then I have

been preaching the dharma. All that I have said about the previous Tathagatas, Dipankara etc., and their Parinirvana were all my own creations. These were only my expedients for imparting the dharma (Upayakausalya-dharmadisanabhinirhanirmitane). All that I have said to the effect that I was young, recently born, left home, and attained Bodhi, was to appeal to a class of people, who otherwise would not have been convinced of the excellence of the religion and derived benefits therefrom. But all that I said was not untrue, as the Tathagatas know that what the three dhatus really are; they know that the dhatus are neither born nor non-existing; neither they are the same nor different, and they are neither true or false". All that the Tathagatas say is true, but people devoid of right knowledge construe different meaning out of it. "Though I have not attained Parinirvana, I say that I have attained it. In order to rouse curiosity in the minds of the people and in order to inculcate a desire to see Buddha, I say that the appearance of the Buddha is an exceedingly rare event. I made a show of Nirvana, but did not enter into it, but people with distorted views could not see my real self, and engaged themselves with the worship of my relics. But this also produced a good effect, for they thereby became righteous and gave up their passions. From among them I formed my Sravakasangha, and showed myself at Gradhrakuta, and explained to them how to attain the agrabodhi".

In the Suvarna Prabhasa (Suvarnaprabhasa, B.T.s.ed.pp.4-8), Ruciraketu and Kaundinya the brahmana play the role of sceptics. The former enquires why Sakyamuni, who performed so many meritorious deeds, should have a short span of life as eighty years. The latter sought a mustard-like relic of the Buddha's body to worship and thus went to heaven. Ruciraketu is told by the Buddhas of all lokadhatus that they did not know any man or god who could calculate the length of Sakyamuni's life. They said that it might be possible to count the drops of water in a sea but it would be impossible to ascertain the length of his life. Kaundinya brahmana, who only feigned ignorance, was told by Litsavikumara that, just as it is absurd to expect coconuts from a rose-apple tree, so it is absurd to expect a relic from the Buddha Kaya. The Tathagatas have no origin and they are ever existing and inconceivable. It is only the Nirminakaya that is shown by them. How can a baby, in which there is no bone or blood, leave a dhatu (relic)? The Buddhas have only Dharmakaya and there is only the Dharmadhatu.

Nirmanakya:- The Mahayanic texts tried to show, on the one hand, that the Hinayanists were wrong in their belief that Sakyamuni was really a man of flesh and blood and that relics of his body existed, while on the other hand, they introduced the two conceptions of Nirmanakaya and Buddhakaya. Whatever is said to have been done by Sakyamuni is accounted for by those texts as the apparent doing of a created body of the Buddhakaya, a shadowy image created to follow the ways of the world (Lokanu Vartana, of mtu, 1.pp. 168, 170) in order to bring

conviction in the hearts of the people that the attainment of Buddhahood was not an impossibility.

As the Buddhas possess the knowledge of all that is to be done (Krtyanusthana Jhana, one of the four jhanas peculiar to Buddha, see Mvyut. p.2), they can take any form they desire for the enlightenment of the various classes of beings. The Mahayanic conception of Nirmanakaya is essentially the same as that of the Mahasanghikas. The Prajna-Paramitas in their quaint way refer to the Nirmanakaya or Rupakaya. The Pancavimsati, says that a bodhisattva, after acquiring all the necessary dharmas and practising prajnaparamita, becomes a Sambuddha. He then renders service to beings of all Lokadhatus (worlds) of the ten corner at all times by Nirmanamegha (Nirmana clouds, panca, camber, MS.leaf 34 c). This is called the Nirmanika-kaya.

From the Chinese sources we are informed that Nagarjuna, in his commentary on the Prajna Paramita, names it as Maha Prajnaparamita sastra and speaks of two kayas, Rupakaya and Dharmakaya. The former is the body born of parents, possessing the qualities of sentient beings, and is subject to human frailties. It was born in Kosala while his dharmakaya was born at Rajagriha. The material body was necessary for "earthly truth". It was for the deliverance of beings that Buddha assumed different kayas, different names, birthplaces and ways of emancipation. This interpretation of Rupa and Dharma-Kayas is also followed in the Chinese Parinirvana sutra and Sandhinirmocanasutra, (E.B. 11.pp. 21 F), EB. 11. pp. 17 ff).

**The Sutralankara** (p. 45), explains the Nirmanakaya to be those forms, which are assumed by the Buddhas to render service to beings of the various worlds. It generally refers to the human form that Buddha takes in order to make a show of his acquiring the ordinary arts and crafts required by an average man, living a family life and than retiring from it, and ultimately attaining Nirvana by recourse to the ascetic practices.

The Vijnaptimatrata siddhi:- tells us that the Nirmanakaya is meant for Sravaskas, Pratyeka Buddhas, Prthagjanas (common men) and Bodhisattva, who are not yet in one of the ten bhumis. It may appear in all lands whether pure or impure. The Chinese commentaries on the Siddhi mention the various ways, in which Buddha can transform his body or another's body or voice, and his or other's mind, to suit his purpose.

Not only could he transform himself into Sakyamuni, or Sariputra into a young girl, but also could create an altogether new apparitional body, not, of course, a living thinking being. Often he assumed the voice of Brahma or expressed himself through the mouth of Sariputra or Subhuti, and it was for this reason that we find Sariputra or Subhuti explaining some of the abstruse Mahayana teachings which they themselves were not expected to understand, (Asta, pp. 14, 33, 414). The

third way in which he could transform his voice was to produce sounds from the sky. His thoughts were supramundane (Lokottra) and pure (Anasrava). He could produce in mind any thought he liked, in fact, he appeared in his Nirmitakaya as Sakyamuni with a mind (citta) suited to the way of the world. He could also impose his thought on the mind of others.

The Abhisamaya Lankarakarika states that there are four kayas, of which the Svabhavika-kaya is real, and the three others, viz, Dharmakaya (svasambhogakaya). sambhogakakaya (parasambhoga kaya) and Nirmanakaya are samyrta (i.e. unreal) and these are meant for Bodhisattvas and Sravaskas respectively. According to it, the Nirmanakaya was intended for Sravakas and Bodhisattvas who are not yet in one of the ten bhumis. It describes the Nirmanakaya as a body unsevered from the real kaya and as the action performed by it are similarly unsevered from the kaya, they should be regarded as asamsara (transcendental, i.e. not worldly). Then it proceeds to show that the thirty-seven kinds of purificatory actions performed by the Nirmanakaya are really the actions of the Dharma-kaya. The thirtyseven actions, explained by it, are the thirty seven steps, through which a Nirmanakaya passes after its inception. These are as follows: - A Nirmanakaya (i) is unmindful of good or bad forms of existence; in other words, takes birth as an animal, human being or god as require is called Gatiprasama; (ii) practises the four Samgrahavastus (elements of popularity); (iii) enlightens himself about matter opposite and similar, good and evil, by the Srutamavi and such other means of knowledge, and than applies himself to the service of others, keeping himself unconcerned (i.e. having no Anunaya, like a magician for the things made by him magically); (iv) Practises the six paramitas purified in three ways of Trimanda Lavisuddha); (v) performs, and persuades other's to perform the ten kusala Karmapathas (moral duties) and thus establish all in the path leading to Buddhahood; (vi) exerts for realising the non-existence in reality of all things; (vii) comprehends the non-duality of thing and the all-pervasiveness of the Dharmadhatu, and so on, until he reaches the Tathagatabhumi after realising the absence of difference between things constituted and unconstituted (Karika, ch. viii, J.A. 1913. pp. 599, 600). In short, the Karika wants to say that the whole course of life of a Bodhisattva, extending through incalculable births is nothing but the Nirmanakaya. a thing not separate from the Dharmakaya, as in fact, according to the Mahayana philosophy, all creations are neither the same as, nor different from the Dharmadhatu.

The Lankavatara explains the relation of Nirmanakaya to Dharmakaya in the same way as the Karika. It states that Nirmitabuddhas are not produced by actions; the Tathagata is neither in them nor outside them (sarve hinirmita buddha na karmaprabhava na tesu tathagato na canyatratebhyatathagata) (Lanka. P.242, Ibid, P.73, Ibid, P.2no. Ibid, P.242, Ibid, P.57). It is only when the sons of the Jina

realise the visible world to have no existence apart from the citta that they obtain, the Nirmanakaya is free from Kriya and Samskara, and endowed with Bala, Abhijna and Vasita. Like the Siddhi, it says that the Tathagatas, by creating Nirmanakaya, perform the various duties of a Tathagata (Tathagata Krtya). It also gives an interesting information that Vajrapani had serves as an attendant on the Nirmitanirmana Buddhas, and not on the real Buddha. And that the function of such a Buddha is to preach and explain the characteristics of Dana, Sila, Dhyana, Samadhi, Citta, Prajna, Jnana, Skandha, Dhatu, Ayatana, Vimoksa, and Vijnana.

Sambhogakaya:- We have seen that the Rupakaya or Nirmanakaya was meant for the Sravakas, Pratyeka Buddhas, Prthagjanas and Bodhisattvas, who were not in one of ten Bhumis. So another kaya had to be devised which should be very suitable kaya for the benefit of all Bodhisattvas. This is called Parasambhogakaya, as distinguished from Svasmbhogakaya, a similar subtle body perceived by the Buddhas alone. It is this Parasambhogakaya, which plays the role of a preacher of the various Mahayana sutras being delivered either at Grdhrakuta, the only place in the three dhatus considered pure and suitable for the appearance of a Sambhogakaya, or at the Sukhavativyuha, or at one of the heavens. It will be observed from the description of the appearance of the Buddha and his manner of preaching the sutras that the Mahayanist were not yet able to forget or rise above the human conception of the Buddha of the Hinayanists.

They still gave Sakayamuni the role of the presiding Buddha of the universe, to whom flocked reverently with flower, incense, etc, all the Bodhisattvas, Sravakas and Grhapatis of the various lokadhatus of the ten directions, to hear from him the Prajna Paramita, the Saddharma Pundarika, or the Gandhavyuha.

These Bodhisattvas again had their own tutelary Buddhas, who according to the Mahayana metaphysics, possessed the same Dharmakaya as that of Sakyamuni. They also came or were sometimes sent by their Buddhas, with message of greetings and flowers as tokens of their regard to Sakyamuni Buddha, whose Buddhaksetra was then the Sahalokadhatu. Sometimes the descriptions go so far as to say that the Buddhas themselves came to hear discourse from Sakyamuni Buddha and the concourse of Buddhas and Bodhisattvas became so great that the Saha Lokadhatu had to be cleared of all oceans, mountains, seas, rivers, and cities as well as of gods, men and other beings. As we read in the Hinayana texts that monks used to come to meet Buddha, bringing with them one or two Samaneras, so also we read in the Saddharma Pundarika that on account of insufficiency of space the countless Buddhas could not have with them more than one or two Bodhisattvas as attendants (Upasthapakas, sad.p.pp.244-245).

Now let us see what was their conception of the Kaya of this Buddha. According to the Satasahasrika and the Pancavimsatisahasrika, (Sata pp.8-29, Panca, pp.6ff, Samadi rajasutra B.t.S.ed,p.. 10), it is an exceedingly refulgent body, from

every pore of which streamed forth countless brilliant rays of light, illuminating the Lokhadatus as innumerable rays of light issued forth from it, and on each ray of light was found a lotus of thousand petals on which was seated a Tathagata Vigraha (an image of the Tathagata, a sort of Nirmanakaya), preaching to Bodhisattvas, Grhasthas (householders), Pravarajitas (recluses) and other the dharma consisting of the six Paramitas.

After a Simhavikridita Samadhi his body illuminated the Trisahasra Mahasahasra Lokadhatu just as the bright clear sun or the full moon illuminates the World. The Buddha then showed his prakrtyatmabhava (real form) to all the Worlds. The several classes of gods as well as the men of the four continents, Jambudvipa, Aparagodana, etc. saw this Prakrtyatmabhava and thought that the Tathagata was sitting before them and preaching the doctrine. From this body again issue forth some rays of light, by which all beings of all Lokadhatus saw Sakyamuni Buddha Preaching the Prajnaparamita to his Sangha of monks and congregation of Bodhisattvas. Though this conception of the refulgent body of that Buddha had found currency in the prajnaparamitas, the expression Sambhogakaya was still unknown to them.

It was usually called by them as Prakrtyamabhava (natural body) or Asecanakaatmabhava (all-diffusing body). As a matter of fact, the Astasasrika is not even aware of the Prakrtyatmabhava or Ascanakaatmabhava, showing clearly its priority to the other Prajnaparamitas. It speaks only of Rupakaya and Dharmakaya, (Asta, pp.338, 497,513), and the long glorious description of Buddhakaya, which appears in the Sata and Pancavimsati-Sahasrika as Nidana, is totally absent from it. It is only in the recast version of the Pancavimsati that the expression Sambhogikakaya was introduced by way of giving a gist of the topic, (Panca, A.S.B Ms, Leaf, 359a; Iti Sambhogika-Kaya). In it the Sambhogakaya is described thus:- "Bodhisattvas, after attaining bodhi by means of the Prajnaparamita, take a body endowed with thirty-two major and eighty minor signs with a view to preach the doctrines of Mahayana to the Bodhisattvas and at the same time to arouse in their minds joy, delight and love for the excellent dharma ". The original Prajnaparamita regarded this refulgent Kaya as Nirmita (created) and as such it included in it Rupakaya and did not feel the necessity of introducing the conception of a third kaya, the Sambhogika. Acharya Nagarjuna was interested in giving an exposition of the real Kaya (i.e. Dharmakaya or Svabhavakaya only). To him the distinction of Sambhogakaya and Rupakaya was unimportant, as both of them were unreal (Eastern Buddhist, 11pp. 17ff,). The rupa of both the Sambbhogakaya is exceedingly subtle and expansive without limit, yet it is Sapratigha (possessed of the quality of obstruction). Nevertheless, the subtle bodies of countless Buddhas are interpretable. The recast version of the Pancavimsatti, (Panca ASB MS, Leaf 359 a, cf Siksa. p. 159, Bodhic pp. 1.4,

Mtu, iii pp. 344, 452), refers to the Sambhogakaya, and does not, like the karika, distinguish between Dharmakaya (Svasambhoga) and Parasambhogakaya, the reason being that in the original version of the Pancavimsatti, there must have been, as in the other Prajnaparamitas, the conceptions of only two kayas, and not of three or four. The Karika in fact, supports the Siddhi in regard to the conception of kaya by using only somewhat different names. The conception of the Svasambhogakaya shows a tendency of the Yogacara school to posit something like the Isvara of the Upanishads behind the Phenomenal universe. The Dharmakaya corresponds to the impersonal absolute of the Vedanta of the Brahman, and the Sambhogakaya to the Isvara when Brahman assumes name and form. Every Buddha, it should however, be noted has his own Sambhogakaya but all Buddhas have one Dharmakaya. The Lankavatara also gives hints to this effect. It says that Abhara (absence of anything) is not Tathagata and again, as Tathagata is described as "Anutpada-anirodha", it has some meaning. It then describes the Manomayadharmakaya (For the definition of Manomaya Kaya and its three subdivisions see Lanka, p. 81, Suzuki, E.B. iv. pp 284-5).

It cannot be seen by the non-Buddhists, Sravakas, Pratyeka-Buddhas and even Bodhisattvas in one of the first seven bhumis. Just as different names of one things or one person like Hasta, Kara, Pani or Indra, Sakra, Purandara indicate different aspects of the same thing, so also the different name of Sakyamuni Buddha in the Sahalokadhatu, eg. Svayambhu, Nayaka, Trsabha, Visnu, Isvara, Pradhana, Kapila, Soma, Bhaskara, Rama, Vyasa or Sunyata, Tathata, Bhutakoti, Nirvana, Sarvajna, etc., indicate the different aspects of Sakyamuni Buddha (Lanka, pp. 192-3, ef Dasa p. 55). People being subjected to the conceptions of two extremes "is" or "is not" (Dvayantapatitaya) do not know that Buddha is like a reflection of the moon on water which neither appears nor disappears. In this passage there is a clear hint that this Manomaya Dharmakaya, existing in the Saha Lokadhatu, is the same as the Svasambhogakaya or the Siddhi and the Asecanka-atmabhava or Prakrtyatmabhava of the Prajnaparamitas and it corresponds to the Upanisadic conception of Isvara.

**Dharmakaya:** The three Kayas of which we have so far spoken, belong strictly to the realm of Samvrti, worldly and transcendental and as such they were treated as Rupa or Nirmanakaya by the early Mahayanists including Nagarjuna. The only real Kaya of Buddha is the reality as conceived by the Mahayanists, and is not different from the things or beings of Universe (In a Buddhist inscription of Battambang, a stanza in salutation of Buddha brings out this idea, see le Museon, vol. vii). Though an attempt to define it by the current words and expressions is bound to be not only incorrect but misleading, the Mahayanic texts however tried to give an idea of it as far as the language permitted. The Karika and the Siddhi call it Svabhavika or Svabhavakaya. It is according to them, immeasurable and illimit-

able. It fills all space. It is the basis of the Sambhoga and Nirmanakaya. It is devoid of all marks (i.e. Mahapurusalaksanas) and is inexpressible (Nisprapanca). It is possessed of eternal, real and unlimited Gunas. It has neither Citta nor Rupa and again Dharmakaya Buddhas may have their individual Sambhogakayas but they have all one Dharmakaya, (c.f. vis. M.P. 508:Nirvana is one for all Buddhas). It can only be realised within one's own self (Pratyamavedya) and cannot be described, for that would be like the attempt of a blind man to describe the sun, which he has never seen (Masuda, op. cit. p. 59,- Suzuki, Awakening of Faith, p. 62). It is often questioned whether the conception of Dharmakaya can be traced in the Prajnaparamitas, and in the works of Nagarjuna, and whether the Prajnaparamitas and the works of Nagarjuna admit of such a reality or rather preach only pure and simple negativism. To put it in another way, was it the object of the Prajnaparamitas and Nagarjunas works to point out only the incongruities of the world and worldly knowledge and avoid making any statement about the reality or the truth.

The Astasahasrika and other Prajnaparamitas though unrelenting in their negation of every possible statement about the reality, never assert that Tathata or Sunyata or Dharmakaya in its real sense is also non-existing. The statements like "Tathatavikara nirvikaravikalpa nirvikalpa", (Suchness is immutable, inchangeable, beyond concept and distinctions) show rather a positive conception of the Reality than a purely negative one (Asta, p. 307, cf, the passage:-Ya ca tathata ekaivaisa tathata dvaya, dvidhikara dvyata thata na Kavacit tathata Yatah sa na Kasyacita tathata tatah sa tathata dvaya'dvaidhi Karavayata thata. That which is Tasthagata- tatha ta and that which is all things Tathata are non-dual, one and the same. Tathata is neither anywhere nor arises from anywhere, nor belongs to anything, hence as Tathata does not belong to anybody, it is non-dual and one. For other passage of similar import, see M.Vr.Ch xxii). In regard to the Dharmakaya also the Astasahasrika makes similar statements. It says that he who knows that the dharmas, existing in the world or preached by the Tathagata, have no more existence than things seen in a dream and does not enquire when the Tathagata comes and where he goes or realises the tathagata through dharma, (ASTA. p. 514 the dharmatcaya tathagatam prajnati, cf. m. Vr. p. 448 dharmato buddha drastayyah). The Buddhakaya, that people speak of, arises through cause and condition like the sound of flute; it involves really no appearance or disappearance,. Those, who run after the form and voice of the Tathagata and conceive of his appearance and disappearance are far from the Truth (Asta. p. 513). No further statements than this can be made about the reality, for that would be again Prapanca. When the Astasahasrika asserts that the Tathagata does not exist, it refers to that Tathagata as conceived by one on reading the Mahayana texts. Even the Bodhisattvas, unless and until they reach the tenth bhumi, cannot extricate themselves from a conception of the Tathagatakaya, however, subtle it may be(eg. the Svasambhogakaya). They are still under a delusion and it is this delusion that the Prajnaparamitas endeavour to remove by asserting that there is no Tathagata.

Nagarjuna by denying the existence of a so-called Tathagata does nothing more than what the Prajnaparamitas endeavour to establish. His point is that, if Bhvasantati (series of existence) be admitted then the existence of a tathagata should also be admitted for the Tathagata represents the ultimate state of this Bhavasantati. There is also no Tathagata of a being who is supposed to have become a Tathagata after practising Mahakaruna and other virtues of attaining omniscience. If the Tathagata had really existed, he would either be the same as five Skandhas or different from them, or the Skandhas would be in him or he in the Skandhas, but as he is none of these nor anyone of these is he, he cannot have any real existence.

By these and other similar arguments Nagarjuna asserts that there is no Tathagata. By such denial he only establishes that the Tathagata as the ultimate state of Bhavasantati does not exist, (Tathagato nihsvabhaavastat svabhavam idam jagat, Tathagato nihsvahavam-nihsvabhavam idam jagat).

Candrakirti, in support of Nagarjuna's arguments, quotes a passage from the Astasahasrika (p.472) in which Buddha and his dharma are compared to Maya or Syapna, but at the same time he says that they do not assert the nonexistence (Nastitva) of the Tathagata in every way, for then they would be guilty of Apavada (denial) and yet being desirous of describing the Tathagata by means of Vyavaharasatya (conventionally) and by taking recourse to super-impositions (Samaropa) they say that he is Sunya or Asunya, Sunyasunya or Naiva Sunya Nasunya. But he who endeavours to realise the true Tathagata by having recourse to statements and denial will never know him. Candrakirti, in support of the above, quotes the verses from the Vajrachedika, to which the Astasahasrika as well as the Bodhicaryava-tara (p. 42) refers to viz "he who endeavoured to see me through my form and voice could not see me because: dharmato buddha drastavya dharmakaya he nayakah, dharmata capy ayijneyana sa sakya yijanitum. A Buddha is to be seen in the sense of dharmato (nature of dharmas), for the leaders (of men) have only Dharmakaya. That dharmata is unknownable so also is the Tathagata, (Vr. p. 448, cf. Asta, pp. 513-514, vajra, p. p.43). Nagarjuna concludes his examination of the Tathagata kaya by identifying Tathagata with the world (Jagat), (Tathagato vatsvabhavstat svabhavamidamjagat), or nature itself and asserting that the Tathagata, whom people or even Bodhisattvas have in view, is only a Bimba (image) of Kusala dharmas and is not the real Tathata or Tathagata, (m,Vr, pp. 448-9). A dialectician like Nagarjuna cannot go further than this to establish the reality, it is by denial of the existence of unreal things, including the so called Tathagata, that he points towards the reality-the real Tathagata kaya, the Dharmakaya (Prapancayantiye buddham prapancatitamavyayam, Te prapancahatah sarvenepasyante-Tathagatam. M. Vr, p. 534).

The conception of Dharmakaya was of special interest to the Yogacarins. The Lankavatara, pp. 57, 60, in describing it, says that (Dharmata) Buddha is without any substratum (Niralamba) and lies beyond the range of functioning of the organs of sense, proofs or signs and hence beyond the vision of Sravakas, Pratyeka Buddhas or the non-Mahayanists. It is to be realised only within one's own self. The Sutralankara sutra, p. 45, calls it Svabhavika dharmayakaya. It is one and the same kaya in all Buddhas, very subtle, unknownable and eternal.

