THE FUNDAMENTAL TREATISE ON THE MIDDLE WAY CALLED 'WISDOM'



ARYA NAGARJUNA $(1^{\text{st}}$ to 2^{nd} century CE)

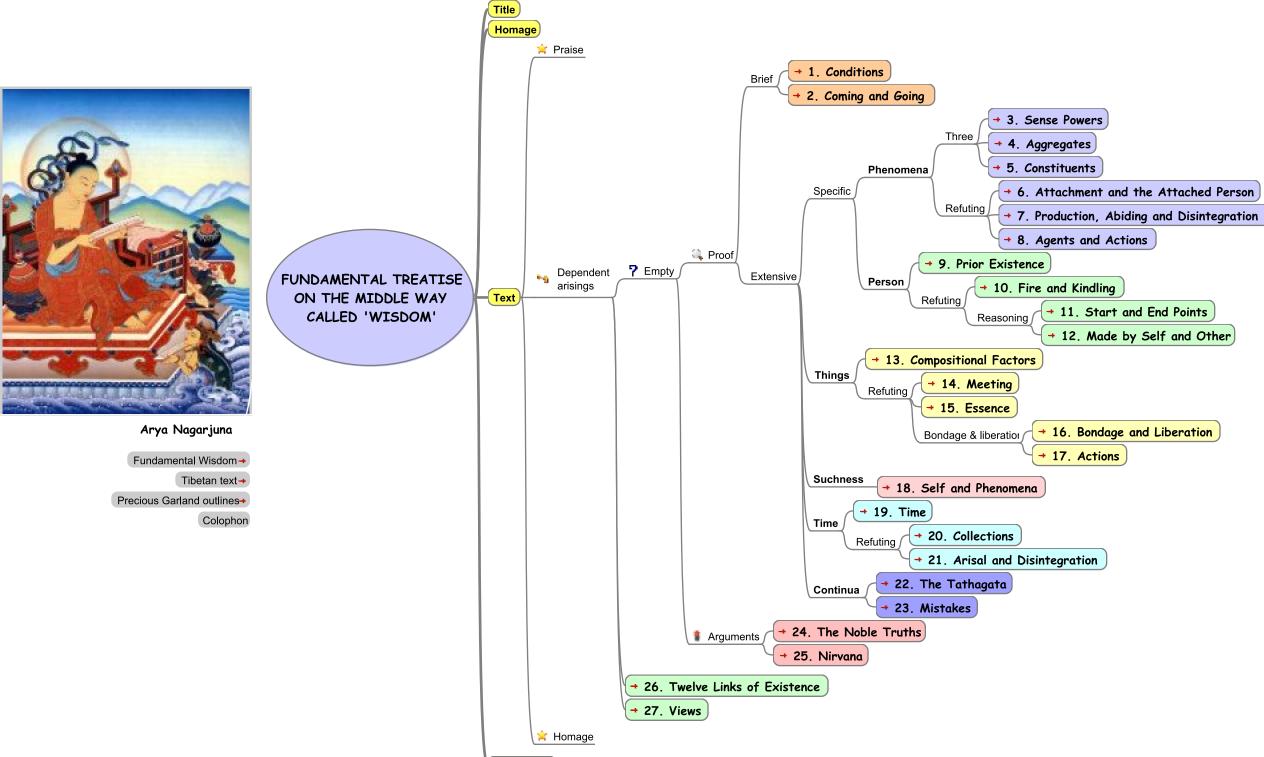
EMBEDDED OUTLINES AND CHAPTER INTRODUCTIONS EXTRACTED FROM

'THE PRECIOUS GARLAND' AN EXPLANATION OF THE MEANING OF THE WORDS OF THE FUNDAMENTAL TREATISE ON THE MIDDLE WAY CALLED 'WISDOM'

GYELWA GENDUN DRUP (1391 - 1474)

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Conclusion

PRECIOUS GARLAND MAIN OUTLINES

	1. Showing that dependent-arisings are empty of inherent existence
Chapter	A. The actual topic
	1. Brief presentation of the two selflessnesses
1. Conditions	A. Refuting inherent existence with respect to phenomena through investigating
	actions and agents of causes and results
2. Coming and Going	B. Refuting inherent existence with respect to persons through investigating
	actions and agents of coming and going
	2. Extensive explanation of the two selflessnesses
	A. Explanation of the specific classifications of phenomena and person
	1. Explanation of the selflessness of phenomena
	A. Refuting a self with respect to the three phenomena
3. Sense Powers	1. Refuting a self of phenomena with respect to the sense spheres
4. Aggregates	2. Refuting a self of phenomena with respect to the aggregates
5. Constituents	3. Refuting a self of phenomena with respect to the constituents
	B. Refuting attempts to establish the existence of a self of phenomena
6. Attachment and Attached	Person 1. Refuting the supported – the thoroughly afflicted
	integration 2. Refuting the three characteristics – production, abiding, disintegration
8. Agents and Actions	3. Refuting the causes – actions and agents
	2. Explanation of the selflessness of person
9. Prior Existence	A. The actual topic
	B. Refuting attempts to establish an inherently existent person
10. Fire and Kindling	1. Refuting the example
	2. Refuting the reasoning for an inherently existent person
11. Start and End Points	A. Refuting the reasoning for the existence of actions of birth and death
12. Made by Self and Made I	
	B. Showing that mere things are empty of inherent existence
13. Compositional Factors	1. The actual topic
	2. Refuting attempts to establish inherently existent things
14. Meeting	A. Refuting inherently existent meeting
15. Essence	B. Refuting inherently existent substantial causes and conditions
	C. Refuting inherently existent bondage and liberation
16. Bondage and Liberation	1. The actual topic
17. Actions	2. Refuting attempts to establish inherently existent bondage and liberation
18. Self and Phenomena	C. The way to engage in suchness
10	D. Showing that time is empty of inherent existence
19. Time	1. The actual topic
20. Collections	2. Refuting attempts to establish inherently existent time
20. Conections 21. Arisal and Disintegration	A. Refuting time being a cooperative condition of resultsB. Refuting time being the cause of the arisal and disintegration of results
21. Arisai and Disintegration	E. Showing that the continuum of existence is empty of inherent existence
22. The Tathagata	1. Refuting an inherently existent Tathagata
23. Mistakes	2. Refuting inherently existent afflictions
25. Wilstakes	B. Dispelling arguments
24. The Noble Truths	1. Investigation of the truths
25. Nirvana	2. Investigation of nirvana
26. 12 Links of Existence	 The way of engaging in and turning away from cyclic existence through not having
ACT THE DITING OF DADUCINE	or having realized dependent-arisings
27. Views	3. The way of turning away from bad views when dependent-arisings are realized
	5. The way of curring away from bac views when dependence lisings are realized

Meaning of the title (3)
 In Sanskrit: Prajna nama mula madhyamaka karika
 In Tibetan: dBu ma rtsa ba'i tshig le'ur byas pa shes rab ces bya ba

[In English: Fundamental Treatise on the Middle Way called 'Wisdom']

2 Translators homage (4) Homage to youthful Manjushri.

3 Meaning of the text (4)

3A Praising the Teacher in terms of his explaining dependent-arisings to be free from the eight extremes (4)

I pay homage to the perfect complete Buddha, The best of teachers, Who taught that dependent-arisings are Neither ceasing nor produced, Neither annihilated nor permanent, Neither coming nor going and Neither different nor the same. And who taught the peace That is the complete pacification of elaborations.

INVESTIGATION OF CONDITIONS

"When 'Neither ceasing nor produced...' was indicated before, what is the reasoning that dependent-arisings are free from the eight extremes?" Since the others will be easily negated by refuting inherent production, that will be refuted.

3B The way of presenting dependent-arisings to be free from the eight extremes (4) 3B1 Showing that dependent-arisings are empty of inherent existence (5)	
3B1A The actual topic (5)	
3B1A-1 Brief presentation of the two selflessnesses (5)	
3B1A-1A Refuting inherent existence with respect to phenomena through investigat	ing actions and agents of
causes and results (5)	
3B1A-1A1 Refuting inherent production in terms of results (5)	
3B1A-1A1A Refuting production from the four extremes (5)	
No thing anywhere	
Is ever produced	
From itself, from something different,	
From both or without a cause.	[1.1]
3B1A-1A1B Rejecting that the refutation of production from other contradicts scrip 3B1A-1A1B-1 The argument (6)	ture (5)
"The four conditions are causal conditions,	
And likewise also observed object conditions,	
Immediate conditions and empowering conditions.	
There is no fifth condition."	[1.2]
3B1A-1A1B-2 The response (6)	
There is no essence of things	
Existing in conditions and so forth.	
If there is no own essence	
There cannot be a different essence.	[1.3]
3B1A-1A2 Refuting inherently existent conditions in terms of being agents of produ	iction (6)
3B1A-1A2A Refuting inherently existent conditions collectively (6) 3B1A-1A2A-1 Refuting the consideration of them as conditions in terms of being ag	(apts)
3B1A-1A2A-1A Refuting the consideration of them as conditions in terms of being ag	
action of production (6)	or naving carried out the
Actions do not have conditions	
And actions without conditions do not exist.	
Without an action it is not a condition	
And conditions that have actions do not exist.	[1.4]
3B1A-1A2A-1B Refuting the consideration of them as conditions due to the reason	of producing a result (7)
"Since things are produced in dependence upon them They are said to be conditions."	
As long as something is not produced	
Why wouldn't they be non-conditions?	[1.5]
with wouldn't they be non-conditions:	[1+]]

3B1A-1A2A-2 Ref	uting the consideration of them as conditions with respect to objects (7) Moreover, conditions are acceptable For neither non-existent nor existent objects. If the object is non-existent, for what would they be conditions? If the object is existent, what would conditions do?	[1.6]
	ing inherently existent conditions individually (7) uting the characteristics of causal conditions (8) When a phenomenon has not been established To be either existent, non-existent or both How could it be said 'A causal condition is that which acts to esta Such is not tenable.	blish it'? [1.7]
3B1A-1A2B-2 Ref	uting the characteristics of observed object conditions (8) It is clearly taught that an observed object For an existing phenomenon simply does not exist. And if the phenomenon that observes does not exist yet How could there be an observed object?	[1.8]
3B1A-1A2B-3 Ref	uting the characteristics of immediate conditions (8) To have already ceased when phenomena Have not yet been produced is inadmissible. Thus, an immediate condition is not tenable. What, when it has ceased, could also be a condition?	[1.9]
3B1A-1A2B-4 Ref	uting the characteristics of empowering conditions (8) Since things have no essence Their existence does not exist. Thus, it would be inadmissible to say 'Due to this existing, that arises'.	[1.10]
3B1A-1A2C Indic	ating other ways of refuting conditions collectively (9) There are simply no results Existing in conditions individually or collectively. How could that which does not exist in conditions Be produced from conditions?	[1.11]
	If something could be produced from those conditions Even though it does not exist in them Why couldn't it also be produced From non-conditions?	[1.12]
	"Results are the essence of conditions." Since conditions do not have their own essence How could that which results from something lacking an own ess Be the essence of conditions?	ence [1.13]
	Thus, since they are not the essence of conditions Results that are the essence of non-conditions do not exist. Then, since results do not exist How could something be a condition or non-condition?	[1.14]

This concludes chapter one entitled 'Investigation of Conditions'.

INVESTIGATION OF COMING AND GOING

"By refuting production, it indeed establishes that cessation and so forth do not exist. However isn't it necessary to

present uncommon reasonings that refute coming and going with respect to dependent-arisings." 3B1A-1B Refuting inherent existence with respect to persons through investigating actions and agents of coming and going (10) 3B1A-1B1 Extensive explanation (10) 3B1A-1B1A Refuting actions individually in terms of the place of action and agents (10) 3B1A-1B1A-1 Refuting them through investigating the place of action (10) 3B1A-1B1A-1A Refuting actions in terms of the three paths in general (10) For example, there is no going on the traversed And there is also no going on the untraversed. And apart from the traversed and the untraversed [2.1]That being traversed cannot be known. 3B1A-1B1A-1B Refuting actions in terms of that presently being traversed in particular (11) 3B1A-1B1A-1B1 The argument (11) "Wherever there is movement there is going. Moreover, because there is movement on that being traversed And not on the traversed and the untraversed [2.2] There is going on that being traversed." 3B1A-1B1A-1B2 The response (11) 3B1A-1B1A-1B2A If one of the words 'place of action' or 'action' has meaning, the other is empty of meaning (11)How could it be admissible That there is going on that being traversed When that being traversed where there is no going [2.3]Is inadmissible. Where there could be going on that being traversed There it would follow that There could be that being traversed where there is no going [2.4]Because of there being going on that being traversed. 3B1A-1B1A-1B2B The absurd consequences if both have meaning (11) If there could be going on that being traversed It would follow that going would be twofold -That by which it would become that being traversed [2.5] And that which is the actual going on that. If going follows as twofold Then also the goer would follow as twofold Because going without a goer [2.6]Would be inadmissible. 3B1A-1B1A-2 Refuting them through investigating agents (12) If there is no goer Going would be inadmissible. If there is no going How could there be a goer? [2.7]

	For example, a goer does not go And a non-goer does not go. Other than a goer and a non-goer What third thing could go?	[2.8]
	When it is inadmissible For there to be a goer without going How could it be admissible, For example, to say 'A goer goes'?	[2.9]
	For those who take the position that 'A goer goes' For them it would follow that There would be a goer who does not go Because of accepting that a goer goes.	[2.10]
	If a goer could go Going would follow as twofold – That by which they become a goer And the going having become a goer.	[2.11]
	efuting attempts to establish the existence of actions (13) Refuting an initial commencing (13) If there is no commencing to go on the traversed, Also no commencing to go on the untraversed And no commencing to go on that being traversed Where does going commence?	[2.12]
	Prior to commencing to go Where could there be a commencing to go? Neither on that being traversed nor on the traversed. And how could it exist on the untraversed?	[2.13]
3B1A-1B1A-3B	Refuting a path that is the place of going (13) When the commencing to go Is simply not visible in any way What path traversed, being traversed, Or untraversed can be considered?	[2.14]
3B1A-1B1A-3C	Refuting a counteragent of going (13) For example, a goer does not stay And a non-goer does not stay. Other than a goer and a non-goer What third thing could stay?	[2.15]
	When it is inadmissible For there to be a goer without going How could it be admissible, For example, to say 'A goer stays'?	[2.16]
3B1A-1B1A-3D	Refuting a final stopping (14) There is no stopping on that being traversed, On the traversed nor on the untraversed.	[2.17ab]
3B1A-1B1A-3E	Refuting attempts to establish staying (14) Going, commencing to stay and Also stopping to stay are refuted in a similar way to going.	[2.17cd]

	futing them through investigating actions (14) efuting them through investigating whether they are the same or differen	nt (14)
	It is also not acceptable to say 'The going is the same as the goer'.	
	And it is also not acceptable to say 'The going is different from the goer'.	[2.18]
	If the going Were the goer It would also follow that The agent would be the same as the action.	[2.19]
	If the going were considered To be different from the goer There would be going without a goer And a goer without going.	[2.20]
	When they cannot be established As things that are the same Or as things that are different How could those two be established?	[2.21]
3B1A-1B1A-4B R	efuting them through investigating whether or not the two actions exist The going by which they become a goer Is not a going of that goer Because prior to going there does not exist Someone who is going somewhere.	(15)
	The going that is different from the going by which they become Is not a going of that goer Because for a single goer It is inadmissible for going to be twofold.	a goer [2.23]
3B1A-1B1B Refut	ting actions collectively (15) That which has already become a goer Does not go in any of the three ways of going. Also that which has not yet become a goer Does not go in any of the three ways of going.	[2.24]
	And also that which has both become and not become a goer Does not go in any of the three ways of going.	[2.25ab]
3B1A-1B2 Conclu	Isions (15) Thus, going, the goer And also that to be traversed do not exist.	[2.25cd]

This concludes chapter two entitled 'Investigation of Coming and Going.'

3

INVESTIGATION OF THE SENSE POWERS

"While it might indeed be the case that going and so forth don't exist, seeing and so forth do inherently exist."

3B1A-2A Explana 3B1A-2A1 Explan 3B1A-2A1A Refut	explanation of the two selflessnesses (15) tion of the specific classifications of phenomena and person (16) ation of the selflessness of phenomena (16) ting a self with respect to the three phenomena (16) futing a self of phenomena with respect to the sense spheres (16) he argument (16)	
	"Seeing, hearing, smelling,	
	Tasting, touching and intellect	
	Are the six sense powers.	
	Their objects of experience are objects seen and so forth."	[3.1]
3B1A-2A1A-1B1A	he response (16) Refuting the three phenomena of seeing (16) Refuting an agent that sees (16) I Refuting the eye being an agent that sees (16) That which sees Simply cannot see itself.	
	How could something that cannot see itself	
	See other things?	[3.2]
	The example of fire Is not able to establish seeing. That along with seeing has already been answered By the traversed, the untraversed and that being traversed.	[3.3]
	When it cannot see even the slightest thing It is not the means of seeing. How then could it be tenable To say 'It is the means of seeing' due to seeing?	[3.4]
	That which sees simply does not see. And that which is non-seeing simply does not see.	[3.5ab]
3B1A-2A1A-1B1A-	2 Refuting the person or consciousness being an agent that sees (17) Also the explanation of a seer can be understood By those very reasonings refuting seeing.	[3.5cd]
	There is no seer if seeing has not been rejected. And there is also no seer if seeing has been rejected.	[3.6ab]
3B1A-2A1A-1B1B	Refuting an object seen and an action of seeing (17) How could there be an object seen or action of seeing When there is no seer?	[3.6cd]
	"Just as it is explained that a child arises In dependence upon a father and a mother, Similarly, consciousness is explained to arise In dependence upon the eye and visual form."	[3.7]

Since there is no object seen or action of seeing The four of consciousness and so forth Do not exist.	
How then could grasping and so forth exist?	[3.8]
3B1A-2A1A-1B2 Applying that reasoning also to the other sense spheres (18) Hearing, smelling, Tasting, touching, intellect, Hearer, object heard and so forth	
Can be understood by the explanation of seeing.	[3.9]

This concludes chapter three entitled 'Investigation of the Sense Powers'.

INVESTIGATION OF THE AGGREGATES

"Although the sense powers have been refuted, the aggregates inherently exist since they haven't been refuted"

3B1A-2A1A-2A R	futing a self of phenomena with respect to the aggregates (18) efuting an inherently existent form aggregate (18) Refuting cause and result with respect to being different objects (18) Apart from the cause of form Form cannot be observed. Also apart from that called 'form' The cause of form does not appear.	[4.1]
	If there could be form apart from the cause of form It would follow that form would be without a cause. However there is not even one single object anywhere That is without a cause.	[4.2]
	If there could be a cause of form apart from form There would be a cause without a result. However there is no cause That is without a result.	[4.3]
	Refuting cause and result with respect to existing or not existing and bei	ng similar or not similar
(19)	If form existed The cause of form would simply be inadmissible. Also if form did not exist The cause of form would simply be inadmissible.	[4.4]
	Forms without a cause are not acceptable. They are simply inadmissible. Thus, misconceptions of form Should not to be considered at all.	[4.5]
	To say 'The result is similar to the cause' Is inadmissible. And to say 'The result is not similar to the cause' Is also inadmissible.	[4.6]
3B1A-2A1A-2B A	pplying that reasoning to the other aggregates (19) Also feeling, discrimination, compositional factors, And consciousness – in fact every functioning thing Is similar to form in every way In the steps for refuting them.	[4.7]
3B1A-2A1A-2C T	he way of responding when there are arguments and explanations (19) When an argument has been made in terms of emptiness None of the responses offered by anyone Are actual answers Because they are similar to that which is to be established.	[4.8]

When an explanation has been made in terms of emptinessNone of the critisicms made by anyoneAre actual critisicmsBecause they are similar to that which is to be established.[4.9]

This concludes chapter four entitled 'Investigation of the Aggregates'.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CONSTITUENTS

"The constituents inherently exist because the Bhagavan said 'The great king, the being, the person – they are the six constituents'."

3B1A-2A1A-3 Refuting a self of phenomena with respect to the constituents (20) 3B1A-2A1A-3A Refuting an inherently established space constituent (20) 3B1A-2A1A-3A1 Refuting the characteristics and the object characterized with respect to the space constituent (20)Prior to the characteristics of space Space does not exist in the slightest. If it did exist prior to the characteristics [5.1]It would follow as being without characteristics. There is not even one single thing anywhere That is without characteristics. If there are no things that are without characteristics [5.2] To what are characteristics to be applied? Characteristics could not be applied To that without characteristics, to that with characteristics Nor even to something other than That with or without characteristics. [5.3] If characteristics cannot not applied Characterized bases would be inadmissible. If characterized bases are inadmissible There would also be no characteristics. [5.4] Thus, there are no charactierized bases And no characteristics. [5.5ab] 3B1A-2A1A-3A2 Refuting the space constituent being established as a thing or non-thing (21) Moreover, there are no things [5.5cd] Apart from characterized bases and characteristics. If there are no things Non-things would be non-things of what? And since thing and non-thing are discordant phenomena Who could know of a 'thing and non-thing'? [5.6] 3B1A-2A1A-3A3 Conclusions (22) Thus, space is neither a thing, Non-thing, characterized basis Nor characteristic. [5.7abc] 3B1A-2A1A-3B Applying that reasoning also to the other constituents (22) Also the other five constituents [5.7cd] Are similar to space.

