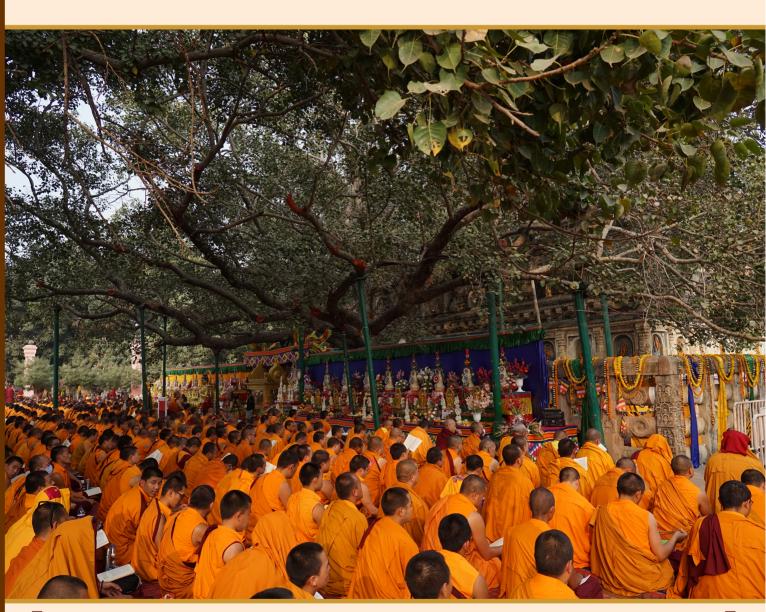






# र्थ.पर्यीर. हूर.योटेथ. श्रूष. जाया कुष. शू. श्रीयश्राश्चारी





#### **NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO**

THE 35TH WORLD PEACE CEREMONY, BODHGAYA

2024



# ञ्चप्तशुर्-ार्चराण्यत्राञ्चेत्रात्र्याः भ्राप्त्रात्र्यः भ्राप्त्रात्रः भ्राप्त्रात्र्यः भ्राप्त्रात्र्यः भ्राप्त्रात्र्यः भ्राप्त्रात्र्यः भ्राप्त्रात्र्यः भ्राप्त्रात्र्यः भ्राप्ति भ्रापति भ्राप्ति भ्रापति भ्रा

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त्यंश्यूर्त्त्याक्री-र्यंश्याविस्त्वराधिस्थाःस्याक्ष्याःस्यान्त्र्याक्षाःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त इस्यान्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान् स्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्रःस्यान्त्र

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## ५गा-४ विष

শৃস্তুদ'ৰেইব্ৰ	
थश्चित्रभः <u>हे</u> 'बे' क्रेब' र्र्न' प्रज्ञुस्रभः रेव'र्ने' क्रेवे' म्राश्चर प्रस्वेत्।	5
र्वेन् से सर वी ही त्र हु अ र्कें वा अ वार्डे सावद र्से नर्सेन् दस्य न स्रूद त्र वेव सर्वेव सर्के वा वी वाश्वर विदेता	8
ଵ୍ୟଂମ୍ମ୍ୟୟା	
तीय.मु.स्मम्.त.चीध्म.२.३.च	9
শ্-ভূম্	
र्हेर-पान्त्र-ग्रुट-कुन-अर्केट्-हेत-केत्-स्रिवे-क्रिश-स्रुट-नशुका	11
<b>ਰੂਕ</b> '¤ম।	
महः क्रेत्रः वे सात्या से ज्वसा द्वे से दान ने सामा हेत् ही सह दा क्र सार्वे राम सुर्या	19
<b>素科'中</b> 丹51	
वार्श्यायनेवर्थार्म् हेवे क्षेत्राम् निम्स्यायन् निम्स्य क्षित्राम् क्षित्राम् क्षित्राम्	25
শ্বশস্ত্রশ	20
॰ वींद्रः अः ॰ श्रुवशः अर्वीतः केत् वें अर्केवाः यः नहतः नत्वा श्रः स्वयः यदेः श्रेंद्र।	28
नहत्रन्त्वाम्यात्रवा भ्रान्या व्याप्ति । व्यापति । व्य	29
र्य. पर्यी. ह्र्र. योरेथ. ह्र्ये. ताथा. कुर्य. सैनश. ४० तपु. शह्रेर. पर्वे. पर्वे. पर्वे. पर्वे. पर्वे.	32
प <b>्र</b> विष्	
य्यूट.श.जभीयश.भय्यि कुर्य. हा. अकूर्यात्ता यधेया प्रधिया अपनिता स्त्रीयशः कुर्यात्तर विया	53
ङ्गत्युः र्हेर् पात्र र्ह्नेत्र पाया केत्र र्से भूतया सँ पति पति यदे यह त्रेया ग्री पत्र क्रा पत्र पत्र पत्र प	63
য়৾ <i>৻</i> ৻ঢ়৾য়ৼ৾৾ৡ৾৾৽৻ঢ়ৢ	
ही. म्. ४०४४ यश ४०४४ चर. मी. मं. प्यीर हूर. यो रेथ. मूर्य ताश कुर मुचु. मूर्य त्या प्रमान	81
<b>न्मॅं क्र</b> ंप्यम्य भी अर्बं क्रंबिं।	
र्थः प्रशुप्तः र्र्ह्मेत्रः प्रथः क्रेत्रः स्मृत्यः र्से प्रवे प्रयः क्रिंग्यः वृत्ययः गृत्यः प्रते प्रवे विवा गीः यक्त्यः हीं	100

## CONTENTS

#### **HISTORY**

MAHABODHI TEMPLE / 33

#### **BIOGRAPHY**

VIMALAMITRA / 35

#### SPIRITUAL ADVICE

ADVICE TO THE VILLAGERS / 39

#### DHARMA TEACHINGS

AN EXPLAINATION OF THE VAJRA VERSES PRAYER / 41

#### **MESSAGES**

FROM HIS EMINENCE SHECHEN RABJAM RINPOCHE / 45 FROM KHENPO SONAM TENPHEL / 47

#### **EVENTS**

LONG LIFE PRAYER OFFERED TO HIS HOLINESS THE 14TH DALAI LAMA / 48 SPEECH GIVEN BY HIS HOLINESS DURING LONG LIFE PRAYER CEREMONY / 49 34RD NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO / 51

PHOTOS TAKEN DURING THE LONG LIFE PRAYER OF H.H. THE 14TH DALAI **LAMA / 53** 

MONLAM CHENMO IN PHOTOS / 63

NMCIF ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE YEAR 2022-2023 / 81

LIST OF THE MONASTERIES THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE 34TH NMC / 100



यद्-द्यार-क्षेर-वर्ष्याश्चरक्ष्याश्चर-श्चेत्र-श्चेत्व । श्चेत्व-प्य-श्चेत्व-प्य-श्चेत्व-प्य-श्चेत्व-प्य-श्चेत्व श्चेद-हे-क्षेत्र-प्रश्चेत्र-श्चेत्व-श्चेत्र-श्चेत्व-श्चेत्व-प्य-श्चेत्व-प्य-श्चेत्व-प्य-श्चेत्व-प्य-श्चेत्व-प्य





#### THE DALAI LAMA

**७** देट'तुष'तहेष'हेर्द'ष्यष'तदेर'श्रेषय'तृते'र्रायत'यद्रायान्य'त्र <u> प. अटश. मैश. तपु. वोष्ठ श. भक्तू वो. मूं. मृथय दी. सूँ वोष्ठा पर्वेष्ठ, जम्मेण, या योश, वार्ष्ठ, वार्ष्ठ श. तपु.</u> पश्चेत्र'पण्चर'अप'क्ष'र्दार प्रवेतायम् मद्दान्नियादेताहेत् है। द्दाने प्रवाणिकात्राहा चर्दिः मुंदः र्ढम् वाले : ब्राया वर्षे : गुवः र्वे वात्वे : यदे : श्रीदः गुर्ने गुर्ने तुन्ति । विद्युप्त विद त्येन्यः र्हेन्यः नेतः नुः के प्रयः क्षेटः द्याः हे यः सुः प्रेः स्टर्यः ल्।

रमें क्ष्मशः भ्रूतः प्रते त्व्रशः तुः केरः मुदः गुवः र्श्वेदः ताः रम्बः तुः वारः पर्ने वा केंबः यकुर-५८१ ४८-यर्ने र्ने अपके या यर्ने अलिक त्या र्से मुर्था यते हीं र्से का स्वीत स् णुकःर्त्तेदःखेअखःपञ्चेतःपत्रदः। ५क्षेष्राखःकेतःणुःषुःपषःवेदःपःगुःकुःभिकःतुःर्देदःष्रायः कु.चर.वैवार्थ.कैट.वार्थट.भूट्रा.बी

र्मे. क्र्मेश विराक्ष या मृत्रा राय विष्य प्रति । स्वार्थ । स्वार् तह्रम् मु सर्वे मु स्य मुदायहु यनुम् पति भे त्तादत्ती १० हेमा १० मु.ज्. ७६६७ ५. ७४ प्रश्न. ७५ जा





#### OFFICE OF HIS HOLINESS THE DALAI LAMA

#### ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE MESSAGE

Today, all over the world we see signs of a steady decline in values that we call the five degenerations. In such a context, the Nyingma Religious Society's efforts to organise a Great Prayer Festival annually at Bodhgaya, the place where our compassionate teacher, Shakyamuni Buddha, found enlightenment, is a source of great merit and benefit. Therefore, I offer my heartfelt appreciation to everyone involved.

Every year, on this occasion, vast and elaborate clouds of offerings are made to the Buddhas and their offspring throughout the ten directions. Extensive offerings are also made to the Sangha, the Spiritual Community. The aim of such activities is to halt the general decline in values and behaviour and to encourage appreciation of the value of Dharma in the short term, and the ultimate attainment of complete Buddhahood. However, no matter how virtuous our actions may appear to be, whether they are truly fruitful depends on our motivation. Therefore, it is important, particularly on such special occasions, not to allow our minds to be contaminated by disturbing thoughts such as the eight worldly concerns, selfishness, and the conception of true existence, but to try to be mindful of bodhichitta, the altruistic awakening mind, and the view of emptiness of intrinsic existence.

I offer my prayers that whatever merit is produced on this occasion shall become a cause for the enlightenment of all sentient beings.

Shakya Bhikkshu Tenzin Gyatso, 3rd of the Tenth Month of the Fire Ox year of the 17th Rabjung.

15th December 1997

Thekchen Choeling McLeod Ganj 176219, Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh, India. Tel.: (1892) 21343/21879 Fax: (1892) 21813

क्ष । सृत्वभ्देत्यद्वसम्यात्रात्त्वन्यस्ति ॥ व्य । सृत्वहर्देन्य १ द्वाद्वस्त्व ॥ । व्य । सृत्वहर्देन्य १ द्वाद्वस्त्व ॥ ।



# NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

Regn No Trust/718/10A/64/95-96 VOL1/CIT.K.III

७७। । नन्ना उना नी सून प्रायदिन पर हिनाया प्रायद्या मुखायदे नात्या सकेवा है हे दे नात्य मुहा स्वर्मित क्र्यायायन्याम् अस्त्रम् वर्षेत्रावस्त्रम् निर्मायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्व न्वेट-क्विट-वस्त्र स्वर्ता क्विता में त्वहस्र द्वाया यो स्वेत्र सेस्त्र स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर्त स्व त्यमःगुव् ग्रीः सक्रेन्। श्रुरः तसन्यभागः नवहर्मेः र्ह्युन् प्रदे र्ह्यूव् त्यमः वतुमानेर श्रीः वादमानमाने। दानरः नवहरः चु:नदु:ख्रना:नाशुक्र:ख्रना:नी:देट:पर्ळेनाश:ख्रन:म:नुट:न:पदे वि:नीर्ड:कॅ:बिट:नामेनाश:श्रुनश:हे:द्रश:स:क्सका: ग्री:बुन्। नश्चेत्रप्ति । नश्चवः प्रदेश्चेतः प्रमातिक्यः प्रमातिक्यः प्रमातिक्यः प्रमातिक्यः । नश्चित्रप्ति । नश्चवः प्रमातिक्यः प्रमातिक्यः । नेयाई हे सक्वानी मुन्ति स्थेन प्रदेश सम्बद्धा हिन पर ने मुन्ति स्थान है स्थित स्थान है स्थित स्थान है स्थित स्थान है स्थान स्थान स्थान है स्थान चिर्यादेश नवा खेवा वर्ष क्रिया वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र क्रिया वर्षेत्र क्रिया वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र क्रिया क्राय क्रिया क्रिय इससान्ता श्री नाहेर इसामा नावन प्यत्यह्य श्री स्पर तुमा गुन पुन स्वाप्त स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन त्रवासे गाहेशा प्राप्त सेवा परि सेवा परि हो साम स्वाप स्वाप से प्राप्त से प्राप्त से साम सेवा सेवा सेवा सेवा स बेट्रके खा द्र्रामान्त्र स्व्या र्क्के प्रकार क्रिया कर के मा क्रिया कर मा क्रिया कर मा क्रिया कर मा क्रिया कर वेवायान्यवित्वस्वायान्हित्तुः ह्या यादित्यायरायात्सुःसन्नुत्ते सेतिन्ते स्वेत्रवियानी स्वात्वयान्त्रयानी नर-५-तह्मा श्चेरावे नरेते श्चेत्रायमा केत्र भेरावरे नवित्र भेष्ठमा श्चुत्र श्चेराची मास्याय स्वापा स्वापा स्वाप र्मात्वीर नक्निर्वहेत्र मह्माना क्षेत्र का मान्य निष्य प्राप्त निष्य निष्य निष्य निष्य निष्य निष्य निष्य निष्य *ড়*ॱतुरःर्श्चेव्'यम्।स्वाकार्यं विश्वेदःयाक्षुम् याक्षेम् याक्षेम् याक्षेम् याक्षेप्रस्वेद्वात् याक्षेप्यस्वेद्वात् याक्षेप्रस्वेद्वात् याक्षेप्यस्वेद्वात् याक्षेप्रस्वेद्वात् याक्षेप्रस्वेद्वात् याक्षेप्रस् मुकाक्षात्वाचार्यस्त्राच्यान्यस्याच्या द्योप्यत्त्रः स्वादेष्ट्रमाक्ष्याच्यस्य द्रमान्त्रेष्ट्रम् वशुरानान्ता वह्राश्चेरार्वे वार्क्वार्या वदे उद्यानु सामानित विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास व विष्याः स्वायाः वर्षायाः वर्षायाः स्वायाः वर्षायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः वर्षायाः स्वायाः वर्षायाः स्वायाः स

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#### NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO INTERNATIONAL **FOUNDATION**

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बर-वी-क्विय-विच-विच-रि-विवश-सदि-रस-र-रे-स्-विक्य-र-रे-स्-अवीश-पहेंब-स-र्-वा-विवश-विहेबा-र्-पहेंबश-रे-सब-क्ष्याद्रम्भेभाषात्रवितायार्याद्राचा क्रियाचम्रवार्ष्ट्रीप्टा च्रीज्ञानायायारक्रेत्रम् वितुत्राचित्रप्राचेत्रम दवेवानुस्रक्षायाः सॅनः स्तुन् सून्। वें व्यूनः जावनः वेंन् क्ष्रेका स्तेवन स्त्रका उन् व्यूनः नु वहें स्रका जावनः स्त्रे न जावः क्रीका विन न सूर मीअ न सूर परे मु न द्वार के देश से स्पर्म न स्पर्म में सुन अ स्वर्गन न स्वर्ग न सूर र र्क्षे चित्र स्वतः स ळवाबाळ्द्रायावीवान्द्रा नर्वेदाश्चेराववाद्यायाच्याचेदान्द्रम् केदान्दर्देवाळेदान्द्रियानेत्रायाचारायान्द्रिद् त्यभ्याक्षेत्रभाराञ्चीरान्यभ्वरभाविरासहराने तर्भाक्षेत्रभाविताच्यात्रम्भाग्यराज्यात्रभाग्यर्भान्य ब्रियमः न्दः गुत्रः श्रुन् । यद्यन्त्रम् नाद्यन् द्वयः द्वयः नाद्यन्तः तुत्रः विषान्तः । यद्यितः प्रयास्य । वि <u> जभीयश. ई. र्रथा. राजरश. मैश. रेटूश. र्रट. यटा यता झू. कु. देशश. यु. वुट. यावय. रे. योवया शुर्या र . हेयु. यहेय.</u> नन्ना ह्वाञ्चल के निना इससा न्दान्नो तन्त्र तन्त्र के वीता श्चेत्र वासा वर्ष्टिनासा नात्र दासा निवा स्थान निवा चरमाक्षर-दे.सूर-यन्त्रं वर-अरूथ-तमा श्रूय-तमा श्रूय-तमा कुर-सू-तु-कुर-सू-र-प्रमालय-भिमान-चेट्याचिर्विरानुः सार्येरावरायार्वेर्याचराधुवानव्याय्वयायव्यायव्यव्यायव्यायव्यव्याय्वयाय्वयाय्वयाय्वयाय्वयाय् द्र.कं.तरी-.यद्र.यक्षेत्र.चता.रे.क्षेत्र.य.रेवा.रेक.रेट.क्ष.य.गीत.धे.प्रविध.पत्रेत.रेट.वीक.यगीर.श्रीकालश. नश्चनःयः नशुअः ग्रीः कृष्यभायोत् । न्दाः श्वेः श्वें नः नशुअः यः पळन् । कृतः ग्रीभः श्वनाभः सञ्चतः विश्वभः नाउं नः र्वेनाः अर्दे हुन् ग्री मित्र स्वाया प्राप्त स्वाया स्वया स्वय वेश-चन्न-ग्व-नव्यवाश-पदेःगर्वेदःश्चेश-इश्रश-वःतेःश्च-वःवःवःतः। क्वा-सर-५-वरःश्व-प्रानःश्वे-गश्यसः -र्देशशुःश्चेत्रायालेगान्या १४४४ हेन्याकुन् <u> ह</u>ेर्यायायात्रीयात्रात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीया

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वेस्तयः सीस्क्रियाः श्री तर्नयः साम्यव्याः स्वयः सीम्याः सूर्यः मीम्याः सीस्यः सीस्यः सीस्यः सीस्यः सीम्यः सीम्यः



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मानेनायायात्र्यायात्र्यायात्र्यायात्र्यायात्र्यायात्र्यायात्र्यायात्र्यायात्र्यायात्र्यायात्र्यायात्र्यायात्र् मन्त्री ५ उर अलामा मन्त्र में लेपा मुन्यू में प्राची क्रिंस प्रसाद में प्रसाद यसम्प्रमाराधनायनायन् निर्मेश र्रेन्य वहनायस वहनाहेन्य सन् जुराया मुह्या सर्वे प्रमानिक विकास स्वा बेर्याम्बुर्ययस्रेर्देवस्य हुँद्रस्यसप्यस्त्रम्यान्यः विमाम्बद्धः मुनःदर्मेर्यस्यः इत्सम्बद्धः वि

र्श्वेद'ष्ययप्रदेश्चित्रप्राये दुर्या धुद्रावेद पादुः व्याप्तर्य पदिः विष्युत्तर्यः पित्रप्तायः विषयः विषयः वि क्तु-विराहें अर्थी मात्र अर्ह्न निर्मा केत्र नयसास्त्रामेत्। र्स्स्यानायात्ते रनानु र्स्यानायस्य विसामास्यानायस्य रनास्त्रान्त्रा स्वास्य स्वासायस्य स्यास्य स्वासायस्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वासायस्य स्वास्य स्वासायस्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वासायस्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स देर्नम्ययाः वित्र मुक्ताः देर्ने दर्भियानयाः वृत्ययाः स्वाति वित्तः स्वीतः स्वी क्तुशासवे म्वाया पुः व्हुने पाः सा वप् वहोता हेत् सी व्हें सा प्रदेश प्रदेश में क्रिया में प्रदेश में क्रिया में प्रदेश म चर्ड्स्व, त्य्यीका, नेटान्त्रेका, पूर्वेचाका, ये. चाकाराया, क्रियाका, या. क्रियाका, या <del>ॅ</del>हॅन|अ.स.क्रेब,ऱ्यूंद्व, हिंचा,क्र्ट्न, स्वत्व, ही.क्षेत्र अ.जीव,क्षेत्व, त्रव्य, त्यांची, क्येंच, द्वरात्व, स्वत्य, त्यांची, क्येंच, स्वत्य, त्यांची, क्येंच, स्वत्य, त्यांची, क्येंच, स्वत्य, त्यांची, क्येंच, स्वत्य, त्यांची, स्वत्य, त्या सर्हें द केत न्तर्त र्शेनायायां में स्वाप्त प्रदेश नु मुनात कें प्रदेश सी सुयार्थ में नाम के दिन मार्थ हैं।

न्ययास्यव्यूरक्रित्स्रेत्स्रेत्र्यास्यकेत्र्स्यायनेत्रास्रकेत्रस्यानेत्रान्ते विष्ट्रस्यास्याप्तर्यस्य ८८। वावर मु.र्च, यायम् अ.स.स्यम् अ.स.स्यम् अ.स.स्यम् अ.स.स्वीमः सहवाः सवरः मूर्याः स्यमः मूर्याः स्यमः मूर्यः स्व मस्या उद्या होत्र पाय के विषय प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्र प्र राक्तिश्वीर वह साम्रीर वि नरे प्रेर ना नर् क्षेत्र नर्ग स्वाम में हें देव नि में स्वाम के नम हे हैं द सम्मा . लेय. २. म. बीची माज. प्रह्मी माज. प्रति कार्यी म. मुची माडू दे कुषा हुँची पिट ये मा भी माज प्रति स्वाप प्रति का क्ष्यीयानीर्द्वात्राम्यान्त्र्यम्यम् वर्षायान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त



### <u> ਘੁਕਾੜੇ। इस्रस्यामहस्र ५५५ ।</u>

वह्रासर्वेद्धाः स्यात्र्यात्त्र्याः कुषाः कें

स्यवःस्यान्तेः न्यादः त्रमः त्याः स्याः स्या स्यायः स्याः स्यायः स्यायः स्यायः स्यायः स्याः स्य