The Trimsika, p. 44, explains the Dharmakaya as the transformed Asraya (substratum)-the alayavijnana-the transformation being effected by knowledge (Jnana) and the suppression of the two evils (Dausthulyas), viz, Klesavarana and Jheyavarana. The Aloka on the Abhisamayalankara Karika also explains the Dharmakaya in the similar way. According to it, there are two kinds of Dharmakaya, one being the Bodhipaksika and the other dharmas, which are themselves pure and productive of clear knowledge (nisprapancajnanatmana) and other the transformed Asraya of the same, which is then called Svabhavakaya. Professor Stcherbatsky, con of N.P. 185 n, supplies us with nearly the same information that we find in the Aloka of some sources which he does not mention. He says that "according to the early Yogacaras, the Dharmakaya is divided into Svabhavakaya and Jhanakaya of which the first is the motionless (Nitya) substance of the universe and the second is Anitya i.e., changing, living." Evidently, what the Professor means by Jhanakaya is the Dharmakaya, consisting of the Bodhipaksika and other dharmas of the Aloka. That the Svabhavakaya is the Nityakaya, as pointed out by him, is also supported by the Suvarnaprabhasa and other texts, (Suvarnaprabhasa B.T. S.P. 8, lanka, p. 78, Sutra, p. 46). The Chinese commentators on the Siddha state that Dharmakaya is the mataphysical principle of real Citta and Rupa of the Tathagata. It is the real nature of things, and can be equated with Tathata. Dharmadhatu or Tathagatagarbha, (Lanka, pp. 77,78). The goal of Bodhisattvas is to realise the Dharmakaya. Every being has the Dharmakaya, or the Dharmakaya comprises all beings of the World, but as they are blinded by Avidya, they do not realise this fact. What the Bodhisattva aims at is the removal of this Avidya and the realisation of the fact that he is the same as the Dharmakaya. The Aloka on the Karika enumerates the steps through which Bodhisattva passes and points out that the last step of a Bodhisattva is to realise the Dharmakaya (Dharmakayabhisambodhena bhavi syati), after which it becomes easy for him to assume any one of the four kayas. In the Lankavatara we notice that Mahamati is anxious to know how are Bodhisattvas, after completing the ten bhumis, can attain the Tathagatakaya or Dharmakaya and go to any one of the Buddhaksetras or heavens. The Lankavatara also describes in rosy colours the prospect of attaining the Mahadharmamegha of the ninth bhumi, who is adorned with many jewels, and sits on a lotus in a jewelled palace surrounded by Bodhisattvas of his status. He comprehends there the illusory nature of all things. He is anointed (Abhiseka) by Vajrapani and a son of Buddha. He then goes beyond the bhumi of Buddhasutas by realising within himself the Dharma Nairatmaya and confronts the Dharmakaya (Lanka, pp. 51, 70). The Trimsika says that just as Vimuktikaya is the goal of the Arhats, so Dharmaklya is the goal of the Bodhidattvas. It shows that as the Arhats by getting rid of Klesavarana obtain a purified kaya, so also a Buddha by getting rid of both Klesavarana and Jheyavarana obtains the Dharmakaya (Trimsika, p. 44). The world of experience is phenomenal. It may be compared to a magical illusion or dream. In the Astasahasrika Prajnaparamita (R. Mitra's edition p. 39) the following passage appears:-

Ayusman Subhutih tan devaputran etad avocat. mayapamas te Sattvah. Svapnopamas te Sattvah Iti he mayaca Sattcas ca advaya advidhikara. Evam Sakrdagamim pi arhattam pi Samyaksambuddham pi mayopama Svapnopamah. Ayusman Subhuti said to the Devaputras that all worldly beings are illusion or dream. Illusion and worldly beings are one and the same. It should be noted that not only worldly beings but also saints like the Once-returners (Sakrdagami) and the perfect Arhat and even the worldly figure of Gautama Buddha are illusion or dream. The absolute, i.e. the Dharmakaya of Buddha, is indescribable. It is the only reality that Buddha realised at Bodhgaya. All things of the world has three aspects: viz, (i) quintessence, (ii) attributes and (iii) activity. Take for instance, an earthen jar. It is subject to origination and disintegration, while the earth is indestructible, i.e. unconditioned. Another simile may be useful. Take for instance, an ocean and the waves of the ocean. The latter may be high or low, according to the force of wind of ignorance but the water of the ocean, neither increases nor decreases. It is unfathomable and immeasurable, i.e. unconditioned. The whole Universe has two aspects, i.e. changed and unchanged. The latter is known as the Bhuta-tathata, the absolute. It persists through all space and time as the basis of all, and as the universal and eternal substratum. It corresponds to the conception of Brahman of the Upanisads. This is identical with the Dharmakaya of Buddha. Dharma is the supreme principle of life. Adi-Buddha happens to be the first conception of the personification of Dharma. It is a metaphysical conception. It is not in active touch with the world.

The leaders of men possess true body or nature, which is unknownable. It cannot be known except within one's own self (Pratyatmavedya). In the Astasahasrika-Prajnaparamita (R. mitra's ed. p. 94) appears the following passage:- Makhalu imam bhiksavah satkayam kayam manyadhvam. Dharmakaya Parinispattito mam bhiksavo draks yanti: O monks, you should not think that this individual body is my body. O monks, you should see me from the accomplish-

ment of the Dharma body.

The Tathagatas cannot be seen in his form (rupa) i.e., material body. The Dharma bodies are the Tathagatas. There is no coming or going of Dharmata. Similarly, there is no coming or going of the Tathagatas. A sleeping man might see in his dream one Tathagata or two or three or upto one thousand or still more. On waking up, he would however, no longer see even one Tathagata or two or three or upto thousand or still more. These Tthagata do not come from anywhere nor go to anywhere. They are eternal and ever existing, (Ast. prajnapa p, 513). Buddha appears in this world with high intelligence and unlimited amity (maitri) and compassion (karuna) to rescue beings from their lives of misery on account of birth and death. In the saddharma-pundarika, (ch.III) appears an episode as to the ways and means (Upaya-kausalya-paramita) adopted by the Buddha. In fact, all the four Yanas were of one nature and the Buddha could not have told a lie by taking recourse to the expedients (Upaya-kausalya) of teaching his dharma in different ways, viz., Sravakayana, Pratyeka buddhayana and Bodhisattvayana.

Buddhahood, which fulfils the needs of others by manifesting itself to them, does not do so through the congnitive norm, the Dharma Kaya, but through the two operational ones, the Sambhogakaya and Nirmanakaya. In this respect the philosophical conviction of all Mahayanists, that the realization of the cognitive norm through intelligent appreciative of discrimination which intuitively apprehends the profound nature (nothingness) of all, i.e., the realization of the two operational norms, comes through unbounded activity and that insight and action must forever work together because they are unable to effect anything if they are divorced from each other. Intelligence which apprehends the profound nature of all that is, is the same in Mantrayana as it is in the two lower courses (Hinayana and Paramitayana), because without understanding existentiality it is impossible to cross the ocean of Samsara by exhausting our emotional reactions. Therefore, the special and prominent feature of the Mahayana path is the instrumentality of the two operational norms which manifest themselves to the prepared and serve as a protective guidance to sentient beings as long as Samsara lasts. Although, the followers of the Paramitayana attend to an inner course that corresponds to the ultimate cognitive norm by conceiving the nature of all that is beyond the judgements of reason and not existing in truth, they however have no such course of Mantrayana which is abound in operational modes. Therefore, because there is a great difference in the main feature of the path, the realization of operational norms for the sake of others is therefore divided into two courses. While the division into Hinayana and Mahayana is due to the means employed and not because of a difference in nature of intelligence through which nothingness is apprehended, the division of the Mahayana into Paramitayana and Mantrayana also is not due to a difference in the discriminative acumen which understands the

profound nature of all that is, but because of the techniques employed. The differentiating quality is the realization of operational norms and the transfigurational techniques which effects the realization of these norms is superior to all other techniques used in the other courses. From this it follows that the combination of Paramitayana and Mantrayana is more effective than any course pursued alone, although each course has its goal achievement. It has been said that one is liberated from Samsara when one knows properly both the Mantrayana and Paramitayana methods. Common to both is the idea that, failing to understand the nature of mind as not existing as a self, and by believing it to be a self, all other emotional upsets are generated, and through them, in turn, Karmic action are performed, and because of these actions they roams about in Samsara. The contemplation of nothingness in the first stage is a most important factor. Once the developing stage has become a stable experience and the necessary preliminary experience is present, the fulfilment stage can be entered upon. This passes through five steps, each of which is a purely psychological process even if it is described in terms of physical locations. After detachment from the preoccupation with the body has been established the first step (i) is one of an awareness of motive which is the cradle of cognizable mind. From this awareness develops an experience (ii) which is likened to an emptying of the mind and which is in itself not determined at all. It is not just nothing, but an intensive mode of existing and acting, which underlies all actual cognition. When it achieves determination, its objective pole (iii) is of the nature of an apparitional being, while its subjective pole (iv) is the cognition of its nothingness. The last step (v) is the unity of apparitional existence and nothingness. It is a means to realize Buddhahood which is the most sublime idea man can have of man.

"With Metta".

## The Vedic and Buddhist concept of "Dharma"

-Prof. P. G. Yogi.

Meaning of Dharma: Dharma is one of those Sanskrit words that defy all attempts at an exact rendering in English or any other tongue. That word has passed through several vicissitudes. In the hymns of the Rig Veda the word appears to be used either as an adjective or a noun (in the form dharman, generally nature) and occurs at least fifty-six times therein. It is very difficult to say what the exact meaning of the word dharma was in the most ancient period of the Vedic language. The word is clearly derived from root dharma (to uphold, to support, to nourish). In a few passages, the word appears to be used in the sense of "upholder or supporter or sustainer" as in Rg, X 21 3, the word dharma is clearly masculine. In all other cases, the word is either obviously in the picture or in a form which may be either masculine or neuter. In most cases the meaning of dharma has "religious ordinances or rites" as in Rg.1.22.18, V.26.16, VIII, 43.24, IX.64.1 & C.

The reference 'tani dharmani prathamanyasan' occurs in Rg. 1. 164, 43 and 50, X 90 16. Similarly we have the words "Prathama dharma (the Primeval or first ordinances) in Rg.III.17.1. and X.56.3 and the words "sanata dharmani (ancient ordinances) occurs in Rg. III.3.1. In some passages this sense of "religious rites" would not suit the context, e.g. in IV. 53. 3.V. 63.7.VI.70.1,VII, 89.5. In these passages the meaning seems to be 'fixed principles or rules of conduct'. In the Vatasaneyasamhita the above senses of the word dharman are found and in 11.3 and V.27 we have the words 'dhruvena dharmana'. In the same samhita the form 'dharmah' (from dharma) becomes frequent, e.g.X.29. XX. 9. The Atharvaveda

contains many of those verses of the Rg veda in which the word dharma occurs, e.g.VI.51.3 (acittyachet tavadharma-yuyopima), vii, 5.1 (Yatnenayathamayatanta) VII, 27.5 (trine pada vicakrame). In XI. 9. 17 the word dharmah seems to be used in the sense of 'merit acquired by the performance of religious rites'. In the Aitareva-brahmana, the word dharma seems to be used in an abstract sense, viz. 'The whole body of religious duties'. In the chandagya-upanisad there is an important passage bearing on the meaning of the word dharma. According to it, there are three branches of dharma; one is constituted by sacrifice, study and charity (i.e. the stage of house holder); the second is constituted by austerities (i.e. the stage of being a hermit); the third is the brahmacarin dwelling in house of his teacher and making himself stay with the family of his teacher till it last. All these pertain to the words of meritorious men who abides firmly in brahman and attains immortality. It will be seen that in this passage the word 'dharma' stands for the peculiar duties of the asramas. The foregoing brief discussion establishes how the word dharma has passed through several transitions of meaning and how ultimately its most significant meaning has come to be 'the privileges, duties and obligations of a man, his standard of conduct as a member of the Aryan Community, as a member of one of the castes as a person in a particular stage of life. It is in this sense that the word seems to be used in the well-known exhortation of the pupil contained in the Taittiriya-upanisad (I.II)-'Speak the Truth, Practise (Your Own) dharma & C. It is in the same sense that the Bhagavadgita uses the word dharma in the oft-quoted verse-'svadharme nidhanam sreyah'. The word is employed in this sense in the dharma sastra literature. The Manu Smrti (1-2) tell us that the sages requested Manu to impart instruction in the dharmas of all the varnas. The Yathyavalk-Smriti (1.1.) employs it in the same sense.

In the Tantra Vartika also, we are told that all the Dharma Sutras are concerned with imparting instruction in the dharmas of varnas and asramas. Medhatithi commenting on Manu says that the expounders of smrtis dwelt upon dharma as five-fold e.g. Varnadharma, Asrama-dharma, Varnasrama-Dharma, Nainittikadharma (such as Prayascitta) and Guna dharma (the duty of a crowned King, whether Ksatriya or not, to protect). It is in this sense that the word dharma will be taken in this work. Numerous topics are comprehended under the title dharnassastra, but in this work prominence will be given to works on acara and Vyavahara (law and administration of justice).

It would be interesting to recall a few other definitions of dharma. Jaimine defines dharma as'a desirable goal or result that is indicated by injunctive (Vedic) passages'. The word dharma would mean such rites as are conducive to happiness and are enjoined by vedic passages. The Vaisesikasutra defines dharma as 'that from which results happiness and final beautitude'. There are several other more or less one-sided definitions of dharma such as 'Ahimsa Paramo Dharmah'

(Anusasanaparka-us 1.)' 'AnrsamsyamParo dharmah' (Vanaparva, 373.76), 'Acarah Paramo dharmah' (Manu 1.108). Harita defined dharma as 'Srutipramanaka' (based on revelation). In the Buddhist sacred books, the word dharma has several meanings. It often means the whole teaching of the Buddha (S.E.Vol.X.P XXXIII).

Another meaning of dharma peculiar to the Buddhist system is an element of existence, i.e., of matter, mind and forces. The present work will deal with the sources of dharma, their contents, their chronology and other kindred matters. As the material is vast and the number of works is extremely large, only a few selected works and some important matter will be taken up for detailed treatment.

**Sources of Dharma**: The Gautamadharmasatra says, "the Veda is the source of dharma and the tradition and practice of those that know it (the Veda)". So Apastamba says, "the authority (for the dharmas) is the consensus of those that know dharma and the Vedas." Vide also the Vasisthadharma-sutra (1.4.6.). The Manusmrti lays down five different sources of dharma 'the whole Veda is (the foremost) source of dharma and (next) the tradition and the practice of those that know it (the Veda); and further the usages of virtuous men and self-satisfaction'. Yajnavalkya declares the sources in a similar strain 'the veda, traditional lore, the usages of good men, what is agreeable to one's self and desire born of due deliberation is traditionally recognised as the source of dharma'. These passages make it clear that the principal sources of dharma were conceived to be the Vedas, the Smrtis, and customs. The Vedas do not contain positive precepts (vidhis) on matters of dharma in a connected form, but they contain incidental references to various topics that fall under the domain of dharmasastra as conceived in later times. Such information to be gathered from the Vedic literature is not quite as meagre as is commonly supposed. The foregoing brief discussion will make it clear that the later rules contained in the dharma sutras and other works on dharma sastra had their roots deep down in the most ancient Vedic tradition and that the authors of the dharmasutras were quite justified in looking up to the Vedas as a source of dharma. But the Vedas do not profess to be formal treatises on dharma; they contain only disconnected statements on the various aspects of dharma; we have to turn to the Smritis for a formal and connected treatment of the topics of the dharma sastra. When Dharmasaatra works were first composed, the important question is to find out when formal treatises on dharma began to be composed. It is not possible to give a definite answer to this question.

The Nirukta (III.4-5) shows that long before Yaska heated controversies has raged on various questions of inheritance, such as the exclusion of daughters by sons and the right of the appointed daughter (Putrika), it is very likely that these discussions had found their way in formal works and were not merely confined to

the meetings of the learned. The manner in which Yaska writes suggests that he is referring to works in which certain Vedic verses had been cited in support of particular doctrines about inheritance. It is further a remarkable thing that in connection with the topic of inheritance Yaska quotes a verse, call it a sloka and distinguishes it from a rk, (47). This makes it probable that works dealing with topics of dharma existed either in the sloka metre or contained slokas. Scholars like Buhler would say that the verses were part of the floating mass of mnemonic verses, the existence of which he postulated without very convincing or cogent arguments in his introduction to the manusmrtti (S.B.E.Vol.25, Intro, X c). If works dealing with topics of dharma existed before Yaska, a high antiquity will have to be predicated for them. The high antiquity of works on dharma sastra follows from other weighty consideration. It will be seen later on that the extant dharmasutras of Gautama, Budhayana and Apastamba certainly belong to the period between 600 to 300 B.C. Gautama ((48) speaks of dharma sastras and the word dharma sastra ocours in Baudhayana also (IV.5.9).

Baudhayana speaks of a dharma pathaka (1.1.9.). Besides Gautama quotes in numerous places the views of others in the words 'ityeke' (e.g. 11.15.11, 58. III.1,IV.21,VII.23). He refers to manu (49) in one place and to 'Acaryas' in several places (III, 36, IV. 18 and 23). Baudhayana mentions by name several writers on dharma, viz. Aupatanghani, Katya, Kasyapa, Gautama, Maudgolya and Harita. Apastamba also cites the views of numerous sages such as those of Eka, Kanya, Kautsa, Harita and others. There is a vartika which speaks of Dharmasastra. Jaimini speaks of the duties of a Sudra as laid down in the dharmasastra. Patanjali shows that in his days dharma sutras existed and that their authority was very high, being next to the commandments of God. He quotes verse and dogmas that have their counterparts in the dharmasutras. The foregoing discussion establishes that works on the dharma sastra existed prior to Yaska or at least prior to the period 600-300 B.C and in the 2nd century B.C. They had attained a position of supreme authority in regulating the conduct of men. The whole of the extant literature on dharma will be dealt with as follows: First come the dharmasutras, some of which like those of Apastamba, Hiranyakesin and Baudhayana form part of a larger Sutra collection, which there are other like-those of Gautama and Vasistha which do not form part of a larger collection; some dharmasutras like that of Visnu are in their extant form, are comparatively later in date than other sutra works. Some sutra works like those of Sankha-likhita and Paithinasi are known only from quotations. Early metrical smrtis like those of Manu and Yajhavalkya will be taken up for discussion, then later versified smrtis like that of Narada. There are many smrti works like those of Brhaspati and Katyayana that are known only from quotations. The two epics - the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, and the Puranas also have played a great part in the development of the Dharmasastra as well as the Dharma. The commentaries on the smrtis, such as those of Visvarupa, Medhatithi, Vijnanesvara, Apararka, Haradatta will be reviewed next. Thereafter, the works of such Hemadri, Todaramalla, Nelakantha and others will be treated.

It is very difficult to settle the chronology of the works on dharmasastra, particularly of the earlier ones. The present writer does not subscribe to the view of the Max Muller (H.A.S.L.P. 68) and others that works in continuous Anustubh metre followed sutra works. Our knowledge of the works of that Period is so meagre that such a generalisation is most unjustifiable. Some works in the continuous sloka metre like the Manusmrti are certainly older than the Visnudharmasutra and probably as old as, if not older than, the Vasisthadharmasutra. One of the earliest extant dharmasutras, that of Budhayana, contains long passage in the sloka metre, many of which are quotations and even Apastamba has a considerable number of verses in the sloke metre. This renders it highty probable that works in the sloke metre existed before them. Besides a large literature on dharma existed in the day of Apastamba and Baudhayana which has not come to us. In the absence of that literature it is futile to dogmatise on such a point.

**The Dharmasutras:** It seems that originally many, though not all, of the Dharmasutra formed part of the Kalpasutras and were studied in distinct sutracaranas. Some of the extant dharma Sutras here and there show unmistakable terms that presupposes the Grhyasutra of the carana to which they belong. Compare A.P.Dh.S.1.1.4.16 with Ap. Gr. SL. 12 and 11.5, and Baud.Dh.S.II 1.4. 16 with Baud. Gr.5.11.11.42 (and other sutras) 54. The Dharmasutras belonging to all Sutra caranas have not come down to us. There is no dharmasutra-completing the Asvalayana Srauta and Grhyasutras. No Manava dharma sutra has yet come to light, though the Manava sruta and Grhya sutras are extant. In the same way we have the Sankhayana dharma sutra. It is only in the case of the Apastamba, Hiranyakesin and Baudhayana sutra caranas that we have a complete Kalpa Tradition with its three components of Srauta, Grihya and Dharma Sutras. The Tantravartaka of Kumarila contains very interesting observations on this point. It tells us that Gautama dharmasutra and Gobhila Grhyasutra were studied by the chandogas Samavedine, Vasistha dharmasutra by the Rigvedine, the dharmasutra of sankha-likhita by the followeres of Vajasaneya-samhita and the Sutras of Apastamba and Baudhayana by the followers of the Taittiring Sakha. The Tantravartika (P.179), established itself as a siddhanta (on jaimini 1.3.II) and said that all the dharma and grhya sutras are authoritative for all Aryan people. From this it appears that although orginally all Sutracaranas might not have possessed dharmasutras composed by the founder of the carana, yet gradually certain dharmasutras were specially taken-over or appropriated by the certain caranas. As the dharmasutras were mostly concerned with rules about the conduct of men as members of the Aryan community and did not deal with ritual of any kind, all dharama sutras gradually become authoritive in all schools. The dharamasutras were closely connected with grhyasutras in subjects and topics.

Most of the Grhyasutras treaties deal with the domestic fire, the division of Grhya Sacrifices on new and fullmoon, sacrifices of cookedfood, annual sacrifices, marriage, pumsavana, fatakarma, upanayana and other Sasmkaras, rules for students and snatakas and holidays, sraddha offerings, madhuparka. It most cases the Grihya sutras confine themselves principally to the various events of domestic life. They rarely give rules about the conduct of men, their rights duties and responsibilities. The dharmasutras also contain rules on some of the above topics such as marriage and the samskaras, rules for the Brahmacarya and Snatakas and holidays, on sraddha and madhuparka. It is therefore not surprising that in the Apastamba-grhyasutra the topic of the duties of the Brahmacarin and of the house-holder of atithis and of sraddha are meagrely treated as compared with the Apastamba dharmasutra. The dharmasutras very rarely describe the ritual of domestic life, they merely touch upon it, their Scope is Wider and more ambitious; their principal purpose is to dwell upon the rules of conduct, law and custom. Some sutras are common to both the Apastamba-grhya and the dharma sutra. Sometimes the grhyasutra appears to refer to the dharmasutra. There are certain points which distinguish the dharmasutras (the more ancient of them at least) from Smrtis: (a) Many dharmasutras are either part of the Kalpa belonging to each sutra carana or are intimately connected with the Grhyasutras; (b) the dharmasutras sometimes have a partiality for their Vedic quotations from the texts of the Veda to which they belong and for the caranas in which they are studie; (c) the authors of the (older) dharmasutras do not claimed to be inspired by seers or superhuman beings, while the other Smritis such as those of Manu and Yajnavalkya are ascribed to Gods like Brahma; (d) the dharmasutras are in prose or in mixed prose and Verse; the other smrtis are in Verse; (e) the language of the dharmasutras is generally more archaic than that of the other smrtis; (f) the dharmasutras do not proceed upon any orderly arrangement of topics, while the other smritis even the oldest of them, viz-manusmriti, arrange their contents and treat the subjects under three principal heads viz acara, Vyavahara, and Prayascitta; (g) most of the dharmasutras are older than most of the other Smrtis. "You, O Bhikkhus, are my own true sons, born of my word, born of dharma, formed by dharma, heirs of dhamma, not of compunded things".

