भाष्ट्रिया । mandel

เลาสุดิร์สังเฏิงเกูสุจเจ็รเลิร์สุเสมุม sashi pukyi jukshing metok tram,

|२.४८.श्री८.पि.भे.श्रीश्वाचित्रंत्रंत्रंत्रंत्रंत्रंत्रंत्रं

| अरशः कुशः हिरः रु: रुझेम्। अरशः रुपः, sangye shingdu mikte ulwar gyi,

|त्र्ज्ञेंगुर्द्रस्य द्या हिट त्य र्श्वेद प्रमः र्व्जा । | drokun namdak shingla chupar shok.

ाक्षे दे त्यु दु र इ अड़ य मै के हु ह प्य की ।

Idam guru ratna mandalakam niryatayami.

Offering the Mandala

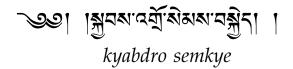
Here is the great Earth, Filled with the smell of incense, Covered with a blanket of flowers,

The Great Mountain, The Four Continents, Wearing a jewel Of the Sun, and Moon.

In my mind I make them The Paradise of a Buddha, And offer it all to You.

By this deed May every living being Experience The Pure World.

Idam guru ratna mandalakam niryatayami.



|প্রধ্যক্রিপ্রভূপ,২৮.পুর্যাপ,শ্রী,পপুর্যা,রপ্রপারো

sangye chudang tsokyi choknam la,

|चु८:कुव:वर:रु:वर्गाःदे:श्रुवशःशुःअकेश|

jangchub bardu dakni kyabsu chi,

| บารบาที่พาฟิสาพับพาบบิพานนิ บารับ สุมพาปิพา dakki jinsok gyipay sunam kyi,

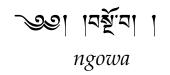
| तर्ज्ञाः ताः प्रवाद्याः अद्याद्याः त्राद्याः विवा । । । । drola penchir sangye druppar shok.

Refuge and The Wish

I go for refuge To the Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha Until I achieve enlightenment.

By the power Of the goodness that I do In giving and the rest,

May I reach Buddhahood For the sake Of every living being.



| इस्में प्रति प्

เปล่า เลี้ยง เล้ยง เลี้ยง เล้ยง เล

รunam yeshe lejung way,

| द्रमः सः भुः निष्ठेशः दर्षेनः परः विन्। । | dampa kunyi topar shok.

Dedication of the Goodness of a Deed

By the goodness Of what I have just done May all beings

Complete the collection Of merit and wisdom,

And thus gain the two Ultimate bodies That merit and wisdom make.

ञ्जा ।सर्केर्:या । chupa

|क्रेंब:य:ब्र:बोद:बदश:क्रुब:देव:यें:के|

tonpa lame sanggye rinpoche,

ब्रिंच यः त्वः येऽ : ५ यः कें यः रे दः यें के ।

kyoppa lame damchu rinpoche,

विदेशमास्यासेनानयो वित्तर्भने संस्कृ

drenpa lame gendun rinpoche,

।श्चित्रशः वाद्यशः नृग्वितः सक्त्याः वासुसः तः सक्ति ।

kyabne konchok sumla chupa bul.

A Buddhist Grace

I offer this To the Teacher Higher than any other, The precious Buddha.

I offer this To the protection Higher than any other, The precious Dharma.

I offer this
To the guides
Higher than any other,
The precious Sangha.

I offer this
To the places of refuge,
To the Three Jewels,
Rare and supreme.



The Asian Classics Institute Course VII: The Vows of the Bodhisattva

Level Two of Middle Way Philosophy (Madhyamika)

Course Syllabus

Reading One

Subject: The definition and types of bodhichitta, the wish for enlightenment;

scriptural sources and commentaries on the vows.

Reading: Selection from Commentary on the Three Principal Paths by Pabongka

Rinpoche (1878-1941), ff. 23B-28B.

Reading Two

Subject: General features and types of morality; different kinds of vows;

divisions of the bodhisattvas vows; relationship between the

bodhisattva vows and other types of vows.

Reading: Selections from the *Highway for Bodhisattvas* of Je Tsongkapa (1357-

1419), pp. 521-525, 533-536.

Reading Three

Subject: How the vows of the bodhisattva are taken.

Reading: Selections from the *Highway for Bodhisattvas*, pp. 570-591; section

from the *String of Shining Jewels* by Geshe Tsewang Samdrup, personal instructor of His Holiness the Tenth Dalai Lama, Tsultrim

Gyatso (1816-1837), f. 16A.

Reading Four

Subject: The root vows, part one.

Reading: Selection from the *String of Shining Jewels*, ff. 16B-17A.

Course VII: The Vows of the Bodhisattva Course Syllabus

Reading Five

Subject: The root vows, part two.

Reading: Selection from the *String of Shining Jewels*, ff. 17A-18A.

Reading Six

Subject: Effect of the mental afflictions known as "chains"; how to restore the

vows; how the vows are lost.

Reading: Selections from the *String of Shining Jewels*, f. 18A, 22A-23B.

Reading Seven

Subject: The secondary offenses, part one: those that work against giving

and morality for collecting goodness.

Reading: Selection from the *String of Shining Jewels*, ff. 18A-19B.

Reading Eight

Subject: The secondary offenses, part two: those that work against patience,

effort, concentration, and wisdom for collecting goodness.

Reading: Selection from the *String of Shining Jewels*, ff. 19B-20B.

Reading Nine

Subject: The secondary offenses, part three: those that work against the

morality of working for the good of all living beings. Secondary offenses against the precepts of the prayer for the wish for enlightenment. The four black deeds, and four white deeds.

Reading: Selection from the *String of Shining Jewels*, ff. 20B-22A.

Reading Ten

Subject: Attitudes that help one keep the vows; causes that make one break

the vows; how to confess; benefits of keeping the vows.

Reading: Selections from the Highway for Bodhisattvas, pp. 697-722; section

from the String of Shining Jewels, f. 23B.

The Asian Classics Institute Course VII: The Vows of the Bodhisattva

Reading One: Bodhichitta, the Wish for Enlightenment

The following selection is taken from the Commentary on the Three Principal Paths, an explanation by Pabongka Rinpoche (1878-1941) of the famous root text by Je Tsongkapa (1357-1419).

वित्राक्षः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्

विसायसायस्य। प्राप्तसायस्य। प्राप्तसास्यायस्य। प्राप्तसास्यायस्य। प्राप्तसास्यायस्य। प्राप्तसायस्य। प्राप्तसायस्य।

The second section in our explanation of the wish to achieve enlightenment for every living being describes how to develop this wish. As the next two verses say,

(7,8)

They're swept along on four fierce river currents, Chained up tight in past deeds, hard to undo, Stuffed in a steel cage of grasping "self," Smothered in the pitch-black ignorance.

In a limitless round they're born, and in their births Are tortured by three sufferings without a break; Think how your mothers feel, think of what's happening To them: try to develop this highest wish.

निर्मा क्षेत्र व्यक्षण निर्मा क्षेत्र क्ष्यण क्षेत्र क्ष्यण क्यण क्ष्यण क्ष्यण क्ष्यण क्ष्यण क्ष्यण क्ष्यण क्ष्यण क्ष्यण क्ष्यण

विष्य प्रमान्त्र विषय प्रमान्त्र विषय

We may begin with another pair of verses, from The Bodhisattva's Life:

Even just wishing you could stop A headache another person has Can bring you merit without measure Because of the helpful intent you feel.

What need then to mention the wish That you could stop the immeasurable pain Of every being, and put every one In a state of measureless happiness?

नियः मुद्राम्य द्वार्यः विद्राम्य विद्राम्य द्वार्यः विद्राम्य द्वार्यः विद्राम्य विद्र

The Sutra that Viradatta Requested says as well,

Were the merit of the wish for enlightenment To take on some kind of physical form It would fill the reaches of space itself And then spill over farther still.

The benefits of this wish to achieve enlightenment for all living beings are thus described, in these and other texts, as limitless. And so here are the mass of living beings, all of them our mothers, **swept along** the flow of **four river currents**, all fierce suffering. From one viewpoint, while they are acting as causes, these four are the torrent of desire, the torrent of views, the torrent of the ripe force of deeds, and the torrent of ignorance. Later, when they serve as results, they are the four torrents of birth, and aging, and illness, and death.

And these mother beings are not just hurtling along in these four great rivers; it's just as if their hands and feet too were bound fast—they are **chained up tight**, they are snared, **in** their own past deeds, hard to undo.

देश्योत्रःश्चाः स्ट्रीयश्चाः श्चीत्रः शुन्ताः स्ट्रीयः स

But that's not all; the bonds which hold them tight are no regular ties, like our twined ropes of yak-skin or hair. It's more like our mothers are clasped in fetters of iron, ever so hard to sever, ever so hard to unshackle—for while they are swept along they are **stuffed in a steel cage of grasping** to some non-existent "self."

चित्रश्चित्राचित्र्याः वित्राचित्राः चाल्याः वित्राः वित्राः

And there's more. If there were some daylight, these mother beings would have some glimmer of hope—they could at least cry out, and try to get some help. But it is night, and the darkest hour of the night, and in pitch-black dark they are swept downstream the mighty river: they are **smothered** completely **in pitch-black ignorance.**

दर्राचीर क्षार्या वियापार देवीर क्षेत्र वियापार वियाप

In a limitless round, in an endless round, they are born into the ocean of life, and in these births they are tortured by three different kinds of suffering: the suffering of suffering, the suffering of change, and the all-pervading suffering. And their torture comes to them without a break—it is always there.

त्रायन्तर्म्भ।

यश्चर्याश्चाश्चर्याश्चर्याश्चर्यात्रः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्

This is **what's happening to them**, to our mother beings, this is their situation: unbearable pain. There's nothing they can do like this to help themselves; the son though has a chance at hand to pull his mother free. He must find a way, and find it now, to grasp her hand and draw her out. And the way he must **try** is **to develop this** jewel **wish** for enlightenment: he must do so first by **thinking how** his **mothers feel**, tortured by pain; then by deciding to take personal responsibility, the duty of freeing them, upon himself; and so on, all in the proper stages.

क्षेट्र. ह्र. कुष्यात् भी व्यवस्य प्रत्य व्यवस्य प्रत्य भी अभवस्य प्रत्य भी व्यवस्य प्रत्य भी विष्य प्रत्य भी विष्य प्रत्य भी विष्य प्रत्य भी विषय प्रत्य भी विषय प्रत्य भी विषय प्रत्य भी विषय भी विषय प्रत्य भी विषय भी विष

To actually gain the wish for enlightenment he must first contemplate it. To contemplate it, he must first learn about it from another. "Loving-kindness" is an almost obsessive desire that each and every living being find happiness. "Compassion" is an almost obsessive desire that they be free of any pain. Think of how a mother feels when her one and only and most beloved son is

in the throes of a serious illness. Wherever she goes, whatever she does, she is always thinking how wonderful it would be if she could find some way of freeing him quickly from his sickness. These thoughts come to her mind in a steady stream, without a break, and all of their own, automatically. They become an obsession with her. When we feel this way towards every living being, and only then, we can say we have gained what they call "great compassion."

Here in the teachings of the Buddha there are two methods given for training one's mind in this precious jewel, the wish for enlightenment. The first is known as the "seven-part, cause-and-effect instruction." The second we call "exchanging self and others." No matter which of the two you use to train your mind, you can definitely gain the wish for enlightenment. The way to train oneself in the wish, the way which is complete and which never errs, the way unmatched by any other here upon this earth, is the instruction of the Steps of the path to Buddhahood, the very essence of all the teachings of our gentle protector, the great Tsongkapa. Thus you should train your mind in the wish for enlightenment by using this very instruction.

