## BUILETIN OF TIBETOLOGY



NAMGYAL INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY
GANGTOK, SIKKIM

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

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Price per copy; Rs. 40/-
2001
Published by:
The Director
Namgyal Institute of Tibetology
Gangtok, Sikkim-737102
Designed and Printed at:
Media Transhimalaya Publications.
31 A National Highway,
Gangtok, Sikkim- 737 101
Phone: 27065

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# NAMO TASSA BHAGAVATO ARAHATO SAMMA SAM BHUDHASSA <br> <br> THE ATTAINMENT OFTHE BUDDHAHOOD AND <br> <br> THE ATTAINMENT OFTHE BUDDHAHOOD AND BODHISATTVAS. 

-Prof. P.G. Yogi


#### Abstract

"Even in this very body, six feet in length, with its sense impressions, thoughts, and ideas, is the world, the origin of the world, the cessation of the world, and the way leading to the cessation thereof ." This statement made twenty-five centuries ago by the Buddha is much more profound than is generally supposed. For a thing is perceived as profound in proportion to the profundity of the perciver. It may seem a rather large claim to make, but only the practice and attainment of sammasamadhi (Right concentration) :- that is to say, the system of samatha- Vipassana which ushers in calm and insight -reveal in its true scope the extent to which existence as a whole is profound. As samma samadhi, there are 18 basic forms and their respective spheres to be attained. After having completed and acquired facility in the practice of entering these 18 basic forms and their respective spheres, concentrate the Dhammakayas attention upon the human form. Concentrate on the first sphere of Pathama Magga (or the sphere of the human form), within its centre, in its translucence and luminosity. Expand this sphere of Pathama Magga and establish it as a flat and translucent disclike vehicle of support. This is called Pathama jhana. It may thus be observed that by jhana is not only meant a state of mind, but also a disclike vehicle of support. Seat the Dhammakaya upon this disc-like vehicle of support. This is called the Dhammakaya established in Pathamajhana.

Next, concentrate the Dhammakaya's attention upon the sphere in the centre of the celestial form (Dibba-kaya). Namely, the sphere of the celestial form, in its translucence and luminosity. Establish this sphere of the celestial form as a flat and translucent disc-like vehicle of support, as mentioned above, this is called Detiya jhana. As soon as the Dhammakaya's attention has adverted thereto, the Paathama jhana slips and the Dutiya jhana takes its place. The Dhammakayas seats itself upon this disc-like vehicle of support. This is called the Dhammakaya established in Dutiya jhana. Next, concentrate the Dhammakaya's attention upon the sphere in the centre of the Bharma form. Namely the sphere of the Bharma for in its translucent and luminosity. Established this sphere of the Bharma form as a flat and translucent disc-like vehicle of support. This is called Tatiya jhana. As soon as the dhammakaya's attention


adverted there to, the Dutiya jhana slips off and the. Tatiya jhana takes its place. The Dhammakaya seats itself upon this disc-like vehicle of support. This is called the Dhammakaya established in Tatiya jhana. Next concentrate the Dhammakaya's attention upon the sphere in the centre of the Arupa Bharma form. Namely, the sphere of the Arupa Bharma form in its translucence and Lumionsity. Establish this sphere of the Arupa Bharma form as a flat and translucent disc-like vehicle of support. This is called catuttha jhana. As soon as the Dhammakaya attention has adverted thereto, the Tatiya jhana slips off and the catuttha jhana takes its place. The Dhamakya seats itself upon this disc-like vehicle of support. This is called the Dhammakaya established in catuttha jhana. All these above four Jhanas are Rupa (form) jhanas. That is to say, the concentrated-absorptions of form. Next, sink the Dhammakaya's attention down into the centre of the Dathama jhana. Establish this void centre of the pathama jhana as a flat and translucent disc-like vehicle of support. This is called Akasananca avatana jhana. Namely, the state of the infinity of space. As soon as the Dhammakaya's attention has adverted thereto, the caluttha jhana slips off and the Akasanacaayatana jhana takes its place. The Dhammakaya seats itself upon this disc-like vehicle of support. This is called the Dhammakaya established in Akasananca-ayatana jhana. Next sink the Dhammakaya's attention down into the void centre of Dutiya jhana. Establish this void centre of the Dutiya jhana as a flat and translucent disc-like vehicle of support. This is called vinnananaca ayatana jhana. Namely, the sphere of the infinity of consciousness. As soon as the Dhammakaya's attention has adverted thereto, the Akasanaca ayatana jhana slips off and the vinnanananca ayatana jhana takes its place. The Dhammakaya seats itself upon this disc-like vehicle of support. This called the Dhammakaya esstablished in vinnanananca ayatana jhana. Next, sink the Dhammakaya's attention down into the void centre of the tatiya jhana. Establish this void centre of the Tatiya jhana as a flat and translucent disc-like vehicle of support. This is called Akincanna ayatana jhana. Namely, the sphere of voidness. As soon as the Dhammakaya's attention has adverted thereto, the vinnanananca ayatana jhana slips off and the Akincanna ayatana jhana takes its place. The Dhammakaya seats itself upon this libe vehicleof support. This is called Dhammakaya established in Akincanna ayatanajhana. Next, sink. The Dhamma kaya's attention down into the void centre of the caluttha jhana. Establish this void centre of the catuttha jhana as a flat and translucent disc-like vehicle of support. This is called Neva sanna na
sanna ayatana jhana. Namely, the sphere of neither perception ner non-perception. As soon as the Dhammakaya's attention has adverted thereto, the Akincanna ayatana jhana slips off and the Neva sannaayatana jhana take its place. The Dhammakaya seats itself upon this disc-like vehicle of support. This is called the Dhammakaya established in Nevasanna nasanna ayatana jhana. These last four jhanas are Arupa formless jhanas. That is to say, the concentrated-absorptions of formlessness. This above process is called entering the jhanas form first to eighth by direct (anuloma) process. Next, reverse the process, descending from eighth to the first by inverse (pastiloma) process. The whole process is called the accomplishing of jhana samapatti.

Dukkha-suffering- Now investigate the Noble Truth (ariya sacca) of suffering as pertaining to the human form (manussakaya). Which is born, ages, sickens and dies. Now that which is called birth, has the characteristic of being a translucent nucless, at its minimum the size of a Bodhitree seed. At its maximum, with a diameter of 3 centimeters. This nucleus or sphere of birth begins to center down into the sphere of the human form at the age of fourteen. It is this nucleus which instigated birth in all, and if it were not present, no birth would arise. After the Dhammakaya has withnessed for itself the cause and process of birth in all its ramifications, then investigate the process of growing old. The characteristic known as 'growing old' has its submerged centre in the nucleus of birth, and is black in colour and opaque. When this nucleus of fage is still small, it is the start. As it augments in size, decay sets in. It is this nucleus alone which ages the human form and ushers in the process of decay. Within this nucleus or sphere of age, again, another nucleus has its centre. Namely, the nucleus of sickness and disease. Which is even blacker in hue than that of the nucleus of age. As soon as this nucleus of sickness and disease begins to activate and centres down into the nucleus of age, the human form became immediately ill. Now as soon as this illness appears, the nucleus of death augments in force and size. This nucleus of death, the blackest of all, has its centre in the nucleus of sickness and disease. As soon as the nucleus of death augments right between the connecting link of the human and the astral form, cutting and obliterating it, the human form immediately dies. After this process has been witnessed by penetrating perception of the Dhammakaya, perceptive knowledge (nana) of the impermanence and uncertainty of birth, old age, sickness and death is attained. Having known, perceived
and accomplished this process is called the attainment of sacca Nana. After the Dhammakaya has witnessed that birth, old-age, sickness and death is suffering indeed, is something to be known, is called the attainment of Kicca Nana. After having perceived that all this is suffer-ing-that is seen clearly, known clearly is called the attainment of kata Nana. This called the investigation of the Noble Truth of suffering. Contemplated in perceptive immediacy of Nana.