What is dharma? It may be rendered as nature, essence, the state of things as they are, life, a living thing. Because it is life and a living thing, this dhamma is respected and revered even by the Buddhas. And how is it revered? By sinking the peripheral faculties to diaphragm-centre and impermeating the spheres of dhamma there. This is revering the dhamma. It as mundane aspect, dhamma is the emer-

gence of all component forms. In its supramundane aspect, it is the dhamma Kaya, or essence form. It as collective transcendental aspect, it is the Ideal, the uncaused, the always-so. Of dhamma, the contemporary of the Buddha has this to say:- "The Dhamma which can be expressed in words is not the eternal name. Without a name, it is the begining of heaven and earth. With a name, it is the mother of all things. Only one who is ever free from desire can apprehend its spiritual essence. He who is ever a slave to desire can see no more than its outer beings. These two things, the essential and the physical, though we call them by different names, in their origin are one and the same. This sameness is a mystery, the mystery of mysteries. It is the gate of all wonders. The Buddha in itself is vague, impalpable, how impalpable! how vague! Yet within it there is Form. How vague! how impalpable! How profound! How obscure! Yet within it there is a vital principle. This principle is the quintessence of reality and out of it comes Truth. All things under heaven are products of being, but being itself is the product of not being the Buddha produced unity, unity produced duality, duality produced trinity and trinity produced all existing things. Not visible to sight, not audible to ear, in its uses, it is inexhaustible. The Buddha lies hidden and cannot be named, yet it has the power of transmuting and perfecting all thing. The Buddha produces all things; its virtue nourishes them all; each formed according to its nature; and each perfected according to its strength. "Man takes his law from the earth, earth takes its law from heaven, heaven takes its law from the Buddha. But the law of the Buddha is its own spontaneity "o" which is formless, standing alone without change, reaching every where without incurring harm! It must be regarded as the mother of the universe. Its name I know not. To designate it, I call it Buddha Endeavouring to describe it, I call it Great." The ancient terms of Dhamma are universal representation of that which is not merely abstract and ideal, but also immediate and concrete. They are abstract and ideal in that they represent a collective potentiality which may be aspired to. Where as they are immediate and concrete in that they impermeate life as essential values, which gravitated into a specific field of personality being actualized.

The ineffability of dhamma, therefore is not something upon which to speculate, but to initiate. For as it is said:-"Even in this very body.......is the world". In so far as dhamma may be gravitated into a specific field of personality, it has its culmination as consciousness, as thought, as word, and as deed. It is here that whiteheads' observation regarding temporality ('some eternal greatness incarnate in the passage of temporal fact') begins to take on a really effective ring, although whitehead himself would never have dreamed of the limits to which it might be pushed. The aim of life is indeed "the process of eliciting into actual being those factors in the universe which exist only in the mode of unrealized potentialities. The process of self-creation is the transformation of the potential

into the actual, and the fact of such transformation includes the immediacy of self enjoyment" All things (dhamma) are the product of process and process in not something which is capable of being disassociated from the flow of temporal fact for it derives its very existence from the flow of that temporal fact, from the nature of its becoming. This becoming necessarily implies some sort of power as its face, or it would not flow and become at all. As plato says: "My suggestion would be that anything which possesses any sort of power to affect another, or to be affected by another even for a moment, however trifling the cause and however slight and momentary the effect, has real existence. And I hold that the defination of being (becomming) is simply power".

Now of all dhammas, the mind is the most active and potent. As it is said: "Whensoever, Ananda, the Tathagata concentrates form in mind, and mind in form, and entering on awareness of buoyancy and ease abides therein, at that time, Ananda, the Tathagata's form is more buoyant, softer, more pliable, and radiant.

With little effort it rises from the earth into the sky, and in diverse ways enjoys supernormal powers, to wit: "being one he become many, being many be becomes one. And so forth." However if the mind is to attain the real potency, the first thing it has to do is to stop. That the mind is the most difficult of things to 'stop' cannot be too often stressed, for unless it stop jumping from one thing to the next it is a thing devoid of strength. To stop, however, is not to be confused with inactivity but the capacity to harness energy so as to penetrate anything at which it is aimed at. Experience reveals that motionlessness is an impossibility insofar as life is concerned. And yet it is said:- "I stand still, Angulimala. do you likewise". This utterance to the bandit of the name is as simple as it is profound. It is the third Noble Truth. For to stop is to put an end (nirodha) to pain. When mind, itself a Product of time, has 'stopped', then it attains to ascendancy overtime. And how? Past time is recollected, future time unrolled. It is in control. In consequence of this facility the Buddhas are regarded as timeless. However, the Buddhas themselves are products of time, without which there would be no arising of Buddhas. since Buddhahood implies resolve initiated, effort applied, experience accumulated, enlightenment realized, and release attained. All of which has basis in time, impermeated in temporal fact. Without which nothing has ever been known to arise. To 'stop' is the most difficult of things to do. This in itself is a paradox. A paradox which issues in release.

Insofar as 'stopping' is concerned, it can be achieved only under the process of another frequency altogether than that by which consciousness is normally perpetuated. Namely, the concentrated absorption of Jhana.

And why? Because it has peculiar and far-reaching attributes. We might say, transcendental attributes. 'Stopping' implies either of two possibilities. Namely, consciousness (the quantity to be stopped) must be a potentially capable of mo-

tionlessness, or possessed of an immense velocity. In the first instance, only something which is motionless can penetrate the flux around. On the other hand, a higher degree of vibrative intensity is capable of penetrating a lower degree. This is true of Jhana. For although Jhana may possess a deceptive- appearance of inactivity, it vibrates at a higher degree of intensity than the most rapid of phenomena. It must be classified as activity in equilibrium. In that the Jhanic consciousness vibrates at a higher degree of intensity than its objective field, and it possesses the capacity to apprehend the flux in things, for aflux (Jhana being also a flux) to apprehend a flux is a debatable affair. However, That is how things function, and the Jhanic consciousness is not only capable of apprehending the flux in things. but its own flux as well, a technique whereby the mind abstracts itself from its environmental supports and absorbs itself. It is as plato suggests for the mind: "To withdraw from all contact with the body and concentrate itself by itself, and to have its dwelling, so far as it can, both now and in the future, alone by itself, freed from the shackles of the body". If the mind depends constantly on externalities for its support, then it will never be able to free itself, from subjection thereto, without detachment of mind no lasting happiness can ensue, since such happiness cannot depend upon the whim and fancy of every incident that springs up.

Consciousness, or the mind, necessitates a specific field of containment, and is not just lossely dispersed in space without a centre of gravitation. Consciousness being a product of occasion, of unification process, vibrates in field, and does not exist otherwise. Since they are developed from the five sense-door field as the base, the aggregates of personality, no matter how they may be processed, must still partake of the nature of aggregates in a specific field. Nothing can be processed to its ultimate refinement unless based on antecedent material. Thus, as we have already abserved from the previous chapter, the five sense-door field of human personality is capable of being pushed (bhavana) by concentrated technique to translucent limits, culminating in what is called the Dhamma kaya. This Dhammakaya is a composite impermeation and fusion of element (dhatu) and essence (dhamma). Commencing with the five sense door field of human personality, the aggregates are pushed (magga) until they change their lineage (gotrabhu) from mundane to supramundane, emerging (Phala) as essence aggregates (dhammakkhandha). The specific field of personality is still there, only its quality has been changed, transmuted into the next, until the most translucent qualities have emerged. This is the perfection of consciousness through concentration, and the attainment of the transcendent mind (adhicitta).

It is this transcendent mind, purged of all mundane residue, which the Emancipated ones take with them (as bird its wings) in final withdrawal. And how is this transcedent mind of the Dhamma Kaya attained? "There are three factors, o Bhikkhus, necessary for one intent on the attainment of higher consciousness

(adhicitta). Namely, the factors of concentration, the energy, and of equanimity."

By the potential of these three factors, the elemental dhatu portion of the human aggregate is processed, until it emerges in pure form. The essence (dhamma) portion is processed, until it emerges in pure form. The esence (dshamma) portion is processed, until it emerges in perfect qualities of consciousness (Parami). The elemental portion is the ultimate resultant of the cognitive (Vannana) base. The essence portion is the fusion of experience into the specific field of personality as signified by the cognitive base. Element and essence are fuse in a specific field, to issue in the establishment of the Dhammakaya. Now when it is said that to reverse the dhamma one sinks the peripheral faculties. commencing with the potential faculty of vision (cakkhindriya), to the diapharagm centre, it is to be understood that this form of penetration sinks consciousness deeper and deeper into space, and as a consequence accomplishes ascendancy over external supports. In so far spatiality is concerned it is to be understood that the space which present itself to the five sense door field of apprehension is a compounded element, inextricably fused on to the four basic principles of elemental solicity (Pathavi dhaty), and fluxive liquidity (apodhatu). Pure space, uncompounded and underived, exists in primal state only as the Nibbanic element (Nibbana Dhatu), and is congnized through introverted technique by the pure mind (Vinnanam) of the Dhammakaya.

What normally pass for space is not an absolute essence. Although space is a category of experience, its extensibility is indefinite and amorphous, to say the least. The more refined consciousness become, the greater penetration it attains over the five sense door field of spatiality, which as a consequence becomes more elastic. It is said to be 'elastic' because it is not merely a subjective phenomenon, but also in the trancendental sense objective. Due to this facility of expansion and contraction peculiar to pure mind, it is able to investigate phenomena in detail, revealing as a consequence that all component things are void at core. Much has been said of this void centre, or core inherent in things but the mystery remains, "Thirty spokes unite in one nave. The utility of the cart depends on the hollow centre in which the axle turns. Clay is moulded into pot. The utility of the pot depends upon the hollow inside. Doors and windows are cut in order to make a house. The utility of the house depends on the empty space within. The excellence of a dwelling is its site, the excellence of a mind is its profoundity". Voidness is the centre from which all things emerge, have their momentary existence and utility and become void again. Whensoever pure mind is established in this voidness freed of elemenal tension, it becomes deep, immeasurable, profound. As it is said: "A Tathagata released from what is called bodily form, feeling, perception, aggreagtes and consciousness(Mundane) is profound, immeasurable, hard to plumb, like the great ocean. It is not fitting to state that he is reborn, not reborn,

both reborn and reborn, neither reborn nor not reborn". Due to the fact that the mind is clouded by the aggregates (Sankharas) of peripheral personality, it is unable to penetrate and comprehend the void core of things, to pass beyond the delusive dreams of its subjective world, endless in its self-creativity. As Shakespeare observes: "We are such a stuff as dreams are made of, and our little life is rounded with a sleep". It is the purpose of right insight to purge the life principal of delusive dreams and to attain to purity of essence. As it is said: "Mud I do not call dirt". Delusion (Moha), hate (dosa), and greed (Lobha), I call dirt". The technique, therefore, is one of transmutation when the consistences of Earth, Water Fire and Air are purged from consciousness, it becomes bright, lucent, pure. As it is said: "Both the personal and external elements are to be regarded as they really are by perfect insight. This not mine, not this am I, herein is not the self of me. So regarding them, one is repelled by them and cleanses one's heart thereof." The elemental bonds of temporal personality are something to be purged. For although the mind develops and fructifys through a temporal process, traversed in compounded spatiality, it nevertheless eventually reaches a stage or sphere of experience, where to paraphrase Buddha:- "Ther is neither earth, water, fire, nor wind. Nor the formless states of the Arupa Brahmas (akasananca, etc).

A state of existence wherein neither this world nor any other, sun or moon may infiltrate its gross materiality. A state such as this, where nothing comes or goes in rebirth process, which neither loiters in shackles of temporality nor passes away there from to again arise. Unsupported by random casuality of process or base, no deleterious repercussion may impinge upon its specific field". There are still some who labour under the misconception that Nibbana is a state bordering on extinction an annihilation of all residues, Consciousness inclusives. They arrive at this view through inference, with the Buddha word itself as reference:-"Since in this very life Tathagata is not to be regarded as existing, is it proper to speak of him thus:- the Tathagata comes to be after death, he come not to be after death, he both comes to be and comes not to be after death, he neither comes to be nor comes not to be after death". Due to the fact that even in this very life the Dharmakaya of the Buddha remains unperceived, whether the aggregates of human personality are present or disintegrated at death makes no difference at all. The term "afterdeath" in this instance has no significance at all and does not apply. Hence it is said:- "A Tathagata is not to be proclaimed in other than these four ways." Nowhere is it ever said that the supramundane consciousness (Lokuttara citta) is in any way rendered extinct, or that an emancipated one is beyond feeling (Vedana), happiness (Somanassa) or equanimity (Upekkha). As it is said-"Even here and now, O Bikkhus, in this present body (not to speak of after death thereof) the essential emancipated consciousness which is the Tathagata's remains unplumbed. And although this is what I teach, there are those who accuse me

falsely of proclaiming a doctrine which is annihilationist. As of old, so now proclaim only this; suffering, and the cessation of suffering ". Annihilations (ucchedaditthi) and eternalism (sassata ditthi) are both condemned out of hand. Extremes are to be deplored. The middle path, avoiding both extremes, is just the great fact of process. Where in cause and effect follow one another, begetting more causes and defects, and infinitum". 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". Now, in so far as the attainment of Nibbana is concerned, what is rendered extinct is: (1) the mundane froms subject to decay (Upadana rupa), (2) the mundane feelings of attachments (Upadana vedana), (3) the mundane aggregate of grasping tendencies (Upadana Sankhara), (4) the mundane grasping consciousness (Upadana Vinnana).

The five aggregates of grasping personality (Pancupadanakkhandha) are rendered extinct before entry into final Nibbana. Perception and feeling as pertaining to the human residues is extinguished by Jhanic process (Sannavedayita nirodha). Having extinguished the human residues by this method, only the perception and feeling pertaining to the Dhammakaya remains. It is to be understood that the mundane consciousness is extinct and that which activates henceforth is the supramundane emancipated mind.

This will be better understood in the light of there being higher levels of consciousness than the mere mundane, which may be instigated by the adept at will, and that the lower levels of mundane contact become a hindrance once the highest level is in function, and are therefore put aside. The fivefold mundane aggragates is rendered extinct because it is this which imposes suffering, and since the goal is the cessation of suffering, it is rendered extinct. This however, in no way implies that the perfections of experience (paramis) accumulated through many an aeon also become extinct, because if they become extinct then it would render nonsense of the whole process, for it would be a process which renders its own fulfilment extinct. A contradiction in terms. The extinction of the fivefold mundane base is so often confused with complete oblivion because it is not understood that nature (dhamma) contains the possibility of an infinite refinement in its life process. The fivefold base of form, feeling perception, impressions and consciousness may be processed by integral involuted technique until it culminate in the highest refinement. Thus the Dhammakaya itself is possessed of form, feeling, perception, impressions and consciousness (dhammakkhandha), but they are so refined that they are devoid of connection with their original base. It is this Dhammakaya which attains release, and only this. What is this dhammakaya? It is a group or collection of essences. Form is a khandha, so is morality (silakkhandha),

concentration (samadhakkhandha) and wisdom (pannaddhandha). Anything which represents a collection or group is termed thus.

Thus the dhammakkhandha implied here is that collection of purified essencess which make the supramundane personality. What it is ? The Dhammakaya differs from the concept of an antecedent changeless and eternal soul in that it is not something given and readymade. It is something which through a strenous process of integral discipline, is finally built. And how is it built? By the accumulation of experience, for one thing and by the introverted technique of concentration, supported by morality, and wisdom, result in release. Established at diaphnagmpit, experience is smelted and pounded out of what it is not, processed in essence, to finally issue out in pristine state, as signified by the Dhammakaya. Because this Dhammakaya is a "release" (Vimutti) form it is not correct to say that it exist or does not exist. The central core of the idea does not signify annihilation of the life process as such, but develops and cultivates it to the most refined degress.

Suffering is reduced to zero, leaving only the perfections to stand. How abstract and yet concrete dhamma is, cannot be too often stressed. For although it arises through environmental contact, traversed in spatio-temporality, it is nevertheless transcendental in potentiality, ideal, pure, mind stuff. Although the supramundane consciousness is something which is developed and abstracted from the mundane as base, it finally outlives it, leaving it behind. As it is said :-"Man's eye, ear, nose, tongue, form, and mind, 'O' Bhikkus, are as an ocean. Their motion is made up of shapes, of sounds, of smells, of tastes, of sensations, of ideas. He who conquers these, stands upon the other shore... One who has reached the other shore 'O' Bhikkus, think thus: This raft has been of great use to me, resting on it have I crossed to the further shore. Suppose now I haul it up or sink it in the deep and go my ways! By so doing 'O' Bhikkhus, that man would have finished with the raft." It is implicit, therefore, that there is someone who finishes with the raft. The emancipated mind habitually dwells in either of two supports (arammana), happiness (Somanassa) and equanimity (upekkha). They are not considered as defilements (kilesa) because they do not grasp. It is grasping which defiles, and its impulsions are the motivating force which determine the arising of mundane form and the other aggregates.

Due to this, this factors of grasping is the very quality which is absent in the emancipated mind. Happiness, however, remains and release is classed as the greatest bliss (nibbanam paramamsukham). If Nibbana is the greatest bliss, then there must be some experiencing subject to appreciate the bliss, otherwise it render nonsense of the whole concept. Besides happiness and equanimity, the emancipated mind absorbs itself in another state of Cessation and attainment (nirodha samapatti) whensoever it wills. This cessation is not to be confused with

unconsciousness in the normally accepted sense of the word. It is impossible for the layman to accomplish this cessation and attainment, because it belongs to the domain of only the emancipated mind. The mind of the Layman is never under control in the emancipated sense. The emancipated one, however, accomplishes cessation and attainment by an act of will by sinking consciousness down into the Dhammakaya and by stopping activity at the depths. It does not imply that the life flow or continum is rendered extinct, but merely that it sunk into substrate ineffectuality. When the emancipated mind is in nirodha samapatti of the Dhammakaya, it also covers and envolopes the life processes in the physical form. That is why fire or any other calamity is ineffectual against the body of the emancipated one so long as he is in cessation and attainment. The Psychic potential of the Dhammakaya encompasses (unseen) the body, rendering it impervious to externality. An unconscious human cannot control even his limbs, where as the emancipated one in cessation and attainment can in his elemental equilibrium. This cessation and attainment of the emancipated ones differs again from the jhana of unconsciousness as practiced by a species of Brahmas (asannastta). When such Yogis or Brahmas accomplish cessation it is only a mundane effort, and it is only the Brahma form which covers the physical from. It in no way destroys rebirth or the defilements, something which the emancipated one has already cut off at the root.

Nirodha samapatti, as its name implies, is a cessation and attainment and must be distinguished from the subject who accomplishes it as pleased. And this applies for all the other attainment of formlessness, the experiences of the infinity of space, of consciousness, of Voidness, and of a state which is neither perception nor-perception. They are experiences involving a distinct subject who volitionally instigates the states to immediacy of attainment whensoever he will. Indeed, the margin of distinction between subject (the percipient) and object (the experience of formlessness, etc) is not something involving space-time measurement. Neverthless, it is for clarity of defination that a margin between experiencer and experience is differentiated.

Thus the term Arupa Brahma may lead one to suppose that the deities who go by the name possess no form, when in reality what is implied is merely that possessing form that these deities absorb themselves in formless states of mind. Also that these so called formless states are not so formless as to be vague, but have a centre of one pointedness, which serves as an orientation base. Namely, the subject himself. This centre is basic, because if no centralization exists then equilibrium will immediately disappears. From this center the radius of experience (whether of the infinity of space,etc) is expanded out. The centre as dinstinct from the radius always remains otherwise Jhanic state would collapse and is no longer jhana but mere random and stupefied life flow (bhavanga), under no unified control. Sensorial aggregates and tendencies (sankharas) may then arise in

the subject, and all manner of dreams may result. This is so because the lifeflow is not completely pure, and when the mind sinks into subconscious aspect these unpurged aggregates may come into play.

When it comes to Nibbana and those beings who have attained to it, the case is different. It is different because those beings have extinguished the aggregates of defilement, and therefore no delusive or deceptive dreams arise whensoever consciousness sinks into the subconscious aspect of bhavanga. Bhavanga, in the case of the completely emancipated one, flows on like a pure unadulterated stream. This in no way implies that these beings too are formless. Their is the form of the Dhammakaya, and it does not decay because it is made up of pure Nibbanic element. But transmuted from the mundane (Lokiya), Arupa Brahma form as base, become a supramundane (Lokuttara) form by virtue of process. Now when an emancipated one still inhabits a physical form in the sensual world, the mundane aggregates of personality are still in service, whereby contact with the world is made. It is because these mundane aggregates are not completely extinguished they are regarded something to be rendered extinct before final entry into Nibbana, as uses have been outworn. But when these residues are rendered extinct, it in no way implies that the emancipated one ceases to be conscious and no longer exists. It connot be too often repeated that, as in the case of the unconscious deities (asanna satta) of the Brahma plane, the cessation and attainment known as nirodha samapatti in no way implies extinction of selfhood, but merely the cessation of thought and feeling for temporary predetermined periods, after which thought and feeling would eventually returned to (supramundane) their normal forms. Since an emancipated one, while still in physical form accomplishes nirodhasamapatti at will, it is of no consequence whether he inhabits a physical form or not in sofar as Nibbana is concerned.

To distinguish them, however, an emancipated one, while still in physical form, is said to be in Nibbana with residue (saupadisesa Nibbana). Without residue it is termed Anupadisesa Nibbana. The Dhammakaya of the emancipated one is perpetually in Nibbana, and the Jhanic states it accomplishes from time to time are only a functional exercise. In Samma Samadhi, it was said that Nibbana is a sphere of establishment endowed with a specific size, abounding edge, and occupying a certain place. And that this (Ayatana) Nibbana is inhabited by Dhammakaya forms. It may be questioned why a sphered establishments, endowed with a specific size and a bounding edge, occupying a certain place.

It is a sphere because its specific field of influence is self contained and has a limit. It is an establishment because all things once manifested are to be established somewhere and not just float about without an orientation centre. It possesses specific size because it has extension and depth in proportion to the extent of Parami of the beings who inhabit it, and which is measured not by Yard-stick

but by nana, the way by which all things are measured in Jhana. It has a bounding edge because internality of each Nibbana is distinct from externality, although the edge itself possesses no physicality but is lucent, and is not an obstacle to visibility or contact because of it being uncompounded and pristine.

It occupies a certain place because it is only amorphous abstractions without foundation in manifested fact which can be said to occupy-save in the mind which conceives them no place. It is to be understood that an Ayatana Nibbana is not somethings already given but something to be established. The Buddhas and their disciples who inhabit an Ayatana Nibbana inhabit an establishment which is the product of their collective essence. It does not exist ready made as something for a prospective Buddha to inhabit. He has to establish it for himself. Namely by the collective achievement of parami, by the magnitude of the aeonic travail, by the actuality of accomplishment which is Buddhahood itself. Without this accomplishment, Nibbana would be mere pure space, with no one to experience its purity. That is why although Nibbana is already existent as pure space, it is meaningless without beings to inhabit it. That is why it is to be specified that a 'separate' Ayatana Nibbana comes to be because a Buddha comes to be, and not otherwise. Nor does one Buddha inhabit another Buddha's domain. As such, no readymade Nibbanas strewn about in space exist awaiting prospective Buddhas. And it is said that each Buddha's Nibbana is not standard as to size, because each varies in proportion to the extent of his field of Parami. The varying degrees of effulgence pertaining to these Nibbanic beings are the external symbol of the extent of their accumulated Parami or accomplishment which some have more and others have less.

An Ayatana Nibbana, therefore, is to be understood as the end-result of an aeonic effort. Effort instigated in this temporal world would result in the acumulated potential of a transcendent sphere (ayatana) of release. The Buddha characterizes Nibbana as that 'which is unborn, unmade, uncompounded, and unbecome' in that it is the attainment of a primal purity which is essential in its universality. And that this primal purity is something which is to be fashioned into a specific field of consciousness as a status to be achieved through an aeonic effort traversed in temporal fact, being the only method by which it may be so realized. A process of gravitating the perfections of experience through the medium of the sense-door would lead to the unification of personality. Which is how the dhamma becomes personified. Nibbana, therefore, is unborn, unmade, uncompounded, unbecome in the aspect of pure spatiality which always existed to be realized. But it is realized at all only because of a conscious entity which does the realizing. Namely, the Dhammakaya consciousness, when such an entity presents itself to realize this primal purity, then what was implicit as a potentiality to be experienced becomes explicit. A specific field of personality would be absorbed in a state of pure mentality. It is apparent that there are two aspects of Nibbana as psychological and as spatial aspects. At one time the psychological aspect is presented to the fore:- "The cessation of the defilements (asavas) is Nibbana". And at other time, as spatial aspect it says:- "There is, 'O' Bhikkhus, a sphere (ayatana) where there is neither earth, etc".

