

ا العَخْمَاتِهِمَ ٢٦ الحَجْمَاتِهِمَ ٢٢ الحَجْمَاتِهِمَ ٢٢ الحَجْمَ ٢٢ الحَجْمَ ٢٢ الحَجْمَ ٢٢ الحَجْمَ ٢٢ الحَ دَوْسَ جُمَ سَالِ العلامَ مَعْ عَلَيْهُمَ عَمَ عَلَيْهُمَ عَنْ مَا سَاتُهُمَ عَنْ مَا الحَجْمَ عَلَيْهُمَ عَنْ م

Homage to the Ever Youthful Bhagavan Manjusri and to the Vajra Dharma. The sentient beings in the worldly realm have countless wrong ways of seeing reality. However all of these wrong ways can be included within these four viewpoints:

- 1) The fatuous view of the foolish (phyal ba)
- 2) The hedonistic view of the worldly (lokayata/rgyang 'phen pa)
- 3) The nihilistic view of the materialist (mur thug pa)
- 4) The heterodox view of the eternalist (turthikalmu stegs pa).

1) Those who hold the fatuous view are perpetually confused due to their failure to understand that all things arise from a process of cause and effect.

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2) Those who hold the hedonistic view of the worldly (*lokayata/rgyang 'phen pa*) fail to understand the reality of former and future lives and therefore work only to achieve fame, wealth and power for the present life, relying on worldly formulas and machinations.

3) Those who hold the nihilistic view of the materialist (*mur thug pa*) reject the principle of cause and effect in regard to all phenomena. They hold to the extreme view of absolute existence and nonexistence whereby all things arise simply by chance. They believe there exists only this one life.

4) Those who hold the heterodox view of the eternalists *(turthika/mu stegs pa)* believe in the existence a permanent self which they attribute to all things. Some eternalists hold the view that an effect can exist without relying on a cause. Others assert cause and effect in a perverse manner. Others assert that a cause can exist without producing an effect.

These are all fundamentally mistaken ways to view reality.

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There are two aspects to the Path that lead beyond this world of birth and death:

- 1) Laksanayana (the Sutra Vehicle)
- 2) Vajrayana (the Tantric Vehicle).

1) The Sutra Vehicle has three divisions:

- a) Sravakayana (the Disciples' Vehicle)
- b) Pratyekabuddhayana (the Solitary Liberation Vehicle)
- c) Bodhisattvayana (the Mahayana)

a) The viewpoint of those who follow the Sravakayana is that those who assert heterodox views either exaggerate or underestimate reality (i.e., they misperceive reality by either seeing something that is not there, or failing to see what is there). Those who underestimate reality hold nihilistic views that assert a total lack of any existence. Those who exaggerate reality hold ontological views that falsely attribute existence—like one who sees a rope and thinks it is a snake.

Those who follow the Sravakayana take the view that both consciousness and the minute particles of the four great elements (i.e., earth, water, fire, and air) that make up the material world including the aggregates (form, etc.), the physical senses (eye, ear, etc.), sense elements and sense fields, are all truly and ultimately existent. They also hold that the four aspects of the ultimate goal are gradually achieved by means of meditation on the Four Truths of the firyas (i.e., misery, cause, cessation and path).

b) Just like the followers of the Sravakayana, those who follow the Pratyekabuddhayana (Solitary Liberation Vehicle) take the view that phenomena do not exist in the way asserted by heterodox views. That is, they reject views that either exaggerate or underestimate reality, such as the fanciful view that asserts a permanent self or soul. What distinguishes the Pratyekabuddhayana is the realization that there is no self or soul whatsoever in the phenomena associated with the aggegate of form. In addition, unlike the Sravakas, followers of the Pratyekabuddhayana do not depend upon a spiritual teacher during the period when they attain their goal of enlightenment. They do depend upon the power of their former familiarity, practice and study to realize the profound meaning of ultimate reality (dharmata) from the point of view of the twelve links of dependent arising. Based upon this realization, they attain their goal of enlightenment.

Those who follow the Bodhisattvayana (Mahayana) take the view that the ultimate reality of all phenomena, whether afflictive or purified, is their lack of inherent existence. They view conventional truth as the lack of confusion among the defining characteristics of individual phenomena whose existence is merely an illusion. In this manner, they assert that supreme enlightenment occurs at the conclusion of a gradual procession through the ten bodhisattva grounds, which results from engagement in the ten *paramitas*.