त्रा क्रीटाइ.क्रेंश्चिम्यास्त्रीत्र्याः सर्देराचक्षुत्रात्रा स्वाप्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त् स्वराक्ष्यात्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्र स्वराक्ष्यात्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्र स्वराक्ष्यात्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्र

Here we'll give just a brief summary of how one trains himself in the wish to achieve enlightenment for every living being. The start-off is to practice

feelings of neutrality towards all beings; after that, one begins meditation on each of the steps from "mother recognition" on up. The first three steps are to recognize all beings as one's mothers, to feel gratitude for their kindness, and to wish to repay that kindness. These three act as a cause for what we call "beautiful" loving-kindness. This type of loving-kindness is itself the fourth step; it is both an effect brought about by the first three, and a cause for the fifth: great compassion.

तक्षर्याश्चरमा

यात्मित्रक्षायात्मित्रमा

यात्मित्रक्षायात्मित्रमा

यात्मित्रक्षायात्मित्रमा

विद्रान्ने स्वान्ने स्वाने स्वान्ने स्वाने स्वान्ने स्वाने स्वान्ने स्वान्ने स्वान्ने स्वान्ने स्वान्ने स्वान्ने स्वाने स्वान्ने स्वान्ये स्वान्ने स्वाने स्वान्ने स्वान्ने स्वाने स्वाने स्वान्ने स्वाने स्वाने स्वान

The relative intensity of one's wish for enlightenment depends on the intensity of one's feeling of great compassion. If you find it difficult to develop compassion, you can practice the meditation known as "Lama Loving-Gaze" to help you gain it. If you make good efforts to perform this meditation and the proper supplications, as well as the practice where you visualize that your mind and that of Loving-Gaze are mixed inseparably, then you can gain a blessing for it. This is a very special personal instruction for developing great compassion. There were, our Lama explained, a number of other profound points in this regard—but he would not detail them in a public gathering.

Once you develop great compassion, then you can develop the extraordinary form of personal responsibility, where you take upon yourself the load of working for others' benefit. And the wish to achieve enlightenment for every living being comes from this.

स्रायाक्षेत्रका स्राय

The meditation on neutrality goes like this. First you put your thoughts in an even state, free of feelings of like and dislike, by thinking about someone who is for you a neutral figure: neither your enemy nor your friend. Then you imagine that two people are sitting before you: one of your best-loved friends, and one of your ugliest enemies. Next you think very carefully about how the friend has, in many of your previous lives, taken birth as your enemy and hurt you. You think too about how the enemy has, in so many of your past lives, taken birth as your friend and helped you. This puts your mind in the even state, free of feelings of like and dislike.

You go on then to think about how all living beings are equal in that, from his own point of view, each one of them wants to be happy. They are equal too in not wanting pain. And they are equal in that every one has acted as both my enemy and my friend, many many times. So who am I supposed to like? And who am I supposed to dislike? You have to keep on practicing this way until, one day, you gain neutral feelings towards all sentient beings, as vast in extent as space itself.

The next step is the meditation where you recognize that every living being is your mother. Gaining this recognition is much easier if you apply the line of reasoning mentioned in the *Commentary on Valid Perception* for demonstrating the infinite regression of one's awareness. We'll present this reasoning here, in brief.

रट्योदिःस्ट्योस्यायदिःस्यायदिःस्यायदिःस्यायदिःस्यायदिःस्यायदिःस्यायदिःस्यायदिःस्यायदिःस्यायदिःस्यायदिःस्यायदिः स्याक्तिस्यायदिःस्यायक्तिःस्याक्तिस्याः क्रिं स्यायदिःस्यायदिःस्यायदिःस्यायदिःस्यायदिःस्यायदिःस्यायदिःस्यायदिः स्याक्तिस्यायदिःस्यायक्तिःस्याक्तिस्यायदिःस्यायदिःस्यायदिःस्यायदिःस्यायदिः स्याक्तिस्यायदिःस

Your awareness of today is a mental continuation of the awareness you had yesterday. This year's awareness is a mental continuation of the awareness you had the year before. Just so, your awareness over this entire life is a mental continuation of the awareness you had in your former life. The awareness you had in your former life was, in turn, a mental continuation of the awareness you had in the life before that. You can continue back in a regression like this and absolutely never reach some point where you can say, "Prior to this, I had no awareness." This then proves the infinite regression of one's awareness.

My own circle of life then must also be beginningless, and the births I have taken as well can have no starting point. There exists no place where I have never taken birth. I have taken birth in every single place, countless times. There exists no creature whose body I have not worn. I have worn every kind of body, countless times. Just the lives I have taken as a dog are themselves beyond any number to count. And the same is true for every living being.

देश्य र श्रेश्रश्चा उत्तर्वेश्व प्रत्यो श्राधा व्याप्त व्यापत व्

Therefore there exists no being who has never been my mother. Absolutely every single one of them has been my mother a countless number of times. Even the number of times that each has been my mother in just my births as a human is past all counting too.

द्वातायात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्राः श्रीकात्रः त्यात्रः यहात्र्याः यहात्र्याः विकात्त्रः विकात्त

Do this meditation over and over until you gain a deep-felt certainty that each and every living being has been your mother, over and over, countless times.

देन्द्रश्चित्रः स्वर्त्वा स्टर्गाः स्वर्त्वाः स्वर्त्वाः स्टर्गाः स्वर्त्वाः स्वर्वाः स्वर्त्वाः स्वर्त्वाः स्वर्त्वाः स्वर्त्वाः स्वर्त्वाः स्वर्वाः स्वर्त्वाः स्वर्त्वाः स्वर्त्वाः स्वर्त्वाः स्वर्त्वाः स्वर्वाः स्वर्त्वाः स्वर्वाः स्वर्ताः स्वर्वाः स्वर्वत्वः स्वर्वाः स्वर्वाः स्वर्वाः स्वर्

Developing a sense of gratitude is the next step, and you can start by taking your mother in this present life. She began her hardships for me while I was still in her womb, gladly taking it upon herself to avoid anything she felt might hurt me—even down to the food she ate—treating herself with care, as though she were sick. For nine months and ten days she carried me in her womb, looking at her own body as though it belonged to someone else, someone very ill, and hesitating even to take big steps.

क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः यदिः केवदः अप्यत्यः व्यत्यः व्यत्यः व्यत्यः विद्यत्यः विद्यत्यः विद्यत्यः विद्यत्यः विद्यत्य केवर्यः देश्यः विद्यत्यः विद्यत्यः

As she gave me birth, my mother was torn with violent suffering, excruciating pain, and yet still felt an overwhelming joy, as though she had discovered some precious gem that would grant her any wish.

यहंशःश्रीश्वाप्तश्वा विदेशः त्रिशाण्याः विदेशः त्रिशाण्याः विदेशः त्रिशाण्याः विदेशः त्रिशाः विदेशः त्रिशाः विदेशः विदेश

Right then I knew absolutely nothing more than to cry and wave my arms around somehow. I was totally helpless. Totally stupid. Incapacitated. Nothing more than some baby chick with a red-rubber beak still yet to harden. But she swayed me on her fingertips, and pressed me to her body's warmth, and greeted me with a smile of love.

नर्सेच। भट्ट.स्र्रे.भ.स्चान्न.प्रन्था न्यंच्याप्यात्त्रेश भ्रु.पायाद्येश भ्रु.पायाद्येश स्व.पायाद्येश द्र.

With joyful eyes she gazed on me, and wiped the snot from my face with her lips, and cleaned my filthy shit with her hands. Sometimes she chewed my food for me, and fed me things like milky porridge straight from her mouth to mine. She did her best to protect me from any hurt. She did her best to get me any good.

In those days I had to look to her for everything; good or bad, happy or sad, all the hope I could have lay in one person: mother. But for her kindness, I wouldn't have lasted an hour; they could have set me out in the open right then and some birds or a dog would have come and made a meal of me—I'd have no hope of coming out alive. Every single day she protected me from harms that could have taken my life, no less than a hundred times. Such was her kindness.

रट. बर म्ब्र्य विष्य विषय मार्ट स्त्रीय मुर्ग स्त्रीय मुर्ग यात्र स्त्रीय स्त

And while I was growing up she gathered together whatever I needed, avoiding no bad deed, and no suffering, and caring nothing for what other people might say of her. All the money and things she had she handed over to me, hesitating to use anything for herself.

चक्रीट्रां तात्वाक्त्रं भ्रोता भर्षेत्रः भ्रोत्रः भ्रोत्रः भ्रोत्रः भ्रोत्रः व्यक्षित्रः यात्वेत्रः भ्रात्रः व्यक्षित्रः व्यवक्षित्रः विष्णवित्रः विष

For those of us who are fortunate enough to be practicing the monastic life, it was mother who put forth all the necessary expenses, giving without reservation, to arrange our admission into the monastery. And from that time on she supported us here, from whatever resources she had. Thus the kindness she has shown us is truly without measure.

And this is not the only life in which my present mother has given this kindness to me. She has showered me with this kindness, great kindness, over and over, countless times, in my many lives before. And she is not the only one; every single living being has been my mother in my past lives, and during those lives cared for me no less than my present mother does—it is only my transitions from death to birth that prevent me from recognizing all these mothers now.

यश्चरम्।

Look now, concluded our Lama, at the way any common animal—a dog or bird, even the tiny sparrow—shows affection for its young, and cares for it well. From watching this we can imagine what kindness we were given too.

ह्रम् याङ्ग्याद्वा देख्य प्रत्याद्वायायाया पद्धः क्षात्र क्

The next step in gaining the wish for enlightenment is to develop a wish to repay this great kindness. So every living being is my mother, and has given me her loving care over and over endlessly, for time with no beginning. And we know from what was described above that they are being swept along by four great currents, out to sea—to the vast expanse of the ocean of cyclic life. They are tormented, without a break, by the three types of suffering, and all the other pains. Their situation is desperate.

दःस्। युःरदःयादेर्गाय्विरःयये कुः अर्क्षःयश्चरःयये व्यव्यायः कुः व्यव्यायः कुः व्यव्यायः विव्यायः विव्यायः विव

And here am I, their child. Right now I have a chance to rescue them from this ocean of cyclic life. Suppose I simply sit and bide my time, and give no thought to them. This is the lowest a person could stoop—base and absolutely shameless.

प्रथा

प

Right now I could give them things that they would be happy to get—food, or clothes, or beds to sleep on, whatever. But these are only some temporary happiness within the circle of life. The very highest way of repaying their kindness would be to put them into the state of ultimate happiness. So let me decide within myself that every living being must come to have every happiness. And every one should be freed as well from every form of pain.

विश्वश्वरात्त्र स्ट्रीट हु तियोश २४ वर्षेत्र । विश्वरात्तर की विश्वरात्त की विश्वरात्त की विश्वरात्त की की विश्वरात्त की विश्वर

Right now it's absurd to say that these beings have any kind of pure happiness—they don't even have any of the impure kinds. Every single thing

they think is happiness is, in its essence, nothing more than pain. They want wantables but don't want to know about doing the good deeds that bring happiness. They want no unwantables but don't want to know about giving up the bad deeds that bring pain. They act ass backwards: they do what they shouldn't and don't what they should. And so my dear aged mothers, these living beings, are made to suffer.

"How good it would be if they could all find every happiness, and every cause of happiness.

I wish they could. I'll see that they do."

"How good it would be if they could all be free of every pain, and every cause of pain.

I wish they could. I'll see that they do."

Let these two trains of thought run through your mind; meditate on them over and over again. Then you will come to feel the very strongest loving-kindness and compassion.