It has already been cited that the only way to the attainment of this uncompounded spatiality and sphere of establishment is through an integral process and technique, which delimits random phenomenal form encroaching into the individual field of apprehension. That this involves not only a physical but a psychical penetration of residues, and a purging thereof first of all through a moral (sila) sphere of experience which delimits impurity from encroaching into its bounds. That this purity is not sufficient in itself, but has to be channelled again into a concentrated (Samadhi) sphere of intensification. Which again is to be channelled into a sphere of intelligence (Panna) and thus achieve its release (Vimutti) as well as perceive its release (Vimutti nana dassana). This is the therapeutic value of the Noble Path as practiced by the Noble ones. The path so practiced is no dead formula but a living thing, a process of initiation and penetration into layers of becoming and the qualities of experience, a warding off of the superfluous and cultivating the potentials (indriya) latent in the organic psyche. The ultimate attainment of which is the last of the twenty-two potential faculties. Namely, the supramundane faculty (annataindrity) which sets the mind free. Some consider that the emancipated one is absorbed like a drop in the ocean of Nibbana, and therefore is formless, possessing no identity what soever. This view is widely prevalent because in the scriptures it is given that once the five aggregates of grasping personality have been cut off at the root, the mind would become free from the body, and would become 'profound, measureless, unfathomable, even like unto the great ocean'.

It is not taken into account that the emancipated mind can be profound like the great ocean but not the ocean itself as such, and that an analogy is an analogy, to aid the understanding but not to confuse it. If the emanicipated mind is absorbed into the ocean of Nibbana and loses its identity altogether, then it is only another name for extinction. This, however is a contradiction in terms, and renders nonsense of the whole process of psychic evolution, whereby a stream of life, starting from scratch, builds itself up aeon after aeon to culminate in the perfection of experience. Why all the build-up is only to end in an oean of nonentity? Truly, indeed, an 'emancipated one is to be proclaimed in other than these four ways'. Others, again, uphold that there is no such thing as 'temporary release', and that once emancipation of mind is attained there is no falling from that state. But this is in direct opposition to the texts which are never weary of repeating that all thing are impermanent, and therefore to be vigilant up to the end is of the essence. This is made clear enough in the case of Godhika who having attained

temporary emancipation of mind for six times, but because of some ailment couldn't uphold it, thus fell there from. Just, as when a man is dying in such a state and the destiny is uncertain, he will then decided to cut his life short by his own volition, so as to attain Nibbana in full vigilance of mind which Godhika did and which was comfirmed by the Buddha in his discourse. This is only to illustrate that temporary release is not only possible but inevitable, so long as the physical body remains, and that there is no such thing as permanent release except once the physical body has been completely abandoned for good.

That is way we oberve Buddha going through all the gymnastic of Jhana before his final passing away, just to rid himself of the body for good, for that is the only way whereby in full presence of mind the supramundane consciousness is extricated from mundane residues. This is by no means championing suicide, because, for the ordinary unemancipated mind, suicide would unleashed undesirable results right upto the end in which death's door is the most crucial moment of all. Also it is generally understood that there is no death, and the consequent attaining of Nibbana, when in Ihana. This applies only to the Ihana of cessation and attainment (nirodha sa-ma patti), where in the mental impulsions and concomitants are temporarily extinguished, and when in such state death is an impossibility, because there is no life-continuum chain. But it is obvious from the parinibbana sutta that it is in Jhana that Buddha took off when in the fourth Jhana to be precise. The implication is that the attainment of Nibbana signifies direction and purpose, of mental impulses, and therefore those who uphold the Nibbana as tantamount to extinction of identity do not know what they are talking about. That the attainment of Nibbana is impossible without Jhana is too obvious to need further mention. It is to be gathered from this, that there are various levels of truth, and he who only strikes the surface level, which is truth but only the surface truth, thinks that is all there is to it, when as a matter of fact there is much more to delve below.

For as it has been said over and over again:- this dhamma is hard to understand, rare, excellent, beyond the sphere of logic, to be understood only by the wise. Verily, as has been said, the one who know merely the written word is like unto a man who keeps cows for hire. Whereas the one who practices and understands the path is as the owner himself, enjoying the five products of the cow. An emancipated one may be viewed as carrying his Nibbanic horizon with him wherever he goes (like a bird its wings) and cannot be separated thereform. And if in this temporal world he lives, then in this temporal world his Nibbana is. When, however, at the dissolution of the residues he departs beyond, then he departs taking his specific field of effulgent spatiality (like a bird to its wings) therewith. Due to this integrated centrality, the specific field of effulgent spatiality which is the emancipated one's is said to be beyond elemental reach:- "Where do earth,

water, fire and air find their footings? It is like the state of consciousness (vinnanam) which is unseen, unbounded, accessible from every side". This is reminiscent of the Buddha who says, "without moving you shall know, without looking you shall see, without doing you shall achieve". For whensoever he wishes to apprehend a certain quarter from that quarter apprehension does arise. Thus wisdom itself is a kind of purge. To achieve such a purge, a special path (magga) of temporal intensification is a requisite means, so as to culminate into fruition (phala) in a specific field of release.

Therefore, in conclusion, the temporal world (lokiya dhamma) may be viewed as a manifestation of reality in fluctuation, in contrast to the Nibbanic state (Lokuttara dhamma) as a reality which endures. Buddhism is a living religion not only a living religion, but one that gives signs of a fresh vitality and (realia) impulse. The interest it arouses in the west is not merely scientific, but also spiritual. It appears that Buddhism has something to say in these troubled times when so many moral and religious values are collapsing.

· And, lastly, but not least, the Buddha said, "As of old, 'O' Bhikkhus, so now I proclaim only this-suffering and the ceasing of suffering ".

With Metta!!!

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## TIBETAN VERSION

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ार्युप्यायर्थयात्राप्यस्य प्राप्यायः क्वाप्या । विक्रेरः स्र्वे अपर्पे पर्या र्ह्रेन्यराक्रेव सुवासी वाहेराक्रेव पहेंच वाहेरा में मार्यह्रेव वारावर्द्ध मिट. त्तर्भूचीलानाष्ट्रेत्रःकुष्टं स्टानीप्टेत्रःस्व अञ्चलः निष्यः स्वत्यः स्वत्यः स्वत्यः स्वत्यः स्वत्यः स्वत्यः स <u>ૡ</u>૿ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૹૹ૱ઌ૽૽ૺઌ૱૽૾ૢ૽ઌ૱૽ૢૣૻૼૻૹૢ૱૱ઌઌ૱૱૱૱૽ૢૼૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૺૻૺૼૻૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૺૼૼૺૼૻૺૺૼૻૺૼૺૼૼૼૼૼૺૼૺૼૻૺૺ त्रम् प्रति । त्रिया प्रति । त्राचित्र प्रति । व्यविष्य प्रति । व्यविष्य । व्यविष्य । व्यविष्य । व्यविष्य । व्य र्ह्नेयाशचित्रः तीजांष्र्याचिताचा भाषतः हुँदि . २,५,२ . ए. ता. तेषा ग्री. त्रावर ग्रीयः वाष्या । यारयः क्रियाः ग्री प्रमृष्या अक्रुवा प्राप्त क्षाया प्रमाण्या प्रमृष्य प्राप्त प्रमृष्य अक्रुवा प्राप्त प्रमृष्य प्र लैजार्थ्र-चे.ऋत्यपुरमान्यवमानारमान्यः विषान्यः । कूर्यः सूत्रान्यः क्रवर्यान्यः स्व अर्वः बृद्धः पुवः र्नः मृत्वा पुः व द्वा कुरः हे हे : न्वा वाषवः हे : वार का कुः न्वा सक्षयाः सदि । देवी । देवा सार्या देवा सार्या की स्मिस हिं। या स्वास । देवी । यदे । यदे । यदि । यदि । यदि । यदि । ড়ঀ৾৻৴ৼ৾৾৻৶ঀ৸৻য়ঀ৾৻ঀ৸য়৻ঀৢ৾৸৻য়৻ঢ়৾ঀ৴৻৸৸৻ঢ়ৠৣ৾ৼ৻ঢ়৻ৢ৻৴ঀ৾৾৵৻ঀৢ৾৻ৼৼ৾৻ঢ়ৼ৻৸৻ৢ৸৻ঀৢ৾৻ શ્રુ. ૧૧૦૧માં તાય. તાયો. તાથે ટે. ટેન્ટ તાવુ. તર્ટી ટેક્ટુ . ૧૧૦૬. ટેન્ટ ો ક્ષે. તા. ફ્રીટે. શૂજા. क्रवास्युर रचानु सहेसानित प्यायविष्य विष्युक्त राष्ट्र प्यायविष्य विष्यु च्रिचमार्ग्युष्ट्राचित्राच्युः द्वेर् द्वेर्यः द्वे <u> </u>दे.ज.से.५.य]च्चथा.खेथ.योचथ.जो लेज.टे.लट.क्चैच.५.६.६.७.चव.५.ज.चेथट.तो અટીય. ૪.૧૧માં કો. યાત્રા કુંય. તુર . કે. ક્રુ. યાત્રા તૂટ . તા. કંતુ. ત્રાકૂટ . ક્રીય. કે. તે ૪.૫નું. य। न्याया में न्याप्य मुह्मि मार्के दिन में न्याया मार्थे के त्याप्य में न्याया मार्थे के न्याप्य में न्याया मार्थे के न्याप्य में न्याया मार्थे के न्याया मार्थे मार्थे के न्याया मार्थे के न्याया मार्थे के न्याया मार्थे के न्या र्मायियायम् तर्ने प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति स्रो द्वित स्रो द्वित स्रो द्वित स्रो द्वित स्रो द्वित स्रा द्वित स्रो द्वित स्र २.शह्रातात्राम्, वृषात्राद्धात्राचर्दर् . यान्तरः क्षेत्राच्द्रात्रायाः वृषात्राद्धेतः त्रावा

विरे.तर.कथ.की.बोर्टेर.बी.एल्रेंस्.च.प्रश्रातर.चकैंरे.चयु.क्षेत्री शाल्येर.वूर्ट.चे.रेबाव. बेषान्च प्रदेशस्यान् बुवायानुया साधाः सेषायाया वेषान्यानः मुः मन्दर्भः स्टायाः चर्र्याची:मुभाखे:भूष.ऐ.त्रेयातातामभगःयशायराचीरातरारा लटालटाती.मुभाजशः जाः सः क्षार्यात्र मुक्ते चुका चुका क्षर प्रतिक चु क्रिया चुक्रिया च क्रिया च क्षर प्रतिक प्रतिक विकास पर्संश्रिःशक्षयं श्रः स्वेषं रहें ह्रांशक्षराय विदायास्यो व्यवक्ष्यां भुदास्या लीशाल्ये.पूर्ये.ये.ये.ये.ये.श्रा.श्रा.श्रा.श्रा.श्रा.श्रा.ये. १५६० जा.ह्र्ये.र्झे.येर.र्ज्याथा.येरा.येरा डेर'अदे'अळव'प'वेव'तुं'वायय'प'अळव'हवाय'८८'पठय'सुं'पक्षयपद्या<sup>ं</sup>य' लुराचिरुरात्र पञ्चीत्या देवयातीयात्तीत्त्रय स्थित प्रयासीय मुट्ट विरासीता सर्वः बार्ष्ट्र मुंगु मुंग्य रहेट बर्ग रहेट सुरायते स्मित्र स्मित्र सुरायहेट सुरायहेट स्मिन्य स्मित्र स्मित्र स्मिन्य स्मिन् मृटिर.य.रटा सिंत्र्य.बी.सेयम.बी.वी.य.म्रार्यटम.क्र्य.बी.की.जात्रुत्र.सेवा.हीर.वार्चवाना ल.मेथ.मू.टे.लट.मूटला श.४८.८८ल.झ.मेथ.मुष्ये.कू.४.एड्ना.ड्रेथ.मी.पिर.पटा चन्ना है र्स्तुन्य अप्तान अर्दे चितु त्या स्निन्य साय क्रिंच र सिन् रहेना ग्राम प्राप्त सेन र सिन् ৴ঽ৴৽ড়৴য়ৢ৽৴য়ৢ৽৸ৢঀয়৽ৼৢঀ৸৽য়ৢ৽৴য়ৢ৽৸ৢৼৡৢ৾৾ঀ৽৻য়ৢঀ৽৴য়ৢ৽৻৽৸ৢৼ৾ৼৢ৾ঀ৽ २८। भरवायुरावसमाठरारु यविसमाविता विराधमार्टे हे समावितारे त्रेवा:र्ल्य, दे, धेर, क्री. यह वा. क्रेब. क्री. वि.स. प्रचेश वि.स. क्रेट. खेवा. पु. र्ल्याया स्पु. पात्र सा नर.वीरा र.येश.चरच.थेर.चक्य.रट.उर्चेर.तूतु.चालूच.झर.वीर.री चुच.रट. ब्रु.भुष्.भीषे.योप्टेनमा भेट.जया.क्षेत्रभाष्ट्रनात्मकी.क्षेट.टे.योमा वस.स्रेस.ग्री.घ. भः सुर्वा क्षे १८६ र प्राच्या विष्ठा श्चित्यः द्वतः स्त्रान्यना द्वारे द्वारे स्वर्धः स्वरं स द्भा म्रामार्ट्साम् १८६ ता १८ में मिर्मा 

य.विश्वस.वीर्येश.उष्ट्र-.चर.उष्टिशक.त.सूर्यक.उष्ट्र-.चयु.धेक.रश्चिकायमश.यका. ষ্ট্রী'ব'জ্ব'স্থব'নধ'ড়া'র্ম্বা'নম'ড়ীম'রধা রূমেপ্র'নঞ্চিন'রধাক্ত্রধ'আনবি'ম'র্যু यमभारा प्रमुट 'क्रमा भ्रोट 'या सुट मा क्रमा क्रमा भ्रोट 'दे मात्र 'या दे 'या दे मात्र 'या दे मात्र मात्र स्पार चर्चेबराउर्चेबर्जेट.जू.चर्चे.बर्च्चाचर.क्र्याचेर.क्रै.स.चेंटा, ट्रे.बर्गाव्ट.ब्रा.लेज. २८.४.चतु.स.स्रुचसानासुट स्रवाचाकट दे १३८.ट् क्रिस च्रिसायास्रवाही व हो। स्राची ध्यापना ૄ૱ઌૹૄૹૹ૾ૢૢૼૺૼૺ*૾*ૹૹઌૹૹૄૹઌ૽ઌૺઌૹૹૢઌૺ૽૽૽ૢૺૺૢઌઌ૽૱ૹૢ૾ૺ૱ૹૹઌઌ૽ૻઌૹૹઌૺઌઌૺ वह्रमान्द्रेष्मान्त्रे मान्त्राचान्त्रेषायान्त्रे प्रायन्त्राचित्र प्रायन्त्र प्रायन्त्र प्रायन्त्र प्रायन्त्र यान्याक्रियाम्वयः सम्विनासानुहास्य। सहसारी मर्डेन देन मन्द्रम् पुरान्य प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त तर भूरी र द्रे तकु य सूची जाययका ग्रीट र शत्तु कुषाची चेदाश कुची सा मेरे र द्रु पूर्य सेवी जय श्रर हैं भैजी सतीं जार हा खुर विर तर दे स्थाय जाकवाया है। कूया য়ৢ৽য়ৼ৽য়য়৽ড়ৣ৾৾৽ৠয়৸৸৸ৼ৽৻য়ৣ৾ৼ৽য়ৢয়৽য়য়৸য়য়৸য়য়৸৽য়য়৸৽য়য়৸৽ चै.चैंट.य.भार्यप्रेयामास्त्राच्यात्रप्राचाययः हो सालिजार्टाः थ्रेयानमासीभाजमा অবাধ্যঞ্জ,ব্যঞ্জ,বাধ্বদ,র্ভনাধা,গ্রী,রূ,বিদ,র্থ,ঞ্চধার্মপরসাধ্যা

ट्रमूथ.त. श. श. श्रम्य स्थान स्थान

च.ट्रमूच.शक्रुच.ज.चंचेची ग्रेट.कै.टश.क्रुस.जस.ग्रट.त.खुच.टटा र् हूट.स.थु.इ. चिन् व्यक्ष स्नेन प्यन्ति । यह विष्य विष्य विष्य विष्य विष्य । यह विषय प्रत्य विषय विष्य विष्य विषय विषय विषय चकि.चैच.पीट.वीच। श्रास्तु.भ्रीट.र्स्वा.वी.भ्रीय.श्रा.विट.क्रु.ज.ट्र.प्रस्थिशश्राप्राप्तु विटा ट.रेश.त्रु.क्रूश.ग्रेर.तर.व्याक्रूर.तथ.सी.तयट.धेथ.क्रै.श्रुथ.वीसीट.वर्षा व्रूट.सेश्रस. हिरा. हे. हुर अथ. जश्हे. सु. इ. टाबे. च सर वर्षे. कुं. लुय. ग्रीट. । से. वीट. वीया जया. क्रमान्यः कुंद्रीवायाया विवाग्यायः ह्रियः सामुद्रा येवयायये सुवार्से संवे पुरास्ति मुन्याया सामक्ष्याचारमकुतामार्झ्याबुटा। यञ्जात्यतावातानामार्ग्यामार्ग्यामार्ग्या चयु.र्या.सं.ब्रिट् .र्ह्स्ट.त.श्र.यर्येव.खेश.घीवाश.श्रट.खुट.र्ह्येव.यह्तव.चर.श्रह्र्ये ह. तेन त्रमा द्रमानु न्ना व्यास्य प्रति निवास स्यापास स्वापाय । त्रमानु स्वापाय स्वापाय । सहर। वावब ततर ज्ञावाविब रार्टा हर्टा स्वाध स्वाध राष्ट्र सावब सेर्प्य यंचेल.ग्रेश से.क्स.तव.कुर.म.ट्रेटल.म्री इ.धेट.ग्री.घेवास.व.ट.ध्र.क्ट्स.व.उ.म्. कै.लूट.तथ.कूव.तथभात.चरा भार्थट.ग्रीश.भ्रैजाविट.विट.भह्टी ह्र.हुद्र.वायश. र्थातियाः भ्रीत्रपुरम्भातायुर् संत्रान्तरा वायाविवायात्वा भ्रीत्रपुर्वे विवायाः दे.भर्ह्.लु.र्-रे.चयु.श्रुट.र्भभवावटमा ।कै.बुर्-रतिष सीम.कुर्यायातपु.सेचयात्रु.री |८स.क्रुस.क्षेट.यक.रय.तय.यथ.प्र्याच्याक.८५। |क.म्.८.गूट.त्तुप.तीयायाय.प्रमु.वीर. ॻऀॸॱऻऻॸॸॱॺॖॆॱख़ऺ॔ज़ॱॺऻॹ॔॔॔ॹॱॡॴफ़ॸऻढ़ॖॸॱऻढ़ॱऒॸऻऻॴॎफ़ऒढ़ॱॺऻ॓ৡॴख़ॣ॔ॿऻॱॻऀॴॱ त्तर्यः प्रकृता विर्द्धेरात्वरातुः रुष्ट्रेश्वरायः रुष्ट्रियः याः श्री विरायः श्री स्वरायः स्वरा चालूच.त्र.चेश क्रि.ज.हूर.चर.चेश.त.क्रुर.५.क्री श्रि.ज.५.च.चेश.पीर.क्रुज.श. मूरा वि.शवर जवा हूट उविशवान्त्र रियान प्रवादा विश्वासाय स्वीयानया

भव्यः हो कः भ्रेन् ग्रिटः द्वितः पुत्रः प्राधना द्वरः । । नुषाद्वः भ्रीः चित्रः स्थिषः सम्मा विष्ठःक्रुंदरः। विष्ठास्ररःवर्ववाक्रुंद्धःसरःक्षेत्वर्वान्तर। विष्ठःविद्धसःग्रहः चर्च्यावमार्झ्रायायवर्। वासीरावमार्स्याचीमायहीयरामहर्रे हे क्षेत्रक्ष्यायस्या ज्या इ.६८.यम.५८.से८.वेमा ल.म.ह्याम.म८.रीम.यम.८.हे५.चरा डिंग. वर्ष्ट्यात्रिर प्रते महिर र में विया वहवा वर्षे । वर्षे गीय क्रूम वार्षियम पर्य र मार्थ चर्वा वर्वाद्धर्वत्रमायक्कः स्रोर्द्धर्यः प्रकायह्रवास्त्रात्रा । ह्रिक् कर व्यक्तिरायर विस्रास तयु त्युंट्र तीबोशाला । ट.शट त्युक्त मुर्गुबी ता प्ययशामिट त्युं। । शाहेट भी प्रश्ना कु.यर् र.यर्षेयोश.त.रंटा, ।तं.श्रथंत.व्रिश.श्रक्कश.र्थंश.रंटा.शर्वेथ.त.रंटा, ।ता. ८स.चीयारा इ.कुर्नुत्र वार्षुज्य याच्या । यरवात्त्री क्षेत्र र्द्धवा चीवारा अर्थर तासहर | ब्रिसान्स्यात्रम्यात्रम्याः स्त्रम्या | प्रमान्स्यान्त्रम्याः हेन्। वृद्धिसायन्यायेतः म्याने देराधेना विति हेर से अराहते सन सार्गाया वर्षेत् से अराहित पर तस्र क्षे.पर्वीर। २.४.१५५,पश्चप.चे.प्रे.५१४,योशेरमा २१४८,पप्र.४.पर्वे. र्वे वार्तुयु मूर्या मुर्भेट सिवा कु मिट स्था श्राम्य मार्थे वार्य ह्या विपार राजा कुंदुःदर्सरःवाज्ञ्यःचरुवाःसर्ह्ना । हिःस्यःहे कुंदुःचर्यस्यःच कुर्यःनुस्य। । वः कर.येव.शुरु.कूर्वाश.क्षश्चर.चर.शहूरी । देव.में.ल.श.चरवा.धेर.श.चहर. बिरानिस्राम् देरास्त्रानिस्याम् स्त्री स्राम्य स्त्रीयाम् |अक्टर.मूर्याका.याष्ट्रका.टट.उर्नूट.येका.कका.त्रम.मी.म.कू. । प्रिट.याष्ट्रका.जा.यु.४.८८. ĔĔŦĸĸŊŨĸĠĸĸĸŊŔĸŊĸĸĸŢĸĸŢ समानिष्टात्तुः सैमानी सुन्दिष्टे वी त्यर्थ क्षेत्रा क्षेत्रा असानिष्ट हो समानिष्ट क्षेत्र स द्रवारद्द्रवासक्रवा.चीय.क्ष्मा.कीय.की.दीट.टी.श्रुचना ट्रेट. श्रुचाया होत्रा.चीर्थमा.क्ष्मायह्नी

म्रीयमाहे हिन्समा हिन्सिक्साई हिन्स्यमाई बाद्य होता नहीं हे त्या मुक्साया त्यु.चेश.पे.कश.सूर्याश.लज.हीर.विष्ट.व्येष्टेश.ज.पश्चरी ४८.व्येकुक्तू.टेवाश.तू. क्र.ज्ञर.ज्ञेचमा ट्रेर.त्यु.ट्रेब.८८.क्रं.तयु.बं.लुब.लूट.तयु.ब्युचम.क्री.चटवा.ज.चीवम. पर्डःपरःसहर्। सरःमुचिषाच्छ्याःरटःपर्रेटःबषामूटःमूरःस्त्रेषःह। सर्ःसामू यर्दा मुंबाक्यास्वापार्दा विरार्धाः केषात्री विषात्री विष चर.र्वेट.खेट.। ्र.जा.सट.बी.शर्वेथ.री.तीर.ता.जा.उक्ट्रट्य.तथ.¥ट.त.भथ.रथ. षकु.ष.२८.चेत्,धेष.ताषाचीश्वराता श्चैष.मुंतानश्चैर.ह्चाथ.ग्चट.रे.स्रचया रेर. यो.र्ह्रुषा.वोद्धर.पञ्च.प्रकी.द्रश.पर्ने व ४८.जा.त्र्युषा.क्षश.वोषय.ता.८८.। येवा.कर. यह या अक्षय ग्रीय पत्र है स्था के या दें पार्य या विकास की स्था विकास स्था विकास स्था विकास स्था विकास स्था विकास र्बैजासें. ब. पू. चें या बूर यो छेर कुया ब्रैट स्थया खर या चेया है यया जुर संस् री चर्याय चर्चेरी र्यूटमायर्थे में कु.र्झेंच हु.हुय.सुट ची झै.हूब ज्ञायाय चर. के.मक्ष्रा तर.हूर.पश्चमाता हु.हु.म.घ। ष्रमायसर.के.मर्थेरा लट.पर्षय. शहूर.शूर्याय.ज.क्षेट.प्रेंश.चेंशा शक्त्य.शूर्लट.चेंता.क्षेट.री वियान.विया.धेय. चर्बर:मेर:मर:गुर:इस:२वा:इस:यय:यद्ववय:हे। कु:ब्र-१व्यव:हेवा:वुर:१ दे: **রম**'৲ৢয়ৢ৾ঀৢঀ৻ঀ৾ঢ়ৼ৾৾য়ৢয়য়ৢঀৢ৸য়৸ৼৢঀয়ৼয়৻য়৸য়৸ৼয়৸য়ঢ়ৢৼ৻য়৻য়ড়ৢঀ৻ঀ৻ ब्रुचेश.पीट.शघर.स्रीषे.तर.पश्चेंचश.ब्री

