# र बोरवरक्षां। सेरवप्रसावस्त्रिपायनेकावन्त्राक्षिपा

इराज्यापावसास्त्रपावावावस्त्रन्यपापी

往生極樂淨土四因簡要注釋-解脫種子

Seeds of Liberation
The Four Causes for Rebirth in Sukhavati

作 者:堪布噶滇仁波切

Author: Ven. Khenpo Karten Rinpoche



७७॥ पदे पः ठव पुः क्षुः प्रते क्रुः प्रवेदे र मे या प्रत्याया प्रत्य स्था । वैव विष प्राप्त प्रत्य प्रत्य क्षुः प्रति क्रुः प्रवेदे र स्था ।
往生極樂淨土四因簡要注釋—解脫種子34
Seeds of Liberation-The Four Causes for Rebirth in
Sukhavati

# २०।। नने न उत्तर् भ्री नदे हु नतिये वर्षे या नति सर्मे स्वर्ध्यः इम्मेरिक में तिकारी स्वर्धित स्वर्या स्वर्यत स्वर्या स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर

ત્વ્યત: શુરે- શુૈ; વાર્યુવા: ત્રિક્સ: ત્રદ્દેવ: શદ્દ્વી! ૮ગ્રુંમ્- જીવ- શુૈ; વાર્યુવા: ત્રિક્સ: ત્રુંદ્ધ: શુંધ- વર્ષી વાય: વર્ષા! શ્રું: વાશ્વય: ત્રુંધાય: વર્ષે: શુંધ: ત્રુંધ: શુંધ: ત્રુંધ: ત્રુંધ: ત્રુંધ: ત્રુંધ: શુંધ: ત્રુંધ: શુંધ: વર્ષો! જ્ઞ: વાશ્વય: ત્રુંધાય: ત્રુંધાય: ત્રુંધાય: ત્રુંધાય: ત્રુંધાય: ત્રુંધાય: ત્રુંધાય: ત્રુંધાય: ત્રુંધાય: ત્રુંધા

नने केत् बिट मी श्रुन घन श वन सेंदे यस्। नने न उत् नु श्रु नवे क्यु नवे सेंदे। वर्षेय न विट वय श्रून में श्रूवे क्या ग्रुस है। स्ट व्हेंट क्येंट्स स्था स्थानी में स्वाप्त स्थानी

यश् ब्रुट्-स्विष्ठश्च-वर्ष्ठश्च-वर्ष्ठः र्र्यु र्रिया-वर्ष्ठशः वश्वः वर्ष्ट्ट-क्रिट्-स्विद्धः वर्ष्ठः र्रियः व श्रुट्-श्र्वाशः हिट्-स्वियः विवदः वश्वः वाश्वः वः स्वदः व्यवः स्वदः द्वः स्वरः र्जयः सद्भूत्य क्र्यूरः ट्रिशः हु अः योश्वीशः सुयोशः सरः क्षरः यदः क्ष्युः येशः क्षेत्वः यथुष्टः रे. वहियोः सरः योष्ट्री रोजः श्रम्थः क्ष्ये अः क्ष्र्यः देशः योश्वीशः स्वयोशः सरः क्षरः यदः क्ष्युं येशः क्षेत्वः यथुष्टः रे. वहियोः सरः योष्ट्री

શ્રું મઃલેમ: વિશ્વસાય લેશ મા ત્વરે ત્વવમ: કમ 'ર્દેસ: નું સમ્યું કે ત્વરા ક્ષેત્ર ત્વારા કામ ત્વરે કામ કોમ કોમ ક `ર્ફેસ'5ુ'એ&અ'ठa'ફઅઅ'દેઅ'ર્ફેસ'વ'વર્ષોદ'યવે'&ेट'5ુ'ग|&અ'ૹ઼્રીનઅ'ઘનઅ'&ંસ'ૹ૾ીઅ'નૹ઼ૢ૾ૢૢૢૢૢૹ'નૹ઼ૢ૾ૢૢૹ' 'बेट'| अवर'वृत्त'रेश'र्देद'र्ळेश'केट'ग्रे'र्टेन्द्रं बेट'विस्रश'दर'द्र्युत्य'व'र्स्यवारा'द्र्या'स'द्र्यस्य दे'र्भेस्रयःग्री:न्यनःवीयःग्रुतःयःत्रयःस्टःसळ्दःनुःग्रुवःयःसेन्यस्यःयस्द्रःयःदी नेयरःश्चेनःयह्मः त्यमा भ्रुवामान्यभ्रेवामान्यावित्रु प्येमानुमा । से स्टेवामाने प्रवानित्रमाने प्रवानित्रमाने प्रवानित्रमान . इन्.ग्रुम्। श्रिवा सेस्रसम्प्रेत प्रमः श्रुव प्रस्य वासुम्स्रा । विस्य म्मः वर्तुमः विद्यसः मेत्रः केते विषय 'ગ્રદા' નક્ષેત્ર'તઃતર્દ્દે વાત્રાત્ર'ત્રદાવી.શુષ્ત્રાત્રાત્કૃં વાતા ાશ્રેશતા.ગ્રે.ક્ષેદ્ર'ત્રત્યાત્રાદ્ધાના ક્ષેત્ર ट्री ।बुट.प्रियंत्र,क्षेत्र,य.य.याया.पर्यव्या बुय.बुट्रया ।यया.ट्या.बुट.प्रियंत्रा श्रीट.द्रा.प्यायात्वात्रीत्। ।केया नाशुरुषायाः सूत्राक्षेत्राक्षेत्राक्षेत्राच्याकाषायाः स्वाप्त्राच्याकाषायाः स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्त *'*बेद'विस्रस्'सु'श्रूद'न'यस्'दे'स'प्पेत्'सर्मानेद'ठेव|'स'देद'त्र्म'ग्री'र्मेद्द्विर'द्द:कुस'वन'कव|'स' बर-नवित-नुसुय-न-नर-विर-निस्मार्थ-सँग्रामासेन-सन्ते-विम-नर्गेमार्थे। देव-ग्राम्सेग-केव-ग्री-सर्ने-स्रे-म्यमाश्राबुद्दावसमार्श्वेद्दान्द्रप्तिमायमार्श्वेदानार्श्वेदानार्श्वेदानार्श्वे विद्यालया स्रोध्यात्रम् दह्मा हेर दे नवितर् । क्रिंत ग्री वहिमा हेर या दमा हेरा । दे त्या दमा स्थान स्थान । या या साम बिर-दी-र्ना-स-देन । देश-माशुर-श-श्री । धर्ने-श्रे-क्कित-स्था-ग्रह-। सर्हेन-स-र-सङ्ग्रन-श-प्रे-क्कित्र-स-री। . अरशः क्रियः त्यवाः तृः येतः व्या। अर्केतः प्रवेशक्षेत्रः ततः यद्भवः प्रवेशः। यद्भवाः देतः विस्रयः वे स्रयः स्थ <u>|वेशःपश्चिरःशःसःधूरःश्वरःशःकुशःदरः ग्रुदः कुनःश्रेशशःद्यवः द्वश्वशः प्रवशः श्वावशः प्रवेः</u> বর্ন্স

र्यर.योश.अभभावय.द्रमभा.ग्री.विभभार्यर.पूर्यासपुर्वे.तीयार्यर.भष्ट्रभार्यायम्यस्य र्ने। ने:व:५२:ब्रेंग्रथ:सर्देव:सर:५ग्रद:वेट:विस्थर:शु:वर्रेस:धृद:वर्य:क्रुस:सर:सूट:सर्द:५८:। ब्रुंग्रथःचर्-चःठ्यःग्री:बेर-विस्रयःश्री यद्याःग्रुयःद्र्र-द्यम्सेर-दरः। ग्रुटःर्धुग्रयःवसःस्यःह्ययः सदे बिरावसमास्। वर्रेसाध्य पर्मार्चेन पर्मेर मुनामान प्रतिमासिक स्थान में निर्मान पर्मान प्रतिमासिक स्थान स्थान यक्षाक्ष्यत्तर्भात्रामञ्जूर्भात्मात्रक्षाक्षात्राम्यायात्राम्या रायुः विदायस्य स् 'ગ્રહ્મ ત્રું ત્રાજ્ય ત્રદ્દે ત્રાજ્ય છે. લેટાવશ્વા સામાર્ટ્ય વાર્ષે ત્રાજ્ય ત્રાજ્ય ત્રાજ્ય સાથે છે. ક્ષેત્ર તા.શુંતા.ધ્રિમન.4મા.ત.ત.વો.૭૮.૧ કૂંચ.યનમાં મા.ગું.ક્રીંચ.તમા.ટું.મા.મુન.તમા.મા.માથ્યમા.ક્રી.ત.તા.ફ્રોય. ૱ઌ૽ૢ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌ૱ૡઌ૽૽૽૽ૢ૾૱૽ૼૹ૽ૺ૱૽ૢ૽ૺ૱૽ૣ૱ઌૹૢ૽ૺ૱ઌઌ૽૽૱ઌઌ૽ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૼૺૼઌૺઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽ श्रे.र्ययःसदःश्चे.अक्ष्यःव्रे. અદશઃક્રુઃ ૧૬ : ફુસાશઃર્સૂન:૧:૧૫સઃલુગૄશઃગ્રુઃસૂનશઃશુઃ કુગૄશાઃનસ્ટ્રોન્ડ:૧૯ : સૂંન:૧૫સાસેઃ૧૬:૧૯:૧૦: वीशन्दा स्ट<sup>3</sup>हेन् ग्रुट् बिट विश्वशाहित्यर उद ने इश्वश्रु श्रुं चित्र हें केंवाश अकंट चंदे ही र स्ी रवर्ष्यम् मुलार्ये क्रियास्य विवासाम्बन्धाः सुन्द्रास्य स्वासाम्बन्द्रास्य स्वासाम्बन्द्रास्य स्वासाम्बन्द्रास  $- 2 \underbrace{1}_{1} \underbrace{1}_$ য়য়য়৻ঽৼ৾৻ঢ়ৣ৾ৼৄঀ৻ৼ৾৻য়ৼ৾৻য়৻ঽঀ৻ঢ়ৣ৾৻ড়ৢৼ৻৸য়য়৻ঢ়ৣ৾৻য়য়ৄ৻ৼ৻৻য়ৼৣ৻ড়ৼ৻ড়ৼ৻ৼ৾য়ৣ৾য়৻৸য়৻ঢ়ৣ৾৻ৼয়ৼ৻ঢ়ৢ৾৸৻ <u>त्त</u>ुदःतःधोत्रःसश्राधोदःळेशःत्रोदःदर्गोत्रःश्री। य्यसःत्रश्रःदेदःश्यदःवीःत्रश्रःयदेदःत्रदःळेत्रःग्रीःऋतःवातेःर्क्केः ૡૣ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૹ૽૽ૡ૽૽ૡ૽૽ૡૹૡ૱ઌૹ૽૽ૹઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽ૢ૽૱૱૽૽ૢ૽ૹૢૢ૽૱૱ૡ૽૽ૼૹઌ૱૱૱ૡ૽ૺૹ૽૱૱૱૱૽ૺૡ૽ૼ चक्चि.लु.चू.चोड्च.चुर्थ.कूर्ट.डुर्श.सदु.रेनु.क्षेत्री र्थि.चचर्या.कु.क्षे.श्रटश.क्येश.कूर्ट.रेनव्य.शुरे.पर्टु.चू.य. ৼৢ৽য়য়ৢয়৽য়ৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢ৽৻ৼঢ়ৢ৾য়৽ৼয়৾ৢৼ৽য়৾য়৽য়য়ৢয়৽ঢ়য়৾য়৽য়৾৻৻

**गहैश्वानायाविश्वा न्हार्यायने नाउन ग्री बिह्नायश्वायाय में विश्वायाय में विश्वाय में विश्व** 

नु बुग्रायान्यभुन्दर र्श्वेद यया क्ष्म्यया स्वया संक्ष्म्य स्वर्णाया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया द्यापि:कुर्यासीया पर्कुश्रःकंष्ठःतर्यशःसूरःदेशयोःश्रेरःदेषुःशक्ष्यःक्ष्र्यःता क्रुशःप्रथःग्रेरःसयःश्रेशयः नभ्रेन्-राम्चिनाच्यात्वेनान्यस्यायात्रमान्यस्य । नन्यस्य नम्यस्य नभ्रेन्यम् नम्यस्य । वःश्रेनःसः ह्र्येश्वराद्यः विरः क्षेत्रः त्रशः श्रेनः श्रः श्र्येषाः प्रदेशः स्वर्षेतः समः एक्षुमः म्री विश्वरमा प्रदः सम्प्रेनेः यम। मेम्रमः इतः महाद्याद्याः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः द्वाराः स्वार् द्वाराः स्वार् स्वार् स्वार् स्वार् स्वार् स्वार मूर्य, ह्र्यायाम्या। यह्या ध्रेय विषयमाया सरार्या यथा मुष्या क्या तुर्या हेर्या राज्या ख्रीरारी क्या यथा द्या। ने'न्ना'श्चे'न'मठिम'त्य'ध्वेर'से'र्थ्म ठेस'मश्चर्य'र्थे॥ स्टर्मक्रा'स्नि'न्नमम्सेन्'स्टर्य क्किंश सद्भः क्रिंस्य दिः क्रिंस्य स्वरूप वादः वया वादः त्यः त्यः विवा वीयः यदे तः उतः दिः क्रीः वर्षः क्रिंसि [मःनरदेव:र्भुनानस्वासेन्यरत्तुनःस्त्रीनःस्त्रीनःस्त्रीत्वःस्तर्भुन्तरःस्त्रीःस्त्रीःस्त्रीःस्त्रीःस्त्रीः .चन'दे'छेद'नदे'न'ठद'र्दु'अ'क्षुेअ'द'र'अरअ'अ'क्कुअ'सर्स्पेन'ठेन नाय'श्चेद'नदेद'संदेःर्श्केद'वस' प्रदेशित्राग्नीशामात्मान्त्रेशित्राचे त्राठवात् मुंभेवात्र स्थान्या मुखास्य स्थिता के सार्श्वेद्वात्यसम्बद्धाः दशः यरेदः प्रदेश्चेत्रशः ग्रीशः श्वरः शक्ताः स्तरः प्रदाना स्तरः प्रदशः स्तरः शक्ताः स्तरः स्तरः स्तरः स्तरः स

महिश्रासन्तरेन्यः कर्त्तुः श्रुरेन्यते श्रुर्वे व्यव्यक्षेत्रं व्यवक्षेत्रं विष्यक्षेत्रं विष्यक्षेत्यवक्षेत्रं विष्यक्षेत्रं विष्यक्षेत्रं विष्यक्षेत्रं विष

ૡૢૻૻ૱ૻ૽૽ૢ૾ૺૹૻ૽ૻ૽ઌૢૡૢૢૻૼૢૡૢ૽ૺઌૡ૱૱ૢ૽ૢૼૢૼઌ૽૽ૺઌ૽ૹૢઌ૽૿ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ૺઌ૽૽૽૽ૺૹ૾૽ૹ૽૽ૢઌ૽ૡ૽ૺઌ यशिषायाश्चात्राचीरात्रीयात्राधेशात्राधेशायवेतात्रात्रीत्रीत्राचीरात्राचीरात्रीत्राचीरात्राचीरात्रीत्राचीरात्री यालयःश्रःचिरःक्ष्यःश्रेषयःर्रायदायायःवसयोयःयःश्रुवःरयःयोचयायःश्लेखर्त्वार्यारःश्रःश्रेश्वदेव्दर्वःचेरः यब्रेट्याची स्वांचालयात्रास्य स्रांची स्वार्थित्य स्वार्थित्या स्वार्थित स्वार्य स्वार्थित स्वार ভব-য়য়য়৽ভ৴ৠৢ৾৾৾য়য়৽৾৾য়৾ঀ৾৽ঢ়ৢ৾ৼৢ৾ৼ৽য়ৼ৽য়য়য়৸৾৾য়ৢয়৽য়ঢ়৾য়৽য়ঢ়৾য়৽য়ঢ়য়৽ৠৢ৾য়৽য়ঢ়৾য়৽ঢ়ঢ়৾য় *न्ग्र-भें बें न*्तुअःसळंद्रानःधुःनःद्रअःदहेंदाःदेनःप्रव्यानुःसूद्रःग्रीः मन्ग्रनःपिः पर्वेन्।पा बिट.क्ष्य.भुभभ.र्यय.सिया.य.ट्र्.इ.से.अर्ट्या.क्र्य.त्र्रा सी.ज.ज्रूटभ.ध्री.ट्र्याना.यपु.क्षेप.कना.याज्रूज. य। विचरायिष्ठेशासक्षायदेःस्वरायां चेतायाप्राया स्वापायायाःस्याताःस्य स्वरास्त्रीयसःस्वेतायाः न्ध्रम् क्षा स्मान्य । स्रोत्य स्मान्य । म। विया यार्ल्य सहेन होत होत होत होत हैं तार्ह्य में हैं सामक्षेत्र मदे खुन महेन होता होता होता होता हैं से स्व ·क्षेत्रः ग्रीः बर्नः यो स्रायः तत्त्रीत् देशस्य निर्देशः यो क्षेत्रः स्रोतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स् यद्येद-र्-पत्वामार्येद-श्रुमारादेः श्रेंद्रमायायायान्तर-द्योगार्था वायार्येद-देन्श्रमायायाया ૹૣ૽ૼૼૼૼૼઽ૽ૡૢ૽ૡ૽ૹૻૻઌ૽ૹૻૢ૾ૹૻઌ૽૱ઌ૱૱ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽ૡ૽૽૽ૼઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ૡ૽૽૱ૺૺૺૺૺૺૹ૽૽ૡ૽૽ૺઌ विवायाः यात्राः मित्राः प्रे, ने गूर्यः सक्कृवाः गीयः पर्टयः ने सी श्रीयः भी। वाश्वरः जूरमः भी। वीवायः क्रूमः भी की भैं.यशिषात्रीयः तर्या भैं.भैं.भा यशिरः ला.रेशा श्वेयशासायदः तर्याः है. इ.यशिषात्रीयः तर्रेशाः के.सू.सूर. नामवान्त्रन्त्रम् अस्ति । सर्देर् न्युन् रेमा क्षेत्रा क्षेत्र ट.मु.व.चहेर्य.त.चट्य.मु.सू.र्ययायवतत्त्रेचया.र्यूय.सू.सू.व. इय.त.व्ययत्त्रत्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः व्यवस्यः लूट्यःश्रः हूंचीयाताः शक्टायां कूयाः कूरायां स्थान श्रीयाः चीः स्थेत्यायाः स्थान्याः स्थान्याः सक्दाः इसमासायदेभानरासे विदास प्राचीत्रामा सक्दान्तरा प्राचीत्रामा स्वापना स्वापना स्वापना स्वापना स्वापना स्व

सूस्र चित्र न्या अट्ट त्यीय है। जूर्य द्या अट्ट त्या सुर्वे स्ट्रिंट स्ट्र स्ट्रिंट स्ट्रिंट स्ट्रिंट

हे भ्रूप र्र्ी क्रिंश इसस्य मस्य अन्तर मुह्य पीद हो । यन्तर पिरे हाय प्रमान मानिस प्रमान प्रमान प्रमान हो। ર્ફ્સેંગ્રઅ'ફે'ક્સઅ'રુદ્ર'ગ્રી | ફ્ર"ન'ર્સેઅ'નર્-'શ્રુન'નઅ'ગ્રેશ્વદ્રઅ| |લેઅ'ગ્રેશ્વદ્રઅ'ન'ક્ષ્ટ્ર-'દ્રદ્ર'-પેર્વે'ખેદ્ર'ગ્રે) ब्रामायान्त्र, सार्ट्य, श्रीमान्, प्रवीयामान्त्र, प्रमामान्यमान्यमान्यम् । प्राप्ति प्रमामान्यम् । प्राप्ति प्रमामान्यम् । योथ्याः मीर्-अर्यायाः स्तरः त्याययाः सीर्ययः सीर्ययः सीर्ययः सीर्यः सीर् ર્બેંદરાવાર્સ સેંદે! ક્રુઃઢાફઢરા ગુીરા અર્દ્દ પ્રવે વને વારહતુ નું ક્રુો વદે ક્રેંક વસ કો વન પર્વેન વસાને इस्रश्राचीर-प्रेनः वृचा वस्रा क्रुवः श्वचाश्रान्यायः वर्षेत्र, प्रदेशेत्रः प्रान्तरः व्यवाश्रान्यने हर्षेत्रः दर्ने हिन होत्र क्ष्म के लेटा क्ष्मापाम समाम कर्म तर्द्र समा के के लेट के मान कर के लेटा के मान मान कर के लेटा र्ष्यंत्रके'न'र्स्यायायने र्स्रेत्र'नावद'यायाग्राट'न्'उट'हिन्'केंस'याट'र्स'र्पेन्'मसनेट'सर-नेन्'नक्तुन्दर' र्वे । प्टर्नेत्रपटेःश्मनशःशुःखुशःन्तुशःसशःग्रुवाःप्टलंयःमवस्यःश्चःश्चःश्चःसःन। दवाःनुशःमशःपग्रुद्धःसः ॱॳॢॺॱऄ॔ॱख़ॱॸऄॣॖऀॺॱढ़ॆॸॱक़ऀॺऻॱॾॆ*ॺॱॸॕॖॺॱ*ॸॖॺॱॻॖऀॺॱॸॺॱय़॒ॺॱय़ॸॕऀॺॱॺऻॱॵॸॱग़ॖॺॱॸॺॱॸॸॱॸॸॎॱऻॱ॔ऄ॔ॺॱ .વી శા.કુ.વો કુવો.તથા.ધું.વો ટરે.તુરા વર્ષી રાદદા સુૈરો કિંતો. ષાકૃ.રે થયે. કુ. વી રાતારા કુ.યો.ટરા સીવ શા.વો થયા. सरमः क्रियः सर्वेदः स्ट्रेन्द्रन्द्रम् । देः इसमः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वि ८८.स्.बु८.चर्गूर.लुर.ज.र्थ.सद्रीहर.सर्ट्र.चर्र्मेश.स्र्री

पक्चि-्र्री । प्राक्क्योश्वानश्चा-त्यूश्वान्य-श्रम्-रसर्द्र-पर्देशःक्किश्वःक्कियः वृष्ठी विराक्कियः वृष्ठः क्षेत्रः श्रेश्वः श्रेश्वः विराक्कियः विराक्ष्यः विराक्षयः विरावक्षयः विराक्षयः विराक्षयः विराक्षयः विराक्षयः विराक्षयः विराक्षयः विराक्षयः विराक्षयः विरावक्षयः विरावक्