चतुः चिरः नेः रः कुरः ताः चवाः चाव्येषः न्।

बचकाः चीः चिव्यः चीकाः चीकाः चे स्वयः चारः चिव्यः चीकाः चीकाः

Some people might come up with the idea that "Why should I take upon myself this great load, of every living being? There are plenty of Buddhas and bodhisattvas around to guide them on their way." This kind of thought though is absolutely improper. It's base. It's shameless. It's as if your mother in this life was hungry, and parched, and you expected someone else's child to go and give her food and drink. But it's you for whom she has cared, and the responsibility of paying her back has fallen only to you.

र्रायाक्षेत्रकारुत्वर्यकारुत्गुर्वेशर्वेषाः स्रोत्यात्रकार्यायत् ग्राय्यायाः स्रीत्र

यविष्यःश्वात्यव्यास्त्राच्याः स्टान्याः स्टान्यः स्टान्याः स्टान्याः स्टान्यः स

It's the same with all these living beings, who for beginningless time have served as my mother so many times, and who in each of these times cared for me in every way with the kindness of this present mother. Returning their kindness is no business of anyone else at all, not for some Buddha or bodhisattva—it is my responsibility, and only mine.

यश्रमःस्वाद्याःम्,यक्ष्यः व्याद्याःम्,यक्ष्यः।

स्वाद्याःस्वाद्याःम्,यक्ष्यः व्याद्यः व्याद्

So someone is going to do it—to make sure every sentient being has every happiness, and never a single pain. It is going to be myself; I'll rely on no one else. I by myself will see to it that every single being comes to have every single happiness. And I by myself will see to it that every single being gets free of every single pain. I will by myself put them into the state of the Lama, the state of Buddhahood. Meditate strongly on these thoughts; they are the step we call the "extraordinary form of personal responsibility."

दःस्वाक्षेत्रःश्रव्यः स्वेतःस्वेतःस्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वानः स्वान्तः स्वानः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वानः स्वान्तः स

य्राम्बर्गा स्थान्त्र स्थान्य ।

I may be able to develop this noble intention, but the fact is that I'm completely incapable of leading a single being to Buddhahood—much less every one of them. Who then has the capacity? This power is had by a fully enlightened Buddha—only by him, and by no one else at all. If I can reach the same state, I will by definition have brought both mine and others' benefit to its perfection. And then every single ray of light that emanates from me, whether it be an action of my body, or my speech, or my thoughts, will have the power to accomplish the ends of countless sentient beings.

देशन् श्रेश्यात्र विवा है दशा गुर्द्व पु श्रेष्ट श्रुष्ट श्रुष्ट श्रेष्ट श्रेष श्रेष्ट श्रेष श्रेष्ट श्रेष्ट श्रेष्ट श्रेष्ट श्रेष्ट श्रेष्ट श्रेष्ट श्रेष्ट श्रेष श्रेष्ट श्रेष श्रेष्ट श्रेष श्रेष्ट श्रेष श्रेष्ट श्रेष श्रे

And so, for the sake of every living being, I will do anything I can to achieve this one great goal—the state of a Buddha—with every speed. Think this way to yourself, and do anything you can to develop the genuine wish to reach enlightenment for every living being.

यश्रिकार्भित्रम्भ्यकात्रम्भ्यक्षात्र्व्यक्षात्र्व्यक्षात्रम्भ्यक्षात्रम्भ्यक्षात्रम्भ्यक्षात्रम्भ्यक्षात्रम्भवक्षात्रम्भयक्षात्रम्भवक्षात्यवेष्

While you practice these meditations to develop the wish for enlightenment, you can also reflect that—when you achieve Buddhahood—you will by the way automatically gain everything you need for yourself as well. Our Lama mentioned that this point was stated in Lord Tsongkapa's exposition on the Steps of the path as being very helpful in preventing a person from slipping to the lesser way.

चुस्रायान्त्र्व्याः स्वाप्त्र्व्याः प्रत्याः प्रत्याः व्याप्त्राः विश्वाः विश्वाः

The first three of the seven parts in this cause-and-effect instruction provide a foundation for great compassion. The "beautiful" form of loving-kindness comes out as a result of these three, so there is no separate meditation instruction for it. One must though in its place meditate upon the loving-kindness where you wish that every being gain every happiness.

यिषा सहया श्रीट्रा स्थान स्था

This loving-kindness, as well as compassion and the extraordinary type of personal responsibility, are all forms of an attitude of striving for the welfare of others. The actual wish for enlightenment is their result. The works on the Steps of the path themselves have a similar structure. The paths for people of lesser and medium scopes represent a preliminary to developing the wish for enlightenment. The teaching on how to meditate on this great wish is the main stage. In conclusion then come the sections on bodhisattva deeds—advices in acting out the wish.

When you're practicing to develop this wish for enlightenment, you should train your mind in its basic nature and all its various attributes: these include the twenty-two forms of the wish, the distinction between praying and actually engaging, and so on.

|द्राक्त्याक्षी:श्रेश्वर्यः स्ट्राक्त्याः व्याव्यः व्यावः व्यावः

|अर:ग्री:क्रेट:यि:ब्रुट:व:धेरा

बिद्यान्द्रा

विष्यः र्याटः सम्मार्गीयः यहे स्त्रेटः सम्मार्थः विष्यः विष्यः सम्मार्थः विष्यः सम्मार्थः विष्यः सम्मार्थः विषयः

This precious jewel, the wish to gain enlightenment for every being, is the inner essence of all the high teachings of the victorious Buddhas. It is the single centermost contemplation of every one of their sons—the bodhisattvas. As *The Bodhisattva's Life* relates,

It's the purest essence of the butter Churned from the milk of the holy word.

We see too,

Many eons the Able Lords considered, And found but this to be of benefit.

Our gentle protector, the great Tsongkapa, has as well composed the lines that begin with "Center beam of the highest way, the wish..." and conclude with "...Bodhisattva princes, knowing this, / Keep the high jewel wish their center practice." It was only this precious wish for enlightenment, and nothing else at all, that the all-knowing Lord ever described as the "center practice." Therefore those of us who wish to become followers of the greater way must make the wish for enlightenment our very centermost practice.

देर-बर-ध्रुम्बर-द्रुम-द्

রবাম:২ম:শ্রী:শ্রমরা:এই-১র্মুম:এম:শ্রম:শ্রম:শ্রম:শ্রম:এই-এ: প্রমাম:২ম:শ্রী:শ্রমরা:এই-১র্মুম:এম:শ্রম:শ্রম:শ্রম:এই-এ:

Nowadays when you go up to someone and ask him what his very most important practice is, he'll tell you he's meditating on one of those powerful tutelary deities. You don't meet people who say their chief practice is meditating on the wish to achieve enlightenment for every living being. Much less, for in fact it's quite difficult to find anyone who even realizes that he should make this wish his centermost practice.

We see people making all different sorts of things their central practice: the Elimination Ritual for getting rid of bad spirits, the Golden Tea offering, the Spell for Ending Evil Litigation, the ritual they call Stopping All Harms, the Sheep Spell, the Horse Spell, the Money Spell, the ritual for No More Problems, the ritual for Stopping Bad Luck at the End of the Twelve-Year Cycle, the ritual for Preventing the Praise that Others Give You from Turning to a Curse, and on and on. These are all so bad that they make it look pretty good when a person can say he's making a central practice out of anything at all associated with some authentic tutelary deity.

स्तर्यात्र विकास स्वास्त्र विकास स्वास स्वास

We also see a number of works gaining some popularity in different localities that seem to be just anything somebody could think up: the String of Jewels

for those Bound by Blood, the Blade of Gold for Confessing Sins, the so-called "Dog Sutra," the so-called "Wolf Sutra," the so-called "Fox Sutra," the so-called "Bear Sutra," the so-called "Snake Sutra," and all the rest. We find though absolutely no legitimate origin for any of these works.

याता. हे. क्ष्रिया. यत्वाका क्ष्या यह क्ष्या विष्या प्रमाण क्ष्या विष्या यह क्ष्या विषया विष्या विष्या विषया विषय

If you really do need a text to use for confessing your bad deeds, you should stop wasting your time with fake scriptures and meaningless efforts like these. The Victors have, in all their open and secret teachings, given us more than enough appropriate works: the *Three Heaps Sutra*, the *Sublime Medicine Sutra*, the *Sutra of the Great Freedom*, the *Sutra of the Eon of Fortune*, and others of the like. It is texts like these, our Lama told us, authoritative texts with a legitimate origin, that we must use for our study and recitations.

Now there are also some people around who think to themselves, "But I *do* have the wish for enlightenment. After all, at the beginning of all my devotions I recite the 'Buddha-Dharma-Sangha' prayer and think about achieving Buddhahood so I could help every living being." This though is just

expressing a hope that you gain the wish for enlightenment—it's just making a prayer about the wish. It's not the actual wish itself. If it were, then developing the wish to achieve Buddhahood would have to be the very easiest of all the many practices of virtue we are supposedly trying to do. And so, concluded our Lama, we must rather gain this true wish by putting our minds through the training described above—one by one through each of the steps, in order.

The Asian Classics Institute Course VII: The Vows of the Bodhisattva

Reading Two: Types and Features of Morality

A. On the three sets of vows

The following selection is taken from the Highway for Bodhisattvas by Je Tsongkapa (1357-1419), folios 527-528.

त्तर्राक्षेत्रयावे विराश्येश्वर्ष्याण्या विष्या विषया विष्या विष्या विषया वि

Even when you die and move to your next birth, you do not lose your bodhisattva vows. Thus the texts speak of bodhisattva vows which you attain "naturally." It is, generally speaking, correct that these vows are had among all three types of beings, since they follow along with you even after you die and move on. Nonetheless when we split the vows into categories we divide them into one or another of only two types: those possessed by laypeople and those possessed by those who have left the home life. This division is made according to whether or not the particular bodhisattva has the vows of the five types of practitioners who have left the home life: novice monks and so on.

মাধ্যমান্ত্রমান্ত্র প্রমান্তর প্রম

A division by basic nature for the morality had by people of both these categories can also be made, succinctly, into three further types: the morality of restraint, the morality of collecting goodness, and the morality of working for all living beings. This is because every sort of morality that any bodhisattva ever has to practice is included into these three.

येश्वत्र हुं श्वर्यायं श्वर्यं श्वर्यायं श्वर्यं श्वर्यं

"Why is it," one may ask, "that you make this division into three different types of morality?" Admittedly there are commentaries which explain that this division into three is meant to coincide with the division made in the way of the listeners, where the vows are described as three:

- 1) The vows of individual freedom, which function to take the soften the mental afflictions;
- 2) The vows of meditation, where given the right circumstances the mental afflictions could still arise but don't for the time being, since one is in a state of meditation; and
- 3) The unstained vows, where the mental afflictions are discontinued completely.

चिर-श्रेश्रश्चात्रीः चार्त्रश्चात्रेश्चात्रः श्चीतः यात्रुश्चात्तुः स्वीतः स्व

The activities of a bodhisattva though are limited to two: trying to ripen one's own mental stream, and trying to ripen the mental streams of other beings. To accomplish the former, there are only two types of activities, no more and no less: giving up improper behavior, and accumulating good behavior. These are represented by two kinds of morality: the morality of restraining oneself, and the morality of collecting goodness. For ripening the minds of others, you need then the morality of working for the good of all living beings. As such there are precisely three types of morality. This is an excellent way of explaining the point.