ग्री,रिश.लब.एचेल.कु.च.जूचेला चश्चिर कूचेल.ग्री,क्षेत्रस.जुब.चचेठ.श.कुचे. बला चचेष बल.जूचेल.ज.जूटल.श्चिर ट्यूब.ता शकुट जूचेल.टट अ.श.जूचेल. चौ.ल.उट,त्लट.क्येश.र्जटा खे.र्जटा उर्ट कु.सू.चबेट. टट.बला ट्यूट. मुन्याक्षेत्रप्रवाद्यायस्य विर्गोटायेते सुवादान्त्र स्वादान्त्र स्वादान्त्र स्व पर्सर्वस्थान्तराया में स्थापित प्रत्या में स्थापित स्याप स्थापित स्थापित स्थापित स्थापित स्थापित स्थापित स्थापित स्थाप हेव वदःक्रूमृष्टुं हिंद्वूरम्यायः रहः सूजा क्षेट्रात्यम्य र मुः प्यान्त्रः कुष्रुगुर्भेट.लट.शवर.चेजा हूर.लुशशा क्षेट.व्यये. हूर्याश.कुष्रेशीयर.उर्जे. क्षेट्र भेग. चीर्य ह्राज्यू में इंदे प्रमाय त्यीया दे मूर्य पर्ये साम्याय में देवर जीट सिर विशेषा भ्राप्त कर विशेषा तर विशेषा भर भ्राप्त कर स्वी विशेषा भर स्वी विशेषा स्वी विशेषा स्वी विशेषा स् नवु.सू.चर.री भभःश्रु.वर्धं र्याचा क्रिजानुषु खेचल.वर्टर.री शर्ट् रेचर.रेटा र्श्रियासें देनवार्य हेरावमा श्राम्य मार्था स्त्राम्य स्त्राम्य स्त्राम्य स्त्राम्य स्त्राम्य स्त्राम्य स्त्राम षष्टिब शहूर परिषा सेवा हूर हो वाषाता गीय उरिजा श्वासा सुर पि शिष्टी वाधय. त्र.के.चोर्येश किंट.चर्चे.चर्चेष.जासूचोरा.चेश.त.चोट.च्रें.पु.क्ष्ंज.टे.चूच। धूचोरा.कंथ. क्रुमार्ने वेरमार्या मुक्तिमारमान्त्रीतिराह्माने स्वर्धे हुत्र देरा विषय चक्रेर.यर्.योभुवास.यर्थस.त.तूर.तर्थ.व्येष.र.वट.वीर.। वर्ष्ट्रंच.व्येष.स्रीर.तत्र. क्रुयःभूरःश्रुचेत्रःचेत्ररः र्ह्चेत्राज्यः द्रश्नः क्रीः निटः जैटः जूटत्रः हूचेत्र। खेचः तृ ख्रीटः तपु.क्ट्र संभूर। द्रवा.पह्रब.मक्ट्रवा.श्रीवा.क्ष्या.श्रीवा.श्रीटा.टी। क्ष.श्रीवा.ह्.ह.पत्रेटा या स्वायाक्रमाया स्वारामा न्याया न्याया स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स रश्रम् मिर् भी भूम स्थायम् । इ.जा.श्रायमा अक्रू वी पर्यः ज्यामा वी पर स्वामी विषय र्टर.री लटल.केल.ग्री.श्रेल.प्रयंत्राचके.द्वा इं.ध्रेट.ग्री.क्ष्याचर.यंलय.लुय.लूटल. र्ह्रवामा कैंट.जर्चेश.लूटम.ह्र्यमा सृ.घर.भूरा चयाज.चकेंट.यामर.च.लूटम. र्ह्रम्या र्यूटमायर्था महूर्यन्येषा क्षेर्यम्यालायध्याचि विरामक्षार्याय यहंबरह्ब विषय पर्टें सें र हैं पर्टें विषय हैं विषय हैं हैं हैं विषय हैं विषय हैं विषय हैं विषय हैं विषय हैं विषय हैं वर्षाता द्रवावह्रयाम्बूवार्म्चेवात्त्रयायाः क्षेत्राचितार्चेटारी तर्माम्राह्मरात्वाम्बर

भूर.रेयर.जेर.। चर्याय.ययेश.श्रुचाश.ह्चाश.तर.मृय। द्रच.यह्रथ.क्रुश.ग्री.कैज. ત્રુંત્રાદશ મેં યાત્રું યાત્રાસુંદ છ્યું . ત્રવાત વેશયા શું. વર્ષિ વાર્ષિ વાર્ષિ વાર્ષિ સામાર કું કું વાર્ષે દ री तर मिर क्रूबर में रा शहर नियेषा क्षेर मियाया प्रति स्त्राया सरमःकेमःकुःस्वाप्तान्तरम् । त्यापानाः स्वापानाः । स्वापानाः । स्वापानाः । स्वापानाः । स्वापानाः । स्वापानाः । রিএম:য়ব্রিন:য়ৢ:য়ূর্বাম:এমর। इ.নর্থ্ব-২প্ন:নর্ম:ফুরাম:য়ৢ:রবম:র্ইন:রী বর্ত্তর. चीर.तपु. चय. क्रूश. भूर.चमर्या शिवर.य. द्रच. पहुंच. यहूंच. भुँटस. देयर. तु. वामा विवाश्चितः क्रमः भूत्रः स्वाधार्म्य। कुः प्रः देश्वाधार्मः प्रद्भः देश देश के व्यवा घट.र्फूट. ये. श्री प.शपु. र जा.पत्री र । कु.श्री प.क्षे पश.र्कूट. श.श्या श.या शय। ट्या.श्रीट. র্মীপ নের নের কুরুর প্রান্ত কুরুর শুরুর পূর্বার দ্রুরা স্থির শুলুর দুর্বার করে প্র कृता जमा कु.मैं य हु. हु. हुट त्यर या सामाना मित्र मुर् ही वा भी हुर ये किय तर्य विषय र्टेट.ट्री सैवा.ट्रेट.पर्टेता श्रैट.वायश्चरतता.श्च.जीवाश.श्वाशवाश्चा स्था. ঢ়ৣ৻ঀ৴ৼঀড়ঀ৻ড়৻য়য়য়ঢ়ৢঀয়৻ঢ়ড়ৢঢ়৻য়ৢয়ড়৸ৠৢৼয়৻ঀয়ঢ়ৢঢ়ঀয়ৼৣড়য়৻ हे<sup>.</sup>क्टिंगर्नवरःक्षुत्रःसुवःदुरःदु। बरमःसवा अन्तःरःदवरःदवेश्वाहेरःसःवर्दुः क्र.पर्वेट.ज़ब.सूर। लट.झबे.ज़.चंबाश्च्रहट.च्रुज.श्र्वाब.टट.। इ.पर्वेब.ट्यात. कैजारेचर प्रहेष तह्रेष की खेचकारींट री। ऋषींका अचार्क्रा गीय तरींका जकारा है। म्रेट.तपु.क्र्य.सून.सूचोबा.चोबायी इचा.पह्ये.पहंप.क्र्य.श्रेट.तुपु.वैट.री हु.है. म्रैट.तद्र.विधेर.क्ट्रश तर्थ.म्रैट.तो विश्वमात्रीट.तो बटश.केश.म्रैट.तो रहे. म्रिटाया अर्केष मिटाया अर्टे. ह्याय म्रीटाया गुष म्रिट मिटाया हे अर स्वयं यी ट्रे.श्रेन.पीय.ट्येपाश्रटत.प्रट्ये.श्रेटा। योषश.पक्षेत्र.द्यंट.श.क्षेत्र.वीप। सैग्री.प्रबट. त्री चैयः ह्यः टेहूसः चैयः चस्या नश्चः जमः उद्वेज। कै:बटः ह्या कु: श्वः अरसः किया चाताश्रमूब मुया टीमक्स प्रयाना बाद्रेय हुंब यान हुंबाय श्री वें. इ.

र्थे रहा ग्रेंट के द सद र न हिन हो न हो न के द के द के द सि र में कि त सि र से कि त सि र से कि त से सि र से कि न्त्रव्यापर देन प्रहें के के दें हिंद भी : वर्ष मित्र में देन के के अ कैजारुष.कृष.श्रीराता ची.रे.कृषारेचरा। ग्रीराकृष.की.चर्र्षेषाचर्युषा वर्षेषातूरे. पर्वे.चेथुना भर्ने.तूर.सेभ.दी पर्वेज.प.जेर.र्डं.प्रुची र्याय्येयक्रेचेना.तूर.र्वेच क्रैं त्यं श्राप्त प्रवे पर्वे स्थाया नाय प्रवाधाया व स्राप्त क्रिक्त स्था घर। शर.तुषु प्रमोष वर्षेत्रा भ्रा.चतु स्था.घर अर्गेर वर्षेश रक्ष क्षेट प्रमोषः वर्तमा देवामानुषु प्रचाव वर्तमा सरमा कैमार्ट्यमा ज्ञारमा जी प्रचारी प्रचारी रत्तवास्त्रमानुदेश्यावाद्यस्य श्चिमः स्थायदेशमान् स्थायदेशमान्त्राच्यावः प्तिमा मूर्-१८ प्राप्त प्रतिमा भाषमा चौप रह्म किया प्राप्त मिया हिना मुर्ग सम्मान स्वाप स พ.५.२.येतुः दशावता क्रीयातालतः श्राम्यातात्रतीया इत्यवतः प्राचिः चर्याय त्युम। सर्वेद सामेद कुषाय है हे दे चर्याय त्युम। भ्राप्यम पूर्व राज्य स्थाप है ज्या म चर्यायः तर्वमा हु.मू.हु.यः चर्यायः बार्यायमा स्वाचा व्यः कूषा चः र्ह्स्या कैवा.संस्टिन.क्रिक्ट्स.ह्ट.तपु.चयाय.यतेशा **ଅ.स.**बट.द्रभ.तृ.क्रुपु.चयाय. त्त्या वि:रवा:र्स्नेस:सुरा:सुरा:पटेंचा:हेद:वासुस:सर्वेद:शु:दस: त्वे: र्वोट.रेक्ट्रांत्राव्यक्षेत्र अस्त्राञ्चेत्र विद्यालेश हे.रुष.क्ष्ये.तेष.क्ष्येला.क्री.क्ष्यावर वट. त्रुष्र्याकुर्यमा विषर्पया कुर्माया विष्कृत्र के स्वार्क्षित्र के स्वार्क्षित्र के स्वार्क्षित्र के स्वार्क्ष प्राम:रं.रं स.वर्षिश:षष्टियं.तपु:प्रपाप:उर्देश। प्राम:तानवा:पुष:प्रपाप:उर्देश। ग्रीयः भविषःरशःकीराह्यः हार्यायः ययेश इस्यात्त्यः हुद्यः ययायः ययेश विः रशरः भावतः हुनि नियम दुवु नियात त्यविभा हे ने निविध मिविषा स्व नियात त्यविभा हे भच्चर प्राप्ते ब रहे वि रामाय रायवा हे किया माना का सके रामक रामाय रायवा हे थी। क्रुॅंर म्बब्द सब्द मुःचगाय यसुमार्येर स्यायि। कुषायते द्रवर स्वर स्वर स्वर हे हिते. चर्यायः यचित्रः क्रांचित्रां वि. देशरः क्रियः चर्यायः तत्रः चर्यायः यच्यायः य क्षेत्र.चर्याय.यचेश। ट्रीट.त.क्रूश.चबट.क्षे.श्रत्य.चराय.यचेश। श्री.शर्टेथ.क्रैच.स्रीय. तवीयःग्रीःचगायःतवस्य। यर्ट्रब.क.श्ररःतुतुःर्ज्ञवाशःग्ररःच्च्य। वाबबःत्रारःवाश्ररः र्रुयायान्याया द्वेत्याच्याच्या स्विताच्याया स्विता स्वाया स्विता स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वाया स्वया स्व রূতনেন্ত, ধ্রমানা বিধাসূদে, বিদারীৰ প্রামানী, দ্বিধা ক্রী বিদার করে বালা নামানী ক্রি र्यट.री.वैक.त.रेटा विष.क्ष्यकारेटा उव्रज्ञ.व.क्षेत्र.क्वी.यी.रेयट.री.वैक.त. चित्रेमायमान्द्रां चह्यायस्यावन्युः स्वास्त्रमाह्यास्यायम् वर्षे ઌૢૼ.૮ૺ.ઌા.ઌ૮.૬.ઌ.ૡૺઌૺ.ૹૢૹૺૺ૾ૺૢ૿ૢૹ.ઌૹૢૹ.ટૺઌૺ૾ૢ૾ૢૼૺૼૺૺૺ૾ઌૼ૾ૻૢ૾૾ૹૢૹૹઌૢૻૢૺૺૺૺૺૻઌૼઌ૾ઌૺૹ<u>.</u> र्टा लट.केज.रेचट.रेनचे.चश्रा.रेचट.तुषु.थेचश.रेट.री रेचट.ई.ई.छ.लेट. वा वर् अकूव. कु.हूरा वालर वर्षा चेर तर बार वर हेव रूप हुन वीव की. खनशःर्टेट.री वामुबः इ.स्रि.के.रीवाः कूटा श्वानाः सः सः स्वान्याः र वारान्याः सः श.रथ.कुष.जथ.चेट्टी हुं.चच.र्येष.झट.झेंब.त्.जथा श्र.धुंट.ट्र.हुं.टेचंट.सैंच. <u>र्र. इस. शह्र २. तपु. सैचा. कुष. कैस. यतुर प्रदेश मधिया क</u>ैया. क्या. स्वाया स्वाय प्राय . वम्या न्यूब्रःश्रूचः चेताःचवाः वाषा वार्ट्रन् ही भूरा सः ह्वां वा गु. रु. हे सान्वा वा वा चर्यायः चर्चेर। सः संस्थान्त्रसः क्रियः यथा चर् र द्विः चुस्यः स्रमः द्विषः स्था दे स्थरः ञ्च.भ.पर्श्व.सबा.बार्शभ.८८.पर्टेथ.पर्ह्रथ.तप्री

ज़ब्र.जा.चडुंबा चिर्राटेबोबा, क्री.इ.हिंटे, ट्रबाझ्ये, क्षेश्वस्त्री, चर्षेवीबाबात्यु, टेबा बी हिंदी हूं, जा सूर्वाबात्यु, चर्छेटे, ना स्थान्य प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्

चक्र : बर : द्र : देव : इर मा के : यम : स्वाय : इस : ब्रुव : द्रव : द्रव : म्निया यहेसारासीमा द्वारा होती होती स्वारा प्रमान क्षरायवी भर्ने नियर सूर्य राष्ट्रीय क्षरायवी भर्ने नियर्थ क्षरायवी शूच नि ष.७.ळी.८१५४.सी.स.८७१.परीया.चेषट.षह्टी चेषये.तत्र मि.श.भी.कु.ट.सीश. <u> ই.হ্ছা.২८.। ব্যাব. ২০.৫ই গধ.রী ০.চূত। দু.গু.গুর্থার সঞ্</u>থ. 2 পথ সাহাব. रवात्वाकुर्वातीत्वाव्याक्ष्याक्षरायानुन्वानुन्वानुन्वयायान्यान्या श्रीवशःमीयःमूर्यशःमी.विद्याःभिषः,री.क्रिया श्राचयःतपुः ऋ.शरीरःमूजः,पशःवारः वाशीरशः घष्ट्र अप्ते हुन प्रचार मृत्यु । प्रयायश्यायशास्य सु । यम दुन स्वे न न स्वाय स्व शह्री विष्ट्राचलरा रवा.क्रेटा रव्यूटल.विष्ट्राचिश्याक्री.वर्णाय.वर्षा विर. तर.रट.बेप्टर.वज.हेपु.जेट.वहेब्.जाश ट्र.तृ.है.टेवट.वक्ने.त्रिब.टेट. वीबाश. <u>इ.कुर्य.तृथ.चृथ.कृथ.पञ</u>्चपश.तय.शवी.जग.क्षे.पी.गीय.टेचेव.क्षेट.। स्रथ.तय.तीज. क्रुप्रचेद्याप्तरात् विषामार्थरश्यायविष्यः स्यार्थेन स्याप्तरात्त्वेत्रायः स्थाप्यः । विषामार्थेन स्थाप्यः । व इवा ईः क्रीशर्स्य विषाता आर्था सूर्याता रत्ये राष्ट्र राष्ट्र स्था स्था संस्था स्था विषा र्कूट्य.ग्री.भ्री.ये.यथश.तूर्ट.क्षथ्य.स्वय.तीज.ज.उट्य.प्रच.क्ष्यु.खेय.यभ्रीज.पे। लट. য়ঀ৾৾৾য়৾৴৸ঀ৾৽ড়ঀ৽য়য়য়৽য়৽ড়৸য়৸৸ঢ়৽৸ঀ৾৽য়ৢয়য়৽য়য়৽ড়ৢঀ৽য়য়য়৽৻ঢ়য়৾য় पञ्चिषश्चरात्रेश्वणःश्चित्रः सेयश

शवतः र.ज्ञाः में वाता अक्टरे प्रवृत्ते । स्वीयामा स्वित्ता क्षेत्र भी सार्ष्य भी सार्य भी सार्ष्य भी सार्ष्य भी सार्ष्य भी सार्ष्य भी सार्ष्य भी सार्य भी सार्ष्य भी सार्य भी सार्य

वर्षः विषयक्रवर्ते भे सेंदि स्परायम् रहे वेषात्र परिष्ठित वर्षा विषय ब्रे.रे.मे.ब्रैंट.ए.में.प.पर्ये.ज.क्षेंज.रें । ब्रे.क्ष्येमा.घपमा.ग्रीमा.ए.में.ज.संब.पर्येयमा.पेट. इंड्रेंचय:क्रेब:क्रुंय:ग्रीय:यर्गे:यर:पावय:यदेर:यदिर ३ क्रेय:श्र्वाय:र्रेड्व:युर: इस्रमः देशायायवर्षायः देशूरमञ्जूषायः सेवस्र देशमः देशः हैर ज्ञानस्मायः मेवः ઋ.લૅઌૢ.ౚॅ౯.br.२. ૡૻૹ.તોઌ.ઌટ્ડુઌૢ.ચોલુ.బટનો.¥જજ.ઊજા.ઘજો.ઘ.ટેદ.વજજા.ઘર્સેળ. प्त.भ्रेष.चेश.भ्र.भ्रि.श्र.म.सं.त्य.क्र्य.पर्य.यायीश.ता.ताश.री.र्येवीया.प्री चेताशीय र. क्. झु. छे. उट्टाया र्हूट. मृ. छे था ततु . मी. हुट था थी. खेट था से त्राय पात हो हिंदे. ज्यराश्चाम्निरमाण्ची, प्रमूट ख़िब स्थारा अयरा सेट जाम्बे वेग श्री स्थार हिंद श्री जिंदिन । मूट.क्रम्थान्त्रभात्रन्त्राचिष्याव्यक्ष.घट.वार्च्ट्यात्रम्याः प्रेत्रवयात्रः यावयः श्रोचर हुँ र रदर् , धेर , श्री , चोर स. द्र . प्रश्न स्वाचा न ने ने स्वाच न ने स्वाच न ने स्वाच स्वाच स्वाच स त्रवीत्राक्षेत्रम्। त्रवशक्तेत्रक्ते कु. कुत्रवाद्यान्त्रम् । विष्यात्रक्षेत्रम् । र्ट्टरान्ने स्वरं स्वरं रेत्ते सिट श्रट्टर श्रह्टर देश निवस मिट हिंदि स्वरं निवस निवस सि म्ब.र्यक्रम.स्थम.क्री.र्या.क्रिंब.टी इं.पर्देब.क्रुब.त्र.क्षमन्यर्यात.यक्ता.टी.पर्वेचम. चवा.भाषात्राविदाऱ्या.से.से.प.से.प.से.कोशास्त्रयश्चरा.स्ट्रा. ५५५.जशा.से्य स्थेतास्वीकावीध्या. ब्रै.क्ट्र्यंश.लूर्। यर.क्षेत्र.चे.रर.र्यात्र.क्वेश.जेर.पक्षंब्रातायध्वेष्र.जन्मायत्र.र्ये.क्र् क्रिय.क्रय.तूतु.सिवा.खयका.ग्री.ह्रम.२८.१ लवा.ठची.४८.वृष.सूर्यामा.४मम.सै८.२. रा.ज्ञार.व्यञ्जवा ट्रे.वेरा.द्रुश.क्रीश.द्रु.स्यरा.क्रू.स्यरा.तक्ट्रे.प्रे.व्यट्टि.स्रीश. कुवार्रिवेर्स्य निट.रे.स्रवाया रे.यथा अर्थ. अर्थ. इ.रट.रेस्य. कुय. कुयावीयावीया हे.पर्श्वय.पग्रीय.विषा हे.यथ.त्रपथ.हे.क्टर.ट्रथय.ही.स्टर.ता.त्रपथ.सेपथ.के.ट्रथय. <u> ह्ट.पक्ष.क</u>्रीकाबीबीबार्ट्रह्यासी.पक्षेष.क्टा येर्गेच.ज.सूबीका.सु.सैट.क्षेश.रेज.