ट्यूकाक्या ।

त्यूकाक्या ।

त्यूकाक्या ।

त्यूकाक्या ।

त्यूक्याक्या ।

त्यूक्याक्या ।

त्यूक्याक्या ।

त्यूक्याक्या ।

त्यूक्याक्या ।

त्यूक्याक्या ।

त्यूक्या ।

त्यूक्य ।

त्यूक

द्यात्मा अर्थात्मा अर्थे स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र

#### मिष्टेश्यास्त्रमायकवायादी

श्चे र महर धुमा पळवा बेश संदे ळेवा पहिशारी प्रेरे को मार्ग कुं का उर छेत से प्रेर हो। धुमा बेश सादे पर *ची*ॱश्चुनअॱधुःषःक्षेःन्रअःपीटःधेदःपःइसअःषःर्यःर्रःचीःङ्गेषाशुअःग्रीःन्यरःळंनःधेर्यःशङ्गियःग्रुवाः 'हु'दर्जुल'कु'दे'ल'र्जी'दर्जीया दर्जेल'खुन्ययान्नव्यत्वेन'ल'र्जीद्मीन्य'सुन्य'सुयर्थ'कुर्यान्यं . ત્રાંથા મુંત્રા સુત્રા સુત્ર પ્રસ્ત કરા સુદ : ત્રાવસ સુત્ર : ત્રાહ્ય સુત્ર : સુત્ર સુત્ર : સુત્ર સુત્ર સુત્ર - ત્રાંથા સુત્ર : ત્રાંથા સુત્ क्रूचेशक्षराक्षीः भ्री.चोशीर.. बीचोराक्षी. बीचे. प्रैचराराक्ष्य स्ट. प्रैचे. जालुचीरा त्राचा ह्यूचारा जालूचे र दुरा. नाश्चरमार्जा । सनादे रेव सेंद्रमार कुषा द्योगिनेव रेपिया । सक्षियाय र हियाय है व र वर्ष र रही सूना प्रवेर ट.मिल। ट.मिल.लम्.मिट.ट.मिल। ट्यू.सेम.सपु.ट.मिल। सर्ट्य.सपु.ट.मिल। ४८.वर्ट.सेम.सपु.ट. किला ज्यां सपुरम् किलान्य स्वर्धा निर्देशस्य केला मर्देशस्य मार स्वर्धाना स्वर्धाना स्वर्धाना स्वर्धाना स्वर्ध नगर संदेश्कें अप्रोप्यें प्रत्याने अप्रेप्त विषय स्थानित स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप नावर या ना राज्य प्रति । प्रति वर्षानावरायाह्यम् नार्थेन् न्द्रा नह्रुयानर्देशार्थेन्यायाः नने नदेन् नद्मीयायाद्मान्यायाः वर्षेन् नुपर्वे ना लुय.धे। बु.य.केंबा क्र्य.ब्रूट्य.ट.केंब.क्रीय.वुर्य.प्याचेंवा विषय. र्सेन्स्युवात्रमासुनाप्तळवात्वेता न्त्यमेभास्रेसमाठ्यम्मसमाउत्तान्तेनाठवानुत्रदेवार्यदेन्तिन्त्रेत् दसःगर्डे रे स्ट्रिन् नुसन्दर्भास्य स्ट्रिन् नुनिस्ति । स्ट्रिन् नु नर्सुस्य नर्मेश ही महावा पळव्या नदे स्नानस्य स्वाप्य स्थान प्रहेरे मन वी वी वी विकास स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स *ची-*द्मानी क्रुन-तु-देनाय-दुनानी-श्रेशय-ठद-घशय-ठद-प्रेंद-न्ययश-घदे-र्वेनाद्यय-दुन्य-दर्खय-दर्नेय-

सूरमानार भिषानी प्रियो त्यक्ताना मा सुन्त्र स्थान्त्र प्रमान स्थान स्था

#### |मुशुस्रमासर्केन्यायतुव्यामदी

स्वी.यर्ज्या.बुंग्र.हुंग्री-प्रस्ता.बुंग्रिश्चर.जुं-पुंग्राया.कुंग्र.वुंग्र.वुं-पुंग्री-पुंग्राया.वुंन्य.बुंग्र.हुंग्री-प्रस्ता.बुंग्र.हुंग्री-प्रस्ता वर्ष्य.वुंग्र.हुंग्री-प्रस्ता वर्ष्य.वुंग्र.हुंग्री-प्रस्ता वर्ष्य.वुंग्र.हुंग्री-प्रस्ता वर्ष्य.वुंग्र.हुंग्री-प्रस्ता वर्ष्य.वुंग्र.हुंग्री-प्रस्ता वर्ष्य.वुंग्र.हुंग्र.वुंग्र.वुंग्र.हुंग्र.वुंग्र.वुंग्र.वुंग्र.वुंग्र.हुंग्र.वुंग्य.वुंग्र.वंग्र.वुंग्र.वंग्र.वंग्यवंग्र.वुंग्र.वंग्र.वुंग्यवंग्र.वुंग्यवंग्यवंग्रवंग्यवंग्रवंग्

यद्भः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः श्रेमः अद्भः अव्यान्त्रः श्रेष्ठः व्यान्त्रः श्रेष्ठः व्यान्त्रः व्यान्त्रः व्यान्त्रः व्य वर्ष्णः विस्रमः अव्यान्त्रः अपः वर्षः वर  $\mathsf{APZ}_{\mathsf{A}}^{\mathsf{A}} = \mathsf{APZ}_{\mathsf{A}}^{\mathsf{A}} = \mathsf{APZ}_{\mathsf{A}}^{\mathsf{A}}$ चुन'यदे'अर्केद्'य'द्दा सुअ'र्येदअ'र्श्वेद'द्दाचठअ'यदे'अर्केद्'य'द्दा द्वे'प्ये'अर्केद्'या द्दाची मकूर्ता वामरायमुम्मकूर्तास्मूवीमान्यास्त्रम् मान्यास्त्रम् मान्यास्त्रम् मान्यास्य मान्यास्य मान्यास्य मान्यास वा रदःक्षेत्रवाद्देशःशुः व्यद्राद्यवाद्येत् ह्या द्वा द्वा व्यद्रशः श्रृद्राद्यवश्यावत्यवादाद्या ल्लेट्र ग्रीश श्रुवारावे अर्केट्र प्राच्य स्टर्ग ह्रें प्रश्नाय श्रुवारा ग्रीश केत्र में व्यावेश स्वरं प्राची स स्वायानक्वरात्री वार्याया वायात्रात्री विद्याता नहीं देनवानु ही किवायक्ष्यी वर्ष्यत्यू। वैदार्यायः नायमायहियानरमान्त्रते ही इसमान्ता सकता क्रिया श्रेन श्रुमन्त्र श्रे वर्षेत्र से हे हे हे ते नु देव में के। वहुव से देव में के। क्वेंब में देव में देव में के। क्वा में के। क्वा में के में के। देव में के। र्नोद्दर्ने में के कि स्वर्थ प्रतुष्य न भू नुष्टा विकार पर्दे पर्वेद के स्वर्थ पर्वेद के स्वर्थ प्रति विकार में रेवाचा नक्षाकृषी सकता चुर कुन सेसमान्यतानुन मुन्तर सेंदे सकेंद्र सेंदे से से से सेंद्र सेंद्र सेंदर क्रॅ्रिका ग्रीका प्रीन ग्रीका क्षुवा दका कर्केन पर्वी विनिर्देश क्षा मुना परित्र कर्केन प्राप्त विन्ते प्रतानी क स्यान्त्र र्भुत्यायः क्रियायर्द्ध्यः यायर्द्ध्दः ग्रीः याबुदः यययायययः नायन् विष्ठा हिः या क्रियाय्वी विषयः क्या शे.ह्या.रटा श्रुर.क्या श.क्.श्रे.श्रेस्टर.श्र्याश.यार्ट्र्र.वश.वीय.राषु.रटा.वीट.विश्वश.वी.रेट्र्य.स्. इसमार्था विमान्तरमार्श्वेन्द्रान्दरम्बन्धानवेत्मह्नेत्राम्या स्टामान्द्रान्त्रवेभानवेश्वेष् ॱॻॖॸॱॸ॓ॱॸ॓ऀॸॱढ़ॴॱॸॿॖॸॱऄॗॱऒज़ॕ॔क़ॱॸॕॱॸॕॸ॔ॱॸऻज़ॕॱऒ॔ॸॕॸॱॾऒॴॱॵढ़ॴॶॱढ़ॎ॓ढ़ॱय़ॗॗॱढ़ॴॴॸऄॸॱ सरः र्ह्मेश्राचना नकदात्र शायनुवाना द्यान साम सम्मान साम सम्मान सम्मान सम्मान सम्मान सम्मान सम्मान सम्मान सम्म बिटा। क्रुवेंत्रप्रथयवर्धेत्रर्भेज्ञयप्रटायाचारामहेश्यारानेवित्रप्रवाशाग्रीशयमात्रानेव्यर्भेवर्योद्यर् शेरःश्रुवेःमहेदःर्ये त्यः दर्देशःशुः वर्वे ।

#### नवि'मञ्जूषा'म'नभूषा'म'न्री

चत्रीत्वर्याचुराना प्रेताचार विदाना स्वापन विदान क्षेत्राची व्यापन विदान क्षेत्र र्बेट्सर्सःस्यः वर्षः नविर्वे । ध्रेनायः बेस्यः देशुस्यः नामीय्वरः मीस्याव्वरः यामिर्द्रः यास्यः वर्षः वर्षः व ર્શ્વે માર્ગુ નિયદ મુખા કુદ મહેલ્વરાયા સાલેવા પોતા કરો માત્ર વાલક છે. કું કે માત્ર માત્ર સચાન માત્ર છે. તું સ <u>२८। वावव तामवीं भूर प्रमाण प्राप्त विष्ठा दे क्रम मंत्र सम्मेरा पर प्रमाण प्राप्त स्थाप </u> ग्रे:प्रवरःषीयःवज्ञुदःवःधोद्याः सःवेयःपवेःप्रवरःषीयःज्ञुदःववैःश्चेषःयादेःद्वदःवेयःसेपःसेप्रवरःपीयः धोदःबिदः। दसःबिनाः इदःविकाः ग्रीकाः बेदः दः श्रेनाः यकाः यः वर्ग्गेदः पः श्लेकाः योदः बिदः। से बेनाः नीकाः दः बद्रशः र्वेज्ञायानान्यः प्रोत्तरे विदेशोत्रायान्यः अव्यान् विद्यार् केन् वृद्धाः प्रमाने नेदान् कर क्षेत्रेन् वृद्धाः बेर-अषिद क्षे)हिंग्गानिवगः ग्राम् अर्ग अर्थिः महेन्यवे नबवः ह्यान्यः अरुअः नुः पश्चिमायः व्यास्य स्वर्धः नःभ्रेतःवर्देदःशुःगदःववदःसेदा धीव वतर भ्रान्य स्टर्सेन विद्या प्रति हें से स्था से वाय हो होत श्चीअ'र्ष्येर'मे'र्ष्येत्। भ्रेम'त्यअ'श्चरःळ'र'अ'त्रम'श्चेर'देश्चेर'प्यअ'म्,र्र्प्य'मेर्प्येत्। दे'म्,र्प्येत'वे'क'र्केत' र्बेट्सर् ते क्वें तुर्या तेवा प्राप्त के वे वे प्राप्त प्राप्त के के प्राप्त के के प्राप्त के के प्राप्त के के <sup>\*</sup> भ्रेन्। सन्ते अभ्रेष: सन्दर्भ नावतः र्हेत्रः सेंद्र शन्दर्भ ने सन्तरः सन्तरः सन्तरः सन्तरः सन्तरः सन्तरः सन्तर यथवाश्वासाधीत। भ्रेवासाबुदादयदानेसाधवानुन्यस्वाशादादेशस्य वद्यास्य विवास विकास ॱॻॖॸॱॺॖॆज़ॱॸॳज़ऻॴज़ॱॸऻॾॕक़ॱॸ॔ॺॊ॔ॴऒ॔ऻॎॺॖ॓ज़ॱय़ॱॹॱॲक़ॱऄॸॱॻॖॸॱॸॳज़ऻॴक़ॱज़ॸज़ऻॹॗॗॱॲॸ॔ॱॸॱक़॓ॱ <sup>\*</sup> भ्रेना'सदे'र्पेद''न्द'पेद्या वेरा'नाशुर्यास'स्ट्रर'भ्रेना'स'दक्रनाया'त्रतया'त्रस्य'स'सर'पार'नाय'के र्वेरा'हे ब्रेंनशनवे यः नश्नेदादशनम् न न ने संस्ति ।

र्हेचन्ना चाहेब-स्त्रीय-सिक्किन्याः क्रूंचन्ना इत्यास्य स्त्रीय स्त्रीय सिक्किन्ना हेन्य साम्यास्य हिन्या स्त्र इत्याप्त सिहेब-स्त्रीय सिक्किन्याः स्त्रीय स्त्रास्य सिक्किन्याः हेन्य सिक्किन्याः हेन्य सिक्किन्याः स्त्रीय सिक्किन्याः सिक्किन्य

સુંચ્યા શ્રુૈન ક્રિયો હાયો યા છે યા ત્રાવા કરા કરી કે દિવસ માં ત્રાવા કર્યો ક્રિયો શ્રું ત્રા કર્યો કર્યા સાથે માત્ર કર્યા છે યા ત્રાવા કર્યા ત્રા કર્યા ત્રા કર્યા ત્રા કર્યા ત્રા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા ત્રા કર્યા ત્રા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરા કરા કરા કર્યા કર

लर्माविष्ट-देशल्या स्टर्माय हुँ स्टर्मा स्टर्माय हुँ स्टर्माय स्टर्माय । त्रिः स्टर्माय स्ट्र्माय स्टर्माय स्टर्माय स्टर्माय स्टर्माय स्टर्माय स्टर्माय स्ट

याक्त्रस्य स्वित्ता स्वित्त स्व स्वित्र स्वत्य स्वित्त स्वत्त स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वयः स्वत्य स्वयः स्य

ये.स.च्यीश्वास्थ्या । श्वा्य्यास्याः श्रीयः स्वाय्याः स्वाय्याः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः

र्श्रा । वहेश्यः स्वास्त्रात्त्र विकासिक्ष्यः स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र

चात्राः कूर्त । चन्त्रचात्राः त्यात्रवः लूचः अटः लटः अट्टंटं कूटः कुटः कुटः चांचावेष्टं त्यूं त्यांचात्रवेषः व कुचाः सम्प्रतिमः वृद्धाः कुटः चांचायः त्यात्रव्यूं देशः चेनाः सम्प्रतिमः स्वात्रव्यूं विद्याः सम्प्रतिमः व कृचाः सम्प्रतिमः वृद्धाः कुटः स्वात्राः विद्याः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः

#### <u>स्याहेशाशुःधीयम्यवेष्यत्यवादी</u>

ચંદ્રસાસદ સૂદ્ર ત્રસવી સાલે કેવા સાલે વેદ્રસ્તા કોર્ટ કોર્ટ કોર્યા સુદ્ર સ

द्यीर.हे। विज्ञानःश्चेतःश्चेत्याह्रं याषुष्यान्त्रेयान्त्रेयान्त्रेयाः विज्ञान्यः श्चेतः विज्ञान्यः श्चेतः विज्ञान्यः श्चे

े ते'न'सूर्या ८८'रॉ.स.स.मी'श्रेस्रश्चानहर्माश्चर्या । नहत्र'सश्चर्यास'स्वा । वेश'माशुर्यास' · क्षर-र्रे । हे अ·शु·धे·र्रायाः शे·अश्वतः र्श्वेषायाः ते श्वापः र्रेषाः धोतः हे र्रायः क्ष्यतः यो अयाः र्रायः नुयानासेन्त्र। क्वेंन्वोन्वदेःश्चेंबाकासुनवर्गवासेन्वहुन। हेदासळ्दागुदाहुनसस्यायान्यस श्रेस्यायावीयनेत्रे सूरायाम्बर्यस्यासेन्द्री । स्रेस्ययाविष्यायविद्यायतेः स्नूयसासुः न्वोः र्स्नूराया हेः सूरा नर्हेद्र'हियाचुर्याग्रहायन्त्र्यानुष्ये से प्रतिहासी द्येत्र दित्या महिता स्वार्मेद्र स्वार्मेद्र स्वार्मेद्र त्यंश.यं.श्रात्यविरायायाषुयार्यु । रिवो.यःश्चर्यास्त्रर्यान्त्रेयायाः कृतात्रात्याः स्त्रात्याः स्त्रात्याः स् दब्बनःसःसः बद्दःसुरुःस्वाचीःसेःदवोःनःष्यरःदवोःनरःदब्धुःरःनदेःश्लेनरुर्वे । द्दःर्रोःसुरुःस्वाचीः दवो न ताया अपन्त विवाद प्रति के स्त्री के स्त <sup>૽</sup>૽૿ૹ.સ.¥ૹઅ.પીય.ૹૢ૿ૣૻૣૣૣૣૣૣૻૣૠ૱૨.૮ૡ.૽ૢ૿ૢ૽૽૽ૢ૾ૄ૾ઌ.ૹ૾ૺ.ૡૼૢૢૼૢ૽ઌૢૼ૾ઌૺૢ૽ૺ૾૾ૺ.સ.ઌઌ.ૹ૽૾ૠૹ૽૾ૺ૱ઌૢ૽ૢૢ૽ૢૡૺઌૺૢ૾ઌૢૼઌ૱ૢ૱ क्टर:वी:हेश:श्र:वे:श्रे:पर्वे:श्रे| हे:भ्रूप:री यशश:स:येगे:पर:श्रे:प्वेदे:ग्रे:श्रवा:पश्री प्वो:श्रेवा:वात्रवाश: नक्ष्यः के रहराहे अ से रवर्षे । विश्वानाश्चरशार्शे । दे रवास्यानी शास्त्री ना कु के दाया सामित्रा ही । रवो.य.चेर्-.स.र-.। श्र.वाश्चर.श्ववाशाहेव.वाश्चवा.लवा.वट.वाबेटश्व.शा रवो.वर्वे की.ह्रं सर.वश्चिरश्व. म्। हुरायश्वराष्ट्रीयावश्वराय्वेशायश्वराय। वाराक्षेत्रावाबदायीः निर्मातान्तराय्वेत्राय। यावाबिशायाया राद्मश्रशन्दिशासुः स्रोताः वीत्रासर्वेदः नः नदः द्वः नर्वार्वेश्वः सः वः स्रोत्ताश्चः सः वः स्वार्वे न्यासेन् स्वेदः दर्दे स्टः द्वशः वी'वाहेत्र'र्रे'धेत्र'सश्चान्दायाधे'स्दार्धेदात्र'दे'याञ्चवार्देवा'सेदा'रेदावाद्याद्ववादेवा'र्धेदात्र'दे'याधी'  $+ (-1)^{2} + (-1)^{2$ मतेः श्रूरियाः ग्रीकाम्बद्धाः मुक्तान्त्रो निर्देशम्बर्धाः निर्देशम्बर्देशम्बर्धाः निर्देशम्बर्धाः निर्देशम्बर्धाः निर्देशम्बर्धाः निर्देशम्बर्धाः निर्देशम्बर्धाः निर्देशम्बर्धाः निर्देशमः निर्देशम्बर्धाः निर्देशमः निर्देश

डेश'नाशुर्या देवर'स्रावर्शमुन'गाझ'ळवाश'सेन्'ग्रेश नावद'म्री'नवो'न'म्रेन्'स'र्झेश'सदे'ळे|| ने'य' स्रवार्ट्माक्षेत्रवोदेःस्रेसस्यःस्रद्या। श्रुदात्रस्यद्यादानस्यःस्राधाःस्याद्याः देःधाःनस्य सक्त. प्रदूत स्तर विश्व । विश्व विश्व विश्व । श्वि स्ति । श्वि स्ति । श्वि स्ति । श्वि स्ति । श्वि स्व । श्वि स ৾য়ৢ৶৻ঀয়৾৽য়৾ঀৢয়৾য়য়ৼয়৾৽য়ৣয়ড়ৼয়৾৽য়য়য়য়৽য়ৣয়৽য়ৢয়৽য়ৢয়৽য়ৼয়৽য়ৣয়৽ৼৼ<u>৾৽য়</u>ৼ৽য়ৢয়৽ য়৾য়য়য়৽ৢয়য়ড়য়ড়য়ড়য়৽য়য়ৢ৽য়ড়৾য়৽য়৽য়ৄ৽য়য়ৣ৽য়ড়৾য়ৼঢ়৽য়ড়য়৽য়৽য়ৢয়৽য়৾য়৽য়৾য়৽য়ৢ৽ঢ়৽য়ৢ৽য়ঢ়য়৽ दशक्तिः न्द्रात्तर्भेतः र्श्वेस्त्रात्तरे स्त्रेत्तरा स्त्रात्तरे स्त्रेत्तर स्त्रात्तर स्त्रेत्तर स्त्रेत्तर स्त्रेत्तर स्त्रेत्तर स्त्रेत्तर स्त्रेत्तर स्त्रेत्तर स्त्रेत्तर स्त्रेतर स्त्रेत्तर स्त्र चनानी भूर कें तिना पेर पर देर पेर र का कुल कें ना कला कुल की दनो इस्य पेर र र वुका र का करका ૹૄૹઌ૽૾ૢૹૹઽૼ૱ઌૣૺૹઌ૽૾ૢ૱ૹૄૣઽૹૼ૽૽ૼૹૢ૽ૺૺ૽ૹૄ૽ૹૹૢઌ૽ૺ૱૱ૡ૽૽ૹૺૹૹઌ૽૽ૢ૽૽ૢૺૼૡૼૡ૽૽ૹ૾૽૱ૡૡ૽૽ૡૢ सब्विदादमास्यान्त्रमानुसान्त्रीयायार्यानुसान्तर्यान्त्रमान्यानुसायान्तर्यान्तर्यान्तर्यान्तर्यान्तर्यान्तर्यान् नर्भेन्द्रस्थाञ्चन्यात्रात्वेनार्भेन्द्रान्देवसार्हेन्द्रमार्हेन्द्रस्य निस्नान्द्रम्य निस्नान्द्रिय स्वस्यान्य *दे:देर:रश:सरस:क्रुस:दर:बुर:क्रुव:सेसस:द्वादा वर्वेद:फ़्र्य:वॅश:*द्वा:वर्डेस:दा:ध्र्यक्रु:दर:वरुस: रायान्नेदान्तेवन्त्रीयः निर्मान्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्तर्भानिः सास्त्रीयः स्तरीयः स्त्रायः स्त्रीयः स्तरीयः स्तरीय नात्मार्जेन नात्माञ्चेन र्जेन स्त्रेन त्यानुष्य हेना हेशासळं र हेन न्दर नहरू तुशासशासरशासुशासीशा क्वेद-पःहे<sup>-</sup>१५२-से-५सेनास-पा| क्वेद-पःसक्रस-पःहेक्-ग्रीसा| क्वेद-पनना-हे-पःपॉरसःहेनास-पेना *ૹુવઃર્સે* 'ક્રુેફ'ત્વન્ત્વા'ફેન'ન્ન-પ્યના એઅઅજનન્સન્સન્સત્વાનાત્વનું ત્વાપા જે:સેન્સન્સેન્સુક્ષ, સુસ ळॅंग्रथा। ह्वा.ए.चरे.च.वर्झेच.चर.चेंवा । ठेश.शेंवाश.चें.वर्श.वांत्रीश.क्री.चर्श्व.च.सहंद.चश.द्वो.स र्श्रेप्पेन्-नु-र्देद-य-विवानी-भ्रे-य-यविश-यदेन्स-भ्रु-श्रेप्- न्याद-स्त्रेवश-प्-र-पर्वे श्रेद-र्श्ववश्यान-ष्परः क्षे 'दर्वो अ' सदे 'क्षें अ' वा हेवा 'ब्रॅन्' स' दे हे 'वाबद 'ही 'दवो 'ह' दर 'खेवा अ' हा अ' व्या हे अ' शु 'ब्रे 'दर हो द क्रुं ने प्रीत समानार वना क्रिय खेत खेत की जी माने माने के स्तरे क्षेत्र नाका खेट न हो से पर्हे ना समाने समान त्यर् र्यूश्राश्च्या । यद्राणूर्यात्मराशर्म् स्ट्रिरायायाश्चा स्ट्रेरायश्चिमान्त्रेमान्यायायायायायायायायायायाया 