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The Vajray>na has three aspects:

- 1) *kriyatantra*, the vehicle of physical activities
- 2) caryatantra, the vehicle of both physical and mental activities
- 3) yogatantra, the vehicle of mental activities

1) Those who follow the *kriyatantra* vehicle take the view that while ultimately nothing comes into being and nothing ceases, the goal can be realized by conventional processes of meditating on the form bodies of deities, relying on the use of such things as physical images of deities, physical representations of the mind of deities, chants, recitations, and purifications all of which accord with the place, season, and celestial constellations. The goal is attained primarily by the power of these ritual objects in conjunction with the necessary causes and conditions.

2) Those who follow the two-fold *caryatantra* vehicle take the view that while ultimately nothing comes into being and nothing ceases, the goal is realized by conventional processes of meditating on the form bodies of deities, and a combination of the four-fold meditative concentration *(samadhi)* and the use of ritual objects in conjunction with the necessary causes and conditions.

3) There are two aspects to the view of those who follow the yogatantra vehicle:

- A) the external yoga-the tantric vehicle of the sublime being
- B) the internal yoga—the tantric vehicle of the sublime skill

A) Those who follow the external yoga—the tantric vehicle of sublime beings—take the view that one should not rely primarily on external objects and ritual devices. Instead, they obtain the goal primarily by engaging in the yoga of meditation on sublime gods and goddesses who ultimately are unborn and unceasing. They do this by means of the completely purified *samadhi* of the tantric practices of these sublime beings that focuses on the four *mudras* of the form bodies of these sublime beings.

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B) There are three aspects to the view of those who follow the internal yoga—the tantric vehicle of sublime skill:

- i) the method of generation
- ii) the method of perfection
- iii) the method of great perfection (Dzokchen)

i) The method of generation is to achieve the goal by gradually generating the three aspects of *samadhi* and thereby gradually establishing and meditating on the *mandala*.

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ii) In the method of perfection, yogins achieve the goal by means of a practice that on the ultimate level never wavers from the state of the sublime gods and goddesses who are unborn and unceasing nor from the sphere of ultimate reality (*dharmadhatu*) that is the middle way beyond all conceptuality. While never wavering from that state, on the conventional level they meditate vividly on the form body of a sublime being with a meditation that stabilized and unadulterated.

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iii) The *Dzokchen* method is a meditative process that arises out of the realization that all phenomena of *samsara* and *nirvana* from the very beginning have always been undifferentiated from the nature of the *mandalas* of body, speech and mind.

<u> ମି'୴୮'ଶ୍</u>ୟୁମ୍'୴୶୲

As it is stated in the *tantra*:

The branches of the [five] vajra aggregates are renowned as the five perfect Buddhas,

All the senses, sense consciousnesses and their objects are the *mandalas* of bodhisattvas, The earth element is the goddess Locana, and water is Mamaki,

Fire is Pandaravasin1 and wind element is Tara,

The element of space is Akasadhatisvari

In this way every aspect of the threefold universe is completely pure from the very beginning.

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Ultimately all phenomena, whether of samsara or nirvana, have always been unborn an unproduced. Therefore, the illusions that allow for the functioning of the ordinary world are ultimately just the nature of the five Buddhas and their five consorts, etc. For this reason, all phenomena are of the nature of *nirvana*, completely beyond the realms of misery. Specifically, the five great elements are the nature of the five Buddha consorts. The five aggregates are the five family Buddhas. The four consciousnesses are the nature of the four bodhisattvas. The four types of objects are the nature of the four superb goddesses. The four senses are the nature of the four bodhisattvas. The four times are the nature of the four offering goddesses. The physical (tactile) sense power, its consciousness and its objects together with the bodhisattyas that arise from them are all the nature of the four wrathful deities. The four logical possibilities [i.e., identity, exclusion, inclusion and overlap] are the nature of the four wrathful goddesses. The mental sense consciousness is the nature of the Bodhisattva Vajra Samantabhadra. Objective phenomena, both compounded and uncompounded, are the nature of Samantabhadrı, Goddess of Phenomenal Activity. All of these are, from the beginningless past, the very nature of the absolute, perfect Buddha; they are not something achieved by means of a path. Therefore, all phenomena, both compounded and uncompounded, including the three times, the ten directions, and the three realms, do not exist in isolation from ones own mind. This is taught in a sacred text:

In the close analysis of your own mind you will find: The actuality of the Buddha's enlightenment, The actuality of the three realms of the universe, and The actuality of the great elements.

In another text:

All phenomena abide in the mind. The mind abides in space. There is no place where space does not abide.