ट्रे.केर.चेश.व.रट.भुटे.त्यंश.कट.यर.मुटी। प्ययःक्ट्र्ट्रिट.ज.त्यर.क्ट्र्यश्च.कट.पर.मुशी। प्रायःभ्रायः प्रायः प्रत्यः भ्रायः प्रत्यः भ्रायः जीवाः भ्रायः प्रत्यः भ्रायः प्रत्यः भ्रायः प्रत्यः भ्रायः प्रत्यः भ्रायः प्रत्यः भ्रायः प्रत्यः भ्रायः भ्राय

चन्नतः संदर्भः म्रम्भः भ्रीतः भ्रुनाः सङ्गास्यः धिनः धिनः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वतः स्वत

प्रवासी स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीय स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रेस्स्त्रीय स्त्रीत्र स्त्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्र स्त्रीत्र स्तित्र स्त्रीत्र स्तित्र स्तित्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स

यत्रपान्तेन्यार्देशः स्टिन्देत्रपार्वे मीशा चन्नम्स्रिन्द्रशुक्षः स्टन्स्त्रः सेप्स्निगा श्च.श्चतः सुत्रः स्टेन्स्टर्स्यः स्याप्तर्ता। स्यासः स्टान्तरः स्टेन्स्ट्रसः स्याप्तर्ता।

ऍट्-रॅस्थ-सेट्-त्य-नाष्य-र्स्गित्य-न्त्रुट-ग्रीथ।। दे-क्ष्य-नुभ-द-र्स्य-प्रिन-र्स्य-न्त्रीय।। सेट्-र्स्य-ऍट्-त्य-र्म्य-ट्-स्य-नालुन-नीथ।। दे-क्ष्य-नुभ-द-सेट्-ग्रुट-नाष्य-सिट्य-क्रेन्।।

र्ष्रुंबर्भाकुट्यानुकात्वान्त्रीक्ष्णा भ्रेन्यान्तरे हेकायहुन्नाहि स्ट्रेन्यानुकात्वा भ्रेन्यान्तरे हेकायहुन्याहि स्ट्रेन्यानुकात्वा भ्रेन्यान्तरे हेकायहुन्यान्तरे स्ट्रेन्यान्तरे स्ट्रेन्या

#### **ॺःतन्तरः स्राण्यतः श्रीतः ययः क्रेत्रः श्रीययः स्राधः या**

दे.ज.रभय.र्जे.चैर.यर्थ.ज्ञ.यंस्यका। ट्य.र्येज.श्र.चैर.ज्य.यं.च्यंत्य.यंस्य। ट्रे.ज.स्या.ट्र्या.चेश.यंस्यःत्यंत्यात्र्या। यचर.र्ज्येयाःश्र.चैर.रर.लेज.यञ्ज्यंत्राय्यात्र्या।

चित्रस्यान्यः सम्भूतः स्वात्यः स्वत्यः स्वात्यः स्

हे में त्रिम् बिट खुव्य से हिं सबुद व्या । दर्गेद सकें ना ना सुस्र व्या न गुम् से के न दि ।। धार्म स्वरूप न से स्वरूप न गुम् से के न दि ।। धार्म स्वरूप न से स्वरूप न गुम् स्वरूप ।।

न्त्रान्यः वित्रः स्त्रात्त्र्यः स्त्रः स्तः स्त्रः स्त्य

म्यूर्यक्ष्याः स्वायः स्त्रात्त्र्यः स्त्रात्त्र्यः स्त्रात्त्र्यः स्त्रात्त्र्यः स्त्रात्त्र्यः स्त्रात्त्र्यः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्तः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्तः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्तः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्तः स्त्रात्तः स्त्रात्तः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्तः स्त्रः स्त्रात्तः स्त्रः स्त्रात्तः स्त्रात्तः स्त्रात्तः स्त्रात्तः स्त्रात्तः स्त्र

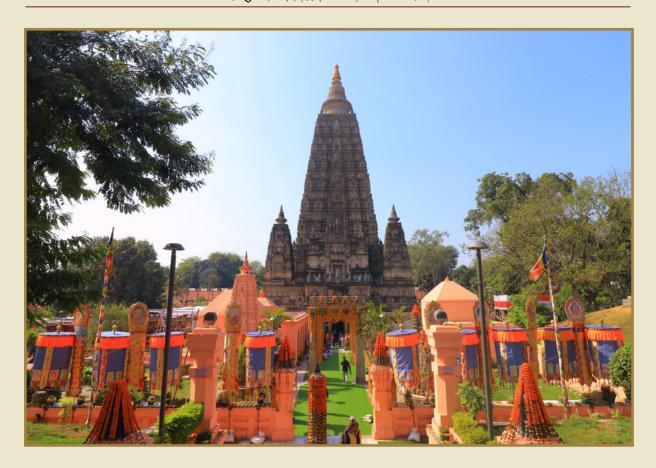
देशःग्रदः तके देशः तथाः त्वश्यः त्व

दे:नश्-रे:श्-र-म्ब्रिन्स्निः स्ट्रेन्स्निः स्ट्रेश्| श्रेय्याः में:यन्य्याः स्ट्रेन्स्य स्ट्रेन्स्य स्ट्रेया। स्ट्रेन्स्निः स्ट्रेन्स्य स्ट्रेन्स्य स्ट्रेया।

शुःश्चेतः ह्वः ०१ द्धेतः १० वः श्चःतसः नसः न्त्रेतः नः नते वेत्वा

#### विरसम्बर्मान्यासदिग्धेमा का

र्ड्सः श्चैतान्यस्त्रा श्चित्रस्त्रा श्चित्रस्त्रा स्त्रम् अत्र अत्र अत्र अत्र अत्र स्त्र स्त्



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स् चैशायन्त्रात्ता क्षेत्रात्ता कष्ता क्षेत्रात्ता कष्त्रात्ता कष्त्रात्ता कष्त्रात्ता कष्टिक्षेत्रात्ता कष्त्रात्ता कष्

#### **₹**'हे'म्नक'म्री'म्बस'म्बिते'ळम्स'न्दीनस्।

र्स् हे नान्व वे नार्श्व क्षिण्य हे हे वे प्रवे ना मुख्य ना विकास क्षेत्र क्ष

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देवशर्चे स्टर्शन्त्राश्चार्यात्र विष्यात्र विष्यात्र विषयात्र विषयात्य विषयात्र विषयात्य विषयात्य विषयात्य विषय विषयात्

#### ਤੁਕਾਡੇ'ਕੋਂ'ਵੱ'ਕਮੈ'ਤੁ'ਬ'ਲੁਵ'ਸੈਕਾਤੁਵ'ਲੁਧ'ਕਲੈੱਵ'ਫ਼ੋਰ'ਧਕੇਵਕਾਪ

स्व-साक्ष-प्र-साक्य-साक्ष-प्र-साक्य-प्र-साक्य-प्र-साक्ष-प्र-साक्य-प्र-साक्य-प्र-साक्य

#### ळॅस'मुल'सु'नद'सेन्'ग्रेस'मु'नसुेन्'ॡला

बु'नदी'न' ग्रेन'न् ग्रेन' ग्रेन' ब'न' र्सन्य प्रभावा भाषा के देन' से के सूर्य के मूर्य के सूर्य के प्रमान के प वसवायासवे विदायकेवायान्त्र विद्याने विद दे.लट.र्के्ब.र्के्ब.सर.रेट.सपु.रेचट.मुक.मुं.क.मुंर.च.मट.सेंब.सपु.स्व.म.मुक.मुंब.स.मींक.स्व.स.मींक.प् र्थे नकुवे हे भ शु कुव में शु द्वा से द क्षेत्र के द हो । विस्त्र निष्य वड् वायम् न्यम् इत्याचेत्वमः हेन् व्ययम् व्यायमा व्यायम् वर्षा वायम् कन् मानवन् मानवन् वर्षा द्रश्यानाम् देशः मुलासित नहुन् स्राह्मशा मुन्यत्र भूत्रशामुन्य का मुन्या मुर्या कुंवायदीयदानानश्रदासार्ग्यास्त्रीता वदीतीसाराहार्विवानतानर्ष्रशात्रसार्श्यद्रशास्त्रीता क्रियासाराह्यसार्ग्यसा नर्डमःग्रम् सन्ते नम् वेयामार्विसासेम् यन्त्राप्तमा कुर्याम् सिंद्रम् सुर्योद्धम् स्थापित् से प्रमानित स्थापित यालेवार्ट्या राष्ट्रा राष्ट्र मुत्रान्या अंशाक्षेत्र या स्वीतार्ट्य या मुत्रान्या मुत्रान्य स्वीतार्ट्य क्रिया बेर-वर्शः केंश-वर्शन्यं श्रा श्रुत्य-वेंदिर्दे। कर्न-व-वर्षन्य श्रेष-व-वेंदिर-वर्श-वश्वाय-व-वेंदिर-वर्ष-वर्श-वि-वेर-नःवा न्नोःद्ध्यःश्रीशःस्यःवनयःश्रेःनेया द्वेःसावदःर्वेःवःत्वःन्तेयःवेरःहे। न्यःनर्वेसःनःश्रुदःद्रस्यःद्यःत्यः नमा कुल सं हिंद् ग्रेम दे नवेब न नेनम निम्म संदे देर नक्षेत्र की में हैर से उब सकेंद्र हेब हो न नबेद संनेना दर द्याःयरःवश्चरःर्रे विश्वःयाशुरशःयश कुवःर्यशःश्चरःसर्केदःहेत्रःश्चेःयःयाद्येयाःयवेदशःयरःश्चर्यश्चरःविदेशःयरः <u> र्हे हे ग्नित क्री मुह्म क्रिया अर्के महेत केता से प्यति प्यति प्या प्रदेश तह मुह्म स्वर्थ प्रदेश महिता स्वर्थ प्रदेश स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य </u> য়য়য়ৼৢয়৽ৼৢয়৽ঀৢয়৽য়ঢ়য়৽য়ৢয়৽য়৽ৼৣ৽য়ৣয়৽ড়ৢয়য়য়৽য়ৢ৽য়ৢয়৽য়ৢ৽ৼয়৽য়ৢৼয়৽য়৽৻ঀ৽য়৽য়৽ঢ়৽য়ৢয়৽য়ৣৼ৽ঢ়য়৽য়ৢঀৢয়৽য়ৢ कुषःकुन्भ्रम्याग्रीःमाद्रव्यस्यानेमायायान्याहेन्। सेद्रमुन्ययाकेषाकुषाकुष्यकुष्याकुष्यकेषान्यस्य स्वायायकद्र क्रेन्ट्री।

### अर्गेन'र्य'यु'झून'झनभ'ग्री'नुन'ह्रन'अर्केन'हेन'केन'सॅरि'विंन'र'विंन'सुन

श्रा विट्टें त्या के स्वार्थ के स्वर्थ के स्वार्थ के स

 इरक्ष्यः अर्ह्यः मिन्त्रहेतः केत्र सिद्धे व्यायः मुः व्योधयः सूर्वः निर्द्धितः सहवः मुः व्यापः सूर्वः निर्द्धा इरक्ष्यः वास्त्राचः वाहितः वाह्यः वीः व्योधयः सूर्वः वित्यः स्वरः सहवः मुः व्यापः सूरः वाह्यः सूर्वः वाह्यः सूर

#### नम'नु'अर्केन'हेन'केन'र्ये'न्यस'नुन'ङ्गनस'ग्री'न्यस्थ

यद्रा श्रम्याद्रीत्यावयाक्ष्यक्ष्यक्ष्यः स्वावियायक्ष्यः यात्रीयायक्ष्यः यात्रा श्रम्ययाक्ष्यः यात्रा श्रम्ययाच्याय्यः विवायः यात्रा यात्र्यः यात्रः यात्र

ङ्गाः क्षेत्रः कषेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः कषेत्रः क्षेत्रः कषेत्रः कषेत

द्ये वर्ष १५ ६० वर्ष Gosain Giri बेश प्रते क्रिया विवासी श्राप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप

भ्रम्भान्याने पुर्वा में हो यान्त्र याप्यायार्थेत् की यात्र्या याद्वी करायादी करायार्थेया याद्वी प्राप्त याद्वी

द्वीः १९११ वेदः द्वीतः है खुवः क्र्रेंद्वः स्वार्थः Hamilton Buchanan व्याप्यः हैं है याद्वः चीः अर्ळेट् हे वः छेवः अर्थः द्वाः १९११ क्र्रेंद्वः चीः व्याप्यः क्रियः विद्याः क्रियः विद्याः व

#### अधर'चुर'छ्प'अर्ळेर'हेव'ळेव'ॲ'वेग'ग्यॅ'हे'ध्रर'ग्वर'प्दे'र्ऒूर<sub>।</sub>

चबीयाः १८११ व्यान्तवान्त्रीः चिराक्ष्याः स्वान्त्राः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्त्राः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्तः स्वान्त

ही कें १६० कें र हु नार र नाव र निव र निव

ने क्षूत्र सकेंद्र हेत केत्र सेंदि स्वार्थ स्वार्थ स्वार्थ स्वार्थ सेंद्र सेंद

ने र्श्वा अर्चन्द्रेत् क्षेत्र क्षेत्

क्रेत्र |पना | इस्र संस्ता हुन । स्त्र संस्ता हुन । स्त्र संस्त्र संस्त्र संस्त्र । स्त्र संस्त्र संस्त्र । स्त्र संस्त्र संस्त्र संस्त्र । स्त्र संस्त्र संस्त्र संस्त्र । स्त्र संस्त्र संस्त्र संस्त्र संस्त्र । स्त्र संस्त्र संस् र्क्षेत्रायानायम् न् न्वर्ष्वायाने न् ने हेया सम्यापार हैं हे निन्द नुष्यया में निया निवास कुनासर्केन् हेन् केन् सेदी नन्नान्नर ने नरामर वर्षेन पर्वे केन् न्यान महिन से न्यान महिन से नामर निमान सामर स देर-तुर-कुन-अर्केन-हेब-केब-र्सेदे-नन्ग-नन्- हेब-इ्दे-चु-केब-सू-क्ट्रे-(Mahant)धिश-ननुर-नश् न्गे-नश्चेब-इस-मृत्यार्थेन्यायान्द्रियानुन्यायान्त्रम् न्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्याय શ્રીઅઃસ્ટ્રિયાઅઃવર્-ડાલ્ક્ર્યાઅઃવઃ૨૮ઃ વેઃવાદ્વઃવ્યાના કેવઃક્ષેત્રઃસ્ટ્રિયાઅલાને કેયાના કો.સેન્ડિયાના કો.સેન્ડિયાના કેર્યા हे जन्द्रसान् रें है कें ज्ञारा नहीं ज्ञार किया हिए कुन सकें नहेंद केंद्र सेंदे हस सावीं निर्मा केंद्र सेंद्र *च्चित्रः कद्र-सर्केद्र-हेत्रः केत्र-स्रें-प्रदेश-वार्चिश्रः वार्वेश-वार्वशः वात्रशः केत्रः स्वर्शः व्याः वार्वशः वार्वशः वात्रशः वार्वशः व* ग्रेअ।विस्रयान्त्रन्त्र्याः व्यान्त्र्याः १८३३ विसः भ्रानिन्या विद्याग्रदान्त्रेतः भ्रावकें नत्नायः भ्रान्यान्त्रेयः शु नद्याद्यर अर्चेन ग्रारा दे हे अर्थ्य भी हे अरद्याय इसका ग्रीका सु समुद्रा स्वाद प्रस्त निकार समा १८८६ वॅर-सर्केन हेत ने कु पार पाव्र पीश है श सुर श है। वे जूर सर व सेवे वें श कें पाश ग्रीश हैं हे पार्व वहें व वरःसदेःदबुक्षःक्षेःचिन्दः। नेवःत्वव्यव्यक्षःक्षेःचिन्वव्यःविःचव्यःविःचव्यव्यविःच्याः वह्रम्यान्य नुः नुः न्यान्य विद्या १८५३ ह्वः ०५ क्रियः १८ यः मः ह्वः वदेः नुयः क्रेदः हेदः क्रियायः पन् रः न्रेरः सुः हैयः 

स्वार्यक्षित्र में नहें के त्या क्षेत्र क्षेत

#### न्धुन्विदि'षेग्'क्र'विग

- १ रे हें बादव क्यायर चल्दा संक्रव की से हिंग
- १ वटः श्रदः श्रसः धीवा
- ३ रे इ: भूद त्यस धेव
- < ) कवा कें रहुं नदे खरा धेवा

- () रेयो.पर्थें क्ष्र्य.पत्रुका.यी.यी.यो.यायें यात्राची स्थात्री
- ७ वटासद्यान्यान्याः केन्यान्याः वी नान्याः निम्
- ग्रे वड्रेक.लूर्.कु.र.कुर्वाश्वामवा.यर.ची.रश्रेर.वाबुदु.लुवा.क.वावय.लर.लूरी



## ਧੁਨਾਲੇਗਾਧੇਾਕਾਕਾਕੇਾਨੁਰਕਾਉਂਕੇਨ੍ਧਿਸੇਕਾਧਾਐਗਾਉਂਗਾਉਂਕਵਨ੍ਤਿਕਾਕਨਿੱਨਾਸ਼ਲੂਆਂ

### यद्ययः ह्यें रा

भ्रीभः केत्रः यारः विषाः योः व्याः क्ष्यः प्रतः द्वाः व्याः यात्रः अति । दिश्यः त्वाः विश्वः यात्रेशः विश्वः व दित्रः अत्यतः यात्रेशः विषाः योः विष्यः यात्रः विश्वः यात्रः विष्यः यात्रः विष्यः यात्रः विश्वः यात्रेशः विश्व



#### ञ्जु'नक्ष्रयस'मदि'हुत्।

यःस्रीन्त्रः स्वम्रान्त्रः कृतः स्र क्रिंग्यः स्वतः स्र क्रिंग्यः स्वतः स्र क्रिंग्यः स्वतः स्र क्रिंग्यः स्वतः स

<sup>्</sup>या विश्वास्त स्वास्त क्ष्या स्वास्त स्वास स

ता. श्रीरश. तथा विवातमा क्रूबाता सविकासमा श्रीमा है। विष्टुः विश्व विद्यात्मी देश विकास स्वातिका स्वातिका सक्य षदः वे अप्याया अप्ताया अप्ताया

### क़ॖॖॱॻॸॱॸॖॱॸॿॖॻॺॱॸऀॸॱॻऀॱॺॾ॔ॸॱय़ॱऄ॒क़ॱॺॺ।

यह के दाने साथ से माने के दाने के दान के दान के दोना के दान के दा शुःकुरःग्राम्यान्त्रःग्रीःसःवद्यःद्यवेःस्वाःसम्भाःनेन्यःग्रीसःवक्षुत्रःचरःक्षुःसद्यःवःभुविःद्याः हेःहेःसेससःद्यसः खुर नक्ष्र्रम्। ग्रेन्स्न भाग्रेन् अक्षेत्रम् नक्ष्रम् महेन्द्रेन्द्र स्था स्थान्य स्यान्य स्थान्य स्यान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्य वर्रेन्द्रामुद्रमानीत्राम्बिन्न्यभेवाञ्चेदान्भेद्रान्तेवान्द्रेशम्बर्माम्बन्नान्त्राचीत्रावान्यम् र्स्त्रान्यद <u>र्टा अहला द्रशा ह्रें न्या मा केदार् में ही द्रा न्या भरा नदे में मुस्त स्था ह्रें न्या मारा व्या में मुस्त म</u> र्चिन प्रति:कें ने सायर स्मित्र दर्में सार्मिया ही क्वें मिर्मिया ही सामिता हो सिर्मिया ह बेयान्स्यानानन्न र्सेन-न्स्यम् क्रिनान्स्यम् क्रिनान्स्यम् क्रिनान्स्यम् स्थान्यस्य स्थानस्य स्य स्थानस्य स्यानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्यानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्यानस्य स्थानस्य स्यानस्य स्थानस्य स्यानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्यानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्यानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्यानस्य वश्चर। दे.चू.कॅट.बुट.कु.झ्.सूर.ल्यूर.लट्य.दे.लय.जब्देट.सदु.शूँट.स.टटा नुय.थे.शूँचाआस्या चर्यसद्दाचर्याः बुदार्सेदासाधेदाचदे हिन्याचा वृह्या विद्याची हे सेंदाधी ने स्थानी साद्याची स्थानिदासा निहासा विद्या बुरा देवस्य रवातुः र्श्वेस्य सेदा कुष्टा दवरा हैवासायरा वादरावसा सेस्या कुष्टी हैत हिंदा हेदायरा सर्वेरा दवरा देवता सबर-वड्-डिट-ह्रं व् शु:इ-दिन्-सुट-नु-पाया वदे-क्टें-वे-सायसाङ्की-स्वाया नुट-वानुट-न्व्यूटसावित्रं वा सूर-पाट-सु सर्देव शुस्र श्रूप्त चर्म सर्दे द्वार्थ के श्रूप्य वेश वास हैं या है या हु या हु या हु या हु या हु या स्वर्थ पत्र या स्वर्थ पत्र विश्व स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्य वन्याहेयार्चन केन केना नेताया विद्यापन सेना परि वित्यान महिना केना परि विद्यान गायानुदे र्स्ताह्म हिन्द् नुक्तार्थ के द्वे नवद्यदे सुरक्षेत्र नुक्ति है स्वराव्यक्षित है नुक्ताह्म सुक्ति होन षाःबेशःसरःकुषःर्भःइक्षःस्वायदेःसर्केन्यावस्यःग्रहःसहन्ते। (३) देवे विवादःस्यः स्वादःस्यः हेन् स्वेशःस्वेन् स्वे र्चेवार्याययम् इसायर कुषायदे यहुषा ल्वाया ग्री र्चेट्या सूट्य हैट वाट्याय दे केंवायाय केंस्य केंद्र लेट यल्याया वायर नःसर्केन्।नी:न्रे:इस्रश्रःक्रंन्।मुस्रान्:ब्रेश्यत्रा क्रंन्।न्रेन्।क्रंन्चुन्ची:धुत्य:क्रुःसर्के:न्रोन्ची:स्नान्यःनदे:क्लेन्न्

<sup>(2)</sup> नगायः अर्थे-द्वरः वी: श्वः अप्वरः द्वरः इत्रः व्यरः द्वरः व्यरः प्रतः विश्वरः विश् 