Sanydata Origin-Now investigate the second Noble Truth. Namely, the origin of suffering. Suffering originates through causes with root in desire. There are three nuclei or spheres of desire within the sphere of the human form. One enveloping the other. The external one is black, the inner one even blacker and the innermost one blackest of all. Having contemplated with the penetrating perception of the Dhammakaya, realizing that because of desire suffering arises is called the attainment of sacca Nana. Having realized that desire is worth rendering extinct because of the suffering it inculcates, is called the attainment of Kicca Nana. Having perceived that desire ushers in suffering-that is, seen clearly, known clearly-is called the attainment of Kata Nana. This is called the investigation of the Noble Truth of the origin of suffering contemplated in perceptive immediacy of Nana.

NIRODHA-EXTINCTION- Desire having risen, it has become essential to expedite the method of extinguishing it, back to its roots. That is, rendering it extinct. This is called Nirodha. Nirodha has the characteristic of translucent sphere, 5 vah in diameter, situated within the sphere of the human form.
It may be questioned why all these spheres are so large, out of proportion to the human form itself. They are large because they do not possess the properties of physicality, but are psychical entities belonging to another plane of things. Being psychical spheres they are capable of being expanded and contracted at will. As soon as the sphere of Nirodha has taken effect, desire disappears even as the radiance of the sun at down banishes the dark. Having contemplated with penetrating perception of the dhamma Kaya that desire is rendered extinct by Nirodha, is called the attainment of sacca Nana. Having realized that Nirodha is worth accomplishing, is called the attainment of Kicca Nana. Having perceived all the way in its clarity that which has been rendered extinct by Nirodha, is called the attainment of Kata Nana. This is called the investigation of the third Noble Truth of the Extinction of suffering. Contemplated in perceptive immediacy of Nana.

ARIYAMAGGA-The Noble Eightfold path- Having witnessed that which was to be rendered extinct, the path is open to release. The path is characterized by three spheres, situated in the sphere of the human form. Namely, the sphere of sila (Morality), Samadhi (concentration), and Panna (Wisdom). As perceived with the penetration of the Dhammakaya, all these sphere are in appearance translucent, and in diameter the breadth of the dhammakaya itself in concentrated pose from knee to knee. Having contemplated with the penetrating perception of the dhammakaya that these three spheres are the Path to Release, is called the attainment of Sacca Nana. Having realized that this Path is worth developing and treading is called the attainment of Kicca-Nana.
Having perceived all the way in its clarity that the Path has been developed and tread, is called the attainment of Kata Nana. This is called the investigation of the fourth Noble Truth of the Noble Eightfold Path. Contemplated in perecptive immediacy of Nana.

DHAMMAKAYA SOTAPANNA- The stream- entered- Having investigated the four Noble Truth as pertaining to the human form Manussakaya and accomplished jhana samapatti, Sink the Dhammakaya's attention to void centre. Whereupon, a translucent sphere, 5 vah in diameter appears. In which the dhammakayaspta[amma. 5 Vah in diameter (form knee to knee) and 5 vah high, is seen in concentrated pose. Enter this dhammakaya Sotapanna, in Jhana. And concentrate its attention upon the celestial form (dibbakaya). Then investigate the four Noble Truth as pertaining there to. Applying the same method as before. Having accomplished this process to completion the Dhammakaya sotapannas attention is fows on the void centre. Whereupon, a translucent sphere, 10 Vah in diameter, appears. In which the dhammakaya sakadagamin, 10 Vah in diameter from knee to knee and 10 vah high, is seen in concentrated pose.

DHAMMAKAYA SAKADAGAMIN-The once returnerEnter this Dhammakaya Sakadagamin, seated in Jhana and concentrated its attention upon the Bharma form (Pupa Bharma Kaya). Then investigate the Four Noble Truths as pertaining there to. Having accomplished this process to completion, Sink the Dhammakaya sakadagamin's attention to void centre. Whereupon, a translucent sphere, 15 Vah in diameter, appears. In which the Dhammakaya Anagamin, 15 Vah in diameter (from knee to knee) and 15 Vah high, is seen in concentrated
pose.
DHAMMAKAYA ANAGAMIN-The non-returner-Enter this Dhammakaya Anagamin, seated in Jhana. And concentrate its attention upon the Arupa Bharma form. Then investigate the Four Noble Truths as pertaining there to. Applying the same method as before. Having accomplished this process to completion, Sink the Dhammakaya Anaagamin's attention to void centre. Whereupon, a translucent sphere, 20 vah in diameter, appears. In which the Dhammakaya Arahatta, 20 vah in diameter from knee to knee and 20 Vah high, is seen concentrated pose.

LOKUTTARA JHANA SAMAPATTI- Now bring up the sphere of Dhammakaya sotapanna and establish it as Pathama Lokuttara Jhana. Bring up the sphere of Dhammakaya Sakadagamin and establish it as dutiya Lokuttara Jhana. Bring up the sphere of Dhammakaya Anagamin and establish as Akasananca ayatana Lokuttara Jhana. Void centre of the Dutiya Jhana establish as vinna nananca ayatana Lokuttara Jhana. Void centre of the tatiya Jhana establish as Akincanna ayatana Lokuttara Jhana. Void centre of the Catuttha Jhana establish as Nevasanna na sanna ayatana jhana. Accomplished Jhana Samapatti of all these eight attainment by direct (anuloma) and inverse (Patiloma) process, seven time, using the dhammakaya arahatta as accomplisher. Establish the spheres off the human form (manussakaya), the celestial form (Dibbakaya), the Bharma form (Rupa Bharma kaya), and the Arupa Bharma form, in Rupa Jhana and ArupaJhana. Accomplish Jhana Samapatti in all these forms simultaneously, using the Dhammakaya as accomplisher and observer. Then investigate and observe the present life. Concentrate absolutely still in the centre. Observe the present life, beginning from immediacy of contact down each day, retreating back to the day of birth. Then into the period before birth, the prenatal status in the womb. As far back as the first cellular speck (kalala rupa). Retreat back to the period before entry into the womb. Back to the period when the rebirth-consciousness first entered the father's form (the rebirthconsciousness first enters the father's form before that of the prospective mother). Retreat back to the former existence. Back to each birth, respectively step by step, life after life, one step at a remove, Back to the first consciousness (Pathama vinnana). Then return (as retreated) back to the present. Thereafter, investigate and observe future birth. Do so as to perceive it all the way in clarity, using the dhammakaya as perceiver. This is called pube Nivasa Anussali Nana.