ର୍ଭୁ୍ୟ ମିଂଶ୍ୱା ૡ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡ૱ૡ૽૾ૡ૽૾ૺૡ૾ૻૡ૽૾ૡૻ૽ૡ૽ૼૡૻ૾ૡૻ૱ૡ૽ૻૡ૽૾ૡ૽૾ૡ૽૾ૢૻૡ૽૾ૡ૽ૻૢૡૻ૱ૡૻૡૼૡૻૻૡૻૻૡૼૡૻ૾ૡ૽ૻૡૻૻૡૻ૽ૡૻ พิ๚ฺ๛ฐ๛ิ ๛ู๛ฃฺล รักฺล ๛รา ยิุล ฃิ ลุกล ฃิล รักล ๛รา 551 यदेव. สูมานสาร์ที่สามณ์ เริงณาฮูเทอิทานสาร์ที่สามาล์ อัสเซมสาชราร์สารมานสามาลิป প.ৠপ. યજેઽૠૢૼ૾૾ૣૣૼ૿ૡૢ૾ઽૠૢ૾ૄૼ૾૱ૹૣૻૠૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૡૡૢૼૺૹૣઽૡ૾૾ઽૡૢૻૡૡ૽ૢૺઽૡૢૡૻૡઽઽૣ૾૾ૡૼૡ૾૽૱૱૱૱૱ `৸৸৸ *ଞ୍*୍ଦା'୩ୄ୕ୖ୶୲ୖୄଽ୕୩୶୲୳୲ୡୄୗ୲ୖଌ୕୶୲ୣସ୶୶୲ଌୄୣୣୣୣୖୖୖୖ୷୶୲୳୲ୖୄୠ୲ଊ୲ୖୢଌ୲୴ୄୠୄୣୣୣୣ୷ୖ୳୲୷ଽ୲୷ୖୠ୶୲୶୲ୖୄୢୠ୶୲୳୲ ૹ૾૾ઽૼૡૄૢૻ૾ૻ૱ૻૹૣઽૼ૾ૡઽ૽૱ૻૻ૽૽ૼઌૢ૾ૼઽૻૡૢૼૼૹૻૻૻૡૻૹ૾ૺૻૹ૾ૺૹ૽ૢૺ૾ૹ૾ૺૻ૱ૻૻઌૡ૾૾ૡૺ૾૾૾૾૾૾ૡ૾૾૱ૻૡ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૹૻૻ૾૾ઌ૾૽ૼ૾૾૾૽ૼૡૻૻ૱૿ૻૡ૽ૼ પ્રેલિન નું કેંસ વસાય રુદ્ર અદસ મુંસ મન્ટ પુરુ મુંસ જેંવ માટે સર્વુ ખાદ મું મું મું મું માટે માળ દા \widetilde{a} ર્સ અસ ૩૬ ભે તે સા સદસ મુંશ પત્ર મુત્ર પર તે ખાદ ભુદ ૧૬૮ અતે દ મા દેદ ભાગ પા ખાદ સ ઐ૱ભા ભુદ: ૬૮: અ૱૬ માં મેં ઢેમ જઅભાવકે તે આખદ આ ઐત ચર્ચ ૨૮: મું રેમ ચર્ચ સિંદે :

All phenomena are the absolute clear light. All phenomena are, by their very nature, *nirvana* itself.

All phenomena are the true, fully manifest state of buddhahood.

All phenomena are completely pure from the beginning.

All phenomena are empty by way of their fundamental nature.

And in another text:

That is the Dzokchen. As for the Dzokchen method, (it is to complete the assemblages of merit and wisdom. Its meaning is the spontaneous arising of the ultimate result. The method is to engage this meaning.)² The Dzokchen method is the firm conviction that arises by means of the path of four realizations. These four realizations are as follows:

- 1) realization of the singular cause
- 2) realization by the power of the sacred syllables
- 3) realization by the power of blessings
- 4) direct realization
- 1) Realization of the singular cause is as follows. There is one singular cause of all phenomena in the sense that no phenomena has a different or separate cause. This is true in ultimate reality because no phenomena is actually produced or created. It is also true in conventional reality because all phenomena are illusory by definition. Like the illusion of many moons reflected in different puddles of water, all phenomena appear to be distinct entities and are able to perform their functions even though they are illusory, have no true existence and are never actually produced. Therefore all phenomena must be realized to have a singular cause because in both conventional and ultimate reality there is no valid basis for differentiation.
- 2) Realization by the power of the sacred syllables is as follows.
 - a) The lack of true production of all phenomena is the syllable "A" (জ), the verbal nature.
 - b) This lack of true production, with its illusory appearance and its ability to perform functions, is the syllable "Om" $(\tilde{\mathfrak{K}})$, the physical nature.
 - c) The intrinsic awareness $(\tilde{\Xi}_{\overline{\Lambda}}, \mathfrak{L})$ that realizes this is the wisdom of illusion without end or middle. This is the syllable "Hum" $(\tilde{\underline{\xi}}), 4$ the mental nature.
- 3) Realization by the power of blessings is as follows. Just like a white cloth becomes red when "blessed" by the power of *rubia tinctorum* (a red dye), all phenomena are realized to be the actuality of buddhahood when we realize them to be "blessed" by a singular cause and by those sacred syllables.