गवयाशुद्धेत्रासरावतुग्रायादीरा। अळदार्सेन्द्राहिन्नुस्यावयादर्सेसायाळेशास्त्रेत्रायायाय। श्रुवायाविताक्वात्रान्तुनास्त्रितात्रास्त्रेत्राक्षास्याया सर्केन् नावन्यः सहन् हिन्। सक्व सेन् ने त्यमः प्रत्यः प्रत्या क्व वृत्यः चित्रा प्रत्या स्व प्रत्या प्रत्या क्व र्क्षेत् विरा र्वेर हिर सेर भुवे कुव रे अडू तु है ह्रर नवे सर्केर नात्र म ग्रह सह रे हैं। " वेस नाश्रह सार्वी

म्री सक्त प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति । स्ति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति । स्ति प्रति प्रति

#### वॅ५'5'म५ब'इ५स'यदे'र्झेंरा

्राच्यीः अकूर्यं ची क्षेत्रात्रीया विकास की यो स्वास्त्रा की स्वास्त्रा की स्वास्त्र की स्वास्

चेत्रास्या क्षितास्याचेट्ट्यस्यास्याच्यास्याच्यास्याच्यास्याच्याक्ष्यस्य स्वास्याच्यास्य स्वास्याच्यास्य स्वास्याच्यास्य स्वास्य स्वा

<sup>(4)</sup> धेन्। क्षत्राद्धत्मान्त्रीत्रम् क्षेत्रम् क्षेत्रम्

<sup>(5)</sup> दे त्यमानावन चराणेना भूरान ने र्समाना नम्म नावरान प्रीत स्वापान स्

हुःभ्रेया ने सायसाग्रम् मित्या ग्राम् स्थानना मास्रोत्र हो मायायसा निम्सान साम् मान् प्राम् प्राम् प्राम् प्राम चर्हेन्-प्रमा कें हूं न नहिमानो नें स्वामानी कें स्वामानी में स्वामानी स्वामा तुते अनेन सँभाई वार्यन्ता । अन्य धेशास रेवा भ्रेषा नराव शुरा । विश्वान्ता भ्रामान्यवा नहेवाश श्रीश शुर्वान्या नहेत्रपते सेश्वा । सहत्रपते भ्राप्त्र रियार्से दात्रा । से प्येश क्रास्त्र से स्वार्भेषा । विश्वास्त्र पत्र स्वार्भेषा । म् च. म. त्या म. मिता स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप र्सेशःग्राटःग्रादरःश्चेःरवःतुः वयःयःग्राथरःवःश्चेरःवेवाःगेःद्येःळ्रःःग्रवेवाःवश्च्यश्चाःश्चेदःश्चेदःश्चेदःश्चेदःवार्धेवाःस्ट्रः बिन्द्रमार्चन्न् नुर्वेत् देवे के सुवान्यमानेवे से बसमार्यन्य सक्त सेवे से वसायान्य स्वान्य स्वान्य स्वान्य सेव क्रॅंदे तदेन या सर तर्ना सार्या कृषा सेंदे क्रुं क्रॅंन प्राप्त हो सुरा स्थाय उत्ति वाया सर क्रूं में विद्या सर क्रुं त्राशुः कुवारेदिः देः द्वरः वीः क्वें सत्तर्तुः कुः वारः वीः से प्रस्य उदः वत्यात्रयः से वसा वसूरः वसा प्रस्य उदः समुदः है। वदेः के धीर्यात्वता विरासित्या सुन् सेन् विवासित्यो कुल सित्य सित्य सिन् विरासित्य सिन् प्रमानित्या विवासित्य व वीयात्वयातुःवायरास्वायातीःक्रियास्ययाः उदाद्ये उद्यासेदायराष्ट्रियायाः साधित्रद्यानेम् कुलार्येयावायाः वीयाया र्वेन नुःर्वेन चेन नम् कुः न्य कुः मेन कुः भेन मान स्थान मान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स स्रोत्तर्भात्रात्तर्भवात्रात्त्रित्त्र्यात्र्यत्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्य्यात्त्र्य्यात्त्र्य्यत्त्र्यत्त्र्यत्त्र श्रदःसर्दे न्यस्य उदः दुः चह्रम्यः से लेशः न्यम्य स्री।

#### **ॾ्रमामुयाप्टायाम्याप्टायाम्या**

त्र्.वं.च.चाहेश.क्रीश.च.श.वा.श्र.चं.श्रुव.च८शावशान्यश्वराणशास्यास्य क्रियाचेत्रेत्,चं.चं.वं हे.वं.वं.वं यात्रुवाशाश्ची द्वीद्रशासा क्षुत्राचा कु वार पुर्देश उद्याणदा या विवासर विवास योश्राचन्य। मिलासूपुः चितार्था, प्रेयार्थी क्षात्राची स्थान्या विद्यान्य विद्यान विद्यान्य विद्य नविद-न्तुःळ्य-न्-नत्न्यशःर्शि।

<u> नुभानेरार्वेन ग्रीक्षेत्रं मनुगामा उदाक्षशा ग्रीभासर्वे ग्रहामा सम्मानामा सम्मान्या सम्मान्या स्थानिक क्षिण</u> नमानमान नमानमान निष्या में त्रित्र में निष्या में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में में प्राप्त में में प्राप्त में में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में में प्राप्त में में प्राप्त में में में प्राप्त में में प्राप्त में में नःवेनाः धेन् नान्यः नशायने सः नवनाः प्रसः शेरुः वेशः व्रान्यः श्वा व्यवसः सः व्यान्यः व्यवसः स्वान्यः सेवेः अन्तर् व यदे छे। मुल सेंदे बल दशहो नाहेश में ने संसेद में न्दर मनस सूर्से न सहिर न सेद सर प्राप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप न्तुःळ्यः नुःद्वयः नत्तेः व्यत्यः याचेवाः नेः सःयान्त्रया व्यत्यः सूरः सहनः याच्यायः श्रेः श्रुः । याच्यायः श्रेः खः थे:वेशःश्वाधेशःश्वाप्ति। विश्वाश्वाप्यह्नात्या देरःश्वेरःवर्डेदेःश्चाह्नस्याश्वरःतुरःतुःर्वरायहेशःहः  सहर प्रस्ट्री क्रियावश्वर क्रि. क्री. प्राय क्री. साम क्रिया मुस्त स्वाय क्रिया स्वाय क्रिय क्रिया स्वाय क्रिय स्वाय क्रिया स्वाय क्रिय स्वाय स्वाय क्रिया स्वाय स्वय स्वाय स्वय स्वय स्वय स्वय स्वय स्

## र्वेन्'नु'र्ळेस'म्सुन्स'मेन'पञ्चुन'म्बन'प्वेत'ङ्ग्रॅन्।

देवमानीमानमान्त्रामान्त्रम् द्वित्रामान्द्रम् नुवुः स्वरे क्रिंगानामुद्रमानेद्वा क्षेत्रमानेना देवा देवा निवास योशीरमातपुरविषु करासेरासूरविष्या विष्य क्षेत्र स्था स्था हो मातपुरक्ष स्था हो स्था हो स्था है हि से स्था है स ग्रीभाभाक्षी किंगाची भाषी विवासी भाषी है कि स्थाप है कि से स्थाप है कि से स्थाप है कि से स्थाप है से स्था से स्थाप है से स्थाप गशुरमा कॅमान्द्रामान्याचीमाशुर्यारमाञ्चरार्दे बेरार्दे । विद्यावियादारी प्रतिस्थरार्दे स्वर्गायद्यापाराधिदा वी ब्रियान पर्वा मा बिरान का बुरा ने या प्रका ब्रिया की स्थापित है का प्रका निर्मान के मार्ची स्थी से कि की ब्रिया का मार्थी की से की चकुःवाक्षुक्षःचक्षृतःचकाःकृत्रें कार्क्षुनःवाक्षुक्षःवाद्यकाःग्रहःन्तित्रक्षेत्रःवाक्षेत्रःवक्षक्षःचःविवाःग्रहःरें। | देःचक्षःवःहःक्षेत्रः गुवःश्रीयः हः र्येवः र्यः मध्यः युः मधेरः श्राद्यः वर्षयः हे सर्वे स्मायः श्रीः क्रियः मश्रीः वर्षयः मध्यः वर्ष वियात्रशाहान्दायार्थेराक्कीन्वींशायायेत्। क्रिंशादीःशेयशाउदाक्कीन्द्रिन्तुःवश्चरादेग्वायाय्वीशादीःसेवाशायरावश्चरावरा बिर्यानीरियाने वि दे दे देवायानीश्वरा की हैं विवायक्षय सी वश्चिर की वीरा ही दि हैं। वार्यवाही वार्यवाही के विवाय हे सेस्र रात्र के त्या के प्राप्त के प्राप्त के के कि के सक्ष. र. पश्चर वार्षाः में स्वार्थः द्वार्थः दे स्वार्थः स्वार्थः प्रार्थः र्गेट.रं.स्थ्यःश्री

<sup>(6)</sup> त्राची क्षात्र विष्याची विष्य प्रति । "अक्षव क्षाप्त क्

#### न्न'त्यूर'र्स्र'ण्द्र'र्ख्युव'यय'ळेव'र्स्र'न्नेप्र'र्स्र'ट्र'प्

वियायाः स्वाप्तः त्रित्त्रं त्रित्त्रं त्रित्त्रं त्रित्त्रं त्रित्त्रं त्रित्त्रं त्रित्त्रं त्रित्त्रं त्रित् विद्यायाः स्वाप्तः त्रित्तं त्रित्तं त्रित्त्रं त्रित्त्रं त्रित्तः त्रित्तः त्रित्तः त्रित्तः त्रित्तः त्रित् विद्यायाः स्वाप्तः त्रित्तं त्रित्ते त्रिते त्रित्ते त्रित्ते त्रित्ते त्रिते त्रित्ते त्रित्ते त्रित्ते त्रिते त्रित्ते त्रित्ते त्रित्ते त्रित्ते त्रिते त्रित्ते त्रिते त्रते त्रिते त्रिते त्रिते त्रिते त्रिते त्रिते त्रिते त्रिते त्रित

#### न्ध्रन्भविदिःधेम्। क्राम्म

- १ त्रावः सार्वे द्वराची त्रासायकुत्र संवे क्सा बरा
- ४) र्व.पर्वीर.र्ह्र्यात्र.कृथ.क्र्य.पर्वीर.।
- ३ व र्शायवुरानेत्रिं केवे महिनासहें निष्ठ्रतामाण्यान्य वितासिंहे विता अर्मूर केत्र केवा विवासिंहा अर्मे
- €्रे दें.र.वें.बदु.क्र्अ.प<sup>क्री</sup>रः।
- ५) सङ्गानगादः वरः।
- ८ र दम्यार्षेत् ग्री:इ:क्रेंग्रायाव्याः वरः मी:५ श्रूनः मानिदेः धेमाः कः मानवः धरः धेना





#### ᢀٵ ٵ۩ۿٚڟڹڟڔٛڝڟۥڲؚٚڹڲؘڟڹڰڟٳ۩ڔڽڟؙڹڲڟڹڟڴٵ ڟڲ۬ڮڹڂڛؚڗڟڟۺڲۻڰڟٵ ڟڴڟۺڟڹڟٳڰۿڟٳڟۺڰڟٵ

२ श्रुवशाहे नर्द पद्स्ययायहेवाया न्या धोनेया हे हो

र्च्यात्रमा द्रुयात्रश्च्यात्र्यात्रम् स्वर्णात्रम् स्वर्णात्यम् स्वर्णात्रम् स्वर्णात्रम् स्वर्णात्रम् स्वर्णात्रम् स्वर्णात्रम् स्वर

<u> ने क्ष्रमञ्जी क्ष्रमञ्जान मृत्रीय वर्षा वर क्ष्रमञ्ज स्वास्य मुख्या वर्ष मञ्जा वर्ष मञ्जा वर्ष क्ष</u>रा वर्ष स्व क्यार्गयः क्री. श्री. याञ्चयाया तयः क्रूयः गीयः क्री. यचीरः यायया तयो तर्वे त्यायः विष्याः क्रियाः क्रियाः विषयः यन्ना केंद्र में दी यन्न प्रमुख ह्या है विश्व हु विश्व हु या स्थान सक्त प्रकर मार्थ हैन है। है दे ही स्वाप प्रमुख हैन स्वाप स् नर्र-नवे-रर-भर-नर्जः वेर-नभर-नवे-र्ग्नाश्वार-नवेर्यः शुःनभर-दशः ह्रेन्यः स्थान्य-नर्गानश्चाय। श्वेदःसभः इस्रामानिले त्यास्तर्भन्तर तर्शेरान्या स्वरंगिर्देश पहें त्र श्री सुवासाहे सुत्र स्वरंगिर स्वरंगित्र स्वरंगित्र म्रे। न्यायायिकार्म्य म्ये स्वर्धाः स्वरंधाः स्व शुःसेन् प्रते प्रतः नृत्रें क्वायते प्रता प्रति स्वायक्ष्या प्रते । विष्युः सुते प्रति स्वाय स्वाय स्वाय स्वाय स्वाय प्रति प्रति स्वाय स् नःवर्ननशःश्रः बेशःम। द्येःक्ष्रमःवःश्रेशःगुशःगर्दम्भुगशःइगःभ्रेशःश्रव्याः व्यवः द्योः न्द्रेशः व्यवः द्युमः रु यदे द्वाया नार्श्वाया नार्याया व्याय य.धेर.रर.योशका.योर्य.सपु.क्ष्का.ग्रीश.श्रीय.यो योशर.य.क्षेर.य.श्रीशश्रीय.वि.ल.लेश.कंप्र.यर्या.छेर.क्ष.पर् यमः त्रुः सः वेर्यम् मः सुः सेन् प्रमः वर्षा न उन् प्रदे रे क्षे त्रमः व्रुवामः योन् प्रसेमः ने व्यवसः सुवामः स्टान्या सः न हेरा प्रदे प्रमः रटाचनशासुः र्स्नुटाचायशायाः र्स्नुटाचित्रा क्रिया क्रीया चार्याचाया चार्चाचायां । दे त्यूनाचायां चार्चाचाया चार्याचाया चार्याचाया चार्याचाया चार्याचाया चार्याचाया चा प्रि.पार्श्रवाः वृत्राःम। वित्रावाः स्वासदाः भूताः ग्रीताः ग्रीताः स्वास्त्राः स्वास्ताः भूतः भूतः स्वास्ताः स्वासः स्वतः स्वासः स्वास चुन् चुन् नक्षान्य वर्षान्य वरम्य वर्षान्य वरम्य वर्षान्य च्रा-द्ध्यःश्च्रा-प्रदेःवन्याः मुद्धान्यस्य उद्यान्य क्रान्तः विदा देः प्रदान्धेतेः नरः क्रम् देः विद्यान्य स विया है। र मुल अदे पहेनामाना पर्देन कनमा सुदे पहेनामाना वे स्टासेदे पहेनामाना समार्देन सुदानी पहेनामाना

यात्रसाः भ्रुयाशः र्वेया यो त्रहेयाशः सा र्हे हत्रः सर्वेद स्वतः सहेयाशः सा वर्षेत्रः र मुखः सेदेः यहेयाशः स्व मा भः वः वर्श्वरः सेदेः वर्षे वायामा स्वारः केदः सिया स्वारं वर्षे वाया स्वारं वाया व्याप्त स्वारं स वहिवायाचा देसयार्थेवायात्रद्वायाचा तुरासेदावके नवे वहेवायाचा तत्र्वा वेदार्थे त्या विद्वायाचा वर्देन र्देन'इसस्यायदे'यहेवास्यायक्षे'वद्यानुना दरावी'वराकन्दे वर्तुन्वति स्री वर्तवायहेदास्यायेदे वर्तुन् वर्देन'तेद र्हेन्स्स्यायवे नतुन्। नक्षु होन्यू वे त्ववे नतुन। वर्के वर्षेना वर्के नन्ना नो नतुन न्य विदे। । नायर नवे नर्क किन् र्बेट्यान:नुनाः हुः हु। वर्देट्रः कनाया वे सूटा निहेशुन टः मुवा सनार्देना हुः हुवे। वि: दना नीयानाः वारान्यः नरः नुः निर्हेट्यः बर.स.र्-र.बशका.बर.शिवे.सह.मूं.तसर.श्चेय.स.स.चर.रे.मोक्र्र.सका रेकाय.सुहे.चर.कर.४सका.सूर.म्बन्याका.रेमा योश्रियाञ्चर्यायाळेयाञ्चर्याचराहेवायाच्येत्तुयाचयाचेत्त्वाच्याच्येत्त्वाच्याच्येत्त्वीः <u>२व्च</u>ित्रशःश्चःश्चेत्यःत्रशःद्वे.यः५८ः। याश्चरःयदेःयरःळ५ः५वाःष्ट्रःश्चेत्रःष्ट्ररःहेवाशःत्रशःश्चेत्रःदत्रःयशः५ःश्चेतः वि'नवमा भिं मुन्देने में केंद्रे नामरान नामुमानी मुन्देन मन्त्र नाम निम्ने निम्नमान सुन्देन म्रोभारमुतासराम् मेर्ने स्वेभार्क्षेत्रमः वेभारा तथसारायाम्बर्भात्रमाम्रोज्यसाराद्रा सहरामुनामीयस्याम्बर्भाः यम। न्दर्भति। ग्रुटक्वासर्भवाग्रीन्यर्नुनेस्भूवासवेस्म्बुवाम्रीवासम्भावन्तिम्यास्याम्यास्यास्यास्यास्यास्यास् यःहे भून त् के देन ने नविदादन सेन ना वित्रवार नियान स्थान नियान स्थान नियान स्थान नियान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान नत्व। विभागान्ध्रम्भुवार्थेम्पुनार्थेन्त्रभाग्रीःर्येवानुवान्युभावर्क्षानान्य। विनाममान्यस्याभागवेर्वेम्पन्तुव म्रीभः स्वाप्तान्य नाम्यान्य विद्यान्य विद्यान्य विद्यान्य विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान र्देन हियार्पेन्यते देन ईशायते देन गहेंदायते देन नेशास्या ही देन प्राप्त महास्था स्थापा के स्थापा है। स्थापा क्चु केंद्र दें। अर्केवा वी दर्देश युव त्य यु हो दे प्यट वादी शेशश उद गुद यु शेशश हेट वटे वा नेवाश हीट दें। पो वार्टिट श दश्यास्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र दशायित्राचरायविश्वश्वाया वे स्ट्रिंग श्रीचा विश्वराष्ट्री वा विश्वराष्ट्री बुर-दह्मानुस्य सु-बुर्य-स्या द्ययानु-सेस्य हिन्स्य-वित् ग्रीयान्य-स्यान्य-द्मानाः भूनविः योक्यान्य-हिन् ठद'देवे'र्ब्वे'तुर-कुःक्वेन'य'द्विदशःशु'द्वा'दशःवादशःयादशःशुवाशःहे'श्वे'चानेद्व'तुःकुद्दर्य'यायायायायायायायाया वेभानुःश्रे। देभावादेःश्रुत्वेःगावभाभ्रावभाद्रात्मवरःश्रुताःगीःवभ्रमायाःश्रम्भावनःविदार्हेषःवादाःभावसःश्रुरः य.धेर.रे.रर.यधुषे.रर.रभास्याचीमात्रीय.सर.वीष.बीमास्याचीमा.क्ष्मायास्याचार्याचाराची । मक्र्याचीस्याचारा लूरमामी सेजा सिजा मैंटा भेषा पर्या में साम तर्या वर्ष साम सम्मान से मान सम्मान से मान सम्मान से साम सम्मान से स व्हिं । यदः यदेवेः यग्राक्षेशः क्रुः श्राह्म । देशः यवदः देगाशः वृदः क्रुं क्षेशः स्वः यः क्षेः यहदः गाध्रवः क्रुं दः अशः देशः क्षेदः नभ्भवानावानहेत्रत्य। नेवानावहेत्रानितेषु वृत्विम्यान्याधानेषानियाहेर् हेरासेत् क्रीश्वार्वे स्वास्तर्यान्यस्य विद्या ग्रीमोद्राळदातुःव्यास्य स्था

ख़ॸॺॱॻऻॖॸॖॻऻॱॺ**ढ़॓ॱ**ख़॓ॻऻॹॱ ॻड़ॖड़ॱढ़ॾॕॕॺॺॱढ़ॾ॓ॻऻॺॱॼख़ॱॹ॓ऄॺॱॾॕॱॾॖ॓ढ़॓ॱॻॻऻढ़ॱढ़ॹॖॺॱय़ॕड़ॱॸऻॿ॓ॱय़ॱख़ॺॱऻॕॎख़ॱॸॖॱय़ॗॗड़ॱॸॕॱॗॗॗॗ

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दश्येर्गर्भात्रश्चर्ष्यात्रस्त्रेत्रस्त्रेत्रस्त्रेत्रस्त्रम्यात्रस्त्रम्यात्रस्त्रस्त्रस्त्रस्त्रस्त्रस्त्रस् यवेशायबरार्से ह्रा श्रे वा श्रेवा बुका बेदादतर। हिंवा द्वीयशादर प्रथम श्री द्वार वी शासे स्वार शासि स्वार शासि हुर। देवे हे शक्ष क्ष स्थान स् <u> </u> इ.स.चिट्य.कॅ.टक्टिंस.क्रॅंच.लका.क्रुय.क्रुय.क्रिय.लका.क्री.क्रु.च्री.क्रुया.क्र्या.क्रेय.क्रीट.च्री.लय.लचा.क्रू.च्यीट्य.क्री.ट्यां धुत्यःबुतःनभूतःम्भूतःकेंशःदोर्वरःद्रःकुशःब्रीटःतुःवतुतःबनाःनवेनाःनीःसेटःथश्चुनशःहेःबेःकेदःस्तःदव्यश्रशःसेदः यातर के याहेर केत रह होर प्रते के क्षुन या मर न पर् म परे र ही या प्रति र विषा हो तम हेत पर् तर हैत पर् हें र के <u> न्यो नदे हेत नहत नत्या अ न्रें अ यादी नश्च र प्रत्या लु भ्रानश नहत नत्या अ में हे हे श्रें न न्यें त अभूनश हे ले केत</u> र्यायव्यम्भारेत्रार्योक्ष्मान्त्रुभारादे कुःचयायवुषाः वाशुभावसायेवसायदे स्वायकुराह्नेदासदे क्षाक्षान्दा। दे चब्रेन मृत्युंन स्वाया माश्रुयात्र स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वया स्या स्वया दशन्दिशाशुः नहत्र नत्नाशानश्रमः दत्यायोगशाममः तृषानी । यक्क्षाया प्रस्था उत्राहितः या नादाहेत् । नश्रू दार्वे ह्ये दिराञ्चना सम्पर्ति निर्मा स्थित सम्बद्धि समित्य समित ळेत् मुग्रामा ग्री नर्गेत्रा नर्वेन समयन्त्रा भ्रुत ग्रीमा त्युन मिर्ग मिर्ग यन्त्र मार्म नर्वेन स्वाप सम्बर्ध म्रीभः ५८, ५८, ४, वाळ्यः भ्रत्यात्राक्षः भ्रत्यात्राक्षः ५ वाषः स्वर्थः निभावात्राक्षः वाज्ञात्रात्रात्रात्रा क्रुअःसुद्रःसुद्रःस्टॅग्रयःसःवेगःतुरःस्प्रा