3B1A-2A1A-3C	Indicating the disapproval of the extreme views of existence and non-exi	stence (22)
	Those of little intelligence	
	Who view things as existent or non-existent	
	Do not perceive the thorough pacification of objects seen	
	Nor do they perceive peace.	[5.8]

This concludes chapter five entitled 'Investigation of the Constituents'.

6

INVESTIGATION OF ATTACHMENT AND THE ATTACHED PERSON

"The aggregates, constituents and sense spheres exist because the supported – the thoroughly afflicted – exists."

3B1A-2A1B-1 Re 3B1A-2A1B-1A F	atting attempts to establish the existence of a self of phenomena (22) futing the supported – the thoroughly afflicted (22) Refuting an inherently existent attachment and attached person (22) Refuting them occuring sequentially (22)	
	If prior to attachment There existed an attached person without attachment Then attachment would exist in dependence upon that And attachment of the attached person would come to exist.	[6.1]
	Also if there did not exist an attached person How could attachment come to exist? The steps are also similar for refuting the existence Or non-existence of attachment prior to an attached person.	[6.2]
3B1A-2A1B-1A2	Refuting them occuring together (23) Attachment and the attached person Being produced together is inadmissible. If that were the case, attachment and the attached person Would be without mutual reliance.	[6.3]
	If they were the same they would not be together Since something cannot be together with itself. And if they were different How could they be together?	[6.4]
	If a single phenomenon were together Also that without a companion would be together. And if different phenomena were together Also those without a companion would be together.	[6.5]
	If different phenomena were together How could attachment and the attached person Be established to be different Or due to that how could those two be together?	[6.6]
	If attachment and the attached person Were established to be different Why would they be imagined To be together?	[6.7]
	If in order to establish them as being different They are accepted as being together Then in order to establish them as being together Wouldn't it also be necessary to accept them as being different.	[6.8]

Since things that are different have not been established Things that are together cannot be established. Which existing things that are different Could be accepted as things that are together?	[6.9]
3B1A-2A1B-1B Conclusions (24) Thus, attachment and the attached person Cannot be established to be either together or not together.	[6.10ab]
3B1A-2A1B-1C Applying that reasoning also to other things (24) Like attachment, no phenomena Can be established to be either together or not together.	[6.10cd]

This concludes chapter six entitled 'Investigation of Attachment and the Attached Person'.

INVESTIGATION OF PRODUCTION, ABIDING AND DISINTEGRATION

"Compounded phenomena – the aggregates, the constituents and the sense spheres – inherently exist because the three characteristics of compounded phenomena – production, abiding and disintegration – exist."

3B1A-2A1B-2A Re 3B1A-2A1B-2A1 F 3B1A-2A1B-2A1A	uting the three characteristics – production, abiding and disintegration efuting inherently established compounded phenomena (25) Refuting the general characteristics (25) Refuting them collectively (25) 1 Refuting them through investigating whether or not they are compou If production were compounded It would possess the three characteristics.	
	If production were uncompounded How could it be a characteristic of the compounded?	[7.1]
3B1A-2A1B-2A1A-	2 Refuting them through investigating whether they are individual or conditionally, the three – production and so forth Are not capable to be characteristics of the compounded. Also how could it be acceptable for them to be included together In one thing at the same time?	
	 3 Refuting them through investigating whether or not other characteris 3A Formulating the consequences (25) If production, abiding and disintegration Had the other characteristics of the compounded There would be an infinite regress. If they didn't, they would not be compounded. 	tics exist (25) [7.3]
	 3B Refuting the rejection of those faults (26) 3B1 Refuting the rejection of the fault for the first consequence (26) "The production of production Produces just the root production. The root production Also produces the production of production." 	[7.4]
	If your production of production Produces the root production How could that which has not yet been produced by your root pr Produce that root production?	oduction [7.5]
	If that produced by your root production Produces the root production How could that root production which has not yet produced by t Produce that production of production?	hat [7.6]
	If that root production which has not yet been produced Is able to produce that This would rely on you accepting that the root production Which is being produced could produce that.	[7.7]
	or or	[]

3B1A-2A1B-2A1A-3B2 Refuting the rejection of the fault for the second consequence (27) 3B1A-2A1B-2A1A-3B2A The rejection of the fault (27)

	"Just as a light illuminates Itself and other things Similarly, also production produces Both itself and other things."	[7.8]
	-3B2B Refuting that (27) -3B2B-1 Refuting the example (27) Since in any place where there is a light There is no darkness What would the light illuminate Since illumination is by dispelling darkness?	[7.9]
	When a light is being produced If it does not meet with the darkness How then is the darkness dispelled By the producing of the light?	[7.10]
	If the darkness is dispelled Without even meeting the light Then the darkness existing in all the worlds Could be dispelled by that light existing here.	[7.11]
	If a light could illuminate Itself and other things Then also darkness could, without a doubt, obscure Itself and other things.	[7.12]
3B1A-2A1B-2A1A	-3B2B-2 Refuting the meaning (27) Due to not having been produced How could this production produce itself? If it is a producer due to having been produced Since already produced, what is there to be produced?	[7.13]
3B1A-2A1B-2A1B	Refuting them individually (28) -1 Refuting inherently established production (28) -1A Refuting it through analysing it in the three times (28) The produced, the unproduced and that being produced Are not produced even in any kind of way. That has been thoroughly explained by The traversed, the untraversed and that being traversed.	[7.14]
	If when production exists The arisal of that being produced does not exist How then how could it be said 'That being produced exists in dependence upon production'.	[7.15]
	Since that which is a dependent-arising Is by its nature pacified That being produced and production Are also themselves pacified.	[7.16]

	If some unproduced thing could exist somewhere That being produced could be produced. Since such a thing does not exist What could be produced?	[7.17]
	If that production Could produce that being produced What similar production Would produce that production?	[7.18]
	If it is produced by some different production There would be an infinite regress. If it is produced without production Everything could be produced in the same way.	[7.19]
3B1A-2A1B-2A1B	 1B Refuting it through analysing the three – existent, non-existent or be It has been shown above that For example, for an existent or even a non-existent To be produced is not tenable Nor for something both existent and non-existent. 	oth (29) [7.20]
3B1A-2A1B-2A1B	 IC Refuting it through analysing whether or not it is ceasing (29) For a ceasing thing to be produced Is inadmissible. And that which is not ceasing Is inadmissible to be a thing. 	[7.21]
3B1A-2A1B-2A1B	 2 Refuting inherently established abiding (29) A thing that has abided does not abide And a thing that has not abided does not abide. That which is abiding also does not abide. What thing that has not been produced could abide? 	[7.22]
	For a ceasing thing to abide Is inadmissible. And that which is not ceasing Is inadmissible to be a thing.	[7.23]
	If every thing is a phenomenon That always ages and perishes Then what things are there that abide Without aging and perishing?	[7.24]
	Abiding is not tenable to abide Due to different abiding or even due to itself. This is just like how production Is not produced by itself or something different.	[7.25]
	 -3 Refuting inherently established disintegration (30) -3A Refuting it through investigating it in the three times (30) That which has ceased does not cease And that which has not ceased also does not cease. Similarly, that which is ceasing also does not. 	
	What thing that has not been produced could cease?	[7.26]

Is also inadmissible. [7.27] 3B1A-2A1B-2A1B-3C Refuting it through investigating it in terms of self or different (30) A state of abiding could not cease Its own state of abiding. And a different state of abiding Also could not cease that state of abiding. [7.28] When the production of any phenomenon Is inadmissible The cessation of any phenomenon Is inadmissible. [7.29]	
When the production of any phenomenon Is inadmissible The cessation of any phenomenon	
3B1A-2A1B-2A1B-3D Refuting it through investigating whether or not it exists as a thing (31) For example, for an existent thing to cease Is inadmissible Since a single base is inadmissible To be both a thing and non-thing. [7.30]	
For that which has become a non-thing to cease Is also inadmissible. This is just like how There cannot be a second beheading. [7.31]	
 3B1A-2A1B-2A1B-3E Refuting it through investigating whether or not a different agent of disintegration (31) There is no ceasing due to itself Nor is there ceasing due to something different. 	exists
This is just like how production[7.32]Is not produced by itself or something different.[7.32]	
3B1A-2A1B-2A2 Refuting specific characteristics (31) Since production, abiding and disintegration Have not been established, compounded phenomena do not exist.[7.33ab]	
3B1A-2A1B-2B Due to that, negating inherently established uncompounded phenomena (31) Since compounded phenomena have not been established at all How could uncompounded phenomena be established? [7.33cd]	
 3B1A-2A1B-2C Dispelling that it contradicts scripture (31) Like an illusion, like a mirage And like a city of Gandharvas. Production, abiding and disintegration Have been taught in this way. [7.34] 	

This concludes chapter seven entitled 'Investigation of Production, Abiding and Disintegration'.

8

INVESTIGATION OF AGENTS AND ACTIONS

"Compounded phenomena inherently exist because their cause – actions and agents exist."

 3B1A-2A1B-3 Refuting the causes – actions and agents (32) 3B1A-2A1B-3A Refuting inherently established actions and agents (32) 3B1A-2A1B-3A1 Refuting actions and agents of similar class (32) That which is an agent 	
Does not perform that which is an action. Also that which is not an agent Does not perform that which is not an action.	[8.1]
Since that which is an agent has nothing to perform There would also be an action without an agent. Since that which is an action has nothing to perform There would also be an agent without an action.	[8.2]
If that which is not an agent Were to perform that which is not an action Actions would be without a cause And also agents would be without a cause.	[8.3]
If they are without a cause Also results and causes would be inadmissible. If there are no causes and results Actions, agents and activities would not be tenable.	[8.4]
If actions and so forth are not tenable Dharma and non-Dharma would not exist. If there is no Dharma and non-Dharma Results arisen from them would not exist.	[8.5]
If there are no results Paths to liberation and high status would be inadmissible. And it would also follow that Every action would be simply meaningless.	[8.6]
That which is and is not an agent Does not perform that which is and is not an action. How could that there be that which is and is not an agent Since that is mutually contradictory for a single base?	[8.7]
 3B1A-2A1B-3A2 Refuting actions and agents of dissimilar class (33) That which is an agent does not perform That which is not an action. Also that which is not an agent does not perform That which is an action. Here also those faults would follow. 	[8.8]
That which is an agent having an action Does not perform either that which is not an action Or that which is both an action and not an action Because of the reasons indicated above.	[8.9]

Or that which	not an agent form either that which is an action ha n is both an action and not an action e reasons indicated above.	
Does not per This too can	both an agent and not an agent form that which is both an action and be understood s indicated above.	d not an action. [8.11]
Apart from an And also an a On that very	ng actions and agents conventionally (34 n agent created in dependence upon a action arising in dependence agent establishes them is not seen.	
Because actio The remainin	soning also to other things (34) g can be understood similarly ns and agents have been eliminated. g things can be understood nts and actions.	[8.13]

This concludes chapter eight entitled 'Investigation of Agents and Actions'.

INVESTIGATION OF PRIOR EXISTENCE

"The explanation 'Appropriating can be understood similarly...' is inadmissible."

BB1A-2A2 Explanation of the selflessness of person (34) BB1A-2A2A The actual topic (34) BB1A-2A2A-1 The argument (34)	
"Some propound that something which employs Seeing, hearing and so forth And feelings and so forth Must exist prior to them."	[9.1]
"If that thing did not exist How could there be seeing and so forth? Thus, the presence of that thing Exists prior to them."	[9.2]
 B1A-2A2A-2 The response (34) B1A-2A2A-2A Refuting an appropriator (34) B1A-2A2A-2A1 Refuting an appropriator existing prior to every object appropriat Something which is present prior to Seeing and hearing and so forth And feelings and so forth, Through what would it be designated? 	ed (35) [9.3]
If it were present Even without seeing and so forth There would be no doubt That they could also exist without it.	[9.4]
It is made evident by them. And they are made evident by it. Without them how could it exist? And without it how could they exist?	[9.5]
BIA-2A2A-2B2 Refuting an appropriator existing prior to individual objects appro "That thing does not exist Prior to everything of seeing and so forth. From among seeing and so forth, it is made evident By different ones at different times."	opriated (35) [9.6]
If there does not exist something Prior to everything of seeing and so forth How could there exist something Prior to seeing and so forth individually?	[9.7]
If that very seer were the hearer And also the feeler Existing prior to them individually Would thus not be tenable.	[9.8]

	If the seer, the hearer And the feeler were all different Then at the time a seer existed there would also be a hearer And the self would become many.	[9.9]
3B1A-2A2A-2B3	Refuting attempts to establish its existence prior to every object appropri It does not even exist In the elements from which Seeing, hearing and so forth And also feelings and so forth eventuate.	ated (35) [9.10]
3B1A-2A2A-2B	Due to that, also negating the objects to be appropriated (36) If something which employs seeing, hearing and so forth And also feelings and so forth Does not exist Then they also do not exist.	[9.11]
3B1A-2A2A-2C	Dispelling arguments (36) Both the conceptions 'It exists' and 'It does not exist' Regarding something that does not exist Prior to, together with or after seeing and so forth Are to be turned away from.	[9.12]

This concludes chapter nine entitled 'Investigation of Prior Existence'.

INVESTIGATION OF FIRE AND KINDLING

"Since the appropriator and the objects appropriated are mutually reliant, it is inadmissible that they do not inherently exist. It is just like how fire and kindling are inherently reliant upon one another."

3B1A-2A2B-1 Ref 3B1A-2A2B-1A R 3B1A-2A2B-1A1 1	ting attempts to establish an inherently existent person (36) futing the example (36) efuting inherently existent fire and kindling (36) Refuting them through reasoning not explained previously (36) . Refuting that they are the same essence (37) If that which is kindling were fire The agent would be the same as the action.	[10.1ab]
3B1A-2A2B-1A1B	Refuting that they are different essences (37) - 1 Refuting that to be established (37) -1A The consequence that fire would not rely upon kindling (37) If fire were different from kindling It would arise even without kindling.	[10.1cd]
	It would blaze eternally, It would not arise from that which causes it to blaze And starting it would be simply meaningless. If such were the case, also actions would not exist.	[10.2]
	Since it does not rely upon that which is different It would not arise from that which causes it to blaze And since it would blaze eternally Starting it would be simply meaningless.	[10.3]
	With regard to this, if there is the thought 'That which is burning is the kindling' Then if merely that is the kindling What would burn that kindling?	[10.4]
3B1A-2A2B-1A1B	1B The consequence that fire and kinding would not meet (37)Because of being different, they would not meet.If they did not meet, the kindling would not burn.If it did not burn, it would not perish.If it did not perish, it would remain with its own characteristics.	[10.5]
	"Just as woman can meet a man And also a man can meet a woman, Although fire is different from kindling It is acceptable for it to meet with the kindling."	[10.6]
	If fire and kindling could be removed one by one This would rely on accepting that Although fire is different from kindling It could meet with the kindling."	[10.7]
3B1A-2A2B-1A1B	2 Refuting attempts to establish that (38) If fire is posited in reliance upon kindling And if kindling is posited in reliance upon fire	

	Then in reliance upon what would there be fire and kindling? And which would be established first?	[10.8]
	If fire is established in reliance upon kindling An established fire would be established again. And also kindling which is that which blazes Would occur without fire.	[10.9]
	If a thing could be established in reliance And if in reliance upon that very thing The object relied upon could also be established Then in reliance upon what would something be established?	[10.10]
	If that which is established in reliance upon a thing Has not been established how could it be reliant? <i>"It is the established that is reliant."</i> It is not tenable for that to be reliant.	[10.11]
	There is no fire that is reliant on kindling And there is also no fire that is not reliant on kindling. There is no kindling that is reliant on fire And there is also no kindling that is not reliant on fire.	[10.12]
	Fire does not come from something different from kindling And there is also no fire in kindling.	[10.13ab]
3B1A-2A2B-1A2 I	Refuting them through reasoning explained previously (39) Similarly, the remaining reasonings for fire and kindling Have been indicated by the traversed, the untraversed and that being traversed.	[10.13cd]
3B1A-2A2B-1A3 (Conclusions (39) Kindling itself is not fire And also other than kindling there is no fire. Fire does not possess kindling And there is no kindling in fire nor is there fire in it.	[10.14]
3B1A-2A2B-1B A	pplying that reasoning also to other things (39) All the stages of the self and the appropriated aggregates Together with pots, cloth and so forth Are thoroughly explained without exception By fire and kindling.	[10.15]
3B1A-2A2B-1C D	isapproving of views of the objects that were refuted (39) I do not consider that anyone Who teachs that the self along with those things To be the same or different	
	Is wise in the meaning of the doctrine.	[10.16]

This concludes chapter ten entitled 'Investigation of Fire and Kindling'.

11

INVESTIGATION OF START AND END POINTS

"The self inherently exists because cyclic existence exists."

3B1A-2A2B-2A F 3B1A-2A2B-2A1	 futing the reasoning for an inherently existent person (40) Refuting the reasoning for the existence of the actions of birth and death Refuting an inherently existent cyclic existence (40) A Refuting three parts – a beginning, a middle and an end – of cyclic exist When asked 'Is a start point evident?' The Great Sage said 'No'. Cyclic existence which is without beginning or end Has no start point or end point. 	
	How could that which has no beginning or end Have a middle?	[11.2ab]
	 Refuting the factors of birth and death being sequential or existing tog Brief presentation (40) Thus, sequential and simultaneous orders Are inadmissible with respect to that. 	ether (40) [11.2cd]
	 3-2 Extensive explanation (40) 3-2A Refuting them being sequential (40) If birth came first And then there is aging and death There would be birth without aging and death And also without death there would be birth. 	[11.3]
	If birth comes after And first there is aging and death There would aging and death without birth. Without a cause, how could they occur?	[11.4]
3B1A-2A2B-2A1E	3-2B Refuting them existing together (40) It is not acceptable for birth To exist together with aging and death. That which is being born would be dying And both would be without a cause.	[11.5]
3B1A-2A2B-2A1E	B-3 Conclusions (41) Why make elaborations about A birth and an aging and death Where both sequential and simultaneous orders Are impossible?	[11.6]
3B1A-2A2B-2A2	Applying that reasoning also to other things (41) It is not only just cyclic existence That does not have a start point. Causes and results, Characteristics and characterized bases,	[11.7]
	Feelings and the feeler, In fact every single thing whatsoever	

That has meaning Also does not have a start point.

This concludes chapter eleven entitled 'Investigation of Start and End Points'.

[11.8]

INVESTIGATION OF MADE BY SELF AND MADE BY OTHER

"The self inherently exists because there exists suffering connected to it."	
 3B1A-2A2B-2B Refuting the reasoning for the existence of suffering (41) 3B1A-2A2B-2B1 The actual topic (41) 3B1A-2A2B-2B1A Positing the thesis (41) Some accept that suffering is made by self, Some accept made by something different, some both And some accept that it arises without a cause. They are unacceptable. 	[12.1]
3B1A-2A2B-2B1B Presenting the means of establishing the thesis (41) 3B1A-2A2B-2B1B-1 Refuting made by self or other individually (41) If it were made by itself It would not arise dependently. Yet those aggregates Arise in dependence upon these aggregates.	[12.2]
If those were different from these And these were different from those Then suffering would be made by something different And they would be made by those that are different.	[12.3]
If suffering were made by the person themselves Then who is that person Who made the suffering themselves And yet was excluded from that suffering?	[12.4]
If suffering were to arise from a different person How could it be acceptable for the one who is to be given The suffering made by someone else To be excluded from that suffering?	[12.5]
If suffering were to arise from a different person Then who is that different person who made it And bestowed it upon someone else And yet was excluded from that suffering?	[12.6]
Since made by themselves has not been established How could suffering be made by someone else? The suffering that is made by someone else Would be that made by themselves.	[12.7]
For example, suffering is not made by itself Since it itself did not make it. And if something different could not make it by itself How could suffering be made by something different?	[12.8]

3B1A-2A2B-2B1B-2 Refuting that it is made by both or saying that it is without a cause If it were made by each individually Suffering would be made by both. However it is not made by itself or something different. And how could suffering occur without a cause?	(43)
 3B1A-2A2B-2B2 Applying that reasoning also to other things (43) It is not only just suffering That does not have any of the four forms of production. Every external thing Also does not have any of the four forms. 	[12.10]

This concludes chapter twelve entitled 'Investigation of Made by Self and Made by Other'.

13

INVESTIGATION OF COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS

 3B1A-2B Showing that mere things are empty of inherent existence (43) 3B1A-2B1 The actual topic (43) 3B1A-2B1A Establishing it through scriptures renowned to others (43) The Bhagavan stated that 'Any phenomenon that is deceptive, it is false.' Every compositional factor is a phenomenon that is deceptive. Thus they are falsities. 	[13.1]
3B1A-2B1B Dispelling arguments (43) "If anything that is a deceptive phenomenon is a falsity Then what is deceptive?" That statement by the Bhagavan Is a complete teaching on emptiness.	[13.2]
 3B1A-2B1C Refuting the explanation that those scriptures have a different meaning (44) 3B1A-2B1C-1 The way in which the scriptures are explained to have a different meaning (44) [13.3]
"If they have no entity What is it that would transform?"	[13.4ab]
3B1A-2B1C-2 Refuting attempts to establish those different meanings (44) 3B1A-2B1C-2A Refuting attempts to establish inherently existent transformation (44) If things had an entity How could transforming be acceptable?	[13.4cd]
It itself does not transform Nor does the transformed thing itself Because a young person does not become old Nor does an old person become old.	[13.5]
If it itself could transform Then milk itself would become yoghurt Or something different from milk Would become the thing that is yoghurt.	[13.6]
3B1A-2B1C-2B Refuting attempts to establish an inherently existent emptiness (44) If the non-empty existed in the slightest Emptiness would exist a little. However since the non-empty do not exist in the slightest How could emptiness exist?	[13.7]
The Conquerors stated that emptiness Is the definite emergence from all views. And he stated that those who view emptiness Cannot be cured.	[13.8]

This concludes chapter thirteen entitled 'Investigation of Compositional Factors'.