यवीयः त्रम्यविद्यात्विम् व्यविद्यात्विम् विद्यात्विम् वि

"Why," one may continue, "is the order of the three types of morality fixed that way?" The morality of giving up improper behavior, which is shared with those of the listener way, is a cause that leads into the latter two types. As for the types of morality which are not shared with this way, you could hardly work for the sake of all other beings if you hadn't yet accomplished collecting goodness for yourself; as the text says,

You can hardly free others Before you free yourself; You can hardly bring others to peace Before you reach peace yourself.

This is how the order is explained in the commentary said to have been authored by Samudra Megha, and the explanation is correct.

पर्यस्त्रेरेरे प्यत्त्रेर्या स्र्रिया स्रिया स्

र्वे र प्राचुर वी र्सुवाय प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राय अवे र्स्या विश्वय प्राय हे विश्वय प्राय हे विश्वय प्राय के विश्वय के विश्वय प्राय के विश्वय के व

Here next is the basic nature of each of these three kinds of morality. The first is the morality of restraining oneself, and it consists of the seven different types of freedom vows. These are first of all the morality observed by a full monk or full nun, an intermediate nun, and a novice monk or novice nun for the category of those who have left the home life. For the layman category, there are the lifetime layman's vows of a man or woman.

There are actually eight different types of freedom vows. The reason that the one-day vow is not mentioned in this context can be understood as explained in the *Commentary on the Difficult Points in the Twenty Verses on Vows*, which says:

Consider the one which you uphold for only a single day. It is not mentioned in this regard because it doesn't really fit: it does not involve the hardship and is not removed from desire, and it does not continue on for any extended length of time.

B. On the three kinds of morality

The following selection is taken from the Commentary to the Source of All My Good, an explanation by Pabongka Rinpoche (1878-1941) of the famed root verses of Je Tsongkapa, ff. 18A-18B.

বিষ্যাপ্য শ্বম সমূদ ক্ষ্য ক্রি ক্রান্ত ব্যা ব্যাস্থ্য শ্বম ক্রি ক্রি ক্রি ক্রি ক্রান্ত ক্রি ক্রান্ত ক্রা ব্যাস্থ্য ক্রি ক্রি ক্রি ক্রান্ত্র ক্রান্ত্র ক্রান্ত ক্রান্ত ক্রান্ত ক্রান্ত ক্রান্ত্র ক্রান্ত ক্রান্ত ক্রান্ত ব্যাহ্য ক্রান্ত ক্রান্ত ক্রান্ত ক্রান্ত্র ক্রান্ত ক্রান্ত ক্রান্ত ক্রান্ত ক্রান্ত ক্রান্ত ক্রান্ত ক্রান্ত ক্রা

|पर्सेद'य'द्रवा'र्येशःश्चेंद'यर दीद'वीशःश्चेंदश

Verse 8:

Bless me to see clearly
That the Wish itself
Is not enough,
For if I'm not well trained
In the three moralities,
I cannot become a Buddha.
Grant me then
A fierce resolve
To master the vows
For children of the Victors.

यश्चरत्र त्यक्त क्षित्र भी त्यों र जी विश्वर प्रेस्त्र क्षित्र क्षित्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्

Suppose you are able, as described above, to reach the Wish for enlightenment, where you truly hope to achieve the state of a Buddha in order to help every living being. This itself is not enough. Once you do reach the Wish, you must still take on the vows of these bodhisattva princes and princesses, these sons and daughters of the victorious Buddhas. And then you must train yourself in giving and the other five perfections. Otherwise there is no way you could ever come to enlightenment.

This fact explains why it is so very important when holy beings have said that all six perfections are covered in the three types of morality.

मुंर शेर मुंप्त विश्व त्या विश्व त्या विश्व त्या विश्व विश्व विश्व क्षेत्र विश्व क्षेत्र विश्व क्षेत्र विश्व विश्व क्षेत्र विश्

The first type is called the "morality of keeping oneself from committing wrong." Here you begin by being extremely careful to keep the morality of avoiding the ten bad deeds. This type of good behavior is common to everyone, whether they wear the robes or not, and must absolutely be maintained.

र्ष्याचिमम्। य्वान्त्रस्य स्वर्णास्य स्वर्णात्रस्य स्वर्णास्य स्वरत्य स्वर्णास्य स्वर्यास्य स्वर्यं स्वर्यास्य स्वर्यं स्वर्णास्य स्वर्णास्य स्वर्यं स्व

More specifically, with this first type of morality, you must in addition exert yourself to the fullest, so to assure that your life is never sullied in the least by overstepping the bounds of any of the vows you have agreed to keep. Here we refer to vows that belong to any of the three traditional sets: the freedom vows, the bodhisattva vows, and the secret vows.

पर्यः र्ष्याचित्रम्।

पर्यः र्ष्याच्यम्।

पर्यः र्ष्याच्यम्।

प्रमान्यः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः व

The second type of morality is known as the "morality of collecting goodness." This is where you use a great variety of means to gather or collect extremely potent stores of virtue into your being; these are the virtues of amassing merit and wisdom.

The third type of morality is the "morality that acts for every sentient being." Here you take care to keep the different varieties of morality mentioned above that involve restraining yourself from wrong; but instead of doing so with a motivation which is infected with any self-interest, you act only out of an intention to reach total Buddhahood for the sake of all living kind.

यवीयःत्रम् ज्यान्यम् अस्तायान्ने अस्तायान्ने अस्ति विद्यान्यम् विद्यान्यम् विद्यान्यम् विद्यान्यम् विद्यान्यम् विद्यान्यम् विद्यान्यम् स्वायान्यम् अस्ति विद्यान्यम् विद्यानम् विद्यानम् विद्यान्यम् विद्यान्यम्यम्यम् विद्यान्यम् विद्यान्यम् विद्यान्यम् विद्यान्यम् विद्यान्यम्

You must find a sure kind of knowledge where you see clearly how—if you lack a total fluency in these three types of morality, if you are not well trained and completely accustomed to following them—then you cannot become one of those who has reached the fully enlightened state of a Buddha.

यशिष्या यशिष्यायः पश्चितः क्ष्यः श्रमः प्रमाय्यः श्रीयः ब्रीयः प्रमायः प्रमायः स्थाः प्रमायः स्थाः प्रमायः स्थाः प्रमाय भिष्यः प्रमायः प्रमायः स्थाः स्थाः

Once you have found this knowledge, you must take on the vows for the "children of the Victors" (that is, the bodhisattva vows), and then with a resolve of fierce intensity you must learn and master the three types of morality. What we are requesting of our Lama here, said our Lama, is that he or she grant us the ability to do so.

C. On the features of morality

The following selections are taken from the Highway for Bodhisattvas, ff. 521 and 524-6. The text is referring to specific passages from the Bodhisattva Levels of Master Asanga.

चतुः स्वीरः ग्रीकारा चक्क्षीरः वकार्य राष्ट्रे न्या वक्षा व्यवे स्वीतः ग्रीकारा चित्रः स्वीतः वित्रः स्वीतः स्वीत

"What," you may ask, "is the very essence of this morality?" To put it briefly, it has four wonderful qualities:

- 1) The morality is accepted from others, in an excellent way; and
- 2) The motivation for taking it on is extremely pure.
- 3) If one fails in the morality, one can recover; and
- 4) One can develop a sense of reverence for the morality, maintain then a sense of recollection, and thus prevent oneself from failing.

Each one of these wonderful qualities has a specific function. The fact that vows are taken from other people gives you a sense of shame that allows you to avoid doing something wrong: when you are close to breaking one of the precepts, you stop, because you think of how this other person would reproach you.

The motivation that you have as you take vows gives you a feeling of conscience that also helps you avoid doing something wrong: when you are close to breaking one of the precepts, you stop, because of your own sense of self-respect, for yourself and what you represent.

श्रह्मरः वर्ष्णेद्रायाः वर्ष्णेद्रः याः अत्याः वर्ष्णेद्रः याः वर्षे वर्षः वर्षे वर्षः वर्षे वर्षः वर्षे वर्षः वर्षे वर्षः वर्षे वर्षः वर

The two qualities of being able to recover if you fail, and of not failing in the first place, allow you to live without any regrets. Once you possess the sense of conscience and of shame that you get from taking the vows in an excellent way from others and from your pure original motivation, you will be able to

maintain your morality, whether through avoiding any failure in the first place, or through recovering should you incur some failure. As you continue to maintain your morality in this way, you observe how free you are from any downfalls in morality, and can live without any regrets.

Here is how this process is described. Those who have taken the vows from others should constantly examine their own mental stream with a form of wisdom that functions in an accurate way. If they see then that they are free of any kind of downfall, subtle or gross, they can enjoy the feeling of having no regrets, of realizing that their mental stream is crystal clean.

१२.ज.लट.२८.स्.येश.क्षेश.तश.श.स्था.त.ह.श.क्षेश.तर.श्च.तह्य.त.चहर. इश.त.श्च्याश.ग्री.क्षेश.तश.स्था.स्था.तह.श.क्षेश.तर.श्च.वह्या.तर.व्यवाश.त. २८.वर्षश.त.श्च्याश.ग्रीश.क्षेश.तश.श.स्था.तह्या.तर.श.वह्या.तर.व्यवाश.त.

Here you should make great efforts from the very beginning never to allow yourself to be sullied by any bad deed at all. If by some remote chance you forget yourself or something similar, and thus find yourself dirtied by such a deed, you should never just ignore what happened. You must undertake to purify yourself, and restrain yourself in the future, and so on.

तश्च स्वर्यात् क्षेत्रात् स्वर्यात् स्वर्ये स्वर्यात् स्वर्ये स्वयः स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वयः स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्

For this to happen, you have to have the emotions of conscience and shame. For these to come, certain conditions must be there when you take your vows. The person you take them from must be a spiritual friend who possesses all the necessary qualifications. The motivation with which you take the vows must come from the depths of your heart; you mustn't take them just to follow the crowd, or for any reason like that. Nor should you take them with any kind of inferior motivation, such as a fear of death or the like—let your aspirations be the highest that there are. Put a lot of effort into making the first two causes right.

र्द्ध्याम्बिस्रस्य ग्रीक्षेत्राच्यायावि। निर्मान्य निर्मान्तर्भन्तरम्य निर्मान्तरम् । निरम्तरम् । निर्मान्तरम् । निरम्तरम् । निर्मान्तरम् ।

There are four kinds of greatness to the practice of morality: these are virtue, infinity, assistance, and great rewards and benefits. Here is a description of the first.

त्या स्थान्य विद्या वि

"What good quality," one may ask, "does morality have when it is taken on in an excellent way, and when it is followed after one has taken it on?" People like the listeners are only hoping to achieve a state where they can help themselves—where they use their knowledge of the truth to rid themselves of everything related to mental affliction, and every kind of suffering. Towards this end they limit themselves to a small number of activities, and try to reach a state where they themselves find some peace, and self-control.

तत्। तास्त्रस्य में श्री स्वर्धान में प्रत्य प्रत्य स्वर्धान में स्वर

Bodhisattvas, on the other hand, undertake to help themselves through gaining the two kinds of cessation and the two kinds of wisdom. But they also work to help others; when they reach the wish for enlightenment, they undertake to be of assistance to both those of a higher kind and those who are not of a higher kind.

What does it mean to help those who are not of a higher kind? The act of assisting many beings refers to helping beings to avoid developing non-virtues that they don't already have, and giving up those which they do; that is, it refers to protecting them, in the meantime, from the lower realms.

The act of bringing many beings to happiness refers to helping them develop those virtues which they don't already have, and increase those which they do; that is, it refers to leading them, in the meantime, to the higher realms.

The act of feeling compassion for the world refers to biding your time, and never giving up your hope to help certain beings among the ones who are not of a higher kind: those who are filled with anger, or who have none of the necessary virtuous fortune, or who would be a worthy vessel for the Dharma but have slipped into a wrong way, or who have already passed to the lower realms. You feel as though they are your guests, and you are waiting to be of assistance for them.