CUTUPAPATA NANA- The perception and knowledge of other's destinies-Having investigated and observed existence as pertaining to oneself, thereafter investigate and observe the existences of others. Establish the spheres, of the human form, the celestial form, the Bharma form and the Arupa Bharma form, pertaining to other subject, in Jhana Samapatti. Accomplish Jhana samapatti in all these forms simultaneously, using the Dhammakaya as accomplisher and observer. Then investigate and oblerve as before, but pertaining now to the subject in hand. This is called cutupapata Nana. The perception and knowledge of other's destinies.

AYATANATI-LOKA- The sphere of the three worlds- Establish the sphere of the three Lokas in RupaJhana Samapatti. Namely, the sensual world (Kamaloka), the Bharma world Rupa Loka), and the Arupa Bharma world (ArupaLoka). Establish the sphere in Rupa Jhana samapatti. Void centre of this sphere (of RupaJhana Samapatti) establish in Arupa Jhana Samapatti. Accomplish Jhana Samapatti therein, using the Dhammakaya as accomplisher. Investigate and observe the three Lokas, perceiving both outside and inside, so as to apprehend it in full clarity of vision all the way. Now that which comprises the three Likas are the realms of the giantemons, the ghosts, the animals, the prugatorial creatures (of which there are eight-planes), the earth plane (ManussaLoka), the six planes of the celestial world (devaLoka), the sixteen planes of the Bharma world, and the four planes of the arupa Bharma world. Within the sphere of the three lokas, creatures have their endless circuit of birth and death, propelled by the momenturn of their own kammic potential.

AYATANA LOKANTA-The sphere of outer friends- Establish the sphere of Lokanta in Rupa Jhana sama patti. Void centre of this sphere (of Rupa Jhana samapatti) establish in arupa Jhana sanapatti. Accomplish Jhana sama patti, using the Dhammakaya as accomplisher. Investigate and observe Lokanta, perceiving both outside and inside, so as to apprehend it in full clarity of vision all the way. Now that which is called Lokanta (literally world-end) is separate and detached from the Three lokas, lower than the lowest hell of Avici, below and outside the bounds of the sphere of the Three Lokas, not to be measured in the distance therefore. This ayatana (sphere) is called Lokanta, and is the abode of those creatures with the greatest penalty on their heads, for which debt they often have to pay for Kalpas (world-cycles). But even
these doomed creatures in perpepual darkness may one day re-arise from this sphere, once retribution has been paid in full, thence to be reborn in the Three Lokas again.

AYATANA NIBBANA-The sphere of the Emancipated-
Establish the sphere of dhammakaya arahatta in rupaJhana samapatti. Void centre of this sphere (of rupa Jhanasamapatti) establish in ArupaJhana samapatti. Accomplish Jhana samapatti, using the Dhammakaya Arahatta as accomplisher. Investigate and observe Nibbana, perceiving both outside and inside, so as to apprehend it in full clarity of vision all the way. Let no doubt remain pertaining there to. Nibbana is another ayatana in direct ascension above the Three Lokas (Just as Lokanta is in direct declension below the Three Lokas). It rises beyond the highest plane (Nevasanna, nasanna ayatana) of the formless Bharma world. It is outside the bounds thereof, not to be measured in the distance thereform. This sphere is called Ayatana Nibbana and is the abode of those beings emancipated from all stupidity and impurity, which is its own reward.

The spheres of perception, memory, through and knowledgeThe sphere of perception (approximately 3 cm . at its normal size) pertaining to the human form has its eat in the sphere of the human form, is spherical in character and translucent. Establish the sphere of perception in Jhana samapatti. Accomplish Jhana sampatti therein until translucence is reached. Then expand the sphere of perception pertaining to the human form until it has attained to the dimensions of the dhammakaya. That is to say, 5 Vah in diameter. The sphere of memory (approximately the size of an eye) is submerged in that of perception, and translucent. Establish the sphere of memory in Jhana samapatti. Accomplish Jhana samapati therein until translucence is reached.
Then expand the sphere of memory pertaining to the human form until it has attained to the dimensions of the Dhammakaya. The sphere of thought (approximately the zixe of the iris of an eye) is submerged in that of memory, and translucent. Establish the sphere of thought in Jhana samapatti. Accomplish Jhana samapatti therein until translucence is reached. Then expand the sphere of knowledge pertaining to the human form until it has attained to the dimension of the Dhammakaya. That which is mentioned here are merely the spheres of perception, memory thought and knowledge as pertaining to the human form. As for the four spheres thereof pertaining to the celestial form, the Bharma form, the

Arupa Bhama form, the dhammakaya form and all the other dhammakaya form, from the crudest to the most refined, the same procedure must be repeated for each.
PARAMI-PERFECTIONS- There are three categories of Parami (perfections arising from merit accumulated). Namely- 10 parmi (normal), 10 upaparmi (medium), and 10 paramata parami (supreme). The merit (Punna), arising from charity performed (after having done so repeatedly), accumulates so as to expand into a sphere approximately 20 centimeters in diameter. After which it contracts and condenses itself to the diameter of approximately 3 centimeteres. It is in this manner that the sphere of parami is attained. In this case, the sphere of Pana (charity)Parami.
After the accomplishment of further charity performed, the sphere expands, until its accumulated proportions attains to approximately 20 centimeters in diameter, whence it contracts and condenses itself to the diameter of approximately 3 centimeters. This sphere is called the sphere of Dana Upaparami. with the accomplishment of even further charity performed, the sphere expands. Until its accumulated proportions attains to approximately 20 centimeters in diameter. Whence it contracts and condenses itself to the diameter of approximately 3 centimeters. This sphere is called the sphere of Dana paramata parami. Regarding merit accomplished and accumulate from morality (Sila), renunciation (nekkhamma), wisdom (Panna), energy (Viriya), fortune (Khanti), truth (sacca), earnest resolve (adhittana), compassionate love (metta), and equanimity (upekkha ), their various spheres expand and contract and condense after the same process as already mentioned for that of Dana parami. thus, becoming the spheres of 10 parami, 10 upaparami, and 10 paramata parami, respectively, in proportion to the merit accomplished and accumulated. After all these spheres of parami have expanded and condensed themselves repeatedly, augmenting their dimension thereby, until finally attaining to the diameter of 20 centimeters, those who have earnestly resolved to become Arahatta disciples attain Nibbana, this accumulated parami being the potential which supports their resolves so as to finally establish it as a reality. For those who earnestly resolve to become great disciples (Maha savaka), chief disciples (Akka savaka), solitary (pacceka) Buddhas, or All-Enlightened (Sabbannu) Buddha, a far greater store of parami has to be accumulated, in proportion to the magnitude of the resolve. All these spheres of parami are situated in the centre of the forms, for the crudest up to the most refined. Within the sphere of Dana parami there is the sphere of sila
(morality), samadhi (concentration), Panna (wisdom), Vimutti (Release), and Vimutti Nana Dassana, respectively, as in the human form itself. Having penetrated all these spheres to their culmination, concentrate nextoon the provider pertaining to the celestial form (Dibbakaya). The provider for which is situated in the sphere of the celestial form, and makes provision for it. Within this provider, too, is the sphere which goes to fashion it. Within which sphere again are the spheres of sila, samadhi, Panna, vimutti, and vimutti, Nama Dassana, respectively.
Next concentrate on the provider pertaining to the Bharma form. In the sphere of this provider, too are the spheres of sila, Samadhi, panna, vimutti and vimutti Nana Dassana. Then concentrate on the provider pertaining to the Arupa Bharma form. In which sphere of the provider are the spheres of sila, Samadhi, panna, vimutti, and vimutti Nana dassana. Now concentrate on the provider pertaining to the dhammakaya form. In which sphere of the provider, too, are the spheres of sila, Samadhi, panna, vimutti, and vimutti Nana Dassana. continue this process of penetrating and observing the providers, form the crudest of the Dhammakaya forms upto the most refined. Then retreat by inverse process, down to $t$ he crudest of human forms. As for the technical proficiency involving these providers, the same procedure applies to them as the 18 basic form already mentioned.