INVESTIGATION OF MEETING

"The aggregates, constituents and sense spheres inherently exist because meeting together exists."

 3B1A-2B2 Refuting attempts to establish inherently existent things (45) 3B1A-2B2A Refuting inherently existent meeting (45) 3B1A-2B2A-1 The actual topic (45) 3B1A-2B2A-1A The thesis (45) All three or even any two from the three of The object seen, seeing and the seer Which could mutually meet Do not exist. 	[14 1]	
It is similar for attachment,	[14.1]	
The attached person and the object of attachment And also for three aspects of the remaining afflictions And remaining sense spheres.	s [14.2]	
 3B1A-2B2A-1B The means of establishing it (45) 3B1A-2B2A-1B1 Refuting meeting due to lacking an inherently existent different If they were different and could meet as different Then since the object seen and so forth Would not have that difference They would not meet. 	rence (45) [14.3]	
It is not only just the object seen and so forth That do not have a difference. It is also inadmissible for anything That is together with anything else to be different.	[14.4]	
A different thing is different in dependence upon sor Without something different, the different thing wou It is inadmissible for that which is dependent on som To be different from that thing.	ıld not be different.	
If a different thing were different from something different without that different thin Then it could be different without that different thin However without something different, it cannot be different Hence it does not exist.	g.	
There is no difference in something that is different Nor is there in something that is not different. If difference does not exist Then neither being different nor being the same exist	t. [14.7]	
3B1A-2B2A-1B2 Refuting meeting through having investigated if they are the same or different (46) Something cannot meet itself		
And also a different thing cannot meet something dif	fferent. [14.8ab]	

3B1A-2B2A-2 Showing that being met is also negated due to that (46)	
Being met, meeting	
And an agent that meets also do not exist.	[14.8cd]

This concludes chapter fourteen entitled 'Investigation of Meeting'.

INVESTIGATION OF ESSENCE

"Things	inherently	exist	because	there	are	substantial	causes	and	conditions.	"
THURS	innerences	CAISI	occunse	ununu	unc	Shostantiai	cunses	unu	conditions.	

 3B1A-2B2B Refuting inherently existent substantial causes and conditions (47) 3B1A-2B2B-1 Refuting inherently existent things (47) 3B1A-2B2B-1A Refuting attempts to establish them (47) 3B1A-2B2B-1A1 The actual topic (47) An essence arising from causes and conditions Is not tenable. An essence that arose from causes and conditions Would be something that was made. 	[15.1]
How could a so-called 'essence that is made' Be acceptable? An essence is not fabricated And does not rely upon something else.	[15.2]
3B1A-2B2B-1A2 Showing that also the three other extremes are negated due to that (47) If there is no own essence How could there be a different essence? The essence of a different essence Is 'that different essence'.	[15.3]
Apart from own essences and different essences How could things exist? If own essences and different essences existed Things would be established.	[15.4]
If things have not been established Non-things could not be established. A thing that has transformed Is proclaimed by ordinary people to be a non-thing.	[15.5]
3B1A-2B2B-1A3 Disapproving of views of the objects that were refuted (48) Those who view own essences, different essences, Things and non-things Do not see suchness In the teachings of the Buddhas.	[15.6]
3B1A-2B2B-1B Presenting the means of invalidating them (48) 3B1A-2B2B-1B1 The scriptures that invalidate them (48) In the <i>Advice to Katayayana</i> , the Bhagavan, Through knowing things and non-things, Also made a refutation of both Existence and non-existence.	[15.7]
3B1A-2B2B-1B2 The reasonings that invalidate them (48) If they existed by way of their own essence They could not become non-existent. And an essence that transforms	1
Could never be admissible.	[15.8]

	"If they did not exist by way of their own essence What is it that would transform?" Even if they did exist by way of their own essence How could it be acceptable for them to transform?	[15.9]
3B1A-2B2B-2 Wh	nen propounding inherent existence, not passing beyond holding to an e To say 'They exist' is a conception of permanence And to say 'They do not exist' is a view of annihilation. Thus, the wise should not abide In either existence or non-existence.	extreme (48) [15.10]
	That which could exist by way of its own essence Would be permanent since it could not become non-existent. And if it is said 'That which arose before does not exist now' It would follow as being annihilated.	[15.11]

This concludes chapter fifteen entitled 'Investigation of Essence'.

INVESTIGATION OF BONDAGE AND LIBERATION

"Things inherently exist because cyclic existence inherently exists."

 3B1A-2B2C Refuting inherently existent bondage and liberation (49) 3B1A-2B2C-1 The actual topic (49) 3B1A-2B2C-1A Refuting inherently existent cyclic existence and nirvana (49) 3B1A-2B2C-1A1 Refuting an inherently existent cyclic existence (49) 'It is the compositional factors aggregate that circles.' If it were permanent it could not circle And also if it were impermanent it could not circle. These steps are also similar for sentient beings. 	[16.1]
'It is the person who circles.' When searched for in the five ways but not found Amongst the aggregates, spheres or constituents Who is it that would circle?	[16.2]
If circling from appropriated to appropriated There would be no existence in-between. If there is no existence and no appropriated aggregates Who whatsoever would be circling?	[16.3]
 3B1A-2B2C-1A2 Refuting an inherently existent nirvana (50) Compositional factors passing beyond sorrow In any manner is inadmissible. And also sentient beings passing beyond sorrow In any manner is inadmissible. 	[16.4]
 3B1A-2B2C-1B Refuting inherently existent bondage and liberation (50) 3B1A-2B2C-1B1 Refuting them collectively (50) Compositional factors possessing attributes of production and Are not bound and could not be liberated. And as before, also sentient beings Are not bound and could not be liberated. 	disintegration [16.5]
 3B1A-2B2C-1B2 Refuting them individually (50) 3B1A-2B2C-1B2A Refuting bondage (50) If grasping were that which binds Those with grasping would not be bound. And since those without grasping are not bound On what occasion would there be bondage? 	[16.6]
If there were bondage prior to that which is bound There would be reliance upon bondage, but that however does The remaining reasonings have been indicated By the traversed, the untraversed and that being traversed.	not exist. [16.7]

3B1A-2B2C-1B2B Refuting liberation (50)

For example, those bound are not liberated And also those not bound cannot be liberated. And if those bound were being liberated There would be bondage and liberation at the same time.	[16.8]
3B1A-2B2C-1C Dispelling the consequence that to practice would be meaningless (51) 'I, without grasping, will pass beyond sorrow. Nirvana will be mine.' Those who grasp in this way Have great grasping to the appropriated aggregates.	[16.9]
For a nirvana that cannot be generated And also for a cylic existence that cannot be eliminated What cyclic existence And also what nirvana can be considered?	[16.10]

This concludes chapter sixteen entitled 'Investigation of Bondage and Liberation'.

INVESTIGATION OF ACTIONS

"Cyclic existence inherently exists because it is the support for actions and results."

 3B1A-2B2C-2 Refuting attempts to establish inherently existent bondage and liberation 3B1A-2B2C-2A The arguments (51) 3B1A-2B2C-2A1 Presentation of virtue and non-virtue (51) "Thoughts of restraining oneself well, Benefitting others and love are Dharma. They are the seeds of results 	(51)
In this and future lives."	[17.1]
"The Supreme Sage taught that actions Are either intention or intended actions. The instances of those actions Are well known to be of many types."	[17.2]
"Any actions said to be 'intention' Are accepted to be of the mind. And any said to be 'intended actions' Are accepted to be of the body and the speech."	[17.3]
"Speech, movement, And similarly also the other two – Those called 'the non-revelatory of non-abandonment' And 'the non-revelatory of abandonment' – are accepted."	[17.4]
"Similarly, the meritorious arisen from resources, The non-meritorious arisen from resources And intention are accepted. These seven phenomena are clearly accepted to be actions."	[17.5]
 3B1A-2B2C-2A2 The way in which permanence and annihilation are dispelled (52) 3B1A-2B2C-2A2A The qualm (52) "If actions remain until the time of fruition They would be permanent. And if they cease How could that which has ceased produce a result?" 	[17.6]
3B1A-2B2C-2A2B The response (52) 3B1A-2B2C-2A2B-1 Dispelling permanence and annihilation through asserting a contir "The continuum of a sprout and so forth Manifestly arises from a seed. And from that arises the fruit. If the seed did not exist that also would not arise."	
"Since the continuum arises from the seed, The fruit arises from the continuum And the seed comes before the fruit There is no annihilation and no permanence."	[17.8]

	"The continuum of the mind Manifestly arises from intention. And from that arises the result. If intention did not exist that also would not arise."	[17.9]
	"Since the continuum arises from intention, The result arises from the continuum And the action comes before the result There is no annihilation and no permanence."	[17.10]
	"The ten paths of white actions Are the method to practice Dharma. The results of Dharma, in this and future lives, Are the five types of sense pleasures."	[17.11]
	 2 Dispelling permanence and annihilation through asserting non-wastag 2A Refuting the response of others (53) "If it occured as in that analysis There would be many great faults. Thus, that analysis Is inadmissible here." 	e (53) [17.12]
	2B Our own response (53) 2B1 Brief presentation (53) "The analysis which is taught by the Buddhas, Solitary Realizers and Hearers And which is admissible here Will now be thoroughly described."	[17.13]
	"Non-wastage is just like a loan agreement While the action is like the debt. In terms of realms, non-wastage is of four types. And moreover, its entity is unspecified."	[17.14]
3B1A-2B2C-2A2B-	2B2 Extensive explanation (53) "It is not abandoned by abandoning Rather it is also abandoned by meditation. Thus, due to non-wastage Results of actions will be produced."	[17.15]
	"If it were destroyed due to the action Being abandoned by abandoning or transfering There would follow the faults Of the action for it being destroyed and so forth."	[17.16]
	"At the time of conception, Only a single non-wastage will be produced For every congruent and incongruent action Of the concordant realm."	[17.17]
	"In this life, the actions of the two types And the non-wastage of the actions Will be produced individually And the fruition also remains."	[17.18]

1 1	"It will cease If there is transference to a result or death. Its classifications can be understood As uncontaminated and contaminated."	[17.19]
。 ([B3 Conclusions (54) "Actions are simply empty, not annihilated, Circling and not permanent. The phenomena of non-wastage of actions Is a teaching by the Buddha."	[17.20]
A I S	e response (54) ctions lacking permanence and annihilation due to not inherently exist Actions are not produced. In this way they do not exist by way of their own essence. Since they have not been produced There is no wastage.	ing (54)
3B1A-2B2C-2B2 Re 3B1A-2B2C-2B2A H 3B1A-2B2C-2B2A-1 I 7 <i>A</i>	efuting inherently existent actions (54) Presenting the means of invalidating that (54) The consequence that they would be permanent and not done (54) If actions existed by way of their own essence They would without a doubt be permanent. Actions could not be done Because the permanent lack activity.	[17.22]
ר א	If actions were not done There would be the fear of meeting with that not done. And there would also follow The fault of not abiding in pure conduct.	[17.23]
(P	It would also without a doubt Contradict every worldly convention. And differentiating between making merit and negativities Would also be inadmissible.	[17.24]
A N I	The consequence that fruitions would arise endlessly (55) An action for which the fruition has ripened Would issue forth fruitions repeatedly Because if the action existed by way of its own essence It would remain.	[17.25]
T A I	Refuting attempts to establish inherently existent actions (55) These actions have an afflicted nature And those afflictions are not real. If afflictions are not real How could actions be real?	[17.26]
A I	Actions and afflictions Are taught to be conditions for bodies. If actions and afflictions are empty How could bodies be spoken of?	[17.27]

	"Those persons who are obscured by ignorance Possess craving; they are the consumers. They are also not different from the agent And they are also not the same."	[17.28]
	Since these actions Did not arise from conditions And did not arise from non-conditions Also the agent does not exist.	[17.29]
	If there are no actions and agents How could there be results produced from actions? If there are no results How could there be such consumers?	[17.30]
3B1A-2B2C-2B3	Showing through an analogy that also actions and agents do not inhered Just as the Teacher, through perfect magical emanation, Emanates an emanation And that emanation Also emanates other further emanations,	[17.31]
	Similarly, an agent is similar in aspect to that emanation And also any actions done by it Are, for example, similar to the other emanations That have been emanated by that emanation.	[17.32]
	Afflictions, actions, bodies, Agents and results Are like a city of Gandharvas And are similar to a mirage and a dream.	[17.33]

This concludes chapter seventeen entitled 'Investigation of Actions'.

INVESTIGATION OF SELF AND PHENOMENA

"If actions and afflictions are not suchness then what is suchness and what is the way to engage in it?"

The extinction, in every form, of the grasping to I and mine with respect to internal and external things is suchness.

3B1A-2C The wa 3B1A-2C1 The ad 3B1A-2C1A Settl	*	[18.1]
	If there is no self How could mine exist?	[18.2ab]
	stages of turning away from faults and defects through cultivating suchn the stages of turning away from faults and defects (57) Because of the pacification of the I and mine There is no grasping at I or mine.	ess (57) [18.2cd]
	Those who have no grasping at I or mine Also do not exist. Anyone who sees those who have no grasping at I or mine Does not see.	[18.3]
	When, with respect to inner and outer things, The thoughts 'I' and 'mine' have been extinguished Grasping will cease. And by extinguishing that, birth is extinguished.	[18.4]
3B1A-2C1B-2 Th	e way to attain liberation (57) By extinguishing actions and afflictions, there is liberation. Actions and afflictions arise from misconceptions And they arise from elaborations. Elaborations will cease through cultivating emptiness.	[18.5]
3B1A-2C2 Dispel	lling that it contradicts scripture (58) The Buddhas designated a 'self'. They also taught 'selflessness'. And they also taught 'Neither self nor selflessness exist at all'.	[18.6]
	Something which can be expressed is rejected Since objects of experience of the mind are rejected. The nature of reality is neither produced nor ceases. It is similar to nirvana.	[18.7]

3B1A-2C3 The stages of instruction in suchness (58) Everything is real. Everything is non-real. There is the real and the non-real. There is neither the real nor the non-real. Those are the subsequent stages taught by the Buddha.	[18.8]
3B1A-2C4 The characteristics of suchness (59) Not known through others, pacified, Unelaborated by elaborations, No discursive thought and not a different object. Those are the characteristics of suchness.	[18.9]
That which arises in dependence upon something Is, for example, not that thing itself Nor is it different from it. Thus, it is not annihilated and not permanent.	[18.10]
3B1A-2C5 Showing the need to definitely establish that meaning (59) Suchness is the nectar of the teachings Of the Buddhas who are the protectors of the world. It is not the same, not different, Not annihilated and not permanent.	[18.11]
When perfect Buddhas have not appeared And also Hearers have disappeared The exalted wisdom of Solitary Realizers Will fully arise without reliance.	[18.12]

This concludes chapter eighteen entitled 'Investigation of Self and Phenomena'.

INVESTIGATION OF TIME

"Things inherently exist because they are the basis of designation of the three times."

[19.1]
[19.2]
[19.3]
[19.4]
[19.5]
[19.5]

This concludes chapter nineteen entitled 'Investigation of Time'.

INVESTIGATION OF COLLECTIONS

"Time inherently exists because it is a cooperative condition of results."

[20.1]
[20.2]
[20.3]
[20.4]
[20.5]
[20.6]
[20.7]
[20.8]

3B1A-2D2A-2A Ref I T A	ting production from the cause itself (62) futing cause and result being the same entity (62) f the ceased cause were the result The cause would be constantly transfering. And it would also follow that the previously produced cause Would be produced again.	[20.9]
3B1A-2D2A-2B1 Re H E A	uting them being different entities (62) efuting the cause functioning to produce the result (63) How could a produced result be produced By that which has ceased and vanished? Also how could it be produced By a cause that abides united with the result?	[20.10]
I V C	f the cause is not united with the result What result could it produce? Causes do not produce Results either seen or unseen.	[20.11]
N F	A past result that could Meet together with a past, Future or present cause Could never exist.	[20.12]
N F	A present result that could Meet together with a future, Past or present cause Could never exist.	[20.13]
N F	A future result that could Meet together with a present, Future or past cause Could never exist.	[20.14]
H A	f there is no meeting How could the cause produce the result? Also if there were a meeting How could the cause produce the result?	[20.15]
P A	How could a cause that is empty of the result Produce the result? And how could a cause that is not empty of the result Produce the result?	[20.16]
А Т	A non-empty result could not be produced And a non-empty result could not cease. Fhat non-empty result Would be the non-ceasing and also the non-produced.	[20.17]
A A	How could an empty result be produced And how could an empty result cease? Also that empty result Would follow as being the non-ceasing and also the non-produce	d. [20.18]

It is never admissible For the cause to be the same as the result. And it is never admissible For the cause to be different from the result.	[20.19]
If the cause were the same as the result The producer would be the same as the produced. If the cause were different from the result Causes would be similar to non-causes.	[20.20]
If results existed by way of their own entity What could a cause produce? If results did not exist by way of their own entity What could a cause produce?	[20.21]
3B1A-2D2A-2B2 Refuting the cause itself being inherently existent (64) If it is not a producer The cause itself would be inadmissible. If the cause itself is inadmissible The result would be the result of what?	[20.22]
3B1A-2D2A-3 Refuting again production from a collection of causes and conditions (65) If that which is a collection Of causes and conditions Does not produce itself by itself How could it produce a result?	[20.23]
Thus, there is no result made by a collection And no result made by a non-collection. If there are no results How could there be a collection of conditions?	[20.24]

This concludes chapter twenty entitled 'Investigation of Collections'.

INVESTIGATION OF ARISAL AND DISINTEGRATION

"Time inherently exists because it is the cause of the arisal and disintegration of results."

 BB1A-2D2B Refuting time being the cause of the arisal and disintegration of results (65) BB1A-2D2B-1 Refuting inherently existent production and disintegration (65) BB1A-2D2B-1A Refuting that which is to be established (65) BB1A-2D2B-1A1 Refuting them through investigating whether or not they exist together (65) Disintegration does not exist Without arisal or together with it. 	5)
Arisal does not exist Without disintegration or together with it. [2	21.1]
How could there be disintegration Without arisal? There would be death without birth. Thus, there is no disintegration without arisal.	21.2]
How could there be disintegration Existing together with arisal? Death does not exist At the same time as birth. [2]	21.3]
How could there be arisal Without disintegration? Things are never Not impermanent. [2	21.4]
How could there be arisal Existing together with disintegration? Birth does not exist At the same time as death. [2	21.5]
Those that have not been established As either mutually together Or mutually not together How could they be established? [2	21.6]
BIA-2D2B-1A2 Refuting them through investigating whether they exist for any support (6 There is no arisal of the extinguished And also no arisal of the non-extinguished. There is no disintegration of the extinguished And also no disintegration of the non-extinguished.	21.7]
Without things There is no arisal and disintegration. And without arisal and disintegration	21.8]

	Arisal and disintegration of the empty Is inadmissible. And arisal and disintegration of the non-empty Is also inadmissible.	[21.9]
3B1A-2D2B-1A3 1	Refuting them through investigating whether they are the same or differe It is inadmissible For arisal to be the same as disintegration. And it is also inadmissible For arisal to be different from disintegration.	ent (67) [21.10]
	efuting attempts to establish inherently existent production and disintegrations of establishing them (67) If you think that you see Arisal and disintegration, Arisal and disintegration Are seen simply due to confusion.	ration (67) [21.11]
	Presenting the attempts to establish them (67) Refuting arisal and disintegration being produced from self or from contypes (67) Things are not produced from things, Things are not produced from non-things, Non-things are not produced from non-things And non-things are not produced from things.	ncordant or [21.12]
3B1A-2D2B-1B2B	Refuting things being produced from self or other (67) Things are not produced from themselves, Not produced from something different, And not produced from both themselves and something different How could they be produced?	t. [21.13]
3B1A-2D2B-2 Sho disintegration	owing the faults of permanence and annihilation if accepting inherent pr (67) If it is asserted that things exist The views of permanence and annihilation Would follow because those things Would be permanent and impermanent.	oduction and [21.14]
	"Even though it is asserted that things exist There would not be annihilation or permanence Because the continuum of the disintegration of the cause And the arisal of the result is existence."	[21.15]
	If the continuum of the disintegration of the cause And the arisal of the result were existence Then since the disintegrated is not produced again It would follow that the cause would be annihilated.	[21.16]
	If things existed by way of their own entity It would not be tenable for them to become non-things. They would be annihilated at the time of nirvana Because the continuum of existence is totally pacified.	[21.17]

If the last existence has ceased The next existence would not be tenable. And if the last existence has not ceased The next existence would not be tenable.	[21.18]
If a ceasing existence Were to produce the next existence The ceasing existence would be one And the existence being produced would be a further one.	[21.19]
When it is also not tenable for the ceasing existence And the existence being produced to exist together Could aggregates that are dying Be the ones that take birth?	[21.20]
Thus, when a continuum of rebirth Is not tenable in the three times How could that which does not exist in the three times Be a continuum of existence?	[21.21]

This concludes chapter twenty-one entitled 'Investigation of Arisal and Disintegration'.