4) Direct (i.e., non-conceptual) realization is as follows. Neither the canonical texts nor the sacred precepts that explain them contradict the principle that all phenomena, from the very beginning, are the actuality of buddhahood. However, one does not need to depend upon these sacred texts and precepts. One realizes this directly with firm conviction in the very depths of the mind by means of ones own intrinsic awareness.

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This firm conviction of the path is as follows. The path of the yogin is precisely the intrinsic awareness of the significance of these four realizations. It is not as if this is an effect that gradually arises from the establishment of its causes. Rather it is a profound conviction that arises from ones own direct, non-conceptual realization.

* \hat{f} `ณ សಹ ត $\hat{\vartheta}$ f ་ ៕ ស្ម ស $\hat{\vartheta}$ ត $\hat{\eta}$ ស $\hat{\eta}$ \hat{x} \hat{y} \hat{y}

There are three factors that characterize the accomplishment of this aim:

- 1) The cognitive factor is the intrinsic awareness that is the method of the four realizations.
- 2) The habituating factor is the engagement in constant meditative process.
- 3) The fruitional factor is the attainment of the aim by means of this meditative process.

These three factors reveal 1) correlation, 2) requisite, and 3) imperative.

1) Correlation

All phenomena, whether associated with the afflictive processes of samsaric bondage or with the purifying processes of liberation have, from the very beginning, been the actuality of the Buddha's body, speech and mind, and thus the actual sphere of buddhahood. Furthermore, understanding the significance of this blessed reality is the defining characteristic of realizing its cause. Therefore this *correlation* is itself a cause for attaining the state of peerless buddhahood.

2) Requisite

All those things associated with the afflictive and purifying processes, such as the five medicines and the five elixirs, and so forth, have from the very beginning been used without discrimination in the infinite equanimity of buddhahood. This is the defining characteristic of active engagement. It is the *requisite* because it becomes the cause for attaining the state of peerless buddhahood.

3) Imperative

All those things particularly associated with the afflictive and purifying processes, the five medicines and the five elixirs, and so forth, from the very beginning have naturally and spontaneously existed without discrimination in the infinite equanimity of buddhahood. Therefore the *imperative* is the direct perception of the *glorious wheel* of ornaments that is the inexhaustible body, speech and mind [of a buddha]. The ultimate goal may then be defined as the spontaneous and natural characteristic of the nirvanic nature of supreme buddhahood that is none other than samsara, the cycle of birth and death itself.