#### वुवायः क्रिंशः विवस्य मङ्ग्रीयः वस्य विवस्य विवस्य

यहेवा हेत्र म्री विश्व अपदेन यात्र अभून अप्यत्य पर्न प्रवास म्राह्म प्रवास हेत् । विश्व वि क्तुमानर्डेमाञ्चर पदमाजीमानसूर पदि द्वापादे केंगा पदि प्राप्त केंगा सुप्तीर कें। पार्म सम्प्राप्त स्वापी : श्रुनशः नावशः निरुषः निरः । श्रुन्देन। श्रेनः निरः श्रेनः निर्वायशः । श्रेनः निरः निरः निरः श्रेनः श्र भैचर्याद्रशायम्यायवरात्र्याःभैचर्याःभैचर्याःभैचर्याःभवर्षः। योटालवरावे व्यट्टाः इत्रयम् वे भैचर्याः योवर्याः स बिर वर्ष भाग्ने भाग्ने क्रिंभ में हिंग पर विश्व रायदे रहा राबिद उद पीद पर में में हिंग भारत मुनसारी लुय.सर.स्रेश.ट्यूश.जूर । याज.जूट.संबेय.स.यहूय.सावय.मु.भुग.य.४सथा.लूट.क्ट.ट्र.४सथा.मुश. <u> </u>हॅ्चेया.सपु.स्रट्या.म्बेय.कुट.सट्या.म्बेया.येथा.स्ये.संची.सर्थ.रे.क्र्या.स.चीशेट्या.येथा.यर्था.सपु. भैयकाश्चान्त्रे,व्हरकाराकार्याकुराग्ची,वर्षुराजूर्यरा, यभि ग्रीन,ग्वीकार्यरायाक्ष्यात्राचीकार्य्याकाः . सुवात्त्र शः क्रेंत्रः ग्री:वर्षेत्रः वित्र नेर्सूत्रः वरः वसूवा विदेश वित्र विदेशः विदेशः विदेशः विदेशः विदेश रदःरे द्वस्य ग्रीयासर्वेद सुनयाद्यायर मुरायदे से से से दि द्वारा सुन् । देवी प्रदेश्य के सामित्र इससायान्त्रमा तृत्व हेत्र सङ्कार्सम् सर्मिया स्वापाद सार्के सामी प्रविद्र स्वापाद स्वापाद स्वापाद स्वापाद स्वाप र्र्जूश्र्श्र्वा वियोवः वियोवस्य तर्दे विदः तथसः स्रोदः दी सरमः स्रोधः दरः स्रोदः स्रोधः स्रोधः दरः स्रोधः स्र सन्तर्ना ग्राट हें संक्षेत्र हैं भी सी सुरस्य भी सी है भारत हु। सहस्य स्वाय भारत सी मार्थित है। सी सहस्य विवादी अरशःक्षुशःवर्डेशःध्वरःग्रेःकेंशःद्वंतःयदेनेतेः नरःन्नरन्दःन्सरशःवर्षेः उदःधेदःपदेन्दः नश्रेष. ३८.१ वीर. चवा. वीर. (ब्रीवा.क. ४८. १३८ क. कर्तूर, या खुर. या ब्रीव. १५ (ब्रीट. ४८. वर्तु ४. ४५) वार. व

यर. स्रो. में विश्वान सर्था में श्रायक्ष प्रत्ये के श्रायक्ष प्रत्ये के श्रायक्ष के श्रायक्ष के श्रायक्ष के श्रायक्ष के श्रायक्ष के श्रायक के श्रा चक्ष्वा.सन्द्र्य.क्रून.क्रुन.क्र्य.सन्तर्थ.च.च.च.च.च.च.हे.हेन.क्रु.क्रून.क्र.क्रून. र्सेन्स्वे प्रकेति नियम् व व्येत्राची क्रियाची स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन वैर.भैज.२.श्रैय.श्रैय.मैंय.मैंअ.मीअ.स्र.सय.स.स.चर.चार्यूर.सपु.मैं.२.समीर.भेय.लूर.सभ.मू। १५.मैं. यक्षत्र प्रिमामाधीत्। क्षु यक्षत्र प्राशुक्षामादी। क्षेत्रादी भेष्रमास्त्र स्वस्य ग्रीके व्दी प्रमासी सम् प्रदे द्वीते येगा थ ळेंगा थ गान मी प्रवृद्ध मान थ मान अपन उद्य केन में प्रोता ने प्रदान ये क्व केन में में भेन प्रदान केन में प्रवृद्ध केन मेन में प्रवृद्ध केन में प्रवृद्ध केन में प्रवृद्ध केन में प्रवृद्ध न्यानः यानः द्वानः नुस्ति । यान्यान्यः स्वानः । विष्यान्यः स्वानः यान्यः स्वानः । विष्यान्यः स्वानः । विष्यान्य र्वेन्.युवे:नेव:बर:ब्रे:क्वेश:पवे:ब्रूट:बेंक्व'व्यार्वेन्.यु:५:उट:इ:क्वेव:बेंक्व्याःब्रून'व:बिंट:न्टरक्वेश:वेंन्ययु: ૹૢ૽ૡૢૺઌૢૡૹૹૻ૽ઌ૱ૡૺૡ૽૽૱ૢૹૼૡ૱૱ૹૹૢ૽ૺ૱ૹૢ૽ૺૺ૾૾૾ૹ૽૽૾૽૽ૹૢઌ૱ૢ૽ૺૡૢૼ૱ૡૺ૱૱ *`* ਛੇਰ, સું. તું તું કું તું તું તું કું કું તું તું કું તું કું તું કું તું કું તું તું તું કું તું તું તું તુ ૡૡઽ૽ૡૢૼ૱૽ૢ૽ૺઽૺ૽ૢ૽ૺૡૹ૽૽૱૱ૹૢૼઌૢઌૺ૱૱ૢૢૢૹૢૺ૾૽૾૽ૺૹ૿૾ૹૹૣઌૺૢ૽ૡ૾ૺ૱ૹૡૺઌ૱ૹ૽૽૱૱૽૽ૢ૽ૺૹૢૢૹૢ૽૽૱ दर्रेव् प्रवे केन् पु प्रमा वातु वा बु इसस्य प्रत्या प्रवे पु साम्य स्था प्रवे प्रमा वातु वा वा वा विवास वा वि ૾૾2.ૹૂઅ.ૹ.ત્રાચીશ્વેદજા.સતૂર્ય કિફ્રીન્ટરનેન્ટ.ક્રોયોજા.શી.યોયેજા.સતુ.ક્રોજા.યિયાસજા.શુ..છુ.યેટ.સતુ.ક્રોજા.યિયા.તુર્ય ૡ૾ૺઽ<sub>ૺ</sub>૾ૹ૾ઽ૽૾૾ૺૹૹૹઌ૽ૻૹ૾ૺૹ૿ૢૺૹઽૺઽૹૢૢૹૢઌ૾૱ઽૢઌૣ૱ૡૡૺૺ૱ઌૣઌ૱૱ઌઌ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ૡૡ૱ टरमान्यान्त्रान्त्रीत्त्रेन्तान्त्। क्षेत्रामूलास्यान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त् 'तुःम्बदरःन'यथा वरःकेंश'यःर्श्वेन'र्श्वेर'द्वेर'ठेर'रेवेरेदेव'य'नश्रश्चेत्रं'नहरःवश'ररःक्तुर'यतुष'नवेर য়য়য়৻ঀ৾য়৽য়ৣ৽য়৽য়৾ঀ৽য়৽য়ৣ৾য়৽য়ৣঀ৽য়৽য়৾ঀয়৽য়ৣ৽৻৻য়ৢঀয়৽য়ৣ৾৻য়৽ঢ়৾৽ড়য়৽য়ঢ়৽য়৽৻ঢ়ঢ়৾ঀ৾৽ঢ়য়৽য়য়ৼ৽য়য়ৣৼ৽

वर्डेशःब्रेन्'नर्वेशःवरःश्वरःर्दे । यरशःक्वशःवर्डेशःध्वःवन्शःग्रेशःग्रुरः। वनवाःक्षेनःवनवाःवीःसर्वेदः लुर.बुर.वि चर्चा.कुर.चर्चा.चु.रचा.लर.लुथी। बुरा.चिश्ररश्र.सहर.कूंश.कुचा.यहु.ला.स्.वर.चू.क्र.कुच. र्से. खुवी प्लूटे. पर्यं ता तथा झूट अ. रेटे. रेटा विषय अ. सूचा का खूच हु अ. श्रे. शु. प्रचेट अ. राटे. सुवी अ. નુવાવશ્વસ્ત્રાં છ.તા. કૂંશ્વસ્ત્રા જાયા કુંત્ર ક્ષું કું. તતા. છુંત્ર ક્ષું તે ત્યાં વધું ત્યાવ તાલું કું ત્યાન સામા यदे दे रद्धि रद्धि व देवा भीत प्रति क दक्ष द्धि प्रति देवा दे स्वाप्त हैं से दे स्वाप्त राजिय से विवार भीत होते । स्वाप वळवानान्ना ऄ्वॅराना विवर्देतान्तेनारार्थेवायान्ते वनानक्यान्त्रीन्नोनान्नान्तर्योनायान्त्रीनायीनायीनायी  $\alpha \zeta_{-2} + 2 \zeta_{-1} + 2 \zeta_{-1}$ रामानस्व वे वेदारामानदिर क्षिमानर निर्मान स्वाप्त विद्या क्षिमान स्वाप्त क्षिमान स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप प्रदेशेन्'ग्रीअ'ग्रान्द्रन्द्र्यार्च्चअ'नश्चार्ञ्च्च्यानश्च्रायां श्वर्याच्यात्र्यां स्वर्याच्यात्र्यां स्वर्याः स्वरं स्व लामु्श्रभानुदारदेशावश्व। अधरास्टामीहूबासूद्रभाग्नीमहेबासूस्रह्मानुदार्भाद्रभान्तावश्व। ठवःवालवः ययदः न्नुदः र्देरः ग्रीःवावदः द्वाः ययेः र्केवः योवायः यरः यथ्नुवः वयः हेयः यह् वाः र्सूवः यः रेवायः डव्यावाशुक्राः क्षेत्राः व्यक्तान् प्रवर्षेत्राचरा साह्यान्या व्यक्षाः व्यक्षाः व्यक्षाः विवाद्याः स्वेत्राः विवाद्याः स्वेत्राः विवाद्याः स्वेत्राः विवाद्याः स्वेत्राः विवाद्याः स्वेत्राः विवाद्याः स्वेत्राः स्वेत्र वियः इस्यार र्ह्मेना यः रहे प्रीयः स्वेदान्ति । वर्ह्मे यदिः स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स क्रूशक्षेत्रचन्त्रेयः चम्रुवः चर्यार्चेषः चरः व्यान्त्री गान्वर यः श्रुँ स्रेव हो। वेश'गशुरश'रादे'शुर' म् व्रिमायम्मरायम्भरायम् स्थापायम् स्यापायम् स्थापायम् स्यापायम् स्थापायम् स्यापायम् स्थापायम् स्यापायम् स्थापायम् स्यापायम् स्यापायम् स्यापायम् स्यापायम् स्थापायम् स्यापायम् स्यापायम् स्यापायम् स्यापायम् स्यापायम् स्यापायम् स मदेगाहेद में धेद वेश ग्रास्ट्र शर्मे ।

## नत्त्रमाञ्चाद्यान्यसाञ्चीयन्यम्यम् त्विष्यस्यम्यस्य

यश्रैव.ब्र्डेका.श्रें.क्री.स्य.जग.शु.जर्य.चर.चर्चियामा.श्री.याजूजा.च.चयेच.स.चतुरी सटाऱ्र.क्षमा.ग्रीमा. र्जूच,ड्र्चियामा.सपु.मारमा.भ्रीमा.यङ्का.र्जव.जर्यभा.शी.रच्य.जमा.यर्चय.चर.चतुरी.स.ची भवीर.यपु.यी.र्येग.

ग्रुट-५-१२-५र्देश-सु-१तय-१त्वाका-भित्र-५-१त्ते क्षान्य-५-१त्वाक्त-५-वो-५-१त्र-१त्वाक्त-५-वो-५-१त्वाक्त-५-५-१त्व न्तृत्यः तुः शेश्रश्राष्ठदाद्वश्रशः ग्रीः केन् न्तृ विनश्रान्यन् धुदान्तेन निहतः प्रदेशकेन् न्तृ देशान्य नार्शेत्याना यरेनमः नर्वोभा सर्वोद्यः संक्षितः सुभा क्वाया स्थायः स्थाप्त स्थायः सुन्ति सुन् दब्त्ति, व्हूर्य, सर्म्य, स्रोत्युर्य, दुर्गा यश्चेषाया चार्या स्रोत् । यद्वी विष्या विषया स्रोत्या । विषया स्र क्षेत्र:ब्रिय् ।श्चित्र:पहर:पेर:अर:व्यूर्-पक्षुर्-प्रदःक्ष्य:श्च:अर:पह्न्य:पत्वायायः प्रवायः वेत्र:प्राप्तः सॅंदे:८२४७.७चुँर:सूर्य, कुष.चीश्रूर.८८.८२५५७, या.चीश.चचीष.संतु:अकूर. ई.श.सूर्याश.हूश.सूर. नसूरः नेन्द्रभावनुष्यानवे खुनाभार्श्वेषा विनार्धेन् ग्रामार्देन स्वित्रभावन्त्रम् नत्वन्त्रभाषामान्त्रम् स्वा सम्भाति सम्भात शेयशः उदः निवदः मुः देवः दुः पदः वर्दे निशः सरः मुः देः प्योदा व्राः सः पदः द्वाः पदः विनाः प्येदः दः क्रिं नि <u> २८.२९७. जूर्या म. पूर. हिर. लूर्या याश्वरमा म्राज्या मृत्या म. या म्राज्या मृत्या म्राज्या मृत्या म्राज्या म</u> चगावःचाशुद्रः हे स्त्रुचः होत् क्रुं ने स्कर्षेवा प्येवः हो । गावः सहिवः से स्वरः विवादया वार्ये स्तरः विवादया सक्षासदेःवस्त्राक्षासर्ह्र्याःच॥ भ्रीमःचाद्वेदेःस्व स्ट्राक्षान्यस्य स्ट्राम्यः स्ट्राम्यः स्ट्राम्यः स्ट्राम्य यक्षवासदःक्र्यान बुद्दात्वा। पर्वोद्दयःसःस्प्रेद्धायःस्य स्वयुद्धाः वियः स्वयः । वियः प्राप्तः हेस्यः लपु.चना.यम। पूर्याचराम्यात्रयाचात्रयाचात्रयाचात्रयाचात्रयाचात्रयाचात्रयाचात्रयाचात्रयाच्या ८८। क्षुट. २४ . र्से वा न्याच मही स्री वा वा स्था साम हो स र्श्रेम् अग्ग्रे:हेश्र-सु:पद्मदशद्मशद्मेर-द्म्य हे:यड्द्य-स्न-स्ने:द्म्य-पासुस्र-स्नःहेश-तु:फ्रेश-हेत्र-पर-

# नकुन्यनक्रिनन्दरक्र्यंत्रव्यमक्षीय्यद्यवादी

ब्री मः निष्या के त्रात्ता के त

हेश'य' नर्शें नर्श पेंट्र श'शें हेर 'य'री।। बर'यस' नर्शेंट्र 'यरे 'यो हेश'य' हुस' या शुस' पीर्वा । बिरा 'या शुट्र श' नःसूनःसन्सःक्तुसःग्रीःर्नोव्यवःनर्वोत्निःग्रीःभूसःम्रेसःसून्तुःतेःभ्रीनःनर्देसःह्सःम्सुसःधेतःवी। देः लः क्र्रें र-८र्देशः निहेशः हे : क्षेत्रः खेनाशः सरः न्युतः ग्रहः सह्ना , हः नर्दे : नः पटः क्र्रेंद्र : यसः न्युशः क्रोनाशः यस्याचेनयात्रान्त्रो नात्त्र्यान्त्रान्त्री विद्युस्ययान्यस्य विद्यान्याः विद्यान्यस्य विद्यान्यस्य नर्सेश्व हे भूर त्यूर वेदा देवे रर रे वर्षेर परे विंद र देवे कि से के कि से कि से कि से कि से कि से कि से कि स नमः नवो नः पहरे नमः प्रकुर हो। नवो नः पहरे निष्ठे नवे नरः कुन छै। विराधि स्वापा प्रवित्ते । श्रिन व्ह्रवायमा वस्नुव्यस्र्वेद्रन्तुः वस्त्रवास्यस्यो। श्चेत्रन्द्रन्त्रनेवास्यस्य स्त्रेद्रन्यः स्वासा सेवासः श्चेत् चरःलुधःर्।ग्रीषःकरः। हिर्हास्ववृत्वाःचीरावह्स्रयःसरःस्रीत्। वृत्यःचीर्यःस्तरःस्तरःस्त्रेयःर्नेत्रः सर: वृदा हे: भून: री सायर्जू अपादा राज्या सरायर्ज्या वालवाया वालवाया विकास स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व नःपहर्नः प्रते:क्रुः नत्ने प्रोत्ना हेरा मासुरसः प्रति हेन् में निर्मान हे प्रते केन् नुस्ति सः नर्षे सः प्रदे यांत्रे स्टाहेट ग्री अप्ताने इप्तर्भवाश ग्राट वावदायाया नर्षे अपाप स्टा विवास सम्बर्ध अपने अपाप है। स्टा वी'श्चर'सक्रेन'न्नर'से'र्सेन्स'य'नर्स्ट्रे'बेन्। नाब्द'न्ना'र्सेन्स'य'स'सर्स्स्रा'न। नाब्द'य'नश्चनस् *`*बेशपादी गुतरर्श्वेरप्तम्कुषाकुष्पन्यस्योभप्तयोषाउद्गानाद्वराव्यस्यस्यस्यस्य स्यादेष्ट्रप्तेषुः वुस्यस्य रट.ची.थ.र्कर.ची.अ.की.र.ची.य.चीट.रेट.चीट.ची.श.स.क्ष.श.ल.एकी.र.व.र्की.य.ज.पकी.र.चपूरी विचर.ही.स. र्वोद:५:चन्पन:स:इन्।चदे:५वो:इःवर्देसर्य:होन:ग्री:क्रेंब:इसर्य:५८:स:वस्-:पदे:वीद:क्रय:५:साइना:५: ट्रेन्नियाः क्रिक्ष्याः नात्रवाद्वात्त्रे त्रिक्तिः क्रिक्ष्यं क्रिक्ष्यं विद्यात्त्रे विद्यात्ते धेव वेश मशुरु शःश्री।

## कुःमश्रुअन्य ग्रुट द्धन हुन्येअअन्य श्रुट न्य दी

 वर्देत्। विभागश्चरभाराष्ट्रमार्दे । मरागविभागमायद्वेत्रपतिः ह्वेर्रास्य वर्षाः हे भाशुः वर्षाम् अपन् चर-र्-तिष्रभःविश्वःतिरूर-वर्षःस्वा-वस्यःचर-सःस्र-र-र्म्भःसःवर्देःद्वेःचर्वाःविश्वःसर-यह्रेब्र-प्रायदे छेन् ग्री-द्रवर मीका प्येब्र-प्राय-क्षेक्ष द्वर्षों वा विषय व बुर हे यर माहेका यहे ब्रायदे छेका यःगुत्रःक्कुः इत्यःभेत्रः याद्यः याद्यः याद्यः यद्दे त्येत्रः व्यवायः व्यव्यायः व्यव्यायः व्यव्यायः व्यव्यायः चुनान्ना में भारत्या स्वराह्म स्वराह्म विष्या स्वराह्म स्वराहम स्वराह्म स्वराह्म स्वराहम स्वर यर् म्यून प्रेम म्यून म्यून म्यून प्रमानम् वर्षा वरव्या वर्षा वरव् <u> श्चेर-पर्वाःश्च्वा-प्रविद्याः पर्वाःग्वेश-पावदःयः यदः परः ग्वाः श्वेश्वश्च राधेदः श्चेर-पर्वाः श्वराप्वद्याः</u> नारःक्रें नन्नान्दरःनाव्वस्माक्षेत्राम नदे नःवर्देद्रः नुःसक्रुंद्रश्रः सामा नद्नान्दरः हिद्रः स्र स्टेर्ध्यद् चार क्षेत्र चन्वा वाहेवा चने चन्न चहेंद्या। चार क्षेत्र चन्न चन्न चाहेश्य वाहेश्य । स्वा चर्चय से व्ये चिन्न स शक्ष्राम्यायाः वर्षाः नर्षाः नर्षाः वर्षाः व नभ्रीत्रायात्रवाद्येत्रः वाश्वयाप्त्रायात्रेत्रः यद्भेत्रः वस्यात् वस्यात् । स्वाङ्गेत्रं स्वास्य स्वाङ्गेत्रं स्वास्य यभ्रेति वर्ष्यस्यक्ष्यस्यस्रित्वेतस्यामभ्रेति वस्यम्भित्रवितस्यस्यस्यम् यश्यार्जूयायानेन्य्यान्तर्वेन्द्र्यार्थात्यव्यत्वेत्त्याः वित्तः क्षेत्राः वित्ताः वित्ताः वित्ताः वित्ताः वित उन् यन्या क्रुया ग्री में व्यवन्यायाया मर्गोन् ग्री नर-नु रन्ने द्वापीन ग्रीन ग्री क्रिश्च स्थान व्यवस्ति वि वरः नर्डेदः यादे सेस्रायास्त्रेन प्यापितारे प्यापे प्राप्ते प्यापे प्राप्ते धोत्रा न्यु महिंद स्वापत्र दरम्यु त्र स्वी से इसस्य क्षार स्वर स्वापित मित्र मित्र स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर स्व यदेःनगर्भः क्वेदिः विह्नेरः शेदिः पारः रः क्वें क्वरः सःसक्षः नुः सक्वें पोः सः रेवः नुः नर्केन् रः सरः नुः नगर्भः यदेः क्वें लूर्यास्याम् याचुर्यास्य प्रमान् अभागः विषया स्थाना स्थाना स्थाना स्थाना स्थाना स्थाना स्थाना स्थाना स्थाना स्थ