INVESTIGATION OF THE TATHAGATA

"The continuum of existence inherently exists because Tathagatas inherently exist."

 3B1A-2E Showing that the continuum of existence is empty of inherent existence (69) 3B1A-2E1 Refuting an inherently existent Tathagata (69) 3B1A-2E1A-1 Refuting an inherently existent appropriator (69) 3B1A-2E1A-1A Refuting a substantially existent Tathagata (69) Not the aggregates and not different from the aggregates. The aggregates are not in him and he is not in them. The Tathagata does not possess the aggregates. What Tathagata is there? 	[]
3B1A-2E1A-1B Refuting a Tathagata inherently dependent on the aggregates (69)3B1A-2E1A-1B1 The actual topic (69)If a Buddha depended upon his aggregatesHe would not exist through his own essence.How could that which does not exist through its own essenceExist through a different essence?[22.2]	2]
That which is dependent on a different essence Is inadmissible to have a self nature. How could that which has no self nature Be a Tathagata? [22.3]	3]
If there is no own essence How could there be a different essence? Apart from an own essence and a different essence What Tathagata is there? [22.4]	1]
3B1A-2E1A-1B2Refuting inherently existent appropriators and objects of appropriation (70)If, without depending on the aggregates, There existed some Tathagata Then he would be now depending on them and this would rely upon Him becoming that in dependence upon them.	5]
There is not one single Tathagata Who does not depend upon the aggregates. If there are none who do not depend upon them How could they be appropriated by that Tathagata? [22.6]	6]
The non-appropriated Could not be appropriated in any way. A Tathagata without appropriation Does not, in any way, exist. [22.7	7]
How could a Tathagata Who, when having searched in the five ways, Is not the same as or different from the appropriated Be designated due to them? [22.8]	3]

3B1A-2E1A-2 Ref	uting inherently existent objects of appropriation (71) That which is to be appropriated Does not exist through an essence. That which does not exist through its own essence Cannot exist through a different essence.	[22.9]
3B1A-2E1A-3 Con	nclusions (71) Thus, the objects appropriated and the appropriator Are empty in all ways. How could an empty Tathagata Be designated due to empty aggregates?	[22.10]
3B1A-2E1B Not a	biding in other wrong conceptions with respect to that (71) Do not say 'He is empty'. Also do not say 'He is not empty', 'He is both' or 'He is neither'. They are expressed for the sake of designation.	[22.11]
	How could the four – being permanent, impermanent and so for Exist for this pacified one? How could the four – having an end, no end and so forth Exist for this pacified one?	th [22.12]
	Those who apprehend due to dense conceptions Conceive of the misconceptions 'The Tathagata exists in nirvana' Or 'The Tathagata does not exist in nirvana'.	[22.13]
	For that empty of an own essence It would simply not be admissible to have the thoughts 'The Buddha, having passed beyond sorrow, exists' Or 'The Buddha, having passed beyond sorrow, does not exist'.	[22.14]
3B1A-2E1C The c	lisadvantages of wrong apprehensions (71) Those who have degenerated due to elaborations Which elaborate with respect to the Buddha Who has passed beyond elaborations and is never extinguished, None of them will see the Tathagata.	[22.15]
3B1A-2E1D Apply	ying that reasoning also to other things (72) That which is the essence of the Tathagata Is the essence of this world. Just as the Tathagata has no essence This world has no essence.	[22.16]

This concludes chapter twenty-two entitled 'Investigation of the Tathagata'.

INVESTIGATION OF MISTAKES

"The continuum of existence inherently exists because its cause – the afflictions – inherently exist."

3B1A-2E2A The a	ng inherently existent afflictions (72) actual topic (72) uting them due to the reason that they are dependent-arisings (72) Attachment, hatred and confusion Are said to arise from misconceptions. They originate in dependence upon The pleasant, the unpleasant and the mistaken.	[23.1]
	Those which arise in dependence upon The pleasant, the unpleasant and the mistaken Do not exist through an own essence. Thus, afflictions are not real.	[23.2]
3B1A-2E2A-2 Ref	uting them due to the reason that the support does not inherently exist The existence or non-existence of the self Has not been established in any way. Without that, how could the existence Or non-existence of the afflictions be established?	(72)
	Moreover, an owner of those afflictions Has not been established. Without any owner Owned afflictions cannot exist.	[23.4]
	Just as in viewing one's own body Afflictions do not exist in the afflicted in the five ways. Just as in viewing one's own body The afflicted does not exist in afflictions in the five ways.	[23.5]
3B1A-2E2A-3 Ref	uting them due to the reason that the cause does not inherently exist (7 If the pleasant, the unpleasant and the mistaken Do not exist through an essence Then any afflictions in dependence upon the pleasant, The unpleasant and the mistaken also do not.	[23.6]
3B1A-2E2A-4 Ref	uting them due to the reason that the observed object does not inheren The six types – visual forms, sounds, tastes, Tactile objects, odours and phenomena – Are considered to be the basis of attachment, Hatred and confusion.	(73) [23.7]
	Visual forms, sounds, tastes, tactile objects, Odours and phenomena are merely designated. They are like a city of Gandharvas And similar to a mirage and a dream.	[23.8]

3B1A-2E2A-5 Refuting them due to other reasons that the cause does not inherently exist 3B1A-2E2A-5A Refuting an inherently existent cause of attachment and hatred (73) Also how could the pleasant and the unpleasant Arise with respect to those Which are like an illusory person And similar to a reflection?	(73) [23.9]
Something is designated 'pleasant' In dependence upon the unpleasant. And since that does not exist without reliance upon the pleasant The pleasant is inadmissible.	[23.10]
Something is designated 'unpleasant' In dependence upon the pleasant. And since that does not exist without reliance upon the unpleasa The unpleasant is inadmissible.	nt [23.11]
If the pleasant do not exist How could there be attachment? And if the unpleasant do not exist How could there be hatred?	[23.12]
3B1A-2E2A-5B Refuting an inherently existent cause of confusion (74) 3B1A-2E2A-5B1 Refuting inherently existent mistakes (74) If apprehending the impermanent Saying 'They are permanent' is mistaken Since the empty are not impermanent How is that apprehension mistaken?	[23.13]
If apprehending the impermanent Saying 'They are permanent' is mistaken How is apprehending the empty saying 'They are impermanent' Also not mistaken?	[23.14]
Every method of apprehending, action of apprehending, Apprehender and object apprehended Is completely pacified. Thus, apprehension does not exist.	[23.15]
3B1A-2E2A-5B2 Refuting an inherently existent possessor of mistakes (74) If neither mistaken Nor correct apprehension exist Who is there that can have mistakes And who is there that can have no mistakes?	[23.16]
Mistakes are not possible For someone already mistaken. Mistakes are not possible For someone not yet mistaken.	[23.17]
And mistakes are not possible For someone who is becoming mistaken. For whom are mistakes possible? Analyse this yourself thoroughly!	[23.18]

If mistakes cannot be pro How could they exist? If mistakes cannot be pro How could there someou	oduced	[23.19]
-		erent [23.20]
3B1A-2E2A-5B3 Refuting it through investiga If the self, the pure, The permanent and hap The self, the pure, the pure And happiness would no	opiness existed ermanent	exist (75) [23.21]
If the self, the pure, The permanent and hap The selfless, the impure, The impermanent and s	-	[23.22]
Thus, due to mistakes ha Ignorance will cease. When ignorance has cea Compositional actions a	ased	[23.23]
3B1A-2E2B Refuting the method of abandon If any afflictions of anyb Existed by way of their o How could they be aban Who could abandon tha	oody own essence adoned?	[23.24]
If any afflictions of anyb Did not exist by way of t How could they be aban Who could abandon tha	their own essence adoned?	[23.25]

This concludes chapter twenty-three entitled 'Investigation of Mistakes'.

INVESTIGATION OF THE NOBLE TRUTHS

	he truths (76)	
And it	t would follow that for you Your Noble Truths would not exist.	[24.1]
Comp Cultiv	there are no Four Noble Truths lete knowledge, abandoning, vating and actualizing d not be tenable.	[24.2]
Also the If there	there are none of those he four results would not exist. re are no results, also abiders in the result upproachers to the result would not exist.	[24.3]
The Se And s	se eight persons do not exist angha would not exist. ince there are no Noble Truths he holy Dharma would not exist.	[24.4]
How o If emp	re is no Dharma and no Sangha could Buddha exist? otiness is propounded in such a way Three Jewels would be invalidated.	[24.5]
Non-L And ti	xistence of activities and results, Dharma, Dharma he conventions of the world – ese as well would be invalidated.	[24.6]
3B1B-1B1A The actual to	it is an argument where they do not realize depend	
The e Is tha The e	explanation in response to that at since you do not realize the need to teach en entity of emptiness or the meaning of emptine argument is thus invalidated.	nptiness,
3B1B-1B1A-2A The entit The E Corre	Buddhas teach the Dharma ectly depending on the two truths –	e two truths (77)
	horoughly obscured truths of the world ultimate truth.	[24.8]

3B1B-1B1A-2B Not knowing the suchness in the scriptures if not knowing the two truths Those who do not fully understand The distinctions of the two truths Do not fully understand the profound suchness In the teachings of the Buddha.	24.9]
3B1B-1B1A-2C The necessity of presenting the two truths (78) Without depending on conventions The ultimate cannot be taught. Without realizing the ultimate Nirvana will not be attained.	24.10]
3B1B-1B1A-2D The disadvantages of wrongly apprehending the two truths (78) If their view of emptiness is faulty Those of little wisdom will be ruined. It is just like handling a snake in the wrong way Or accomplishing a knowledge mantra in the wrong way.	24.11]
3B1B-1B1A-2E The way in which the two truths were not initially taught due to being diffic Thus, knowing that for the weak-minded This Dharma is difficult to fathom, The mind of the Sage completely turned away From teaching this Dharma. [ult to realize (78) 24.12]
 3B1B-1B1B The distinction of our own presentation being acceptable and others presentation unacceptable (78) Since those faults which would follow Are inadmissible with respect to emptiness, Any rejections you make of emptiness Are inadmissible in our system. 	ons being 24.13]
In a system where emptiness is acceptable Everything is acceptable. In a system where emptiness is not acceptable Nothing is acceptable. [24.14]
In turning your own faults Into being ours, You are like someone, who while riding a horse, Forgets that very horse. [24.15]
If you regard things As existing through an essence, In that case you would be viewing Things as not having causes and conditions.	24.16]
Results and their causes, Agents, means and actions, Production, cessation and results Would also be invalidated. [24.17]
 3B1B-1B2 Showing that emptiness is the meaning of dependent-arising (79) That which arises dependently and relatedly Is explained as simply being empty. And that which is empty is dependently designated. This is the middle way path. 	24.18]

Because there is not one single phenomenon That is not a dependent-arising, There is not one single phenomenon That is not empty.	[24.19]
 3B1B-1B3 The inadmissibility of every presentation of others (79) 3B1B-1B3A The unacceptability of the Four Noble Truths and the knowledge and so f If all these things were not empty They would not arise or disintegrate. And it would follow that for you The Four Noble Truths would not exist.	orth of them (79) [24.20]
If they were not dependent-arisings How could there be suffering? The impermanent, taught to be suffering, Do not exist through an essence.	[24.21]
If they existed through an essence What could originate? Thus, for those who invalidate emptiness Origins would not exist.	[24.22]
If suffering existed by way of its own essence Cessations would not exist. Since that with an essence would thoroughly abide Cessations would be invalidated.	[24.23]
If paths existed by way of their own essence Cultivating them would not be admissible. However if paths are to be cultivated They cannot have an essence.	[24.24]
When there is no suffering, Origin or cessation What cessation of suffering Could be desired to be attained by the path?	[24.25]
If non-complete knowledge existed By way of its own essence How could complete knowledge eventuate? An essence abides, does it not?	[24.26]
Similarly, for you, Abandoning, actualizing, Cultivating and the four results Would also be unacceptable, just like complete knowledge.	[24.27]
Since it thoroughly holds its own essence, How could a result That is non-attained by way of its own essence, Be attained?	[24.28]

3B1B-1B3B The	In acceptability of the Three Jewels and actions and agents and so forth If there are no results, also abiders in the result And approachers to the result would not exist. If those eight persons do not exist	
	The Sangha would not exist. And since there are no Noble Truths Also the holy Dharma would not exist. If there is no Dharma and no Sangha How could there be Buddha?	[24.29]
	For you, it would follow that a Buddha Would also not depend upon enlightenment. And for you, it would follow that enlightenment Would also not depend upon a Buddha.	[24.31]
	For you, someone who is a non-Buddha by way of their own esse Although striving in the practices for enlightenment For the sake of enlightenment, Would not attain enlightenment.	ence, [24.32]
3B1B-1B3C The u	No one would ever perform Dharma Or non-Dharma. What could the non-empty do Since that existing by way of an essence has no actions.	[24.33]
	For you, results even without Dharma Or non-Dharma would exist. And for you, results arisen due to Dharma Or non-Dharma causes would not exist.	[24.34]
	If results arisen due to Dharma Or non-Dharma causes existed for you Why would the results arisen from Dharma Or non-Dharma not be empty?	[24.35]
	unacceptability of worldly and supramundane conventions (81) Whoever invalidates The emptiness of dependent-arisings Invalidates All the conventions of the world.	[24.36]
	If emptiness is invalidated There would be actions without anyone having done them, There would be actions not being undertaken And there would also be agents not doing any action.	[24.37]
	If they existed by way of their own essence Worlds would not be produced, They would not cease, they would remain forever And would be devoid of varieties of situations.	[24.38]
	If the empty did not exist The attainment of the unattained, the elimination of suffering And the abandonment of every karma and affliction Would also not exist.	[24.39]

3B1B-1B4 When the suchness of dependent-arisings is seen, the suchness of the four truths is seen (82) Whoever sees dependent-arisings Sees suffering, Origins, cessations And paths. [24.40]

This concludes chapter twenty-four entitled 'Investigation of the Noble Truths'.

25

INVESTIGATION OF NIRVANA

3B1B-2 Investigati 3B1B-2A The argu		
	They would not arise or disintegrate. Then through what abandonment and cessation Would there be nirvana?	[25.1]
3B1B-2B The resp 3B1B-2B1 The ina	onse (82) admissibility of the nirvana of other systems (82) If all these were not empty They would not arise or disintegrate. Then through what abandonment and cessation Would there be nirvana?	[25.2]
3B1B-2B2 Identify	ying the nirvana of our own system (82) That which is neither abandoned nor attained, Neither annihilated nor permanent, Neither ceasing nor produced Is expressed to be nirvana.	[25.3]
3B1B-2B3A Refut	ng a truly established nirvana (82) ing a nirvana established in any of the four extremes (82) uting accepting the extreme of it being a thing (82) For example, nirvana is not a thing. Otherwise it would follow as having the characteristics of aging a There are no things That are without aging and perishing.	nd perishing. [25.4]
	If nirvana were a thing Nirvana would be a compounded phenomena. There is not one single thing anywhere That is uncompounded. If nirvana were a thing How would nivana not be dependent? There is not one single thing That is not dependent.	[25.5]
3B1B-2B3A-2 Ref	uting accepting the extreme of it being a non-thing (83) If nirvana were not a thing How could it be acceptable for it to be a non-thing? Where nirvana is not a thing It cannot be a non-thing.	[25.7]
	If nirvana were not a thing How would nirvana not be dependent? There is no non-thing That is not dependent on something.	[25.8]

	Things that come and go Are those which are dependent or made by causes. That which is not dependent and not made by causes Is taught to be nirvana. The Teacher declared that Arisal and disintegration are to be abandoned. Thus, it is tenable for nirvana Not to be a thing or a non-thing.	[25.9]
3B1B-2B3A-3 Ret	futing accepting the extreme of it being both (84) If nirvana were both A thing and non-thing Then both a thing and non-thing would be liberation. That is not tenable.	[25.11]
	If nirvana were both A thing and non-thing Nirvana would not be non-dependent Because it would be dependent on those two.	[25.12]
	How could nirvana be both A thing and non-thing? Nirvana is uncompounded Whereas things and non-things are compounded.	[25.13]
	How could there be both A thing and non-thing with respect to nirvana? Those two cannot exist with respect to a single base Just like illumination and darkness.	[25.14]
3B1B-2B3A-4 Re	futing the extreme of accepting it to be neither (84) A teaching that nirvana is neither A thing nor non-thing Could be established If both things and non-things had been established.	[25.15]
	If nirvana were neither A thing nor non-thing Who could apprehend That which is 'neither a thing nor non-thing'?	[25.16]
3B1B-2B3B Refu	ting that the one who has realized nirvana is not established in the four of The Bhagavan having passed beyond sorrow Was not apprehended as existing. Similarly, he was also not apprehended Saying 'He does not exist', 'both' or 'neither'.	extremes (85) [25.17]
	Even when the Bhagavan was alive He was not apprehended as existing. Similarly, he was also not apprehended Saying 'He does not exist', 'both' or 'neither'.	[25.18]

[25.19]
[25.20]
[25.21]
[25.22]
[25.23]
[25.24]

This concludes chapter twenty-five entitled 'Investigation of Nirvana'.

INVESTIGATION OF THE TWELVE LINKS OF EXISTENCE

"When it was said 'That which arises dependently and relatedly is explained as simply being empty', what are those dependent-arisings?"

3B2 The way of engaging in and turning away from cyclic existence through having or not having rea dependent-arisings (86)3B2A Dependent relations of the forward order (86)		
Those obscured by ignorance, for the sake of Form the three types of compositional actions Due to those formed actions They will migrate.		
With the condition of a compositional action Consciousness will enter into migrations. When the consciousness has entered Name and form will be established.	[26.2]	
When name and form have been established The six sense spheres will emerge. In dependence upon the six sense spheres Contact will actually occur.	[26.3]	
It is only produced in dependence Upon the eye, visual form and recollection. Thus, in dependence upon name and form, That which will produce consciousness	[26.4]	
And is the assembling of the three – The eye, visual form and consciousness – is co That contact Is the source of feeling.	ontact. [26.5]	
Due to the condition of feeling, there will be There is craving on account of the feeling. When there is craving, there will be grasping. There are four types of grasping.	craving. [26.6]	
When there is grasping Existence for the grasper will fully arise. When there is no grasping There will be liberation and hence no rebirth	. [26.7]	
Existence, moreover, is the five aggregates. From existence there will be birth. Aging, death, sorrow, Lamentation, suffering,	[26.8]	
Mental unhappiness and strife Will fully arise from birth. Thus, this entire mass of suffering Will arise.	[26.9]	

3B2B Dependent relations of the reverse order (88)

l relations of the reverse ofder (00)	
Because the root of samsara is compositional actions	
The wise do not form them.	
Thus, the unwise are agents	
But the wise are not because they have seen suchness.	[26.10]
When ignorance has ceased	
Compositional actions will also not arise.	
Ignorance will cease	
By cultivating suchness through knowing it.	[26.11]
Due to this and that prior link having ceased	
This and that latter link will not arise.	
The entire mass of suffering	
Will thus perfectly cease.	[26.12]
will thus perfectly cease.	[20.12]

This concludes chapter twenty-six entitled 'Investigation of the Twelve Links of Existence'.

INVESTIGATION OF VIEWS

3B3A Identifying the T 'T 'T	aing away from bad views when dependent-arisings are realized (88) e sixty bad views (88) Those views such as 'The self arose in the past', The self did not arise in the past', The world is permanent' and so forth are dependent on a start point.	[27.1]
T יד יד	Those views such as 'The self will arise again in the future', The self will not arise again in the future', The world has an end' and so forth are dependent on an end point.	[27.2]
3B3B-1 Not abiding i 3B3B-1A Refuting th T Is	ot abiding in those due to realizing dependent-arisings (88) in those views due to dependent-arisings conventionally being like a re the first set of four views that are dependent on a start point and an end To say 'The self arose in the past' inadmissible.	
	That very one which arose in past lives s not this one.	[27.3]
Y A Fo 'A T T	You might think that very one will become this self Yet the appropriated aggregates are different. Apart from the appropriated aggregates Yor you, what self is there? Apart from the appropriated aggregates There is no self. The appropriated aggregates themselves are the self.'	[27.4]
T Si A	Then for you, the self would not exist. The appropriated aggregates themselves are not the self ince they are arising and disintegrating. And how could that which is to be appropriated Be the appropriator?	[27.5]
It T If	t is simply inadmissible for the self To be different from the appropriated aggregates. If it were different, it should be apprehendable Without them, yet it is not.	[27.7]
A T	Thus, it is not different from them and it is also not the appropriated aggregates themselves. The self is not without appropriated aggregates and it is also not ascertained to be simply non-existent.	[27.8]
Is T	To say 'The self did not arise in the past' s also inadmissible. That very one which arose in past lives s not different from this one.	[27.9]

If this one were different It would arise even wit Similarly, that one wo And without it dying,	thout that self. uld remain	[27.10]
Annihilation, wasted a Actions done by some Being experienced by s And so forth would fo	one someone else	[27.11]
It does not arise from Because faults would f The self would be mad And it would arise wit	follow from this. de	[27.12]
Thus, those views 'The self arose in the p 'The self did not arise' Are inadmissible.	', 'both' or 'neither'	[27.13]
Those views 'It will arise again in th Or 'It will not arise ag Are similar to the view	ain in the future'	[27.14]
3B3B-1B Refuting the second set of four vie If the god were the hu In that case, the god w The god would be und Because the permanent	vould be permanent. porn	[27.15]
If the human were diff In that case, the huma If the god and the hur A continuum would b	nn would be impermanent. nan were different	[27.16]
If one part were a god And one part were a h There would be both p That too is not tenable	numan permanence and impermanence.	[27.17]
If being both permane Were established This would rely on acc Being neither permane	-	[27.18]
And could also go som	would be beginningless.	[27.19]

¹ This is interpreted slightly differently in Je Tsongkhapa's *Ocean of Reasoning* where it says: 'If the god were the human, in that case the human would be permanent. The human would not be born as the god because the permanent lack production.'