NIBBANA-Nibbana is an ayatana (sphere) of establishment, but of a different status from that of the Loka ayatana, the six ayatana of sense, or the twelve basis of coaction. It is the most ultimate of ayatanas and the most refined. Nevertheless, its function parallels that of the Loka ayatana, whose function is to gravitate all creatures within its sphere, unable to pass beyond its bounds. The six ayatanas of human sense also function after the same fashion, gravitaling shape, sound, odour, objects of taste, tangibles, and all mental formations within the sphere of a particular personality. In the same manner, the Nibbanic ayatana has its function of gravitating those who have liberated themselves from the endless circuit of Kammic momentum and desire which perpetuates life in the lokas, without end, those capable of emancipating themselves from this ceaseless round of birth and death are called Buddhas and Arhattas and their final sphere of establishment, beyond the bounds of the lokas, is called Ayatana Nibbana. The Nibbanic ayatana is spherical in character, pure in essence and effulgent. One such ayatana (there being innumerable such ayatanas) is in diameter of the order of 141 ,

330,000 Yojanas, -with a bounding edge of the order of $15,120,000$ Yojanas thick. One Buddha and his arahatta disciples inhabit the void space bounded by this thick spherical edge. Removed from all crudity, this region is spacious, vast and radiant with its own inherent essence (free from all external light of sun or star) as well as the beings who inhabit it. In short, it is the effulgence which is born of purity and the purgation of ignorance. As said of old:- "There is, O Bhikkhus, a sphere (ayatana 0 where there is neither earth, nor water, nor fire, nor wind, nor the sphere of the infinity of space (akasananca ayatana), nor the sphere of the infinity of consciousness (vinnanananca ayatana). Nor the sphere of voidness (akincannayatana), nor the sphere of neither perception nor non-perception nevasanna nasanna ayatana). There is not this world, nor the other world, nor sun and moon. That, O Bhikkhus, i call neither coming nor going, nor staying, nor passing way, nor arising. Without support, or going on, or basis is it. This is the end of pain." As for terms, kilesa Nibbana, khandha Nibbana, Dhata Nibbana, Saupadisesa Nibbana, and Anupadisesa Nibbana, they have the following implications:
(1) Kilesa Nibbana :- At the time when the future Buddha, in his thirty fifth year, was undergoing ascetic practices in the grove of Uruvela, he finally rendered passion extinct so as to attain to perfect perception and enlightenment. This extinction of the defilements (Kilesasava), which heretofore and constrained him in the circuit of birth and death without end, is called Kilesa Nibbana.
(2) KHANDHA NIBBANA:-That extinction of the elements of mundane personality (Pancupadana Khandha) :- Namely, form (rupa), feeling (vedana), perception (sanna), sensorial aggregates (sankharas), and consciousness (vinnana) to which life after like he (Buddha) has been repeatedly subject and which he at last had rendered extinct, never to arise again, is called khandha Nibbana. With which extinction only the Dhammakaya Arahatta remained, final Nibbaba being attained therewith.
(3) DHATU NIBBANA:- This last Buddha, known as samana (Ascetic) Gotama, still has his element (dhatu) existing in the world. Namely, in the form of bone relics, etc., and therefore it cannot be said that they have entered Nibbana. However, whenever the mission in the world of the said Buddha has been completed and fulfilled, whatever elements remaining and pertaining thereto shall in due course of time be rendered unto its Nibbanic state. This rendering off the elements unto its

Nibbanic state is called Dhatu Nibbana.
(4) SAUPADISESA NIBBANA :- That state of release which is the Dhammakaya Arahatta's sphere of being is effulgent and pure, and is centered in the crude human form, applying to the time when Buddhas and Arahattas still inhabit such a human form. This state of Nibbana, with residue of the mundane aggregates in called saupadisesa Nibbana. If Buddha's statement to Vakkali, that whosoever perceives the Tathagata perceives the dhammakaya is noted, then it will be understood that the essence form of the Buddha has been perceived. To perceive this essence form necessitates the involuted cultivation (bhavana) of samatha-vipassana. There is no other method.
(5) ANUPADISESA NIBBANA :- That state of release attained by the Dhammakaya Arahatta which is devoid of the aggregates of mundane personality is called Anupadisesa Nibbana. And it applies to the time when having rendered all mundane aggregates extinct, the Dhammakaya Arahatta departs from this mundane sphere for good. Thus, the saupadisesa Nibbana serves as the base by which Anupadisesa Nibbana is attained. The process of attaining Anupadisesa Nibbana is witnessed in the Maha parinibbana sutta, where Buddha is recorded as accomplishing Jhana Samapatti by direct (anuloma) process. Having entered Saupadisesa Nibbana (the Dhammakaya Arahatta) at this juncture, and accomplished the ninth attainment of the cessation of all mundane perception and feeling (sanna vedayita nirodha samapatti) he attained Anupadisesa Nibbana retreating by inverse process (Patiloma) from the ninth attainment down to the first Jhana, thence up again to the fourth. Whence sinking to void centre, he (the Dhammakaya Arahatta of the Buddha ) entered Ayatana Nibbana for good. Those who have attained to Arahattaship, posses a Dhammakaya form, the dimensions of which are twenty vah in width (from knee to knee in concentrated pose), and twenty vah in height. Instinct with will and mind, it is effulgent and in essence pure. This Dhammakaya Arahatta has its seat in Ayatana Nibbana.

That is to say, the Nibbana of an All-Enlightened (Sabbannu) Buddha. This Buddhas has his seat (Jhana) in the centre of the said ayatana Nibbana, encompassed by his disciples (savaka). This, of course, is not the only ayatana Nibbana. Their number surpasses count. Those who are paccika (solitary) Buddha, who haven't taught, are seated in solitary state. The varying degrees of radiance and effulgence pertaining to these Nibbanic beings are the external symbol of the extent of their
accumulated parami, some greater and other less. Thus, each Ayatana Nibbana varies in dimension, dependent on the extent of the parami of the particular Buddha to whom it belongs. These dhammakaya forms are usually in process of accomplishing nirodha samapatti (cessation attainment), soundlessly and sustained. This cessation attainment, accomplished by a form beyond decay, in an existence which endleddly endures, has been alluded to of old as the greatest biss. Namely, "Nibbanam paramam sukham", "Nibbana paccayo Hotu". May this be the means whereby Nibbana is attained.