ने भाषा मन्द्रे के स्पत्ता के स्पति मन्द्रे के स्पत्ता क्युयाय के का संपत्ते में के सुका सा के का संपत्ता के स ฃฺ๊ฐฐานุกายสายการจากการจากการจากการจากการจากการจากการจากการจากการจากการจากการจากการจากการจากการจากการจากการจาก ম'শ্রী ୩୬୫୮. ସିଶ୍ୟା ଅନ୍ତି ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ ଅନ୍ମାର୍ଥ ଅନ୍ତି ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତି ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତ 5 ୴୵ୖଌ୕୶୲ଽୡ୶୶୕ଌୣ୵ୖ୴୕୶୶୕୶୵୶୵୶ୄୢୖ୶୶୲ୖ୳ୖୠ୕୵୷ୖ୳୷ୖଡ଼ୄୖ୶୲୳ୡ୲ୖ୷୷୷୲ୢୖଌ୷ୄୠୖ ᠵᡄ᠋᠊ᠴᢩᡭᢦ᠋ᡪᢂᢆ᠋ᢋ᠂᠋᠊᠋ᡍᢆ᠂ᡪ᠙ᡃ᠄ᡱᢩᡆ᠋᠋ᠴᡅᠯ᠋ᢃ᠂᠕᠉ᢆᢂᢐ᠂ᡅᠴ᠄ᢅᡩ᠋ᠯᢂ᠋ᡅᡬ᠋᠋ᡰᢩᡱᡆ᠋᠋᠊ᡅᢃᢆ᠂ᡧ᠕᠋ᡆᢔᢆ᠋᠋᠆᠋ᠺ᠋᠄᠍ᡷ᠋ ୴୵ୣ୴୶ୖଌ୶ୖ୶୲୶୶୴ୖଢ଼୵ୄୢଽୖୠ୵୶୲୷୶୲ୢୖ୶୶୶୷ଢ଼ଢ଼ୖୖଡ଼ୣ୵ୄ୴୶ୖଌ୶ୖ୶୲୶୲ୄୡୖୖ୶୲ୄୠ୷ ୶ଵୖ୕୕ଽୢୢୣ୶ଽୖଵଽ୲ୢୠ୕୳୰ୢୖୠୄଽ୕୳ୡୖ୲୴ଢ଼୶ୖ୴୶୴୴ୡ୶୴୷ୖୢଽ୕୩୶୴୶ୖ୲ୣ୲ୢଈୣୣୣୖ୳୳୴ଌୖ୶ୖ୳୲ୡୄୗ ୳ୖଌୄୣୣୣ୵୲୰ୡ୲ୄୣୣୣୣ୳୷ଽୖ୳ୄୄ୴୶୲ଽ୶୲ୄଈ୶୲ୡୣ୵ୄୖୢୄୗୖୖୖୖ୴୴୷ୖୢୢଈୣୠ୲୳ୖ୶୵୷ୖ୶୲ୠ୶୲ୠ୲୲ୄୢୖ୷୷୲୶୶ યદે ન્દ્રિયા સુચાયા સુચાર્ચ આ દેવા રાજ્ય સુચાય સુચાય સુચાય સુચાય સુચાય સુચાય સુચાય સુચાય સાથે સાથે સાથે સાથે સા ଌୖ୵୕୳ୖୖଊୄୖୖଽ୶ୖ୶୕ୢ୵ଈ୕୶୶୶୷ଢ଼ଢ଼୕ଽ୵ୢୖୡ୶୶୕୳ୖୖ୶ୖୄ୷୕ଽୢୖୄ୕ୢ୵ୖ୳ୄ_{ୖୖୠ}୰୕୶୶ୄଢ଼ୢ୶ୖୄ୴୶୕ୣୢ୷୳୕୳ୖୢୡ୲ 75 สมานดิเพรานรูณาสุจามสุจาร์ผู้สายกิ่ารีสาวสุนายก์ไ

In regard to this, it is necessary to make assiduous efforts in the yoga that spontaneously accomplishes the goal of:

- 1) approach
- 2) close approach
- 3) attainment
- 4) great attainment

1) *Approach* means knowing the *bodhicitta*, the mind of enlightenment. That is, it means realizing that there is nothing to be attained by means of a path, and no need to apply antidotes as all phenomena are, from the beginning, the very nature of buddhahood.

2) *Close approach* means knowing yourself to be the actual deity. That is the realization that, because all phenomena are from the beginning the very nature of buddhahood, I myself also have this perfect divine nature from the very beginning, and there is nothing further to be acquired or attained.

3) Attainment means generating the [realization of the] mother. That is the realization that the great mother (Prajñaparamita/perfect wisdom), from the very beginning, is the "mother" of all that arrises from the infinite sphere of space: space itself, that which appears as the forms of the four elements of earth, water, fire and air, and all that is able to perform a function.

4) Great attainment means the union of method and wisdom. This is the union that, from the very beginning, conjoins profound emptiness, the space of the mother, and the wisdom of the five great mothers (i.e., Buddha consorts) with wishlessness, the aggregates (skandhas) that are the father of all buddhas. From this union arise the bodhisattva emanations whose nature is like a great magical dance that is the manifestation in time and space of the bliss within the causal sphere, the illusory supreme bliss, and the play of illusion within illusion in the beginningless sphere of buddhahood. Within that time and space is the signlessness that is the non-objectification of the entire sphere of limitless space. When this becomes the sphere of ones reality and is thus spontaneously attained, one vanquishes the four Maras and thereby attains the final, supreme goal.