WI WI	nothing is permanent hat could be impermanent? hat could be both permanent and impermanent [.] free of both?	[27.20]
If t Ho If t	e second set of four views that are dependent on an end point (92) the world has an end ow could the next world eventuate? the world has no end ow could the next world eventuate?	[27.21]
Is s Ha	cause this continuum of aggregates similar to the light of a lamp, wing an end or having no end e also not tenable.	[27.22]
An Th	the previous aggregates could disintegrate ad these aggregates were made in dependence upon those aggreg ten since they would not arise the world would have an end.	gates [27.23]
An Th	the previous aggregates didn't disintegrate ad these aggregates were made in dependence upon those aggreg an since they would not arise a world would have no end.	gates [27.24]
An Th	one part had an end ad one part had no end ae world would both have an end and have no end. at too is not tenable.	[27.25]
Be Wl	ow could one part of the appropriator completely disintegrating hile one part would not be disintegrating? ch is not tenable.	[27.26]
Be Wl	ow could one part of the that to be appropriated completely disintegrating hile one part would not be disintegrating? ch is also not tenable.	[27.27]
We Th	both having an end and having no end ere established is would rely on accepting that either having an end nor having no end could be established.	[27.28]
Alt WI Co	n those views due to dependent-arisings ultimately being pacified of a ternatively, because every thing is empty, hat views of being permanent and so forth puld originate? In what place?	
In	whom? And through what causes?	[27.29]

This concludes chapter twenty-seven entitled 'Investigation of Views'.

(93)

3C Paying homage remembering the kindness of the Teacher in that way (93)

I pay homage to Gautama Who, through fully holding loving concern, Taught the holy Dharma For the sake of abandoning all views.

4 Meaning of the conclusion (93)

The presentation of the Mahayana Abhidharma of the *Fundamental Treatise on the Middle Way called* '*Wisdom*' which perfectly teaches suchness – the ultimate – and clarifies the manner of the perfection of wisdom is now complete. It was composed by Acharya Mahatma Arya Nagarjuna who, possessing unassailable wisdom and compassion, clarified the system of the unsurpassable vehicle of the Tathagatas and who, having accomplished the Very Joyful ground and gone to Sukhavati, has become 'the light that is admired in the realms of the world' and 'the light that is the source of the exalted wisdom of the Tathagatas'.



SARVA MANGALAM

Colophon: *Fundamental Wisdom* was translated from Tibetan into English using Gyelwa Gendun Drup's *Precious Garland* commentary to help clarify the meaning of the root verses. This translation thus reflects Gyelwa Gendun Drup's own interpretation of Arya Nagarjuna's text. The translation is embedded with the outlines from the *Precious Garland* and also most chapters begin with a short comment extracted from the same text. Je Tsongkhapa's *Ocean of Reasoning* commentary was also consulted in helping to resolve difficult passages.

Glen Svensson Oseling Retreat Centre December 2005

ฑรฑิฆริสาธิราลสิณาสราคยูรา ลฑฑาสามิราสาฐามราย อราสามิราสามิราสา วัราสามิราสารัฐสามิราสา สารรารัสามิสารัสาทธิ์ฑามิสา ฐัฆาสาชิราสาลิตารุสาสา สิทิพาสลามรายสามสาญา รมาสาราณายุฑาลอ์ณาณ์

ૡ૬૱ઽૡૡૡ૽ૡૼૡૡ૱ૡૢ૱ૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡ

২৯॥বর্ষাস্তার্যনির্কিশ্বান্থর্যন্ত্রন্ধার্য এক্ষাসন্যউক্ষান্ত্রান্য নন্ত্রন্গাক্ষার্ক্ষা

๕ กติ์มาณาณฑิ์ากาพิสานกาลิ] สิาหาสาวสรานการขูก การสำคริบักามการนาพิ] กติ์มานาวสรานามิกายิกาล์] ๆราสาราสามาราณาณาสาราย รายานสาราน สามารามารายานสาราย สารายานส สารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานส สารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายานสารายา

1 วิเดิญาสัราณามิเวญัาลิโ มาส์ราวาณวราวญี้เวามิลโ ส์ราวรามาส์รามายุริญสามา วยุ์มาวาญสายรามาวญรารัโ

ภิสาวสุขานาดิสายานาลิวานารายิรานาราวันไ

< พีรามณิสัสาณร์ารมิทุสามาลิ มรามาโร้าสาจิานนาลุสุล ซิาลิาสัสาลารมิทุสามราลา รมิทุสามาพัรานนาทุณาณุญนา *ง*๛ๅรัฐานี้ หรามดิสามารสมฐานิโ พี่ว่านายาะผู้หาพี่ว่ามีสาย จริ่าพี่ว่านฐางริ่าจุบูราดิฐา อานางริ่าสิ่าจยว่ามาพิยุโ *ગ* તુૈવ સમજ્ઞ ર્શે ર્શે વ્દુજ પાળા વ્રદ્ય જ દુને વે મેન પા તેનુ સુરાય છેના તુૈવ સમજા બાલે ગામ મેન પા ને વે તુૈ તુને બજા દે ભૂમ સુી ٧ ઙ૽ૺઃક્રેઃનેઃવેઃયેન્ડય્યમ્બાયના ત્તુેવડેર્ન્વાય્યશ્વ ક્રોઃવશુમાવા ત્તુેવયાયેવડ્યાન્વાયશ્વાગ્રામાં કેઃબેઃધેમાવ ક્રોયોવશુમા १९ ५९४ मुनुमुनुमुनुम् ग्रीम् म् मेन् मेन मेन मान्य मान्य मान्य मेन मान्य के म <u> ૧</u>૯ ને 'ਬੁૈમ' મુંત્ર' શું મન્ન્યત્વે સંગ્રેત્ર' મુંત્ર' ચેત્ર' મન્ન્યત્વે સંસ્વર સ્ટર સંસ્વર સંસ્વર સ્ટર સંસ્વર સંસ્વર સ્વર સંસ્વર સંસ્વર સંસ્વર સંસ્વર સ સ્વર સંસ્વર સંસ્વર સંસ્વર સંસ્વર સંસ્વર સંસ્વર સંસ્વર સંસ્વર સ્વર સંસ્વર સંસ્વર સંસ્વર સંસ્વર સંસ્વર સંસ્વર સંસ

^৶ ୩[৻]୶ୖୠ୕୲୵ଵୖ୕ୢ୲ୖୖ୷୕୲ୖ୶୵ୄୄୢୄୠୢୣୢୢ୷ଽଵୄ୲ ୡୖଵୖୄ୕୲୷୲୵ଌଵୄ୵୴୷ୖଈ୲୵ୡୄୢୄୄୄୠୄ୕ଽୖୠ୲ ୡୖଵୖୄ୕୲୷ୖଌୣୠ୲୷ୖ୶୲ୡୄୄୄୄୄୄୠୄ୲୴୲୶୲ୡୄୄୄୄୄୄୠୄ ४ रे'वेग'दर्शे'र्ये'श्रे'दर्शे'श्रे। दर्शे'न'र्ये'श्रेव'दर्शे'न'श्रेव। दर्शे'र्ये'दर्शे'र्ये'श्रेव'यश्यवात्रवा गश्रुश'य'गन'वेग'दर्शे'नर'दशुरा ११ गयाने रेवर्गे मिंग्वर्गे शुरुरात्वा दर्गे मांगविश्वा हा व्या देशुराने गरा में या देशे में राय के प्रा के मांग देशे में देश मांग देशे में दे में देशे मे में देशे म १९ สัราณาจขึ้ากลิริ์สมลิราริเ มาส์ราภาณจราจขึ้ารัสมลิรุเ กซ์สมานาพีรามิสาสุเ พรารูเจขึ้ากรัสมานรายิรุเ ૧૯ વર્ષે કેંસ સ્વયાય ઘ્ય અજ ૨૬૬ ક્રુટ સ્વયા સેન પા છેને પ્રાથે સેન પ્રાયંગ છે. તેનુ સાથ પ્રાયંગ છે કે સાથ પ્રા *૫* ૨ લેવા રર્શે મેં સે ર્ફેન્ને રર્શે નર્ગે અર્થે ન માં સેવ ર્ફેન્ માં સેવ રર્શે મેં રર્શે મેં સેવ અજ્ઞ માલવા ગજ્ઞુ સાય વાર લેવા ફેન્ મેન્સ્ટ્રેન્ મેન્સ્ટ્રેન્ મેં સેવ પ્રસ્ટા વ્યુપ્ર મ ^{9²} วขั้มเฉพาร์ขานรามิเฉยูราหิ สัการรามสักาณสาขรามิลา ฉขั้าการกลิเฉตุขานารกา รัขานาหาลิเฉข้ารรามสู่ระท ୬૯ ୩.୩. જે. તર્શે પ્રાથમ ને જેન તર્શે મેં બેલ શુરાલ કેન પર્યો કેન્ય મેં ત્ર જેન છેન્ય સાથે છેન્ય છેન્ય સાથે પ્ર १० गयाहेरवर्शे न्दर्य्या नाये। गलवाया केन्दु स्वयानहगाव। वर्शे मियोन्य देवर्शे नादन्दा वर्शे नायो प्य देवर्शे म

୬ गड्याबरग्रे क्रुवियायहिंयाबर्यमा यह्याबरवे द्वेयाबर्यमधे द्युमर्मे। यह्याबर्वेबरग्र याहेंयाबर्यमा यह्याबरग्रे क्रुय्यमधे ब्रूपम्धे

รุกรณ์การตามเดิญการิกรกรราวิรายาตุสมารณ์

ૡઽૡૻૼ[੶]ਸ਼ਫ਼ੵਗ਼ਸ਼੶ਫ਼ੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑਸ਼੶ਸ਼ੑੑ੶ਸ਼੶ਸ਼ੑਫ਼ੵ੶ਸ਼੶ਸ਼ਫ਼ੑ੶ਸ਼ਫ਼ੑ

 ୩ભાષ્ઠે ક્રે ગાળ્ડ્ર શાં કુર્યા નુ આ સંસ્વ છે ગાય સાથ સાથ્ય વ્યુરા છે કે કે ક્રે ક્રે ગાળ્ડ્ર ગાળ્ડ્ર શાં કે છે ગાળ્ય સંગ્રે છે ગાળ્ય ગાળ્ડ્ર શાં કે છે ગાળ્ય ગાળ ગાળ ગાળ્ય ગાળ ગાળ ગાળ્ય ગાળ્ય ગાળ ગાળ્ય ગાળ્ય ગાળ ગાળ ગાળ ગાળ્ય ગાળ ગાળ ગાળ ગાળ્ય ગાળ્ય ગાળ્ય ગાળ્ય ગાળ ગાળ ગાળ ગાળ્ય ગાળ્ય ગાળ ગાળ ગાળ ગાળ ગાળ ગાળ ગાળ

૫ ભાષે છે ભર્તે ને અથા અર્જે મેં અવા ભર્તે ને અથા એન્ અંતે અથા અંત ના ને 'ભાષા કે વચા અર્થને 'તે ને 'અથા અંત ' ભર્તે ને અથા અંત ' ભરતા આયા ભરતા અથા બંત ' ' અપ ભરતા ને તે ' અથા અંત ' ભરતા અથા ને ' અપ ભરતા ને તે ' અથા અને ' ભરતા આ અને ' ભરતા આ અને ' ભરતા આ ભરતા ને અથા અંત ' ભરતા આ અને ' ભરતા આ અને ' ભરતા આ ભરતા ને ભરતા આ ભરતા ને ભરતા આ ભરતા ને અથા અને ' ભરતા આ અને ' ભરતા આ અને ' ભરતા આ ભરતા ને ભરતા ને ભરતા આ ભરતા ને ભરતા ને ભરતા ને ભરતા ને ભરતા આ ભરતા ને અથા અને ' ભરતા ને ને ભરતા આ ભરતા ને ભરતા ને ભરતા ને ભરતા ને ભરતા ને ને ભરતા ને ને ભરતા ને ને ને ભરતા ને ને ને ભરતા ને ને ને ને ભરતા ને ભરતા ને ને ને ભરતા ને ભરતા ને ભરતા ને ભરતા ને ને ને ' ભરતા ને ને ને ' ભરતા ને ને ને ને ને ' ભરતા ને ને ને ' ભરતા ને ને ' ભરતો ને બાળતા ને ને ' ભરતો ને ખરત ને ને ' ભરતો ને ખતન ને ને ' ભરતો

 ક્રો ગતર ક્રો ગત્ર કાર્યો ક્રો ગ ત્વર લેવા ક્રો ન પ્ર મુટે કર્યો કરે છે. < हेःस्रमायमायोगमम्दम्यावन् अन्यमम्द्रेनायम्द्रम्वन्द्र क्रुम्यदम्मम्दम्यवन्धेन्द्रम् गर्वत्राणम्क्रुन्यम्द्रेनयम्द्रेनयम् (มารมิรารสิวขารารขาส) ริวาราชานาสามสานามิรา มารมิสาชิวสิขาฐาราวารอิรา มสานามิณาวาสาฐารอิราพิสา 10 การสังมรามาลิยาสติสาย ผลายารกรสายรามราสา สายรามรามาลิยาสติสายสาย ผลายาลิตารายิรายาพิสา ११ सम्स्रोय्यन्यसेन्यमय्यम् गयफेस्रुवय्यसेयान्चेन्या यहेगहेव्या्वय्यावस्ययेस्रुवा यनेय्यावस्यप्नेस्रिययन्तुम् 1% ૱ પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત કે આ પ્રાપ્ત આ સાથે આ પ્રાપ્ત આ પ્રાપત આ પ્રાપ્ત આ પ્રાપ આ પ્રાપ્ત આ પ્રાપત આ પ્રાપ્ત આ પ્રાપત આ પ્રાપ્ત આ પ્રાપ્ત આ પ્રાપ્ત આ પ્રાપ્ત આ પ્રાપ્ત આ પ્રા *ง* ลูลงารามาลูลงลูงาลสาม สิงผูายุราพรามาลูราม ริงสิงส์รารรามาส์รารา มจัมานสาสมานรายครามพื้ล ⁹ ୩୯୬. બેર્ડ્સાર્ટ્સાય જ્યારા જ્યારા હેથા મુખ્યત્વે છે. આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રે છે. આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રે છે. આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રે આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રે આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રે આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રે છે. આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રે આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રે છે. આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રે આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રે ટ્રેસ્ટ્રે આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રે આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રે આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રે આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્સ્ટ્રે આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રે આ પ્રેસ્ટ્સ્ટ્રે આ પ્રેસ્ટ્સ્ટ્રે આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રે આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રે આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રે આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રે આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રે આ પ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્સ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્સ્સ ୬૯ ୩.୩. જે સું ગ માલય લે મા મા રે સું દ શ મા મા મે મું મું ગ મે મું ગ મે મું ગ મું ગ મું ગ મું ગ મું ગ મું ગ મે મું ગ મુ

१७ २र्देशर्थे रेगवगयविव केन भाषी क्रुंग्य रेशन्य में रेग्यू में गान के गार के गाय के का के के के के के के के क ี่ ११ รรัฐานี้ ฑลฐาน มิ ฑลฐาหิ รรัฐาน มิ ฑลฐาน มิลา ฑลฐาน จิลาน พรนิ ฑลฐาน มิ พรมิ มามิ มามิ มามิ มามิ มามิ มาม ११ ८ देशमें प्रमुमाम्बेन के राजने। मनसम्म प्रमानम्भ प्रमुम में माम्बेम प्रमानम्बेन सम्बन्ध देने के प्रमानम्भ प्र १७ ५ देश र्ये घम्र अन्तर, दुश सुन, हु। स् ५८४ दे के पदि के शाधित ता मारा दमा सा दर दके से ५४४ में भाष स्व शाय दे ५ देश र्ये मारा लेमा थे ५ दि १८ त्यायाश्वायायययायायमः भ्रेप्त्युमः हे। अप्त्यायाश्वायण्यम् त्यायाः भ्रेप्त्युम् त्यायायत्वेत्रायणमः देप्तत्वेत्रः भ्रेत्रायायाः प्रमायायमः त्युम् าน ริเดิญาร์รัญนี้เพลงนาน จุญญานาจยรานรามาจุญราร์ รรัญนี้มีหลุงนานานแร่ จุญญานาจยรานรามาจุญราร์ १५ गतसः स्ननसः ने भिसः गतसः स्ननसः स्नी ने छेन दगगाः मंछन से द्युना गतसः स्ननसं गलतः ग्रीसंगतसः स्ननसं सी गलतः भन्नदायां हेन से दयुना १० रे विषा नर्देश्व ये पिन प्याया वयाया प्यायन प्य सी व्यु रार्दे गरिया के नार्व नर्देश यें नमा नर्देश यें सेन य वहन य सेन *ૡ*ઌ ૬ૻઽૼૼૼૼૼૹૻૻઽૼૼૻૹ૽ઽૻૻૻ૱ૹૣ૱ૻૻઌૡઽૻ૾ૻૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૡ૽ૻૡૡ૱ૻૡ૱ૹ૽૿ૡૡૢ૱ૻ૽૱૾૾ૡૡ૾૾ૡૡ૱ૻ૾ૡૡ૱ૡૡ૱૱ૡૡ૱૱૱ <u> ૧</u>૧ વર્ષાયા માર્ગ્સ માર્ગ્સ બેંદ્ર શેલા વ્યુપ્ત માર્ગ્સ ના માર્ગ્સ સુધાર પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપત પ્રાપત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત પ્ર Àj न न न मात्र भाषा मात्र के मा

૫ દ્વેઽ⁻ઽૼૼૼ૾૾ૡ૾૾૱ઌૻૻઽ૽૽૽ૢૢૻૣૻૣૻઽૻઌૻઽૺૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૻઌૻૹ૾૽ૡૢૻ૱ઌૻૡ૾૱ૹૢૻૣ૱ઌૻૡઽૢૢૢૢૢૢૺ૱ઌૻૹ૾ૹૢૻ૱ઌ૽૾ૢૺ૱ૼૼ૾ૣ < พิสานรายูราณาฏานามิโ ฏิรานี้ามิรานน้ำพลาสูงราจยูร พิสานจรายูราณาฏานมิรโ พลามิราฏิรานานี้ราพราจยูรโ મુંચેન્સ્સંસ્ડ્ર્સ્સ્સ્ટ્ર્ (ฏาวาณาพัทสามาริทุพาล) สีพารราชิพามิลาพีรามาพิลุ สีพารราชิพามิลามิราสาลิ) ราณพาฐราววิเวลสาสามารา ૯ કેન પાંચે મંત્રે શુત્રાયાનના વરુશાયા પશ્ચ તે સાશુત્રાનના શુત્રાયા શુત્રાયા શે કેનાના ગણવા જે ગાયા ગોના સુવા છે મંદ્રા *૫*૦ કેન્ડ્ર વેંચર્સુ સાંગ્રુ રાયથી બાર્ચા લેંગ્રુ રાય દાય સાંગ્રુ રાય છે ર રાય છે રાય છ ાય છે રાય છે રોય છે રાય છે રોય છે રાય છે રા ११ हेन्ययॅन्यग्रूरमण्गुरम्भे यभाशुग्रुरन्यमण्गुर्या मेहेन्यनेण्णनगढमां गॅन्त्यम्भवय्भयेभय्रहा ٧< દેન પ્રાયં પ્રથાય કેવ દાય તેના પ્રથા ગુર દેન પે પે પ્રાયં પર કેવ વા પ્રાયં પ્ર પ્રાયં પ્

શ્વર્ બૈર ગર્મર રે સે ખેવાવા છે ર ચાર્ચે ર ર બાજા ગરે ગાય છુ ર ચાય છે બૈર બાજા સે ગાબવાવા બૈર સે ર ચાર ચાર ચુર ચાર ચાય છુ ર ચાર ચાય છે છે ર ર અથા સે ગાબવાવા છે છે ર ર અથા સે ગાબવાવા છે છે ર ર અથા સે ગાળ છે ર ર અથા સે ગાળ છે છે ર ર અથા સે ગાળ છે ર ર અથા સે ગાળ છે ર ર અથા સે ગાળ છે ર ર અથા સે ગાળ છે ર ર અથા છે ર સે ગાળ છે ર સે ગાળ છે ર ર અથા છે ર સે ગાળ છે ર સે ગાળ છે ર ર અથા છે ર સે ગાળ છે ર ર અથા છે ર સે ગાળ છે ર સે ગાળ છે ર સે ગાળ છે ર ર અથા છે ર સે ગાળ છે સે ગાળ છે ર આ ગાળ છે ર સે ગાળ છે

- ૡ ૡૢઽૢઽઽૡૡૡૹૻૹૣૹૡઽઽઽ૱૾૾ૼૼ૱૱ૡૹૼૹૹૡ૾ઌ૾ઽઌ૽ૢ૿ૡ૾ૺૺ૾ૹ૾૾૾ૼૡઽઽૼૼ૱૱ૼૡ૱૱ૡ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱

ข ฑณิษิมิระวิศิรรฑิส์ ฑิษิฑฑิฆฑิษิฑสิรามณิซิราสุ คิราณฆมิฑิศสาธิราพิสาพรา คิรารรษรานราวรีราณรฑา < गणजेःविन्देश्रेश्वात्रोध्वेत्रया गणजेत्रोख्रेंश्वाविन्धवित्वा गन्देश्रेश्वात्रोन्तन्विन्दयुत्रात्ता नन्देन्द्युत्तात्यागन्दविगाधवा ૯ ୩୯୬ ନିଂଶି ମହିଁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ନାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ନାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ନାର ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ନାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ନାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅ ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ ମହ୍ମାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ *११ न्द्रिंश ये र्वे संस्*यानगरण्येवया ने अस्य न दे से स्वर्म के से साम के से साम के से साम के से सम के से सम के स *ง* จิราณาผู้สามฉินไม่มีราร์ อิราณามาผู้สามาพรามิรุ มาณาผู้สามฉิงจิรามิราร์ มาณามาผู้สาจราพรามิรุเ 16 สิราชิรามิสามาพิสาริ สิราณสาทุศสานามิาพรามิรา มิสาสิรารรายุสามาพิสา มิานาสิรามิราริราริามิรา १९ अन्दरभिरमीश्रम्पदमान्दनी केम्परम्पेवन्दर्भनेयापामुना सुधात्त्वयार्श्वमान्तन्द्रभुवाद्वमान्तु अख्यायमन्त्रेत्त्वयायमन्त्रन् 16 การารการกรารกรัฐมาร์ สาย วิเวรายารารายารายาริเรา ซู้สายาริเรการผูสารัฐาน มานานั้น มานานั้น มานานั้น มานานั้น ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱

୬ ાયજેમાં સૂમાં ત્ર સૂપાં ત્ર માં મુંચાયુયા ગાળવા શીય ગુરૂષે ત્ર માં છે માં સુચાય સુચોન પ્રાપ્ય પ્રસુદ ત્ર માં જે સુચાય સે સુચાય સે સુચાય સ ४ गण्णहेग्वन्त्राणीश्वान्तुश्वान्तुरावा नेष्ट्रीरायहेवावश्वारव्युताश्रेण्ययुत्रा गत्राष्ट्रीत्याय्यीत्यहेवावश्वास्यत्येनेत्त्रणययुत्ता ण्याफेंग्वारःत्रवाःवीयाद्वी श्र्वाःत्रश्यःतुयादायादायाद्वीया
 ण्याप्तेःवारःत्रवाःवी श्र्वाःत्रश्ययायां क्रिंग्वायायाद्वीयाः ग्रायान्नेयान्यवन्यश्ववि श्र्यायश्रयायग्रद्यात्वयावनावियायीश्व श्र्यायश्र्यानेग्रियानाः श्रुवान्यश्र्यायायग्र्मेव्यासायन्त्रियाः सिक्ष्यान्त्रः ^୶ ଦମ୍୩[:]୩ୡୖ୲ୠୡ୲୴୷୕ୡ୲୴ୢଽ୶୲୷ୄୡ୶୲୷ୄଈ୶୲୩୶ୠୄୄଈୡ୲୩୲୷ୠୡ୲ୄୄ୩୶ୠଽୄୖୄୄୠୡ୲ୢୄୡ୶୲୴ୢୡ୷୲୷୲ୖୠୢୄଽ୷୲ୖୠୖୡ୲ୖୄ୵^{୲ୄ}୴୲୷ୠୡ୲ୡୄୄୄୄୄୄୄୄୄ୷୲ ४ રે લેયા સ્થાપ્ત ક્રશ્ય પ્રદ્ય મુંચાય ક્રશ્ય સેવા રે છે ? જી સાવે રે સાવુશા થાય છે યાલવ પ્રદ્ય માય છે સાવ સ્થાપ સ્થાપ સાવવ છે સાથ ๑ ฐฑาารฐณาฉาณดิฑาสมานาลดิโ พีรามาพิสานหามาสราชิโ ผู้หัญารรัฐานีาๆ พาพหาโ สมานาลดิรับพีรามาพิสโ ୢୣ୷ୣ୵୶୲୶୶ୠ୶ୠ୶ୠ୶ୠ୶ୠ୶୷୷୷ୡ୶ୠ୷ୢୖ୶୷ୠ୷ୠୄୠୠ୷୷ୡୄୖ

รั้สารรษิเมลินสลารสุขานเดิลายาริเราระยิรานารอาจริขานล์ไ

- ^୶ ୶ୖ୳୕ଽ୵ଽ୳୶ଽ୶୶ୄୖ୶୲ୢଈ୕୶ୄୖୄଈ୲୴୶୶୲ୖ୴ୢୖ୶୲୳ଽ୷୶୶ୠୄୖୄୢ୲ ୄ
- ष मन्य्याञ्च छेग्ध्रुव छेगांगी नेस्रायांने नगांसे खेन प्यति। क्रुंग्याने निर्माल के भी छेग्धे स्व क्रुंग्यन छेना

२२२९ छु: छ: छ: प्र: य: य: वाक्ष अ: य: ते : त्रवा या रहेका या हिका या हिका या हिका या दिया या या विका रहे : या विका या या विका रहे : या विका या वा विका रहे : या विका रहे

୶ୄୢଽୄୢୠୄୣ୵୲୵୶ୖଢ଼୶୲ୠ୷ୄୖୡ୲୵୷ୄୄୠୠୄ୵୷୷ୄୠୄୠ୷୷ୡୗ

ร์ รราวดิสารรลิาฑุศสารรัพารุฑุ มาฑุธิ์ฑฺพารรัพานิาฑาณาพีรุ รราวดิสารรลิารรัพานิารุฑุ พีราสารรัพานิาณุฐุรา (୩୯୬୮୫) - २२४ में भाषा प्राप्त के कि स्वाप्त के कि स्वाप्त के कि स्वाप्त के कि स्वाप्त के स्व स्वाप्त के स्व स्वाप्त के स्वापत के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वापत के स्वापत के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वापत के स्व स्वापत के स a ଦର୍ତିୟାକ୍ତ୍ୱଗ୍ୟମ୍ମିକାମ୍ମ୍ୟମିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ଆନ୍ତିଶ୍ୟାଷାମ୍ବାର୍ଜ୍ୟା ସମ୍ୟାମ୍ୟାରାଣି ହିଁମ୍ୟାମ୍ମ୍ ଆମ୍ୟାସ୍ଡିଷାମ୍ୟର୍ମ୍ୟାସ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ४ गयफेंग्रन्ग्वेबग्ध्रिश्वर्थेनवा नेविंग्येनर्छन्येप्द्युन्यें न्यायलेबग्वबन्तुप्दयुन्य्यते। वयायनप्रवन्यन्येप्दयुन्ये। ૯ મન્ડાયલેવ ૡેન્ડાયાં સાંભેવાવા માલવાનું ત્યુ રાયામાન્યો ખેવા મન્ડાયલેવ ખેતાયાં માલવાનું ત્યુ રાયા દે જે રાયા સ ११ गरावेगाररायवेवाग्रीश्वार्थेराया रेवेग्रेरायांश्वेवायश्वरुगा हेवाग्रुराराश्वेराय्रेश्वया रेश्ववाकरायरावगुरा ૨૬ પ્વતિયમ સ્થાય લેચ મુખ્ય છે. આ પ્રાથમિક સાથે છે. આ પ્રાથમિક સાથે છે. આ પ્રાથમિક સાથે પ્રાથમિક સાથે છે. આ પ્ર

તાલન ભુગ સુરુષ સુરુષ સુરુષ સુરુષ સુરુષ સુરુષ ગુગ સુરુષ સુરુષ સુરુષ **સરાય પ્રદેશ માં સુરાય હુશ સુરુષ સુરુષ સુરુષ સુરુષ સુરુષ સુરુષ** સુરુષ સુરુષ સુરુષ સુરુષ સુરુષ સુરુષ સુરુષ સુરુષ સુરુષ

 ୩ ଜ୍ୟ ଡ଼ିମ ୩ ଜ୍ୟ ଦାଇଁ ମାଇଁ ୩ ଜ୍ୟାରଣ ୩ ଜ୍ୟାର ୩ ଜ୍ୟା ୩ ଜ୍ୟାର ୩ ଜ୍ୟା ୩ ଜ୍ୟା ୩ ଜ୍ୟାର ୩ ଜ୍ୟାର ୩ ଜ୍ୟାର ୩ ଜ୍ୟା ୩ ୩ ଜ୍ୟାର ୩ ଜ୍ୟାର ୩ ଜ୍ୟା ୩ ଜ୍ୟାର ୩ ଜ୍ୟା ୩ ଜ୍ୟା ୩ ଜ୍ୟାର ୩ ଜ୍ୟାର ୩ ଜ

ฯ รุราฐัรามธิ์ตาติฆานฆาสมฆาสิโ ฆมฆานารราสิเวลมนานราตุญรมโ นฆาริเรตาติเริเรตาสิโ สมานารูเมรานิรมาสูตามโ ๕ ๅ๊าณาณฆาตุราฆิมฆานาติฆ ฑฺฺฺฃฺรฺฆานาๅําสิาฒิาฏิราณ์ๅ๎ๅ ฉฺฆมฆานาติฆาสิาตุราฑฺฺฃฺรฺฆาน ๅําสิาผฺฺฆาๅรารตาฑิราพิสา รฑรรรษฐีรรรรมิาฐีรรษดา สมาริฑาฐิรามิสาดสายายา ฐีรรษจิรสมาริฑาฐิรามิสายา ยุดสารฑายรสาราษดิสาจรัรา

୵ଽଌଽ୶୷୵୵୵ଽ୶୵୷୵ୠ୶୲୷୶ୡ୶ୠ୷ଽୄୡ୕୵୵୵ୄୄୄ୵ୠୄୖ୵୷୷ୠୄୢଽୢ୶୲୷ୡୄୖ୲

* જે ગ્વર એવ વશ્વ જ જે ર એવ ચરા બે વર્ષ ર જે ર સે ર ચારે ર ચાર જ જે ર ચાર છે ગયા છે ર ચાર છે છે જે જે જે જે જે જ ૯ વર્નુ કેન્ સુપ્ત વ્યવસ્ય કરે છે કે બુધ્ય સુરાય કરે છે વ્યવસ્ય કરે છે કે બુધ્ય સુધ્ય સ સુધ્ય (ลู้เวริยาสัสเขสาวรูเวิราสมส) มิเวลิรายัญเวรามิเวยูราริไ สามาร์สิสารูเล่มสเขสานรา มิเวลิรายัญเรามิเวยูราร์ไ ह गयाने के प्रमार क *ง*๛ ฑุราณามูารสาฉรุฬาวุฏิรามิรุโ ณ์จีราวาวฟณาวณราพีรามิสาวโ ราณาณ์จีราวาชาติฤทาพิลุโ มูารสาฉรุฬาวณราชาติฤทารุฑุโ

७ गलाने क्वेतरायर द्वाराम्य गववात्र जाय र स्वायम्य देश्वमायम्य स्वायम्व देश्वमाय क्वे दे क्वे देशमाय क्वे देशमाय क्वे देशमाय क्वे देशमाय प्रत्य क्वे देशमाय क क्वे देशमाय क्वे देश क्वे देशमाय क्व < การยิราพวัสานพาสูสารรา สูสานพานรพาสารานอูรานขูราดีรา นพาสานรณรณรณร์รัฐสานที่เรา ริเยิราธรามสารกามพิสา (จิมสาขิ)สูล สิ่ายุราพิสาม จิมสานสามรัสามราวอูรามราวอูรา ร้านสาวอุสาอเลิมสาหูเดิย มราสาราพราวอูรามาวอูรา ๑ การยิรามีมมานมาสูสารารสิโ สูสานมาจาลมาสาจอูราจอูราจิราโ นมาสิวจาลมาสถารีสาจที่เราไรริสาจรามีสารกามเพิ่สโ ११ नगर मेंदे प्यश्व ग्री प्यस महामें किंश क्युन माथे वनशा के बाही केंश ग्री प्यत्र शास प्यती यहें न मदा के साथ में १९ ธิ์าผู้หารุณราสูาริานติสาสูรา มิเลาพลาสาสูานี้สานติสุ ริาสิานมลาพลาสุมานานติไ ร้านหาหรานติสาญรามานลูสไ *ง* ทุณหิ สู้ราวสาสรารารา และฉลี่ วานสาวริทาวยุราส รานานสาวริทานสีทุลานนิ ลู้สาสมสาสริสายนาวราวยูร ^{๗๗} เจมฟามส์กลางเพลิ ซามส์กพากา ซามามส์กลาวเอมฟารกายิ่ง การกิจกามสมพาลีราวการไป การการการเป็น ૧૯ ને તે બન્ન સાસ બન્ને પ્રાયમ કાર્ય સાથ માં આ ગામ કાર્ય સાથ માં આ ગામ સાથ ગામ સાથ માં આ ગામ આ આ ગામ સાથ માં આ ગામ સ આ ગામ સાથ માં આ ગામ સાથ સાથ માં આ ગામ આ સાથ માં આ ગામ સાથ મા આ ગામ સાથ માં આ ગામ આ ગામ સાથ માં આ ગામ સાથ આ ગામ સાથ માં આ ગામ સાથ માથ માથ માં આ ગામ સાથ માં આ ગામ સા આ ગામ સાથ માં આ ગામ સાથ માં આ ગામ સાથ માં આ ગામ સાથ માં આ ગામ સાથ માય સાથ માથ સાથ માં આ ગામ સાથ માથ માથ માથ માથ માથ માય *૧*૭ ૧૮ કુરાયશ્વ કે ક્રું વાચેડા વર્ડ સુરાયરા વ્યુપ્ર વિશ્વે છે. સુરાય વિશ્વ કે વ્યુપ્ર વિશ્વ વ

୶୶୶ୠ୶୲୷ଢ଼୶ୠ୷ୢୖୡ୕୵୵୷ୄୄୄୠୖୠୣ୵୷ୠୄୢୠୣ୵୰ୡୄୖ

ଽ ଽୖୢୄୡୖ୲୴୶୲ୖଵୄୄୄୄ୶୳ୠୡ୲ୠ୲ୠୠ୶୷୵୵୵୴୳୵ୡୄୖ୶୶୲୵ଡ଼ୄୄୄୠୄ୲୕ୖ୷୷୶ୄୖୢଌୗୄ୵୲୶ଵ୶୷୶୷୲୴ୡ୷୷୵୵୲ୖୄୠ୷ୢୖୢୠୄୠୄୠ୶୷୷୵୵ଡ଼ୄୄଡ଼ୣ୷ ^૧ બશ્વ ન્દર્જેવ સેંદશ્વ ના વા લોકો સુશ્વ સાથા છે વે તે તે વા લોકો બાય છે બશ્વ ના બાય છે બાય ના વા લોકો સુરાય દે લુકા ના દેવા લોકો સુરાય સુરાય દેવા લોકો સુરાય દેવા લોકો સુરાય સુરાય દેવા લોકો સુરાય દેવા લોકો સુરાય દેવા લોકો સુરાય દેવા લોકો સુરાય સુરાય સુરાય દેવા લોકો સુરાય સુરાય દેવા લોકો સુરાય સ <u>૧</u>૯ ૧૮ ૧૧ માં મુંત્ર પ્રસાય પ્રસાય કે પ્રસાય પ્ર પ્રસાય પ્રસ *૧૫ દે ૡૢઽ*ૹૻૢૼૼૼૼૼૢૻૻ૱ૻૹૻૣૢૼૡૻૻૻ૱ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻઌૡૢ૱ૹ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૻૹ૽૽૽૾ૢ૾ૹૻૹ૾ૣૡ૽ૡૻ૽૾૽ૡ૽ૻૡૢૻ૱ૡૢૻૡૡૻૻૡૢ૱ૻૣ

ઽ ୩.୯୮૬)ૹૄૻૢૢૡઽૻઽઌૢ૾ૢ૽ૼ૱૱ૹૹ૽૽૽૿ૢૢૺૢ૾ૺ૾૾ૢ૾ૼૼૹૡૻૻ૱૾ૡ૽૾ઽૻૡૹૻૹૢ૽ૺૡૹૢ૱ૡ૽૾ઽૻૻ૽૾૾ૼૹ૾૾ૡૻૹ૾ૡૻૡૻૡ૾ૡૻ૱ૡ૾ૡ૽ૻૡૻ૽ૡ૾ૻૡૹ૽ૹ૾૽ૡ૽૿ૡ ୩<
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 1</li ^৶ য়[৻]য়[']ঢ়^{*}ૹૻૼয়য়৽৴ৼ৽ৼৢয়[:]ড়য়৾ঢ়ৢঀ ৻৻য়য়৽ড়ৼ৾য়^{*}ড়ৼ৾য়৾ঀয়৾ঀৣ৾৻৻য়ৣৼ৽য়৾ঀ৾ৠৢ৾৻৻য়ৣৼয়ৼ৾৾য়৾ঀ^ৼয়ৼ৾য়৾ঀৢ৾ঀ৾৽য়ৼ৾য়৾ঀ৾য়য়৽য়ৼ৽৻য়য়ৣৼঀ ૯ ୩୯୬. છે. મુંગ્ર મુંગ મુંગ્ર મું *११ ઉં* ક્રેં કુ: લ્વર્ચા સાયવેયાવા યવચારા વાર્યવા કે નું પ્રાપ્ત છે ન પ્રાપ્ત કે ન બાળવા વ્યવ્ય કે ન પ્રાપ્ત કે ન બાળવા ન પ્રાપ્ત કે ન ન બાળવા ન પ્રાપ્ત કે ન બાળવા ન પ્રાપ્ત કે ન ન ન બાળવા ન પ્રાપ્ત કે ન ન બાળવા ન પ્રાપ્ત કે ન બાળવા ન બાળવા ન પ્રાપ્ત કે ન ન બાળવા ન બાળવા ન બાળવા ન પ્રાપ્ત કે ન ન બાળવા ન બાળવા ન બાળવા ન પ્રાપ્ત કે ન બાળવા ન ન બાળવા ન બાળવ ગાય ન બાળવા ન ન બાળવા ન બાળવા ન બાળવા ન બાળવા ન બાળવા ન *૫*૯ ગાય છે ત્વર્ચા સ્થ્રેન્ પ્યત્વ સુથ્ય દે ભૂમ ત્વર્ચા સુગ્નેન પ્યત્ર છેના ગાય છે ત્વર્ચા સગ્ન શે ગ્રેન્ સુથા દે ભૂમ ત્વર્ચા સુગ્નેન પ્યત્ર છેના

สีทุฆามานสุทานาดิฆายานาลิวารลิวานาชิายานน์ไ

૮ ૬૨૮૮ જે. મું સાથે મું સાથે સુરાય સુરાય સાથે મું સાથે સુરાય સાથે સુરાય સાથે મું સાથે સુરાય સાથે સુરાય સાથે સુર १० दह्यरायान्दावे दहेगायानगा गडेगाया हेनानु से दबनाने दहुरायान्दावे दहेगायानगा गलवा हेनानु खरासे दबनाने *୬୬ ବ*ଣ୍ଡୁଟ ସଂମନ୍ଦର୍ଶି ବେହି୩ ସଂମ୍ୟା ଅହିଁକ ନିଞ୍ଚଣ ଅନୁ ହିଁକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନି ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅହିଁକ ସେଥିବା ସଂସ୍ଥା ସ୍ଥାନେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ *૫* ૧૨૨ માર્ગે ૧૨૨ માર્ગ પ્રાપ્ત કે છે. આ ગામ આ ٧ ઽઽૼૹ[ૻ]૨ૻ૾ૡૻઽૻૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ૻ૽ૹ૱ૻૡ૱ૻૹ૾ૻૡૹૢ૱ૡૻૹ૾ૻૡૹૢ૱ૻૡૡ૱ૻૡૡ૱ૻૡ૾૽ૡૡ૾૽ૡૡ૱ૻૡ૾૽ૡૡૡ૱ૻૡ૽ 14 สามาณฑฑสานารยูรานาล สิรานารรานีาริศสามิเฉยูร สามาณฑฑสานรามายูราสัง สิรานารรานีาริศสามาณยูร १९ गणाने वा सारमागान विवास नरमें क्रुंगर र सुराव के प्राणान विवास के गाउँगार सुरावेरा क्रुंगत के साम माववर, र सुरा