## भोटदेशीय विभिन्न बौद्ध सम्रदायों की

## उत्पत्ति

-Dr. Chowang Acharya नमोबुद्धाय

परमश्द्धेय्रमुख महापुरूष्ष गुरू पद्मा सम्भव, दसों दिशाओं में स्थित बुद्ध, बोधिसत्व, आर्य श्रावक एवं प्रत्येक बुद्ध आदि पूज्य गणों के चरणों में अपनी श्रद्धा सुमन अर्पित करते हुए मैं भोटदेशीय विभिन्न सम्प्रदायों की उत, एवं निडमा (पूर्वअनूदित) परम्परा के मान्य सिद्धान्तों के सम्ब्ध मे संक्षित्र विचार प्रस्तुत करने जा रहा हूँ।

सामान्यतःहिमवत् देशीय यानी भोटदेशीय विभिन्न सम्प्रदायों के विकास क्रम को दो प्रकार से प्रस्तुत किया जा सक्ता है1 ,बाह्य ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से, 2 , सिद्धों के आधार पर।
1 यीशापूर्व द्वितीय शताब्दी (129 B.C.) में भोटदेशीय प्रथम राजा न-र्टि-चन पो के राज्यकाल का प्रारम्भ हुआ। तत्पश्चात् यीशवीय् चौथी सदी में बोधिसत्व समन्तभद्र के विनिर्मित काय भोटदेशीय राजवंश् के सत्ताइसवें राजा ल्हा-थो-थो-रि-नन्-चन् के राज्यकाल में उनके महल कीं छत पर नन्-पो-सङ-वा (जिसमे दो पोथी एवं एक स्तूप विमान था )अवरित हुए। राजा द्वारा उन वस्तुवों की पूजा अर्चना आदि कार्य से भोट देश में बुद्धशासन का प्रारम्भ होता हैं।

तत्पश्चात्छवी-सातवीं शताब्दी में भोटदेशीय राजवंश के 33 वें राजा, धर्मराज स्रोंङ-चन-गम-पो जिन्हे

आर्यावलोकितेश्वर का निर्माण काय माना जाता है; के काल में सम्भोट द्वारा भोटी लिपि का निर्माण प्रारम्भ किया गया और मणि-क-बुम नामक ग्रन्थ को सर्वप्रथम उसी लिपि में लिखा गया। स्वयं राजा ने परोक्ष रूप से प्रच्छन्न तान्त्रिक योगियों को गुहय तन्त्रोंका उपदेश दिया। इस तरह उस काल में बुद्ध शासन के विकासका प्रारम्भ आंशिक रूप मे हुआ। तत्पश्चात् आठ्वीं सदी में भट्टारक मंजुघोष के निर्माण काय अडतीसवें राजा धर्मराज ठ्रि-स्रोङ देउ-चन के काल में स्वतान्त्रिक माष्ध्यंकक महारथी महोपाध्याय शान्तरक्षित, जम्बूद्धीप मेंअलौकिक शंक्ति बल सम्पन्न, सोंद्देश्य मानव रूपधारी योगेश्वर आचार्य पद्मा सम्भव और पाँच सौ पण्डितों के शिरोभूषण महापण्डित विमलमित्र आदि सिद्ध एवं पण्डितों को भारत से आमन्त्रित कर "सम-ये" नामक महाविहार का निर्माण किया गया।वहां महा अनुवादक लो-चा-वा वैरोचन एवं का-वा-पल-चेग आदि एक सौ आठ वरिष्ठ तथा एक हजार दो कनिष्ठ लोचावा एकत्रित हुए। जिन लोगों ने आर्यावर्त से लाये गये प्रज्ञापारमितासूत्र एवं गुह्य मर्मतन्त्र आदि सूत्र-तन्त्र एवं उनसे सम्बन्धित अनेक शास्तों का भोटीय अनुवाद प्रस्तुत किया गया, इतना ही नहीं, इन शास्त्रों को श्रवण-चिन्तन एवं भावना आदि के क्रस से प्रतिपादित किया गया, विशेष्तः महोपाध्याय शन्तरक्षित ने परीक्षण के रूप में सात योग्य व्यक्तियों को प्रव्रजित किया, एवं सूत्र पक्ष के दर्शन, आचरण तथा भावना इन सभी विषयों की विवेचना भी की।

आचार्य पद्मासम्भष्व द्वारा सर्वप्रथम अष्ट साधन मणडलों को उद्घाटित किये जाने पर भोट देश में उनके प्रधान शिष्य "जे-बङ-नेर्-ङ" आदि पच्चीस शिष्य सिद्धि प्राप्त अप्रमेय योगियों का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ। इस प्रकार आचार्य ने बाहय एवं आभ्यन्तर

सभी प्रकार के गुहय तन्त्रों का तथा विशेष रूप से "अतियोग" नय का प्रचार किया।उसी प्रकार महापण्डित विमलमित्र, महान लोचा-वा वैरोचन, पण्डित विश्वामित्र आदि लोगों ने अतियोग के "दो-ग्युद-सेम-सुम" अर्थात सुत्र, माया, चित आदि अनुत्तर तन्त्रों से सम्बन्धित शास्त्रों का न केवल अनुवाद एवं सम्पादन ही किया अपितु पूर्ण रूप से अभिषेक, आगम, अववाद आदि द्वारा सूत्र एवं तन्त्र के शासन को सूर्य के प्रकाश की भाँति फैलाया भी।

नवीं शताब्दी में गुहयवज्ञपांणि के विनिमिति काय राजा ङ-दग- ्र्रि रल-पाचन ने भारत से आचार्य कमलशील को आमन्त्रित कर चीन के विद्वान ह-शङ के कुदर्शन का निराकरण कराया, साथ ही यह आदेश भी दिया कि अब से भोट देश में दर्शन तो नागार्जुन का और आचार उपाध्याय शान्तरक्षित के मतानुसार ही चलेगा।सूत्र, शास्त्र आदि जो उस समय तक अनूदित हो चुके थे, उन्हें नई भाषा के आधार पर अनुवद्ध किया गया, जिनका अनुवाद पहले नहीं हुआ था, उन शास्त्रों को पूर्ण रूप से अनूदित किया गया, और उन्हें श्रवण, मनन एवं भावना द्वारा प्रतिपादित भी किया गया।
" छोस्-ग्यल-मे-ओन-नम-सुम" अर्थात धर्मराज "स्रोंङ-चन-गम पो, ठ्रि-सोङ-देउ-चन" और ड्रि-रलपा चन के समय भारत में जो बुद्धशासन महारथियों के हाथ मे अअक्षुण्ण रूप से विद्यमान था वहीं शासन यथावत् भोट देश में पहूँचा, उसी को पूर्व अनूदित यानी निङ-मा-पा कहा जाता है, भोट देश में अविच्छिन्न रूप से अब तक जो बौध्दशासन चला आ रहा है, वह इन्हीं महानुभावों के अतिशय परिश्रम तथा लगन का फल है, यह हमें जानना चाहिए।