रम् १९८, रम् १५, भी त्राष्ट्रिय विष्ट्र विष्ट्र विष्ट्र अस्था अस्था विष्ट्र वि नर्झेद्र-प्राह्ने-प्रतिदेव-प्रत्तेत्र-प्रतिहेवाश्वापदेश्यम्श्रात्तुः व्यवस्थित्व प्रतिदेव-प्रत्तिः विदाहेशः वशः स्टः केन् : द्रः स्थारः सः सः सः सः वावतः द्रवः स्थेन : सदः स्थेन सः स्थः सः स्थारः सः स्थारः सः सः सः सः वर्त्ते (च्ये) ह्ये ते हित्र मार हेवा केवर मी स्नाय अध्याप अपाय अपाय अपाय अध्याप अध्य ॱॳॖऀॸॱॺॖऻॕॸॱॺ॓ॱॹॖॱढ़ऄॱॸ॔ॸॱॹढ़ॸॱऄॴॱ<u>ॼऀ</u>ॺॱॸॗऀॱॸ॔ॱऄॴॹॖॸॱॹॖॸॱॹॖॸॱॹॖॸॱॹॖॸॱॹॖॸॱॹॖॸॱॹॖॸॱॹॖॸॱॹ त्यरश्चात्रुत्रः केन् पुरावया क्रियार् मेहिंग्सरा वी प्राप्त प्राप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वा वी केन पु त्योव सारे भाग्य । वार स्ट्रेन प्यार साम्वर से समा उत्तर देने म्हर सा ग्री भावर्ने न पाने पान स्वर्  $\mathsf{ARQ}(\mathsf{ARQ})$ . इब.म्री:र्नूब.२.प्ट्रम:८म्प्राचेश:बेश:मश्चरश:श्री ।८ेप्ट:र्श्वेट:प्ट्रम:प्यश चटे:च:प्ट्रेन:ग्रुट:महि:श्रम: तथा। रट.मु.यर्,य.रचा.केर.प्ट्र्थशा। र्वेच.वर्षकात्त्र्र्र.पर्ट्र,शुश्रशत्त्र्र्त.ग्रेटा। र्वेच.वर्षका.कुर. त्यासर्द्रम्परम् कृषा । डेर्याम्बुर्यासाक्ष्र्रम् त्वे वर्दे प्रद्रम्पत्यम् वो वर्षे व डेर्यम् पुरस्य व वर्षे दर्ने इस्रभाषायन र्ह्मेन्या ग्रीप्यमा गानिना दर्मना न हे सा दुर स्रुवाय दे क्विं न हे सा सामा सामा न प्रति है। য়ৼ৾ৠৢৼ৽য়৽য়ড়ৼয়৻য়ৄয়ৼয়ৼঢ়ৼয়৽য়ৣ৽ৠয়য়৻য়ৢ৽ড়ৼ৽য়য়য়৽য়ৣ৽ড়ৼৼৢঢ়৻য়ৢয়৽ৼয়৽ঢ়ৢ৾৸ ત્રવ. છુ. કૂર્યા અત્યાન કૂર્ય ત્યાન ત્રીપૂર્ય  $|\Psi$  અત્યાન કૂર્યા અત્યાન ત્રાપ્ત ત્યાન ત્રાપ્ત ત્યાન ત્રાપ્ત ત્યાન ત્યાન ત્રાપ્ત ત્યાન ત્ यर्वा.ज.यङ्क.य.वथा। सार्थसमार्ज्ञवा.य.यर.यर्ज्ञ.वु.वुवा.वा। र्व.वु.य.सवय.लमार्श्वसमावय. *૽૽*ઉત્કુટના કેટ.જેવ.ઝુજ્ઞય.તમુરેટ.મૈ.જ.જૉજા.જાયો.તુવ.તુવી | હુજા.યોજીયજા.તા.ક્રેય.૪૮.ફેટ.જા. वायकाः भीतकाः वायकाः भीति । क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः वायकाः क्षेत्रं वायकाः वायकाः भीति वायकाः वायकाः भीति वायकाः वायकाः वायकाः भीति वायकाः वाय र्श्वेन्यन्ते देशस्य स्थान्यम् । देन्य स्य स्थान्त्रे स्थान्य 

क्री.चबर्ट्य क्री.श्रूर्यः स्व्यूचर्यः स्वा.लभः लूर्ट्यः । श्री.चबर्ट्यः क्री.श्रुर्यः स्व्यूचरः स्वा.लभः लूर्यः स्वयूच्यः स्वयूच्यः स्वयूच्यः स्वयूच्यः स्वयूच्यः स्वयुच्यः स

ट्यूट्यासीयासूला स्मियशत्युं ची चिट क्रिय स्नेट स्ट्रिय से स्यासीय स्यासी स्यासीयास्यासीयाः स्यासीयाः स्य

क्रिश्चर्या श्री चर्चा श्री स्त्री क्षेत्री क्षेत्री स्वाप्त स्वर्मा क्षेत्र स्वर्मा क्षेत्र स्वर्मा श्री स्वर्मा क्षेत्र स्वर्मा श्री स्वर्मा क्षेत्र स्वर्म स्वर्मा क्षेत्र स्वर्म स्वर

न्त्रीयन्वायीयाचेत्राच्च्या नेवायान्त्रा अव्यादान्यस्थान्त्रस्थान्त्रस्थान्त्रा अविवासिन्त्रस्यायाः दर्न.त्या हुँचा.सर.मु.पवीर.नु.संर.ची। यरचा.वीम.नु.सुर.मुँच.स.समम.बर.जी। श्रीय.र्मर.पर्च्य. यदेःगालेगार्थःकेन्द्रन्द्री। यर्-नु-यदे-त्यःसर्ग्येत्-नु-र्यसः वेतःग्री। क्षुन्दः क्षुःसेत्-त्यः स्वारान्यः मुभा। चर क्रुन सेस्रम सर्क्रेन रेंद्र से क्षी। स स्रुभार महस्यम स्रुभा मुर्ज स्रुभार १ स्रुभार १ स्राप्त स्रोत ८८॥ मूर्यस्यामूर्यं त्रियं वर्षात्राच्याच्याची । मूर्यामा मुम्यस्य वर्षा वरम वर्षा वरम वर्षा वर् दनस्वीशर्वोद्दन्ते। र्श्वेयाया क्रुयाया खेदायदे त्या र्केट्स्येट्दा यह या क्रुया क्रिया क्रियाया क्रियाया क्रिया इसर्याया। चीर.क्व.य.र.र.य.य.वे.स्रीयर्थ.शे.सक्वी ।यर्या.वीर्थ.स्रीव.स्र्यायः द्यश्राग्रीशा दर्ज्ञातात्रवरद्वीर अटशाक्तुशादर्ज्ञातार रेन्नि । देशहे र्ने हेश सह रायदे प्रति स्वार्थ स्वार्थ <u>૱ૡ૾ૼૺૹ.સ.કુષ.ઋૻ૱ૹ.ૡૄ૱ૺઌ</u>૽૱ૹૡૡ૱૽૽ૹૹ૽૽૱૱૱ઌૢ૱ૡ૱ૢ૽ૡ૽ૹ૽૽૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ इस्रमायात्रस्य विराधितात्रीत् ग्रीप्राधीत सम्भागात्रीत् सम्भागात्रीत् सम्भागात्री सम्भागात गुर-अन्तर्भेश्वराष्ट्रवर्दे द्वश्वरायान्तर्देद् श्वेन्त्रुवानश्वरादि द्वानव्यत् नेत्र्रात्र्वे ह्य श्रेथ्य उद्याच्या अध्या उद्याचे स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व र्त्रचा.यर्ज्ञ य.र.र.र्ज्ञचा.यर्ज्ञ क्रि.र.र.चल.यर.वीर.द्रच श्रमश.वर.र्व्य स्थम.वर्ष.स्थम.वर्ष.वर्ष.यर्ज्ञ. 

# क्रु निवेशन्त्रो सम्मव्य देव निव्य स्थान

टरःव्रशः है 'क्षूरः नर्के् सः प्रेशःग्रहः नर्कें नः वः स्राव्यायाः वसवायः नः वहसः न्रवायः नग्रहः स्रार्थः न विकास स्राप्ति । विकास स्राप्त रश्राचांत्रचीया ग्रीय.धे.यवरा.सू.सूचीया.टर्। तर्यश्रासूर्या.रीयाचीश्रा.ची.श्रारमाभ्याम् श्रास् हे द्वराय के अप्यादार के प्रविद प्राद्या वर्के वर प्रकृत या दे प्रविद पु वर्ष विद प्रविद प्रविद पु वर्के नर-नच्चीरेन्सूस्रामित्र-प्रमानर्देन्त्र-चेत्र-नर्वेश-स्री ।सुर-सेन्नसुस्रामित्र-सर्देनस्र। हेन्सूर-पर्दरामित्र शरशःम्रीशःचर्रुशःर्जयःतर्दशःस्वेशःग्रीशःलूरशःशीःचर्जूशःसःर्दरः। हैःक्षेरःशःदूरशःसदुःशरशःम्रीशः यब्रुशर्जिय.तर्था.मश्चरात्रीशर्ल्याशी.यर्जुरयर.वियीय.तर्यीय.यर्टर.। इ.जैस.स.वेधेयशरायुःशरशः *৽*য়ৢ৵৻৸ঽ৾য়৻ড়ৢয়৻ড়ৢয়৵৻য়ৢ৸৻ড়৾৾৾ৼয়৻য়ৢ৻৸য়ৄ৾৾৻৸ৼ৻৸ৼ৾ৼ৻৸৻ৼ৾৻৸৻ঀ৾য়৾৻ৢ৸ৼয়৻ঀ৾৸৻য়ৢৼ৻ড়৾ৼঌ৻য়ৢ৻ यर्क्रे. यर विशुर्य विश्वरादा वसवायाया वारा संर्क्षेत्र प्रति स्वर्धा वस्या दाया दाया देश हैं स्वर सिंहेर् संन्दा गुर्ति मुन्दर्भे देशा देशा दे द्या गुर्ति है सार् स्वर्म है सार् प्रदी-द्रिया. व्यक्त अस्त्र व्यक्त व्यक व्यक्त त्यूर्यः यरः विधिषाराषुः भुषायाः वर्षः स्थायाः श्रीटः यथाः श्रीः यज्ञूरः त्युः श्रीटः हे : कुषे : सू. टेटः किष  $\mathsf{A}_{\mathsf{A}'}, \mathsf{A}_{\mathsf{A}}, \mathsf{A}_{\mathsf{A}'}, \mathsf{A}_{\mathsf{A}'},$ ॱ<sup>ॼ</sup>ॕऀ॔॔॔ॱय़क़ॕॖॶॱढ़ऻॹ॓ख़ढ़ज़ॏॖॱॻक़ॕॖॱॻॸॱढ़ॻॗऀॸॱॸॕऻ॔ऻॻक़ॕ॒ॱॻॱॸॱॹॕॗज़ॱॺय़ॱॻॖऀॱॼॎॸॱॹऻ॓ॎॼख़ॕज़ॱॹ॓ॿॴॱ चडराज्ञवा सेन् न्वो च वान दुन् वी या चर्षे या यह ने हुन सा श्री निवी कि चया वा या निवास कर है। नावव र्नेव नु र्रेव पर र्भेन रेन रेक र्रेव पर क्षेत्र मार्थ नुर्दे । नुरोर त्वा हे स्ट्रिस नुराना सुरान समासा न्नो'रु'हे'स्ट्रेन्'ग्रुश'रा'ग्<sub>री</sub>ह्या

इ.चाबर रूप्ट. यर्जू य. ट्राईस्य ज्ञान क्रिया क्रिय

# नाशुक्रामः व्यक्षिं अर्देव ग्रीकाः क्षह्रना व्यक्षित्रः स्थानस्थानि

पि.कृपा.ची.स.पट्टी.क्षेत्र.कष्टे नवे बन्या द्धारा सेन न्या सूर्या वा अर्था कुषा ने ने वे से स्था स्थान का ने से से से स्थान का कि से से से से स यवरक्षेत्रप्राप्त्रप्रेत्वरक्षेत्रप्राप्ते विद्यावस्य से से स्पेत्रप्ति द्ये स्वा क्षाप्ता से स्वाप्त स्वाप्त <u>| बुट्रियशकान्त्रे, म्हेर्यकाता जीका हेये, ट्यानमीन एवर्गुन्य न छुन्दर्भ र स्थान न स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स</u>्थान चाउर विरहिंचायारा अर्केना स्व भी राने विराश हैं राजया र यारत स्वेनाया अरे के के के किया में कि ,हुत्वर्याग्रदः श्चे,नगादः नर्दे । ने.न.स. श्चेयायाः स.च. नर्ने.न.दे.न.य. न.स.स.स. स.च. स.च. स.च. स.च. स.च. स.च ૡ૽૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઽૡઌૄૻૹ૽ૺ૱ૢ૽ૹૢ૽ૼ૱ૡૹૹ૽ૢ૽ૹ૽ૣૼ૱ૹૹ૽ૢ૽ૹ૽૱ઌ૱ઌ૽૽ૢ૽૽ૡૺઽૡૹૹઌ૽૽૱ૹૢ૽ૺૹૢઌૹૡ૱ૡ૽ૺ૱૽ૡ૽ૺઽૢ શ્રું અ.જ.દે.ત્વેદ્ર-ત.ત.સુર-જ્ઞ.જૂંવાત્વુ.અ.ક્ર્ય-ત.શૂવાયાલુદાવજ્ઞયાદ્રેરાલુદાવજ્ઞયાવીવ્યાત્વયા.ગ્રાદ विर्क्ष्यानुः सान्दाः स्वाप्ययाने विद्यायस्य में स्वाप्ययाने स्वाप्ययाने स्वाप्ययाने स्वाप्ययाने स्वाप्ययाने स रटाळें कटा सार्या वर्षे राष्ट्री से शुका नवटा से वेंचा प्रदेश में हो। मान भारत सुना से सार्थ हो निवेर कर्ड्स् न्हें क्रके द्वारा निकास के त्रिक स्वारा मुख्या मुख्या मुख्या स्वारा मुख्या स्वारा स् सर्बेट र्बेज सर्बेट हेन देन दें के वु दुर्ग पर्नेट वि है स्विम र् मास्त्र सुन स्वाप्त होने प्राप्त र वो नामार चित्रात्त्वेत्रात्कीर.टे.त्स्त्राय.धे.धै.यतु.टेश.कुयी क्र्यातिय.श्रीताक्क्योताता दूर्य.त्रस्त्वातीटायातीर. सक्त रहत हैं साम सम्प्राप्त स्त्रा हो। से सिवा साम स्त्रा स्त्र स्त्र स्त्र स्त्र स्त्र स्त्र स्त्र स्त्र स्त्र यर्-क्रियं.ब्रेन्-ब्रो-ब्रीयः बर्चन्यः सञ्चित्रः यो क्र्रियः यः स्वितः श्रियः स्वितः श्रियः स्वितः श्रियः स्वितः श्रियः स्वितः स्वतः না वसन्यान्यात्राद्धः देनो वर्षे द्यो हो नाहेन्यः द्या न्यान्यात्र वर्षे वर  $\mathsf{A}_{\mathsf{A}'}.\overset{}{\mathsf{A}}_{\mathsf{A}'}.\mathsf{A}_{\mathsf{A}'}.\mathsf{A}_{\mathsf{A}'}.\overset{}{\mathsf{A}}_{\mathsf{A}'}.\mathsf{A}_{\mathsf{A}'}.\mathsf{A}_{\mathsf{A}'}.\mathsf{A}_{\mathsf{A}'}.\overset{}{\mathsf{A}'}.\mathsf{A}_{\mathsf{A}'}.\mathsf{A}_{\mathsf{A}'}.\overset{}{\mathsf{A}'}.\mathsf{A}_{\mathsf{A$ र्षेत्रत्वर्र्ते साम्रीयाचाचारार्म् छ्याचारार्थे साम्रीयाचा हितास्त्रत्व विद्या में देत्रात्वर्ते साम्रीयाचारा र्शे| |यार:धोद:बे'दा| रुष:र्ययशेर:पांडेप:पंदे:रुष:भ्रायय:पदेर:बे:इयय:यव:बें:छे:धे:धे:पे:परेर्टर:

ર્બેંદ્ર મિંદ્ર અવ્વાદ ફેંદ્ર ગ્રીઅદ્માર માના સામાન હતા કોંદ્ર માના કોંદ્ર માના હતા છે. જે માના કોંદ્ર માના હતા च्चीर छर। देश यद्येव प्रचीर यद्येव याण्य प्रधिय। देशयी प्रधिय। यस स्था स्था सामित्र स्था स्था सामित्र स्था ૽ૡૺઽ<sup>ૢ</sup>ૡ૽ૼૺ૾૱ૹ૾ૺ<sub>ૡૻ</sub>ૹઌ*૽*ૢ૽ૡૻૹૹૼ૱ૣ૽ૡૼૼ૱ૹૻૺ૾ઌૢૢઌૺૢઌૢ૽ૹૢ૱ઌઽ૱ઌૹ૽૽ૼૡૹ૽૽ઽૢ૽૾૽ૢ૽૱૱ઌૹ૱૾ चाक्षेत्रात्माक्षेत्रात्मस्त्रत्मात्रीत्वात्मात्रात्मात्रात्मस्त्रत्मात्रीत्त्रत्मात्रीत्त्रत्मात्रीत्त्रत्मात्रीत्त्रत्मात्रीत्त्रत्मात्रीत्त्रत्मात्रीत्त्रत्मात्रीत्त्रत्मात्मात्रत्मात्रत्नत्त्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्नत्त्रत्मात्रत्नत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्नत्मात्त्रत्मात्तत्मात्रत्मात्मात्त्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्रत्मात्त्रत्मात्रत्मात्त्रत्मात्त्रत् मानेबर्दा धर्म्यायदेन्त्रायदेक्ष्यम् स्वर्धक्षात्रायदेक्ष्यम् मिशास बी.लुगानमी तह्यो हेषानगूर्यत्रमा मुं.सूर्या वर्षात्र वर्षात्र प्रमान विषया मुं.सूर्या वर्षात्र प्रमान विषया मुं क्षेत्र-देर-अर-वी-तुअ-वर्देत्र-प्यर-द्वा-पवे-द्वो-च-ब्रु-वा-यान्त्र-वे-देव-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्ष શ્રેર નું : શ્રેના વ્યત્ય : ગ્રેન : સાવર કે : સહંત : સ્રેંદિ : શ્રૂન : સા : શ્રૂન : નાન સા : સા : સા : સા : સા रश्रासदःक्र्यात्मात्स्यार्श्वेद्रम् कुर्याद्मात्मेनय्यानवस्याद्मात्मात्म् व्याप्तरः नुष्यात्मात्मात्मात्मात्मा रमशायदे मिडेमा मुश्राद शॅ शॅंदे खुरायाम्बद मुश्राके प्रदेत मिबेद पुराय मिडिया स्टिस् ऱ्योश. इस्र स्रापः तर्ह्य र. र. ग्री र. र. रे. प्रीयः प्रता हिं यो सः योववः व सः यस्त्र सः हैं. यह र. दस्योशः सक्र्याः *য়ৣঌ*ॱरअःगञ्जेनअःशेःधेःगञ्जनअःशुःह्रयःमरःर्रेयःमःकुयःयर्केनाःश्लुःश्वेरःमञ्जनवेःमःयर्केनाःनेशः इंश-सु-न.बु-न:बेन्। ने-न.बेद-तु-क्रिंश-न.कुन्-नाबद-क्री-ब्र-क्रेद-इस्स्य-क्री-प्य-न्वा-सदे-प्यस-ब्र्रेद-न्न-नगायः देव त्यानहेव त्वरा नु सा श्वरा हि ते वरा से नि स्वर् त्य स्वर् तर हो तर सा श्वर त्या से सा से सा से सा स ग्रें हे प्रम्य ह्मर प्रस्ति विद्यापारी पुरासी स्थापन स्थापन हिन्दी स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन इवा. छ्रेद्र-सर्ने. र्चवारा 'बेट-त्य्येता क्री. यट्रे-छ्रद्र-ख्रेट-यी ख्रुंच- घ्वचरा ख्रुंच- घवर स्वेता यख्रेद लुषं यश्रश्राच्यादाङ्कीत्र त्यावश्चात्र स्थाप्त हो । विष्ठेषा स्थाप्त स्थाप्त । विष्ठेषा स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप त्यः क्रुं विश्वासादी वादा वता क्षेत्राचा ख्राचा छेटा दावर से क्रिंत स्वावाश केवा ग्रह से अश्वास्था क्षेत्राचा स

याप्तर्देशम्बर्गान्त्रायाः विवापिता विव ૹ૾ૼૼૼૹ੶౾૱ૹૼૺૼ૾ૡૢૺ૾ૡૢ૾૾ૡૢૻ૾ઌ૽ૻ૱ઽ૾ઌ૽ૼૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૹૢ૿ૣૹૻ૽ઽૣઽ૽ૹ૾ૣૡૢૻઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽ૢ૾ૹ૽૽૾૽ૣ૽ૡ૽૽ૼ૱ઌ૽૽ૢૼૺ૾ૡ૽૽ૼ૱ઌ૽૽ૢૼૺ૾ૡ૽૽ૼ૱ઌ૽૽ૼૺૺૺૺ वर्चैर हो। हूंसावर्चैर तमा ध्रियार्ग्र रेटा या उदार समाना हे ता सकूर्या यो रहूरा स्वीय हो। ब्रेम यश्चित्रभः साक्ष्यः व्याया श्चायः श्चेत्रभः श्चेतः स्वादे स्वादे स्वादे स्वादे स्वादे स्वादे स्वादे स्वादे स्व त्रा धेन् क्रेम न्द्रम्य न्यान क्रिं व्यापान स्थान क्रिंग क्रिंग क्रिंग वित्र क्रिंग न्यान क्रिंग क्रिं स्व,श्रिशक्त्र्योगानाके,रेटार्जयात्व,श्रेजायायाचारात्र्यत्तेरायकाः क्षेयाम्, कुर्या गार्श्वराश्च्योगायमः ষ্ট্র্র'অঅ'বদন'র'বে:'ঐ'বর'বর'ঝর্'রু'র্র্ব্র'ঝাবর'ঝনম'রুম'র্ব্রে'ব্রব্রা'ঐর'র্ব্র্র্র্র্র্র্র  $+ i \cdot x_1 + i \cdot x_2 + i \cdot x_3 + i \cdot x_4 + i$ वर्देव 'डेट'र्देव'भेन 'व'र्द्भेंब'बेट'न्-रंबेंब'न्ट' खूब 'ववेंद्र दाव बा वर्तेव 'व दाव बा बेवा'न्ट 'हेन' वळे 'ववे' भ्रम्यश्रातक्रीमवस्यापादान्यस्य स्ट्रास्य स्ट्रास्य स्ट्रास्य स्ट्रास्य स्ट्रास्य स्ट्रास्य स्ट्रास्य स्ट्रास्य - तृःवने : क्रेव :बेन् : तृःवः स्वः : द्वेव :पनः 'दक्क् नः नेतृ । । व्यवा :पनः 'तृः नः नेत्र :वेन : नेत्र वा व ॱ<del>रे</del>ज्ञशःर्षेत्रःश्रें नॱक्रस्रशः न्दःस्रक्रसः न्दुः नदःस्याः स्वादः स्वतः स ર્સા ગ્રા-૧૬-૧૧-બુંન શો. તથાયા ૧. ક્ષેત્ર ક્રવા .ધે. તદ્દુ જાયા થયા અને . જીવ. હુન .શી વાજી વાજી જો જો જો જો જો . કુદ: મું. કુરાયા તાલા કુવા કુવા જાય કુવા તાલા કુવા કુવા તાલા કુવા કુવા કુવા તાલા તાલા કુવા કુવા કુવા કુવા કુવા શું નને ન હવે. તું સું સે સું કે દર્જ્ય ના ફવ વશ્ય સે નર્ષે અર્સા વિત્ સર્ને વશ્ય વિત્ નર્મા સેન્ છે. સર્દ્ધન र्केशव्यान्ते, विवास्त्र विवास्त्र हे स्वादेवास्य स्वीत् स्वास्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्ते स्वा અદશઃક્રુ અપ્યઃ૬૬'વલે એસશઃ ગ્રેઅ·બે'ક્રયઃ વેંદ્ર'૬વના એ૬'વર્ષેદ્ર'૬'વર્જન ૧૫૨૨ ફેંદ્ર' થેંપોલેદઃ ૬' भ्रे:नर:गशुरुशःश्री।