रैयाश्चर्यंत्रयायायम्य यायम् । सून्य भी सून्य भी त्रेन्य भी त्रेन्य भी सून्य सून्य

What does it mean to help those who are of a higher kind? This refers to those who are of a higher kind in the sense that they are powerful beings of pleasure, or humans; and you undertake to lead them in the way of the practice of virtue.

The idea of "assistance" refers to the paths that take you to the way of the practice of virtue, meaning the paths of accumulation and preparation. Reaching happiness refers to living in a state of happiness during this life; that is, enjoying good bodily feelings as you reach a high state of meditational fluency, and finally undergoing the great pleasure of liberation itself.

पविष्यात्र प्रत्यायी स्त्रीय विषये विषये

For all these reasons, morality is "virtue," which refers to the fact that it never fails. Other equivalent terms for this description are admittedly described in the various commentaries, but I will not list them all here.

"Infinity" refers to the fact that this morality incorporates an infinite number of points concerning the precepts of the bodhisattva.

"Assistance" refers to the fact that one is living to bring help and happiness to all living beings, both while one is practicing the morality, and once one has reached the goal of this morality.

यः श्रेषः तथः तथः त्यं कः यद्। यय्थः युरः तथः तथः त्यं कः यद्।

"Great rewards and benefits" refers to the following. The "great reward" here is the total enlightenment that is the goal which morality is bringing to you at the point where you are still a bodhisattva. The "great benefit" is the goal which morality brings to others, at the point where you are already a Buddha.

श्रवः व्याप्तवः वर्ष्त्वाश्चाः व्याप्तः व्यापतः व्यापतः

These four kinds of greatness, virtue and the rest, do apply to the three trainings of those of the listener way at the outset. But it is only the morality of the bodhisattva which has all of them in the following way. At the beginning, once you have developed the wish for enlightenment, this morality is virtue from the outset, in being of help to oneself and others, and in being fully explained. The assistance that the morality gives to all living beings means that it is virtue during the interim. And it is virtue at the end as well, since it leads to great rewards and benefits.

D. Divisions of the bodhisattva vows

The following selection is taken from the Highway for Bodhisattvas, ff. 595-6.

त्रभावाश्वर्षायाः श्रृं स्वायाः स्वायः स्वायाः स्वायः स्वयः स्व

याकुरु-दर-ख़्द-स-लेया-दर्योग-स्रो

One may ask the following: "What kind of person is it who can commit one of the downfalls? And what groups of downfalls are there to commit?" The major texts say the following about the person:

You should understand that there is no wrong at all with anyone whose mind is disturbed, or who is afflicted by feelings of great pain, or who has not yet taken the vows.

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As for how many groups of these downfalls there are, we can say that there are only two, no more and no less. The older commentary to the *Twenty Verses on Vows*, for example, states that

The reason is that the vows of the bodhisattva can be included exhaustively into one or another of two groups of wrong deeds. First there are those included into the group of bad deeds which are similar to the major failures of the vows of ordination; and secondly there are those included into the group of bad deeds which are similar to the wrong activities which also constitute a category of the vows of ordination. It is not though the case that, as with the vows of a full monk, there are five distinct types of wrong deeds.

वित्यायाम्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त् वित्य स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्

It is moreover the case that the newer commentary, as well as the *Jewel of the True Thought of the Able Ones*, specifically state that there are only two "corpuses," meaning groups, of bodhisattva vows. The principal text concurs on this point as well.

चढ्ढितः ह्या । विकास मान्या म

As such the explanation found in a number of Tibetan commentaries, and in the *Commentary on the Difficult Points* by Nakpopa, which describes the groups of bodhisattva vows as being three, is incorrect. These say that there are three distinct categories including failures, serious offenses, and wrong deeds. If this were true though then in cases when you had a lesser or medium instance of impurity the deed would have to become a serious offense, whereas the original text here specifically states that such deeds are classified as actions which are similar to a failure, or as secondary offenses. Therefore the nature of downfalls involving either lesser or medium instances of impurity is that of a secondary offense, whereas by category or group they belong to the group of moral failures. This is similar to the way in which, when we are dealing with serious offenses and wrong deeds in the part of the monk's vows which treats the moral failures, we categorize them in the group of the failures.

E. Relationship between the bodhisattva vows and the other two sets of vows

The following selections are taken from the Highway for Bodhisattvas, ff. 518-519, 533, and 536.

याताः ने प्वटः क्वा क्षेत्रकार्ययः क्षेत्रायः वर्द्धदः दक्षा ने वे प्वसूत्रायः कुरुकार्यः वे प्

त्राः भीत्रां प्राप्ताः स्त्राः स्त

Someone might think the following:

This custom of taking the vows of the bodhisattva and then following the various precepts is something that applies only to those who have entered the way of the perfections. It is not something which is necessary for those who have entered through the gateway of the teachings of the secret word. Therefore this is not a path for each and every bodhisattva.

This is an immense misconception, for the following is found in the glorious *Tantra of Sambhuti*, and in the *Tantra of the Angel of Diamond*, and in the *Peak of Diamond*:

I will seek to develop the highest state of mind,

The matchless wish to attain enlightenment.

I will keep, and keep firmly, each of the following three:

The training of morality,

The morality of collecting goodness,

And the morality of working for every sentient being.

यशिरश्राचिरा। ताःश्रृंचःत्तरः विश्वःश्वरश्रःचार्यः श्रृंशःचाः वहूषः याः नेय्र्शःचरः बुशः र्रे: हे: श्रेयाः चतुः श्रृंशःचः वहूषः चः व श्रेशः चश्चेतः वश्वरः श्रृंशःचः वहूषः चः न्य्र्शःचरः बुशः र्रे: हे: श्रेयाः चतुः श्रृंशःचः वहूषः चः व श्रेशःचः चश्चेतः वश्वरः वश्वरः वश्वरः वश्वरः च

The point being made here is that, when you take vows of the diamond way, you must also take the vows of the five Buddha classes, and in conjunction with these you must agree to develop the wish for enlightenment and then practice the three different types of morality.

५ण्चेत्रायाक्षेत्रायाक्षेत्रायदे सुराद्या व्याप्त स्वर्थाय स्वर्ये स्वर्थाय स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वय्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वयं स्वयं स्वयं स्वयं

A great many authoritative texts on the ritual for entering various secret worlds also state that one must take on two separate sets of vows: the ones that are shared and the ones that are not. The ones that are shared are none other than the bodhisattva vows.

Moreover, you do when you commit yourself to the wish for enlightenment also agree to keep the various precepts of the bodhisattva. And there is no path in the great way, the way of the perfections, which is anything else than the training in the three types of morality, in the six perfections.

Moreover, it doesn't matter which of the four different groups of the teachings of the secret word which you use to enter the secret path: in every case you will need the path of the wish for enlightenment, and the six perfections. This path is common then to both the diamond way and the way of the perfections; it would be totally wrong for anyone following the way of the secret word ever to disregard it.

नुषाय-वीर-श्रम-र्क्र्यातपु-क्ष्ताविष्यशार्द्या-वर्वेदानपु-भ्रेतया-श्री-श्राव्य-मुषानपुत्र-

यान्त्रीयत्यत्विषात्याभ्यान्त्री भ्राम्य स्थान्त्रीयान्त्र स्थान्त्रीयान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्

When the text of the *Bodhisattva Levels* is covering the morality of restraint and says that there are seven different categories of freedom vows, here is what it means. You should understand this statement as referring both to the actual seven different categories of these vows, and also to the act of giving up the natural misdeeds which are common to both these vows and the vows of the bodhisattva. It does not mean to imply that we are restricted here only to the seven categories of the freedom vows.

यद्गत्मार्थ्यः स्वार्थः स्वार्यः स्वार्थः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्

We should clarify this act of giving up the natural misdeeds which are shared with the vows of freedom. It occurs within you at the same time that you take on the vows of the bodhisattva. The point here is not so much that these two should be considered a basis and something resting upon that basis. Rather, if we are considering the actual seven categories of freedom vows, it is true that the bodhisattva vows will form within one even if he has never taken these freedom vows before. Nonetheless, if one is a kind of person who could properly take on these freedom vows, one should before accepting the bodhisattva vows take on either one of the sets of freedom vows for layman, or else those for ordained people. Otherwise you would transgress the proper order of the teachings of the Victors; it would be like becoming a full monk without ever having taken on the vows of a novice: although it is quite true that the vows would form within one, it is not something that would be entirely appropriate.

यश्यात्तायश्चेत्रायः वित्रः व

Some with no proper basis say the following:

If one is not successful in stopping his or her tendency to think first of himself or herself, then the vows of the bodhisattva cannot form within one. In this sense, the vows of freedom are an obstacle to the formation of the bodhisattva vows.

If one already has the bodhisattva vows and then develops the tendency to think first of himself or herself, then the vows of the bodhisattva are damaged. In this sense, the vows of freedom are an obstacle to the continuation of the bodhisattva vows as well.

This viewpoint is a blunder where the person expressing it has failed to make a distinction between the freedom vows and the motivation of the lower way. Although it is the case that one must give up the motivation of the lower way in order for the vows of the bodhisattva to form within him or her, it is not true that one must give up the vows of freedom. It is equally true with someone who possesses the bodhisattva vows that if they develop the motivation of the lower way they slip away from greater way, but it is not the case that they lose their freedom vows.

It is moreover the case that the freedom vows are shared by both of the two ways, and that developing the motivation mentioned could not be something that makes you lose your freedom vows, and that the very highest and most excellent form of life is when someone who possesses the vows of freedom then takes on the higher types of vows.

[ने स्वर क्ष्रिया पार्चित या व्यवस्था या

Therefore the idea that those who are keeping the higher vows must give up the lower vows is much like a fierce rain of hail, which descends to destroy the very root of the teachings of the victorious Buddhas, and chops down the rich crops of all the goodness and happiness that could come to every living creature. It is the totally blind idea of a person who has absolutely no understanding of the essential points of the important scriptures of the entire range of Buddhist schools. As such you must carry this idea far away from you, and throw it out like rubbish.

ग्रीम् मीम् तम् स्वर्थान्य स्वर्यान्य स्वय्यान्य स्वय्

The texts describe it extensively, in quotations like the following:

Those who possess an exceptional form of intelligence Should use their skillful means, in every situation, To avoid at any cost ever transgressing, even in a dream, The morality of the monks, and of the bodhisattvas.

क्रेब्र्-र्ये-त्रुप-क्रिय-क्षेत्रक्ष-र्यादे-क्ष्य-प्रते-क्ष्य-प्रते-क्ष्य-प्रत्य-प्रक्य-प्रत्य-प्रक्य-प्रत्य-प्रक्य-प्रत्य-प्रक्य-प्रत्य-प्रक्य-प्रत्य-प्रक्य-प्रत्य-प्रक्य-प्रत्य-प्रक्य-प्रत्य-प्रक्य-प्रत्य-प्रक्य-प्रत्य-प्रक्य-प्रक्य-प्रत्य-प्रक्य-प्रत्य-प्रक्

तः क्ष्रभः तुः त्रेयोः तः अक्र्योः तः योष्ट्रभः योष्ट्र

We see moreover in many sutras descriptions of those beings who had reached the level of the Emperor of the World, and who were people living the home life—great bodhisattvas who had spent many years practicing the activities of the bodhisattvas. As a result, a great number of them gained a great desire to leave the home life and take ordination, and this is what they did. Given all these facts, those who are living the life of the supreme way should in fact cherish deeply the vows of freedom in general, and especially the vows for those who have left the home life.