नम्ब्राचलुग्राञ्चन्याञ्चात्राञ्चन्याच्यान्यात्राञ्चन्यान्यस्या

*ने* 'नेर' अ'ळ' दनेर' न्र' प्र' न्र' न्य' ळेवा' वार्थे 'न' स्रोद' स्रोदे 'वारअ' उद 'ब्रेंट्य' ग्री' अ' न्वो 'नगाव'ह्नेर' ने अ' आ'ळ न् यथः क्रिंशन क्रुंतः श्रुं। द्रायः प्रायः प्रत्या विवासीया श्रीयः श्री श्रीयः विवास व नमार्ट्या ग्रीमान् १ देवे १ त्या स्वतः विवाला विवाल र्लि-्ग्री:सर्वेच्यायास्य केर्प्ते-्श्रुत्र ग्री:वर्षुत देःश्रूर्यायाः मुश्राग्री:वश्रूर्याः विद्यायाः स्थाः न'भेत'भर। बुस्रम'स'दर'महेन। नर्बेर्'स'नहस्राचेर्क्षण्यासर'सें बिनानीस'ङ्'हर'द्रमादस्रास्त्री, ब्रीट्रम् देर' नहेबर्टेशःग्रीशःर्वेदःग्रादशःठवःग्रीःनश्रूवःयःददःवर्षेःविःदेवःदशःशाधीवःयद। वह्यःग्रीदःवदेवेःश्रेदःगीःग्रहुगाःसरः यात्र अभिरः क्वें यात्र विरामात्र विरामा क्वें विराम क्वें विरामा क्वें विराम क्वें विराम क्वें विरामा क्वें विरामा क्वें विरामा क्वें विरामा क्वें विरामा क्वें सर्क्षेत्र'त्वर प्रदेशभीर प्रदेश से सर सेवे से समार्थिय में प्रदेश में से समार्थिय से समार यानम्दासम् भ्रामान्त्रस्यम् भ्रामान्त्रस्यम् भ्रामान्त्रम् विभ्रामान्त्रस्य भ्रामान्त्रस्य भ्रामान्तस्य भ्रामान्त्रस्य भ्रामान्त्रस्य भ्रामान र्शेदे र्केश ग्री भू मुन ग्री मादश द्वापाय मेन। ने त्यारेश ग्रीश र्हेन पा कुमा मी सामेन त्या हिन पा कुमा निवास मेन। याराष्ट्रराशेश्रश्राचावरार्चे होत्राचात्रा वृश्राव्याची शेषाव्यव्यव्यव्यव्यव्याची श्राच्याव्यव्यव्यव्याची श्राच्या र्से देन देन बेद रें अधिक रें के अपान कि देन। दे श्रू श्रू अपाद अपाद वाद खूद रें श्रू स्वाद वी वाह दे हैं। के स्थर यानवर्ग्याचेर् प्रमान्या वह्राक्षेत्रावर्षेत्राचेर वर्षेत्राचेर वर्षेत्राचेर वर्षेत्राचेर वर्षेत्राचेर वर्षेत्राचेर वर्षेत्राचे वर्ये वरत्राचे वर्षेत्रचे वरत्राचे

योश्वर्मश्वर्मश्चित्रः विद्यान्त्रे स्वर्धः विद्यान्त्रः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्य स्वर्ष्णः विद्याः व

क्टांश्वीयाः म्राय्ने स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वायायियां विश्वायं स्वरं स्वर

क्रमान्त्रभक्तिः क्रमान्त्रभावितः क्रमान्त्रभवन्त्रभावन्त्

कुन्द्रभाग्नीश्वानुर्द्वान्यदित्वस्याङ्क्ष्यान्त्रम्यान्त्यान्त्रम्यान्त्य

## बूँ व पारि ति सार्ये १५६६ वॅ ५ कुल ये ११६९ या नियम का स्व प्या कुल स्व हुन १७० स्व पार्म व स्व प्या हुन यह्र देश क्षेत्र प्रमुख

<u> इ</u>राचिष्यः कृत्वारार्श्वेत्रात्या केत्रात्रेत्र क्षेत्र कृत्येत्र कृत्येत्र कृत्या क्षेत्र क्षेत द्यावःळ्वः श्लीटः। द्यवः खुवः खें कृतः हैं हें ळें अः श्लीटः। श्रेवाः अळेवा वेंद्रः वाश्ववः द्यवः खुवः ळेशः श्लीटः वीशः वार्डेशः येवेः नयः सुयः र्द्धेन्य राष्ट्रे : द्वेन् राष्ट्रे : द्वे स्था राष्ट्रे : र्वे : द्वे : द्व

दे.लट.वर्श.चर्.ही.क्. ४०४१ ट्ट. ४०४४ चरुश.क्.हू.चाहेश.की.द्र.ह्चा.र्ह्नेच.र्ह्नेच.र्ह्नेच.त्रहेश.की. सर ५५ वहें समा हो दासे किया सर नहेद र्सेंद सादर नवेद र्सेंद प्या केद र्से कु केद रें विया वर्से या साम मार्ग द र्हेना-इत्तेनशःबन् :प्यस्यःग्री:नगादःन्यःसेन् :परःनहेब्। स्रःर्श्वेत्यःस्रः म्हान्यः द्वानाः नश्वःश्वेशः नहिंस सम्दानमाः नित्रम् नित् थुर लें उद की है। ने नविद न्द ख़द से सर नडस पर् पर्देसमा केद सेंदे हेंगा दम हूँद प्यस केद सेंप्दे हें न हेंद नह र्रट.प्ट्र्यूयाशा

र्श्वेद प्यस केद से पर्के पार्य देश स्पुद दे प्रकर उद सूर में र हूं। १२ मदे के सा ०१ दस १० नर ५८१ ही से १०२३ ञ्च.य. ०१ क्र्. ४४ ४४. ४१ यर. ५६ यम. यो यर. तक्क्र्यामा योषटा होत. योटमा येथे. येटमा सक्क्रिया क्रे. स्थाप विश्व नदुवःसदेःश्वेः इस्रायः नदः। क्वें र्श्वेनायः सुः अभूनयः हेः वह्नुवाः विनाः देवः केवेः प्यदः श्वेनः इस्रायः निवेशः नदः। अभूनयः हेः वेः क्रेब्र-रनःदन्त्रिस्यः देवः से वृतः सुवायः सम्बर्धायः ग्राटः निटः देवः से निटः सुवायः शुः श्वायः स्वायः नवसः न्तु नत्नु नाया के ना निष्या के स्वाप्त के स करःकॅम्बरमुद्रामित्रभाद्रा देनविदाधेर्देवेकरायराकॅम्बरमुद्रामित्रभावत्वारेकार्यस्त्रम्बर्मित्रभावत्वारेका र्झें दर्भावर्क्षेत्रार्भाते। सन्दर्भेद्राक्षेत्रा १० हेदासकेद्राहेदाकेदार्सेदिन्धेत्रात्रार्से स्वादहेदावर्त्रापाद्रा स सःचीश्चरःवर्षेत्रःश्च्योत्रःक्षेत्रःचीदःवश्चरःचीःचीव्यद्यस्यःवश्च्यायःवर्ष्वरःचीयःवर्ष्वरःच्याः स्वरःच्याः न्वेयानर्षे र्श्चेत्र ग्रीयायवत्त्र मुद्दाने र्ष्ट्र प्रमुद्दा मुद्दाने र्श्चेत्र प्रमुद्दा स्थापित स् न्।

## MAHABODHI TEMPLE

The Maha Bodhi Temple is one of the four holy sites related to the life of the Lord Buddha, and particularly to his attainment of enlightenment. The place is believed to be indestructible by the negative forces, as it has been blessed by Buddha and is made of the essence of various precious jewels. A giant bodhi tree has grown from the very centre of the temple's diamond seat.

## Enlightenment of the Buddha under the Bodhi Tree

At dusk, under the Bodhi tree, facing to the west, the Buddha entered an absorption to subjugate maras. Even though as many as 370 million maras threw weapons to the Buddha, they were tamed with the power of Buddha's meditative absorption. Then, at dawn, facing to the east, the Buddha attained enlightenment. For the entire first week, he remained in crossed leg posture. He left the Bodhi tree only in the second week after His enlightenment.

## Written Documents of Mahabodhi Temple

The earliest information that we have of the Great Temple of Mahabodhi is the travel record of the Chinese pilgrims who visited India at various times from the beginning of the 5th century down to the end of the 11th century CE. The first of these pilgrims was Fa-Xiang, who travelled across India in 399 CE. Another is the Life and Travels of the Pilgrim Xuan Tsang, who travelled to India in 629 CE.

## Who Built the Mahabodhi Temple

According to the Buddhist tradition, it is said that there was a Brahman who had three sons. The eldest one built the representative image of the Buddha in Rajgir, the middle son built the image of the Buddha in Varanasi and the youngest one built the Mahabodhi temple.

However, the majority of the scholars have agreed that it is the king Ashoka who erected the first temple of Mahabodhi. The old Burmese inscription, which records the successive repairs of the temple, assigns the original building to Asoka.

The story goes like this. Once, one of the queens of king Ashoka took out her ornaments, placed them on the grass, and she was taking a bath. At that time, a crow who flew over the palace noticed the ornaments and took them away, dropping them somewhere outside of the palace. The ornaments were discovered by a novice monk. Later, the news reached the king and the monk was summoned. The king convicted him of stealing the ornaments and ordered his ministers to burn him in boiling oil. They placed him in the boiling oil, but to their astonishment the monk was not affected the slightest bit even after boiling for three consecutive days. The king, shocked by this incident, asked the monk how this was possible. The monk said that the fire cannot harm him, as he had already attained the stream entry level of a Buddhist practitioner. The king, out of immense remorse, begged the monk to forgive him and asked how to confess his wrong deed. Thus, the monk introduced the king to his master who was an arhat. The arhat told the king to erect ten million stupas containing the Buddha's relics. Thus, it is believed that the king erected ten million stupas, and the Mahabodhi temple was the first stupa built by king Ashoka.

### The Site on which this Famous Temple Stood

The site on which this famous temple stood is said to have been pointed out by a Buddhist monk named Upa Grupta to Asoka. This site was near the small village of Uruvilwa.

## Railing by Ashoka

According to Xuan Tsang, Ashoka surrounded the holy pipal tree with a stone wall 10 feet high. The pillars of the present railing belong to the original railing, as evidenced by their inscriptions in Ashoka characters, which are also found on the rail bars and copings.

## **Inscription on Ashoka's Railing**

The most valuable parts of the old railing are its inscriptions, as their inscriptions prove beyond all doubt that the railing must be as old as the time of Asoka. According to Xuan Tsang it was Ashoka who surrounded the Bodhi tree with a stone enclosure, thus we can conclude that the Railing which now exists must have been a part of Ashoka's legacy.

#### Restoration

The first addition made to the temple on the outside was a new figure of the Buddha, which was built upon the top of the diamond seat (vajrāsana) containing the original seat of the buddha, which it completely concealed. This new addition is about twice the size of the old statue.

#### **Bodhi Tree**

The earliest description of the famous bodhi tree under which Buddha sat for six years until he attained enlightenment is given by Xuan Tsang. According to him, the bodhi tree above the everlasting throne is the same as the bodhi tree the Buddha sat under. It was several hundred feet high during the Buddha's time. Although it has often been injured due to cutting, it still was 40 or 50 feet in height when Xuan Tsang travelled there.



## SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF VIMALAMITRA, OR THE **FLAWLESS KINSMAN**

#### Outline

The history and the life story of a great being should not be understood to be mutually inclusive; rather, it is extremely important to understand that both have a different course and primary meaning. A life story is not something that can be comprehended exclusively by the direct perception of an ordinary human being. Rather, for the seeker of liberation, a life story represents the composition or reflection on how great ancestors achieved the path of liberation. One must first be motivated by faith and devotion, as a kind of preparation to reading a life story, in order to comprehend the ordinary and extraordinary activities and the external, internal, and secret qualities of abandonment and realization of great beings. Here I will briefly recount the biography of Vimalamitra, or the "Flawless Kinsman."

#### His Birth

Vimalamitra was born in the eighth century to Princess Dharma Bodhi, daughter of King Dharma Ashoka. The night before she gave birth, Princess Dharma Bodhi dreamt of a beautiful person with a body of white light pouring out a vase filled with nectar from the Brahmarandhra. This nectar descended into her whole body, filling it with bliss. The next day, without any pain, Princess Dharma Bodhi gave birth to Vilamamitra. She was ashamed to give birth without a father, so she abandoned the infant in the middle of the desert. Although she tried to cast him away in the sand, she ultimately could not abandon her son when she saw him staring at her with wide-open eyes. So she gathered him in her arms, brought him home, and raised him. As he grew up, he steadily became superior to all other great beings. At the age of five he studied the five sciences and became learned in all of them, developing special proficiency in dharma. In the religious field he became so accomplished that he became superior amongst five hundred scholars and was known by the name of Vimalamitra, or the "Flawless Kinsmen."

## The Enlightened Activities of the Great Scholar Vimalamitra During His Stay in

The great scholar Vimalamitra became the greatest among five hundred scholars. One day during his stay in Bodhgaya, he went to a garden of flower-bedecked marsh reeds a mile from his dwelling. There, Vairasattava appeared before him and prophesied: "Although you were born five hundred times as a scholar, you still have not attained the result. So if you want to achieve the ultimate result in a single lifetime, then you need to go to the Shitavana Cremation Ground in China." Immediately upon hearing this prophecy, Vimalamitra departed for Shitavana, where he met Shri Singha. Shri Singha then completely bestowed the outer, inner, and secret cycles of the Dzongchen teachings. From there Vimalamitra returned and went to the Small Cremation Ground in India to accomplish the practices he had been taught. During that time, Jñānasūtra also met Shri Singha, from whom he received the Dzogchen teaching on the cycles of the unsurpassed innermost secret. The Dakini called Glory Wisdom prophesied to Vimalamitra that if he wanted the profound teachings, far more profound than what he had received before, he should go to the Bahasing charnel ground. Prompted by this prophecy, Vimalamitra traveled to Bahasing, where he met Jñānasūtra, who agreed to accept Vimalamitra as his disciple.

Jñānasūtra performed various magical displays and bestowed upon Vimalamitra the elaborate and concise empowerments on the summit of the Illuminating Mountain. He instructed Vimalamitra in the yogic practices of the separation of samsara and nirvana. He also completely bestowed upon Vimalamitra the extremely un-elaborate empowerment. After that, extraordinary realization arose in Vimalamitra's mind stream.On the tip of Vimalamitra's nose a white AH syllable appeared, which

was about to fall off. Having received the exceedingly un-elaborate empowerment, Vimalamitra fully realized the sole, naked suchness-awareness of mind. As with the empowerment, Jñānasūtra gave him all the instructions of the Dzogchen teachings one after another in four cycles, along with the texts for them. For ten years, Vimalamitra fully studied the teachings and texts he received from his master Jñānasūtra.

And while his master was leaving this world and his body was dissolving into rays of light, Vimalamitra sang a song of longing and grief. At Exactly that moment Jñānasūtra visibly manifested again and presented Vimalamitra with a casket made of five precious jewels filled with the testament of the four methods of meditation. Thereafter, Vimalamitra became confident in the words and meanings as his confusion was completely removed by the blessings of his master. Vimalamitra then traveled east and resided for twenty years in the city of Kamaru, where he became the master of the local king Singye Zangpo. He then traveled west and resided in the city of Biharya as the master of King Dharmapala. From there he went to the Pramasa or "Intensely Illuminating Great Charnel Ground." There, he engaged in the ascetic practice of the victorious ones, and remained there teaching a host of vicious beings. He wrote the text of *The Great Secret of the Three Times*. He hid one in Oddiyana by an ocean surrounded by golden sand and another in the Golden Land of Kashmir in the hole of a rocky cliff. He kept the remaining one as an object of offering for the dakinis of that charnel ground.

## Regarding Vimalamitra's Invitation to Tibet

In the city of Kapila lived Indrabhuti the Younger. Vimalamitra, supreme among five hundred scholars, was the master of Indrabhuti the Younger for sixty years. Since Vimalamitra had achieved the great transformation of the rainbow body at that time, he was almost two hundred years old. At that time King Trisong Detsen was the emperor of Tibet, and he had built the gloriously unchanging and spontaneously perfected Samye Temple, helping the Buddhadharma to flourish. King Trisong Detsen had a master named Nyang Tingyzin Zangpo, who was able to remain in a single session of unbroken meditative concentration for seven years and seven months. He could also directly perceive the four continents simultaneously.

Nyang Tingzin Zangpo prophesied to the King: "Oh King! In the city of Kapila lives a king named Indrabodhi who has five hundred scholars worthy of veneration. Among the five hundred scholars there is one who has mastered the vehicle of the Secret Mantra, and if you invite him to Tibet, the teaching of the Secret Mantra will flourish."

King Trisong Detsen was overjoyed to hear this and agreed to invite Vimalamitra accordingly. He summoned two of the sharpest people in Tibet: Kawa Peltsag, son of Kawa Loten and Doza Dorjicham from the region of Uru Phen, and Chogro Lui Gyeltshen, son of Chogro Gyajung and Doza Dzeyma from the region of Rula Shang Ki Dargang. Trisong Detsen addressed them: "Hail noble sons! You two who have attained magical powers must go to the city of Kapila, which is ruled by King Indrabodhi, with whom five hundred scholars live as an object of refuge. Go there and invite the greatest scholar among them, who is well accomplished in the resultant vehicle of the Secret Mantra, to come spread the teaching of the profound resultant vehicle of the Secret Mantra in our motherland of Tibet." The king told them that upon their arrival they should present King Indrabodhi with seven bricks of gold and nine dreys<sup>(1)</sup> of gold dust as gifts from the Tibetan king, and then request that he repay the gift by dispatching the great scholar of Secret Mantra to Tibet. With these instructions, King Trisong Detsen sent off his two brilliant translators.

The pair eventually reached Kapila, and upon their arrival they prostrated themselves before King Indrabodhi and presented him with the gold bricks, gold dust, and the letter that King Trisong Deutsen had sent. King Indrabodhi was very pleased to receive these offerings, and requested that

<sup>(1)</sup> A drey  $(\frac{1}{3})$  is a traditional vessel for measuring flour, rice, and other dried goods.

for the time being, the two Bodhisattavas should please stay in the summer cottage. After giving this reply, the king adjourned for his meal, as the scholars had already gone to eat. Indrabodhi then addressed the five hundred scholars: "Oh, great scholars! The Tibetan king has sent me a special gift with the request to send back the greatest scholar who is proficient in the resultant vehicle of the Secret Mantra." One of the scholars, Buddhaguhaya, asked the king to bring the two translators who had journeyed from Tibet. The king hailed them, and upon seeing Vimalamitra's body, deep devotion arose in Kawa Peltseg and Chogro Lui Gyeltsen.

Vimalamitra, on the other hand, knew that the time had come to accept and teach disciples, so he stood up from the line and proclaimed: "MA NI DU TO DA." After hearing these words, the two translators came to two different understandings. According to Chogro: "if a person dares to release an arrow perched on the bow with his thumb, the arrow will reach the other shore." Yet according to Kawa Peltsheg, the meaning was: "if a boatman dares to paddle, the people on the boat would reach the other side of the shore." Both translators had understood one meaning with two different words. The great scholar Vimalamitra accepted Trisong Detsen's invitation and told King Indrabodhi: "If you are generous enough, send me to Tibet, for I may be of use to the land of snows." The king agreed to send him. Vimalamitra brought The Extremely Profound Innermost Secret Essence with him as a teaching text, and as a companion, he brought Acharya Nyingpo. Together they journeyed to Tibet. That night all the people of that kingdom had a disturbing dream: they dreamt that the trees, flowers, fruit, as well as the sun and the moon had left India for Tibet. The wailing of the dakinis was heard in the Sitavana Charnel Ground, and all the king's clocks and abacuses were disturbed.

In the morning, the people of India gathered in front of the king's palace and compared their dreams. All were surprised when their dreams corresponded and they wondered what it could mean. One lady addressed the king: "Is it not that the object of the king's worship has been lost to Tibet? Is it not that one of the great scholars has taken away all the teachings of the resultant vehicle of the Secret Mantra without leaving even a single text of it here?" The king confirmed to the public that indeed they had lost the great scholar Vimalamitra to Tibet. It is widely known that when the people of India heard this, they sent a swift-walker to Tibet, who carved sign posts at all the lower ends of the valleys and at all the crossroads entering, saying that the two monks had taken the evil mantra of the ruthless pishachi demon, and thus will destroy the entire country of Tibet.