 यसप्देनसम्मिन्यादक्वेनदेन्सम्भिन्यात्रम् । देनदेनसम्मिन्यान्यात्रम् । स्थाप्तेनसम्भिन्यान्यान्यात्रम् । ચર્સ્ટ્રૅવ્યુઅ'સંદે'અદઅ'ક્રુઅ'દેર્દ,'દ્રવવા'સેટ્'દ્રેનું'ર્સૂર્ટ્સ'વો'ર્સ્ટ્રેવ્યુઅ'દુ'સઅ'ર્બેદઅ'શુ'નર્સૂર્સસ'કેદ'સદુફ क्चै':घर'र्-,पबिचीय:त्रस्यक्चैर:धे। रे.रचा.चीय:यञ्जा:केष.क्षेत्र:वर्य:क्ष्र्य:पर्या:ज्ञेर-प्रे.अज्ञूर:यय:स्य:स् र्टा. य.दु. शुश्रम् म. कु. प्टू. प. हेव. हेव. हो. विश्वमा य. य. य. य. दु. मुं. य. प्टू. य. दु. विश्वमा शुर्मा ર્શ્વા વિદ.તતું.શ્રુજ્ય.તાલિંદ.4જાજા.શે.ટે.ત્કેતું.યુજાજા.224.4જાજી.તટું.ત.ટે..રેત્વો.વર્જાતાજા.તટે.વ.શ્રુટ્. यविद्रायाम्बर्भाने क्रि. क्रीन् में द्राया में प्रत्या में प्रत्य में प्रत्या निवर वीक हुर वर वर्षे र हर। कु वबर रह ही है क सु वब कर तु वर्षे व्येन हो र हर। निवर हा नुवर वी'अ'र्चेद'ल'दब्रअ'तु'णद'र्रुव'प्रवृद्द'वेद'श्चद'ग्री'अ'र्वेद'लअ'दब्र्अ'तु'श्चद'दवुद्द'द'र्द्द् र्शे । दिःषास्रार्देदसामसःमदेःमाउत्रातुः स्रुःमायान् स्रुःम्सार्मेदामी स्रुःमाने से सामस्यार्मेन पर्वे स हे। क्रुं याया नर्वेह्र या सर दर्ज या स्वार स्वार हें विता पर्वेद या सर से माने विता है। क्रुं या सर दर्ज स्वार पर हो के स्वार है। લેર્- શૂર્યા યા.તાર. લાર. લું કે. કૂર્યા. વચર. સુદુ, ત્વે યા.વે. લું યા. વ. કું યા. વુરે. લા. વર. લું વ્યા. ર્શે | અર્વેત્ર-સેન્ટેન-નનનાએન-લને-તે-સ્રેનઅસ્યા્ય-નર્ને-નલે-નુઅન્દ્ર-શ્રી-ભ્રુનઅસ્યા્યુ-શુનઅપસ્રેનુ-નન रत्। क्यां के देत्। में देला से हा व्यानिया सार हो हो हित्त है। हित्त है। हित्त है। \_ ૹૄ<sub>૾</sub>ૹૹૼ૱૽ૻૣ૽૽ૻઽ૽ઌ૾૽૱૽ૺ૱ઌઽ૱૾ૹૄ૾૱૽૽ૡ૽ૼ૱૱ઌ૽૽૱૽૽ૹ૽૽૱૽૾ૹ૾ૢ૽ઌ૿૽૱ૢ૱૱૱૱૽ૺ याने यापीन क्रिया होन् यादी क्षेत्र मुजाया क्रियें । याद्रीं त्रीयो क्रिया याद्र अर या क्रिया क्रिया होन् दर्ने नर्भ खूर्या भ विया सेन् हो वान धिव वि वे वि वित्त स्वा सेन् न्या सेन् न्या सेन् माहेश्य दे । वान धिव वित विश्वश्राचित्रप्रति । विस्तियार क्षित्रप्रति । विस्तियार क्षियार क्षित्रप्रति विद्या विश्व विश्व विश्व विश्व व

सब्दूर् के र्क्षेर स्वाप्तर वा वा क्रिया की क्षेर्य स्वाप्त के राष्ट्र के राष युर्त्रपद्गर्म्भवात्वर्शात्व्रप्तरम् नुष्ठेवायस्य नुष्ठायम् । वृष्यम् वृष्यम् नुष्ठियः वर्षेवा लय्त्रवाची, विकायमा वार्ष्य, स्वरः सूचामाना कु. मुकाराये मुकाराये मुकाराया विकार स्वरः वाराया कु. मुकाराया योल्टमा। ट्राम्यानुद्रत्वम्यास्य स्युन्त्र्यास्य स्यान्त्र्यः स्वित्रः स्वित्रः स्वित्रः स्वित्रः स्वित्रः स्व यशिरभाराक्षेत्र.कु. हुँट्रेट्रेशतपुरकु्भात्तरादेवी.स.एचीया.स.वीया.यीटा ट्रे.ट्रेट्रवश्चायवीटाकु क्षेत्रःब्रेतः स्क्रीयर प्रहेषायः श्चर्या ५८। स्वे प्रवे हेया शुः पर देवे श्वर्या प्रवेया। दे वया देवा प्रवेतः श्ले नः हे अः स्रम्यम् द्वार्थेम् मी स्थाना न स्रवाया अः र्स्तुनः स्वायः प्रेम् द्वारायः के अः मिल्यः स्वायः स्वायः विवा के स ग्राम् निष्यान्त्रम् । विष्यान्त्रम् । विष्यान्त्रम् । विष्यान्त्रम् । विष्यान्त्रम् । विष्यान्त्रम् सद्देन् अःक्ट्रेन्द्रन्द्रेन्द्रन्द्रित्र्वात्रे मुन्यायान्त्रयाः से द्रम्यायान्यस्य स्वर्थायह्रस्य सान्तेन् र्र्युश्चर्यास्त्रेन्त्रम् सम्भागस्य स्टाचीशास्य त्यासूत्राचीत् वित्तत्ये । नियायर्वे सः ची स्रोत्तास्य स्वास्य ૡઽ૽ૺૠૼ૽૽ૡ૾ૢૺૼૡ૽ૼૼૼ૱ૹૹ૽૽ૢ૾ૺૹ૽૽ઽૺૢ૽૽૱ૺૹૢ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼ૱ૹૹૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽૽ૣૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૹઌ૽૽ૼઌૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽૱ૡ૽ૺઌ૽૽૱૱ૺ यशः भ्रुवः द्वाद्वः त्वराक्षेत्रा अन्ते । श्रुवः तह् वा त्यशा वदे वह दे द्वाद्वः त्वादः हे द्वादः द्वादा वद्वाद्वी शहर वे मूलकाः मीकाः वर्षः तकाः वर्ष्वेकाः सामावयः स्रोतः ही। वर्षः तकाः सूरकाः सवसः मावयः स्रोतः हिन । ब्रेकाः यशिरभाराक्षेत्रः स्ट.चीभारटः क्षेत्रः सामञ्जीभारासः द्रात्रेशास्य तर्चेद्रिः भाषाक्ष्रभावद्रीतः सक्य क्य मी मा से प्राप्त के प्राप्त प्रमुख का प्राप्त के प्राप्त दर्ग्येद्र-संविषादेशस्य स्त्रेद्र-दर्गेशःश्री

> र्थ्व के निश्चें स्ट्रिंग के अप्ती स्वता स्व स्वता स्व स्वता स्

मुक्तामार्थः वर्षे स्थलः सुवानामार्थः स्थलः स् स्थलः स्थलः

त्वेत् । त्वेत्र म्यान्य प्रत्यक्षात् । यायवन् यो प्रयाद्ये द्वययायने क्षेत्र विष्ट् मुं प्रत्य क्षेत्र स्वाप्य याया प्रत्य क्षेत्र स्वाप्य प्रत्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य

অব্যান্ট্ৰ-প্ৰেমান্ত্ৰানা

# 往生極樂淨土四因簡要注釋—解脫種子

具德上師總集三根本,三身百部遍主阿彌陀, 無別莊嚴安住頂上輪,生生世世不離而攝受。

一尊總集阿彌陀佛尊,一法總集六字心咒法, 修持總集大慈大悲心,三者不離實修福緣善。 極樂淨土修法甚深道,往生極樂淨土有四因, 將以白話易懂法解釋,謹為利益如我劣行眾。

先對諸聖境致上禮敬後,所欲述之內容是解釋往生極樂淨土四因,文中將不會以詩詞修飾或普通人難以讀懂的文字,而用口語白話對新學者有益的緣故,盡量簡短地解釋。

首先,如同其他引導文中說明的修持動機行 儀不應忽視而在自心中善加以修持,對輪迴三 界諸苦生起欲脫離的出離心,對皈依境阿彌陀 佛及根本上師具足專一的信心與恭敬,由妥善 完備前行、正行、結行三者的方式講說。 首先修持之動機行儀如其他引導文中所詳說, 不當輕忽而善治心續,生起欲脫離輪迴三界諸 苦之出離心,並以對皈依境阿彌陀佛與根本上 師等專一信心恭敬,具備前行、正行、結行等 三者之門如理修持。

首先明示三項根本科判,

第一、承接內文簡略講說淨土

第二、廣解極樂世界與往生彼淨土之四因

第三、別義後記總結

### 第一、承接內文簡略講說淨土

而不是像現代城市與國家一樣有地獄淨土。然 而大乘經典中有開示淨治國土與成就國土。 《現觀莊嚴論》云:「如有情世間,不淨器世 間,於彼修清淨,即為淨佛剎。」《經莊嚴論》: 「由現證之門,於無量諸佛,供養並承事,至 諸世間界。」如所言般諸佛菩薩以善巧方便以 相同形態示現於應機眾生前。其中東方淨土有 世尊毗盧遮那佛、南方德麗淨土有世尊寶生佛、 西方極樂淨土有阿彌陀佛、北方事業圓滿淨土 有不空成就佛、中央密嚴淨土有世尊不動佛等 五方佛淨土。除了西方極樂淨土以外欲往生者 皆需清淨持守戒律,並結合過去累積善德及所 發無垢願力才得以往生,大部分凡夫眾生不得 往生,不得往生的原因是因為這些佛在學道時 不同的發心與發願,而眾生自己也不具備得以 往生這些淨土的因緣資糧,就好像乞丐妄想入 住王宮一般。阿彌陀佛希望為了利益一切無依 無靠悲慘眾生,發願成就極樂淨土,應對彼佛 生起信心。最近一些人以為不用從佛法基礎轉 心四法、出離心、因果業報等淨治心,一味追 求哪位上師有名、忿怒畏怖本尊,不應隨波逐 流,當唯以與此世代相應的本尊阿彌陀佛,認 定其為三根本總集體性專一而修。

第二、廣解極樂世界與往生彼淨土之四因分兩項,

- 一、 略釋極樂淨土
- 二、廣說往生極樂四因

#### 一、略釋極樂淨土

二、廣說往生極樂四因:

第一因、憶念淨土莊嚴 第二因、累積無量善根 第三因、發菩提心 第四因、迴向發願

### 第一因、憶念淨土莊嚴

所依淨土莊嚴清淨而如《恰美極樂願文》 說描述圓滿莊嚴相而憶念,能依怙主阿彌陀佛 主尊眷屬所有聖眾,如親見般觀想於前對境, 若無法觀想所有聖眾,務必觀想三位主尊。中 央阿彌陀佛為比丘形象,身紅色放光,雙足結 金剛跏趺坐,身著三法衣雙手結定印,其上有 佛鉢內盛滿無死甘露。右邊有觀世音菩薩身白 色放出如日光輝,身著報身服飾雙足平齊站立, 右手於身髖骨側以施護印表救護我等一切眾生, 左手拇指無名指持白蓮花枝上有摩尼寶裝飾, 果實開於耳旁。左邊有金剛手菩薩身藍色,身 **著報身服飾雙足平齊站立**,右手於身髖骨側以 施護印表未成佛以前守護我等一切眾生。左手 拇指無名指持青蓮花,枝上有金剛杵裝飾,果 實開於耳旁。如是觀想三主尊就像親眼見到般 安住在光輝彩虹界中。倘若也無法觀修此,就 只要觀想阿彌陀佛身紅色安住在光明圍繞界中,

外相上現為阿彌陀佛,本質上為自己具恩根本 上師,以總集摩尼寶的方式,阿彌陀佛身為身 寶,語為法寶,意為佛寶——總集三寶;或者 身為化身,語為報身,意為法身——總集三身; 或者身為上師,語為本尊,意為空行——總集 三根本之體性而觀想。總之,要以生起次第要 點觀相清楚,憶念清淨,佛慢堅固而觀想。應 觀相清楚而所有本尊眷屬無所不全,法報化三 身本尊服飾與身色手幟皆無雜亂如鏡中顯出影 像般,能如是觀想最好,若不能如此觀想也當 相信所有阿彌陀佛主尊眷屬都真實安住在前方 虚空中,如此憶念觀修也得以成就。經云: 「諸法因緣生,善住意樂上」又云:「佛說一 切善,根本為意樂」如佛所說:「若以信念觀 想真實安住虚空中亦得以成就」,對此雖有許 多教證與教言但在此暫不贅述。所有藏傳佛教 宗派都有各自上師所著往生極樂願文,平時課 誦任一願文皆可,尤其《恰美極樂願文》加持 力極大,文字清晰內容總集,普通人易懂,利 益廣大,有比其他極樂願文更為殊勝的許多特 點,近代在所有藏傳佛教中久負盛名,若都以 此作為課誦能見到廣大利益。唸誦時身體恭敬 頂禮或合十,語以恭敬唱誦悅耳旋律,一邊和

緩唱誦願文隨之憶念法義,意以恭敬信心虔誠專注,無論身處任何喜樂高低,除了怙主阿彌陀佛以外,沒有任何其他期望與依靠處,如此思維而唸誦,這是第一因「憶念淨土莊嚴」簡要引導。

### 第二因、累積無量善根 有八項

- 1. 簡略說明需要累積資糧
- 2. 頂禮
- 3. 供養
- 4. 懺悔罪過
- 5. 隨喜
- 6. 請轉法輪
- 7. 請佛住世不入涅槃
- 8. 迴向發願

## 1. 簡略說明需要累積資糧

要發起精進菩提心首先必須依靠累積資糧清淨罪障以累積福德,由於前世所積資糧的大小以致今生權勢能力福德有大小差別,不要說成佛需要累積資糧,今生欲得以無病長壽身心喜樂也都是因為過去累積福德所致。《廣大遊戲經》云:「福德果報賜樂除諸苦,具福德者

所思皆得成 1。如佛所說,所有眾生從無始以 來直至今,在輪迴中流轉主要原因皆由於非福 德不善惡業所導致,從今起務必斷除一切非福 德惡業並累積福德善業。佛法真正的特點即是 對因果不錯亂,不可能出現惡因而生出樂果, 或善因生出苦果;毒種子除了毒以外不會生出 藥果,同樣的,藥種子除了藥以外不會生出毒 果,善因生樂果,惡因生苦果,尤其若要使自 心續生起勝法地道功德證悟,必定要消除其違 緣障礙,障礙雖然有許多種:外四大障礙、內 鬼魔障礙、秘密二執妄念障礙,最主要可歸納 有解脫與一切種智的煩惱障和所知障二者,要 消除這些障礙除了累積資糧清淨罪障以外別無 他法。帝洛巴說:「兒啊!此緣起顯相為了悟 其無生義,二資糧之馬車輪不當分離,那若 巴!」如所說在未證得菩提果位以前應當累積 資糧以此掌握修持精髓。累積資糧有眾多方法, 簡要言之可歸納在七支中。

#### 2. 頂禮

一般而言,「頂禮」(恰擦)這兩個字有非 常廣大的含義。所謂的「恰」要理解作將自己 所有三門都獻給自己皈依境上師本尊,另外其 他注釋文中說也可理解為以由皈依境淨除自己 一切三門罪障;所謂的「擦」是說自心續欲得 皈依境本尊聖眾身語意加持,「恰」為我慢煩 惱對治品,慢可分有七種:增上慢、慢過慢、 我慢、過慢、卑慢、邪慢,若自心續中有這七 種慢將會障礙生起白法功德。自心充滿我慢不 會恭敬禮拜他人,如諺語說:「我慢的山崗上 不積功德水」, 不但自心續不會生起任何白法 功德,也會因我慢而輕昧欺負他人,終因不善 行而墮入惡道,寂天菩薩云:「因慢生傲者, 將赴惡趣道」。頂禮時不單單自己一身,觀想 化現百千自身,並觀想以自己作為引導一切眾 生至極樂的船主,周圍一切六道眾生皆一起頂 禮,一般頂禮時要觀想右側有今世父親、左側 母親、前方有自己仇敵、後方有一切六道眾生。 一般而言,佛說頂禮有諸多不可思議功德而主 要的是對治我慢煩惱。

#### 3. 供養

自心續若受慳吝所縛,就不會作上供下施, 因而導致累積資糧的障礙,故應當修供養。現 

#### 4. 懺悔罪過

 那是因為煩惱是偶發的,而人的本性則是慈愛的。惡業是由於無知煩惱正知正念薄弱所造成的,一有罪過立刻懺悔也一定能清淨,因此務必努力懺悔罪過,雖然罪過沒有功德,但是懺悔即可被清淨也就是罪過的功德,雖然有很多懺悔罪過的方法,最重要的是要以四力懺悔,四力為:依止力、破惡力、過失恢復力、對治遍行力。

- (一)依止力。心想前方虚空阿彌陀佛為 總集上師本尊空行護法三根本等體性,無論發 生任何苦樂好壞善惡情況,皆一心仰賴此唯彌 生任何苦樂好壞善惡情況,皆一心仰賴此唯彌 法王,觀想於前方虚空並由極樂世界怙主阿彌 陀佛主尊眷屬,身中放光進計是與中 並觀想眾生從無始以來所造諸罪墮都像暗室鄉 五照一般剎那間皆清淨無餘,按照此甚深極樂 爭土修持法道次第儀軌,邊唸文句邊憶念其義 字正腔圓,心不散亂,歡歡喜喜唸誦。
- (二)破惡力。對過去所造罪過如誤食毒般生起強烈懊悔心,所造罪墮皆真實發露懺悔, 譬如一人誤吃毒食不應該悠哉泰然,當尋求醫師治療食毒,我等眾生也因無盡貪瞋所使而造

下嚴重罪業如誤食毒者,不要輕忽所造罪業而 應以猛烈懊悔心懺悔。

- (四)對治遍行力。對自身將受輪迴惡道 苦生起畏怖而皈依三寶,油然生起欲脫離輪迴 惡道苦之心,盡力斷惡行善,尤其清楚憶念並 觀想資糧田主尊阿彌陀佛,口中持誦「阿米德 瓦」等長短咒,猛烈懊悔而懺罪。要對罪過生 起懊悔非常關鍵,「悔」是五十一心所中也 轉心所之一,悔善即轉為惡,悔惡即轉為善,

故首先須知對何事生悔非常重要,懺悔有諸多功德,簡要言之,佛說:得以對治瞋心煩惱。

#### 5. 隨喜

自己不用辛苦地在身口上行善,躺在溫暖 的床上,心想著其他人所做善業偉大而生起隨 喜心就是隨喜,與此相反的若自己辛苦地在身 語上行善而卻對他人嫉妒的話,多年所做身口 善根也會很快地消滅,這個滅善的掃帚就是嫉 妒。若沒有如實了知修善方法且沒有善念動機 攝持則無法成為善業,寂天菩薩云:「最初省 自心,堅固而明志」。與隨喜相反的是嫉妒, 自心中有比較心和嫉妒心的人任何時刻都沒有 安寧調伏的時候;心中沒有安寧調伏的話,無 法令心修善,日夜恆常心煩亂著絕對不會有安 詳喜樂;心煩亂時,無論如何做善行根本不會 有結果,就像在乾旱的田裡播下穀物是不會結 果的。若知道修善的方法,即使沒付出什麼辛 勞也能成辦偉大的善根,還能把身語不善轉為 善。在未開始做身語善業以前,先審查動機信 念為善為惡非常重要,所有善惡業皆隨著善惡 心念而起,而不隨著看似為善惡大小事而起,

「何人施何者,佈施無所緣,與施者同等,施主願圓滿,國王施主與,卑劣他眾生,壽康遇關滿,願常得喜樂」,後來此乞丐女由於隨喜,所獲得諸善根,臨終後來世投生為天女也過不需辛苦也不用花錢的法門,有哪一個會輕視此對他人善根善行的隨喜,故務以要努力而修,前功德在《大集經》中云:「縱使能乘三千須彌眾,亦不能量隨喜支功德」,隨喜為嫉妒真正的對治。

### 6. 請轉法輪

有些人可能會這麼想:「佛菩薩上師善知識 對眾生都如母親對獨子般慈愛,怎麼會不請就 不說法?」這有幾個原因,第一個原因:世尊 的教法強調信仰自由,並且是對大眾開示,一 個人不想要學,佛若說:「你過來,我跟你說 法 \_ 是跟民眾的習性不相符的,律經云:「不 祈請則不當說」。第二個原因:未審查弟子心 續以前就草率對他講法的話,對此人心沒有幫 助無法對治煩惱,譬如佛法就像藥,在還未對 服藥患者的病症認清以前就胡亂給藥的話,這 藥不但沒幫助反而會有害。第三個原因:佛法 是眾生今生和來世一切善資糧的出處非常重要, 如此重要卻隨意地給人,其價值不會被妥善重 視,譬如若把一個珍貴的寶石給不懂得寶石價 值的乞丐,由於他不知道寶石的珍貴可能哪一 天就把它當做垃圾扔了, 寶石雖能救脫此生暫 時貧窮的痛苦,佛法卻比寶石還更珍貴,是能 證悟今生來世究竟安樂無上正等正覺佛果的甚 深修持道,因此為了令人重視佛法,在調伏眾 生的時機未到以前七七日中不說法。

一般而言,東方國家大部分是佛教國家, 從小就和佛法文化習性相近,也有布施供養等 好習俗,但是像藏族為主的大多數東方佛教徒, 平時所謂的修法就是誦經禮拜供養,偶爾有些 不吉利的事,就去佛堂寺院請喇嘛唸經修法, 供神供龍敲鑼打鼓地大張其事,然而卻不知道 佛法是要去修心,思維佛法義理而去調伏自心 才是無上的法門。我覺得缺乏觀修的習俗一定 要有所改變。世尊說:「自為自依怙,自為自 仇敵」,這句話有很深的含義,不要只是盲信 或沿襲傳統,而是要從一個無垢正理的道去獲 得定解。最近有些人認為聞思經典是出家人的 事,這正是一個佛教徒沒有承擔起責任的想法, 做禮拜、繞塔、課誦等雖是有漏的無上善業, 但是證得究竟佛果的無上方便道是如上所說, 在此不多贅述。然而本師釋迦摩尼佛他自己都 是從聞思修三學的次第開始學道,之後自己再 以觀修去審查抉擇心中已得定解的空性見地, 而再去觀修串習,後來才能對治自心煩惱,脫 離煩惱後成就四身五智體性,而成佛後才為其 他所調眾生開示取捨妙法,除了以此方式安置 三乘後學弟子於解脫道以外沒有第二個道,經 云:「諸佛不以水洗罪,非以手除眾生苦,非 以所悟傳於他,唯傳法諦今解脫」,請轉法輪 為癡煩惱及謗法惡業的對治。