उसके बाद ग्यारहवीं सदी के परवर्ती शासन काल में "मर-पा लो-चा वा" ने आर्यावर्त के विद्वान श्री नङ-पा से "नरो छोस्-डुग" आदि नङ-पा परम्परा के छह धर्मो सहित सूत्र, तन्त्र धर्मो का भी श्रवण किया और पारङगत अभ्यास भी किया। संक्षेप में"मर-मि-दग-सुम" अर्थात मर-पा,मि-ला दग-पो-पा, की परम्परा वाले बुद्धशासन को "का-ग्युद-पा" कहा जाता है।
बारहवीं सदी के परार्ध में भट्टारक मंजुघोष के विनिर्मित काय साक्य पण्डित "कुन-ग-ग्यल-छन"- ने कश्मीरी पण्डित शाक्य श्री से उपसम्पदा ग्रहण की। इस प्रकार "स-छेन-गोङ-म-ङ" से क्रमश चले आ रहे बुद्धशासन को साक्य पा कहा जाता है। उसके बाद चौदहवीं सदी के अन्त में दीपड्कर श्री ज्ञान के विनिर्मित काय भट्टारक "लो सङ-डाग-पा" (सुमति कीर्ति) द्वारा प्रतिपादित त्रिविध पुद्गलों के मार्ग की व्यवस्था तथा प्रासङ्ग्गिक माध्यमिकों की आठ विशेषताओं की उदान्त व्याख्या परम्परा वाले तीन गुरू शिष्यों द्वारा क्रमश विकसित बुद्धशासन को "रि-वो-गा-दन-पा" अर्थात गेलुग-पा कहा जाता है।

## आध्यात्मिक भेद

सूत्र की दृष्टि से माध्यामिक दर्शन की व्याख्या का भेद, सूत्रों का नेयार्थ, नीतार्थ विभङ्गनय से एवं शास्त्रों की व्याख्या विधि के आधार पर सम्प्रदायों का भेद होता है। निङमा-पाचित्त में चिन्त का न होना, चित्त का प्रभास्वर है। इस प्रभास्वर एवं शून्ययुगल को प्रमुख आधार बनाकर, जिन सूत्रों में प्रमुख अभिधेय प्रमुख रूप से परमार्थ सत्य होता है, उसे नीतार्थ कहा जाता है, क्योंकि उनमें अभिप्राय प्रयोजन एवं साक्षात् बाधा

नहीं हुआ करती है।जिन सूत्रों में प्रमुख अभिधेय संवृति सत्य होता है, उसे नेयार्थ कहा जाता है, क्योंकि उनका अभिप्राय आदि अअलग से विद्यमान होता है। इस तरह बुद्ध के प्रथम प्रवचन को सकन्ध आदि संवृति के प्रमुख अभिधेय होने से नेयार्यक ही माना जाता है, द्दितीय प्रवचन को आभास शून्य सत्यों की सभी प्रपंचों से वियुक्त शून्यता प्रधान अभिधेय होने से नीतार्थक ही माना जाता है। अन्तिम (पश्चिम) प्रवचन में स्थिति एवं आभासमान सत्यद्वय के रूप में स्थित एवं आभास की समानता वाले तथागतार्भ के प्रतिपादक द्रससूत्रों को भी नितार्थ ही माना जाता है। संक्षेप में, मध्यवचन मे तथागतगर्भ की शून्यता के अंश प्रकृतिगोत्र एवं पश्चिम वच्चन में प्रभास्वर उपचयगोत्र का प्रतिपादन होने से वास्तव में दोनों वच्चनोंमें प्रभास्वर एवं शुन्यता दोनों का युगनद्ध अन्तिम धर्मता का निर्देश होने से दोनों वचन नीतार्थ ही माने गये हैं।

का-ग्युद परम्परा के अनुसार प्रभास्वर अंश को ही प्रधान मानकर प्रथम वचन को नेयार्थ एवं मध्य वचन को नेयार्थ नीतार्थ दोनों का सम्मिश्रण और पश्चिम वच्चन को नीतार्थ मात्र माना जाता है।

श्री साक्य-पा- "शून्यता विषय तो नीतार्थ ही जानना चाहिए"। इस वचन के अनुसार प्रथम वचन नेयार्थ, मध्य नीतार्थ और पश्चिम वचन को केवल नेयार्थ ही मानते हैं।

गादन-पा-इन से कुछभिन्न प्रथ्रम वचन को नेयार्थ नीतार्थ का सम्मिश्रण मध्य बचन को मात्र नीतार्थ एवं पश्चिम वचन को मात्र नेयार्थ मानते हैं।

## दुसरा शास्त्रों की व्याख्या विधि की दृष्टि से

मध्य बचत की व्याख्या "अभिसमयालङ्कार" को साक्य विद्वान यग-स्तोन तथा का-ग्युद के कर्मा-मि-क्योद दोर्जे आदि प्रासंगिक माध्य्यमिक प्रस्थान का शास्त्र मानते है। जे चोङ खा-पा एवं बु-स्तोन आदि इसे स्वतान्त्रिक माध्यमिक शास्त्र मानते है। ङ-ग्युर निङ-मा -पा स्वतात्त्रिक एवं प्रासंगिक माध्यमिक दोनों का साधारण ग्रन्थ मानते हैं, क्योंकि यह ग्रन्थ मातृका माध्यमिक अर्थात प्राचीन माध्यमिक मत का शास्त्र है, और कालान्तर में इसी से ख्वतान्त्रिक एवं प्रासंगिक अलग-अलग दो मत निकले है, फिर भी इसका वास्तविक अभिप्राय प्रासंगिक ही रहा है, इसी प्रकार नागार्जुन का "मूल मध्यमक शास्त्र" भी दोनों माध्यमिक का आधारभूत होने से मातृक यानी मूलभूत मध्यमक है। इस प्रकार मध्यवचन का साक्षात् निर्दिष्टार्थ एवं प्रच्छन्नार्थ दोनों को विरोधी न मानना, निङ-मा-पा की विशेषता है। अन्यथा मैत्रेय एवं नागार्जुन में से किसी के अपवाद होने का प्रसंग होगा। पश्चिम वचन की व्याख्या "उत्तर तन्त्र" को भी साक्य-पा एवं गेलुग-पा विद्वान विज्ञानवादी शास्त्र मानते हैं। वस्तुत: इसमें अन्तिम एक गोत्र एवं एक ही यान का प्रतिपादन होने से यह माध्यमिक मत का ही शास्त्र है।

इस प्रकार "अभिसमयालङकार" में श्रावक प्रत्येक बुद्ध के धर्म नैरात्य ज्ञान न होने की एवं "मध्यमकावतार" में उनके धर्मनैरात्मय ज्ञान होने की जो बात कही गई है, उनमें भी विरोध नहीं है। मैत्रेय ने श्रावक प्रत्येक बुद्ध के अभिसमय यानी असाधारण वस्तुज्ञान की दृष्टि से कहा और चन्द्रकीर्ति ने स्थूल स्कन्ध के