All phenomena have always been completely pure, from the very beginning. Therefore opening the eyes means studying the sacred texts of the Vehicle of Method and entering the vast, dala. Realizing its significance means actually perceiving this mandala. The state of practice and adaptation that follows from that realization is the actual abiding within the mandala. The fully manifested state that follows that abiding is the attainment of the supreme siddhi. ଌୖ୶ୄୖୄୄ୴୕୶୲୵୲ଞୢ୶ୄୖୢ୴୶୲୵୲ୄୢଽ୴୲୳ୖୄୡ୲ୖୄୢୖୄଈଵ୲ୣ୕୳ୖୖୄୖୖ୷ଵ୲ୣୄ୳ୖୖ୷ଽ୲୷୕୵୷ୄୖୢୖ୴ଵ୲ୖୖ୴ଽୖୖୖ୴୶୲୴ୖ୷ เนณ ฏิลาซีลาริ E เลรา กลม ฃฺตาลริ ติตาลา นราพิรา ธิลา นรามา ณ ซูรา รั เมพิรา ଌୖ୶୕୳୕୳ୣୣୣ୵ଽ୕୳୶୲ୄୖୄୄ୴ୄୖୠ୲୕ୣ୵୲୰୷ୖଡ଼ୣଽ୕୰ୠୖୠ୲୰୲ଽଽୖୠ୰୰୵ଽୖୠ୰୰୰୷୰୷ୠ୶୲୵ଽୄୢୖୠ୵ୠୡ୲ " ૡૢૻ૱૿ઌૢૢઽૻઽ૽ૺઽઽઽ૾ૡૢ૱ૡૹૼૡૻૡૼૡ૱ૡ૾ૢ૱ૡ૾ૺ૱૿ૡૢ૾ૺ૱ૡૢૻ૱૱ઌ૾ૻ૾૾૾૾૾૱ૡ૽૾૱ૡ૽૾૱ૡૡ૾ૢ૱ૡૡ૾ૢ૱ ૱ૻ૱૱ઌૡૢૻૼૼૻઌ૾૾૾૽ૼૼ૱ૼૼૺ૱ૻ૱ૡૻઌૼૢઌૻૻઌૢૻ૱ૢ૱ૻૹૼ૱ૡ૽ૼ૱ઌૡ૽ૼ૱ઌ૾૾૾ૺૼૼ૱૱ ન્યુ.

<u>ୣ</u>୵ୠ୶୲ୠଽ୶୲୶ୡୖ୲୴୶୲ୠ୶୲ୠ୶୲୷୲୲ୖୡୣୄୄ୶୲୳୲୶ୡଢ଼୲ୠ୷୶୲୷୶୲୷୶୲୷୷୷ୠୄ୲୷ୢୖୄଌୣ୷୶୲

all-pervading sphere of the wish-granting immeasurable palace of the peerless primordial man-

ธ์จารมลางราทุรีรามเสลาสมานรารทานจา พิราวุติสาทิาทุดณาพลาทราชา ¥ ୖୖୖୖଌ୩୕୳୳ୖ୵ଽ୴ୄଵୄ୕୵ୖୢଽ୶୲୳ୖୠୖ୵୶୴ୢୖୄଌ୲୳ୖୠୄ୲ୖୗଽ୶ୖୄୖଽ୴ୡ୲୳ୖୠୖ୳୷ୄୖୢୄ୷୷୲୰୷ୡ୕୵୷ୡ୕୵୷ୡ୲ ୶୶୲ୖ୩୶୶୳୳ଽୖୄୠୄ୵୳୳ୖୠ୵ୄଵୄୖୄୗୖୖୖୖ୲ୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖ୷୷ୠୖ୷୵ୄୠୄୖ୶୲୶୲୳ୖୡ୲ୄୗଵୄୢୖ୩୶୲୶ୡ୲୶ୖୖଢ଼୶ୄଽୄୢୖ୳ୄୢ୕ୄୢ୷୷୳ୖୠ୵ୖୣଽୖୡ୲ ๚ุุ่่ม ฺ ฺ ๛ิลฺ ฺ มัฺ ฺ ซึ่ม ฺ มั่

This method itself is the final meaning of the Dzokchen. It is the spontaneous entrance into the *Wheel of Sacred Syllables*, the state of the *Great Assemblage*. It is the instantaneous enlightenment realized by those persons of sharp intellect who realize their own beginningless buddhahood as the meaning of buddhahood existing from the very beginning. This is not within the realm of ordinary activity. However much one devotes oneself to ordinary studies, one will never gain certainty regarding what is truth and profound. An ordinary intellect, with its ordinary certainties can never penetrate this abstruse truth and profundity. When those of ordinary intellect apply themselves in attempt to understand it, they will mistake it for just another part of their ordinary world or will think it to be foolish and false. In this way they will underestimate and despise the superior beings, and their state of mind will deteriorate. It is for this reason that it is kept so secretly, and is referred to as the *Secret Vehicle*.

Until disciples are able to produce the state of mind that can conceive that all phenomena are buddhahood from the very beginning, it is necessary for them to follow the lesser vehicles. By devoting themselves to activities that benefit living beings, such disciples do not waste their lives and can be guided by a skillful teacher to appreciate all the faults of *samsara* and excellence qualities of *nirvana*. This is why it is so important that a teacher be skilled every aspect of the vehicles and why it is so completely unsuitable for one who lacks understanding of any aspect of the *vehicles* is to assume the role of teacher.