१ गरःवैगागवतः ग्रेन्द्रेशयहेतरत्या देप्यनगर्छन्त् सेप्यवन्ते गर्वगप्यनगर्भा हेन्सेन्यने हेप्सरनेप्यविगमवेगर्ययस्य गुरा ग्रायान्नेप्रस्य म्बित खें न रामे मालवान में आधे न प्रस्य के प्रस्य के प्रस्य के प्राया के प्रायाने के प्रायान के प् के प्रायान के प के प्रायान के प्राय के प्रायान के के प्रायान के प्रायान के प्रायान के प्रायान के प्रायान क के प्रायान क ग्रायाने सुरायें अप्रहेत प्रमा ने प्रवित ग्रामेगरा प्रगय ग्राया प्राप्त ना ने ते प्राप्ते ने प्रति प्रहेत प्रमुत का प्राप्त का प्राप्त ग्रा ५ स्टर्न्स्सम्भाग्यस्यायम्हेवायम् देप्तवियम्विम्भायायम्यायम्यायम्द्रभेत्। मट्विम्यस्यम्द्रेवार्थेत्स्मेवावा देश्ववेद्रीः स्ट्रम्यकेर्य्यवायग्रुम्। ४ इस्रायाय्यस्य वे यर्जयानुस्य गराविया ने छेन यावव छेन न्यु सेन प्यते ने यविव यावियास्य ने छे यम योव प्यस्य हे सुम यानयास्य *૫૫ ફેંદર્દે* લેચ ગુદ્ર સે વર્ફે ન ને સે ફેંદ લેચ ગુદ્ર સે ગુલે ન વર્ષે ચ જે ચ ન વ્યુ સે ન ન વ્યુ સે ન ન ન સે ગુ १९ สุขารระมิ:สุขาณะมีขุมารดิโ ดิ:ราณริ:ณฑณณ์รุโ มยณรรรมยณมิราณะมีขุมารดิโ ดิ:ราณริ:ณฑณณ์รุโ *૫*૯ મન્ડાવલેવ શૈશ્વર્ગ કે કેંદ્ર પ્રત્યા અન્ય સુચાસુ પ્રત્ય વ્યવસાય ને બેંદ્ર પે બેવસાયે પર્વે વ્યાય પ્રાયય વધુ પ્રાયય વધુ પ્રાયય વધુ પ્ર ୬୯ ୩୮୮၄୩ અન્સ મુક્ષ ર્શે સાયન સામેના ગામ સુધારે ત્યાર્શે સામેના સુધાર સામે સામે સામેના સામ ୬ ริวาล์สาขุญิขุฆามนิวรราวล์สาขุรา ริสานขึ้นรินิวรราวล์สาพิสา ริวาล์สาขุญิขุฆามารราวล์สามิรา นขึ้นวนริวพิวรราวล์สามิรา ઽૺૻૻૡ૾૽ૼૺ૱ૠૡૺૺૼૼૼૼૼૺૹૹૻૻઌૻૻૻૻૡૻ૽ૼ૱૱ૡ૽ૺ૱૱ૡ૽ૼ૱૱ૡ૽ૼ૱૱ૡ૽ૼ૱૱ૡ૽ૼ૱૱ૡ૽ૼ૱૱ૡૼ

*૫ વ*ર્નેઽઽઋષચાલેચ્ઽઽષદિસ્યાસ્યથા ગુવદૃદ્વેષાયચાલ્ફુઽઽઽઽૹાસ્યા ક્ષૂષાઽઽ૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨૨ १ गन्दनगञ्च्यादन्धेञ्च्यादन्दा क्षेत्रउग्येगायस्य नहेत्र व्युत्या देदगान्द्य वित्यस्य से देती देखेर केंत्र सेंदस्य व्य देवा से द * વન્યાયો થેન્ છેન્ એન્ છેન્ સી દે ભ્રાસ્ત્ર ભાન્યુવાય એના ને એન્ છેન્સે સ્થાસ્ય શાંગી થેન્ છેન્ એન્ છેન્ દે ભ્રાસ્ય વ્યુવા हेंद्रार्येन्श्र'ने'न्यायन्यी'भीदा ने'भन्य युन्न'य'भेंन्'याभीदा वयाव येन्'यम दी'यामयी'भन्म हेंद्रार्येन्श्र'य'न्याभेंद्र'याम्येंद्र'याद्र्यांच्यांद्र'याम्येंद्र'यान्यायाप्येंद्र'याम्येव्यायाप्यायाप्रेयायाप्येंद्र'याम्येंद्र'याम्येंद्र'याम्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याम्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'यायाप्येंद्र'यायाप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'यायाप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र'याप्येंद्र्यं वित्येंद्र्यायाप्येंद्र्यायात्येंद्र्यांद्र्यांद्र्यांद्र्यांद्र्यायायाप्येंद्र्यायाव्येंद्र्यायाप्येंद्र्यंद्र (મન્દ્રભુષાભ્રાત્ર બેવ જેવ સેંદ્ર શાસ્ત્ર થયા જેવ સેંદ્ર શાસ્ત્ર ભાસ્ત્ર ભાસ ભાસ્ત્ર સ્ત્ર ભાસ્ત્ર બાસ્ત્ર સ્ત્ર બાસ્ત્ર ભાસ્ત્ર બાસ્ત્ર ભાસ્ત્ર ભાસ્ત્ર ભાસ્ત્ર ભાસ્ત્ર ભાસ્ત્ર ભાસ્ત્ર બાસ્ત્ર બાસ્ત્ર બાસ્ત્ર બાસ્ત્ર બાસ્ત્ર સ્ત્ર સ્ત્ર સ્ત્ર સ્ત્ર સ્ત્ર બાસ્ત્ર બાસ્ત ભાસ્ત્ર ભાસ્ત્ર ભાસ્ત્ર ભાસ્ત્ર બાસ્ત્ર ભાસ્ત્ર ભાસ્ત્ર ભાસ્ત્ર બાસ્ત્ર બ ૬ જ્યાન્ટ્રેસ જ્યાસીય છે. આ ગામ આ આ ગામ આ આ ગામ આ આ ગામ ข ทุลูทุพาลูารัรรรริญานารรา ริรรรษัพารุญาสมารูญาลิโ ทุติาลิเฉรีรรษทุพาติาลุรรรรา ทุธามุทาทิาลิาพิสานรามุสุทุพเ ૯ ક્રુયરે ક્રેુયર સુધાર મુખ્ય ના શાળા મુગ્ય સુધાર ના સુધાર ના સુધાર ના સુધાર ના સુધાર ના સુધાર ના સુધાર સ *૫૫ વાર પાય પ્રદ્દેવ વર્ષ સે સ્થુવા પર્મ વા*રવાય પર વુ પ સુવાય તે શિક્ષ વા સે સ્થિય છે જે સાથે કે સુવા પ્રદાન સાથેવા ११ ङ्ग्गाय सेन्य अधिवावा यर्नेन क्रयाश सेन्य माय या देशुमा से झ्या सेन्य साधिवावा लेझ्ट सेन्य माय यशुमा १९ गयफेंग्रेग्हगहगामारे के देखा रेखाय के मार्थवाय के मार्थवायी के राज्य के मार्थवाय के का के के के के के के के क १९ गयफें से हगाहगार्गे लेखा ने ख़म रदेव मार्ये गायिव वा झेंम या से हगय दे लेखा रहेव मरम हे ख़म ये गाय थेवा ୬৬ सेंगायत्र अध्यय्या महत्वा स्टेंदाय में द्याय मं द्याय में द्याय ⁹ ક્વેનર્કર્વેનર્જુ રાયાયા ક્વેનર્કર્વેનર્ના સેર્ક્ષેનરો ક્વેનર્કર્વેનરુ સુરુપ્ય કુરાયા કેનર્કર્વેનર્ના સેર્ક્ષેનરો

 ๆณริ ัลูลาสามารสาราย รายามาร์ สารายานาร์ สารายานาร์ สามาร์ สา สามาร์ ส สามาร์ สา สามาร์ ส สามาร์ ส สามาร์ สามาร สามาร์ ² ને ભાવનના માર્કના છે કે તે પ્રાથમિક પ્રાથમિ

ૡ૾ૢૺ૱ઙ૽ૺ૾૽ૼઌૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૻૻૡૼૺૼ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱

१९ ध्रिव डे र्येण फुशुराय बेवरणा ध्रिव डे र्येण दगाये खेरादा गराय ध्रिव डे र्येण खेराया यदगा केत ग्रीक वे स्वययर दर्धना *ગ* હૈવ રે ચેંગ સમજા માં જીજા વ દે છું સમજ બેંદ પ્ય મેં બુજા હૈવ રે ચેંગ સમજા જે તે પ્રાપ્ત છે તે ગામ છે ગામ છે તે ગામ છ તે ગામ છે ગામ છે ગામ છે ગામ છે તે ગામ છે તે ગામ છે ગામ છે ગામ *૧૦ ૬૨ૻૼ ૹ[ૣ]૨ૻ પ્*રત્યાયશ્વસાંસાંસ્નું સ્ટ્રી યાલવાયશ્વસાંસું માંજે માંથેવા પર્યયાયમાં માલવાયશ્વાયાય સેવાયા છે વિરાજી સંચાયતાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાય સાંચાય સેવાયાય સેવાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાય સેવાયાય સેવાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાય સેવાયાય સેવાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાયાય સેવાય સેવ ११ गयफेप्वनगरन्यम्बर्यन्दा हगद्वाद्वर्यन्यदे यथेत्वा वनगर्त्यम्बर्यन्दम्मायद्या वर्त्यक्षेत्रकेर्येगय्थेवा ११ षायान्नेप्वन्षान्न्यार्थन्यान्न्या हणान्न्यावेन्यायेन्यां वन्षायेन्यों पार्थन्योः हणान्न्या झूषाय्वस्याधेन्यायाध्येवर्वे। ११ ने सूर में बेतरे येंगा दगगार मारा अर्मगाय के दगगा यह दशुरा अर्मगा दगा मारा मारा हुर के वितर के पर के मारा दशुरा

१० वःश्वरायावे सायहेवायम्। न्यायदे र्देवावे यश्ववासी वुषा न्यायदे र्देवावे साहेंग्रायम्। सुप्तवादन्यायार्वेयासी वयुग्ना 11 ફેંદ્ર પાં છેટ્ર પાં પણ છે જા રા ને સામ પ્રદાસ સાથ સુદ પ્ર પ્ છુમાં દે છેમ ક્રિયા થાય પાય સુદ છે જા દ્ર દા મેથા સાછે જા પ્ર પા સુધાય પાય સુધાય છે જા પ્ર પાય સુધાય પ <u> ૧૯ ૧૮ ૡાર્સેદ્ર માં છેન્સ્ટ્રા</u>ય ને ભાવસસાઝન્સ્ટ્રાયમાં ભુરાય શ્રેદ્ર છેન્સે સ્ટ્રાય ને ભાવસસાઝન્સ્ટ્રાસે ભુરા ¹² จุลุฆฺสูรุระสิ ซู ซิรุรรุรา อิรุระรัฐรรรรอิรรรรอ ลิรุรรรส์ จุฑฑะรรรา จุลฺฆฺสูจะตะรฑส์ระรอิรุเ १४ हेव उत्तरद्वे याय राव्युताय गरा देवे केंत्राय केन त्य मना देवे यहेव वश्वा गत्य शाय हो। दे केन न्य संदे यस स्थिव वी १३ ฐุฑาารุณารราวเดิสายิพาพัราส ณฑ์ฑานาพัรานามาพิสาลัโรราวเดิสายิพาสิาพัรพาทสพาษิรโดนที่ทานาทส์รานาษิรานาพิสโ

१२ नेप्तविन्तुः वीर्छिन् छेन् ग्री अन्यत्र स्वानुः छात्यान्या पर्क्षे स्वान्याय्यवि न्या ग्रामा स्वान्यविन्तुः से रहार्ये। ૧૯ ૡઙ૱ૹૻૡૢૻઐઽ૱ૡઙ૱ૹૻૻૹ૱ૹૻ૱ૺૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૢૢૺૼૼૼૼૹૻૹ૾૾૱ૢૡ૾ૻૡૻૻૡૻ૱ૡ૾ૻૡ૾૾૱ૻૹ૾૾૱ૻૡ૽૾ૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱૱૱૱૱૱ * મદાવેતુ હેંદ્ર રાજ્યોં વાસ્ય શ્રી સાસ્નુ સાસ્નુ સાયદાદ સાયવાયા સાદ કરાય છે. સારા સાથ સાય સાથ સાથ સાથ સાથ સાય และ สามาริรัฐรานาพีรามิสาสา มาสีมาสีมานหายานารา มูลานมณมมหายิรานพารราสิ่า รัสามัรพายมพาษราส์รานจรามิรา

१ गयफेरदीर्तगर्गात्र क्रेंटरता वहुटरन सेन् उटरवहेगाय सेना गटलेग क्वेंटरनटर वगगर्भाय साम सुरत्व वर्तव का स्वार्य १ गयान्ने वर्ते सुन में के के राज क รัญสามารสาวราสารรัฐเพิ่มสา สาอิวามสสาชิรายณามาวอยา สารราวสิยามาราวานใ รรัฐเข้านามาพิสาล์ไ ⁶ गणः हे: सुण्दवः वर्त्तवा दिः सुण्दः सुण्दत्वा देः सुण्दः यो प्रदेवः भेवा नर्देवा यो प्रदेवः यो प्रयायः भविः यो प्रयायः भविः यो ² ୩⁽²⁾ ત્રેમુંટ્ર્સાયનું સાર્ગ્સ્ટ્રેસાયનું કે સાથેનું દે સુરાસ્ટ્રાય સુરાય ગુરાય સુરાય સાર્ગ્સાનું સાથેનું સ ४ गणाने सुप्तवादन्त्रान्देत्राधीवा है सुमसुमादन्त्राने महेव धेवा गमावेगामहेव वत्रायाधीव पदी नर्देत्राधेन खेन पायाधीव वी *११* गयफेसुन्दरवर्त्त्रयात्री नर्देश्वन्दरन्देश्वसेन्याकेश्वयी नर्देश्वन्दर्न्देश्वर्येसेन्यन्गा वरावरात् शुरुत्वनेसेर्म्याश्च १९ गणाने सुप्तवायन्त्रायांचे। नर्देश्वान्दप्तर्देश्वासेनागने श्राप्तवाया सुप्तवायन्त्रायायायहेवासेव। ने गनिश्वायहेवावर्षणीवास्तुरामें। १९ हैः स्रम्य स्रम्य स्रम्य या नर्दे अपनम्पर्दे अभेन महिला के महिला महिला या के महिला के महिला के महिला महिला म 14 รรัฐเมิลารรัฐานี้ามรามิสาย มารสาวรฐานรายระมีสาย รรัฐานี้ามีรารกรรัฐานี้ารยุ ยุราสารริสายุรายระยุรา 14 รรัฐานิสารรัฐานี้ เมารายระยุราย 14 รรัฐานิสารรัฐานิสาย มารสาวรฐาน 14 รรัฐานิสารรัฐานิสาย มารสาวรฐาน 15 มาระยุราย 16 มาราย 16 มาร

अर्भवायक्क्षेयबायबाखय्वीद्धिया ५८२ छेत् क्वरायावस्य स्थित्या स्थित्यमार्थ्य प्राप्त्र भिर्मायक्क्षेय स्थित् यथी अवादे रवा से स्वयं यम्य स्थित् यथी अवादे रवा से स्वयं यम्य स्थित् यथी अवादे रवा से स्वयं यम्य स्थित् यथी ५ क्वर्य स्थाय स्थित् यथी ५ क्वर्य स्वयं प्राप्त्र स्थाय स्थित् यथी ५ क्वर्य स्थाय स्थित् यथी ५ क्वर्य स्वयं प्राय्त्र स्थाय स्थित् यथी काया स्थाय स्थित् यथी भ्वयं प्राय्त्र स्वयं याय स्थित् यथी ५ क्वर्य स्वयं प्राय्त्र स्थाय स्थित् यथी काया स्थाय स्थित् यथी भ्वयं याय स्थित् य क्याय स्थित्त याय स्थाय स्थित् यथी भ्वयं याय स्थाय स्थ

ୄୄ୶୵୶୶୶୶ଽୣ୶ଽ୳୵ଌ_ୖ୶୲୷୲ୡ୶ୠ୵୳ୄୖୡ୲୵୵୵ୄୄୠୖୠୄୣ୵୰୰ୡ୕୲୲

୬²⁴ चर्डेसप्थव स्वाप्तव प्यत्तका भूतप्तर से स्वर्त्त ने प्यविव त्या से ने ने लिवस्य पर्विक प्याप्त के प्याप्त के से के लिक प्याप्त से स्वर्त्त के प्याप्त के स्वर्त्त के प्याप्त से स्वर्त्त के प्याप्त से स्वर्त्त के प्याप्त से स्वर्त्त के प्याप्त के स्वर्त्त के स्वर्ण प्राप्त के स्वर्त्त के स्वर्ण स्वर्त्त के स्वर्ण स्वर्त्त के प्याप्त के स्वर्त्त के स्वर्त्त के स्वर्ण स्वर्त्त के प्याप्त के स्वर्त्त के प्याप्त के स्वर्त्त के स्वर्ण स्वर्त्त के स्वर्त्त के प्याप्त के स्वर्त्त के स्वर्त्त के स्वर्ण के स्वर्त्त के स्वर्ण स्वर्त्त के स्वर्ण के स्वर्त्त के स्वर्ण के स्वर्त्त के स्वर्ण के स्वर के स्वर्ण के स्वर के स्वर्ण के स्वर्ण के स्वर्ण के स्वर्ण के स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर्त स्वर्ण के स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर्त स्वर स्वर्त्त के स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर्य के स्वर्य के स्वर्त स्वर स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर्य के स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर स्वर्त स्वर्त स्वर्त्य स्वर्त स्वर्त्त

り มาวัรพารูญาตุลาวอยู่ราวยู่ราวรา มาวอยู่ราวริตาริสามสวาพีทุญานา หูานาทุราพิสาวิารุฑาลิโ ยิามวิามสวามานริสามาพิสโ 孑 રે છેનુ ગ્વન્યા હુ બ્યુ રાક્ષુ આવા છે ગ્વર એવ ચાલ નુ બ્યુરા છે ગ્વર અવ ચાય આ વર્તે યાયરા હિંદુ જી ગ્વન યાવે યાય લેવા ખેવા C Ч જે ગમરા બેવા જે રાગ રાગ છે ગામ આ બેવા ગે પર છે રાગ રાગ છે ગામ છે. આ ગામ આ ß नन्मात्रे छेन्नर सेतर प्रायम् मलतर र र छेन सामित माय के मलत र सेतर से महत्य मार साम मार के साम साम र मार र से म ป 4 P થાય[,] ત્રેપ્વે, યુન્યુ, યુને, પ્રું, પ્ ŋo

< ૹ૾૾ઽ[ૢ]ૡઽૡૢઽ[ૣ]ૡ૾ૻૡૢૺ૾૾ૹ૾૾ૢૺ૱ૡૡૹ૽૾ૡ૽૾ૢૢ૽ૺ૱૱ૡૡૢ૱ૢૡૼૡ૾ૺઽઽૡ૽૾ૺૡૢઽ૱ઽઽૺૢૹ૽ૣૺૹૡૹૡૼૼ૱૱૱ૹૣૡ૾ઌઽઽૺ

*୬୬ ಹ*ନ୍-ମନ୍ଦ୍ୟକାଞ୍କଣକାଞ୍ଜନ୍-=-ମନ୍ଦ୍ର ୩୦୦୫-ଶ୍ରିକାମ୍ରକାସନିଦ୍ୟକାଞ୍କଣକାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ୩୦୦୫-ଶ୍ରିକାର୍ଶି କିନ୍ନାର୍ଥିନ୍-ସ-ମନ୍ଦ୍ର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାର୍ଶ୍ୱଶ୍ୱକାସନ୍ଦ୍ର ସ୍ଥାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ ୬୫ ୶ଗ୍ରୁଟମ୍ମୟକ୍ଷାଦ୍ୱଶ୍ରୁଟାର୍ଯ୍ଯିକାନ୍ତି। ଦମ୍ୟାର୍କ୍ଷ୍ମିକାମ୍ୟୁକ୍ୟାସ୍ୟାଦଶ୍ରୁଆ ସମ୍ୟାଶ୍ୱାଗ୍ରକ୍ଷାୟ୍ୟାଦଶ୍ରୁ ସମ୍ମଦ୍ୟୁ ସମ୍ପର୍ୟାକ୍ରୁ ଅମ୍ୟକ୍ଷାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ବ୍ୟୁକ୍ୟାସ୍ୟାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନୁସ୍ଥି । りと ŊЦ J.S ⁹ ગબા છે. દુવાયા તે પ્રાપ્ય છે તે તે પ્રાપ્ય છે તે પ્રાપ્ય છે તે પ્રાપ્ય છે તે પ્રાપ્ય પ્રાપ્ય છે તે પ્રાપ્ય પ્રાપ્ય છે તે પ્રાપ્ય પ્રાપ્ય પ્રાપ્ય પ્રાપ્ય છે તે પ્રાપ્ય પ્ય પ્ય પ્ય પ્રાપ્ય પ્રાપ્ય પ્ય પ્ય પ્ય પ્રાપ્ય પ્રાપ્ય પ્રાપ્ય પ્ય પ્ય પ્ય પ્ય પ્ય પ્રાપ્ય પ્ય यत गण्डेह्रग्दर्य्याह्रग्दा गहेश्वग्वा युद्रय्य शुरुव्य विषे ह्रग्दाया से के के ह्रग्देव के हिंग्या के के के क . ગાય કે ગામ લેગા ગામ સમયા જે માં જે માં જે મું લે મું પુરુષ તે પુરુષ છે મું પુરુષ પ્રાથમિક મું પુરુષ પ્રાથમિક ŊC १० くり <u>୴</u>୵ଽୖୄଌ୵ଞ୍୵ୖ^ଽ୕ଽ୶୶ଽୄୖୄ୴ୄୢୄ୕ୠୄ୲୕ୖ୶ୖୄଽ୶୵ୖୖ୷ୖଌୖ୵ୖୠୄୖ୵୵୷ୡ୕ୢ୵୶୲ୖୖୖୖୖୖୄୄୖୖଽ୷୶ଌୡୖୖୖୖୖ୴୵ୖ୰ଌୡୖ୰ୠୄୖ୵ୠୄ୵୲ୄୠ୵ୄୖଌ୵୷ୖ୶୲ୖ୶୲ 33 23 _ ୩.୩.૪) ક્રૂ સામ્રા બદે ୩.૩૮૧ લુદ દે ભાગ તેનુ સાથ સાથ સાથ સાથ છે. તેનુ સાથ પ્રાયક્ષ સાથ પ્રાયક્ષ સાથ સાથ સાથ સ 96 ^૧^৶ દેૡૢૻઃસુમરત છેમ સુમારા હેંગજા ગાઉ ગાઉ સાય પ્રાપ્ય સંગ વ્યુમાય હેંગજા સાથ પ્રાપ્ય પ્રાપ્ય સાથ પ્રાપ્ય પ્રાપ્ય સાથ પ્રાપ્ય સંગ જાણ