The Asian Classics Institute Course VII: The Vows of the Bodhisattva

Reading Three: How the Bodhisattva Vows are Taken

The first selection is from the String of Shining Jewels, by Geshe Tsewang Samdrup (c. 1835), ff. 16A-16B.

Here first is how those who have not yet been granted the vows of the bodhisattva may receive them. Begin by prostrating yourself in reverence to the Buddhas, and to their sons and daughters. Make offerings to them to the fullest of your ability. Then, for the sake of all living beings, make a fervent appeal to the one from whom you will take the vows: to your Lama, to one who is keeping these vows well, and who is a master of the scriptures of the bodhisattva way, and who has the ability to bring up his student. Take thus the vows upon yourself.

The following selections are taken from the Highway for Bodhisattvas, ff. 570-5, 582-3, and 588-9.

|र्स्चेत'न्धेत'तु'सुन'गुरेश'सेसस'न्सुन'यदे'र्के'म्'सईन'गुःने'त्यस'बुर'यदे'र्स्स्यायदे

तर्वीयःत्ररः पूर्वा। १ स्मेरः त्यस्य शिष्ठाः चिरः क्यः मेरः श्रुष्ठाः विष्ठाः विष्ठाः विष्ठाः क्ष्यः श्रुष्ठाः विष्ठाः विष्ठाः क्ष्यः श्रुष्ठाः विष्ठाः विष्राः विष्ठाः विष्ठाः विष्ठाः विष्ठाः विष्ठाः विष्ठाः विष्ठाः विष्राः विष्ठाः विष्राः विष्ठाः विष्ठाः विष्ठाः विष्ठाः विष्ठाः विष्ठाः विष्ठाः विष्र

Master Nagarjuna composed a text for a ceremony to formally raise the wish for enlightenment within one's mind, but did not compose any separate text for a ceremony to take on the vows. The following lines though do occur in his ritual for raising the wish:

Recite the following three times, in order to raise within your own mind the Wish for Enlightenment:

I swear to gain the ultimate
Wish for Buddhahood,
And take all living kind in my care;
I swear I will sweetly do
All those highest deeds
That Bodhisattvas do.
For the sake of all, let me be the Buddha.

In the commentary to the *Light on the Path* as well it states that the ceremonies composed by Lord Atisha for raising the wish for enlightenment within oneself and for taking on the vows represent the system followed by Masters Nagarjuna, Asanga, and Shantideva. So despite the fact that there are a few minor differences in the wording of the ceremonies composed by Arya Nagarjuna and Arya Asanga, there is no difference at all in their actual meaning.

Master Jetari describes a two-step process of committing oneself (1) to the wish in the form of a prayer and to the wish in the form of action; and then (2) taking the vows. The glorious Dipamkara [Atisha] as well delineates separate ceremonies for both raising the wish for enlightenment within one's mind and then taking on the vows. The commentary to the *Compendium of the Sutras*, and the commentary to the *Bodhisattva's Way of Life* by Master Nakpopa too, make separate presentations for ceremonies in which one commits to the wish as a prayer and the wish in action.

It does not seem in my opinion correct to establish separate ceremonies for committing to the wish in action and then taking the vows. It is the case though that, when you go through a ceremony for committing to the wish in the form of a prayer first, you make this prayer even more firm in your mind. Then if later you perform the ceremony for taking the vows, the vows themselves are much more firm as well. This is an excellent method which has been followed by the spiritual guides of our tradition in the past.

|५णुरुण्योः देवायान्त्रेरुष त्वायान्त्रेर्य त्वायान्त्रेर्य त्वायान्त्रेर्य त्वायान्त्रेर्य त्वायान्त्रेर्य त्व

The continuation of our explanation has two parts: a description of the ceremony for taking the vows with a Lama, and description of the ceremony

for taking the vows without a Lama. There are three sections to the first point as well: the preparation, the main stage, and then the conclusion.

The preparation itself has five different steps: the request, the assemblage, the exhortation to hurry, the feeling of joy, and the questions concerning obstacles.

There are two points concerning the request: details of the persons, and details of the ceremony. The details of the persons are two, the first being details of the kind of person.

क्रेंग्रान्यविभाग्यत्विभः नुःश्चेंद्रायदे क्षेत्रका विभाग्यदे विद्राय्या विभाग्यदे विद्राय विभाग्यदे विद्राय विद

"What kind of person," you may ask, "must you be to take the vows?" The bodhisattva can be either a layperson or someone who is ordained. They must feel a wish from the bottom of their hearts to practice the training for bodhisattvas that we have described above; that is, the three kinds of morality. They must also have raised up in their hearts the prayer of the wish for enlightenment—they must have made the prayer to achieve total Buddhahood in the proper way, following the instructions.

१र्झेम्यायायबुदायार्थमानुदार्गीतुदास्मेम्यार्गीयसूयायायाः सूर्यायदेदास्मित्याद्याः स्थित्यायाः सूर्यायाः सूर्य १र्झेम्यायायबुदायाः स्थितायाः सूर्यायाः सूर्यायाः स्थितायाः सूर्यायाः स्थितायाः सूर्यायाः सूर्यायाः सूर्यायाः

One should not grant the vows to someone who is only taking the vows, but who has no interest in practicing the training for bodhisattvas; neither should one give these vows to someone who has not yet felt the wish in the form of a prayer in their hearts.

If there is a person who does have the right intention to take the vows, there is something you should do then first before you grant them, for it will make their vows more firm. This is to inform the candidate thoroughly of the various points in which a bodhisattva must train himself or herself, and of the various mistakes they must avoid, as described in the great mother work within the body of bodhisattva literature: this very *Bodhisattva Levels*.

यर लट मिर्स स्वित्त का मिर्स के स्वाप्त के

The reason for explaining all this to the candidate is so that he or she can look into his or her own heart and see whether or not they will be able to keep the vows; it is so they can analyze the situation intelligently, and then take the vows, and do so with joy. The point is not to somehow force the person into accepting the vows against their will. It is important as well that the person not see themselves as trying to keep up with what others are doing and take the vows for this reason. Understand that if you give the vows thus properly, and with the proper ritual, they will be strong; be certain to do everything with your eyes open.

यः विराहरी । प्रथमायाने नियानि स्वर्थन के स्वर्थन के स्वर्थन के के स्वर्थन के के स्वर्थन के के स्वर्थन के स्वर

In this sense the bodhisattva vows are unlike the freedom vows; before you take them, you must go for teachings on them and understand them thoroughly. With this your intentions to keep the vows carefully will be strengthened, and then you are ready to take them. It is said that if you do have these intentions the vows will form within you as you take them, and that they will not form if you do not.

योत्तरः वेश्वतः त्रास्त्रः श्री क्रिंशतः त्रास्त्रः स्वास्त्रः त्रियः स्वास्त्रः त्रास्त्रः स्वास्त्रः त्रास्त याश्वतः त्रास्त्रः श्री क्रिंशतः त्रास्त्रः स्वास्त्रः स्वास्त्रः स्वास्त्रः त्रास्त्रः स्वास्त्रः स्वास्त्

Here secondly are the details of the person from who you receive the vows. "And what kind of person is it," you may ask, "from whom we must take the bodhisattva vows?" The person should be one who has made the bodhisattva prayer; that is, who has raised within himself the wish in the form of a prayer. He or she must also be someone who is "acting consistently," which means that they are keeping the vows of the bodhisattva well. They should be a master of the teachings of the greater way, and should be able to memorize the words of the ceremony and communicate them clearly in speech to the person taking the vows, and so on. Finally they must be able to hear and comprehend the responses of the candidate.

हि. वर्रायायश्चाश्चास्त्रम् अर्थायाः अप्यश्चायाः अर्थायाः वर्षे । वर्

"What kind of person," one may continue, "should we *not* take our bodhisattva vows from?" Bodhisattvas should not accept the bodhisattva vows from just any bodhisattva that there is, even if they seem very learned; rather they should avoid those whose intentions or practice have degenerated. The person's intentions have degenerated if they have lost their faith, which means on a gross level that they no longer wish to keep the vows, and on a medium level that they no longer practice them, and on a more subtle level that they are no longer "thinking," which means making good efforts in their vows. The practice has degenerated when the person's attempts to follow the six perfections have failed.

वर् मी देर त्रास्त्री वर्ष वर्ष त्रास्त्री वर्य त्रास्त्री वर्ष त्रास्त्री वर्ष त्रास्त्री वर्ष त्रास्त्री वर

To put briefly, you should first sweep and clean the area well, and then decorate it. Then you should set out many holy images, with an image of the Teacher at their head. Try first then to feel an intense emotion of faith, which you can bring on by imagining that you can actually see the victorious Buddhas and their sons and daughters, come before you from every corner of the universe, and then concentrating upon their fine spiritual qualities.

म्निर्डिट्रियार्ग्यालुमार्म ।

With this feeling in mind, focus upon your Lama, seated upon a lion throne, and think of him or her as they are described in the ritual—as actually being the Buddha himself. Set forth excellent, lovely and plentiful offerings: flowers, and scents, and incense, lamps and all the rest. Make prostrations and then

recite verses of praise, followed by a mandala and offerings presented individually to each of the three Jewels, and to your Lama. The Lama should instruct the student well in the proper procedures, and show them how to carry out this ritual.

। শ্রদ: প্রশ: প্রমান্ত : ব্রমান্ত : শ্রিমানা । শ্রিমান্ত : শুমান্ত ব্রমান্ত : শুমান্ত । । শ্রমান্ত : শুমান্ত : শুমান্ত । । শ্রমান্ত : শুমান্ত : শুমান্ত । । শ্রমান্ত : শুমান্ত : শুমান্ত ।

विश्ट्रिक्षयाम्य स्त्रीमित्रः स्त्राच्या विश्वास्त्रस्य स्त्राच्यास्त्रस्य विश्वास्त्रस्य स्त्राच्यास्त्रस्य विश्वाद्य स्त्रस्य स्त्रस्य स्त्रस्य स्त्रस्य विश्वाद्य स्त्रस्य स्त्रस्य स्त्रस्य स्त्रस्य स्त्रस्य स्त्रस्य

|र्यःक्रुंगःवरःचरःर्ट्रकःसरःवर्णुरः। |र्योःचवःश्चयावःग्रीवःस्याःसरःप्यः। |वाःक्षःश्चवःश्वयावःग्रीवः। |र्यःक्षःश्वयावःग्रीवः।

We may summarize all these points by quoting the Twenty Verses on Vows:

Prostrate with reverence, offer as you are able To the enlightened Buddhas, and to their sons and daughters. Take upon yourself the code of every bodhisattva In every time, in every corner of the universe.

This code is a mine of gold, every merit lies in it; With the highest of intentions, take it on yourself From a Lama keeping all these vows very well himself, One who is a master of them, one with ability.

At that time, because of all the virtue that there is, The Buddhas of the victory, along with their sons and daughters Look on you forever, from the virtue of their hearts, As if you were their daughter, as if you were their son.

चल्ने के सक् प्र्यं क्षेत्र माने क्षेत्र मा

The first two lines here represent the entire process of the preparation stage of the ritual for taking the bodhisattva vows. The next six lines describe what you should take, and the motivation for doing so, and then the person from whom you should take these vows. The final four lines show how you uplift the candidate by speaking of the great benefits of the vows, which is meant to represent the concluding stage of the ceremony.

The Asian Classics Institute Course VII: The Vows of the Bodhisattva

Reading Four: The Root Vows, Part One

The following selection is taken from the String of Shining Jewels, by Geshe Tsewang Samdrup (c. 1835).