#### The Meeting Between the Dharma King and the Scholar

After successfully inviting Vimalamitra, the two translators returned to Glorious Samye and approached King Trisong Detsen, reporting: "Vimalamitra is one who has attained siddhi. He has accomplished the great transformation of the rainbow body, and is generally well versed in all the Tripitaka [the whole collection of Buddhist scriptures], and in particular he has thoroughly mastered the resultant vehicle of the Secret Mantra. Moreover, he came to Tibet with all the texts of the secret doctrine without leaving a single text behind." After hearing this, the king instructed the two translators that the great scholar Vimalamitra should stay at the Utshel Serkhang (Supreme Golden House) for the day, and arrange for the two to meet the following day. During that time, some evil Tibetan ministers had read the placards that the Indian swift walker had carved on the stones and roads, and they heard that the scholar had arrived at Glorious Samye. They gathered before King Trisong Detsen and said to him: "since there is someone here who has brought all kinds of evil mantras from the ruthless pischachi demons, it is improper for them to stay here." The next day, the two translators approached the king, but he did not grant an audience, saying that "since your scholar has brought all sorts of techniques from the cannibal devils, he should be kept under observation for a few days." The two translators grew very worried and wallowed in despair for three days in the Utsel. One morning, when Vimalamitra woke up he prostrated himself before a statue of Vairocana, saying: "I, the wisdom deity, bow down before you." Immediately afterwards the statue crumbled into a heap of dust. When the two translators saw this, they were astonished

and went to tell the king about it. The king said that these were the devil's means, coming from a cannibal witch. The two translators were deeply saddened and distressed, and consoled each other by saying: "Was it proper for the king to say such a thing? Especially since we had both gone through so much trouble to invite the wonderful scholar from India!"

In the morning three days later, Vimalamitra was seen getting up in front of the mighty statue of Vairocana. He said: "I, the wisdom deity, will grant you initiation." Vimalamitra removed his own head and placed it on the statue. The statue became even more resplendent, appearing in the majestic brilliance of its traditional Indian manifestation. The two translators promptly informed the king, who by this time came to the scholars' report and send a swift-walker all over Tibet to order all the people to gather on the third day of the first month.

One month later, early in the morning, on the right side of the front of the central three-story temple at Samye, a very high turquoise throne was placed for the king and on the left side, a very high golden throne was placed for Vimalamitra. A large crowd of people gathered from all over Tibet. In the middle of the great assembly, the king prostrated himself before the great scholar Vimalamitra, and as he prostrated himself, the audience saw the lord of the three families elegantly and glamorously in the center of the heart adorned by scarves and manganese. Then Vimalamitra flicked his finger at the king's head ornament and said "OM AH HUNG" Everyone in the assembly witnessed the glorious Buddha of the five families emerge from it. The people in the assembly praised these miracles and accepted Vimalamitra as their object of their worship.

## **About the Doctrine Taught and Translated in Tibet**

One day, when Vimalamitra was teaching the Prajñāpāramitā, Mādhyamaka, and Summary of the Sūtra, a solitary person came and sat near the throne until noon. He departed after the teaching, leaving a letter that said: "The ordinary or childish teaching of the listener will not lead to enlightenment, just as the unchanging leap of the crow is not effective in reaching its goal." In the evening, when Vimalamitra returned and went to the throne, he saw this letter and asked the attendees who had come. They all replied that no one had come.

Then a youth among the audience said: "Perhaps it was the poor old man who was sitting here before?" Vimalamitra ordered them to look for such a poor old man. His disciples found the man in the house of the tavern maid of the street and brought him to Vimalamitra. When Vimalamitra asked his identity, the poor old man answered: "I am Yudra Nyingpo, the disciple of Pagor Vairocana." The old man was well versed in the five early translations of the Mind Series of the Great Perfection. Vimalamitra proceeded to teach him the doctrine of the later translations: the Thirteen Sections of the Mind Series of the Great Perfection, whereupon Yudra Nyingpo's realization of the view, conduct, and meditation became equal to the Master's.

The king and all the ministers offered Vimalamitra a blue horse with a golden saddle and asked him to translate the teachings of the Sutras and Tantras. Vimalamitra did not accept the offer, replying: "The horse and gold are not necessary. Since this translation is for the benefit of sentient beings, I will translate whatever is necessary." Then Vimalamitra went to the translation house called the "Indian Continent" located in the interspace of the southwest three-story central temple of Samye. There, he translated with Nyagjnana Kumaraja the Prajñāpāramitā, the Magical Net of Vajrasattva, the Glorious Vishuddha, the Vajrakilaya, Mamo, Yama Raja, and the Five Root Tantras of the Trilogy. With Yudra as a translator, together they translated the later translations of the Thirteen Mind Series of the Great Perfection. They also translated the very profound teaching of the heart essence, but it was secretly taught only to the King and Nyang Ben Tingzin Zangpo, as others were not suitable recipients of this teaching. Thus Vimalamitra and his disciples hid these teachings in the Gaygong of Chimphu.

Vimalamitra remained in Tibet for thirteen years and then departed for the Five Peaks Mountain in China (Wu Tai Shan). The great scholar and siddha attained the great transformation form of the rainbow body and remains in that form as long as the Buddha's teachings remain on Earth. Vimalamitra also agreed to manifest an incarnation of himself every hundred years in this land of Tibet to clarify the

## **ADVICE TO THE VILLAGERS**

Having taken refuge to Manjushri, I want to have a bit of a discussion with the villagers Though it is explained extensively in the *The Way of a King's Conduct* This may benefit those who have difficulty understanding.

All neighbors should help each other in good and bad times Disputes over gains and losses are meaningless Argue less, and benefit others more. In this way, you are happy and others are happy too.

The members of the family should bear equally happiness and suffering If you harmonize thoughts and mind, you will be at ease, others will also be happy. More squabble will bring more wrangles for you and others So make this short life a happy one.

You should associate with neighbors and protect one's side Halt partiality, and fuse yourself within community A self absorbed person is ignored by everyone Therefore, it's best to protect the interest of oneself and others equally.

Repay the kindness to the person who benefits you at tough times If you don't have that courtesy, no one will help you Tame the foolish and untamed people who surround you Otherwise, if their negative actions grow, they will dispel disharmony in the community.

Since those who are broad minded are appreciated by others Don't let a tiny reason to shatter your emotions Don't be like a lowly person whose speech sows division in the community Because a firm mindstream brings peace to all.

One who has the means should help those in need Acting in this way, and all will respect that person. One in need should help and assist those who have the means Acting in this way, and that person will receive the help they need.

> A community of people that are extremely selfish, without a clear knowledge of oneself, or others will never be at peace, Having more community members who are broad minded will bring peace and sublime beings will stay close.

> Leave aside the narrow minded people and Bow onto the feet of the learned ones with positive qualities. Serve the followers of the Buddha no matter how poor they might be, Help destitute ones as much as you can.

Having wealthy and good people are the fortunes of your community Being jealous of them will destroy the community. Having poor and bad people within the community is its karmic consequences Discriminating against them is a sign of vulgarity.

Misunderstanding naturally arises when many people stay together So, within communities or family members Never fight for a small issues rather, forgive them Dealing with love will mingle close hearts forever.

The community that has many people who-Respect honorable ones, greatly venerate the triple gem, Who delight in good habits and, possess pure intentions-will prosper forever.

Having abandoned stealing, cheating, and lying, and all will trust you Expert in how to care, to watch over, and protect, and all will be harmonious with you Knowing how to save, give, and engage in commerce, and your wealth will prosper Endowed with courage, friendship, and a good temper, and all will value you.

> Being honest can impress even the gods of the heavens A good natured person will be loved by all. Right intention has the virtuous path of action Knowing this, abundance will come to you.

Being broad minded will lead to peace rather than quarrel Doing good to others will bring happiness to oneself Having faith in the triple gem will lead to prosperous life now and after Accumulating good merit will accomplish your wishes.

It's absolutely certain that you will die, and that karma and its results are unfailable Therefore, you yourself must accomplish virtue and abandon negative actions Distinguishing what to abandon and what to take up comes from listening to the sublime dharma So, rely on a good teacher and learn the sublime dharma.

> Therefore, if you practice just as I have explained, Benefit and happiness will prosper If you are asked about how one should increase happiness in the community Answer them by showing them this advice.

## THE ORNAMENT OF PADMASAMBHAVA'S ENLIGHTENED VISION: AN EXPLANATION OF THE VAJRA VERSES PRAYER

Om Svasti!7

The mere thought of you dispels all misery, Like the jewel that grants every wish. Guru, lord, with devotion I bow to you.

The meaning of the Vajra Verses Prayer Will be explained in these few words.

This is what the prayer says:

Embodiment of the buddhas of the past, present and future, Guru Rinpoche;

Master of all siddhis, Guru of Great Bliss;

Dispeller of all obstacles, Wrathful Subjugator of Māras;

To you I pray: inspire me with your blessing,

So that outer, inner and secret obstacles are dispelled

And all my aspirations are spontaneously fulfilled.

This prayer from the profound terma treasure of Orgyen Chokgyur Dechen Lingpa is the quintessence of all the prayers. It carries blessings, as it is the vajra speech of Guru Rinpoche himself. I will explain it according to the oral tradition of the omniscient Lama Dorje Ziji Tsal (Jamyang Khentse Wangpo), as told to me by my own root guru Gyurme Ngedon Wangpo.

## Embodiment of the Buddhas of the Past, Present and Future, Guru Rinpoche;

Outwardly, among the three jewels [of Buddha, dharma, and sangha], Guru Rinpoche represents the jewel of the Buddha, as he is the one who is inseparable from the secret body, speech and mind of Buddhas of all times.

Inwardly, among the three roots [of Lama, Yidam, Dakini], Guru Rinpoche symbolizes the Lama as he himself is the one who is the embodiment of the wisdom of all the masters of the mind-to-mind transmission, symbolic transmission [of vidyādharas] and aural lineages [of humans].

Secretly, [among the three kāyas], Guru Rinpoche is the dharmakāya, as his very nature has always been primordially present as emptiness endowed with the supreme of all aspects, where buddha bodies and wisdoms are indivisible.

#### Master of All Siddhis, Guru of Great Bliss;

Outwardly, Guru Rinpoche is the jewel of the Dharma, because the precious qualities of higher realms and definite goodness all come from practicing according to his speech.

Inwardly, Guru Rinpoche is the yidam deity, the root of siddhis, because all attainments, ordinary or supreme, arise in dependence upon him.

Secretly, he is the sambhogakāya, because whilst never veering from the dharmakaya, he experiences all the phenomena of samsāra and nirvāna completely as untainted great bliss.

## **Dispeller of All Obstacles**

Outwardly, Guru Rinpoche is the jewel of the Sangha, because obstacles to the five paths and ten stages are dispelled, and precious qualities all arise with the companion of the Sangha, and they in turn depend upon Orgyen Rinpoche.

Inwardly, Guru Rinpoche is symbol of the dākinīs and dharmapālas, the root of enlightened activity, because they remove the practitioners' obstacles to the stages and paths, and they create favorable circumstances by means of the four enlightened activities. They too depend upon Orgyen Rinpoche, since he is the lord of all mandalas.

Secretly, he is the nirmanakaya, because he emanates in forms to tame each disciples appropriately. And then by teaching, according to their mentalities, all the secret crucial points of the profound and vast Dharma, he establishes them on the path of maturing and liberation.

So, in this way, the one who embodies outwardly the three jewels, inwardly the three roots and secretly the three kāyas, and who is the universal form of all buddhas, the source of all Dharma teachings, and the crown ornament of all the Sangha, the great all-pervading enlightened lord of all buddha families, holds this secret name: Wrathful Subjugator of Māras.

The reason for this is as follows. He subjugates the four fearsome māras, and dispatches into space the three 'secret enemies'—of dualistic grasping, ego-fixation and attachment and aversion. By so doing, through his realization, he liberates himself. Then, with his complete mastery of the four enlightened activities, and with his consistent compassion, he both annihilates negativity and nurtures beings. By so doing, through his loving care, he liberates others. And through the force of his great primordial wisdom endowed with twofold purity, he liberates all emotional and cognitive obscurations, along with habitual tendencies into non-dual space and awareness. This is why he holds this name: Wrathful Energy—Drakpo Tsal.

And so as regards the master who possesses such extraordinary qualities,

## To You I Pray,

Outwardly, to pray with fervent devotion and strong yearning that we quickly accomplish our desire to attain common and supreme siddhis is the practice of approach. Inwardly, to remind ourselves and visualize that our own body, speech and mind are primordially the mandala of enlightened body, speech and mind is the practice of accomplishment. Secretly, first we determine that the lama is no other than the nature of our mind, which embodies the four buddha bodies and the five primordial wisdoms. Next, we merge his wisdom mind with our own mind, and then we abide in the natural condition, the unaltered flow of self-cognizant rigpa, totally natural and at

ease—this prayer is the practice activity.

So, when we pray,

#### **Grant Your Blessing**

we pray that through his blessing we are transformed:

**Commentary:** Our body is blessed by the lama's wisdom body, and is realized as the body vajra of inseparable appearance and emptiness;

Our speech is blessed by the lama's wisdom speech, and is realized as the speech vajra of inseparable sound and emptiness:

And our mind is blessed by the lama's wisdom mind, and is realized as the mind vajra of inseparable rigpa-awareness and emptiness.

## **Dispel Outer, Inner and Secret Obstacles**

Any circumstances and conditions that are unfavorable for our accomplishing enlightenment are known as 'obstacles'. The outer obstacles comprise the sixteen great dangers: 1. the earth danger of pride; 2. the water danger of attachment; 3. the fire danger of hatred; 4. the air danger of iealousy: 5, the danger of lightning, meteors and thunderbolts: 6, the danger of sharp and powerful weapons; 7. the danger of tyrants and imprisonment; 8. the danger of thieves and enemies; 9. the danger of demons, flesh-eaters and jungpos; 10. the danger of mad, enraged elephants; 11. the danger of lions and predators; 12. the danger of poison and of snakes; 13. the danger of illness and epidemics; 14. the danger of untimely death; 15. the danger of poverty and deprivation; and 16. the danger of frustrated wishes and thwarted plans.

Inner obstacles consist of the four māras, which are: 1. the māra of the skandhas—self-grasping; 2. the māra of destructive emotions—attachment and fixation; 3. the māra of devaputra which distracts and deceives us; and 4. the mara of death, that robs us of our life.

Secret obstacles are the five poisons of the destructive emotions, namely: 1. attachment and desire; 2. hatred and anger; 3. ignorance and stupidity; 4. pride and arrogance; and 5. jealousy and envy.

Whenever any of these act as obstacles, they block us from accomplishing the levels of liberation and omniscience. Therefore, we pray that we can dispel outer obstacles by being able to realize appearances, sounds and awareness as the play of deity, mantra and dharmakāya; we pray that we can dispel inner obstacles by liberating subject and object into the space of selflessness; and we pray that we can dispel secret obstacles by being able to realize the five poisons as the five wisdoms, and take adversity as the path. Or else we pray that they are all dispelled through the sheer power of the blessings of Orgyen Rinpoche's secret body, speech and mind.

#### Grant Your Blessing so All Our Aspirations are Spontaneously Fulfilled

Aspirations come in two kinds: immediate and ultimate. In terms of the first, we are praying that, for as long as we have not realized enlightenment, we accumulate all the favorable conditions needed to attain it. In this context, it is said:

A long life and likewise freedom from sickness,

A beautiful form, good fortune and a good family,

Prosperity and intelligence: these are the seven.

In general we pray like this for a life endowed with these seven qualities of higher rebirth. But then specifically we pray that our mind may grow rich with 'the seven riches of the exalted ones'. They are: faith, discipline, joyful diligence, self-control, learning, generosity and wisdom.

Then ultimate aspiration is to accomplish the supreme attainment of mahāmudrā. The ground, the essence of mind of all sentient beings, the sugatagarbha, has dwelt within us all since beginningless time as the very nature of buddha. Yet when we fail to recognize our own true face, it becomes obscured by the two adventitious obscurations and habitual tendencies, and so we wander in samsāra. This being so, as remedies for these two obscurations, on the path, we practice the union of the twin accumulations of merit and wisdom or the union of the generation and completion stages. Through this, we realize the fruition, because since the essence of our mind is naturally pure, and composed of the four buddha bodies and five wisdoms, when the adventitious obscurations are dissolved into space, then the natural state of things, 'as-it-is-ness', is revealed in all its actuality, and this is what is meant by 'attaining the supreme siddhi'.

This is why we pray: "grant your blessings so that all such immediate and ultimate aspirations may swiftly be accomplished, naturally and spontaneously, and without any effort or exertion".

The supreme swift path, the very best of all,

*Is this prayer to the sublime and perfect master.* 

If you yearn for peace and well-being, or whatever you wish for, in this and future lives,

Put all your faith in this prayer and count on it always.

Through the merit of this work, may I and other beings

Be cared for by the Guru in all our various lives;

May all our aspirations for ourselves and others come about, just as we desire,

And everything be auspicious for altruism and happiness to grow ever more and more!

When his noble consort Tseten Yudrönma asked and implored him, the fresh shoot of the vidyādharas, Jikdral Yeshe Dorje wrote just whatever came into his mind, in the cave of Senge Samdrup, in Paro Taktsang in Bhutan. Siddhirastu!

## MESSAGE FROM HIS EMINENCE SHECHEN RABJAM RINPOCHE

At Bodhgaya, right under the Bodhi tree where the Buddha Shakyamuni attained enlightenment, with the offerings as plentiful as the delights of god and humans and the reverence of the assembly of ocean like Sangha, the sangha from the Ngagyur Nyingma School takes part in recitation of one hundred thousand prayers: Manjushri Namasamgiti and the King of Aspiration Prayers. We have been able to carry out this event for more than thirty years and this is all due to the kindness of the late Kybaje Rinpoche who has passed into nirvana and the support of Dartang Rinpoche Kuenga Gelek Yeshe Dorji, the sole benefactor of teachings.

Likewise, this event is also made possible thanks to the unwavering support of the monks and nuns from the Nyingma monasteries in India, Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan who have taken part in the preparation for the actual prayer, as well as the General Treasurers, the two types of sangha, the benefactors of the teachings, all the members of the standing committee of Nyingma Monlam Chenmo, and all the staff of Monlam Chenmo who reside in Bodhagya. Therefore, I would like to thank all these people. With this, I urge all of you to give your help in the future too, to successfully conduct this prayer for world peace for as long as the sun and moon exist to brighten the world. This is our responsibility as the followers of Nyingma Tradition. It is mentioned in the sutra that conducting this type of prayer at this exalted place and time is even more meritorious than the merit accumulated from offering three realms filled with gold.

Thus, the merit accumulated through this prayer should be dedicated to the spreading of the Buddhist teaching, the well-being of sentient beings, as well as the eradication of plague, famine and war not only on this earth but also in the entire universe.

All the great masters have undertaken considerable work for the Buddha dharma by coming together. They have organized detailed discussions to help the followers of Nyingma tradition from India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and other parts of the world, for everyone to come together on this platform to get to know each other and develop friendships, and to preserve and revive the teachings in general and Nyingma tradition in particular.

Every year, more than ten thousand pilgrims attend this prayer; this occurs because we are able to organize this event. Thus, from here on, all the different sanghas should make sure that this event improves year after year. Considering the importance of this event, the monastic communities should send a large number of sanghas to attend the prayer and make sure that the number of sanghas attending the prayer should not decrease. Make sure your conduct is impeccable, inspiring those with faith in Buddhism.

Most of our Rinpoches who were like Buddhas have already passed into nirvana. I have also noticed that the number of lineage holders and devotees who come to attend this ceremony has decreased, so we need to improve this event as well as increase the number of sanghas attending this event so that it prevails for a long time.

Likewise, all the followers of Nyingma tradition should respect each other, live harmoniously, and practice the threefold training [of morality, concentration, and wisdom]. I also request those who are studying in monastic colleges to take up the responsibility of practicing the threefold training and to spread teachings of three pitakas. Moreover, one should put into practice the three yogas of the inner tantra and bring them to fruition, realizing ultimate truth and finally attaining the rainbow body. Just receiving reading and explanatory transmissions is not enough. One has to find ways to teach this to others.

While reciting the King of Aspiration Prayers, Nama Samgiti and other prayers, it is very important to embrace it with threefold excellences. Embracing the threefold excellences has the power to accumulate merits within a short span of time. Thus, I request all the monks, nuns, ngagpas (yogis) and lay devotees attending the prayer to keep this in mind. Within these ten days, make sure that there are no disputes with the localities.

Lastly, I would like to pray that the teachings of the Buddha spread and flourish. Long live His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama and all the nonsectarian masters holding these teachings of Buddha. All of you gathering out here must make an aspiration prayer that disease, famine and war be pacified in this region in particular, and in four directions at large.

I, Shechen Rabjam Gyurme Shedrup Choekyi Senge, the president of Nyingma Monlam Chenmo International Foundation (NMCIF), wrote this message from Bhutan, the land blessed by Orgyen Guru Rinpoche himself, near Paro Taktsang on 29/08/2023.



## MESSAGE FROM KHENPO SONAM TENPHEL

Our kind masters from the past who taught the Buddhist teachings in general, and the Nyingma tradition in particular, commenced the first Nyingma Monlam Chenmo in Bodhgaya in 1989. Since then, it has taken place every year. We are very fortunate to have an opportunity to take part in it. Therefore, conduct yourself well in every situation and especially during the prayer session. As *The Way of the Bodhisattva* states:

And all that you have seen, or have been told,

*To be a cause of scandal—that you should avoid.* 

Knowing that this ten-day prayer is a rare opportunity, you should merge your mindstream with the buddha dharma, as Vasubhandu stated:

Observing discipline, and having heard and contemplated the teachings,

One applies oneself intensively to meditation.

Apart from just having a mere faith in teachings, if you engage in study, contemplation and meditation, it doesn't matter if you are an ordained monk, nagpa or laity, you are a true Buddhist practitioner. Moreover, you will become an ornament for both the mundane concerns and sublime dharma.

ikewise, in accordance with your ability, if you could study tantric instructions which pointed out the ways to practise *trekcho* (cutting - through) and *togyal* (direct - crossing), and seven treasures of Longchen Rabjam, you have met the purpose of this life.

It is very important to rejoice in whatever virtue one and others have accumulated at the end of the Monlam. Make a prayer dedicated to the well-being and long life of H.H. Dalai Lama and other dharma holders, for the flourishing and spreading Buddha's teachings and the well -being of benefactors.

At the request of the Ngagyur Rigzod Editorial committee, I, Sonam Tenphel, the speaker of CTA composed this message on October 12, 2023.