યત્ર શુના ત્રદ માં એઅચ કે બેંદચ શુભનુભા ભર્ન કે અદચ મુચ વસ્ને ત્ર બેઠા લેચ ભર્તુદ ุรุฑิ นารุณพิ รุฑิ นณิ ซิลา ซุลลา ชุรุฑุสา ๕ นารุณรีสารุณ นราทุจิลา ๆ เล้าส์ ราพ์รา Ŕ યત્રભુष्य ५८१ - ५୩.४% શું ५.४% २୩.४% २१.४% २१.४% Igr.ซีน. ผูฑล. ปกบ. นี้น. มีน. ยี่น. ซีน. ซีน. ซูน. ผูฑล. ปกบ. ซู้พ. ก. เปลา เมื่น. นี้น. น. พ. พ. พ. พ. พ. พ. พ. यत्र न्त्र से ग्रेन। हा तस्ता पश्चे मेरा ता से मेरा से ग्रेन। क्रेन्ट हे राध सा का से राष्ट्र सा से राष्ट्र सा અર્ને ન તે જે દાદે છે તે ગળતા મુને ન સામ છે તે ગણતા સુવા તે છે તે છે તે ગણતા સુવા તે છે તે ત है। ন্ম ଌୖ୕୕୩୕ଌୖ୶ୖ୳ୖୖୖୖୖ୷୶ୖ୷୕୳ଢ଼୶୲ଢ଼୶ୖଢ଼ଵ୲ୖ୳୷୷୷୷ୡ୲ୄ୲୬୕ୖ୶ୖ୶୷୷୶୲୷ୄୖ୶ୄୢୖ୴୷ୄୢୖ ୲୳ୢୣୠ୲୵୳ୖୠ୲୵୵ୠ୶୲୳ୖଡ଼୶ୖୠ୲୲ୖ୲ୖୠ୲୵୲୰ୡ୕୷୲ୖୢୖୠ୶୶୲ୄ୰୶୲ୡ୶୲ୡ୶୲ୡ୶୲ୡ୶୲ୡୄ୲୲ଵୖ୶୲୵ୢୄୠ୲୲ୖୢୡ୲ *പ*रः र्हेमा यः ५८८ के र्हेमा यः पवितर ५ ५ मा २ भाषा प्रायः भूमा २ ९ मा २ ९ म २ ४ मा २ ९ म <u>ବିଷ୍ୟୁ</u> ସୁ ସର୍ଦ୍ଧ ଅନୁ ମ୍ୟୁ ହିଁ ସୁଷ୍ୟୁ ସ୍ଥା

The distinction between different views of reality can also be made by examining the religious and yogic disciplines taken up by followers of each view. Neither those who follow the fatuous view of the foolish *(phyal ba)* nor those who follow the nihilistic view of the materialist *(mur thug pa)* have any religious or yogic discipline. There are four views that do entail the practice of yogic disciplines:

- 1) The worldly yogic disciplines of those who follow
 - a) the hedonistic view of the worldly (lokayata/rgyang 'phen pa) and
 - b) the heterodox view of the eternalist (*turthikalmu stegs pa*).
- 2) The yogic discipline of the Sravakas
- 3) The yogic discipline of the *Bodhisattvas*
- 4) The Peerless yogic discipline

Those who follow the fatuous view of the foolish (*phyal ba*) have no practice of religious discipline because of their lack of understanding about the process of cause and effect. Those who follow the view of the materialist (*mur thug pa*) have no practice of religious discipline because their view of reality is nihilistic.

1.a.) Those who hold the hedonistic view of the worldly *(lokayata/rgyang 'phen pa)* practice worldly disciplines for the sake of the present life only. These include the use of such things as formulas and machinations.

1.b) Those who follow the heterodox view of the eternalist *(turthika/mu stegs pa)* assert the existence of a permanent self or soul *(atman)*. In order to purify the "soul" they maltreat the body, subjecting it to such things as the *five fires*⁵ and other such perverse religious or yogic disciplines.

2) The discipline practiced by Sravakas is as stated in the Vinaya:

Do not commit even the smallest sin, Accomplish fully every virtue, Gain complete control over your own mind, These are the Teachings of the Buddha.⁶

They promote a view of reality that divides all phenomena, whether virtuous or non-virtuous, into either conventional realities or ultimate realities, and engage in a religious and yogic discipline that consists of cultivating the virtuous and forsaking the non-virtuous.