तात्विक असद् ज्ञान होने के आधार पर, इस प्रकार वस्तुत: उनमें विरोध नहीं है। पुद्गल नैरात्म्य ज्ञान के लिए दो निरवयवों का असद् ज्ञान होना आवश्यक नहीं है। जैसे माया घट-गो-अश्व आदिके निस्वभावता ज्ञान के लिए अनेक कारणभूत मृत्पण्डादि की नि: स्वभावता का ज्ञान होना आवश्यक नहीं है। उसी प्रकार अभिसमयालंकार, प्रज्ञानाममूलकारिका, मध्यमकावतार, मध्यमकालंकार और उत्तरतन्त्र आदि शास्त्रों में त्रावक, प्रत्ये बुद्ध के ज्ञान एवं प्रहाण, बोधिसत्व का सप्तमभूमि में सम्पन्न होना, दोनों आवरणों की विशेषता, उनके स्वरूप, कारण और कारित्र के आधार पर व्यवस्था करना, वस्तु अवस्था मे, अर्थात जीवावस्था में त्रिकाय एवं पंचज्ञानात्मक तथागतगर्भ का होना आदि शास्त्रों का अभिप्राय परस्पर अविरूद्ध माना जाता हैं।

यदि यह कहा जाय कि तब स्वतात्रिक एवंप्रसंगि माध्यमिक मत का भेद कैसे किया जायगा, तो उसका उत्तर यह समझना चाहिए-प्रतिज्ञापूर्वक पर्यायपरमार्थ का विशेष प्रतिपादन करते हुए माध्यमिक मत का आख्यान करने वालों को खत्वत्रिक माध्यमिक एवं सभी प्रकार की प्रतिज्ञा से विनिर्युक्त होकर अपर्यायपरमार्थ का विशेष रूप से प्रतिपादन करने बालों को प्रासंगिक माध्यमिक कहा जाता है। इस प्रकार दोनों की दाशनक प्रतिपत्तियाँ भिन्न होते हुए भी अन्तिम रूप से दोनों की दृष्टि मे केईअन्तर नहीं है। ऐसा जानना चाहिए।

## अनुत्तर तन्त्र के आधार पर भेद

सामान्यत: सूत्रमय से मत्त्रनय उत्कृष्ट है, जैसे "त्रिनय दीपिका" में कहा गया है कि "एक ही उद्देश्य होते हुए" भी

असंमोह, उपाय की अधिकता, सुगमता एवं तीव्र इन्द्रिय के आधार पर मत्त्रनय उत्कृष्ट होता है। इस प्रकार वस्तुप्रभास्वरसार, उसके आधार पर निरूपित धर्म एक ही साध्य होते हुए भी सूत्रों में वस्तु प्रतिपत्ति एवं फल के प्रतिपादन में व्यामोह रहता है। मन्त्रनय की यह विशेषता है कि उसमें इस तरह का वयामोह नहीं होता है। सूत्र का परमार्थ, अनुमान प्रमाण का विषय होने से बुद्धि कृत्त वस्तु है। सकन्ध आदि व्यापक संवृत्ति धर्म मात्र हेयोपादेयता के रूप में दिखाए जाते हैं। इस मार्ग के अनुसार उत्तमपुद्गल तीन असंख्य कल्पों में ही फल प्राप्त करता है, मन्त्रनय में ऐसा न होकर बिना साधना हेतु की अपेक्षा किये नाडी-बिन्दु आदि के ममहित मात्र से बिना बुद्धि निर्मतज्ञान, निर्विकल्प धर्मकाय का सार निरूपित किया जाता है। वहीं औदारिक प्रभास्वर मंडल के रूप में प्रारम्भ में सिद्ध वस्तु तन्त्र का प्रतिपादन करके बिनासंवृतिगत हेयोपादेयता के शुद्ध समस्त सत्य की अभिन्नता का निरूपित करने में समर्थ होता है। उसी मार्ग के आधार पर उत्तमपात्र एक ही जीवन मे युगनद्ध पद को प्राप्त कर सकता है। उपाय अधिकता की दृष्टि से भी मत्त्रनय अधिक महत्व रखता है। क्योकि वह प्रहेय एक राग के प्रहाण में भी साधारण रूप से उत्पन्न क्रम को तथा असाधारण रूप से उत्पन्न प्रतिपत्ति को महासुख मार्ग के रूप में समुत्थित करने अर्थात बिनाप्रहाण के ही संशुद्धीकरण करने में समर्थ होता है। सूत्र पक्ष में इस प्रकार का उपाय नहीं होता है।

सुगमता की दृष्टि से भी मन्त्रनय विशिष्ट होता है, क्योंकि सुत्रनय का मार्ग भी हेयोपादेयता रूप कठोर आचारण के द्वारा सिद्ध करना पडता हैं। मन्त्रनय में से सब सहायक के रूप में समुदित होने एवं हेयोपादेय की शुद्धता के कारण कामगुणों के

आधार पर ही सिद्ध होता है।
तीव्र इन्द्रिय वाले के मार्ग होने से अल्प प्रयास से ही परमबोधि की प्राप्ति की जा सकती है। न केवल इसप्रकार चार विशेषताओ के आधार पर मन्त्रनय सूत्रनय से विशिष्ट है अपितु अचिन्त्य '"राल्नी तन्त्र" मे मत्त्रनय को सुत्रनय की अपेक्षा पन्द्रह विशेषताओं विशिष्ट बताया गया है। इस प्रकार अतिविशिष्ट मन्त्र निकाय को चार भागों में संगृहीत किया जाता है। क्रियायोग, चर्यायोग, योगतन्त्र और अनुत्तरतन्त्र इनमें से अनुत्तर तन्त्र का विभाजन विकास , अनुष्ठान आदि के आधार पर मन्त्रनय में सर-मा और निङ-मा इन दो रूपों में किया जाता है।

महा लोचा-वा वैरोचन, विमलमित्र,कुमार आदि के अतियोग चित्तनिकाय तन्त्र, रिग-पई-खु-जुग (विद्या कोकिल) चल-छेन-टुल-पा (गहाविक्रान्त निर्मितक) ख्युङ-छेन-दिङ-वा (महागरूडोडान) आदि अठारह तन्त्र सम्मिलित है।लोङ-दे ग्युद (धातु निकाय तन्त्र) लिसमें खोर-वा दोङट्टुग (संसार कूपमन्थर) रिन-पो-छे-संङ-वई-ग्युद् (रत्न गुहय तन्त्र) जा-चोल-मेद-पईग्युद (क्रियत्नाभावतन्त्र) आदि एक लाख तन्त्र है। जोग-छैन-मन-ङग-घि-ग्युद (अतियोगोपदेशतन्त्र) जिसमें पद्म-लोङ सल (पद्म धातु अपोह) पद्म-वङ-ग्यस् (पद्मवश औदारिक), आदि पन्द्रह हजार तम्त्र है। सामान्य अतियोग तन्त्र नम-ख-छेइ-ग्युद (महागगनतन्त्र) छोस्-निद-ग्यल-वई-ग्युद (जिनधर्मतातम्त्र), जाङ-सेम-थिग-लेइ-ग्युद् (बोधिचित्य बिन्धु तन्त्र) मन-ङग-ठेङ-वइग्युद (आकाशाधातुविशुद्धितन्त्र) ये-सङ-ग्यास-पई ग्युद (आदिबुद्ध तन्त्र) इत्यादि पच्चिस मुख्य निकायों का, गुहय तन्त्र के बाहय एवं अध्यात्मिक तन्त्रों का भी उन लोगों द्वारा अनुवाद किया गया।आगम, अभिषेक, उपदेश द्वारा अनुष्ठान करने वाली परम्परा