## LONG LIFE PRAYER OFFERED TO HIS HOLINESS THE 14TH DALAI LAMA

The long-life prayer ceremony was offered to His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama so that His Holiness can live long.

Although the long-life ceremony was already requested to His Holiness previously, and the preparations were complete, the ceremony was postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This year, we again made the same request, and His Holiness accepted.

Under the guidance and leadership of the Ngagyur Nyingma Monlam Chenmo International Foundation, Khenpos, Tulkus, lamas, monks and nuns, presided by Kyabje Zhechen Rabjam Rinpoche, recited longevity sadhana (tse-drup) of Ratna Lingpa for seven continuous days at Dorden Ngagyur Palyul Thubten Shedrup Choekhor Dargyeling.

On the 26th day of 12th month of Tibetan year (January 18th 2023), all the high lamas of the Nyingma lineage led by Kyabje Zhechen Rabjam Rinpoche and the sangha of monks recited the main part of the long life -Rigdzin Sogghi Jonshing Chimed Dodjoi Gatoen. The main recitation was preceded by mandala offerings of Yumka and Khandroi Sundhok.

Buddhist devotees residing in India, Nepal, and Bhutan and from other countries attended the ceremony and received great benefit.



## SPEECH GIVEN BY H.H. THE 14TH DALAI LAMA DURING LONG LIFE PRAYER CEREMONY

Today, in this place, I have received the long-life prayers and ceremonies from many devoted and committed followers from all four schools of Buddhism in the snowy land of Tibet-particularly from those with strong devotion and aspirations.

Because of our mutual interdependence, I can bring particular benefit to the Buddhist teachings and beings of Tibet at this critical time. Even people living in areas where the Buddha's teachings have never spread before are now starting to express interest in them.

For instance, although Christianity maintains a different view and doctrine than Buddhism, Christians still revere love, kindness, patience and other virtuous qualities. Therefore, not only can I help the teachings and beings of Tibet, but also the outside world at large, since I am admired by many secular people who are impartial and straightforward.

As for me, I seem to make many people happy while advising them to be good at heart. This enables me to bring benefit to a great number of people. I have many Christian friends and of course we have different views and doctrine, but I would never debate them regarding their own traditionthere's no reason for doing so. Christianity places a strong emphasis on being good at heart and helping the needy. I also care for many Muslims, and in the past the Muslims living in Lhasa would come and attend every program organized by the Gaden Phodrang [the government of the Dalai Lamas]. Thus, I have thought of them since my childhood.

It seems that people from many different religious traditions look up to me. People who don't follow religion also tend to be kind. All the people in the world have one thing in common: we all desire happiness and dislike suffering. Thus, irrespective of one's religious commitments, world peace is necessary. Everyone should understand that all 7 billion people in this world require love and kindness. So, I serve a certain function in this sense. There are some scientists who reject Buddhism or even criticize it, yet they still admire me. Thus it appears I am able to bring somewhat of a benefit even to such people, as people from all backgrounds—spiritual or secular—admire me.

But today in particular is about Tibet, the Land of Snows. I am able to serve the Buddha's teachings and the people of Tibet due to the power of the auspicious connections of karma and fervent aspiration prayers. Additionally, since all of you recite this every day: "in the heavenly land encircled by snow mountains, you are the source of all happiness and goodness," it seems that this has actually come true.

The Tibetan people admire me out of faith and devotion. The people of the three Tibetan provinces—and indeed all over the Himalayans—respect and love me. So, when I contemplate this, in my dreams there appear signs that I might live more than one hundred years. I also continually motivate myself to live for a long time.

At present I am physically healthy, and my physicians report the same. These days I have some difficulty with my knees while I'm walking, but otherwise I am quite well. I have served the welfare of Tibet up to now, and I will continue to serve for the next ten or even twenty years, so therefore please be relieved and feel comfortable.

Today at this particular place, the four schools of Tibetan Buddhism—namely Nyingma, Sakya, Kagyu and Geluk—have offered me the long-life prayer ceremony. When I witness this many people placing their hope in me, I fervently and wholeheartedly pray that for as long as space endures, for as long as sentient beings endure—while all living beings exist, may I too exist for the eradication of their suffering. Anyway, at least until I'm one hundred years old, I will serve all the religions of the world, and in particular I will strive to revive and enhance the four schools of Tibetan Buddhism.

As time passes and the world changes, I feel like the struggle in my life has come to an end. With the development of the human mind and the search for truth, the real situation of Tibet is also coming to light. When I talk about "the reality of Tibet," I am not talking about the Tibetan independence movement, but about Tibetan regional autonomous governance that protects and promotes Tibet's religion and culture. Such a system could indeed benefit China, Tibet, and Mongolia.

I have never considered anything with a narrow mind. My broad and wide-ranging way of thinking has earned me the love of Tibetans, but also the love of people from across the Himalayans and around the world. In this way, I work hard to bring peace of mind to everyone.

I always pray that true peace prevails in this world; that we will build a world without weapons, one that brings peace through kind-heartedness. I pray for a world without war or weapons. I feel that this aspiration of mine has, to some extent, been fulfilled, and therefore I feel proud for being able to live my life meaningfully.

Today all of you have offered me the long-life ceremony along with the recitation of the Longevity Sadhana. It will definitely help me to live for a long time by pacifying the obstacles to longevity. I thank all of you for having unshakeable faith and devotion. It is important to live your meaningfully as much as you love me. If you all spread hatred, jealousy, and competitiveness, your love and devotion to me is meaningless. If you live your life with kindness and love, you fulfill the purpose of admiring and having faith in me.

Until now everyone has worked hard. Though we have encountered enormous difficulties, I've managed to fulfill my purpose to some extent. From today on, over the next thirty years I will continue to work for the benefit of the Buddhist teachings and for world peace in general, and for the revival of Tibet's religion, cultural heritage, and literature in particular.

Today, we have gathered out here in India. But eventually we may be able to gather once again in front of the Potala Palace in Tibet, the Land of Snows. You have all recited the Longevity Sadhana, so I will also make a prayer; in this way we can all feel that our aspirations will come true. I have been always motivated, myself. So everyone, be brave and work hard. Tashi Delek! Thank you!



## THE BRIEF ACCOUNT OF EVENTS AT THE 34TH NGAYUR NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO

(Buddha Era 2566,17<sup>th</sup> Rabjung Tibetan Year 2149 Water Male Tiger Year, 2023)

The 34th Ngagyur Nyingma Monlam Chenmo was held at Bodhgaya. The Nyingma Monlam Chenmo International Foundation (NMCIF) organized the event in coordination with Shechen Tennyi Dargyeling, Dzarong Thubten Choeling, Samye Jeydren Gatseling, Palyul Ugyen Dorji Choeling, The chok Woedsal Palyul Choeling and other monasteries in Nepal.

This gathering was halted in 2021 and 2022 in accordance with Indian COVID-19 protocols; but Monlam Chenmo returned this year in its traditional grand fashion.

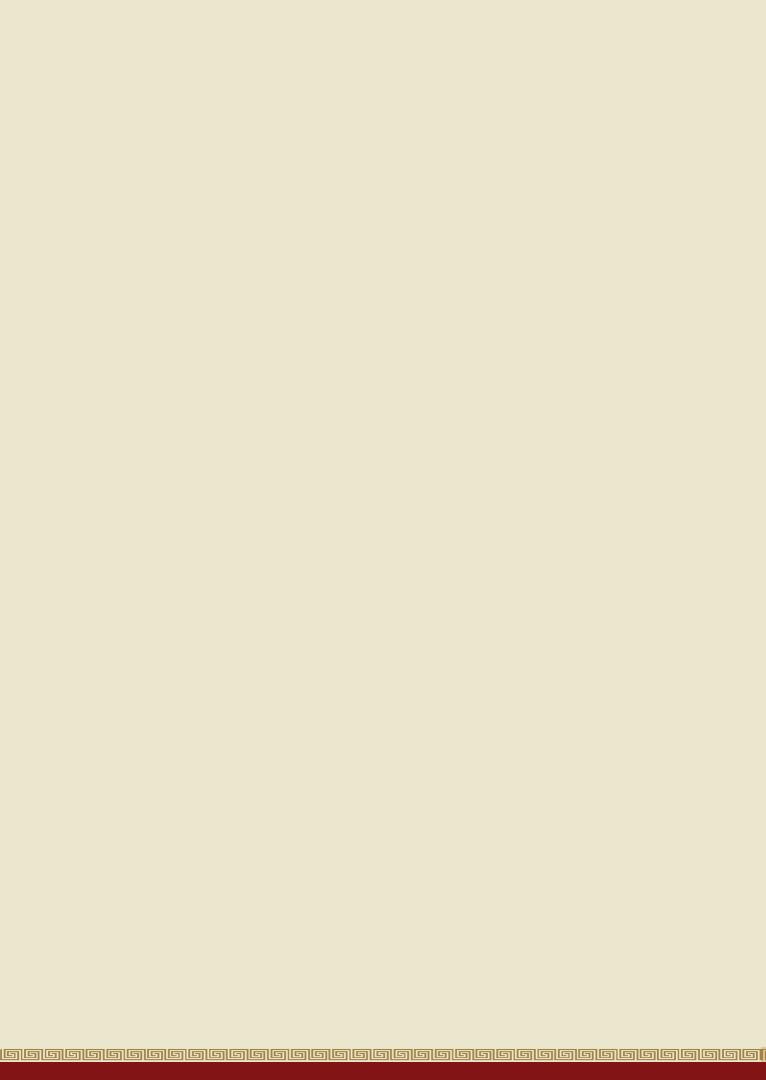
The 2023 Monlam Chenmo lasted ten days. It was attended by high lamas of the Ngagyur Nyingma lineage, primarily from Nepal, Bhutan and India. Also in attendance were monks, nuns, and lay practitioners as well as devotees from various countries.

The Monlam Chenmo was held according to tradition on the 1st to 10th days of the 12th month of the Tibetan year, which fell on January 22 -31; 2023.

During the ten day ceremony, nuns led prayers at the east side of the Mahabodhi Temple. The reincarnations of Trulshik Rinpoche and Kyabje Zhechen Rabjam Rinpoche presided from the north; Khentruel Gyangkhang Rinpoche from the west; and Trulku Sangag Rinpoche from the south. Monks and nuns performed two sessions every morning and two sessions every evening.

The Monlam Chenmo concluded on the 10th day of the 12th month of Tibetan year (January 31, 2023), with a recitation of the Rigdzin Dupa Tshokor and Sangdue Tshokor as well as other auspicious prayers.





**ब्रि**'र्कॅर'थर्में र'स'थश्चित्रसंयम्बि'से केव्र'र्ये'यर्केवा'स' नह्रम्पञ्चम्यात्वयाञ्चानस्यो प्रम्मानम्

## PHOTOS TAKEN DURING THE LONG LIFE PRAYER OFFERED TO HIS HOLINESS DALAI LAMA





















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# PHOTOS OF EVENTS DURING THE 34TH NGAGYUR NYINGMAMONLAM CHENMO























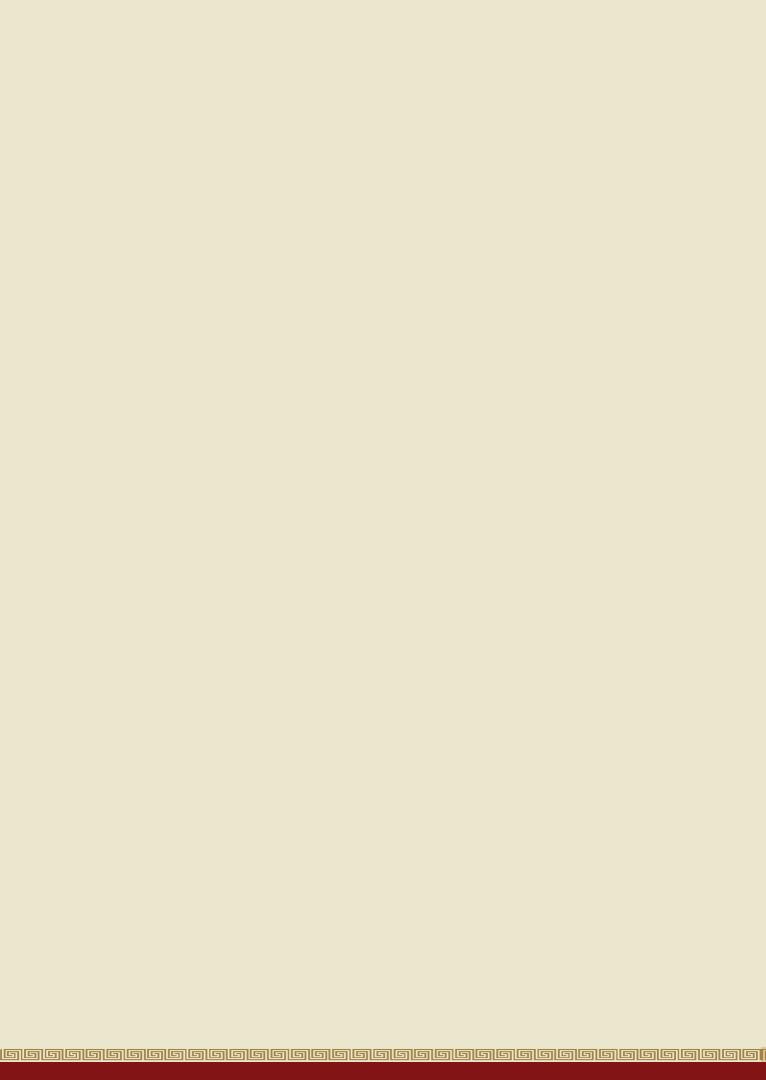












# ষ্ট্রি'র্মি' ব০বব বৃষ্ণ ব০বৰ অম'র্দ্রী'ম্র'রেল্ডুম'র্ম্ম্রম'র্ম্মর'এম' ळेत्र'ॲते'लॅं'त्वॅन'हेस'वा

**NMCIF** 

ANNUL ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR

2022 - 23

**OF** 

NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO

INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

**BYLAKUPPE 571 104** 



### Rao & Venkatesulu

**Chartered Accountants** 

# 200, 3rd 'D' Cross, 2nd Block, 3rd Stage, Basaveshwara Nagar, Bengaluru - 560 079. Ph: 23225376, 40927642 Mob: 7760530818 / 8217081409 9480703323

E-mail: raokyn@live.com

**Independent Auditor's Report** TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION, Bylakuppe, which comprises of

- 1. Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023,
- 2. Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date; and
- 3. Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended on that date.

#### **Board of Trustees Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

Board of Trustees is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance in accordance with the accounting standards generally accepted in India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentations of the financial statements that gives a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit as per the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments and designing the audit procedures appropriate for the circumstances, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the Trust's preparation and fair presentation of financial statements. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



### Rao & Venkatesulu

**Chartered Accountants** 

# 200, 3rd 'D' Cross, 2nd Block, 3rd Stage, Basaveshwara Nagar, Bengaluru - 560 079. Ph : 23225376, 40927642 Mob: 7760530818 / 8217081409

9480703323 E-mail: raokyn@live.com

#### Opinion

We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion, the Trust has kept proper books of accounts so far as it appears from our examination of books and other documents adequate for the purpose of audit.

In our opinion and the best of our information and according to the explanations give to us, the financial statements give the information in the manner so required and give us a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- (a) In case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Trust as at March 31, 2023,
- (b) In case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the excess of Income over the Expenditure received during the year ended on that date; and
- (c) In case of the Receipts and Payments Account, of amounts received and paid during the year ended on that date.

Place: BENGALURU

Date: SEPTEMBER 05, 2023

For RAO & VENKATESULU

Partner Membership No. : 018278

**BALANCE SHEET AS 31st MARCH, 2023** 

	Particulars	Sch	As At 31.3.2023	As At 31.3.2022
A.	LIABILITIES:			
- 1	Corpus Fund	A	45,37,21,532.20	43,27,54,707.52
II	Current Liabilities	В	5,91,822.00	4,27,870.00
	Total Liabilities		45,43,13,354.20	43,31,82,577.52
B.	ASSETS			
- 1	Fixed Assets:	C		
	Gross Block	- Table 1	41,14,55,044.61	36,11,93,761.61
	Depreciation		5,26,99,312.00	5,00,98,220.00
	Net Block	idior' ult.	35,87,55,732.61	31,10,95,541.61
II	Investments	D	4,65,41,890.00	8,06,78,688.00
Ш	Advances Recoverable	E	2,02,78,232.90	2,15,41,077.90
IV	Cash & Bank Balance	F	2,87,37,498.69	1,98,67,270.01
	Total Assets		45,43,13,354.20	43,31,82,577.52

Place: BYLAKUPPE Date: SEPTEMBER 05, 2023

NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

Trustee KARMA TSERING

**Managing Trustee** 

As per our report attached For RAO & VENKATESULU **Chartered Accountants** 

K.Y.NINGOJI RAO

Partner

Membership No.18278 FRN No.003108S

#### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH, 2023

	Particulars	Sch	Current Year	Previous Year
Ву	INCOME:	and Line		
	Voluntary Contributions:Domestic		5,49,18,450.00	1,23,87,296.00
	Voluntary Contributions:Foreign		1,08,03,359.70	7,36,500.74
	Interest On Deposits:			.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	a. Term Deposits: HDFC		19,20,175.00	34,47,651.00
	b. Bank Term Deposits		6,28,884.00	27,02,633.00
	c. Other Bank Deposits		6,30,462.40	5,66,814.00
	d. Income Tax Refunds		33,826.00	
	Miscellaneous Income		63,918.00	1,124.00
	Total Income		6,89,99,075.10	1,98,42,018.74
0	EXPENDITURE:			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Administrative Expenses	G	42,84,647.42	46,01,478.82
	Expenditure For Charitable Objects	Н	4,05,90,011.00	40,29,419.00
	Depreciation	A	26,01,092.00	27,56,072.00
	Fixed Assets Written Off			1,58,27,611.00
	Auditor's Remuneration:			
	For Audit		3,50,000.00	3,50,000.00
	For Other Services		2,06,500.00	1,35,000.00
	Total Expenditure		4,80,32,250.42	2,76,99,580.82
	NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		2,09,66,824.68	(78,57,562.08)

Place: BYLAKUPPE Date: SEPTEMBER 05, 2023

NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

Trustee

KARMA TSERING **Managing Trustee** 

As per our report attached For RAO & VENKATESULU **Chartered Accountants** 

K.Y.NINGOJI RAO

Partner

Membership No.18278

FRN No.003108S

#### RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH, 2023

	Particulars		Current Year	Previous Year
Ву	RECEIPTS:	ALL LOND		The second secon
	Corpus Donations:			
	Domestic		- 1	· 'a 'f' .
	Foreign Contributions		-	-
	Voluntary Contributions:Foreign	per la la co	1,08,03,359.70	7,36,500.74
	Voluntary Contributions: Domestic		5,49,18,450.00	1,23,87,296.00
	Interest Received On:			
	a. Bank Term Deposits		31,58,046.00	74,41,558.00
	b. Other Bank Deposits		6,30,462.40	5,66,814.00
	c. Income Tax Refunds		33,826.00	-
	Income Tax Refund		39,61,503.00	39,61,503.00
	Decrease in Advances & Deposits		1,63,952.00	
	Increase in Other Liabilities			
	Investments Realised		3,41,36,798.00	4,44,84,354.00
	Miscellaneous Income		63,918.00	1,124.00
	Total Receipts	- 1-	10,78,70,315.10	6,95,79,149.74
0	PAYMENTS:			
	Expenses For Charitable Objects		4,05,90,011.00	40,29,419.00
	Administrative Expenses		42,84,647.42	46,01,478.82
	Audit Fee Paid		5,56,500.00	4,85,000.00
	Increase In Advances & Deposits		6,56,115.00	. 11,01,105.28
	Decrease in Other Liabilities			1,18,18,785.00
	Additions To Fixed Assets:		5,02,61,283.00	5,28,80,379.32
	Other Liabilities Paid		3	
	Payments: Tsetrul Rinpoche Anniversary			
	Investments Made			18,99,992.00
	Income Tax TDS Paid		26,51,530.00	45,76,537.00
	Total Payments		9,90,00,086.42	8,13,92,696.42
	BALANCE	14	88,70,228.68	(1,18,13,546.68)
	Add : Opening Cash & Bank Balances		1,98,67,270.01	3,16,80,816.69
	Closing Balance		2,87,37,498.69	1,98,67,270.01

Place: BYLAKUPPE Date: SEPTEMBER 05, 2023

> NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

> > Trustee

KARMA TSERING **Managing Trustee** 

As per our report attached For RAO & VENKATESULU **Chartered Accountants** 

K.Y.NINGOJI RAO

Partner

Membership No.18278 FRN No.003108S

### NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

TRUST CORPUS

hed	

	ochedule A				
Particulars	As At 31.3.2023	As At 31.3.2022			
Balance Brought Forward	43,27,54,707.52	44.06.12.269.60			
Add: Corpus Donations: Domestic	-				
Foreign Contributions	-				
Net Income For The Year	2;09,66,824.68	(78,57,562.08			
	45,37,21,532.20	43.27.54.707.52			
Less: Net Expenditure For The Year					
Balance Carried To Balance Sheet	45,37,21,532.20	43,27,54,707.52			

#### OTHER LIABILITIES

#### Cobodule F

The state of the s		ochedule b
Particulars	As At 31.3.2023	As At 31.3.2022
Income Tax TDS Payable	35,000.00	85,500.00
L S Vinayaka	53,406.00	27,370.00
Chewang Nurbu Lama: Dictionary	1,88,416.00	- 101010
Rao & Venkatesulu	3,15,000.00	3,15,000.00
Balance Carried To Balance Sheet	5,91,822.00	4,27,870.00

INVESTMENTS

-					 	-
c.	-	h	-	м	 A	

HAAFOLIMEIA12		Schedule D
Particulars	As At 31.3.2023	As At 31.3.2022
Term Deposits:		
Axis Bank	30 81 1	1,76,74,247,00
SBM Bylakuppe	79,17,651,00	
SBI Palampur	1,17,39,949.00	1,12,20,151.00
HDFC ·	2,68,84,290.00	5,17,84,290.00
Balance Carried To Balance Sheet	4,65,41,890.00	8,06,78,688.00