पद्मश्रात्त्रपुरक्षाः भूर-, नेयट, जीट, ठिचिंज, ठिच्ट-, जूट श. हू चोशा ठय-, र. तृतु, य्योपः पद्मश्रात्त्र मुर्थः म

বর্বপ্রাপ্তর ক্রিব্রার্থ বেশ বিশ্ব প্রবিধার্থ বর্ষ ক্রের্ডর ক্রিব্রার্থ করে বিশ্বর বিশ্বর বিশ্বর বিশ্বর বিশ্বর भःभानः क्षेत्रा द्रद्या प्रभाक्षिया क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रविद्य द्वेति । स्वाप्त क्षेत्र प्रविद्य क्षेत्र विश्वेरमान्त्री द्रवाक्रव्यक्षिरात्तव्यानेत्राचिरायमा राजास्थात्तर्चेत्रायक्रेत् चर्ष.जम्भः वक्षिव.ध्र.५.२वाम.भिज.त्र.मृषे.चर्ष्यके श्रेट.हूंचम.२वा.त्रम.वाषम. वर्दे वह्रब पर हो र । इस वी हुँ नियम बरा सुव हैं नियम के र हि । ॳॖॺॱॸऺ॔ॶॺऻॺॱॻॺ**ॴज़ॸॱॻऻॺॱॻॾॣॺॱॻॵॺॱॻॺऻ**ॱॾॣॸॱक़ॖॕॿऻॺॱॺॖऀॱॺॖ॔ॺ॓ॱक़ॗॴॺॱ शक्ष्य.क्ष्य.वंट्य.वंट्रा ह्र्वाय.र्ज्य.संवा.च वट.ट्र्य.ट्यीय.ट्टा झ.र्थट्य.स्विट. श्च.पि.चेश.प्रहृत्या ट्रे.रेश.के.पर्वेष.कुष.कुष.तु.प्रे.वे.कुष.प्रश्ना.प्रश्ना.कुर.पी.सुर.द्र, शर्मूरःश्चैतःतातावीयोगो द्रशातरःग्रायो.शशद्भूरःतिःश्चैटःदेतृद्वेरःयशःहूँटशःवहेरः য়ৼড়৻৴য়ৼ৻য়য়ৢ৾ৼ৻য়ড়৻য়ৣ৽ড়৽য়য়ৣয়য়য়ৢয়৻য়ৣয়৻য়ৣয়৻য়ৣয়৻য়ৣয়৻য়ৢয়য়৻ড়৻৸য়৻ क्षेत्र.वीर.क्षेत्रश्रक्षा.क्षेता.दे.क्षेट.ता.ह्याता.क्षेट.तात्र.ट्यूट्याता.वाक्ष्या.वे.शावीय.ताया. चर्णावःचर्मेशःह। सरवःरचिवाःग्रीःर्चरः स्त्रुचःसर्दः दशःर्चरः चसुरः र्दरः वर्षेवः য়৴৻৸৻য়ঀ৻য়৴য়৸৻৴ঀয়য়ৢ৸য়য়৸য়৸ৼয়৸য়য়য়ঀয়৻৴৸৻য়৸য়য়৸য়য় ८८.घ०४.येश्रम.चिम.श्रम्य.येश्य. १५५५ वेशी

क्वाःकेवाःस्टाशः वर्षः वाशवाः त्राः व्यूट् वर्षे वा वारः क्षेत्रः क्यूट्शः वावाशः स्टाः स्टाः वावाशः स्टाः वाश्वः विद्यः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः व्यूष्टः व्यूषः व्यूष्टः व्यूषः व्यूषः व्यूषः व्यूषः व्यूष्टः व्यूष्टः व्यूष्टः व्यूष्टः व्यूषः व

বিদ্যান্ত একুমান্ত প্রং কুম্পারত ব্রিদ্যানত কুদ্রিলের কুম্বানত কুম্বানত বিদ্যানত ৾ঢ়ৢৢৢৢৢঢ়ৢ৵৻ঀৣ৾৾৾৽ড়ৢৢৢৢ৻৸ৣ৾ৼৢ৵৻য়ৢ৾ৼৢ৵৻য়ৢৼয়য়৻য়য়৻য়ৼ৻৽ঢ়ৄ৾য়ৢ৻৸ৢঀৢয়৽ ष्रात्रास्त्रक्षाक्षात्रात्र्यक्ष्यायात्र्यात्रात्र्यात्रात्र्यात्रात्रात्र्यात्रात्र्यात्रात्रात्र्यात्रात्र ર્રીદા કુ.યેજાતવાજાર્કુંદજાગ્રી.જાત્સેરાર્ફ્રાતેરે.ળજાતીવા.જજારે.વેદાજેવાજાષ્ટ્રરાષ્ટ્રેય. चर्या.प्रेश.दूरे.उचर.चषुरशो चीबेंटश.उचेंज.४च.चोषश.क्रेश.त४.श€्री क्रूश. ড়ৢ৽৽৻৴৻৽য়ৢ৽ঢ়য়ৢ৾য়৻য়য়য়৻য়য়ৢয়৽য়ৡয়৽ঢ়ৢ৽য়য়৾৽য়য়৾৽য়ঢ়য়৽ঢ়৽ঢ়ঢ়য়৽ঢ়৽য়৽য়ৢয়৽য়ৢ ७वा.चयःक्रीयः प्रचेषः हे स्त्रुपः स्वेषः स्वेषः प्रह्नाः प्रम्पः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्व त्याः क्रियः क्षेत्रः क्रियः क्षेत्रः त्येत्रेशः स्वतः योष्टिः त्यावेशः याद्यः याद्यः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स इ.चेशेश.५.७ज.चषुश.शह्र.त.८८.। क्रुश.भैज.४श.पीट.इ.चोशेश.५.७ज.चषुश. शह्री क्षे.पर्वेष.कुषे.तुरा.ह्रच।शक्रुच.लट.ड्री तथै.लट.ड्री क्षेष.ड्री शटत. पर्वा. मुश्रमा राज्य कुर्व. यूर्या इस. हो प्रमाय प्रवाप हो इस. कुरा हो याः ह्या. ग्रेय.पे.च इ.प्रा इ.प्रांच का शहर तूर ग्रेट में शवा विश्व की विश्व की र्यायहर्के र्यार वर्षे ही ह्रमेंडी वयायवेषासहर याम्डियेंप्र राष्ट्र पः प्राचिताः सूर्यानाः हेन । यो साम्याः स्वानः स्व पर्रथ,पर्श्रुश,श्रट,रे.श्रह्रेरी विरे.तर,रे.चग्र.कुश,ईटश.ज.श्रीषठ.उर्ग्रुश,पश्चेज. च.र्जर। के.प्रथ.र्थर ज़े.तेबी.चर.त्रच.क्रुश.प्रबी.यह्ब.सूबी.<sup>ख्र</sup>च.त्रच.शू.रबी.सैट.व्रथ. म्बैं य.त.क्षेट.तूर.वोषट.क्री व्यवाशर.पेज.इ.क्षेत्र.क्षंटशीवट.र्टे.यूरे.वोशज.ट्र.ड्र. क्षेट.सुपु.चोष्ट्रश.जीवाश.श्रघ र.द्येवी.यो.टवी.क्षेष.वींच.क्री.क्से.जटूबी.क्रूटे.ट्र.श.चट्ट्रश.घ. यज्ञी, येप्राह, क्षेत्रपर, ह्यांशा हे, सैयश तया श्री सैयश र दिवेदश क्षेत्रश सैयश.

च। च्रमःश्वीरःभःत्यरः चर्चानः श्वीयः त्यरः क्ष्यामः वाम्यः न्यस्यां क्ष्यः व्याः व्यः व्याः व्य

 त्रमात्र्। पत्रम्यक्षित्रद्विक्षेत्रे। स्ट्रियंक्षेत्रम्यक्ष्यं स्ट्रियंक्ष्यं स्ट्रियंक्ष्यं स्ट्रियं स्ट्रि

म्नैयाताश्चेरात्रायाम्यास्यात्रायाः। वासीराश्चेत्रायास्या श्चेत्राविषा श्चेत्राविष्या ह्यमाञ्चर मः अद्भवनमार्चर नुमान किता विदर्भ मान्य मान विदर्भ । न्निम्'न् : त्रुं पायति। यहार सेर र्थे मिर्ग क्ष्म स्मा स्मा स्मा प्राप्त स्मा प्राप्त स्मा स्मा समा ष्रेयाचारु भ्याचीत्र्याञ्चया की किट हे हे च्या मु. त्वा या विवा द्वार्यित है विता प्राप्ति । वार्षका. इ.वार्षाकी. प्रत्र अ.वार हिटी शृथ. वृक्त प्रतः दें अ.वार वार्षेश तथः श्रीर. टें. য়ৢ৽

। ব্রমার্সুন। ব্রিমার্সুন দ্বি । রাজার বি । ব্রমার প্রার্থ । ব্রমার বি । ব্রমার বি । ব্রমার বি । ব্রমার বি । বর্ষ । ব্রমার বি । বর্ষ । ব্রমার বি । বর্ষ । বর্ম । বর্ষ । বর্ম । বর্ষ । इंर. श्र. य. त. त. व. त. त्या किया देव क्रिक स्वाप्त मा क्रिया व क्रिया व क्रिया व क्रिया व क्रिया व क्रिया व चे.जैट.टे.जू.चेकुच झरातीज.उचरा.कूँटरा.से.श्र.च.च.कुच लूटरा.से.श्रेजा.चरा. ज्ञान्युः ५८. ञ्च. त. द्र्यां त. द्रेष. ञ्चेत. सह् २. त. त्र्यां ५. दश. ज्ञ्चेत्र सक् ५. त्यायः ५८. क्. षक्रटे. द्रुषात्तवास्त्रदेतवास्त्रवेदायेवास्त्रीयाः विष्यंत्राचित्रास्त्रा ঀৢ৾ঌ৾য়ৢ৵৻ঀয়ঀয়ড়ঀয়ড়ঀ৻য়ঀ৻য়য়ড়ৣয়৸ড়ৢড়ঀ৻ঢ়ৢয়য়য়য়য়৻ঀয়৻ৠৣয়ঀৢ৾ঀঢ়৾ৼৄ৻য়ঀ৻ र्ने.शूट्री ट्रे.बेश.चूर्त्र.लेज.रेचेश.से.स्वया बूट्र.य.कं.रा.कुष्र.तर.सूबी.सैंच.ग्री.कूष. वर्गावे द्वर जीर है दर्ग है त्वा है दें हैं वाशवे हें हैं हैं वाशवे हें हैं हैं वाशवे हो हैं से चर्चाः मृत्याः व्यव्याचान्याः स्याः स् ঈশ্রমানীশ্রমান্ত্র প্রত্যানীশ্রমানী প্রত্যানীশ্রমান र्जि.त.लुषरायु.विट्याम् वट्यास्यानीट.यर्स्याना विट्यान्याम्रीमशक्र्यानयु. भर्मुष है के.तूर्र होर.ज.रेयर प्रमिन खुर है हूर्यम क्रीम माम ग्रीय रूर माईवी है मुंग.१८८८ तय.य.व्रि.चृत्र.याचीयश ही य.क्यायायकय.८ तर्रा क्या वी रात्र है च. ৼূম-এবিদ:প্ৰভাৱ-এখন নুত্ৰ,পঞ্ছৰ ও বৃত্ৰ,পনুত্ৰ, কুৰা,ড়ী.ঞ্জন,দুম-এধুৰ ৯ এবি . ५८.८भ.मुष्ट्र. १८८.३ मू.८मी.चु.८मी.समसेभ.२भ३ ५.५८भे. क्र.लु.पत्तर श्रां श्रां श्राधिय तर क्रटे तटी ता श्रां प्रांतर श्री विश्वास्त्र श्रां प्रांतर वी वी ह्र. ट्रालुष ३ र्षेश र्वेर त्यत्पर्षय ऋर्यर शक्तित क्षेष रत्र द्रया दह्य सूर्या सैं या की त्याप . र्यट सियार्म्याराये के अक्षर पर्त हो इर मिन मानिया सेन सम्मिता सि लेगो भवर हु धेर व्युव कुष वार ४ की. ४ यर वार्रे ज.वे. ६ वा उहुब २ व्युक्त ज. य सेव. ब्रिस-र्योट.योटभार्जः चर्छः इ.चाबु.सीटाई विशः श्रुष्ठः प्रक्रीर तप्रः क्रुषाः थे.सीप्रः थे व्यानीयाः भ्रीतु.त्यूरि.त.क्रूम.ग्री.ट्रीटम.सी.चर्त्र.यर.शह्रेर.ततु.क्षेताचर्र्षेत्र.वर्रीयो कुर्दित्यचुनानी र्वेत्य नेवा चनानी स्पर दर्गित दुनानेना शक्त्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्र मिर मिर केत्र मासुर जमार्गा इ.४८.मी. वटाक्रुमाजमानीयात्तरामासूरायोचेयमातासरार विरापमा उच्यार्केट्यार्ह्यायाक्ष्याताष्ट्रयाताप्त्राक्षयाया

### यद्यःचन्नाःश्रेयशःद्ययःकेषःर्यःसुषःकेनशःरेनाःयहेषःदी।

14/11 - 1646

पर्ने क्षेत्रमार दर्भंतिर रेतत्र द्रिय क्षेत्रम् **S** यायमास्यमाद्रन् सुरायद्वितमा द्वाराम्य प्रस्तान्त्रमास्य स्वार्म् वास्य स्वार्म् जाःशरयः यर्यात्रीशाः यहेवाः वृषाः तयः यक्ति । याः अयक्षश्वाः यत्र विविषाः यशः क्रियः विविषः । र्ट्सर्द्र सुर ने खुर प्रायायिक प्रायस्य प्रायस्य प्रायस्य नियायिक स्वरं की सु कैंट.हूंट.टे.वृंश.यंश.शट.लेज.टट.। झै.पटा जश.हूंट.पश्य.ग्री.केज.तृ.शह्ट. <u>इ</u>ट.। ट्र.जब्र.प्रश्नात्तर.चर्केट.ततु.बी.बी.केज.तू.चया.च्रेबास्त्रि.चश्के.टट.। लेश्नाव. ড়ৣ৾৽য়ৼ৵৻য়৾৻৸ৼৣঢ়৻য়ৢয়৻য়ৣ৻ৼ৾৻য়৾ৡঀ৾৻৸য়ৣ৾৴ঀয়৵৻ৠৣ৾৽৻য়৻ঀঢ়ৢ৾ঢ়৻য়ৢ৸৻য়ৢ द्भवीयः भुःत्र्याः जुः हुरः ञ्चः पत्रिः पद्भवः स्तुः वेदः यानाः यानाः यान्यः यानाः यानाः यानाः यानाः यानाः यान ৾ঀৢ৽<del>ঀ</del>ৢ৽৻য়৵৽ঀ৾৾ৡ৵৽৻ৼৄ৾৾য়৵৽৾৾ঀ৵৽৾৾ঽ৾৾৾ৼ৾৾ৢঌৼ৾৾৾য়য়৸৽৻য়য়৽ড়ৼ৾ৼ৽ঢ়য়ৣৼ৸৾৾৾ঢ়ঀৢঢ়ৼ৾ जास्रियमाः स्रीयमा प्रसाववार्ये देशस्त्रस्त्रस्यमा स्रीमा ग्रीमा गुर्मा प्रसाववा जायविष्यात्राम् ह्वायाक्रयाह्य म्याम् । द्वीत्याम मुत्या मु ก.ลิป.ผิ.ชทพ.พิพ.พะ.พะ.พะช.น.อื่ะ.โ ชะพ.2อะพ.ชพ.พิช.ผิพ. र्भट्यासीस्तात्त्रिके जया लया स्वास्त्रिया की क्रिके पूर्ण मी प्रविद्या स्वीत्रिक स्वीत्र जु.धेर.चेश्चच.सैंचश.रेचेश.चेश्च.दर.रे.ह्रचश.झैंथ.चुंज.ची.चेरशश.त.चेशयी चूंट. ब्रियालन हिंदिर विद्याति । विद्या जानाबरायानुबानकार्नुरार्वित्रकेषार्या कुरास्त्रियार्नुरायान्या स्वाप्तान्त्रा कुरा য়৸৻৴ৼ৻য়ঽ৾৾৴৻য়৾য়৻ড়৻য়ড়ৢ৾য়৾*৻ঢ়*৻য়ৣ৻য়ঽ৾৻য়৾ৢয়৸৻ৼ৶৻য়ঢ়৻৻ড়ৣ৻য়৻য়ৼ৸৻ঢ়৻ৼ৸৻য়ৼ৻ वर्ष्यावेटा निवनवानम् रान्त्राहिन्दिन्यराववामान्त्रेष्टार्यासहन् ৾৺ঢ়৶৻ৢঢ়ঢ়ৼ৸৻য়য়য়৻৾৾য়ৢ৸৻<u>ড়</u>৸৻ড়ৢ৸৻ড়ৢ৸৻ঀৄ৾৾৻য়৴য়য়য়৻৸য়৴৻ঀ৾৻৸ড়ৢ৾৾৻ঢ়ৢ৴৻ঢ়৾ঀৢঀয়৾

र.क्षेत्र.केवास्त्रमाधूष.वे.तर्.तर्.तर्.दर्.द्र.दे.द्विर.दे.विषीकाताष्ट्रकात्रीत्र विषी रयावः वियःशह्रेर.तपुः चेर्याषाताः ब्रुर्याषाः गीयः प्रितः तथा गीयः प्रितः प्रकृषः यगीयः चिषः ग्रीट.चर.कर.रे.रे.सूटल.येथा ये.कुर.ह्रेट.खेल.त्यु.इ.ज.र्झेचतात.ज.ह्रचरा.सैचर्गा এম.ব.২.२.য়৾ঀ৾য়ৢ৴.য়ঀয়.য়৾ঢ়য়৾য়ৢয়য়ৣয়ৼৣঢ়ৼৣয়ৢয়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়ৣয় चथर ज.चर्भेर न.रट सर नथा श.चेल्र रेट नूर ट्रिय न.ट्र्य व्रथ है। वे र्हर सेच. श्रेर.री.लजा ६.४४.ययथ.र्थयथ.ब्री.तूर.घटशा क्रेज.ब्रेर.रेशट.सी.लयथ.ज. यचेब्रथ.त.सेवा ब्रेय.प्रबेब्रथ.भ्रीत.भ्रेब्रथ.परेवा,ख्रथ.खे.त.सेवा ब्रय.र्जूट.ह्रथ. ताश्रीर विशेष्टरात्रे शक्षेर हुन्द खुरात्र द्राये त्र प्रायः श्रीतार विशेषा हे. প্রধানপ্রধান্ত্রপান্ত্রী ক্রী সম্ভূত্র রীবানাধ্রধান্ত্রবার্থ ধানসার স্থান্তর করে। म्रैताराजात्तर्थिया। ट्रे.यंश.क्रूम.केज.हेया.चेश.२य.के. द्वीय.हेरात्मायात्र्यीत.हेरा क्रिजामक्रुये,८८.भरजातम्,पेष.ये.पश्रेमानाम् वाचरास्रेम.क्रमाचारमा.रीमा ब्रैं र.प वर तृ.ज.र पे.से.सेजो वरिश्वरार वे.घशवाक्य र र पेशतावीर उर्हु प्र. केंवारे. योषटा रे.येषात्तर्यंतरात्वां सूर्योषात्री तर्वेर जायो प्रयापादेष अधारयोता सरणा ब्रायबरारका कुराया देव। द्वेब द्वेब के की सुराकी वना की की कि के য়য়য়৻য়৾য়ৣঢ়ৄৼ৴য়য়৻৴৻য়য়৴ঢ়ৢয়৾৻য়৻ঢ়ৣয়৻য়ঢ়ৢয়৻য়য়য়য়ৣয়৻য়য়৻ড়ৢয়৻য়য়ঢ়য়ৼ৻ त्यःगीयःजाश्चात्र्यात्रियःमक्यागीयःजान्यात्रीःमूजानमःचिमा श्चिमा श्चिमान्निमाने भष्टिय.त.भर्ट्.कैंट्र.वर्षिट.जीवोश.घश्वर.२८.भष्टिय.तपु.व्लिय.द्वेय.टे.कीं प्री कीज.यपु. યાલેંદ.વર્પ્રાતા.વા.જા.જાધજા.તા.¥જાજા.ગ્રીજા.ટેવીટ.તા.યોર્જાજા.ગ્રી.તા.યોરા.સુંથ.ગ્રીજા. श.मूर्यात्र संयोषत। क्रीजाय ईंचा चेशा श्रव्य क्रीश श्रद्धेत वि.ज. ब्रीव रट्टा क्रीजा क्र्यायद्भेत्रे भ्राजायिष्रात्त्र्। बेषायर्घ्याषायाः हिवाषाग्रीषापुः विवा ह्रीः द्वेतायत्या नः विषयाता स्राप्ट्रि प्रविषर् पुरर्दे प्रवृत्ति स्वरः स्वरः प्रवयम् स्वरः स्वरः विष्यु वि

**₹**श्रशः श्चेत्रः ज्ञायः प्राप्तित्। हे छेट नार प्यत्ने नारा नारा स्वायः श्चेत्र श्चे नारा हे स्वायः स्वायः स्व मृत्यमाधुःख्रान्यमानुमानाय् यावयः म्राम्यस्य सिक्षान्यमान्त्रम्य स्वामान्त्रम्य स्वामान्त्रम्य स्वामान्त्रम्य च.ठम्.च.रम्भावास्त्र्रम् व्यथाः स्वतान्त्रः हेयः देः स्वतान्त्रः स्वतान्त्रः स्वतान्त्रः व्यवसान्त्रः व त्रायबेटमा रहुःश्चिर्यये महेराग्रहारायमा राधाःश्चियायाः इवायर्ग्हेरासकेरायवे এমঃ এপ্তএপ্র ইএএপ্রিম-মকান্যত্র প্রকারী শার্র ই প্রসানম সূপ্র সারী ই প্রমান यह्रेष.त.झेल<sup>ॢ</sup> ७४०.वेषश.ट्रेप्.सि.सूट.कुंउ.तश्च.वर्टेट.पर्केट.पर्वेट.। ७४०. चीर्यरमान्द्रम् हे.इ.म्रीटात्यु जीटाचेराचीर्याच्यु सार्ज्यूटा जर्मा यचेरा सूचिरा श्रुवर नी नवस निव कनाय पर्य हमाय श्रुष्टि ख्रेंद्र पर्य निर्दे पर्य निर्दे निर्दे निर्दे निर्दे निर्दे निर्दे न <u>चि.लुस.ट्रेट.त.चधुष.उर्चेट.तर.वीशेटस.त.क्षेट.क्षेच.क्षेत्रस.ट्या.तृ.ज.च</u>धुष.यथ.ळी. र्ह्यः सुर्युः ह्रेरः ञ्च.वीरीकात्त्रुः कुरा क्षेत्रः कि.जा.कै.जा.विटा.कुर्यः सूत्वीत्र कुर्यः यहा वी.हेर्यः ঢ়ৢ) ৠ৵ য়ঀ৸৽৻ঀৢৢয়ৢঀঀ৽য়ৼ৾৾ঀড়৸৻৸ঢ়৻য়ৢয়৽ড়ঢ়৽ঀ৾৾ঌঀ৽৻৸য়৽ঢ়৴৽ঀ৾য়৸৻য়ৢঢ়৽ चर्यायः यस्त्रित्यायन् वर्षायान्य । विष्यायुक्षायान्त्रे । यस्त्रि । यस्ति । यस्त्रि । त्रकुः सह् ८ त्विषः विषयः ग्रीः क्रि.स्रीं यथः ग्राट्ठिः क्र्रें ४ . म्रीं तिक्री र त्राटे क्रियः विषयः वायविषः शह्यजालीया.शश्च्रीय. मी. सिंदा है. विषश्च्रीय राष्ट्री विषय स्त्रीय विष्यु चयु.ट्रेट.ट्रायू.विट.क्य.मुभ्यत्र.ट्रत्यु.द्रयामा ह्या.भयु.ट्रेस.ग्री.क्येत.चकैंट.यर्टेग. ष्राचीर्यरम्पर्यः वीरायह्रम् सम्माह्यानु रावेषा दे प्रविमः नु स्वामः नु रावेषः नु कैकान बरात्र रात्र वित्यमा स्विभाद्रका किका स्वीका मान हिन हिन हिन कि मान हिन मान स्वीका स्वीका स्वीका स्वीका शह्यताबुर्याती.स्रार्य.स्वाक्ष्याताहर्याती हायसावर्याती साम्याती स जवीवर्दरी रेवीतर्थे की इंतरहें वीतालये मूर्ये कु.च.रेट्री सेवीत्तर्रे रेवेष्ट्र. विषेत्रः चिरायमा विषयाने राञ्चावरा सक्ट्राहेन हिंदा है। पर्देवा में पूर्टा प्याया पिक्रीय चर.रे.तरे.चर.तकीर.खंबाबोरीरश.ता.सूबोश.ज.८ब्रोटश.यश.लघ.सुश्रथ.८तठ.कुर्य.