क्षायक्ष्रियायाञ्चयायाञ्चात्रम्यायायश्चराक्याया

Ways for those who have received these vows to keep them, and prevent their decline

विट्रायर स्ट्रायुर पर्योद्धार प्रायुर प्रमुद्दर प्रायुर्थ प्रमुद्दर प्रायुर्थ प्रायुर्थ प्रायुर्थ प्रायुर्थ प्रमुद्दर प्रायुर्थ प्रमुद्दर प्रायुर्थ प्रायुर्थ प्रमुद्दर प्रायुर्थ प्रमुद्दर प्रायुर्थ प्रमुद्दर प्रायुर्थ प्रमुद्दर प्रमुद्दर प्रायुर्थ प्रमुद्दर प्रायुर्थ प्रमुद्दर प्रमुद्द प्रमुद्दर प्रमुद्द प्रमुद्दर प्रमुद्दर प्रमुद्दर प्रमुद्द प्रमुद्द प्रमुद्द प्

Next we describe ways for those who have received the bodhisattva vows to keep them, and prevent their decline. You must first submit yourself, in the proper way, to a holy spiritual guide, one who is learned in the scriptures of the bodhisattva way, and in the commentaries which explain the true intent of these scriptures. Then you must educate yourself in all the various bodhisattva precepts. You should especially learn the eighteen root downfalls, the forty-six secondary offenses, and so on.

The eighteen root downfalls

We begin then with the eighteen root downfalls:

क्रेन्यान्याप्तर्भेन्याकवाश्वर्यस्य । याव्याप्तर्भेन्याकवाश्वर्यः । याव्याप्तर्भेन्यः व्याप्तर्थन्यः । याव्याप्यस्ति । याव्याप्तर्थन्यः । याव्याप्यस्ति । याव्याप्यस्ति । याव्याप्यस्ति । याव्याप्तर्थन्यः । याव्यापत्तर्थन्यः । याव्यापत्तर्यः । याव्यापत्तर्य

(1) The root downfall of praising yourself, and criticizing others.

You commit this when, out of attachment to gain or honor, you praise yourself, and criticize others who in actuality possess good qualities. This can be divided into two separate root downfalls, those of praising oneself and of criticizing others.

यदीः यादी साम्यान में द्रामाल का मान का मा

(2) The root downfall of failing to give Dharma or material assistance

You commit this in a situation where you should be giving the Dharma that you know, or the material things that you own, to those who are suffering, to those who have no protector. Instead though you fail to give them these things, due to feelings of possessiveness. This can be divided into the two root downfalls of failing to give the Dharma and of failing to give material assistance.

यक्षित्। यद्गानयः सःस्ट्राच्याः वद्गान्याः वद्याः वद्गान्याः वद्गान्याः वद्याः वद्याः

(3) The root downfall of failing to accept someone's apology, and striking another

You commit this when someone comes to you in the appropriate manner and explains themselves in some way, such as asking your forgiveness or the like. Instead though you remain angry and commit various kinds of harm towards

them physically or verbally. This can be divided into the two root downfalls of striking another and of not accepting a person's explanation of themselves.

ब्रूट में त्र प्रति संस्ति । यदे या द्वी त्र में त्र प्रति । विष्ठ क्षेत्र विष्ठ विष्ठ

(4) The root downfall of giving up the greater way, and teaching false dharma

You commit this when you give up the scriptures of the bodhisattva way, saying: "These were not spoken by the Buddha." Then you take pleasure in some false dharma yourself, and teach it to others as well. This can be divided into the two root downfalls of giving up the greater way and of teaching false dharma.

र्ग्निंश्वर्मिंग्वर्ध्यायदेः स्वा स्टाक्षेत्रा वर्ष्यायविष्यः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विषयः

(5) The root downfall of stealing what belongs to the Jewels

You commit this in the following way. There is some material wealth or object which has been dedicated to the Three Jewels. Although you have no right to do so, you intentionally take the thing for yourself. You do so either by yourself or by having someone else do it for you, and by any of the various ways: thieving in stealth, robbing by force, or taking away through some clever means. The downfall is complete when you obtain the thing. This can be divided into three different root downfalls, one each for stealing what belongs to each one of the three different Jewels.

व्रया.त.याश्वेत्राची.कॅ.कॅ्ट.याश्वेत्राःसट्यःसट्यःस्ट्रंटःयाश्वेत्रा

(6) The root downfall of giving up the highest Dharma

You commit this when you discount the scriptural collections of the three ways, which present each and every aspect of the path, by saying "This is not the word of the Buddha." This can be divided into three different root downfalls, one each for giving up the respective scriptural collections of each of the three ways.

यत्रः श्रीयाः स्वान्यव्याः प्राचित्रयाः प्राचितः त्राचितः त्राचितः त्राचितः व्यान्ति । वर्षे व्यान्ति वर्षे वर्याने वर्षे वर्ये वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्ये वर्ये वर्ये वर्ये वर्षे वर्ये वर्ये

(7) The root downfall of taking away the golden robes, and the rest, and removing someone from the status of an ordained person

You commit this when you take an ordained person, whether they be one who is maintaining their morality or not, and take away their golden robes, or beat them, or incarcerate them; or else remove them from the status of being ordained. This can be divided into the two root downfalls of taking away a person's golden robes or the rest, and of removing a person from the status of an ordained person.

सद्मा सद्मा न्यायर्क्षायायस्याय न्योत्तर्भाष्टी न्यायः स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स्

(8) The root downfall of committing an immediate misdeed

You commit this when you commit any one or combination of the following: killing your father, killing your mother, killing an enemy destroyer, creating a schism in the Sangha, or drawing blood from One Thus Gone with evil intent. This can be divided into five separate root downfalls, corresponding to each of the five immediate misdeeds.

यर्ने त्यान्त्री क्रायहेक् का वर्षा त्यान्य स्थान वहेक प्रति संस्थान क्षेत्र क्षेत

(9) The root downfall of holding wrong views

You commit this when you hold to ideas such as "There is no relation between the deeds we commit and the consequences we experience," or "There are no past or future lives," or anything of the like.

The Asian Classics Institute Course VII: The Vows of the Bodhisattva

Reading Five: The Root Vows, Part Two

The following selection is taken from the String of Shining Jewels, by Geshe Tsewang Samdrup (c. 1835), ff. 17A-18A.

स्ट्रिंट प्रक्षा व्याप्त स्ट्रिंट १००। वर्षे व्याप्त स्ट्रिंट व्याप्त स्ट्रिंट १००। वर्षे व्याप्त स्ट्रिंट व्याप्त स्ट्रिंट १००। वर्षे व्याप्त स्ट्रिंट व्याप्त स्ट्र स्ट्रिंट व्याप्त स्ट्रिंट व्याप्त स्ट्र स्ट्रिंट व्याप्त स्ट्र स्

(10) The root downfall of destroying towns and such

You commit this when destroy towns, or cities, or whole areas, or entire countries. This can be divided into the four different root downfalls of destroying towns, and then each of the rest.

म्री अश्रयात्र में द्रायात्र में द्रायात्र

(11) The root downfall of teaching emptiness to a person who is not yet mentally prepared

You commit this with a person who has not yet reached a level where he or she can absorb the teachings on emptiness, and yet who has been able to develop the wish to achieve total enlightenment. The downfall is completed when, as a result of your teaching them emptiness, they become frightened—in such a way that they turn back from their wish to achieve full enlightenment, and develop instead a wish to achieve the goals of the lower way.

स्टि. ७२। १४ . २८ . यो श्रम्भा तम्भे ८. त. तम् . त्या . त

(12) The root downfall of causing a person to turn back from total enlightenment

Committing this begins when you say the following to a person who has already developed the wish to achieve total enlightenment:

You will never be able to carry out the six perfections, and actually reach Buddhahood. If you strive instead for the goals of the listeners and self-made Buddhas, then you will manage to liberate yourself from the circle of suffering life."

When because of your talking this way the person turns back from his or her wish to achieve full enlightenment, the downfall is complete.

म्रिममात्ममात्मा क्रांचरान्य क्रांचर क्रांचर क्रांचरान्य क्रांचर क्रांचर

(13) The root downfall of causing a person to give up the morality of freedom

You commit this with a person who is keeping properly the morality of individual freedom. You say to him or her, "What's the use of keeping the morality of freedom pure? You should rather develop the wish to achieve full enlightenment—you should come over to the greater way." And then you say, "If you do so, you'll be able to stop each and every bad deed committed through any of the three doors of expression."

When because of your talking this way the person turns away from the morality of individual freedom, the root downfall is completed.

(14) The root downfall of holding that a person cannot eliminate desire and the rest by following the way of the learner

You commit this when you hold that the realizations of listeners and self-made Buddhas could never liberate a person from the circle of suffering life: you discount the lesser way, saying "Regardless of how much a person might train himself in the ways of the listeners and the self-made Buddhas, he could never thereby eliminate the mental afflictions in their entirety."

The root downfall of criticizing someone else due to one's desire for the adulation of others

With this root downfall you are reciting teachings of the greater way, or reading them, presenting them to others, or anything of the like, all out of an attachment to material gain or the respect of others. At the same time though you claim, "I am a practitioner of the greater way who has no concern for material gain, the respect of others, or any such thing. That other person though is not this way at all." The downfall is complete when you have expressed the praise on one hand, and the criticism on the other.

It is stated that, since this root downfall is subsumed by the first downfall—that of praising oneself and criticizing others—it should not be counted as a separate downfall.

रदावीशार्सेदान्नेदासदेवासुसानुसार्देवासाग्रादा। यालवायार्सेदायान्नेदायस्वतावसा

यदः सःस्ट्रियः वर्ष्ण्याः प्रत्याः स्ट्रियः स्ट

(15) The root downfall of professing the complete opposite

You commit this as follows. In actuality, you have yet to perceive emptiness directly. Nonetheless you teach the subject of emptiness to others and say, "Meditate as I have taught you, and you will come to see emptiness; then you'll be just like me." The downfall is completed as soon as the other person grasps the meaning of your words.

मुयार्थित्रः र्ह्मेन् र्थित्रः श्रीकार्योश्चर्यात्रः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः

(16) The root downfall of accepting what belongs to the Jewels when someone presents it to you

Suppose a king and his minister or any such official is exacting some punishment, and has taken an object that belongs to the Jewels, or to the Sangha, or to an individual monk. And suppose that they offer it to you. You commit this downfall when you accept the thing, and come into possession of it.

यात्राक्षिरायश्वभाषात्रक्षाय्य विष्यं विषयं विषयं

(17) The root downfall of rejecting the practice of quietude, and giving the possessions of meditators to those whose practice is recitation

You commit this as follows. Out of feelings of dislike for them, you take away the possessions of meditators who are average people engaged in balanced meditation on quietude. Then you give these possessions to persons whose practice is recitation.

विटाक्चाग्री खेसकामिंदाक्। विटाक्चा खेसकावर्देराग्री साक्ष्रा

(18) The root downfall of discarding the wish for enlightenment

You commit this if you ever give up the wish for enlightenment.

The Asian Classics Institute Course VII: The Vows of the Bodhisattya

Reading Six: The Four Chains, Restoring the Vows, and How the Vows are Lost

The following reading is taken from the String of Shining Jewels, by Geshe Tsewang Samdrup (early 19th Century), a tutor of His Holiness the Tenth Dalai Lama.

In the case of two of the root downfalls—that is, with this last one and also with the ninth, where you hold to wrong views—it is not necessary for all four of the "binding" mental afflictions to be present in order for a root downfall to occur.