	NET BLOCK On 31,3,2022	1,29,92,710,00 64,64,297,25 8,42,761,35 16,35,609,00 2,19,35,377,60	3,85,99,283.08 80,859.00 2,66,120.00 3,89,46,262.08	8,619,00 1,662,05 14,707,62 24,105,36 34,897,00 3,77,708,00 4,61,699,03	1,08,325,00 10,540,00 1,02,375,00 3,66,001,50 92,069,00 12,06,239,36 40,417,96 1,10,336,00	22.264.00 1,77.435.00 3,777.00 3,777.00 21.673.00 21.673.00 21.673.00 21.673.00 21.673.00 21.673.00 21.673.00 21.673.00 21.673.00 21.673.00 21.673.00	43,846.00 7,974.00 7,190.00 4,119.00 55,939.00	31,10,95,541.61
CHEDI	0	1,29,92,710,00 64,64,297,25 8,42,761,35 16,35,609,00 2,19,35,377,60	3,66,69,319.08 76,816.00 2,52,814.00 3,69,98,949.08	7,326,00 1,413,05 12,501,62 20,489,36 29,662,00 3,21,052,00 3,21,052,00	97,492.00 9,486.00 92,137.00 3,29,401.50 82,862.00 11,46,720.36 96,375.96 16,740.00	14,400 00 2 20,000 00 1,59,600 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		31,10,95,641,61
	TOTAL		4,03,43,231.00 62.804.00 1,32,061.00 4,05,38,096.00	36,108 00 63,966,00 3,99,008 00 41,991,00 2,58,976,00 1,59,339,00 1,59,388,00	1,40,908.00 11,697.00 4,67,331.00 8,51,216.00 3,41,223.00 22,11,293.00 53,158.00 18,260.00	1600 00 28 962 00 74 349 00 19 341 00 45 07 22 00 24 334 00 11 883 00 96 075 00 6 020 00 367 122 00	11,25,082.00 2,88,416.00 61,883.00 14,75,381.00	5,26,99,312.00 5,00,98,220.00
	Withdrawn		0000		00000000			1,41,72,389.00
	DEPRECIATION PROVIDED For Year Half   Total For Year		19,29,964,00 4,043,00 13,306,00 19,47,313.00	1,293.00 249.00 2,206.00 2,206.00 3,616.00 5,235.00 56,656.00 69,255.00	10,833.00 1,054.00 10,238.00 36,600.00 9,207.00 1,25,219.00 11,034.00 1,860.00	1,600 00 2,226 00 17,744 00 17,744 00 00 2,75,55 00 00 00 2,75,55 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	17,538.00 3,190.00 7,798.00 28,526.00	26,01,092,00 27,56,072,00
	DEPRECIAT For Year Half				1,975,00		6,150.00	8,125.00 10,490.00
	For Year Full		19,29,964,00 4,043.00 13,306.00 19,47,313.00	1,293.00 249.00 2,206.00 3,616.00 5,235.00 56,656.00 69,255.00	10,833,00 10,54,00 10,238,00 9,207,00 1,23,244,00 11,034,00 1,860,00	1,600,00 2,226,00 17,744,00 2,75,652,00 3,78,00 1,346,00 2,851,00 9,168,00 1,159,00 4,176,00 28,224,00 6,176,00 5,54,023,00	17,538.00 3,190.00 1,648.00 22,376.00	25,92,967.00 27,45,582.00
	Up To 31.3.2022		3.84.13.267.00 58.761.00 1.18.755.00 3,85,90,783.00	34,815.00 63,717.00 3,96,802.00 38,375.00 2,53,741.00 1,02,683.00 8,90,133.00	130,075,00 10,643,00 4,57,093,00 8,14,616,00 3,32,016,00 20,86,074,00 21,664,00 16,400,00	26,736.00 56,605.00 46,31,720.00 23,365.00 10,537.00 93,224.00 10,214.00 1,844.00 3,38,908.00		6,15,14,537.00
	TOTAL	1,29,92,710.00 64,64,297.25 8,42,761.35 16.35,609.00 2,19,35,377.60	7,70,12,550.08 1,39,620.00 3,84,875.00 7,75,37,045.08	43,434,00 65,379,05 4,11,509,62 62,480,36 2,88,638,00 4,80,391,00 13,51,832,03	2,38,400,00 21,183,00 5,59,468,00 11,80,617,50 4,24,085,00 33,58,013,36 132,000,00 35,000,000	16,000 00 49,000 00 22,72 00 73,87,236 00 24,000 00 1,21,734 00 71,22,829 00 71,22,829 00 71,22,829 00 71,52,829 00 71,52,820 00 71,52,820 00 71,52,		
	Withdrawn							00'000'00'00'00'00'0
	GROSS BLOCK Additions II			, .	39,500.00	39,500.00	20,500.00 20,500.00 1,53,53,505.00	4,34,95,811.60
	Additions I				26,200.00	70,002.00 35,600.00	3,46,99,976.00	3,48,47,778.00 93,84,567.72
	On 31.3.2022	1.29.92.710.00 64.64.297.25 8.42.761.35 16.35.609.00 2,19,35,377.60	7,70,12,550,08 1,39,620,00 3,84,875,00 7,75,37,045,08	43,434,00 65,379,05 4,11,509,62 62,48,036 2,88,638,00 4,80,391,00 13,51,832,03	2,38,400,00 5,59,468,00 11,80,617,50 4,24,085,00 32,92,313,36 89,533,96 1,32,000,00 35,000,00	49,000 00 2,34,540 00 32,721 00 27,733 00 27,733 00 2,000 00 1,21,734 00 12,1,734 00 12,1,734 00 12,1,734 00 12,1,734 00 14,5,6,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8	11,51,390,00 2,93,00,00 58,20,00 15,02,74,00 24,43,03,877,08 3,46,99,976,00 11,55,53,505,00 24,43,03,877,08 3,46,99,976,00 11,55,53,505,00 11,55,53,505,00	38,11,382,29
BYLAKUPPE FIXED ASSETS	Particulars	LANDS: Land Bodhgaya 0 905 Acres Land Bodhgaya 2 06 Acres Land Bodhgaya 3 18 Acres Land Bodhgaya 3 18 Acres Total Total	Building BG. Dharmasala Bore Wells Stupe & Statue Total	Bicycle Hero Hunda Tractor & Trailor Tractor & Trailor Manut Atro Manut S Presso Total	Cast Conditiones Cast Counting Machine Cookery or Tools Cookery or Tools Furnium Dictional Post	Supplements  Generation Generation Generation Lamination Machine Maxing Machine Phones Pumpset Pumpset Pumpset CCTV CCTV Solar Heater		GRAND TOTAL GROSS BLOCK

ADVANCES RECOVERABLE

Sch		

ADVANCES RECOVERABLE	Schedule E			
Particulars	As At 31.3.2023	As At 31.3.2022		
Chandra Bhan		5,35,000.00		
Chewang Nurbu Lama: Dictionary		40,034.00		
Chogyal Sherpa	31,00,000.00	9,00,000.00		
Gopal Rasili	28,39,046.60	28,39,046.60		
Kalsang Kyizom		31,70,000.00		
Lobsang Choemphal	2,00,000.00			
New India Metal Emporium		15,000.00		
Income Tax TDS	. 27,22,165.00	40,32,138.00		
Interest Accrued On TDR: Banks	2,34,173.30	8,43,160.30		
Krishna Prasad	5,47,000.00	5,27,000.00		
Philip Heigh Engeering Pvt Ltd	6,20,000.00	6,20,000.00		
Rajesh Ravi Das	29,423.00	9,53,205.00		
Rinzing Lama	57,60,000.00	52,60,000.00		
Satendra Sharama		1,494.00		
Sham Rasaili	15,05,000.00	5,05,000.00		
Sonam Fibre Art	13,00,000.00	13,00,000.00		
Tezin Dolkar	8,00,000.00			
Tsering Lhundup	6,00,000.00	-		
IT TDS Payable-Excess Paid	21,425.00	-		
Balance Carried To Balance Sheet	2,02,78,232.90	2,15,41,077.90		

#### CASH AND BANK BALANCES

CASH AND DANK DALANCES	Schedule F			
Particulars	As At 31.3.2023	As At 31.3.2022		
Cash On Hand:				
Head Office	15,094.00	2,45,948.00		
Project Office	2,92,424.07	3,49,433.07		
Cash Imprest: Palampur	9,26,800.00	50,000.00		
Total	12,34,318.07	6,45,381.07		
State Bank Of India:				
Bangalore	33,074.61	32,771.61		
Bodh Gaya: Project	5,063.64	4,928.64		
Palampur	1,19,657.10	19,68,134.90		
SBI - FCRA - NEW DELHI - 7333	95,35,332.82	1,36,099.12		
Axis Bank	1,35,00,096.39	65,14,122.89		
Canara Bank:BG	26,11,115.86	27,43,805.86		
Canara Bank:BG:FCRA	2,62,331.00	14,47,577.00		
State Bank Of Mysore: BKLST	14,36,509.20	63,74,448.92		
Total	2,75,03,180.62	1,92,21,888.94		
Balance Carried To Balance Sheet	2,87,37,498.69	1,98,67,270.01		

#### NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION BYLAKUPPE

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Sc	<b>L</b>	 	

Particulars		Schedule G
Bank Charges	Current Year	Previous Year
Prematured Bank Interest on Fixed Deposit	5,649.42	51,410.82
Electricity Charges	1,45,148.00	
General Expenses	8,18,133.00	2,82,878.00
Miscellaneous Expenses		1,55,454.00
Envirionment Expenses	1,30,046.00	1,31,365.00
Accounting Charges	6,550.00	
Filing Fees: TDS	13,200.00	46,200.00
Interest & Penalties	23,182.00	36,142.00
Postage & Telegraph	5,460.00	1,16,170.00
Printing & Stationery	8,439.00	1,499.00
Project Office Expenses	2,58,206.00	31,100.00
Property Tax	72,899.00	74,220.00
Rates & Taxes	3,81,544.00	3,81,544.00
Repair & Maintenance	63,000.00	92,359.00
Staff Mess Expenses	3,09,176.00	13,480.00
Allowance To Volunteers	2,72,772.00	6,25,013.00
Professional Charges	14,21,449.00	23,06,344.00
Telephone Charges	21,000.00	- 1
Travelling Expenses	25,594.00	-
Vehicle Maintenances	2,41,345.00	2,17,714.00
Water Charges	58,855.00	38,586.00
Total Carried To Income & Expenditure Account	3,000.00	
a Experiature Account	42,84,647.42	46,01,478.82

**EXPENDITURE FOR CHARITABLE OBJECTS** 

		25	
Sch	hai	IIIA	-31

Particulars		Schedule H
Decoration Charges	Current Year	Previous Year
Donation & Charity	12,73,378.00	27,553.00
Food & Clothing France	25,55,555.00	1,20,000.00
Food &Clothing Expenses	85,59,611.00	2,76,962.00
Cultural & Pooja Expenses	79,51,507.00	32,74,770.00
Building Maintenance	18,34,129.00	1,18,190.00
Medical Expenses	98,523.00	10,280.00
Miscellaneous Expenses: Monlam Publication Expenses	41,871.00	85,260.00
Pent & Assemble detile 5	11,82,371.00	10,000.00
Rent & Accommodation Expenses Stifend Paid To Monks	10,36,350.00	10,000.00
	79,300.00	
Transportation & Travelling Expenses	1,59,77,416.00	1,06,404.00
Total Carried To Income & Expenditure Account	4.05.90.011.00	40.20.440.00

#### NOTES FORMING PART OF ANNUAL ACCOUNTS **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### A. RECOGNITION OF INCOME:

- 1. Interest on Term Deposits is accounted on accrual basis.
- 2. All other income, to the extent they are ascertained and are good for recovery, is accounted on accrual basis.
- 3. Incomes which, though accrued, cannot be quantified are accounted in the year in which the same is quantified or received which ever is earlier.

#### **B. RECOGNITION OF EXPENDITURE:**

- 1. All expenditure to the extent they are ascertained is accounted on accrual basis.
- 2. The liabilities in respect of any expenditure, which are not easily ascertainable are accounted in the year in which such liabilities are either ascertained or actually paid which ever is earlier.

#### C. DEPRECIATION:

Depreciation on Fixed Assets is provided at the rates prescribed under the Income Tax Rules, 1962.

#### D. INVESTMENTS:

All investments in the Term Deposits and others are valued at cost.

Place: Bylakuppe

Date: SEPTEMBER 05, 2023

NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

> 1 pucs Trustee

KARMA TSERING **Managing Trustee**  As per our report attached For RAO & VENKATESULU **Chartered Accountants** 

K.Y.NINGOJI RAO

Partner

Membership No.18278

FRN003108S

#### **NMCIF**

### **ANNUL ACCOUNTS**

#### FOR THE YEAR

2022 - 23

**OF** 

#### **NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO**

#### INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

**BYLAKUPPE 571 104** 



### Rao & Venkatesulu

**Chartered Accountants** 

# 200, 3rd 'D' Cross, 2nd Block, 3rd Stage, Basaveshwara Nagar, Bengaluru - 560 079. Ph: 23225376, 40927642

Mob: 7760530818 / 8217081409 9480703323

E-mail: raokyn@live.com

#### **Independent Auditor's Report** TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION, Bylakuppe, in respect of the Foreign Contributions received and utilized which comprises of the:

- 1. Balance Sheet of the Foreign Contribution Funds as at 31st March, 2023,
- 2. Income & Expenditure Account of the Foreign Contribution Funds for the year ended on that date; and
- 3. Receipts and Payments Account of the Foreign Contributions received and utilized during the year ended on that date.

### **Board of Trustees Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

Board of Trustees is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance in accordance with the accounting standards generally accepted in India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentations of the financial statements that gives a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit as per the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments and designing the audit procedures appropriate for the circumstances, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the Trust's preparation and fair presentation of financial statements. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.



## Rao & Venkatesulu

Chartered Accountants

# 200, 3rd 'D' Cross, 2nd Block, 3rd Stage, Basaveshwara Nagar, Bengaluru - 560 079. Ph: 23225376, 40927642

Mob: 7760530818 / 8217081409 9480703323

E-mail: raokyn@live.com

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### Opinion

We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion, the Trust has kept proper books of accounts so far as it appears from our examination of books and other documents adequate for the purpose of audit.

In our opinion and the best of our information and according to the explanations give to us, the financial statements give the information in the manner so required and give us a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- (a) In case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Foreign Contributions Funds of the Trust as at March 31, 2023;
- (b) In case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the excess of Income over the Expenditure of the Foreign Contributions Funds during the year ended on that date; and
- (c) In case of the Receipts and Payments Account, of amounts of the Foreign Contributions received and paid during the year ended on that date.

Place: BYLAKUPPE

Date: SEPTEMBER 05, 2023

For RAO & VENKATESULN Chartered Accountants

Partner Membership No. : 018278 FR No. 0031085

#### NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION **BYLAKUPPE**

#### FOREIGN CURRENCY CONTRIBUTIONS

BALANCE SHEET AS 31st MARCH, 2023

Particulars	SCH	As At 31.3.2023	As At 31.3.2022
A. LIABILITIES: 1 Corpus Fund	Α	4,56,44,367.01	3,74,30,076.31
2 Current Liabilities Total Liabilities		4,56,44,367.01	3,74,30,076.31
B. ASSETS: 1 Fixed Assets 2 Investments: Bank TDR	В	3,58,13,628.58	3,58,13,628.58
3 Other Current Assets 4 Cash and Bank Balances	С _	98,30,738.43	16,16,447.73 3,74,30,076.31
Total Assets Place: BYLAKUPPE		4,56,44,367.01 As per our report atta	

Place: BYLAKUPPE Date: SEPTEMBER 05, 2023

> NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION bet

> > KARMA TSERING **Managing Trustee**

For RAO & VENKATESULU **Chartered Accountants** 

K.Y.NINGOJI RAO

Partner

Membership No.18278

FRN 003108S

NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION **BYLAKUPPE** 

#### FOREIGN CURRENCY CONTRIBUTIONS

INCOME AND EXPEDITURE ACCOUNT For The Year Ended on 31st MARCH, 2023

	Particulars	SCH	Current Year	Previous Year
A.	INCOME:			
	Foreign Contributions Received:			
	FC Voluntary Contributions: Religious & Cultural		1,08,03,359.70	7,36,500.74
	Interest On Bank Deposits		43,304.00	49,972.00
	TOTAL INCOME		1,08,46,663.70	7,86,472.74
B.	EXPENDITURE:			
	Expenditure For Objects of the Trust	D	25,04,623.00	11,96,032.62
	Administrative Expenses	D	1,27,750.00	23,664.00
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	-	26,32,373.00	12,19,696.62
C.	EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		82,14,290.70	(4,33,223.88)

Place: BYLAKUPPE

Date: SEPTEMBER 05, 2023

NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

Trustee

KARMA TSERING **Managing Trustee** 

As per our report attached For RAO & VENKATESULU **Chartered Accountants** 

K.Y.NINGOJI RAO

Partner

Membership No.18278

FRN 003108S

#### FOREIGN CURRENCY CONTRIBUTIONS

#### RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT The Year Ended on 31st MARCH, 2023

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
RECEIPTS:		
Foreign Contributions Received:	1.08.03,359.70	7,36,500.74
Cultural & Religious Activities'	1,00,00,00	
Educational Activities Social Service Activities		
Term Deposits Realized		
Bank Interest	43,304.00	49,972.00
Total Receipts	1,08,46,663.70	7,86,472.74
PAYMENTS:		
Investment In Bank Term Deposits		
Capital Expenditure: Acquisition of Assets		55,865.00
Expenditure For Objects of the Trust	25,04,623.00	11,96,032.62
Administrative Expenses	1,27,750.00	23,664.00
Total Payments	26,32,373.00	12,75,561.62
Balance	82,14,290.70	(4,89,088.88)
Opening Cash & Bank Balance:		
Cash On Hand		
Cash At Banks	16,16,447.73	21,05,536.61
Total Opening Balance	16,16,447.73	21,05,536.61
Closing Cash & Bank .Balance:		
Cash On Hand		10 10 117 70
Cash At Banks	98,30,738.43	16,16,447.73
Total Closing Balance	98,30,738.43	16,16,447.73
DVI AKUDDE	As per our report atta	cnea

Place: BYLAKUPPE Date: SEPTEMBER 05, 2023

> NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION 1 force A

KARMA TSERING **Managing Trustee**  K.Y.NINGOJI RAO

For RAO & VENKATESULU

**Chartered Accountants** 

Partner

Membership No.18278

FRN 003108S

# NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION BYLAKUPPE

RUST CORPUS: FC CONTRIBUTIONS	S	chedule A
Particulars	As At 31.3.2023	As At 31.3.2022
RELIGIOUS & CULTURAL ACTIVITIES:		
Balance Brought Forward	3,74,30,076.31	3,78,63,300.19
Add: Foreign Contributions Received: Corpus		
Excess of Income Over Expenditure	82,14,290.70	(4,33,223.88)
Total	4,56,44,367.01	3,74,30,076.31
ess: Funds Utilized During The Year:		
Excess of Expenditure over Income		
OTAL Carried To Balance Sheet	4,56,44,367.01	3,74,30,076.31
FIXED ASSETS		Schedule B
Particulars	As At 31.3.2023	As At 31.3.2022
and: Bodhgaya	46,94,015.00	46,94,015.00
Buildings: Dhamasala: Bodhgaya	2,98,90,424.62	2,98,90,424.62
Computers & Accessories	9,32,190.00	9,32,190.00
Crockery	1,17,625.00	1,17,625.00
Furniture	1,79,373.96	1,79,373.96
TOTAL Carried To Balance Sheet	3,58,13,628.58	3,58,13,628.58
CASH AND BANK BALANCES Particulars	As At 31.3.2023	Schedule C As At 31.3.2022
Cash At Banks:		
State Bank Of India: BLR: 10509596329	33,074.61	32,771.61
State Bank Of India: Delhi: 40324317333	95,35,332.82	1,36,099.12
Canara Bank:BG:2894101004495	2,62,331.00	14,47,577.00
Total	98,30,738.43	16,16,447.73
Cash On Hand Cash; HO: Domestic		
Total TOTAL Carried To Balance Sheet	98.30,738.43	16,16,447.73
UTILIZATION OF FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION	Current Year	Schedule D Previous Year
Particulars	Current rear	Fievious icui
RELIGIOUS & CULTURAL ACTIVITIES:		
Expenditure For Objects of the Trust:	13.02.795.00	10,01,486.00
Pooja & Cultural Expenses	11,97,363.00	73,483.00
Food & Clothing	11,97,303.00	1,20,000.00
Donation & Charity	4,465.00	1,063.62
D. I. Oberese	25,04,623.00	11,96,032.62
Bank Charges	20,04,020.00	,,
Total		
Total Administrative Expenses:	1 27 750 00	23.664.00
Total	1,27,750.00 1,27,750.00	23,664.00 <b>23,664.0</b> 0

#### NOTES FORMING PART OF ANNUAL ACCOUNTS ACCOUNTING POLICIES -FOREIGN CONTRIBUTIONS ACCOUNT

RECOGNITION OF INCOME:

All income is accounted on actual receipt basis.

- RECOGNITION OF EXPENDITURE: B.
- All expenditure is accounted on actual payment basis.
- C. FIXED ASSETS:

Fixed Assets are acquired out of the Foreign Contribution Funds are reflected in the Balance Sheet at Gross Values.

INVESTMENTS:

All investments in the Term Deposits and others are valued at cost.