#### 7. 請佛住世不入涅槃

過去當世尊佛陀在將入涅槃時, 鐵匠子尊 達居士請佛不入涅槃,我們現在也要像真正住 世的根本上師與其他善知識們祈請,為了所調 眾生而長久住世,寂天怙主云:「若佛欲涅槃, 合掌速祈請,住世無量劫,莫令世間迷」。一 般而言,最近藏傳佛法在說「向上師獻長壽住 世」時,雖有以金銀等錢財供養及裝飾供養的 炫耀或比較新等獻供習俗,然而真正的長久住 世除了如上師所教化而實修以外無他法,上師 心中所在意的是利益其他眾生,一位真正的上 師要弟子如理修持並行持利他,此外不可能會 說:「給我金銀錢財」,因此最好的祈請常住就 是如師所教而修。「金土銅等製聖尊,獻上四 洲有何用?掌持其心所珍法,方得圓滿其密 意」。至尊米勒日巴云:「我無財物可供養,唯 有修行報師恩。」、「真誠艱苦修,承事令師 喜」。最好的祈請上師常住是追隨上師行儀與 修持,即是如馬爾巴、米勒日巴、 岡波巴三位 尊者徒兒追隨師父而修持,佛說以此對治顯現 煩惱。

#### 8. 迴向發願

一般而言,修持任何教法都要具備前行、 正行、結行三者非常重要。遍智龍欽巴尊者言; 「前行發心正行無所緣,結行迴向全然而攝持, 解脫道行所珍視三項。」如其所說就像能行至 佛果的階梯一般,即此前行、正行、結行三者。 雖然前行、正行二者已妥善修完,但是結行並 沒有好好地迴向發願,那善業就無法成為清淨 的善業,因此務必要努力迴向。

若善業沒有迴向的話將如何?我們在輪迴 中有很多摧滅善根的逆緣,導致所造善根滅盡, 會使善根滅盡的緣是自相續中瞋恨等煩惱, 《入行論》云:「一瞋能摧毀,千劫所積聚, 施供善逝等,一切諸福善」,還有很多像他所 說的緣。又云:「不迴向或邪迴向,為得名聞 心生悔,唯滅善根之四因」。簡單解釋這段話: 所謂「不迴向」即是自己雖有累積善根卻沒有 迴向給其他眾生;所謂「邪迴向」是迴向給自 己家人親友而不迴向給其他仇敵等;所謂「為 得名聞」是以傲慢的心念,雖有做了一點善業, 卻對人誇耀:「我做了了不起的事」;「心生悔」 在此是指對自己以前所做善行,生起了反悔則 會變成罪業,無論如何應像上面所說在還沒有 遇到毀滅善根之緣以前,立刻將所造善根迴向

利益其他眾生非常重要,佛說此能對治慳吝煩惱。

#### 第三因、發菩提心

為了利益其他眾生而生起欲求證圓滿菩提 之智即是大乘世俗菩提心的性相,現量了悟離 戲之智即是勝義發心,有許多說法,總之如 《現觀莊嚴論》云:「發心為利他,欲成正等 覺」。 隨著我愛執惡心,以致到現在還在三界 中不斷輪迴受苦,要知道都是因為我愛執。從 今起在知道我愛執是一切罪過的根本,而愛他 執是一切善根資糧的源頭時,就應該要斷除對 眾生的傷害。一般而言,所有眾生都和自己一 樣想要安樂不想受苦,故我要從各種方面去利 益眾生。《入行論》云:「吾應除他苦,他苦如 自苦,吾當利樂他,有情如吾身,自他與雙方, 求樂既相同,自他何差殊?何故求獨樂?自與 他雙方,惡苦既相同,自他何差殊?何故唯自 護? | 不要忘記其所說甚深口訣,當憶念而修 持。

- 一般而言,發心有上、中、下三種,簡略 說之即是:上等者如牧人之發心、中等者如船 主之發心、下等者如國王之發心。
  - 1. 上等者如牧人之發心,譬如牧牛、 牧羊等先將牲畜趕在前,自己追隨 在後的照顧般,為令一切眾生比自 己先成佛,斷捨自利的心念唯有精 進利他,此為最好的發心。
  - 2. 如船主之發心,駕駛船的人與船中的人皆是苦樂共同體,將所有船內的人全都帶到對岸去是船主的責任。 船主的心念也是「我們要一起到河海的對岸」,就像這種情形,心想 海的對岸」,就像這種情形,心想 「一切眾生和我一起證得佛果」即是中等者如船主之發心。
  - 3. 下等者如國王之發心,國王自己首 先執掌王權,之後再去勤修教化人 民,才得使國泰民安,就像如此自 己先證得佛果,之後再去利益眾生 即是下等的發心如國王之發心。

然而因為自己若沒有先成佛,就沒有利益 其他眾生的力量,自己欲證得佛果的心也必須 與大乘教法中以眾生為所緣對境之說,其和上

面所說的如國王之發心比喻有些許不同。國王 執掌政權是為了人民,還是為了國王他自己的 軍隊、權利、財物、名聲不一定。不管哪一種 都是因為老母眾生欲得樂而不知修樂因——佛 法,不欲受苦卻不分書夜地在奔向苦,這些輪 迴眾生實可悲憫,我為了利益眾生而修持。 《入行論》云:「眾生欲除苦,反行痛苦因, 愚人雖求樂,毀樂如滅仇。」如其所說,心想 與實際行動相反的眾生,若能為他們做點利益 的事該有多好!心中生起不造作殷切的期望, 並且在行動上也真正的為了利益眾生,以身語 盡力去利益。無著賢菩薩亦云:「無始以來慈 **愛我,母苦我樂有何用?為今無量眾解脫,發** 菩提心佛子行。」如其所言,一定要斷除為了 自己暫時虛假的安樂而去欺騙他人等卑劣行為。 應知最近世界上眾多的疾病戰爭等可怕的事, 都是因為我們眾生顛倒的行為說導致的。總之, 在有困難時,彼此互相不信任、無慈愛、不知 足, 皆是因我愛執產生, 若想要未來世界能和 平,除了現在個人高尚情操以外別無他法,現 在外內情器世間都靠我們人類的行為而定,人 們若能有高尚情操與慈心悲心,這個世界也會 變成那樣子,人們若像最近顛倒而行,則外在

四大的環境與內在眾生也會不斷發生疾病戰爭, 現在我們所生活的地方,都因七十億人的善惡 行而改變。

若要修受菩薩戒儀軌,在自家中擺設佛像唐卡及供品等,與其前方做三次禮拜,再觀想前方處空有總集三世諸佛體性之具恩根本上節之菩薩之其為阿彌陀佛身邊有住於十地之菩薩眾生,發誓:「從今起捨棄我愛執持其他諸眾生,說諸眾生」,此過一切眾生,我也要如是地受持菩薩戒後,必定去利益眾生」,如此想後按照《入行論》所說菩薩戒傳軌和緩唸誦三次:「祈求一切住於十方之佛陀世尊,位居十地之菩薩摩訶薩及諸上師大金剛持眾請垂念我。」

- 皈依:「乃至未得菩提果,誠摯皈依諸佛陀,妙法以及菩薩眾,彼等如是亦皈依」 唸誦三遍。
- 正行領受菩提心:「猶如往昔諸善逝,先 發勝妙菩提心,與諸菩薩之學處,次第安 住彼等般,如是為利諸眾生,當即發起菩

提心,如是復於諸學處,循序次第而修學。」誦三遍後受持菩薩戒。

 後觀自他隨喜,《入行論》云:「今生我具 福果報,得以善獲此人身,如今生佛種姓, 中,今我已成佛之子,今起吾亦當力慎之子,今起吾亦當力慎之子, 合於諸佛種姓業,對此無過尊貴種, 管人其染污濁,我今於諸怙主前,誓令眾歡 令其染污濁,對於諸怙主前,誓令眾歡 得佛果,當中宴客受安樂,天與非天起 喜,最勝菩提心妙寶,諸未生者當生 已生起者不退失,願得輾轉而增上。」 此等文發願。

若無時間受持上文菩薩戒儀軌:「諸佛妙法 聖僧眾,直至菩提我皈依,以我布施等福德, 為利眾生願成佛。」和緩唸誦此阿底峽尊者所 著具加持之簡短皈依發心文三遍,並在心中立 誓「我從今起當盡力利益眾生,倘若不能利益 也絕不傷害老母眾生」。

最後,「願一切有情具足安樂及樂因,願一切有情遠離痛苦及苦因,願一切有情不離無苦安樂,願一切有情離親疏愛憎而住於平等捨中」以四無量心發願令其增廣亦得以領受菩薩戒。 菩薩戒的精華用意為何呢?我從今起對一切眾 第四因:將善根迴向發願於利益其他眾生

自己辛勤所修善根若沒有迴向於利他,不 但不能成果,要是遇到瞋心等毀壞善根的逆緣, 善根也將消失殆盡。若將善根迴向於利他,成 果也將非常廣大,如云:「迴向無盡道即是轉 增法」,此說將自己善根迴向於利他則得使善 果增多且轉為利他等,有許多殊勝功德故應該 要迴向。

迴向的方法中,上等的為三輪體空迴向, 將用於迴向的因善根、迴向對境眾生、迴向者 自己這三者,以自性非實有如夢如幻印記而迴 向;中等的又稱作「迴向隨順」,若不知如何 做上述的三輪體空迴向,也可像善巧精通迴向 的文殊菩薩、觀音菩薩、普賢菩薩等,「如過去、現在、未來三世諸佛所做迴向般,我亦如是迴向」的想法去做迴向,《三十五佛懺》云:「如過去諸佛所做迴向,如未來諸佛所做迴向,如我亦如是迴向」,對三界輪迴眾生由衷生起難忍大悲,為令眾生得以離苦,以大乘無上發心攝持並迴向為菩提因即是大乘迴向。

迴向與發願的差別,迴向是將真正累積的 有漏無漏善根,願其得以利他,如:「三世所 造作,一切諸善根,如母諸眾生,迴向成佛因」 所說一樣。發願則不一定要有真正自心的善根 所說一樣。發願則不一定要有真正自心的善根 等如在佛堂與佛像經書佛塔前,以精進的利他 心念為了自他二者今生平安、來世往生極樂獲 得善妙圓滿等而發願。此簡短地說完了第四因 將善根迴向發願於利他的引導。

## 第三、別義後記總結

有些人這麼想:是否有非阿彌陀佛而是其 他佛的淨土法門?每一個佛為了利益眾生都有 不同的發心與誓言,也會成就各自的淨土,譬 如五方佛的淨土,但是那些淨土除非以八閒暇 十圓滿的人身,清淨持守戒律並證得殊勝證量 的比丘沙彌以外,濁世凡夫眾生極難以往生, 因此在五濁惡世的眾生依阿彌陀佛的願力才得 以輕易地往生極樂世界,其功德非常廣大,凡 是得以往生者即不再退轉輪迴而登地,因此我 覺得此淨土比其他淨土有許多殊勝特點,務必 要精進專修。

這次我們都得到暇滿人生,處所圓滿:在 尼泊爾三大塔,由佈氏嘎希忿怒母所守護見即 解脫嘉絨卡秀大塔;時圓滿:任何善業皆成十 萬倍的馬月殊勝日;法圓滿:是如《阿彌陀經》 所說, 聞其名號即得以斷除惡道生門的阿彌陀 佛無上甚深妙法〈極樂淨土修持法門—蓮花王〉; 導師圓滿與眷屬圓滿即是長久以來業力願望相 連,恭敬善業而精進努力行持的聖僧二眾,以 及尊敬的領導人和諸位圍繞的僧俗眾齊聚,此 次無上甚深妙法極樂修持大法會,如前所說具 足處時等五圓滿諸善妙因緣時,就像百中得一 的食物一樣。這次終於有出頭天的機會,務必 要今自己臨終時沒有遺憾地修持妙法,因為在 二十一世紀都為了追求外在物質享受,少有想 要調伏自心的人,尤其是學習大乘佛法經典妙 法光明逐漸勢微時,逐漸地四大動亂、戰爭、 瘟疫等盛行,人類日益不斷在無依無靠中,身

心兩方面日夜遭受著難以承擔的恐懼,在這種 時期能夠遇到具相的善知識與清淨妙法福報非 常大。《入行論》云:「猶如鳥雲暗夜中,剎那 閃電極明亮,如是因佛威德力,世人暫萌修福 意。」近來修持清淨善法的人就像白天的星辰 一般稀少,而造作非法惡業的人卻像夜晚的星 辰無法計算,我們因過去所造福報善業而得生 為有佛法的藏族,從小自然地就有受用佛法的 善妙機會,尤其是現在西藏在這個世紀,自己 不想卻要處於他人之下,但是從另外一方面想, 因為有觀世音菩薩化現為人身第十四世甲瓦仁 波切的攝受,同樣的還有其他傳承大上師們的 親近修道引導,由於這些恩德使得在很短時間 內, 藏傳佛教現今在世上蒸蒸日上地受到弘揚, 我們也應對生長在這個時代感到歡喜,不僅如 此,這次得以進入無上大乘顯密雙運的極樂淨 上修持法門做聞思修,實乃福緣殊勝而應該以 歡喜心趨入修行。

某些人問到:往生極樂世界要是一個人的 障礙微薄且利根的聖者菩薩才得以往生,而我 這種凡夫有種種纏縛的一個普通人怎麼能往生? 並非如此,我們自己只要有不退轉的信心,相 信本尊及佛法不處並對此甚深妙法精進修持, 就能生出不虚的果報。《戒生經》云:「愚癡具 信眾,彼近勝成就。」如佛所說,成就密咒法 的根本且不可或缺的,就是上面所說的信心、 信解和自己的精進這三者。這次如上所說具足 五圓滿的福緣良機,這跟我們平常在山上或空 曠等地發願有所不同,要觀想在前方虛空有阿 彌陀佛及眷屬眾如親眼所見般安住,再依照 《極樂願文》的詞句唸誦並在心裡觀修其義。 若以信心恭敬而唸誦,將來自己臨終或中陰時, 阿彌陀佛與眷屬眾即會現前接引往生極樂淨土。 尤其是這次藏族與喜馬拉雅的友莫族一起,以 不變的信心在嘉絨卡秀大塔聖地共同修持極樂 淨土大法會多日,在因緣資糧無所不備的情況 下修持,臨終時絕對不用懷疑會不會往生極樂。 《阿彌陀經》云:「聽聞阿彌陀佛名號,七日 中信心專一憶念專修,臨終時於彼佛有信心而 殁者,即便得見阿彌陀佛與其眷屬並得以往生 其淨土 | 又在《阿彌陀佛淨土莊嚴經》云: 「阿難!凡有眾生時時憶念彼佛形象,得生無 量眾多善根,或以菩提心迴向願生彼國者,臨 命終時,即得以見如來應供正等正覺阿彌陀佛 與眾多比丘圍繞安住前方,見彼佛時信心增盛, 死後即得往生極樂世界」。

佛法經典中說,現在眾生所受種種苦樂, 並非無因無緣突然產生的,而是由於眾多因緣 具足而產生的,由於善惡因隨之形成或反轉果 報,譬如毒的種子會生出毒的果實,藥的種子 生出藥的果實,一定要知道將來的果報是由於 現在的善惡因產生的。將來想要往生極樂現在 就一定要勤修上述四因,不靠修因而想得善果, 就好像希望在沒有種子的因和水肥料的緣之下, 秋天想要得到好的收成一樣,怙主阿彌陀佛對 五濁惡世的發心發願,使得祂比其祂佛更為殊 勝,可以說是我們這個時代的佛,在西藏、中 國、日本、韓國、越南等許多國家社會中非常 興盛是什麼原因呢?因為阿彌陀佛心繫濁世福 薄壽短眾生,只要具足往生極樂四因而修持, 無論在家出家高等卑下, 臨終時皆欲令其往生 極樂,要對佛親口所說之語有信心非常重要。

有生之年要修持的話,也沒有比阿彌陀佛 更殊勝的法門,阿彌陀佛和長壽佛以善巧方便 在所調眾生面前雖然有不同的形象,而實際上 是同一本尊且也是同一淨土。好好地審查我們 內心的話,都隨著我愛執的惡心無意義沒完沒 了地在造惡業,就如夏瑪巴<u>袞秋衍納</u>說:「孩 童靈敏心幼稚,青年繁忙心散亂,現在衰老年 往昔法藏比丘者,世間自在王佛前, 甚深發心所萌生,阿彌陀佛無貪蓮,阿彌陀佛無貪蓮者,阿彌陀佛無貪蓮者, 慈光所繫濁世眾,悉成最善福緣者, 是解脫道大恩師,獨陀佛最勝尊 是解脫道大恩師,剎那亦不暫捨離 是如生生世中,剎那亦不暫捨離 一切生生世世中,剎那亦不暫捨 善要花,善降所調福德田, 妙法大乘甚深果,不離受用願吉祥。」

此簡要解說往生極樂四因解脫種子,自己 需要有博學的功德與成就的禁行,但是我的功 德僅如纖毫般,我自小對此教法便有恭敬心, 並在囊謙蘇芒堪千秋應桑波,與我的根本上師 **怙尊桑傑丹增仁波切等其他眾多博學成就者前**, 領受了此甚深教法的全部能成熟灌頂及能解脫 教授, 並且也得到了儀軌的修持法, 愚鈍無智 而自以為智,人稱堪布噶滇,受到尼泊爾友莫 極樂淨土法會籌辦單位的請求,沒有詩詞和華 麗辭藻,僅用白話文並方便翻譯成其他文字的 方式,在尼泊爾嘉絨卡秀大佛塔附近,寫於西 元二零零五年五月十五日在文殊法輪洲自己寮 房中,後來在舊電腦中找到了上述年份所寫的 原版,並且藏曆水虎年二零二二年十月二十八 日美國北方加州安樂海附近補充科判及一些片 段詞語,最後願以此著作圓滿的善根得令一切 眾生往生極樂淨土,薩瓦芒嘎朗,善哉!

# Seeds of Liberation The Four Causes for Rebirth in Sukhavati

Glorious Guru, embodiment of the Three Roots and pervasive Lord of the Hundred Families, three Kaya, Amitayus

indivisible, may you remain as the ornament of my crown chakra

and care for me inseparably in all my lives!

Sole embodiment of all Deities, Buddha Amitayus, Sole essence of all the Teachings, Six Syllable Mantra, Love and compassion, which includes all practices, What good fortune to never separate from these three!

For the sake of feeble-minded ones like myself, I will here explain in simple language, easy to understand, the four causes for rebirth in Sukhavati, the profound path by which one may attain that realm of bliss.

Having thus expressed homage to the holy beings, that which will be discussed here is a commentary to the four causes for rebirth in Sukhavati. Without poetic language, scriptural citation, and other difficult language to understand, in down-to-earth ordinary language, for the benefit of those new to the subject, I shall explain briefly to the best of my ability.

The appropriate motivation and conduct for approaching such a subject, as explained in detail elsewhere, should not be disregarded as unimportant. We need to train our mind well to have an aspiration for liberation wishing to free ourselves from the suffering of the three realms of samsara, and have singly focused faith and devotion for the objects of refuge, Buddha Amitabha, the root Guru, and so forth, maintaining these purely throughout the practice's preliminary, actual, and concluding stages.

I will explain it by way of a three-fold outline:

1 To make the connection, a brief description of this Pure Land in general

2 An extensive commentary on the four causes for taking birth in Sukhavati

#### 3 Some concluding additional points to summarize

#### A General Brief Description of Sukhavati

We have to differentiate between the provisional and definitive meaning of a Pure Land, in general. A provisional meaning is just a temporary means by which to guide people to a definitive meaning. In definitive terms of their essence in ultimate reality, a Pure Land and a hell realm being pure or impure is from the point of view of limited sentient beings; other than that, neither exists by way of its own characteristics. As said in the Guide to the Bodhisattva Conduct,

Who made this burning ground? Where did this all these flames come from? Buddha said that all of it comes from a harmful, negative mind.

Dudjom Rinpoche also said,

If the Teachings are to be established, it is in your own mind. On the basis of your mind, Buddhahood is discovered. If you'd search for a Pure Land, purify mistaken clinging to ordinariness;

The happy Pure Land is right nearby.

As said, to sentient beings who have accumulated positive and negative tendencies, places appear as Pure Lands or hells. Other than that, just like present day cities and countries, such things as Pure Lands and hells don't really exist. This is something we need to understand.

Even so, the Mahayana scriptures teach about the purification and accomplishment of Pure Lands. As said in the Perfection of Wisdom Sutra,

Like perishably based sentient beings, their disintegrating worlds are just impure. It is by purifying them that Buddha Fields are just pure.

In the Ornament of Sutra, as well,

By means of their accomplishment, so that beings may honor and hear them, the innumerable Buddhas go to the perishably based worlds.

As taught, the Buddhas and Bodhisattvas, by the power of their skillful means, go to teach in accordance with the constituents and aspirations of sentient beings in the domains of their worlds.

The Buddhas of the Five Families have their Pure Lands. In the East there is the Realm of Joy, the Pure Land of Buddha Vairochana. In the South there is the Pure Land of Glorious Beauty of Buddha Ratnasambhava. In the West there is Sukhavati, the Realm of Bliss, Pure Land of Buddha Amitabha. In the North there is the Pure Land of Full Accomplishment of Activities of Buddha Amoghasiddhi. In the center there is Akanishta, the Richly Adorned Realm of Buddha Akshobya. Except for Sukhavati, the Western Pure Land of Buddha Amitabha, however, to take birth in any of these other realms requires ones mind to be completely morally pure and to have previously made stainless prayers; it is said that it is practically impossible for ordinary people to take birth there.

The reason for this is that when those other Buddhas were in training they had different bodhicitta aspirations and made different prayers so that the collection of causes and conditions necessary for rebirth in their particular Pure Lands were incomplete. It is said to be like a beggar hoping to create a kingdom. Realizing this, Buddha Amitabha established the Pure Land of Sukhavati through the power of his prayers for the sake of destitute sentient beings like us who are without a refuge or protector. It was for that very purpose, which is why we can trust in it.

Furthermore, do not follow the current day custom of dispensing with the foundations of Dharma practice, the four thoughts which turn the mind from samsara, the wish for liberation, karmic cause and effect, and so forth, bragging about big-named Gurus, and placing hopes in frightful, wrathful Deities. Instead, Like the example of one Deity

serving to accomplish hundreds of Deities, we would be advised to venerate and practice this Deity for our times, Buddha Amitabha, with the certainty that this Buddha embodies all the Gurus, Yidams, and Dakinis.

The Four Causes for Taking Rebirth in Sukhavati

Secondly, I will first give a brief introduction to the Pure Land of Sukhavati, Realm of Bliss, followed by an extensive explanation of the four causes by which one may take birth there.

The Buddha we currently know as Amitabha, Buddha of Limitless Light, long ago took birth as a universal emperor named King Aranemi. He developed bodhicitta, the aspiration for enlightenment out of compassion for all living beings, in the presence of Buddha Ratnagarbha, and he made many powerful aspirations and prayers for the living beings of our time of great decline in the world, a time of five degenerations.

Furthermore, as said in the Amitabha Sutra,

All sentient beings who hear the name of Buddha Amitabha, and hearing it, even think for a moment to generate bodhicitta, develop faith and rejoice, will all become irreversible from unexcelled, complete enlightenment.

And from the same sutra,

May all sentient beings who hear my name always come to my realm. By the completion of my good prayers may many realms of the world be purified and the sentient beings come, and having arrived in my realm, in a single birth be irreversible from enlightenment.