कने छ-ग्युर-निए-मा-पा कहा जाता है। कालान्तर में प्रमुख लो-चा-वा रिनछेन-संड-पों (रत्नभद्र) आदि परवर्ती लोचावों द्वारा मुख्य रूप से पित चज्रगुहयसमाज, ज्ञानवज्रसमुच्चय, दस महाक्रोध तन्त्र आदि, तथा मातृतन्त्र वज्ञसत्वब्युह, चक्रसंवर आदि अद्वयमंजुश्रीमूलकल्प;मायाजाल, कालचक्र तन्त्र आदि तन्त्रों का अनुवाद किया गया। उनके अनुष्ठान करने वालों को उत्तर अनूदित "सर-मा-पा" कहा जाता है।
सर-निङ यानी नवीनप्राचीन परम्परा के सद्ध विद्वानों द्वारा अनुष्ठेय उत्तर तन्त्रनय में भी तीन आन्तरिक भेदों में भी निचली भूमि से ऊपर की भूमिया उत्कृष्ट होती है। उत्तर अद्वय त्तन्त्र में भी आभ्यसार तीन भेद होते हैं अद्रय मातृ-पितृ और अद्वय। इन तीनों में से अद्वय अद्वयतन्त्र्र सभी तन्त्रों में परमोत्कृष्ट माना जाती है। अत: अर्वाचीन सङ-डग-सर-मा यानी अर्वाचीन अद्वयतन्त्र निकाय के कालचक्र, द्विपटल हेवजतन्त्र्राज, महामुद्रातन्त्रों में प्रमुख रूप से स्वमात्र एवं परमात्र उपाय पर अश्थित योग के आधार पर प्रधानतया प्रतिरूप ज्ञान के द्वारा वास्तविक ज्ञान का साक्षातकार करने का विधान है, और ये तृतीय प्रज्ञा अभिषेक के प्रमुख अनुष्ठेय है। इसलिए उन तन्त्रों को अनुत्तर मातृ तत्र्र ही मानना चहिए। कालचक्रतन्त्र में भी उपाय का आधार परमात्रके आधार पर चार-आठ और सोलह आनन्दों के द्वारा सुखशुन्य ज्ञान अनुभव किया जाता है और उसके द्वारा सहजप्रकृतिज्ञान का साक्षात्कार होता है। इस प्रकार अर्वाचीन "सर-मा-पा" लोग मुख्य रूप से तृतीय अभिषेक का अर्नुष्ठान करते हैं।
"निंडमा-पा" के आतियोग तन्त्रों में चौथे अभिषेक विशेष सूप से दिखाया जाता है, इसमें वस्तुगत प्रतीयमान भब एवं भवन्तर सभी धर्म स्वभावशून्यधर्मकाय, प्रकृतिप्रभास्वरसम्भोग

काय, अप्रतिहत आभासमान निर्माण काय का आदि से यथावत् अनुष्ठान किया जाता है और अनाभौगिक चार आश्वस्त सीमा तक पहूचाने वाले व्यक्तिक्रान्त मार्गो की भावना की जाती है। चारिकविधिनिषेध एवं हेयोपादेय के बिना आचरण करते हुए फल अनाभौगिक रूप से सम्पन्न समन्तभद्र भूमि में अंभी से स्थित एवं पारंगत होकर आदि भूमि प्राप्त होकर विमुक्त हो जाता है। इस तरह अतियोग तन्त्रों द्वारा चिन्त की प्रकृति त्रिकाय पंचज्ञानात्मक आदित: ज्ञात उस ज्ञान को विधि निषेध एवं उहा-अपोह-के बिना पूर्ण रूप से निरूपित किये जाने के कारण उसे सभी तन्ज्ञ निकायों मे राजा की तरह और समस्त उपदेशों का सारभूत माना गया है।इस दृष्टि से :ंनें के ऊभी आठ यान मार्ग के सोपान मात्र के अतिरिक्त नीचे के उन यानों में पूर्णतया उत्पन्न एवं निष्पन्न मार्गो का प्रति पादन नहीं होता है।

सामान्यत: निङ-मा के नौ यानों की व्यवस्था अतियोग तन्त्रों के अभिप्राय से की गई है। यह भी अतिमहाव्यूहतन्त्र मेंनौ क्रम बुद्धि के अनुसार है कहा गया है और थल-ग्युर-चा-ग्युद (ऋजुमूलतन्त्र) में भी - "इस प्रकार नौ के आधार पर सम्भूत नौ यान हो जाते हैं, समुदाय उन्नयन, तपस्याविद्या, वशीकरण उपायमान है" इत्यादि कहा गया है।

इस प्रकार सूत्र, तन्त्रनय की सभी दृष्टियों का अन्तिम सार यही अतियोग दृष्टि है। उसे अभिषेक, उपदेश द्वारा अविपरीत रूप से अनुष्ठान करना "निङ-मा-पा" का असाधारण हस्तगत अनुष्ठेय है। अत: निङ-मा-पा के दर्शन, भावना एवं चर्या सभी अन्य मतों में मूर्धनगत है, ऐसा माना जाता है।

अतियोग दर्शन एवं साधना की परम्परा तीन या पांच दिशाओं में प्रचलित थी, लेकिन उन महापुरूष कुन-ख्येन-लोङ-

छेन-रब-जम-पा में इन समस्त पाचों की समरसता दिखलाई पडती है। उन्होंने अतियोग तन्त्र निकाय, उनके व्याख्यागत शास्त्रों एवं उनके अन्तर्गत उपदेशों के सारांश के रूप में प्रमुख मन्-ङग-जोद् (उपदेश कोश) छोस्-ईङ-चोद (धर्मधातुकोश) नस-लुग-जोद (तथता कोश) सहित सात कोशों की रचना की जिनको "लोङ-छेन-जोद-दुन" (लोङ-छेन सप्तकोश) कहा जाता है। साथ ही आपने "गुहय गर्भ तन्त्र" पर महाभाष्य आदि अनेक ग्रन्थों की रचना की। उनके बाद, उनके ज्ञानकाय के साक्षात शिष्य कुन-ख्येन-जिग-मेद-लिंग-पा एवं रिग-जिन-ग्यल-वई-न्युगु आदि महान सिद्ध पुरूषों ने उनके ज्ञान प्रकाश को चारों ओर फैलाया। जिनकी परम्परा आज तक अविच्छिन्न रूप में चली आ रही है।

इस प्रकार उन महापुरूषों के आशयों के अनुसार हमने यहाँ कुछ बातें आपके समक्ष प्रस्तुत की है, जिससे प्राप्त कुशलमूलों को पदार्थ सम्पादन हेतु के रूप मे हम परिणामना एवं प्रतिधान करते हैं।

सर्वमंगलम्

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