Place: Bylakuppe

Date: SEPTEMBER 05, 2023

NYINGMA MONLAM CHENMO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

> week Trustee

KARMA TSERING **Managing Trustee** 

As per our report attached For RAO & VENKATESULU **Chartered Accountants** 

K.Y.NINGOJI RAO

Partner

Membership No.18278

FRN 003108S

# <u>स्'त्शुर'र्स्र'ण्</u>त्र'ञ्चॅर'ष्रअ'ळेठ'र्से'श्नेपस'र्से'प्वेले'प्यर'ळेंणस'लुणस'ण्वर'प्वे'र्पेत'र्से'ण्वण'णे'अळठ'र्घे।

### List of the Monasteries that Participated for the 34th World Peace Ceremony

SN	ID	Name	Country
1)	20	क्रुॅ.चेब्रा,श्रावर.क्र.चॅं.क्ट्र.।	Bhutan
2)	32	नत्त्वत्यःस्वःमहत्त्त्त्त्रीरःन्वेदिःय।	India
3)	39	<u> </u>	India
4)	44	ल्. चिव. झुव. चूज. घुट.।	India
5)	48	बेल मर्दिद नगद न कु र ब्रोट ।	India
6)	70	নময়'৻৸য়'ৼৄয়'ঽয়ৢয়য়ঀৼয়ৣয়'ৼয়৻য়৾য়ৼঀ	Nepal
7)	73	बे केद नश्रृद न्विश न्य कुष न्य क्ष	Nepal
8)	103	वियायक्षेत्र अर्दे स्वायायक्ष्र ब्रैंवाद्र क्ष्य क्षेत्र वियायक्ष	Bhutan
9)	110	बे के द जि कुद के श हूँ र प् विद पा	Bhutan
10)	113	<b>५</b> स-पेट ख़ुद शुन कॅश श्चेट प्रॉद या	Bhutan
11)	114	ञ्चन'त्रुव'र्केश'र्श्वे'र्नर्वेद'य	Bhutan
12)	131	इन्। अर्क्स्न द्वार्स्य क्ष्य क्ष	India
13)	137	ल्.मेथ.भीय.चबर.कूज.त्यूर.मुर.।	India
14)	142	ब कुँर वादश कुर सक्क र महा जि कुर के र जादे से ज्ञर।	India
15)	143	बुन न दूत हैं है ज्ञा ले के खेँ गुँज क्षर	India
16)	144	न्यवाधुवार्क्कशवर्षित्रःश्चीरः।	India
17)	151	र्ट्रम् श्चेम् । व्यवस्य विक्राम् । व्यवस्य विक्राम् । विक्रम् । विक्रम । विक्रम् । विक्रम् । विक्रम् । विक्रम् । विक्रम् । विक्रम् । वि	India
18)	156	ব্নর্ব্র্লুর্ব্যাধ্যম্ব্যাধ্যম্ব্যান্ত্র্র্লুর্ব্য	India
19)	160	श्चरःश्चरः रे ब्रिन् नग्या गाहत र्क्षेत्रा वर्षेत्रः श्चीरः नुर्गेतः ना	India
20)	161	ग्रथर केंत्र मङ्का प्यर है द्वींद्व	India
21)	162	शुन्न'न्न्येन'सर्झे'र्स्सून'र्से' क्रुड्'र्हेर'र्न्न्त्र	India
22)	171	श्चेत्र-पर्वेद-वाग्य-स्वाग-क्रिय-श्चेर-पर्वेद-धा	India
23)	178	इ.रूट.बेय.यक्षेष.क्ष्य.धीर.।	Nepal
24)	182	वशुरः सेर् नगमा नाहत केंग श्चेरः।	Nepal
25)	189	<b>ब्र.</b> प्युर.बर्ने.ब्रम्था अ.क्रॅश.ब्रीट.ट्रम्य.च।	Nepal
26)	194	नीया.योज्य.लू. चित्र हूटा	Nepal
27)	196	ऑ.क्वुद्दं चेनाः अर्केनाः केंशः त्वेष्ट्रः श्लोटः द्वेष्द्रः य	Nepal
28)	199	न्यवात्र्यायाववाहुनः ह्निन्द्रन्त्रीयः य	Nepal

SN	ID	Name	Country
29)	200	र्यज्ञ.कं.प्रक्षीर.यत्नर् श्रीय.पर्ट्रेट.पर्ट्स.ध्रीरः।	Nepal
30)	204	· क्रां क्रुव: नश्रृव: नाहे अ: श्लोट: न् क्रिव: ना	Nepal
31)	211	र्शत्वीर अस् श्रुंच ह्वाय छ्य नी शृहे खेट हुवाय	Nepal
		क्रूब, मुन्।	
32)	212	कृ.पर्वीर.अबू.धूर्य.इचा.रची.ज्ञचभा.चन्तर.धुरः।	India
33)	214	इना अर्केन र्देन नामवान्य प्रवास्त्र के अधिर।	Nepal
34)	221	यर्के पड्स द्वा है दे हिंदा	India
35)	253	न्ड्र:क्रॅंश:ब्रेटः	Nepal
36)	260	ল্লদ:দ্ৰ্নীৰ,নত্ম:প্ৰিম:ক্ৰিম:ল্লীদ:।	Nepal
37)	264	न्धवास्त्रं न्यावः चुनः क्वाः क्वाः स्त्राः	Nepal
38)	304	বশ্ৰপ্ৰ ক্ৰম শ্লী হ' হ্বৰ্ণী ব'বা	India
39)	307	बेदःनर्गेद्-द्वेव् क्रेंश-विवेद-प्यदश-वहे।	India
40)	308	बस मॉर्ने दः से क्रिंग द में दि स्वा	India
41)	309	ग्रचे सेना ग्रस्ट स्निम स्त्रित प्रति ।	India
42)	310	ची.देवुःश्चीत्ववशःक्षेचातिरःचीश्वरःक्ष्यशःक्ष्यःवर्ष्वरःश्चिरः।	India
43)	311	न्ग्य चिराक्र क्षिय अर्दे स्वाक क्ष्य प्रक्रिं श्लीर।	India
44)	312	र्हे. मुन्यायर स्वाय न्वीत्रा	India
45)	314	ञ्च : इंटर द्यवा : ध्वा : सुवा : स्वा : स्व : स्वा : स्व : स्	India
46)	315	य ळेत्र न्वेंत्र न्देंश युन ळेंश ग्लेटा	India
47)	323	नहुःर्केशःश्चेरः	India
48)	325	য়য়৾৽য়য়ড়ঀয়৽৳য়ৼৢৼৼয়ৣৼ৽৻	India
49)	332	न्वेन गुद्द न वटः केंश ब्लेट प्रवेद पा	India
50)	333	यः हुर-पूर्वेद् न्यथयः नातृद् केंशः श्चेरः।	India
51)	334	नडुंद्र'चर'रेग'वहेंद्र'र्केश'ग्लेर'र्न्वेद'र।	India
52)	352	श्रदःर्तृत्वाःक्केदःशःवेदःकेशःश्चिदःद्वित्वःवा	India
53)	353	र्दे.सिट.स्वा.तह्र्य.क्रूब.चीय.धीट.ट्यूब.ता	India
54)	357	र्ज.पर्वीर.प्रांचरा.चीय.धीर.।	India
55)	360	हिःतुःसुमः नुर्वेति सर्वेमः क्रीमः।	India
56)	362	गुक् नवदः इस र्वेष क्षेट प्रेंक् न	India

### ष्ट्र'त्युर-'र्ह्रेर'म्न्रन'र्ब्रुड्र'त्यर'क्रेड्र'क्र्न्य्र'स्ट्र'त्य

SN	ID	Name	Country
57)	374	नाबुर्शावर:नुर्वेदि:श	Bhutan
58)	393	নাশন:র্থনাশ:শ্রীন:ন্র্নুর্বা	Nepal
59)	394	क्ष्रिः मुद्रानगः वैश्वः क्षेत्रः वित्रः श्चीरः द्वीदः य	Nepal
60)	405	ज्ञन'न्नें <b>ब्</b> 'नल्न'ङ्गुन'यर'ग्लेर'	Nepal
61)	406	क्ष्यमुद्र कें या श्चीर प्रतिद पा	Nepal
62)	408	इर:पानेर:लॅं.कुव:कॅंश:ब्रोर:।	Nepal
63)	421	बेना सर्केना न्नाय स्व प्यास्थ हो।	Bhutan
64)	423	हेना'सर्केना'र्देन्'नाश्रत्य'र्केश'श्चेर'।	India
65)	451	<u> </u>	Nepal
66)	452	নার্থ নাথক ক্রির না	Nepal
67)	457	बुन केद न्वें द न दें व ने	Nepal
68)	476	न्वेयः देवे माशुक्षः कार्दे 'द्वीं व'र्देयः वीं	Nepal
69)	481	भूता नवर केंग वर्षेत्र श्चेरा	Nepal
70)	483	गर्भर-'न्मेंब्र-चल्न-'श्रुच-बुन-प्रवेष-श्चेर-।	Nepal
71)	485	নামদ:মূনাম:নগ্ৰ-ম:ক্ৰম:ক্ৰ্য্ন:শ্ৰুদ:।	Nepal
72)	494	र्वे र्रेट्र सुरायम्बरा ह्वेट प्वेंद्र मा	Nepal
73)	496	नाप्यां केंत्र: गुरः कुनः श्चीरः दर्वीदः यः देवः वी	Nepal
74)	498	इन्।-न्य-:न्यः:अनिः।हूटः। इन्।-न्य-:न्यः	India
75)	520	कु'भेग' जुर कुन श्लेर 'र्नेव् न'म	Nepal
76)	529	হে:শ্ব্ৰী'দ্ৰ্বীৰ্'নশ্বশ্ব'বাচ়ৰ'ৰ্ক্তৰ্শগ্ৰীদ'।	India
77)	533	নমম'ন্ত্ৰন'ৰ্ক্তম'শ্লীন'ন্বৰ্ণিন'না	India
78)	542	नङ्गुः कें अः ब्रीटः नुर्गेत् ना	Nepal
79)	545	विस्यायस्य विशक्तिं होता	Nepal
80)	547	थु:५र्ने <b>द</b> :इंट:र्रुच:र्केश:ब्रेट:।	India
81)	548	नीयो.कुर्र.पूर्वा.भुष.चीर.क्षेत.कूष.भुप्रा.।	Nepal
82)	562	इ.च.र्ग्बरम	Nepal
83)	565	রুণা:শ্রুণ্ম:দ্র্নির্না	Nepal
84)	574	<b>ल्.</b> क्वेयं नया त्रीय क्वेयः क्वेटः द्वेष्यः या	Nepal
85)	580	ग्रह्म : केंद्र : द्वींद्र : य	Nepal
86)	598	निसः सुर्वान्यः अर्देवः निवादः श्लीटः।	Nepal
87)	606	भुः नुस्यमः भी भः कें भः श्चीसः न्वेषितः या	Nepal
88)	608	নমম'নাদ্র'র্বি-নামন'ন্ত্র-ক্রেন'র্ক্রম'গ্লীন'।	Nepal
89)	611	नग्रभीशामानेनः श्चीर-पूर्वीद-पा	Nepal
90)	616	गङ्ग-पर्ने केवे श्लेम-प्र्वीव-पा	Nepal

SN	ID	Name	Country
91)	620	নাধন:র্যাধার্ক্তম:গ্রীন:ন্র্যার:না	Nepal
92)	622	ন্মন:শূন্ম'অন:ক্ট'ন্ন্রি'না	India
93)	625	क्षं ज्ञुब श्चेर प्रविद या	Nepal
94)	626	नङ्गःश्चेर-न्नेविन्न।	Nepal
95)	629	न्यतः चुरः क्रुनः न्वो त्ययेतः न्वींबः या	Nepal
96)	633	বশু:ব্ৰীঝ ক্ৰিঝ বেৰীঝ ব্ৰাৰ্শির বা	Nepal
97)	635	नडु:देश:द्गुव:ख:दर्गेंद्र:प	Nepal
98)	640	নাগদ:র্মনাগ.কুখ.গ্রাদা	India
99)	657	नदे ळेब हुव श्चेर द्वेंब न्य	Nepal
100)	658	নশ্ৰ-প্ৰ-প্ৰান্ত শ্ৰীন-দ্ৰ্নিৰ দা	Nepal
101)	664	नने : केंब : केंब : क्षेत्र : क्षेत्	India
102)	665	चग्र-विश्वासीर-सुना श्चेर-पूर्वीद या	Nepal
103)	685	व्चैत्रक्ष्मश्यमः नाहेनः न्त्रींत् मा	Nepal
104)	686	चु'न्'नग्'नेशक्रॅश'ग्चेर'न्गॅ्र्न'ग	Nepal
105)	692	ग्रह्म ऄॅन्यु सेट: प्रमॅंद्र: या	Nepal
106)	698	र्यताः सं. दशुर्रः कुं त्री वा कुं त्र क्रें से सार्वे त्री सार्	Nepal
107)	703	ग्रह्म कें अ श्चीर प्रवित्या	Nepal
108)	713	इ.स्.स्विंद्रःस्वायः अहे द्वींद्वःया	Nepal
109)	718	· अं मुद्र के अ ग्लेट द्वीद दा	Nepal
110)	727	बर-पःक्षेर-बेना-पःळेत्-चें-न्नेत्-पा	Nepal
111)	746	नगवः द्वरः द्वेविः च	Nepal
112)	748	নমম:খম:র্ক্তম:শ্লুহ:দ্র্বীর্-মা	Nepal
113)	749	र्केशः ब्लेट प्यान्त्रेयः न्त्रीवः ना	Nepal
114)	754	বশ্ৰ-প্ৰথ-মৰ-প্ৰচুম-দ্ৰ্বীৰ-দা	Nepal
115)	765	বশ্ৰপ্ৰ শ্ৰ'ৰ্ট্না দ্ৰ্নীৰ শ্বা	Nepal
116)	774	इेना'ळेद'दर'त्रदे'र्स्स्नि'म्	India
117)	777	र्यताःलीताःख्र् भिष्ट्रं हुं कुर्याःश्चरः।	Nepal
118)	778	सुर त्यान तके से ८ निय कंप श्लेट ।	India
119)	788	र्थः त्युः र त्रेन् सर्केन तर्के तर्न्यः श्चेरः।	Nepal
120)	790	না.খ্রী.মাপ্সম.র্কম শ্রম-র্ম্মের্মনা	India
121)	794	ल्.मिथ.कूरा.मिटा	Nepal
122)	797	न्वोशायन्वासान्हर्सशाचुनाळॅशाच्चेरान्वेदासा 	Nepal
123)	800	मङ्क् र्केश्यव्येषाञ्चीर-नर्वेदिन्य	Nepal
124)	803	मङ्गुः कें अः श्लीर-दर्भेवःम।	India
125)	808	रे'न्ज्व'नग्र'नेशक्रेंशन्त्रेर'।	Nepal
126)	810	ऑ.क्रुव्:नशश्रःपाशःकेंशःवृर्वेत्रःक्षेटःनुर्वेत्रःमा	India

### ष्ट्र'त्युर-'र्ह्रेर'म्न्रन'र्ब्रुड्र'त्यर'क्रेड्र'क्र्न्य्र'स्ट्र'त्य

SN	ID	Name	Country
127)	811	न्यवः हैं हे वेंन् न्याया अपने केंब्र विन् होना	Bhutan
128)	813	नबर:सर्देना'न्सवः'रे'र्केशःश्चेर'न्नेंद'रा	Nepal
129)	815	र्क. क्यीं र. चय. या शर. क्रूश. प्रांत्र र. ग्रीं र.।	India
130)	816	ष्यःवर्द्देश्चःवर्दन्याश्चवाश्चर्दःश्चन्याश्चर्द्धश्चराविदःश्चीरः।	Nepal
131)	820	ग्रभरःश्र्याभः नदेः केदः ग्लीरः द्वीदः दा	Nepal
132)	823	गुत्र-पवट:कॅश:ब्रेटः।	India
133)	824	येन हु: संहै: न्वें द:ग	India
134)	827	ব্দল্য-ব্যাপ্ৰিম-ক্র্ম-স্ট্র-ব্র্নির-বা	Nepal
135)	7030	नङ्गःकेंगःब्रेटःन्वेंद्रन्।	Nepal
136)	9004	বশ্ৰ প্ৰ ক্ৰম ক্লিম নুৰ্বীৰ না	Nepal
137)	9208	नङ्गःक्रॅंशःब्रेटःन्वेंद्रःन।	Nepal
138)	9212	ন্মন:শূন্ম:ক্র্ম:শ্লুন:দ্র্ন্র-দ্রা	Nepal
139)	9241	ন্যপদ:শূন্যপ:নঞ্ধ,শূপ:শ্লীদ:দ্বার্বি:দা	Nepal
140)	9254	जुर-कुन-केंश-ब्रोद-दर्गेद-ध	Nepal
141)	9276	বন্য শ্ৰী মার্ক্ট মান্ত্রী মান	Nepal
142)	9415	বন্যক্ষিশ্বম্বান্ত্রীম্ব্রা	Nepal
143)	9420	रेब केब सिराय है सु। पर।	Bhutan
144)	9458	श्चुनःश्चेग्वायरःक्रेत्रःदिर्ग्वाययःक्रियःश्चीरः।	India
145)	9468	नग्रःभैशःनदे केव गहेरः ग्लेट पूर्वा	Nepal
146)	9471	र्ब. पर्वीर. चर्चर वर्षे. पर्वे. पर्वे. परवेषा क्षेत्रा श्लीहर।	India
147)	9477	वे नने न्वेंद्र र नाउं न दि हैं य अविव	Nepal
148)	9504	अविशः देवाशः दुरः द्वारः क्रेंशः क्षेटः।	Bhutan
149)	9561	ন্ধন্ধ্ন্ম ক্রিম শ্লুন দ্বর্দির দা	India
150)	9566	ন্মন:শূন্ম ক্রিম দেইন দ্বির দ্বা	Nepal
151)	9587	নমম:শ্লীন:দ্ৰ্নীৰ্ন:মা	Nepal
152)	9595	· अं मुद्र-तृ दु के अ श्लेर-दु के दु ना	Nepal
153)	9612	सुत्र क्रिंगश क्रिंश श्लीर प्रतिंद पा	Nepal
154)	9614	<b>ট্রম</b> 'শ্রুব'ব্	India
155)	9616	क्षं क्रुव केंग विकर क्षेट प्रेंट प्रेंट	Nepal
156)	9618	বগ্ৰ-প্ৰ-প্ৰ-শ্ৰন্ত কৰি কৰি বি	Nepal
157)	9624	हे'स'सर्कें देस'र्सून'र्मु'वर्त्तेद'स	Bhutan
158)	9631	ग्रह्म केंब्र से स्पृत्ति रा	Nepal
159)	9636	नदे:केब्र'दर्शेब्र'म	Nepal
160)	9646	ब्राचे:ब्रायर:न्सेव:या	Nepal
161)	9669	श्चे'सायर श्वर वर भेट श्चे रा दर्गिव ना	Bhutan

SN	ID	Name	Country
162)	9682	নাশন:রূবাশ:র্কুশ:শ্লীন:ব্র্নুর:না	Nepal
163)	9800	चस्रकार्देव र्वेद् नामस्यायहरू द्वीत्वे वित्वे व्यक्ति । सर्केद् हेव द्वीव्या	Nepal
164)	9810	नग्रःवेशःबदशःसर्देषाःद्रायःदेवेःद्र्षेत्रःमा	Nepal
165)	9851	क्षेत्रः व्यायः नमूतः नदेनः व्यादः व्यादः	Bhutan
166)	9855	नने मिनेग्रय ग्रुट रुव सर्केट रहेव नर्गेव मा	Nepal
167)	9860	कें सम्रम् श्लेव दुवा श्लेम प्रिमान	Nepal
168)	9861	য়৾৻ঀয়৾ৼয়ৣঀ৾৻য়ৣ৾৻ঀ৻য়ৄয়৻ঀয়য়৻য়ৢৼ৻	Nepal
169)	9865	নমন্মান্দাব ক্রিমান্ত্রীনান্দীর না	Nepal
170)	9866	<u> र्</u> रे:हें:कॅश:ब्लेंद:न्वॉद:न	Nepal
171)	9869	র্বি-নাখনে:শ্রুন্মাশ্রুক্রমান্ত্রীনা	Nepal
172)	9870	सेवुङ्गुः यःक्षेरः न्वेविः य	Nepal
173)	9882	क्ष्याच्चीरः। त्यवाशस्त्रीरः इर्स्टः श्वितः त्यश्रृषः श्चेत् श्चेत् स्यायः	Nepal
174)	9887	ज्ञरः कुनः कें अः ब्लेरः प्र्तेवः म	Nepal
175)	9895	क्ष.भियं.अट्र.र्ज्ञयात्र.क्ष्य.पंच्य.भीर.।	Bhutan
176)	9896	र्व.पर्वीर.श्रम्.धूँच.ल्.मैव.शर्ट्.र्वचाश.मुटः।	India
177)	9900	देंन्-न्य्याः क्रेंयः श्चीनः न्वीतः श्ची	Bhutan
178)	9904	न्तर्वमार्थेट्सासेट हेन्स्यर यन्त्रा न्तेव्	India
179)	9908	नुङ्कुः केंग्राह्मे केंग्राह्मेर-पूर्वित्रम	Nepal
180)	9911	गुत्र चडर केंश ब्लेट पूर्वेत य	India
181)	9913	र्हे हे चेना केत केंग वर्षेत्र होट दर्गेत या	Nepal
182)	9914	नने श्चेन केंग श्चेन नर्गेन ना	Nepal
183)	9916	ग्रहार्केश क्षेत्र प्रतिवादा	Nepal
184)	9920	नश्रृत:न्तर:क्रॅश:श्रुन:न्तेंत्र:न।	Nepal
185)	9921	मङ्गुः र्केशः श्चेरः नुर्मेत् स्म	Nepal
186)	9922	र्श् त्यीर विषय तथ होय तथ क्रूश होर ।	Nepal
187)	9923	लय.व्.यं.चीटःक्ष्य.कै.चिटः।	India
188)	9925	র্ব'শঃর্ইবা'মর্ন্'শ্রবাশইশ'নশম'শ্লীন'।	Nepal
189)	9928	নান্ব, নহ'ছ্ছ্ শ'নেৰ্ছ্ শ'ৰ্ম্	Nepal
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195)	9935	<u> चिरः हुनः शेश्रश्रः न्तरः कुरः न्त्रींदः न</u>	Nepal



দ্রীত্রানানার্বাধ্যতা Contact Address

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#### NGAGYUR RIGZOD EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Namdroling Monastery
P.O. Bylakuppe 571 104
Mysore, Karnataka, South India
⊠ rigzod.editor@gmail.com | ① +91-7259607022 Website: www. namlingrigzod.com

www.nyingma-monlam.org