त्र्रिटा सेशत्वे क्रुवेशक्र्यूराक्ष्याच्याचारा स्टर्धेन प्रहेन स्वराधिकार्यात. चर्चेसन्त्रस्ति,सन्त्रेस्तन्त्रः त्युवार्द्दरः ज्ञाचरुः वर्द्धवार्धः सेवावि क्रिंसावास्याः कृताः लें र. ८ हूं शका तपुर चौटा है रि. पांचर रूप राज्या राज्या राज्या कुष स्वर ख़िर र दें स्वर राज्या राज्या राज्या য়৾৾ঀ৻৸য়৾ঀ৻ড়৸৻ড়৸৻৸ৼৼৢঀ৻৴ৼ৻৸ৼৢঀ৻৸ৼ৻৸ঽয়৻৸৻৸ড়৻ৼড়ৣ৾ঀ৻ড়৻৸ঢ়৾৸৴৻য়ৼ৾৾ঀ৻ড়ৼ৸ য়৻ঽৢঀ৽য়য়৻য়য়ৢৼ৽য়য়ঀয়ৼ৾য়ৼৢ৽৻ঀয়ড়৾ৼৼৄ৽ড়ৢয়৽য়৾য়৽ঢ়ৢ৾য়ঀয়৽ড়ৢ৽ঀৼ৽ ું કુંદ.કં.વે.કે.વ.કેયા.યેજાયા.જી.જાદીય.તાતુ.કું.તાતા.ઘજાયા.૧૨ હુ.હુદ.જાદીય.મુંથ.તીય.*યો*જા. क्रुवाबातात्रवातात्रवीत्रात्रवात्रात्रक्रात्रेत्राकुषात्रेता दे स्नेतवास्तराहेवाची विवाहर लास्हिराचयाः विषादवाषाचकुत् कुताः ब्रेत् स्यूत्र रेष्विषाः कुषाद्रात् स्र १००० AD আ বাধমাট্রী.ফীঅ.রূম.ঘশ্লুম.প্রক্রপ্র.লেম.ফীঅ.রূ.রেথ.ঞ্কুরাম.প্রপা.ঞ্চিকা.প্রধা. चिष्ट.बेरा.षाकुट.त्रूब.टे.बैरी पूर्व.वीट. १००० वा.सर.लट.सं.चर्श्व.कुव. त्रायाम् । वित्रायाम् । विद्यायान् । विद्यायान् । विद्यायान् । विद्यायान् । ૹૺૹૹઽઌઌૹ૽૱ઌ૾ૼઽૢ૾ૹૢૺઽઌૹૻ૽ઽૻૢઌૡૢૺઌૹૹૢઌૹૡૢૡ૱ઌૢૻ૱ઌૹ૱ઌ૽૽૽ૼ૱ઌઌ૽ૺ <u> ह्.चैगा,५४.तृ.भभावपुराता,भैट.सैवा,वी,पश्चैर,पत्रतीश,ई,पराववारा,तावघट,वीव.</u> *⋚୶*୲ ୖୣଈ୷୷ୄୖୡ୵୶ୄ୰୷ୢୡ୶୵୵୵୲୕୰୶୶୶୷୷୷<del>ୖ</del>ୢଌ୷ୢୡ୷୕୴୷ୄୄୖୠୢ୶ୄ୕ଈ୵ୢୄୖୢୢଽୡୄ୵ जश्र. प्रेश. पर्हर् अञ्चर. पहंच की वार्षा जा प्रपार प्राप्त रहे के उत्तर्वा सम्प्राप्त र *ਜ਼*ৢਗ਼৶ঢ়৽য়৵৵৶৶৸ৼ৸৻ৼ৾৽ৡৼ৽ৠৢ৽য়ৢঀ৶৽ঢ়৴৽৻ঽ৾ৼ৽৸৴৽৾৾য়৽৶৻৽ৼৢৢঀ৽ৼ৶৽ৠৢ৽ उच्चानास्त्रमास्त्री,सी.चार्थरासूचाराग्रीमासाचूरानयु,८८,तायु,वायमासी.वीराधुरा। की. য়ড়ঀ৻৴৶৻৴ঀৣ৻৻ঀ৾য়ৣ৾৾৻ড়৻ৢঀ৸৻৴ৼ৻<u>ঢ়</u>৻য়ৢ৴৻৸ৠ৻৻৻ঢ়৻৻৸ৼ৻য়৻ৡ৻৴ৼ৻ড়৾ৼ৻ঢ়ৣ৾৻ড়৾৾ঀ৻ য়৽ড়৴৾৻ঢ়৻৴ঀৣ৾ৼ৵৻৸৾৾য়৸য়৻য়৾৻য়৴ড়৸৻৸ৣ৾ৼ৴৺য়৻৸৵৻৸ৡ৸৻৸ঢ়৻৸৾ড়৸৻ড়৻৸য়ৼ৻

 $\frac{1}{2}$ त्राच्याःचेषाः ईरशःसी वोषयाः द्वैःस्र स्वःक्यान्यः वृः स्विदः स्वः स्वरः स्वः स्वरः स्वः <u>र्ह्रा</u> .जैश.ग्री.श्र.वोषेश.क्षेजो वोशट.त.क्षेत्र.ष्ट्र.प्रट.तत्त्रिषे.ह्र्वोश.त.क्र्षे.तृतु.ट्रीजि. व्यव्र-र्-वाञ्चवाकारावायहेक् वाक्षाणुः ह्रेष्याञ्चवान्वारायाः विकाहेरकावविवासेन् र् दूशतह्रुष्ट्रित्तायम् तर्वेट्याष्ट्रश्चात्रेशतिट्यक्षेष्ट्रश्चेष्ट्रश्चात्रम् वाच्या मुमार्चे ज्यामाने मार्पे र्चेन पायने हम। मान्ने र ज्ञार्चे प्राचित्र में मान्ने ळ्डल.चेंबेंश.टे.चे.त्तर.चेट्य.स.चुता.चेर्ष्य.चेंबे.स.तचेंट.तर.शह्टी ईंचे.जु.हूर.चें. क.तपु.क्षेष.च्या.वर्षेष.टे.तथश.लथ.क्या.क्षेट.सें.पूर्या.ज.त्रवथा.क्षेट.ट्र.शक्र.पपु. ૹૄઌૡ૿ૺઌ*ૺ*.ૹ.કૂંય.ત૪.ૹદ્૮.ઌઌ.૬ઌ.ઌૺઌ.ઌઙ૾ૢ૮*.*૭૮.ૹૄઌ.ફ૾ૢ૿ૺ૮.ૹ઼ૹ<sub>૾</sub>ઌૢૢઌૢઌ૽ૺ૾ઌ૽૽ૹ ૮૮.વર્ક્ષેત્ર.થેળ.વતુ.શૅશ.તૈત્ર.ક્રૂ્યાશ.ક્રુ.૪૮.૧૧૧.થેળ.૮૮.થેળ.તૃ.તૈત્ર.ક્રૂ્યાશ.૧૧. য়৾৽য়য়ড়ৄ৴৻ঢ়ৢঀ৾৾৽৸৸৻ৣ৾ঢ়ৄয়৻৸ঀৼ৻ঀয়৻ড়ৣ৾৽ঢ়ৄ৾৴৾য়৾৾৽য়ৼ৻য়য়৸৻ঽ৴৻ঢ়৾য়৾৽য়৻য়৻য়ৼ৾৴ *ट्री डिचेश*लूश*्*युट्ट्र-अटिंट,तुतुःक्ष्रशर्चेत्रःचेत्रवःसेन्ट्र-शक्त्र्येन.शक्त्यांसेट,टेग्रे. चतुः भेषा चयाः भेषाः इत्षायाः चुष्रषायाः झावतः प्रतः झान् र र र्हेवा वी सरावितः विता षट.चर्चवाश.क्रिज.च.चेशश.तयु.स्रे.८ट.वार्डोटश.यचेज.सूर्याश.खज.च्यूट.ज्यवाश.तर. चीय.तपु.र्रेश.पत्त्रेच.र्रे.श्रभभ.रेतप.कुर्य.तु.र्र्य.यु.र्य.कू.य.कूल.क्वेज.ल.श्र्मूय.यश्रभ. वर्वीयः रचः चर्षे द्राता । सालिश्च क्षेत्र मुक्ता कुरा हुतः हितः विवा की सावी दे पर्रे प्राती नःसहरःतथा त्याचेरुवाःद्रसःचलुवायःवार्वे त्यह्वया नगायःक्रियःशेः नर्ने र हेः इ.तथ.टेवेश.भ्रै.पे.क्षाराष्ट्रकाराष्ट्रकार जीर। मृत्युप्र.स्ट.वर्केट.ची.केवात्र.टटा क्षा घर.हूट.। क्रुं.वि.सूर्याश.क्रिज.संघ.क्षांश.चश्रंथ.चर्योय.लाट.ट्या.खेशा चजा. त्र. र्रेषे तर ज. र्पूर की स्वीय स्वार हे हे स्वर प्रत स्वीय प्राप्त मिया है हे निष्य. र्वेतृ.र्थता.योत्र्यंता.क्रिंता.क्रिंता.क्रिंता.प्रसंत्रा.चंत्रा.दी.योशवा.यं.र्टा.वे चवा.तूतु.क्रिंवा. मार्गा इ.द्राव्यायायकुर्ण्य यायरुषास्त्री देवसास्य क्रिया कुरे । देव हु यु कि प्राय्यायकुर्ण्य यायरुषास्त्री विषय यायसासके प्राय्यायकुर्ण्य पुत्र कुरे । विषय प्राय्याय विषय क्रियाय क्रिय

৻য়৻য়য়৻য়ড়ৢৢ৾৾ঀ৻য়য়য়৾ৼৄৼয়৻য়ৢ৾৽ৢ৾ৼৼ<u>ৢয়</u>য়ঀৢয়য়৻য়ঽ৻য়ৢয়৻য়য়ৢ৻ঀ৾ৢয়৻য়য়ৼঢ়ৢ৾য়ৼ *ૹ.ૹૢૹૹ.*૮ઌઌ*ૢ૾૾ૢૢૡૢ*ૺ.૾૽ૼૺૡૹ.૽ૢૼૺૺૺૺૺૹઌઌઌૢૻ૽૽૱ૹૹ.ઌ૽૽ૼૹ૾૽૾ૡઌ૽૱ૢ૱૱૱૱૱ चेष्रास्य चेष्राद्वाय हेष्रास्त्रीय अधिका माने स्वापन माने स्वापन स्वापन स्वापन स्वापन स्वापन स्वापन स्वापन स कृष्टशःसुःतह् वोशःपत्रः सृःसृशःपोषः तर्नु वाः सृषः वाष्ट्रशः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स भ.७.रेट.र्से ४.ह्म्या-भ.रेट.तीभ.की.उद्ग्यशतास्थानास्थानास्थानास्थानाः राष्ट्रा प्राप्ता म्बैतान्ध्रिशतान्त्रयाक्रया सिटातरा पश्चित्रया वार्षित्राता स्वर मुटान्यामा वह्त्यान यहा र्टर र्वे र यपुरार्टर कि.त.चया. सुर्वा ईट्वा सी.वेष्टर प्रतः देवी वार्टर वार्टर क्रा ही वा त.रटा, वेश.के.श.पश्चेशकाश्च.रेजाबुटारे.यबटाउत्ति.याशूचेकात्तेथे.शेश.कूचेश. ताउत्तवीकात्तु, स्वीका हु ४ . हु का सुका या क्षेत्र . त्यु . त्यु . स्व . क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र या क्षेत्र क पृषासी.वीर। रे.लट.तेश.की.वीट.तपु.जू.वीष.शर्ट. २११ वे। हूर्य.सूत.रेत्य. कुषःत्रुषःत्रुट्। लेज.केज.पर्वं यु.श.क्षेत्र.वोश्वज.पत्र.शह्ट.हृशो क्रुं.येच.ह्येषलेज. चम्चेचर्यात्रम् क्रूब्रःक्रुव्यः द्वितः पठ्दः द्वा न्वेदः पुः विदान्ति वाद्यायाः क्र.पर्टर-र्ह्र्चश.घेट.ब्र्च.तप्र.क्र्य.ख्रेच.खे.खंश.खंश.त.क्षेत्र। वतःक्र्य.क्ष्यायाणी. लट.वच विवास. इ.कुब. तृ. जीवूर. च.जस. हुँ ज. ची. कुस. हुँ र. वासीट. चर शर. द्रथ. कुथ. कैं. पर्येथ. विषयः कुथ. शूचील. ग्री. कैं. जल. चीं प. तपु. पींश. त. खुचा. रे ग्रील. त क्षर। क्रुयन्प्रत्रित्रं क्षेत्रं श्रीयासुर्या सुर्या सुर्या स्त्रा सुर्या सुर् क्रुम.कैज.ल.चेम.मक्रू.कैज.सूर्यम.ज.उत्तर्यट्यचेषट.त्युष.क्र्री कैज.सॅम.मी.र्येत. चर्द्रम्पूर्थाः सु.चर्येर.चर्राः देश.रचर.चे.ज.झचर्रा.कु.रचर.चू.ज.च.रटा। शे.रेच. श्वःश्वेतः संविद्धः विद्वान्त्र प्रति स्त्राचितः स्वे स्वान्त्र स

म्रोच'चक्षयागुरु, हु। स्वच स्वर स्वर्देद स्व त्वेषाया क्रोस्ट्रेय क्रेषाय कुर्व हेव हिन स्वयः तर्थे.धूर्ये.कुं.खुटार्ने.वोचेवासात्तुर्ये बूटसातावाधरे क्वितालटा र्हूबर्ने.वोबेटाच्यु. वीशीट.भवीर.री। इ.लच.तर्थे.कुर्ट.ग्री.बुट.विश्वशाबुर्वा १५वी.वह्रये.तर्थे.वर्षेवीश. *ટ્રે*ય.કેંત્રો વર્ટે તારી પ્રાર્થિત તાલે જાતાને જાયા છે. જુવો જાતા તો જાતા તાલે જાતા તાલે જા *ঀয়*ড়য়৻য়৾৾ঀৢঢ়ৢ৶৻ৠ৾ৼৢ৾৾৻য়৾য়৻য়৾য়৻য়ৼ৾য়য়৻য়ৼ৾ড়য়৻য়ড়ৢয়৻য়ড়ৢয়৸য়৾য়৻ঢ়৾৻৴য়৻ঽয়৾৾৻ भ्री. वृत्या.ज. तृथ. प्रे. योषु. श्रेयाया या.ज. पट्टूत. योषया स्रोत्य अ.यं. प्रेट ! स्थाया श्रीय . पट्टेय . की. त्यासुःक्रेप्पर्। ८.८८.पहेषायमेवे के १.८५.त्याययान १.५५८ विष्युवा स्वा चिषयं.लट.क्रिजानपुरस्थात्वेयं.क्रूचेया.क्रु.स्टाश्चटतं.न्यटानहंत्रेयं.यह्यं.नंतजानवटः. मुस्र-८विस.म्:४वोस.लूर्यःय८वी.पश्यातीस.मीरःयध्यःयधेवोस.सैता.प्र४.हुत्रःस्रपसः ৴ৢঀ৴ঀয়৻ঢ়৻৸য়য়৻৸ৢৼৄঀয়৻ঀয়৻৻ঽড়৻৸৻য়ঀ৻য়ৼ৻ঀৣ৾৾ঀ৴৻ঀয়৸৻য়ৢ৻ৼৄ৴৻ঀঀ৸৻ড়৻ৼৄ৾ঀ৴ चिशेंटमा क्रमान्यू.र्जुप्रुच.चिचेवमास्रीक्रमास्रीयः तर्दी.चतुः स्वानायस्रेयो ट्रेतः क्षेत्र:श्लु.वार्ट्ट.तर्षवाकाः श्लुवाकाः त्रकाः श्राव्यः त्राद्धः त्राव्यः विकार्यः विकाराः निवारः हिः हेन्द्रम्भायात्रः वाद्याच्यात्रः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः विष्याच्यात्रः । वाद्यकार्वेन्द्रन्त्रायः । য়ৣ৾ৢৢৢৢ৻৴ড়ড়ৄ৴ৼৢঀ৾য়ৣ৻৴য়ৣ৾ঀ৸৻ঽৣ৻য়য়৸ঢ়ৢ৻য়ঢ়ৄৼ৸৻৵৻৸ঀ৾ৠ৸৸৻ঢ়৻ शक्र-.श्रवं.क्री.क्रंनाच चर्त्रा कें.क्र्याना ८८ त्यरूपा द्यीर .व्यरण द्यीर .व्यरण द्यीपा वर्षे . शह्यजायम् नेषाकृत्याया सुराकृत्याया सुराकृत्या सुराकृत्य सुराकृत्या सुराकृत्य मृज्राद्रवर्त्राक्तः दिन्या निषर्ष्ट्रद्याक्रियाक्ताया विषर् विष्या हिन्ता विषया विषय तपूरी अभवार्यतयःक्रुचे तुपुः स्रीयु स्वायात्वेषःक्रुच्यायाःक्रः द्वरः म्वायाः भवतः स्वरः द्वरः वर्ष्ट्रब्रायबरार्ग्यन्ता सुरिक्युःक्षेत्रवर्षुब्रायान्त्रब्रक्ष्वासर्विष्रसिक्ष्यन्तिन 

## गःर्वेग गुन पु पवर यें दे।

**्रा विश्व म्यान म्यान** र्ट्र. इ.च. च हो। ४०.वि ८. वार्यकारायुः श्राः कु.जू. १०५५ वाः शर्ट्र. विश्वकाः सैट. र्वे.प्राःच्यांत्रभारात्रं विमेवाराम्यार्यात्रात्रं वार्यात्रं वार हे'न्दः क्विंदः वार्याक्षेदः र्धे विदेशः क्वेषावित्रः क्वेषाविद्यायाङ्गयः विदेशः सहदः प्रविद्यायिः ૢૺ.ૹૼ.ઌ૽૽ૼૺૺૺૺૺૠૢૼૺૢૼૢૼૢૼ૱ૢ૽ઌૺૺ૾ઌૢઌ૽૱ઌ૽ૻ૱ઌૢૢૻૢઌ૽ૼઌૢ૽ૹ૾ૢ૽ઌૺઌ૽ૹ૱૽ૢ૽ઌૺૺઌઌ૽૱૱૱૱૱ वाद्र साञ्चर प्रवेश सहर दिर प्रवेश प्रविध स्वया र पृष्ठे वाहेर युर यथा ८.लु.र्झैज.त.क्ज.उट्टेर.शकुट.यधु.जग्रह पश्चिम.थु.स्रम.क् पोधय.कुम.श.रूपे. तर १ वर्ष भी मुं वर्ष दि : इर : इर : वर : वर्ष दि : इर वर्ष वर्ष स्वर : वर्ष दे : र्थायायवर्षायर द्वीर्षाने द्वीर्षान्य प्रति विक्रान्य विक्रायाय विक्राय्य विक्राय्य विक्राय्य ইং.শ্লু.ল.পূৰ্যপানতে বাৰপাঞী দী:পেই বে লগপ এই . ই. ই. নাব নে ই. পত্ৰ . শ্লু ৰপাপত্ত विट्यायक्ट्र मुप्तः क्रियाये त्या क्षेष्ठ म्यादेश प्रविष्ठ द्वायमा दे प्रविष्ठ विद्यय द्वार रशक्रियान्त्रियान वर्षा चनान्त्राराचायार्थेनश्वरस्थायान्त्रात्राचानुः स्रोतः र्स्नेः 

## क्रुश्रक्षकास्त्रेयःक्रुत्वश्रक्षाक्षकास्त्रीवान्त्री

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ल्रमा मास्रिरः र्रेजारायुः विद्धवाः जवाः विद्याः प्रवेदन्यः प्रवेदाः यो स्कर्मा द्यारः स्रा वर्षेत्राज्ञवीया श्रम्प्रावर्षेत्रास्मा रयम्म्राख्यावर्षवीया वर्षाम्प्राख्यान्या र्श्रवासःगाःक्रवःसम्भरःसमःभः तम्रेशःविधानिसः तस्यः सम्भावाः सम्भावाः स्वा श्चायत्याम्भुःद्रिन्द्र्वान्त्रसम्मुद्रायत्यसम्बद्धाः सम्भुतः हे पर्द्यः र्ने.मू.मू.क्.उत्तर्ट्याच्चा.केत्र.साविताखेवा.मै.म्रेच.क्यासातर.हसा.सी.उत्यस.र्जूट्स. क्रियामाक्रवाद्यारा देति दे त्रवास्वा स्वायमा द्वाया द्वाया स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वयाया स् चुत्र-र्योष-तः इर। रे.चाश्वाराः हूट वी.चैट बे.लूटी चौ.तायधु तकी.कूशः श्लेर तर्थेव श्चिम्पिक्षारम्, मुद्दान्य सार्विष्ये मान्नास्य स्वता देवस्य स्वता स्र राम्युवासः क्षेत्र.क्ष्यामात्रम्भातम् वर्षान्यमा द्वापान्त्राच्या द्वापान्त्रम् । वर्षान्यम् । षक्टरम्भुरा वाद्वर्हूरमारक्विवारविवाक्ष्यिवार्थर्वे वाद्यर्भेरा इस शे.तप्त.रेश.शक्त्य.पक्नेट.षुश.त्तृ.श्रा.र्यवाशस्त्रश्चा.केव.किट.कीट.तत्रश.की.श्री.शक्टट. ष्राचित्रत्यात्र्यार्द्ध्यायमात्राक्षेत्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्या विश्वर प्राप्त हैं विर पर्श्वाका धेता है कि अर्मे के प्राप्त के प् ৠঀয়৻৻ঀৢঀ৾ঀ৾ৠয়৾৽ঀৢঀ৻ঢ়৾ঢ়ৼঀ৻ঀঢ়ৼঀ৻ঀঢ়৻ঀয়৻য়ঀয়ড়ঀঢ়৾ঀঀ৾ঀয়ঀৢঀ৻য়ৢঀৼয়য়য় लूट.च। चेट.उर्चेश.चेश.घचरा.कें.क्ट्र्यांश.क्रीश.शर्च.क्रज.चर्रंच.केंट.। पूर्या.चेट. वचयरस्य न्युकारम्या वचुनायवे नवर्षेवे व्यवस्य विष्या स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वा चर्ष्रम् क्षेत्रः रूटः तीवा दें जूर्या है वीलये ख्रियो चर्षर वेशाय स्वर्धा विद्या विद्या विद्या विद्या विद्या ૡૄૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૹઌ૽૽ૺૹૹઌઌૡૺૹઌ૽૽૱ૢઌ<u>૽ૼ</u>૱૽૽ૢ૽ૼઌ૽૽ૹૢૼઌૹ૽ૢૼૢૼઌઌ૽૽ૼૺ૾ૺ૱ઌઌૢ૽ૢૼૼૼૼ लूटी स्थान्त्रटातर पर्धिवाश स्रोत्तरा स्थान्नय, व्याप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त