Buddha Amitabha prayed before his enlightenment,

May any person who, on the basis of bringing to mind the four causes for rebirth in Sukhavati, recites my name seven times, when they pass away be born in Sukhavati of the west without suffering of death or the intermediate state. If any such person

were not to take birth in Sukhavati, may I not attain enlightenment. If, by this prayer of truth, such a person will take brith in Sukhavati, may I attain enlightenment.

Thus, having made this prayer, by the power of truth, Buddha Amitabha has, at this time already attained enlightenment.

Next, to give an extensive explanation of the four causes for rebirth in Sukhavati, there are the four:

The first cause, bringing that realm to mind The second cause, gathering immeasurable roots of virtue The third cause, generating bodhicitta, The fourth cause, making dedications and prayers

As for the first cause, bringing that realm to mind, the heavenly realm of Sukhavati is completely pure. You should visualize it with a mind of faith as described in Chagmé Rinpoche's Prayer to Take Rebirth in Sukhavati, like you are directly perceiving all of it and the holy beings who reside there, Buddha Amitabha and his entourage. If you are unable to visualize it completely, you should at least visualize Buddha Amitabha, Avalokitesvara and Vajrapani.

In the center is Buddha Amitabha dressed as a monk, red in color, emanating rays of light. He sits in the cross-legged vaira posture wearing the three robes. He holds an alms bowl filled with nectar of immortality on top of his hands which are in the mudra of meditative equipoise. On his right is Bodhisattva Arya Avalokitesvara, white in color, shining with light of the sun. He is adorned with the ornaments of a Sambhogakaya, standing with his legs side by side. His right hand is at his hip in the mudra of giving protection; think that he is placing all sentient beings including yourself under his protection. In his left hand, between his thumb and ring finger, he holds the stem of a white lotus marked by a jewel with its fruit blossoming at the level of his ear. At Buddha Amitabha's left is Bodhisattva Vajrapani, blue in color, wearing the ornaments of a Sambhogakaya, standing upright with his legs side by side. With his right hand at his hip in the mudra of giving refuge, he protects you and all sentient beings up until your attainment of full enlightenment. In his left hand, between

his thumb and ring finger, he holds the stem of a blue lotus marked by a vaira with its fruit opening at the level of his ear. Visualize as if you are actually seeing these three principal Deities really there, shining with light rays in the midst of spheres of light. If that is also difficult, just visualize, in essence, your own kind root Guru, in the aspect of Buddha Amitabha, red in color amidst swirling rainbow light and, in the 'single jewel tradition,' think that his body is the Sangha, his speech is the holy Dharma, and his mind is the Buddha, thus embodying the Three Jewels of Refuge; think of his body as the Nirmanakaya, his speech as the Sambhogakaya, and his mind as the Dharmakaya, thus embodying the three Buddha bodies; and think of his body as the Guru, his speech as the Yidam meditational Deity, and his mind as the Dakini, thus embodying the Three Roots. You should meditate visualizing this way.

In summary, you should visualize according to the precepts of generation stage: with clear appearance, repeatedly clearly remembering it, and with stable divine pride. With regard to clear appearance, it's good if you can visualize the Deities and entourage completely without leaving anything out, the Deities with the clothing and implements of Dharmakaya, Sambhogakaya, and Nirmanakaya Buddhas, appearing clearly, unmixed-up, like reflections in a mirror. Even if you can't visualize clearly, if you cultivate faith and devotion as if you are seeing Buddha Amitabha and entourage before you in actuality, and meditate with conviction, that is sufficient. As it is said,

All phenomena are conditional, completely rooted in aspiration

Also,

The root of all that is positive is aspiration, Buddha said.

As said, if you think with a mind of faith that you are seeing Sukhavati, Buddha Amitabha, and entourage there in space before you, this accomplishes the purpose. There are many

citations and stories to support this but we'll leave it at that for the moment. There are many prayers written by the Lamas of every system of Tibetan Buddhism for taking rebirth in Sukhavati and one should recite and meditate on the meaning of one of them on a regular basis. The prayer by Chagmé Rinpoche, in particular, is very blessed, with clear words that condense the meaning, and it is easy to understand. It has many qualities that distinguish it as renowned to all the current traditions of Tibetan Buddhism and, as everyone recites it, this makes it more powerfully beneficial. As you recite it show physical respect by making prostrations or simply joining your palms together. Recite it with reverence by chanting it slowly and beautifully, thinking of the meaning of the words. Mentally entrust yourself completely with singly focused faith and aspiration, thinking, 'Whatever happens, O Buddha Amitabha, whether I am happy or sad, low or exalted, I have no other source of hope and refuge than you.' This completes a brief explanation of the first cause, bringing that realm to mind.

# Gathering Immeasurable Roots of Virtue

The second cause is gathering immeasurable roots of virtue. Followed by a brief explanation of the need for gathering the accumulations, I will explain the seven limb prayer: prostration, offerings, purification, rejoicing, requesting the teachings, requesting not to pass into nirvana, and dedication.

#### The Need For Gathering the Accumulations

We need to generate bodhicitta and we definitely need to purify ourselves and gather accumulations. It is the degree to which we have gathered accumulations that determines the quality of our life now, the amount of our authority, abilities, power, and so forth, so of course we need to gather accumulations to attain the state of a Buddha. Even our health, lifespan, and happy and painful mental and physical experiences of this life arise solely in dependence upon how much meritorious accumulations we gathered or failed to gather in the past. As said in the Sutra of Vast Enjoyment, the Lalita-vistara-sutra,

Ripening of merit bestows happiness and dispels all suffering. A person endowed with merit will accomplish their wishes.

As sentient beings we have all wandered endlessly in samsara because of having created non-meritorious, non-virtuous karma. From now on we need to abandon harmful actions and gather as much virtuous karma as we can. The unfailing nature of karma is the essence of Buddha's teachings. It is completely impossible for happiness to result from harmful actions or suffering to result from virtue. If a poisonous seed is planted, poison will grow from it, not medicine. If a medicinal seed is planted, medicine will grow from it, not poison. Similarly, happiness results from virtue and suffering results from non-virtue. In particular, to develop qualities and realizations of the paths and stages of holy Dharma in our mind we definitely need to stop committing harmful actions which block and hinder this from happening. There are many kinds of hindrances such as external hindrances in the four elements, internal hindrances of sickness and spirit harm, and secret hindrances of dualistic and compulsive thinking. In particular, the obstacles to Liberation and Enlightenment are comprised of obscurations which are delusions obscurations which prevent omniscience, and the only way to dispel these is to gather positive accumulations and purify negativity. As the Mahasiddha Tilopa said,

Son, appearances arise in interdependence. Until you realize the meaning of birthlessness never stop turning the wheels of the chariot of gathering the two accumulations, Naropa!

As he said, until we attain highest enlightenment we must keep gathering the two accumulations as the essence of our path. There are many ways to gather the accumulations but there are none that are not included in the seven-limb service described here.

#### Prostration

The first limb is prostration. The two syllables for prostration in Tibetan, 'chag' and 'tsel,' imply vast meaning.

The first syllable, 'chag,' literally, 'hand,' should be understood to mean that I offer in my hand all the authority, power, and reverence I possess in my body, speech, and mind. Another interpretation of 'chag' is 'broom' and it is understood to mean requesting the Objects of Refuge to purify or sweep away all my negativity and obscurations of body, speech, and mind. 'Tsel' expresses a wish to well receive in my mind the blessings of body, speech, and mind of the Deities and Objects of Refuge.

Prostration is the antidote to the deluded pride. There are six categories of deluded pride. Pride of superiority, overriding pride, pride which thinks, 'me,' manifest pride, pride of humbleness, and wrong pride. If we have any of these kinds of pride in our mind it acts to obstruct and hinder our development of good qualities. With our mind puffed up by pride we cannot show respect or bow to others. It is said that the water of qualities will not collect on the balloon of pride. Not only will good qualities not develop, arrogance of pride will make us disrespect and deprecate others, and such non-virtue will cause us to take rebirth in worse realms of existence. As Shantideva said,

Puffed up by deluded pride, pride leads us into worse migrations.

When you prostrate don't think you are doing it alone. Imagine prostrating emanating hundreds and thousands of your own bodies and thinking that you are like a leader of all sentient beings, and visualize that all beings of the six realms of existence are prostrating along with you; visualize your father to your right, your mother to your left, enemies in front of you, and all the rest of the six realms' beings in back of you. Many inconceivable benefits of prostration are taught, but principal among them is acting as an antidote to deluded pride.

# Offerings

The second limb is offerings. If your mind is constricted by stinginess, because of not being able to make offerings to those high and low, this will obstruct your gathering of the accumulations; to counter this we make offerings. The fact that we prosper and have resources and are not destitute now is a result of gathering the accumulations in previous lives by making offerings and giving charity to beings high and low. If we are someone who wishes to go from happiness to happiness in future lives we need to put effort into creating the cause for that by gathering accumulations from now on. Whatever money and wealth we have, to a mind of craving it is never enough; avarice always wants more. There are many stories about people who had attachment to wealth at the time of their death which caused them to take rebirth in terrible states of existence but I won't go on at length about that here. In Sutra it says that wealth brings suffering. First there is suffering if you can't obtain it, once you have it there is suffering of being unable to protect it, and finally there is suffering when it is exhausted. As long as you have no contentment you will chase after wealth which brings no end of suffering.

In Sutra Buddha said that the supreme wealth is wisdom, faith, compassion, generosity, contentment, ethics, and so on. For these reasons, if we have extra money or wealth at the moment, if we don't waste it on unneeded luxuries but, instead, offer it to the field for accumulation and those in need, etc, our wealth will truly serve its purpose.

There are many kinds of offerings, offerings which are actually obtained, mentally emanated offerings, offerings which have always existed, offerings of body and wealth, external offerings, inner offerings, secret offerings, and so on. As for the first, offerings which are actually obtained, this is offerings of wealth, materials, money, enjoyments that you actually have. Mentally emanated offerings are offerings made by the power of the mind's thought, which are traditionally made to great beings: the eight auspicious symbols (parasol, golden fish, vase, lotus, victory banner, wheel, and right coiling white conch), the seven objects of royalty (precious wheel, iewel, queen, minister, elephant, horse, and general), the five objects of the senses (form, sound, scent, taste, and touch), and the clouds of offerings of the Bodhisattva Samantabhadra. These are mentally emanated offerings made through the power of meditation.

Offerings which have always existed include thousands of Mount Sumerus, four continents and eight subcontinents as

described in the Abhidharma texts, the sun and moon, forests, flowers, gardens, earth, water, fire, air, things that naturally occur in nature. Offerings of body and wealth include mentally making a completely determined intention to offer even our own cherished body without the slightest attachment from now henceforth to Buddha Amitabha and entourage, as well as everything we own and cherish, our wealth and enjoyments, visualizing each of them and offering them to Buddha Amitabha for the sake of guiding yourself and all other sentient beings to the pure land of Sukhavati. Making offerings has inconceivable benefits, principal among them, acting as a direct antidote to miserliness.

#### Purification

The third limb is purification of bad karma. The source of negative karma is mainly ignorance. In particular, there are four door of downfalls: ignorance, disrespect, carelessness, and strong delusions. Negative karma is what results from intentions and actions of body, speech, and mind which harm others. For instance, coveting others' wealth and stealing it or cheating them. These actions come from ignorance and strong delusion. Harmful actions arising from ignorance alone are committed without awareness; we regret such actions once we become conscious of them. No one who gets into a fight or argument with their beloved spouse in the morning will later say they had a very nice day. No one wants to fight with their loved ones but it happens sometimes by force of delusions and mistaken actions. When it happens we are immediately tormented by regret. Why does it happen? Because of fleeting delusions. We need to understand that the fundamental nature of people is love and compassion. Harmful actions occur because of ignorance, delusion, and acting unconsciously. When we commit harmful actions we should immediately confess and purify them. This will definitely purify them so we should put effort into the practice of purification. It is said that bad karma has no good qualities but it is a good quality of bad karma that it can be purified! There are many methods to purify bad karma but the most important is to rely on the four powers of purification.

The four powers for purification are the power of reliance, the power of regret, the power of refraining from harmful actions, and the power of remedial action. The power of reliance is to visualize Buddha Amitabha in the space before you thinking that he is of a nature embodying all the Gurus, Yidam Deities, Dakinis, Dharmapalas, and Three Jewels, and to completely entrust yourself in all conditions, happy, sad, good, bad, whatever happens. Visualize that light rays emanate from the bodies of the objects of refuge, Buddha Amitabha of Sukhavati and entourage, and enter the bodies of yourself and all sentient beings, eliminating beginninglessly accumulated negative karma and downfalls like sunrise eliminates the darkness completely. Do this as you clearly and joyfully recite the words of the profound Sukhavati sadhana ritual, thinking of the meaning without distraction.

The second power is the power of regret. We should regard our previously committed negative actions with intense regret like we have eaten poison, then confess them and purify them. If we had mistakenly eaten something poisonous we would seek an antidote from a skilled doctor. All we sentient beings, out of irresistible attachment and aversion, have committed very serious harmful actions which are like poison. so we should purify them with strong regret.

The third power is the power of refraining from harmful actions. Thinking of the pain they experienced from eating poison, if they survived, a person would be determined never to eat poison again in the future. Similarly, recognizing our previous bad karma as something seriously harmful we promise to refrain from repeating it even at the cost of our life. Thinking of our harmful deeds from previous lives and earlier in this life, we purify them as we recite the words in the Sukhavati sadhana that speak of 'proscribed bad karma, and boundarvless bad karma.' naturally bad karma, maintaining a determination never to repeat such actions in the future because of feeling personal remorse and being fearful of their consequences. As said in the Guide to Bodhisattva Conduct.

Whatever deeds I have committed out of confused lack of awareness that are naturally harmful or transgressions of guidelines.

with fear of their painful results and hands folded in prayer, I prostrate repeatedly and confess them all in direct view and presence of the Protector Buddhas. Please, O Guides, hear how I regret my negative actions. They were not good and I shall never repeat them.

As said, we should purify them with a feeling of unbearable regret.

The fourth power is the power of remedial action. Dreading experiencing suffering of samsara and its worst realms of existence and going for refuge in the Three Jewels with a genuine wish to be free of those sufferings, we practice what is positive and abandon what is harmful to the very best of our ability. In particular, we visualize Buddha Amitabha and recite the long mantra and the short AMIDEVA mantra, purifying our negative karma by means of strong regret.

It is very important to regret negative actions. Among the fifty-one mental factors, regret is a changeable one. If we regret positive actions, the regret becomes negative, whereas if we regret negative actions, the regret becomes positive; so it is important, first of all, to know that we should regret all negative actions. Purification has many benefits but, in brief, it is said to be the antidote to anger.

# Rejoicing

The fourth limb is rejoicing. Rejoicing is the only way you can create powerful virtue while lying warm in bed just by thinking, without any great physical or vocal exertion. Otherwise, no matter how much physical and vocal effort you put into virtuous pursuits, even over a course of many years, if you are jealous of others it is like a broom which can swiftly destroy all the positive karma you have created. Not knowing how to create virtue, if it is not sustained by a good motivation, it does not become virtuous. As Shantideva has said,

First, by examining your intention make your awareness stably firm.

The opposite of rejoicing is jealousy. If you have a jealous, competitive attitude towards others, your mind will never be subdued and peaceful. If you have no peace of mind you cannot use your mind in positive ways. Mentally disturbed throughout the day and night, nothing will ever appear peaceful and happy to you. When your mind is stirred up, whatever positive action you try to pursue will yield no results; it is like trying to plant in dry, uncultivated land. If you know how to create virtue, not only can you create powerful roots of virtue with little effort, there are even instances in which you can transform non-virtue of body and speech into virtue.

When engaging in positive physical and vocal actions, it is very important to first examine the quality of your motivation. Whether an action becomes positive or negative is determined by whether your motivation is positive or negative, not by the superficial aspect of the act. As it is said,

Intention determines virtue or non-virtue, not size of the reflection of virtue or harm.

Even if you have not created vast virtue yourself, rejoicing is feeling, without jealousy, great joy from the depths of your heart when you see or hear about virtues created by others, building of temples with representations of enlightened body, speech, and mind, the practice of the Sangha community, their practice of study, contemplation, and meditation; in short, whatever good is done by others as well as their good qualities and wealth. When you feel joy about others' good qualities and perfection without jealousy, that is called rejoicing. Rejoicing is the antidote to jealousy, so whoever is endowed with rejoicing lacks jealousy and whoever has jealousy lacks rejoicing. When you sincerely rejoice in the virtues of others it is taught that the power of that way of thinking creates in you an equal amount of virtuous merit as was created by those others. As the scholar adept Karma Chagmé said,

When you hear of virtue created by others and abandon the non-virtue of jealousy,

If you rejoice from your heart, you will receive merit equal to theirs.

To relate a short story about this, during Buddha's life King Prasenajit invited Buddha and an entourage of five hundred Bodhisattvas and Arhats to his palace to offer alms of the noonday meal. In that place was a poor wandering woman, an extremely destitute beggar who had come there. She rejoiced King Prasenajit's roots of virtue. Buddha, omniscience, immediately knew that the beggar woman was rejoicing and said to his friend, King Prasenajit, that there was someone with greater meritorious roots of virtue than he that day. He asked, Should I dedicate in their name or yours? The king wondered, 'How could there be someone with superior roots of virtue than I who, today, have invited and offered the daily meal to Buddha and his entourage of five-hundred Bodhisattvas and Shravaka Arhats? How could anyone on earth have greater merit than me? If there is, please make the dedication to them!' He requested this in playful wonder so Buddha made the dedication in her name.

As said in the Sutra Requested by Bhadra,

As the one who gives, receiver of the gift, and the gift, itself, are unobserved emptiness,

By the suchness of equality of generosity, may all be perfect for that donor.

May the King, that lord of generosity, and other humble sentient beings

Have long perfect lives without sickness, and always attain to happiness.

With these two verses of dedication the beggar woman received the roots of virtue. The account continues that, when she passed away from that life she took birth in her next life as a beautiful goddess.

Thus, this is a practice which does not require great hardship or expense and is accomplished by rejoicing in the roots of virtue and good deeds of others; so what intelligent person would consider such roots of virtue of little importance? We should definitely persevere in the practice of rejoicing. As said in the Condensed Perfection of Wisdom Sutra,

Weight of the three thousand realms and Mount Sumeru may be calculated,

but the virtue created by rejoicing cannot.

Rejoicing is the direct antidote to jealousy.

# Requesting the Teachings

Fifth is the limb of requesting the teachings. The holy teachings of Lord Buddha are the sole cause for immediate benefit in this life and the ultimate happiness of future lives. Temporary sources of security like money and wealth, name and fame, power and authority, etc, can only bring temporary safety; they cannot ultimately protect us. Why? Because they are produced phenomena which have a nature of impermanence. The source of refuge which will never fail us is the Three Jewels of Refuge and the path of holy Dharma; we need to know this. Although people who are bearers of these teachings do exist, if they do not reveal to us what to adopt and what to abandon with the light of holy Dharma, the darkness of sentient beings' confusion cannot be dispelled. Therefore, we must, by all means, request the teachings; request that the wheel of Dharma be turned.

After attaining enlightenment our perfectly enlightened Buddha remained without teaching Dharma for seven weeks. At that time Brahma offered a golden wheel and Indra offered a right coiling white conch to request him to turn the wheel of the teachings. In a similar way, at this time we must exhort the holy Protector Refuges, our root Gurus and all the virtuous spiritual guides to give the teachings, holding in our hands offerings such as the mandala to make the request. It is possible that someone might wonder, If the Buddhas, Bodhisattvas, and spiritual guides have love for sentient beings like a mother for her only child, why would Buddha not give the teachings? There are a few reasons for this.

One reason is that, in the tradition of the teachings of Lord Buddha, they are given in a free and democratic manner. If there is someone who has no wish for the teachings, it is not at all appropriate in the system of a democratic society to give an order saying, Come here! I'm going to teach the Dharma!

In the Vinaya teachings it is said, Do not teach when not requested. That is the first reason.

A second reason is that, without checking the mind of a trainee, if Dharma is taught by guesswork it will not benefit their mind and act as an antidote to their delusions. Dharma is like medicine and if a medicine given does not treat a disease, not only will it not help, there is also a danger that it could aggravate the condition. That is the second reason.

A third reason is that Dharma is extremely sacred because it is the source of all that is good in this life and all future lives of sentient beings. If something so precious is given to others in just any sort of ordinary way its value is not respected. For example, if an extremely precious jewel is given to a beggar who doesn't know its value, they may one day throw it into the garbage even though it could have protected them from poverty throughout their life. Dharma is much more precious than a jewel because it brings the unexcelled eternal happiness of the attainment of Buddhahood. It is for these reasons — to indicate the greatness of the Buddhadharma and to avoid giving the teachings at a wrong time for trainees, that Buddha refrained from teaching for those seven weeks.

Most countries of the East have Buddhist traditions and those of Buddhist heritage are well accustomed to Buddhist traditions of Dharma and scripture from a young age, such as practicing charity and making offerings. Many Tibetan Buddhists, when speaking of Dharma practice, usually do recitations, make prostrations, and offerings; if misfortune strikes, go to the temple and monastery; when invited for Guru Puja, go to pay their respects; and, clamoring, flock to propitiate the Devas and Nagas, and consider all of this to be very important. However, when it comes to studying and thinking about the meaning of Dharma, and practicing meditation, the unexcelled method to subdue ones mind and bring it under control, it is not so much their custom. It seems to me that we definitely need to change that.

Lord Buddha said, as well, we are our own protector or we are our own enemy

The summary meaning of this is vast; not following the teachings with blind faith, as mere custom, we must, by all means, find certainty in the view of the path of stainless reasoning. These days many think that studying the scriptures is solely the work of the ordained community, not their own prostrations. responsibility. Again, making circumambulation, and doing recitations are unexcelled relative virtuous practices, but not the unexcelled method for attainment of ultimate enlightenment as I have just said; so I won't repeat that extensively here. But even our unexcelled Teacher, the Buddha, through gradually training in the path of listening, contemplating and meditating, finally found certainty in the view of emptiness by investigating and analyzing through the power of meditation. He then accustomed himself to it until it finally became the remedy for his delusions; and, freed from delusion, attained enlightenment in the nature of the four bodies and five transcendent wisdoms. For the sentient beings of our time, as well, there is no other way to set trainees on the path of Liberation than to teach them what to adopt and abandon in accordance with holy Dharma, and for them to practice this very path. As it is said.

Buddhas do not wash away sins with water, they do not dispel beings' sufferings by hand, nor do they transfer their realizations to others, they liberate beings by showing them their own true nature.

Requesting the teachings is said to be the antidote to ignorance and the negative karma of abandoning Dharma.

# Requesting Not to Pass Into Nirvana

The sixth limb is requesting the Gurus and Buddhas to remain embodied, and not pass into paranirvana. When Buddha Shakyamuni said he was going to pass into nirvana, the blacksmith's son, the novice, Tsunda, requested him not to enter nirvana. We should similarly request our presently living root Gurus and other Spiritual Guides to have long lives for the benefit of sentient beings. As Protector Shantideva said,

To Buddhas intending to pass into nirvana,

I make the request with palms folded in prayer, Do not leave these living beings blind! Please remain for countless, numberless eons!