3) The discipline practiced by bodhisattvas is as stated in the vow of the bodhisattva:

Do not act just to suit the circumstances,

Do not engage in illusory spectacles, threats, and so forth,

Endowed with compassion, loving kindness, and a virtuous mind,

Be free of every evil.⁷

Whatever you do, whether virtuous or non-virtuous, will not compromise or impair your (bodhisattva) vow so long as it is motivated by great compassion. The bodhisattva vow can therefore be summed up as acting only on the basis of great compassion.

4) The Peerless yogic discipline is as stated in the Dam tshig chen po'i mdo:

Once you have attained certain knowledge of the Buddha's vehicles, Although engaged in the five afflictive mental states, of greed, etc., You will possess the most perfect ethics, Like a pure lotus rising up out of the mire.

Because all phenomena are of the infinite equanimity from the very beginning, it is not necessary to adhere to compassion nor to reject anger. However, if that is not understood, it is not the case that compassion will thereby not arise. Rather actions are pure or impure only in so far as religious and yogic discipline is based upon the view of reality that realizes all phenomena to be pure from the very beginning.

May this secret garland of views, Be found by those of excellent character, And may they use it with skill and wisdom. They will then be like a blind man suddenly recovering his sight.

This Garland of Profound Advice on Ways of Seeing is hereby completed.



DEDICATION⁸

ซึ่งสูงสิท ษ.สานสิงชะมีวงกาม เปล่องการเริ่ม เพราะ นฏิรารราษัทฟ เนลร์ สูทฟาฏิราณาณฟาตุธุร เนรานฐิสารที่ นดิ ชิสาธิราฏิฟ ୄ୲୶ୣୄଊ୲୵୳ୢଞ୍ଚ୶୕୳ୢୠୖ[ୄ]ୖ୴ଽ୶୕ୄୠ୕ୄ୶ୢୠ୕୶୲ୄୗ୳ୢୢଌୠ୕୵ୖଌୠ୕୵୷ୖୖ୴୴୲୴ୖୄୠ୕୶୲୳୲ୖୖ୵ୖୖଌ୕୕୩୕୶୲ୄୗ୳୶ୠ୕୳ୖୣୠୖୖ 「ちゃ」かいない、エロ・ち・角」 しみんかり、中、コーシューション、ショ

Om Svasti

The Maha Ati with the stages of generation and completion, is the pinnacle of the nine vehicles that cover the basis, path and fruits of all outer and inner activities associated with views of reality and practice. It is born out of the glory of the mind of Padmasambhava. May this lotus of the Lord Buddha's teaching blossom in the sunlight of the virtues of producing this text. May the bees who are the adherents of the Lord Buddha's teachings enjoy the pure nectar of wisdom from these blossoms. May the song of these bees proclaim this precious Dharma, especially the sublime Dharma of the Mahyyna. May this song pervade all the corners of the universe, eliminating the difficulties and problems of this era, and causing all

beings to gain the true, supreme happiness.

NOTES

- The Tibetan text of the man ngag lta ba'I phreng ba is No. 4726 in Vol. 83 of the bsTan 'gyur (The Tibetan Tripi aka), Tokyo, 1965. It is also found in Vol. 1, pp. 17-27 of the gdams ngag mdzod, Paro: 1979-1981 (TBRC Resource Code: W24519). A reprint was produced by Tarthang Kunga Gelek.
- Small print (in the Tibetan text and English translation) indicates an explanatory not provided by a later commentator.
- The Man ngag lta ba'i phreng ba, Selected Writing of Rongzom choskyi bzangpo (New Delhi, 1977), gives "O" (آم), rather than "Om" (آم), which is given in the sNar thang edition and the Peking bsTan 'gyur, vol. 83, no. 4726. See: Samten Gyaltsen Karmay, The Great Perfection (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1988) p. 167.
- ⁴ Man ngag lta ba'i phreng ba, Selected Writing of Rongzom choskyi bzangpo gives "Om" (
 (
 ダ) as the mental nature syllable rather than "Hum" (
 文
- The five fires discipline involves sitting in a spot surrounded by four blazing fires, one in each quadrant, with the fifth fire, the sun, above. Purposely suffering the discomfort of this heat for periods of time was thought to purify the "soul."
- Pratimok"asÒtra, bsTan 'gyur (The Tibetan Tripi, aka), Tokyo, 1965. Vol. 42, No. 1031, p. 149-3-3. (See: Samten Gyaltsen Karmay, p. 162, n. 100).
- Byang chub sems dpa'I sdom pa nyi shu ba, bsTan 'gyur. Vol. 114, No. 5582,
 - p. 253-2-7. (See: Samten Gyaltsen Karmay, p. 162, n. 101).

This dedication is a later addition to the text.