त.म.म्.१५८.१५व.८८.११.१५८.८व.वे.व.विश्वातूर.तश देश.म्.१.१३८.१३ १४ में वयमः संमानरः विष्टानः स्रो विष्टारयेषाः नृत्यां वार्ण्याः यश्चे स्त्राचाः स्रोक्कियाः বিসপ্রধানার্কু,বাত্তারাপ্রমানকী প্রধান কুল কুল কুল কুল কুল কুল কুল কুল কুল इस्राचित्रसः न्दरायस्यायसः पुरेर प्रेम्सः सुप्रायुष्यः स्वर्षाः स्वर्षाः स्वर्षाः स्वर्षाः स्वर्षाः स्वर्षाः स भू.ची.र्यु.जीस.ज.मूर्य.क्षयंत्र.प्रमायध्येष.संसायसीस.उदिरस्य वीट.उर्यंश.की. श्चित्। यन प्रवास्त्र प्रत्र प्रत्र में भीतिन में क्षेत्र विषय क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रवास क्षेत्र प्रवास क्षेत्र प 'युन'रे'द्रन्यशंसद्याप्यम्। ह्यन्यर्थान्त्रन्दुन्देत्। क्रुं'सदे वर्षाद्रान्तरः त.सिचा.चार्षुट..टे. पथवा.यथा सचा.पश्य.टे ४.की.स.श्रम.प्रचाम.कीट.की.सु.सं.टे चा.सं. उर्मू पद्र संस्टि दिरा वेषक श्रीर तीया संविष्ठ प्रति वीर्य रेप संविष्ठ हिना वीर्य શુંયું ક્ષાના ભૂત તારા તાલા તાલા કારા કૃષ્ટીને તાલે જાણી જાત તુંત્ર જાણા છે. તાલા તાલા કૃષ્ટી શુંયું કૃષ્ટીયે युर्थंतरचनाः भ्रद्रात्तीः अषयः क्रवंताः कृताः तृत्यः द्वाः विष्यः प्रस्ताः यक्षित्रः । दे विषाः स्रवः स्रवः स ૱ૹૄૣૣૣૣૣૣ૾ૺ૮ૢઌૣૣૣૣૹૺ.ઌ.ૡૺઌ.ઌૢ૿ૹ.ૹૻૹ.થૺ૱.ઌ૱.ૡૢ૿ૄ૾ૺૺૺૺ૾ઌૢ૿ૹ.૬ૼૹ.ૹૺ.ઌૹ.૫ૺૢૢૢૢૢૢૢ૾૾ૡ૿૽,ૡ૽ૺૡૢઌૺ. यमार्डे. च.केल्य . प्रमाद्यमाना समाय मार्या मार्या मार्थ . स्त्रा मार्थ . स्त्रा मार्थ . स्त्रा मार्थ . स्त्रा য়ৢ৾য়ৢ৴ৼয়৻৻৻ৼয়৻য়ৢ৻য়ৣ৾৻য়ৣ৾৻য়য়৻য়য়৻য়ঢ়য়ঢ়ৢ৾ঀ৻ৢঀ৾য়য়ৢয়৻য়য়৻ড়য়৻ঀয়৻ঀয়৻য়য়৻৻ড়ঢ়৻ ग्रीभार्मु ५ : श्रु के र स्वाविता स्वावित सामित वेशामश्रम्भ दे दशास्त्रभागराया मेरिय विद्यापाय दे सह दायर स्था स्था दशा र.ज.चिजाताश्राक्षराश्चरमूची र.रर.श्रायेशाक्ची.जमाया होर ये सार्ह्स अ के लिय खेश. चेश.तथो लच.ग्रीश.ब्रिट. श्रद्ध. प्रचा.बुच.लूट. दे.ज.ब्रुच.श्रट.श्र. चेचश.चेशेटश. बरासन्वि द्वेष ने प्रमान श्रम केराय वा मेराय विषय देश प्रमा श्रम वर्षा रहा चिवाताश्चान्त्रराष्ट्रस्यकाचयकाग्रीकार्म्भेटा। यटाद्र्यावकावायभेवायकाटारटार्ट्स्य. इर्न्द्र के.लुक् ब्रेश ब्रिश तथा लय क्रिश हिन् श्रे ने प्रक रच ब्रेग स्ट ब्रेट ।

ঀৢ৾*ঀ*ॱড়৴৻ৼৢঢ়৽ড়৽৻ঢ়ড়ৄ৾৾৴৻ঢ়ৣ৾৾ৼ৾৻ঢ়ৢ৾য়৽৻ঽৼ৾য়৾ৼ৸ৼ৻ড়ৄ৾ঀ৾৽ড়য়৻ৠৣ৾য়৻য়য়৻য়ৢ৾৽য়য়য়য়৸ৠৣ৾ৼ৾৾ৼ के.कुष.शह्रदे.त.क्षेत्र.लच.ग्री.कैज.होट.चक्षेटश विट.वी.क्षेश.ल.भेंयु.लेश.शृ.धुवी. विच दे त्यंत्रमाना द्वेर क्रवीय ब्रम साम्री र विदेश तस्ति ता स्वयम क्र. सेमा व्येव तिरमः नमा बट.सूपु.सर.विद्यानमाबट्तू.दर.त.बुस.श्रट.चयेचेना लट.ट्र. हुस. ম্র-ম-ম-বি-ম্বর-ক্রম-মন্ত্র-বা-ইন্ত-বিশ-ক্রব-ক্রম-মন্ত্র-ক্রম-মক্রব-বেরিল্যপ্তর-রৌশ वित्यतार्त्र, वाळ्यतार्थे त्राताष्ट्रवाश्वारा क्ष्याया हे हिर्याच वर ध्रायारा ख्राया क्रिया ववित्यात्मक्षेत्राक्रियम्प्राविषाविता। दे.ह्यानी.येतुःश्लेष्विनावित्याययाः या चेष्याच्याः सेषा द्वेद देवेष स्वया राष्ट्रिया स्वया नुषा हेषा सक्ष व निर्वाण न्या न् प्राच्या मेश ग्री दित कुवा राष्ट्र स्ति पृत्त में स्ति मेरि स्ति प्राचित प्राचित प्राचित प्राचित प्राचित प्र <u> चृ.मृ.भूट.प्रेच.तर्र श.ईश.शूर्य.र्रचशाक्षश्वशाव.तम्रूर.मृ.शक्</u>र.क्वर.वचा.तचत.चश. सं.वीं ४. ऐ.तूर् . क्र्.वी. ये. त्यां. जुरा जा उक्क उद्दर्भ वायर वृत्या वाया खुरा क्षेत्र अवरा खेरा क्षेत्र . क्ष्य र्त्नामु पर्दुनामा नु रु प्रया भिमाने त्र प्रवास हिंदम ग्री खुनाम निर्मा हो र र्पट कक्टर क्रीट.चयु.केज.मू.झ्च.श्र.ताथी ड्रश.यचैट.यचैर.जीयश.च्रेश.केज.सूट.ग्री.चीखे. %ते.जश.सूज.वोशर.रे..यहें वोश.झेज.शह्रे । स्रेश.टे.प्रेच,जा.क्रूंट.पर्टे.रे.प्रेचु.खेश. चेवाला वी. २. प्रचा. स्वेल. मी. सी. की ८ वेला है. प्रचेता स्वार्टी होते. से वाला हो होते. सी की विकास हो होते होते. लासच देव.संसाची.में.पक्षंयावह्याताचवार्ट्रालानमाही.त्रा. १८०८ वासंसा चनार्म् अन्य हें हैं हैं दें दें की हिंद ने प्वार्टिश टिश है शक्ष्य में में के प्रार्ट स्वार्ट स्वार्ट स्वार्ट स यः इषः पञ्चरः सुद्राः क्रिवाशः इद्याः कुवाः वेषः अक्षद्रः वार्षेवा देः प्यरः। देदः क्रेदः भ्रीतः ततु मिर्रे मिर्ग तथा र ता सैवात स्वात है र सक्रेन प्रवेश में भी है । से र्वामाक्रियार्ग्राम्ने प्रविष है हिए हिंचमार्चनार्ममानम् तर्ह्रमायर हे रहे हमा 

<u> </u>ह्रेणश.र्ज्ञ .श्रेज.तबट.र्ट्रेथ.प्रचीट.८८.। झ.श्रटश.टेट.प्रचिट.श्रु.षि.चश्र.घहटशा देॱ**दशःस्नदः**र्हेनाःतुःपहदःपवेःश्चेरद्वश्रयःशःख्याःकःश्चेदःनुःग्नेहेवःदशःश्चेदःपशःस्नदः <u> </u>ह्या.पे.५.च्री×.पे.श्री.भटेथ.टे.त२×.श्रेतश.ट्र.भ.८ह्.त.८८.द्येया.क्रे.ह्याश.र्त्त्र.क्राश. बर.रे.वोरेब.बेथ.ब.च.पेंट.ह्या.शर.त्र.श.टेंटश.तश.क्षेत्र.तंत्रज्ञतत्त्रेय.सेंब.सेंश.क्ष्योश.तर. उग्रेच सिंब.क्र्याया. बेया सक्ता प्रायम् व . चे. प्रायम् । व . चे. क्रियं क्रिय ष्राचर भ्रास्थामाजीयाचीरय विद्रावित्र देव रहेय हैं या मूजायया रीयायया हेया रहेवा. ৾ঀৢ৽৸*ঀ*৽৻ঢ়ৢঀঀয়৽৸ৼ৾৾৴ঀৄ৾৾৾ঢ়য়৽ঢ়ৢড়ঀয়৽৻য়য়৽য়ৢয়৽ড়ৢয়৾য়৻ঢ়ঢ়ৼ৽৸ৼঢ়য়৽ हे.रेंश.यहेबोल.रें.वोषेश.श्रज.शह्री लट.क्षेष.ट्र.येल.क्षेयश.तल.ट्र.बोर्ट.शूर्य.द्रवील. इस्रमाणीयात्रात्रात्तात्तात्रात्रात्रेयायात्रेयायात्रेत्तात्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्र विमा चर्याणुवाक्रीटानु र दुर्या चत्रेनाया देश काम्या ने द्रया चर्या पुराया स्निच्या पुराया से इस्रमःभीमानसरानुनानहराष्ट्रे सेवसानस्यु नुसायमाणुयाक्षरानुनास्य ट्रे.यथ.रये.योट्ट. अश्र.त.यथ.योलट.सेट.जश.पर्केट.ज़्यश इ.उपट्याक्षश्रश. ঞ্চবল.দ্রুবা.ঐ.বূথা খবল.অল.ইপল.ট্রিল.ফ্রিব.ঐ.স.বে.ওরিম.লূেই.ন.ইপল. योलट.सैट.शट.ठयोर.टेट.शूथ.त.शघउ.विच.त.कूश.शहूट.ई.तवो.त.कुथ.त्रु.ईट. र् क्षात्रविष्यान्य स्वारवर्षे वी तर्वे वी किया मुन्ते वी साम्राम्य स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार स चर्रक्षक् क् कुषारान्ते व्यक्षः स्नित् पुरु क्रिक् स्यायनुषा स्वक्षः स्वक्षः स्वक्षः स्वक्षः स्वकः स्वकः स्वकः द्रभःम्रीक्षःष्ट्ररःस्निटः ५ एर्चेर। सः पर्देषः प्रगायः प्रयायकाः द्रटः र्मः विवायकाः स्निषः वायः । ট্রীপ.পঞ্চপপ্রেরাধানসে ব্লীস.বান্ত্র বেরিপ.বি.প স.মূপ্র.ট। পবিব. ব্লীবি.বেরিপ. য়ৣৢৢৢৢৣঀৣ৽ৣ৾ৼয়৻ৣয়ৼ৻য়ৼ৻য়ৼ৻৻৴য়ৼ৻য়য়ৣয়য়ৢয়য়৻য়ৢৼয়য়ৢয়য়৻ ¥প.ড়৾৽৽৻৻য়৶৻য়ৄয়৻৻৻ৄয়৴৻৴ৼ৻য়ঽ৶৻য়৻ৼৄয়৾ঀয়৻য়৾ঀ৻য়৾ঀ৻য়৻য়৻য়৸য়৸ तरः ८८ व्रीयः क्षेत्रः क्ष्यायः सी८ तर्रेट : लूब क्षेत्रः ब्रूयायः ग्रीः तर्षिरः जूत्ययमः ग्रीयः श्रः

विवासन्दर्भन् निर्माना स्वासन्दर्भन्ते । स्वासन्दर्भन्ते । स्वासन्दर्भन्ते । स्वासन्दर्भन्ते । स्वासन्दर्भन्त हे.क्सं, पर्श्वेष. कुषं, मृत्या प्रस्त अह्री क्षेत्र प्राचेष प्रमुख प्रमुख प्रमुख प्रस्त वर्वे निहरक्रे के विषयाधिन वर्षा कुवारी निहर सासहसायस मानि सहस निष चिश्रम्यायान्त्रा चित्रम्यायान्त्राच्चीत्रायान्त्रम् देवायद्वेत्रम् विश्वरुष्याच्या त.प्रेस.चेर्यं स्प्रेट.। चय.त.क्रेस.जेंट.जर्मा चेष्यं.उट्ट.चट्ट.क्वेट.सेष.सेश.क्व्यंत्र. त.कं.मु.बूर.लीज.रट.शक्ष्म। कैजातूषु.यर्रेट.प्रचम्य.पश्च्र.पक्रीर.वरीटा। र्षमा चबिटकात्तर्दा भूकीवाताःकिताःकुषाःतूषाःचिदाःकुषाःकीवाःसेषाःकुचिषाःसेषाःकीवाः जा. हैं. हैं वो था. ग्री. स्था. ते जा. हैं ट्राय में इंट्य में बेट था. पहुंची या हैं ते विश्व स्था हैं की श्री की विश्व न्नर्भा चित्रराष्ट्रियः चुरार्द्धवाः लु. ५८ । अगुरासुर्भा सु. रूपा है। स्थापाः क्रियाः द्रवाहर विवादि वर हेव हिर तस्वाय नवर तर्ना वहेर हेव नेया पर से उत्तर क्रि.वाहेर क्रिय.उत्तर भू.वाह्मर माजी.जश.लावा.जश क्रिय.क्रुय.अभश. रत्तुः भ्रैतात्तुः स्रुचिर उचेश्रम् विरुग्धं प्रक्रां निरुग्ति र र प्रमानिक स्रुग्धा प्रमानिक स्रुग्धा प्रमानिक ঢ়ৢ৻৴য়৻ঀ৾৾৾ঀ৾৾৾য়য়৻৶য়য়ড়ৢ৸ঢ়৴য়৸য়ৼ৻৻৸ৼঀ৾৸ড়ৢ৻৸য়ৣড়৻য়ৄ৾৻৸ৼ৻ড়ৢ৸ৼ৾৻৽ ૹ૽*૽*ૡૺૹઌ૱ૢૢૼૼૼઽઌઌઽૢૻ૽૽૾૽ઌ૽૽ૡ૽ૺ૱ઌૢૻૹ૾ૢૹઌઌૢ૽૱૽ૢ૽ૼ૱ઌ૽ૺઌઽૹઌ૽ૺૹઌૹૢ૱ ঀ৻ঀ৽য়৻ঀ৴৻য়৻ঽয়৻ঀঀ৻ড়৵৻৳৻৻য়ৢঢ়৻৸৻৻ৼয়৻ঀঀয়৾ঀৢ৽য়ৄঀ৻ঢ়৾৻ঀ৾৾৾ঌয়৻ঀ৴৻ लट.तर्थं.ग्रीट.तथो श्र.उचर.शक्नु.यथा.श्रीय.टेटश.तपु.उचरा.श्रू.वोर्च्टश.ग्री.जश. लुवा.जुर्वे.चर्चे.रवी.त.जब.क्रीट.बूट्.यबुष.र्वे.वोश्वेटश.त.श.३८। उत्तरा.श्रु.वोर्च्टश. *ॺऀख़ॖॣॺॱॺऀज़ॱॿॕऀज़ॸग़ॻऺॶॻ*ऻॿऺॱय़ॖ॒ॱक़ॖॸॱॻॕॻऻॺॱक़ऀज़ॱग़ॖॖॱऄॗॺॴऄॖ॓॓॔ढ़ॖॸॱऺड़॓ऻॖॺॺॱ ড়৾ঀ৻৻ঢ়য়৸৻ঽ৾ৼ৾৾৻য়৾৾৴৻য়৾য়ৼ৽৾ঀ৾য়য়য়ঀ৻য়য়৸৻ঢ়৻ঢ়ৼ৾৾৾য়৻৸৻ঀ৾ঢ়ৼ৾৻ঢ়ঢ়৻ नुषः श्रेन्धाः वार्येन पदे न्वयायकेन पर प्रश्नुरः वेषाक्षाः कुन हैं हे पकट वी पहेरः

जीर.जारा वस्त्रमुर्हेरमाक्रुमाक्रीजायदेवाचीराचीराचीराविरादरा जीरादे जा য়৾৾৾ঀ৻৻৻ঢ়ৣ৾য়ৢঀ৻ঀৢ৾৻ৼৢ৻ড়ৼ৴য়ৣ৾ঀ৻ড়ৢঀ৻ৢঀৼৢঀ য়ৢঀ৻য়ঀ৻য়ঢ়ৢয়৻য়ৣ৾য়৻য়ঢ়য়৻ <u>श्</u>र्याय.८श्रुयाय.प्रयाजीट.व्रायाच्च्याय.त.प्रायुष.८ती.त.यायीश.व्रीय.क्षु.यया.त्राच्या. क्षेत्र.वीर.मेशश.क्रुथ.के.ज.ट्र.के.ट.क.इथ.त.पु.ट्रमूटश.त.चे.कुचे.पे.शवीय.तथ. चगावःचर्चेशःह। सरवःर्वेवःक्रेःर्वरः श्चैवःसहर्वेशःर्वरः वसः स्वरः য়৴৻৸८.ড়ेज.য়ৢ৴.क़ै.पर्ये प्रप्या.सेश.इश.६वाश.स्वीश.८तय.त्र.पर्य पर्वेश.८८. प्रथानाश्चर विराधारण विशास्त्रिर अहता प्रवास स्थाप । विश्व स्थित । विश्व स्थाप । विश्व स्थाप । विश्व स्थाप । व त्त्रमान्द्रम् त्यां वेषायाप्ताप्ता केषा केषा केषा स्वाप्ता केषा स्वाप्ता केषा स्वाप्ता केषा स्वाप्ता स्वापता स्वाप्ता स्वाप्ता स्वाप्ता स्वाप्ता स्वाप्ता स्वाप्ता स्वापता स्वाप्ता स्वापता स्व र् किवारचन्नर्थेर पर्देन्यविर रचि व्याचुचारा हो चारा प्रति वर कि दे कुष्य विषया च.षि.श्रद्येष.ता.ला.चेतु.तर्मा. १००५ रच.चेंद.चर्थे.वीकुवी.कें.दे.जूर.श्रीवतः <u>র্</u>বী৴.লেশ্যেরে, র্ভূিশেরেই স.পাশ্রেরিশ নের বিশিল্প ক্রিস.বের. ক্রুপান্টী. ফ্রীবার্ন্য ক্রেম রাম সামর. र्यास्या भक्ष्य.तार.कृषाक्रियासेय.क्रूयात्रास्त्राक्रीयात्रेत्रात्राक्ष्य.क्री.तार्य ह्येर.ह्रूर. वझ्रेंटश जीवाना व्यक्तिमा मित्रामा मित् किताकुर्यात्राकितामात्रीयामात्रात्रीहित्येषटामाद्रीति मुत्येटायमा शटउ.पूट्र.श.विज.¥शक.प्वच.तर्वे.च्येश्व.सी.च्यूक.प्रे.हूट.५.उद्देवाया.यया.उच्या. ૢ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઽૹઌ૾ૢ૿ૺ૾ૹૡૢૼૢ૽૽૽ૢૼૡૢઽૢઌૹઌૢઌ૿ઌ૱ઌૢૼૢ૽૽૽ૢ૱ૡૢ૾ઌ૱ૹ૾ૢ૾ૢૼૢૼ૾ૢ૽૱ઌ<u>ઌૼ૾ઌ૾</u>ૹૡ૽ૼૢઌઌ૱ चब्रेटको वार्बेटक.उप्येज.क्ष.चर्द्रेय.तक.सैज.यक.खवा.ध्रेत्र.वाञ्चवा.चर्त्र.प्रच.वायका. <u> ગૈદ.≌.શ.¥જ્ઞબ.૪૪.જૂબ.ગ્રૈજ.જાદ્દી</u> <u></u> કૂજ.઼઼઼઼઼઼઼઼૾૾ૹ઼઼ઙૢૹૺ.ઌૢૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣઌૣઽૢઌૻૺ.ઌૻ૱ૢઌ ग्रीमासेजा क्रूमाक्रीयासेयाक्रूयामासमाक्रीयान्द्रा चौ.चर्द्रियासमामास्या मुश्रःक्षं प्रश्रुवं क्रिवं पूर्यं मिर्वं शः श्रुपः स्थितः हं विवा पर्तत्र प्रवा प्राप्त स्ववः मुश्या परिवायशः चनाक्रीमानव्याप्ते मुंचा में निवृत्ते पानन्त्र मान्या स्वर्षा क्रिया क्रिया प्रमानम्

भटानीविष्ट्रित्मसुसारे वियापविषासहत्यार्यापहवादी न्याटायत्राही ह्रमः इ.चार्येश.चेरेथ.थ.चार्द्ध्यूर.शहरी हुं.शूथ.घशव.२८.८चट.री.चहीवा.चीट.हुं..रुचावा. नुषाः सळ्व पञ्च पितिषान् मान्य प्राचनायः हिन्न पञ्च प्राचन हिन्न है। प्राचन है। प्राचन है। प्राचन है। प्राचन ह चर.म्री.शूब.प्रचाश.प्रेश.शक्ष्य.टेच.चेजायटायश्रूय.हूट.चर्थ.च्युश्य.पर्श्चेश झर. लट.चेश. ईश. ह्ये. ततु खेतरा दवी र अकुरा के मुंचे पूर्टि । से वी अहूरे की मूर्विया इता.क्रिंत्र.चता.पर्वमा.रेटा। ट्रे.श्रम.म.सैंचा.तत्र.द्रवामा.यमार्यमायाता.रे.ह.वीमीटा. મુ.લંતનાલે.તે. ટ્રેયુનાસૂયામા.તામાર્ક્સ તામાર્ક્ષ્ય જી. કુર્યા.તાવુ. ત્યાવ તાર્કી જ. જાણવા ફીય. शह्री प्रदेत्विप्रेप्रचिर्तातका ट्रेस्रार्क्षाः मुवायामळेट्राचिष्णेकः वामका रे. में क्ष्रियाशेर त्तर में तर तरी के उद्यामिर क्रिया में रेतर तरी है त्या में क्ष्रिया होर.पर्चर.झैंच.ल४.हूतु.भृ.क्षर.तमुज १ १४.८८.। द्रय.यह्रब.भूर.ह्रथ.ततु. विषेत्र,चिर,जर्मा विषय,रुर,विश्वी,जवी,विर,रेर,रेषी,त्यु,विषय,श्वर,त्रुर, ৼৣ৾৾৽৽ঀঀ৾ৼ৾৻ঀৠৢঢ়৻ঀ৾য়৽য়৸ৣৄৼ৾৻ঀৼ৾য়ঀঢ়৻য়ৣ৾৾৾ৼ৾৻ঀয়ৣ৾৻ঀ৾৻ঀ৻ঀঀ৾য়৾ঀ৾য়৻য়য়৻ৼৢ৾৻ जासिबाकि.कुषात्राशक्रुबाबारिहरातीयास्यातपुर्धनातपुर्द्धनातप्रीयास्यातपुर् चैत.मृत्र्म्यूर्यायेवायाजी वेयाता हुयाताची दित्र वेश्वात वीटा है मैंवात्त्र. ५ भेषु अप्तर्मे पत्र द्रेष पार्चेष पार्शिश शिष्ठ विषय पार्य विष्ट है भी सूत्र मूर विषय स्रवा.चेश्रुचा.ठचैं रः ॥ वष्या.ट्रमूष.धूरःस्रवा.चेश्रुचा.ठचैं रः ॥ वष्या.ट्रं रःस्रीय.तः २८.भ्रु.तपु.श्र.घषथ.२८.४०.जीश.श.घट.त४.शिवत.म्रुट.टी.पर्मु १ प मे ८ . ৶য়য়৻ঀৢ৾৾৴ৣৼ৾৶য়৻ঀড়ৼ৾৾৻ড়৾৾৽ য়৾৾য়ঀ৻য়৻য়ৼ৾৾৻য়৾৴৻য়ৼ৻ড়ৼ৾৾৻ড়৽৾৾৾ড়য়৻ २८। क्षेत्रकुषक्षेत्रक्षेत्रकेषार्भात्रवार्भात्वा सुरायाः सुरायाः सुरायाः सुरायाः सुरायाः सुरायाः सुरायाः सुराय র্ম্বীন.পার্ল্ এপাক্ত্রপাক্টীবার্নবিশক্ত্রবাধারশ্বসাক্টীবারমূর্বা,প্রত্ন ক্রমান্টবার্নি,পালবে নার্মুবা,  र्यात्यविर्ययश्चेत्रात्ये, स्वेच्यात्ये, स्

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