These days, in Tibetan Buddhism, when we make offerings requesting the lamas' long lives, there is a custom of making offerings of precious things adorned with gold and silver. The best request for long life in actuality, however, is to put into practice what the Guru teaches; there is nothing better than that. The ultimate intention of the Guru is to bring benefit to other sentient beings. The perfect Guru says to practice Dharma correctly in order to accomplish the benefit of others; they will never say, Bring me gold, silver, and money. What supremely pleases them is to practice what they teach. Omniscient Mipham said,

For supreme Arya Buddhas, gold equal to the earth, piled high as the four continents, what could that accomplish? But if one holds Dharma deep in ones heart, that perfectly fulfills their ultimate intentions.

And as Lord Milarepa said,

I have no material wealth to offer; I repay the Guru's kindness through practice.

Also,

Tenacious, patient perseverance through hardship is the service that delights my father Guru.

It is like that. The best service for long life of the Guru is to behave like the Guru, to follow their practice, taking the examples of how Marpa, Milarepa, and Gampopa followed their teachers. This practice is said to be the antidote to deluded wrong views.

# **Dedication and Prayer**

Seventh is the limb of prayer and dedication. It is important in any practice of Dharma to make preparation, actual practice, and conclusion complete. As Omniscient Longchen Rabjampa said,

Preparation, bodhicitta, main practice, non-observability, and afterwards, dedication, being sustained by these three is what is cherished by those on the path to Liberation.

Preparation, actual practice, and dedication are like a staircase leading to Buddhahood. No matter how good the preparation and practice are, if it is not finally sealed by prayer and dedication, the virtue will not be perfected; so it is, by all means, important to strive in making dedication prayers. What happens if we don't make dedication prayers is that, as we go through samsara, there are very many causes which destroy roots of virtue and our virtue will be used up. Factors such as anger in our mind are conditions which exhaust our store of virtue. As said in Guide to the Bodhisattva Conduct,

Generosity and offerings to Tathagata Buddhas accumulated over a thousand eons and good conduct as well are all destroyed in a moment of anger.

There are many other conditions which cause this, as well. As it is said,

There are four causes which exhaust virtue: Not dedicating, wrong dedication, developing regret, and seeking to be renowned to others.

To give a simple explanation of these, not dedicating means that, although we have accumulated some roots of virtue, we don't dedicate it to others' welfare. Wrong dedication means dedicating for the benefit of our cherished family and relations but not for the welfare of others such as those we consider enemies. If we create a little virtue with a prideful motivation, showing-off to others, this is seeking to be renowned to others. Developing regret in this context refers to regretting positive acts; this makes them non-virtuous. Therefore, before these conditions occur it is very important to immediately dedicate

virtues for the sake of others. Dedication is said to be the antidote to avarice.

# Generating Bodhicitta

The third cause is generating bodhicitta. Bodhicitta is a wish to attain full enlightenment for the benefit of others and an unfabricated mind endowed with the essence of emptiness and compassion. As said Abhisamayalankara, the Ornament of Realization,

Bodhicitta generation is, for the sake of others, wishing for perfect, complete enlightenment.

By accepting a bad attitude of self-importance we have, up to now, had to experience sufferings of the three realms of cyclic existence without interruption. We should understand that this is due to that self-centered attitude. From now on, understanding that this attitude is the root of all problems and love cherishing others is the source of everything good we should abandon all actions that are harmful to others. Since all sentient beings are just like ourselves in wanting happiness and not wanting suffering we should bring benefit and happiness to sentient beings through our body, speech, and mind. As said in Guide to the Bodhisattva Conduct,

I shall dispel the suffering of others.
Since it is suffering it is like my own.
I shall act for the benefit of others.
Since they are sentient beings they are like my body.
Since both I and others
are similar in wanting happiness
what difference is there between us?
Therefore I take fully responsibility to strive from their happiness.
Since both I and others
are similar in not wanting suffering
what difference is there between us?
Therefore, I, not others, will act to protect them.

Remembering this profound instruction without forgetting, we should practice this attitude. There are best, middling, and least forms of bodhicitta. To give a brief explanation of this, the best form is the shepherd-like bodhicitta, the middling form is the ferryman-like bodhicitta, and the least form is the king-like bodhicitta. As for the first, it is cultivating bodhicitta like a shepherd who cares for his flock of goats or sheep, herding them ahead and then following afterwards. Like this, until first establishing all sentient beings in Buddhahood, one abandons thinking of ones own welfare and strives solely for the welfare of others. This is the strongest form of bodhicitta.

Second is the ferryman-like bodhicitta. It is bodhicitta cultivated on the basis of understanding that oneself, the ferryman, and all others are in the same boat. Since it is the responsibility of the ferryman to get everyone across to the other side of the river, he has the wish, May we all reach the other side of the water! Like this, the wish, May I and all sentient beings reach Buddhahood together! is the middling, ferryman-like bodhicitta.

As for the least, the king-like bodhicitta, a king is first established on the throne of the kingdom, then commands all his subjects and works for their happiness. Similarly, king-like bodhicitta seeks to first attain Buddhahood and then accomplish the welfare of sentient beings. Furthermore, without having become fully enlightened one does not have the power to accomplish the welfare of others, so this very wish is definitely the goal in Mahayana practice, to attain Buddhahood, for the benefit of sentient beings; so I don't think we should belittle the king-like example even though it is uncertain whether a king with a kingdom is concerned for his subjects, or for his own army, power, wealth, and fame.

In any case, sentient beings want happiness but do not know how to practice holy Dharma which is the cause of happiness; and they have no wish for suffering but they wander in the suffering of samsara throughout the day and night. Thinking how pitiful this situation is, we must work for the sake of sentient beings. That is what Shantideva is saying. Furthermore, as said in Guide to the Bodhisattva Conduct,

Though they want happiness, confused, they destroy it like an enemy.

Though they wish to get rid of suffering, they run right into suffering, itself.

Developing a genuine, sincere wish thinking, if only I could do something beneficial for these beings whose actions are so at odds with their wishes, and holding this wish deep in our heart, we should also put it into physical and verbal action whenever the possibility arises. As Bodhisattva Togme Zangpo said,

If my mothers who have forever been loving to me are in suffering, what good is my own happiness? Therefore, wishing for enlightenment to free infinite sentient beings is the practice of Bodhisattvas.

Thus, we must definitely abandon harmful conduct of cheating, deceiving, lying, and so forth for the sake of some false happiness for ourselves. We need to understand that the current scary time of disease, weapons, war and conflict arises due to the mistaken, destructive conduct of sentient beings, ourselves. In brief, our degree of difficulties is in direct proportion to how much we distrust each other and are lacking of love and contentment due to our attitude of feeling more important than others. Understanding this, if we are to bring peace to this world, we must act consistently honorably and compassionately from now on; it will not come about by fighting with each other. The present condition of the beings and environment of our world depends solely on our conduct as human beings. If people act with honor, compassion, love and compassion, the world will be everywhere transformed in that way. If people act contrary to that, as we see happening these days, there will certainly be epidemics and disease in the environment and living beings, as well as continual war and conflict. This totally depends on the quality of conduct of ourselves, the more than seven billion human beings living on the planet.

If you wish to take Bodhisattva vows or enhance them further, make three prostrations in front of your home altar, thangkas, and/or statues, etc, and visualize in the space before you your kind root Guru embodying all Buddhas of the past, present, and future, in the aspect of Buddha Amitabha surrounded by tenth-ground Bodhisattvas, all acting as

witnesses, feeling that they are seeing you in their presence. With a promise and determination that, from this day onwards, I shall mentally give up selfish attitudes and cherish other sentient beings, thinking, just as you have acted for the sake of all sentient beings, I shall properly take the Bodhisattva vows and act for the benefit of sentient beings, slowly recite three times this ritual for taking and enhancing the Bodhisattva vows from Guide to the Bodhisattva Conduct:

O all Bhagavan Buddhas who abide throughout space, tenthground Bodhisattva Mahasattvas, and great Vajradhara Gurus, please listen to me!

# Refuge

I go for refuge to the Buddhas until attaining highest enlightenment. To the Dharma and hosts of Bodhisattvas, I go for refuge, likewise. (3x)

In this way go for refuge. Secondly, as for the actual taking of Bodhisattva vows, as said in Guide to the Bodhisattva Conduct:

Just as previous Tathagatas generated bodhicitta and abided by stages in the Bodhisattva training, likewise, for the benefit of beings, I shall generate bodhicitta and train by stages in those trainings. (3x)

Reciting three times, take the vows. In conclusion, rejoice in self and others.

Now my life has born fruit I have attained good human existence today I am born in the Buddha lineage and have become a Bodhisattva. Now, in every way, I shall

act in accord with this lineage and live so as not to sully this faultless noble lineage.

Today in presence of all the Refuges, I have invited all beings to be my guests Until they pass into a Sugata's state of bliss, So the devas, asuras and so on rejoice!

Precious supreme Bodhimind, May it, where unborn, arise, And, where born, never decline, But increase forevermore.

With this and other verses, make prayers. If you don't have time to take the vows as above, recite this blessed short verse of refuge and bodhicitta composed by Lord Atisha, slowly three times:

In the Buddha, Dharma and Supreme Assembly I go for refuge until enlightenment. by accumulations through giving and other perfections, may I become a Buddha to benefit sentient beings.

You should recite with the promise, From now on I shall do whatever benefits sentient beings and, even if I don't benefit them, I shall not harm them. Finally say,

May all sentient beings have happiness and the causes of happiness.

May all sentient beings be free from suffering and the causes of suffering.

May all sentient beings never be parted from highest happiness without suffering.

May all sentient beings abide in equanimity free from attachment and aversion.

Thus, if you adorn the conclusion with prayer and the four immeasurables, taking bodhisattva vows serves its purpose. What is the essence and purpose of the Bodhisattva vows? It is to make the promise that, from today onwards, I shall help

all sentient beings with love and compassion like a mother for her only child. Even if I don't help them I shall not, out of self interest, intend, or act to hurt any sentient being. There is no other objective in taking the Bodhisattva vow. Ordinarily, if there is a virtuous spiritual guide who has the Bodhisattva vow, you can take the vow from them. If there is no one, it is fine to take them before your own altar or other representations of enlightenment body, speech, or mind. In any case, once you have taken them, strive to keep from committing the root downfalls of the Bodhisattva vows, to train in observing the eight precepts of what to adopt and what to abandon, to not mentally give up on any sentient being, and to rightly strive to protect all the commitments.

This completes a brief explanation of the third cause, generating bodhicitta.

# **Prayer and Dedication**

The fourth cause is prayer and dedication of roots of virtue for the benefit of others. If you do not dedicate your hardwon roots of virtue for the benefit of others, not only will they not bear fruit, if other conditions that destroy roots of virtue such as anger arise, the roots of virtue, themselves, will be eliminated. Whereas, if the virtue is dedicated for the benefit of others, the results will be powerful. As it is said,

Since dedication is an inexhaustible path it is something that increases and transforms.

As said, if we dedicate our roots of virtue for the benefit of others it increases the result to a huge degree, changes them into something that benefits others, and has many such special effects; therefore we really must make dedications. The manner of dedication is said to be best if it is made with insight into the unobserved nature of the three spheres of the dedication. The roots of virtue being dedicated, the sentient beings to whom they are dedicated, and yourself, the person making the dedication, these three, are not inherently or truly existent. Thus we should seal the practice with an illusory, dream-like, dedication.

The middling type is dedication in emulation of holy

beings. Even if you don't know how to make the previously described dedication within realization of emptiness of the three spheres, we should dedicate, thinking, Just as the learned Arya Manjushri, Avalokitesvara, Samantabhadra, and all the Buddhas of the past, present, and future have dedicated, I shall also dedicate like that. As said in the Sutra of the Three Heaps,

Just as the Buddhas of the past have fully dedicated, just as the Buddhas of the future will fully dedicate, and just as the present Buddhas are fully dedicating like that, I also make dedication.

And, as said in the Prayer of Samantabhadra Conduct,

Just as Hero Manjushri understood and Samantabhadra, likewise, in order to train just as they did, I dedicate all of these virtues.

We should dedicate like that. If we dedicate endowed with unbearable, heart-felt compassion wishing to free sentient beings wandering in the three realms of samsara from suffering, sustained by that unexcelled motivation of the Mahayana, our dedication becomes a cause of enlightenment and is a Mahayana dedication.

The difference between prayer and dedication is that dedication is made for the sake of others on the basis of relative or ultimate roots of virtue that you have actually gathered. For example,

May all roots of virtue that I have accumulated throughout the past, present, and future, be dedicated as a cause for all mother sentient beings to attain Buddhahood.

Prayer is made even without direct connection between roots of virtue and your own continuum. For example, at a temple, or in front of representations of enlightened body, speech, or mind, or at sacred pilgrimage sites, making prayers with an altruistic motivation for the happiness of self and others in this

and future lives. This completes a brief explanation of the fourth cause, prayer and dedication of roots of virtue for the benefit of others.

# Some Concluding Additional Points to Summarize

Thirdly, to summarize some additional points, an objector might think, Aren't there ways to purify and attain buddhafields of other Buddhas besides Buddha Amitabha? Each Buddha has generated their own bodhicitta motivation and made different promises for the sake of sentient beings so they each do have their own pure lands like the pure lands of the five Buddha families. To reach those pure lands you need to have not only a precious human life with the eight freedoms and ten endowments, you need to have kept pure morality as a novice or fully ordained monk with supreme realizations; so it is an extremely difficult proposition for an ordinary person of our degenerate times. Buddha Amitabha's pure land of Sukhavati, on the other hand, is easy for sentient beings in these degenerate times to take birth in because of the power of Buddha Amitabha's prayers. This is a great advantage and once you have taken birth there you attain a state of not returning to samsaric rebirth. There are many qualities such as this which distinguish Buddha Amitabha's pure land from other pure lands. Therefore, it is apparent that we should, by all means, put effort into accomplishing Sukhavati.

To understand what we have obtained at this time with our excellent human rebirth of leisure and endowments:

Perfect place. In great Tsandoha, near one of the three major stupas in Nepal, that of Boudanath, the precious stupa which liberates upon seeing, which is cared for by the Dakini Tramenma Pukasi.

Perfect time. The month of miracles, first month of the Tibetan calendar, in which any virtue performed is multiplied a hundred thousand times.

Perfect teaching. As said in the Amitabha Sutra, the unexcelled profound teaching of Buddha Amitabha by which the door to rebirth in lower realms of existence is closed by

just hearing his name, the Lotus Lattice Sukhavati Sadhana.

Perfect teacher and perfect entourage. As for perfect entourage, this vast exalted gathering of ordained and tantric Sangha with unslacking perseverance, constant reverence, and singularly connected virtuous karma and aspiration from long ago, with myself reverently assisting, on the occasion of this great practice of Sukhavati sadhana.

As I have explained above, on this extremely fortunate auspicious occasion with five perfections, like getting one meal out of a hundred chances, having this single opportunity when the sun of Dharma has risen within us, we must definitely practice the holy Dharma so we don't have regret when we pass away from this life. Why is it like this? In this twenty-first century, most people are contending and striving for sense pleasures: and those who think to subdue their own mind. within, are few. In particular, the Mahayana Buddhist scriptures' practice of mind-training, the illumination provided by the sun of holy Dharma, is gradually setting, the outer elements are getting more and more stirred up, war and conflict, epidemics and so forth are breaking out, people are. throughout the day and night, without a protecting refuge, their minds and bodies never content and fulfilled. That we should have an opportunity like this during such terrible times to encounter qualified spiritual guides and the pure holy Dharma is unbelievably fortunate. As said in Guide to the Bodhisattva Conduct.

Like lightning coming through the clouds and illuminating everything for a single moment in the dark of night, By the power of Buddha, this once in a hundred chance for intelligent insight emerges for a few moments.

As said, a person who practices pure virtue in these times is as rare as a star in the daytime, while those who create non-dharmic harmful karma are as numerous as the stars at night. But by the power of our previously created meritorious karma we have this time been born into a Tibetan family with Buddhist roots, and from a young age have automatically had this excellent opportunity to enjoy the holy Dharma. In

particular, though we may say that, in this current century, our country of Tibet is oppressed by others against our will, and that the Tibetan people have been scattered all over the earth, on the other hand, if we think about it, we are being looked after by the supreme Arya Avalokitesvara emanating in human form, His Holiness the supremely victorious Fourteenth Dalai Lama. Likewise we have been taught the perfect path by other great lamas who bear the lineage of Dharma, and by their kindness, in a very short time, Tibetan Buddhism has spread throughout the world like a ray of sun through a skylight; from this perspective we should rejoice in this as being a very excellent time. Not only that, by correctly practicing this unexcelled Sukhavati sadhana which unifies the practice of Sutra and Tantra of Mahayana, to have the chance to study. contemplate, and meditate on it is, I think, extremely fortunate: so it is a sacred precept to engage in it with delight.

If someone objects, saying, Except for great Arya Bodhisattvas, how could an ordinary person with all the karmic bindings take birth in Sukhavati? For a person with dense obscurations and dull faculties it is impossible! If someone says this, it is wrong. If we have irreversible, unflagging faith in the Yidam and holy Dharma, strong perseverance from our side, the results of a profound holy teaching like this will come without fail. As said in Samvarodaya, Origin of the Vows,

For the simple minded endowed with faith, supreme attainment is close by.

To accomplish tantric practice, the indispensable root is the above-mentioned faith, belief, and a willingness to put forth effort from our side; these three. With the good fortune of having the five perfections just mentioned, it is not like making prayers from just any sort of ordinary place. Thinking that we are seeing Buddha Amitabha and entourage before us in space, if we read the words of the Sukhavati prayer and meditate on their meaning with conviction and aspiration, at the time or our death or in the intermediate state we will be directly guided to the realm of Sukhavati by Buddha Amitabha and the entourage. Especially, for we Tibetans and people of the Himalayan region gathering with immutable faith next to

the pilgrimage site of the great Boudanath stupa and performing the Sukhavati sadhana together for many days, with these many causes coming together, nothing lacking, through this meditation practice there is no doubt that we shall take rebirth in Sukhavati. As said in the Amitabha Sutra,

If a person hears the name of Buddha Amitabha and meditates with single-pointed faith for seven days, at the time of their death, dying with faith in Buddha, they shall see Buddha Amitabha and entourage and take birth in their realm.

Furthermore, as said in the Arrangement of Amitabha's Realm Sutra,

Ananda, any sentient being who repeatedly focuses on the aspect of that Tathagata, generates many innumerable roots of virtue, and fully dedicates with bodhicitta and prays to take birth in that realm, when the time of their death approaches the Tathagata Arhat Samyaksam Buddha Amitabha and a host of many monks will surround them and stay before them; and seeing Buddha Amitabha, they will pass away with a luminous mind and take birth in the realm of Sukhavati.

Buddhist scriptures assert that the various pleasant and painful experiences of sentient beings do not just arise for no reason, but because of many causes and conditions coming together. Results come and go because of good and bad causes. For example, like a poisonous plant growing from a poisonous seed and a medicinal plant growing from a medicinal seed. We must, by all means, understand that future results depend on the quality of the causes we create at present. To be born in Sukhavati in the future we must definitely persevere in creating the four causes explained above. Hoping for good results without creating the cause is like hoping for a good harvest without planting any seeds in a field and never giving it water or fertilizer.

Buddha Amitabha generated bodhicitta and made prayers exceeding that of other Buddhas to be able to benefit beings of these difficult times when the five degenerations abound; therefore he is referred to as the Buddha for our times. That is why his practice has spread so prolifically throughout Tibet, China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam and other countries. The reason for this is that Buddha himself said that if they created these four causes, the unfortunate, short-lived beings of these degenerate times could take birth in Sukhavati, regardless of whether they were lay or ordained or had made superior offerings. It is very important for us to have conviction in these words of Buddha.

For extension of longevity, as well, nothing surpasses the practice of Buddha Amitabha because Buddha Amitabha and Buddha Amitayus are actually the same Buddha, only appearing differently to trainees for the different purposes out of skillful means; their Pure Land is also the same.

Furthermore, if we really examine our own mind, up to now in the earlier part of our lives we have gone along with a selfcentered attitude which has caused us to pass our time in unending negative activities throughout the day and night. As Shamar Konchog Yenlag has said,

When I was young with clear faculties, I acted childishly, when my body was in prime of youth, busyness distracted me. Now aged, when my body is an empty shell, though I think of true Dharma, it is already too late.

Even if we haven't practiced holy Dharma in the earlier part of our life, we should persevere in practice of Dharma from now on, promising, by all means, to practice true holy Dharma that can protect us from fear at the time of our death, sufferings of the intermediate state after death, and suffering of lower realms in our next rebirth. In particular, let us exhort ourselves thinking that this will not be the only time we practice the Sukhavati sadhana at the Boudanath stupa, but that we must definitely gather every year to do so. If we use up this precious human life of leisure and endowments only to clothe and feed ourselves, our life will be wasted and we could do nothing more foolish. As said in Guide to the Bodhisattva Conduct.

Having found such leisure for Dharma, if I don't get familiar with virtue,

in no worse way could I deceive myself; nothing could be more foolish!

Accordingly, let's not fail ourselves. At this juncture when you can either ascend or descend, you must put all your effort into relying on a qualified Lama, practicing the sacred Dharma, and making certain you have no regret at the moment of death.

# A Concluding Summary

In previous times, before that monk who is the source of Dharma, Buddha, the monarch, lord of this world, the dawn of your profound generation of bodhicitta induced immeasurable light clearing the darkness of beings.

O Amitayus, non-attachment, supreme Deity of the Lotus, whose form embodies all Buddhas' discriminating wisdom, the living beings of these degenerate times are so fortunate to be lassoed by your light of love.

In this life and all my future lives may I never be parted for even an instant, from the kind Lama who reveals the path of Liberation and the supreme Deity Buddha Amitabha.

May all be auspicious for a cloud of flowers of the trainees' well performed virtues to fall on the field of merit, that they may never be parted from, and always enjoy the profound fruits of this sacred Mahayana Dharma.

Thus, I have written this brief commentary on the four causes for rebirth in Sukhavati called Seeds of Liberation. As for the qualities required by holy beings such as scholarly mastery and accomplishments in practice, my own are as thin as a thread, yet I have aspired to this profound practice from youth and have received it from the great abbot Nangchen Zurmang Choying Zangpo, and my root Guru Sangye Tenzin Rinpoche, and many other master practitioners, and have well received instruction on conducting its rituals. This one suffering from the disease of dull-wittedness, who is not a scholar but posturing

as a scholar, who people call Khenpo Karten, as requested by the people of Yolmo, Nepal, gathering for practice of the Sukhavati sadhana, I have written this in colloquial, not poetic or scholarly language, so as to be easily understood, near the precious Boudanath Stupa of Nepal, at my room in Jamyang Chokor Ling, Manjushri Dharma Center, on the tenth of May, 2005.

Having found this photocopy of my original text, in the year of the water tiger, on October 28, 2022, next to the Pacific Ocean in California, North America, I added an outline with section titles, made a few additions and subtractions, and finished it. May it be a cause for beings to take birth in Sukhavati!

Sarva Mangalam! May all be virtuous!

Translated by Jampa Tharchin, October 30, 2023



# MANJUSHRI DHARMA CENTRE

Ven. Khenpo Karten Rinpoche
724 Forest Ave. Pacific Grove CA. 93950
United States

+1(831)917-3969

manjushridha<mark>rmac</mark>entre.org khenpokarten.org khenpokarten@gmail.com



翻 譯:貝瑪索南

Translator: Pedma Sonam(Tibetan to Chinese)

Jampa Tharchin(Tibetan to English)