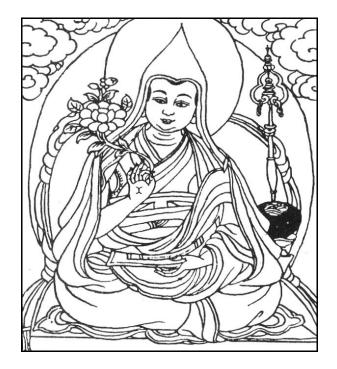
ฏ[.]ฉ.ร.ร.อู.ร.ร.ส.มะ์รุ.ะ.รัฐสุฆ.ฐ์|

ત્રસાસ વર્ષ જેવા એલ્ડ વુશ્વ પ્લેશ સ્વાપ્કેશ વુધ્વ કેવા પંજે કેવા પ્લેશ અદેવ પાંસ પાલવા પા દેવ ત્યાપારે દેવા વાય પાય કેવા પાસ કેવ પાસ કેવા પાસ ક

૧૨ ગભાષ્ટ્રે અલવાર્થે ન અલવા ગાણ ગાણ માલુ માલુ માલ ગાણ માલુ માલ ગાણ માલ ગામ માલ ગ

THE PRECIOUS GARLAND

AN EXPLANATION OF THE MEANING OF THE WORDS OF THE FUNDAMENTAL TREATISE ON THE MIDDLE WAY CALLED 'WISDOM'



Gyelwa Gendun Drup (1391 - 1474)

PRECIOUS GARLAND OUTLINES

- 1. Meaning of the title (3)
- 2. Translators homage (4)
- 3. Meaning of the text (4)
 - A. Praising the Teacher in terms of his explaining dependent-arisings to be free from the eight extremes (4)
 - B. The way of presenting dependent-arisings to be free from the eight extremes (4)
 - 1. Showing that dependent-arisings are empty of inherent existence (5)
 - A. The actual topic (5)
 - 1. Brief presentation of the two selflessnesses (5)

1. INVESTIGATION OF CONDITIONS

- A. Refuting inherent existence with respect to phenomena through investigating actions and agents of causes and results (5)
 - 1. Refuting inherent production in terms of results (5)
 - A. Refuting production from the four extremes (5)
 - B. Rejecting that the refutation of production from other contradicts scripture (5)
 - 1. The argument (6)
 - 2. The response (6)
 - 2. Refuting inherently existent conditions in terms of being agents of production (6)
 - A. Refuting inherently existent conditions collectively (6)
 - 1. Refuting the consideration of them as conditions in terms of being agents (6)
 - A. Refuting the consideration of them as conditions due to the reason of having carried out the action of production (6)
 - B. Refuting the consideration of them as conditions due to the reason of producing a result (7)
 - 2. Refuting the consideration of them as conditions with respect to objects (7)
 - B. Refuting inherently existent conditions individually (7)
 - 1. Refuting the characteristics of causal conditions (8)
 - 2 Refuting the characteristics of observed object conditions (8)
 - 3. Refuting the characteristics of immediate conditions (8)
 - 4. Refuting the characteristics of empowering conditions (8)
 - C. Indicating other ways of refuting conditions collectively (9)

2. INVESTIGATION OF COMING AND GOING

- B. Refuting inherent existence with respect to persons through investigating actions and agents of coming and going (10)
 - 1. Extensive explanation (10)
 - A. Refuting actions individually in terms of the place of action and agents (10)
 - 1. Refuting them through investigating the place of action (10)
 - A. Refuting actions in terms of the three paths in general (10)
 - B. Refuting actions in terms of that presently being traversed in particular (11)
 - 1. The argument (11)
 - 2. The response (11)
 - A. If one of the words 'place of action' or 'action' has meaning, the other is empty of meaning (11)
 - B. The absurd consequences if both have meaning (11)
 - 2. Refuting them through investigating agents (12)
 - 3. Refuting attempts to establish the existence of actions (13)
 - A. Refuting an initial commencing (13)
 - B. Refuting a path that is the place of going (13)
 - C. Refuting a counteragent of going (13)
 - D. Refuting a final stopping (14)
 - E. Refuting attempts to establish staying (14)
 - 4. Refuting them through investigating actions (14)
 - A. Refuting them through investigating whether they are the same or different (14)
 - B. Refuting them through investigating whether or not the two actions exist (15)
 - B. Refuting actions collectively (15)
 - 2. Conclusions (15)

3. INVESTIGATION OF THE SENSE POWERS

- 2. Extensive explanation of the two selflessnesses (15)
 - A. Explanation of the specific classifications of phenomena and person (16)
 - 1. Explanation of the selflessness of phenomena (16)
 - A. Refuting a self with respect to the three phenomena (16)
 - 1. Refuting a self of phenomena with respect to the sense spheres (16)
 - A. The argument (16)
 - B. The response (16)
 - 1. Refuting the three phenomena of seeing (16)
 - A. Refuting the agent that sees (16)
 - 1. Refuting the eye being the agent that sees (16)

- 2. Refuting the person or consciousness being the agent that sees (17)
- B. Refuting the object seen and the action of seeing (17)
- 2. Applying that reasoning also to the other sense spheres (18)

4. INVESTIGATION OF THE AGGREGATES

2. Refuting a self of phenomena with respect to the aggregates (18)

- A. Refuting an inherently existent form aggregate (18)
 - 1. Refuting cause and result with respect to being different objects (18)
- 2. Refuting cause and result with respect to existing or not existing and being similar or not similar (19)
- B. Applying that reasoning to the other aggregates (19)
- C. The way of responding when there are arguments and explanations (19)

5. INVESTIGATION OF THE CONSTITUENTS

3. Refuting a self of phenomena with respect to the constituents (20)

- A. Refuting an inherently established space constituent (20)
 - 1. Refuting the characteristics and the object characterized with respect to the space constituent (20)
- 2. Refuting the space constituent being established as a thing or non-thing (21)
- 3. Conclusions (22)
- B. Applying that reasoning also to the other constituents (22)
- C. Indicating the disapproval of the extreme views of existence and non-existence (22)

6. INVESTIGATION OF ATTACHMENT AND THE ATTACHED PERSON

B. Refuting attempts to establish the existence of a self of phenomena (22)

- 1. Refuting the supported the thoroughly afflicted (22)
 - A. Refuting an inherently existent attachment and attached person (22)
 - 1. Refuting them occuring sequentially (22)
 - 2. Refuting them occuring together (23)

B Conclusions (24)

C. Applying that reasoning also to other things (24)

7. INVESTIGATION OF PRODUCTION, ABIDING AND DISINTEGRATION

2. Refuting the three characteristics - production, abiding and disintegration (24)

A. Refuting inherently established compounded phenomena (25)

- 1. Refuting the general characteristics (25)
- A. Refuting them collectively (25)
- 1. Refuting them through investigating whether or not they are compounded (25)
- 2. Refuting them through investigating whether they are individual or collective (25)
- 3. Refuting them through investigating whether or not other characteristics exist (25)
- A. Formulating the consequences (25)
- B. Refuting the rejection of those faults (26)
 - 1. Refuting the rejection of the fault for the first consequence (26)
 - 2. Refuting the rejection of the fault for the second consequence (27)
 - A. The rejection of the fault (27)
 - B. Refuting that (27)
 - 1. Refuting the example (27)
 - 2. Refuting the meaning (27)
- B. Refuting them individually (28)
- 1. Refuting inherently established production (28)
- A. Refuting it through analysing it in the three times (28)
- B. Refuting it through analysing the three existent, non-existent or both (29)
- C. Refuting it through analysing whether or not it is ceasing (29)
- 2. Refuting inherently established abiding (29)
- 3. Refuting inherently established disintegration (30)
 - A. Refuting it through investigating it in the three times (30)
- B. Refuting it through investigating whether or not it is abiding (30)
- C. Refuting it through investigating it in terms of self or different (30)
- D. Refuting it through investigating whether or not it exists as a thing (31)
- E. Refuting it through investigating whether or not a different agent of disintegration exists (31)
- 2. Refuting specific characteristics (31)
- B. Due to that, negating inherently established uncompounded phenomena (31)
- C. Dispelling that it contradicts scripture (31)

8. INVESTIGATION OF AGENTS AND ACTIONS

- 3. Refuting the causes actions and agents (32)
 - A. Refuting inherently established actions and agents (32)
 - 1. Refuting actions and agents of similar class (32)
 - 2. Refuting actions and agents of dissimilar class (33)
 - B. The way of positing actions and agents conventionally (34)

C. Applying that reasoning also to other things (34)

9. INVESTIGATION OF PRIOR EXISTENCE

2. Explanation of the selflessness of person (34)

A. The actual topic (34)

- 1. The argument (34)
- 2. The response (34)
 - A. Refuting an appropriator (34)
 - 1. Refuting an appropriator existing prior to every object appropriated (35)
 - 2. Refuting an appropriator existing prior to individual objects appropriated (35)
 - 3. Refuting attempts to establish its existence prior to every object appropriated (35)
 - B. Due to that, also negating the objects to be appropriated (36)
 - C. Dispelling arguments (36)

10. Investigation of Fire and Kindling

B. Refuting attempts to establish an inherently existent person (36)

- 1. Refuting the example (36)
 - A. Refuting inherently existent fire and kindling (36)
 - 1. Refuting them through reasoning not explained previously (36)
 - A. Refuting that they are the same essence (37)
 - B. Refuting that they are different essences (37)
 - 1. Refuting that to be established (37)
 - A. The consequence that fire would not rely upon kindling (37)
 - B. The consequence that fire and kinding would not meet (37)
 - 2. Refuting attempts to establish that (38)
 - 2. Refuting them through reasoning explained previously (39)
 - 3. Conclusions (39)
 - B. Applying that reasoning also to other things (39)
 - C. Disapproving of views of the objects that were refuted (39)

11. INVESTIGATION OF START AND END POINTS

2. Refuting the reasoning for an inherently existent person (40)

A. Refuting the reasoning for the existence of the actions of birth and death (40)

1. Refuting an inherently existent cyclic existence (40)

A. Refuting three parts - a beginning, a middle and an end - of cyclic existence (40)

- B. Refuting the factors of birth and death being sequential or existing together (40)
- 1. Brief presentation (40)
- 2. Extensive explanation (40)
- A. Refuting them being sequential (40)
- B. Refuting them existing together (40)
- 3. Conclusions (41)
- 2. Applying that reasoning also to other things (41)

12. INVESTIGATION OF MADE BY SELF AND MADE BY OTHER

B. Refuting the reasoning for the existence of suffering (41)

- 1. The actual topic (41)
- A. Positing the thesis (41)
- B. Presenting the means of establishing the thesis (41)
- 1. Refuting made by self or other individually (41)
- 2. Refuting that it is made by both or saying that it is without a cause (43)
- 2. Applying that reasoning also to other things (43)

13. INVESTIGATION OF COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS

B. Showing that mere things are empty of inherent existence (43)

- 1. The actual topic (43)
- A. Establishing it through scriptures renowned to others (43)
- B. Dispelling arguments (43)
- C. Refuting the explanation that those scriptures have a different meaning (44)
- 1. The way in which the scriptures are explained to have a different meaning (44)
- 2. Refuting attempts to establish those different meanings (44)
- A. Refuting attempts to establish inherently existent transformation (44)
- B. Refuting attempts to establish an inherently existent emptiness (44)

14. INVESTIGATION OF MEETING

- 2. Refuting attempts to establish inherently existent things (45)
 - A. Refuting inherently existent meeting (45)
 - 1. The actual topic (45)
 - A. The thesis (45)

B. The means of establishing it (45)

- 1. Refuting meeting due to lacking an inherently existent difference (45)
- 2. Refuting meeting through having investigated if they are the same or different (46)
- 2. Showing that being met is also negated due to that (46)

15. INVESTIGATION OF ESSENCE

B. Refuting inherently existent substantial causes and conditions (47)

- 1. Refuting inherently existent things (47)
 - A. Refuting attempts to establish them (47)
 - 1. The actual topic (47)
 - 2. Showing that also the three other extremes are negated due to that (47)
 - 3. Disapproving of views of the objects that were refuted (48)
 - B. Presenting the means of invalidating them (48)
 - 1. The scriptures that invalidate them (48)
 - 2. The reasonings that invalidate them (48)
- 2. When propounding inherent existence, not passing beyond holding to an extreme (48)

16. INVESTIGATION OF BONDAGE AND LIBERATION

C. Refuting inherently existent bondage and liberation (49)

1. The actual topic (49)

- A. Refuting inherently existent cyclic existence and nirvana (49)
 - 1. Refuting an inherently existent cyclic existence (49)
 - 2. Refuting an inherently existent nirvana (50)
- B. Refuting inherently existent bondage and liberation (50)
- 1. Refuting them collectively (50)
- 2. Refuting them individually (50)
- A. Refuting bondage (50)
- B. Refuting liberation (50)
- C. Dispelling the consequence that to practice would be meaningless (51)

17. INVESTIGATION OF ACTIONS

2. Refuting attempts to establish inherently existent bondage and liberation (51)

A. The arguments (51)

1. Presentation of virtue and non-virtue (51)

- 2. The way in which permanence and annihilation are dispelled (52)
- A. The qualm (52)
- B. The response (52)
- 1. Dispelling permanence and annihilation through asserting a continuum (52)
- 2. Dispelling permanence and annihilation through asserting non-wastage (53)
 - A. Refuting the response of others (53)
 - B Our own response (53)
 - 1. Brief presentation (53)
 - 2. Extensive explanation (53)
 - 3. Conclusions (54)

B. The response (54)

- 1. Actions lacking permanence and annihilation due to not inherently existing (54)
- 2. Refuting inherently existent actions (54)
- A. Presenting the means of invalidating that (54)
- 1. The consequence that they would be permanent and not done (54)
- 2. The consequence that fruitions would arise endlessly (55)
- B. Refuting attempts to establish inherently existent actions (55)
- 3. Showing through an analogy that also actions and agents do not inherently exist (56)

18. INVESTIGATION OF SELF AND PHENOMENA

C. The way to engage in suchness (56)

- 1. The actual topic (56)
- A. Settling the view (56)
- B. The stages of turning away from faults and defects through cultivating suchness (57)
- 1. The stages of turning away from faults and defects (57)
- 2. The way to attain liberation (57)
- 2. Dispelling that it contradicts scripture (58)
- 3. The stages of instruction in suchness (58)
- 4. The characteristics of suchness (59)
- 5. Showing the need to definitely establish that meaning (59)

19. INVESTIGATION OF TIME

- D. Showing that time is empty of inherent existence (60)
- 1. The actual topic (60)
- A. Refuting inherently existent time in general (60)

B. Refuting assertions of our own and other schools individually (60)

20. Investigation of Collections

2. Refuting attempts to establish inherently existent time (61)

A. Refuting time being a cooperative condition of results (61)

- 1. Refuting production from a collection of causes and conditions (61)
- A. Refuting production from a prior collection (61)
- B. Refuting production from a simultaneous collection (62)
- C. Refuting production from a later collection (62)
- 2. Refuting production from the cause itself (62)
 - A. Refuting cause and result being the same entity (62)
 - B. Refuting them being different entities (62)
 - 1. Refuting the cause functioning to produce the result (63)
 - 2. Refuting the cause itself being inherently existent (64)
- 3. Refuting again production from a collection of causes and conditions (65)

21. INVESTIGATION OF ARISAL AND DISINTEGRATION

- B. Refuting time being the cause of the arisal and disintegration of results (65)
- 1. Refuting inherently existent production and disintegration (65)
 - A. Refuting that which is to be established (65)
 - 1. Refuting them through investigating whether or not they exist together (65)
 - 2. Refuting them through investigating whether they exist for any support (66)
 - 3. Refuting them through investigating whether they are the same or different (67)
 - B. Refuting attempts to establish inherently existent production and disintegration (67)
 - 1. Seeing not being the means of establishing them (67)
 - 2. Presenting the attempts to establish them (67)
 - A. Refuting arisal and disintegration being produced from self or from concordant or disconcordant types (67)
 - B. Refuting things being produced from self or other (67)
- 2. Showing the faults of permanence and annihilation if accepting inherent production and disintegration (67)

22. INVESTIGATION OF THE TATHAGATA

- E. Showing that the continuum of existence is empty of inherent existence (69)
- 1. Refuting an inherently existent Tathagata (69)
- A. The actual topic (69)

- 1. Refuting an inherently existent appropriator (69)
- A. Refuting a substantially existent Tathagata (69)
- B. Refuting a Tathagata inherently dependent on the aggregates (69)
 - 1. The actual topic (69)
- 2. Refuting inherently existent appropriators and objects of appropriation (70)
- 2. Refuting inherently existent objects of appropriation (71)
- 3. Conclusions (71)
- B. Not abiding in other wrong conceptions with respect to that (71)
- C. The disadvantages of wrong apprehensions (71)
- D. Applying that reasoning also to other things (72)

23. INVESTIGATION OF MISTAKES

2. Refuting inherently existent afflictions (72)

- A. The actual topic (72)
 - 1. Refuting them due to the reason that they are dependent-arisings (72)
- 2. Refuting them due to the reason that the support does not inherently exist (72)
- 3. Refuting them due to the reason that the cause does not inherently exist (73)
- 4. Refuting them due to the reason that the observed object does not inherently exist (73)
- 5. Refuting them due to other reasons that the cause does not inherently exist (73)
 - A. Refuting an inherently existent cause of attachment and hatred (73)
 - B. Refuting an inherently existent cause of confusion (74)
 - 1. Refuting inherently existent mistakes (74)
 - 2. Refuting an inherently existent possessor of mistakes (74)
 - 3. Refuting it through investigating whether or not the objects of mistakes exist (75)
- B. Refuting the method of abandoning them (75)

24. INVESTIGATION OF THE NOBLE TRUTHS

B. Dispelling arguments (76)

1. Investigation of the truths (76)

- A. The argument (76)
- B. The response (77)
- 1. Showing that it is an argument where they do not realize dependent-arisings (77)
- A. The actual topic (77)
- 1. Showing that due to such an argument they do not realize the three meanings (77)
- 2. Showing that due to such an argument they do not realize the two truths (77)

- A. The entity of the two truths (77)
- B. Not knowing the suchness in the scriptures if not knowing the two truths (77)
- C. The necessity of presenting the two truths (78)
- D. The disadvantages of wrongly apprehending the two truths (78)
- E. The way in which the two truths were not initially taught due to being difficult to realize (78)
- B. The distinction of our own presentation being acceptable and others presentations being unacceptable (78)
- 2. Showing that emptiness is the meaning of dependent-arising (79)
- 3. The inadmissibility of every presentation of others (79)
- A. The unacceptability of the Four Noble Truths and the knowledge and so forth of them (79)
- B. The unacceptability of the Three Jewels and actions and agents and so forth (80)
- C. The unacceptability of worldly and supramundane conventions (81)
- 4. When the suchness of dependent-arisings is seen, the suchness of the four truths is seen (82)

25. INVESTIGATION OF NIRVANA

2. Investigation of nirvana (82)

- A. The argument (82)
- B. The response (82)
 - 1. The inadmissibility of the nirvana of other systems (82)
- 2. Identifying the nirvana of our own system (82)
- 3. Refuting a truly established nirvana (82)
- A. Refuting a nirvana established in any of the four extremes (82)
 - 1. Refuting accepting the extreme of it being a thing (82)
 - 2. Refuting accepting the extreme of it being a non-thing (83)
 - 3. Refuting accepting the extreme of it being both (84)
- 4. Refuting the extreme of accepting it to be neither (84)
- B. Refuting that the one who has realized nirvana is not established in the four extremes (85)
- C. The meaning that is established due to that (85)
- 4. Dispelling arguments with respect to such a refutation (86)

26. Investigation of the Twelve Links of Existence

- 2. The way of engaging in and turning away from cyclic existence through having or not having realized dependent-arisings (86)
- A. Dependent relations of the forward order (86)
- B. Dependent relations of the reverse order (88)

27. INVESTIGATION OF VIEWS

- 3. The way of turning away from bad views when dependent-arisings are realized (88)
 - A. Identifying the sixty bad views (88)
 - B. The way of not abiding in those due to realizing dependent-arisings (88)
 - 1. Not abiding in those views due to dependent-arisings conventionally being like a reflection (88)
 - A. Refuting the first set of four views that are dependent on a start point and an end point (88)
 - B. Refuting the second set of four views that are dependent on a start point (90)
 - C. Refuting the second set of four views that are dependent on an end point (92)
 - 2. Not abiding in those views due to dependent-arisings ultimately being pacified of all elaborations (93)
- C. Paying homage remembering the kindness of the Teacher in that way (93)
- 4. Meaning of the conclusion (93)
- A. The master who composed it (93)
- B. The translators and scholars who translated it (94)