With the other sixteen root downfalls though there must be what we call a "major" instance of the binding mental afflictions. For an instance of the binding mental afflictions to be "major," all four must be present. These four binding mental afflictions are as follows:

- (1) A desire to commit still more of the particular wrong deed;
- (2) A lack of any shame or consideration;
- (3) A sense of enjoyment, and satisfaction; as well as
- (4) Failing to consider one's deed as something wrong.

सःवर्त्वेदःत्रः। दरःसंग्राश्च्यःयः वर्त्वेतःस्वाः धुःसःवर्द्वःश्चेदःतुः दरःसंग्राश्च्यःयश्चःग्रिशःर्वसःदरः। यश्चिगःर्वसःदरः। धुःसःविद्वःश्चेदःतुः धुःसःवर्द्वःश्चेदःतुःदरःसंग्राश्च्यःयःवर्तः। यश्चिगःर्वसःदरः। धुःसःवर्द्वःश्चेदःतुः

If one possesses the fourth mental affliction, and on top of it the first three as well, then this is a "major" instance of the binding mental afflictions. There are other cases where one possesses the fourth affliction and in addition to it only two of the first three, or else only one of these three, or perhaps no more than the fourth on its own. All these cases are said to represent a "medium" impurity. The first three are said to be a "lesser" impurity.

क्षित्र प्रश्नित्त प्रश्नित्त प्रति । स्वाप्त प्रति । स्वाप्त

A person can be engaged in a basic form of one of the sixteen root downfalls and yet, should the requirement of a "major" instance of the binding mental afflictions not be filled, he or she is only committing a kind of downfall subsumed by a lesser or medium level of impurity. Such a person then would only be performing a secondary offense categorized in the collection of root downfalls.

भागशुम्रायानुम्यान्यस्यान्यस्यान्।

How to restore the vows, should they happen to decline

युःयःर्श्वेर्यःयःश्चरःपश्चरःप्रेयःविरः। युःयःर्श्वेर्यःयःश्चरःपश्चरःप्रेयःविरः।

This brings us to the third part in our presentation on the vows of the bodhisattva, which concerns how to restore them, should they happen to decline. Any time you commit one of the root downfalls and a "major" instance of the binding mental afflictions has occurred, or else when something happens like giving up the prayer for the wish for enlightenment or developing wrong views, you must take the vows over again.

यवयात्रात्तरम् विक्राम् केत्राम् केत्राम् विक्राम्य विक्राम विक

Whenever you commit offenses that involve a medium level of impurity, you should confess them before a group of three or more persons. Whenever you commit offenses involving a lesser level of impurity, or else any of the forty-six secondary offenses or anything of the like, then you should confess them before a single person.

द्र-च्रा-त्रश्चात्रम्यत्रक्षः मुश्चान्यत्रम्यत्रम्यत्रम्यत्रम्यत्रम्यत्रम्यत्रम्यत्रम्यत्रम्यत्रम्यत्रम्यत्रम् द्र-भ्रोत्र-क्का-व्या-व्या-क्ष्याः व्यव्यान्यः स्त्रम्यत्रम्यत्रम्यत्रम्यः स्त्रम्यः स्त्रम्यः

Any time you commit any other offenses, the best thing you can do is to confess it before a single person, and so on. If you can't do that, then you should confess before an altar with representations of the body, speech, and mind of the Buddha, with a strong feeling that you are performing your confession in the presence of the victorious Buddhas, along with their bodhisattva sons and daughters.

पर्चरास्यायाः ग्री: स्रें स्थाः प्रविष्यायाः स्थाः प्रविष्यायाः स्थाः स

You should also confess and purify yourself through the practices of going for refuge and praying to develop the wish for enlightenment, performing a confession of downfalls, a general confession, meditation and recitation on the practice of the Warrior of Diamond, and so on.

यवयात्रात्ताः रम्बार्यात्रात्ताः रम्बार्यात्रात्ताः

Whenever you perform any of the confessions mentioned throughout here you must do so with all four of the antidote forces complete. . .

The following selections are taken from the Highway for Bodhisattvas, by Je Tsongkapa (1357-1419), ff. 627, 638-641, 645, and 647-8.

स्थायात्तर्भिक्ष्याचीक्ष्याचीर्यं क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे क

We may summarize these points as follows. If a person commits even one of the "defeats" [root downfalls], it is impossible for him or her to attain the first bodhisattva level within the same life. One also loses the spiritual fortune to see the close cause of this attainment, the great collection of virtue necessary to reach the first bodhisattva level, increase in its power (for whatever amount one has already collected) or occur in the first place (for whatever amount one has yet to collect). I need not mention then what happens when you commit these defeats over and over again.

त्रः स्रुप्ति । प्राप्ति । प्राप

Therefore you must never think to yourself: "Well, even if I did commit one of the defeats, it doesn't matter, I could take my bodhisattva vows over again." Rather you must, at the cost of your very life, avoid ever being defiled by a root downfall of the vows.

ताच्याय, देवु, येश्वाताव्य्याची ट्राष्ट्रीट, त्याच्या, त्याच्या, याच्याय, देवु, याच्याय, देवु, याच्या, याच्या

Again we can summarize as follows. Suppose you commit a root downfall, but from the point just after you do so, and on, you do not lose your wish for enlightenment in the form of a prayer. The power of this kind of wish then prevents the fact that you have committed a root downfall from acting as a block that would stop the vows from ever growing again in you. If you lack

this kind of wish though there would be nothing to block the power of the root downfall, and this would make your vows something that you could not restore. This is the point of the quotation.

याया हे ग्राज्ञा के अस्ति व्याप्त व्यापत व्यापत

One may ask the following question:

You've said that, for a major instance of the "chains" to occur, the following case must hold. As for the aspect where something is missing, there must then be a failure for the emotions of shame and consideration to occur, and one must not consider his or her actions something wrong. As for the aspect where something is present, there must a desire to repeat the action in the future, and also pleasure and gladness with what one has done. Both of these aspects must be complete. From what point up to what point must the two lacks of something be, and from what point up to what point must the two occurrences of something be?

त्रदीःत्याक्षीः क्ष्यां त्राप्त्र क्ष्यां त्राप्त्र क्ष्यां त्राप्त्र क्ष्यां त्राप्त्र क्ष्यां त्राप्त्र क्षयां त्राप्त्र क्ष्यां त्राप्त्र क्षयां त्राप्त्र क्ष्यां क्ष्यां त्राप्त्र क्ष्यां त्राप्ते क्षयां त्राप्ते क्ष्यां त्रापत्र क्ष्यां त्रापत्य क्ष्यां त्रापत्र क्ष्यां त्र त्रापत्र क्ष्यां त्रापत्र क्ष्यां त्रापत्र क्ष्यां त्रापत्र क्ष्यां त्र त्रापत्र क्ष्यां त

As for the two lacks of something, they must be continual from the point where one intends to do the action on through to the end of the actual commission of the deed. If though during this interval one feels any sense of shame or consideration, or else during this same interval considers his act to be wrong, then the necessary components of a major instance of the "chains" are not complete.

१२.प्रबंध्यः संस्थान्त्रेयः यो स्थान्त्रेयः स्थान्यः स्थान्त्रेयः स्थान्त्रेयः स्थान्त्रेयः स्थान्त्रेयः स्थान्त्रेयः स्थान्त्रेयः स्थान्त्रेयः स्थान्त्रेयः स्थान्त्रेयः स्थान्त्यः स्थान्त्रेयः स्थान्त्रेयः स्थान्त्रेयः स्थान्त्रेयः स्थान्त्रेयः स्थान्त्रेयः स्थान्त्रेयः स्थान्त्रेयः स्थान्त्रेयः स्थान्त

The case is similar for the two thoughts that must be present. They must occur during the same interval, and on from the completion of the commission of the deed on, in such a way that they are not stopped. It would be too much to say though that they had to occur in one's mind in an unbroken stream throughout this whole period.

Now generally speaking, the freedom vows can be had by persons of both the greater way and the lesser one, and so we can say that there are both greater-way and lesser-way vows of freedom. The disciples for whom these rules were primarily instituted though are persons of the lesser way. Whether or not those of the lesser way actually manage to attain the level of an enemy destroyer in this life, they must still don the armor of the great intention, in order to eliminate the impurities during their life; they must put forth a mighty effort to eliminate their mental afflictions, with the same effort they would apply in trying to extinguish the flames if their hair or clothes were to catch on fire.

हे.स्रम.त.एकच.चश्रम.वीट.य.हेम.श्री.च.हे.ता.चयो.त.चटे.त.एब्र्चच.श्रम्थेट.तम.वीट. हिम्म.व.र्जूम.त.त्रेय.तम्प.चं.देम.श्री.च.हे.तम.च्या.तम्बर्गःतह्येत्रम्थे.श्रीट.तम.वीट.

নশ্রম্মন্মর্মমন্ত্রের্ম্মন্ত্র্যার্থ্যমার্থ্যমান্ত্র্যান্য

And so when they take their vows they are doing so in order to eliminate all the impurities. If they were to commit one of the defeats, and if they concealed the fact, then this would prevent them from ever attaining the elimination of all their impurities in this life. The main purpose of their taking their vows then would be totally lost.

यविर... भर्ष्यातपुर्य्यातपुर्यातुर्यातुर्यात्रातुर्यात्तात्रातुर्यात्तात्रातुर्यात्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त् चिरःश्रेभ्यातपुर्यात्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त

It is not the case though that the main purpose for a bodhisattva to take his or her bodhisattva vows is lost even should he or she commit a root downfall of these vows. This then is the real reason why one of these two types of vows can be restored, and the other not. . .

Concerning this point, suppose someone gives back his or her bodhisattva vows. He or she has first agreed to accomplish the help and happiness of an infinite number of living beings, and then stopped keeping their vows altogether. As a result they will fall to the lower births, and then be forced to wander there for a very long time; for if one must pass to the lower realms for destroying the happiness of even a single living creature, what need is there to mention what happens when you destroy the happiness of a limitless number of beings? For this and many other reasons is the point above proven.

युः अर्द्धर देश्वर के स्थान क

The above reasons all relate to a case where one gives up the wish for enlightenment in the form of a prayer; and even if one were not to give it up, yet still gave up the great pledge of taking on oneself the deeds of a bodhisattva, it would be nearly the same thing. Therefore it is totally wrong to give back one's vows. Thus too one should consider everything very carefully before one even takes on the vows, for it is very grave if one goes wrong.

The Asian Classics Institute Course VII: The Vows of the Bodhisattva

Reading Seven: Secondary Offenses against Giving and Morality for Collecting Goodness

The following reading is taken from folios 18a-19b of the String of Shining Jewels, by Geshe Tsewang Samdrup (early 19th Century), a tutor of His Holiness the Tenth Dalai Lama.

भागितेशयातेशयात्रेशयात्रेश्च्याते। दर्गाद्यायात्र्यस्यायात्र्यस्यायात्र्यस्यायात्र्यस्याय्याः प्रियायात्र्यस्य द्यायोश्चर्यस्य प्रियायात्र्यस्य प्रियायात्र्यस्य स्थायात्र्यस्य स्थायात्रस्य स्याप्य स्थायात्रस्य स्यायात्रस्य स्थायात्रस्य स्थायात्यस्य स्यायस्य स्यायस्य स्यायस्य स

Here next we will explain the forty-six different secondary offenses against the vows of a bodhisattva.

(1) The secondary offense of failing to make offering to the Jewels through the three doors of expression

You commit this when a single period of 24 hours passes, and you have not yet made offering to any one or combination of the Three Jewels by means of the three doors of expression; that is, through bowing down with your body, and praising with your words, and admiring with your thoughts.

र्राचेर्या वर्र्रायकेम्बर्धाक्ष्याम्बर्धात्व्याप्यक्षेत्राच्याप्यक्षेत्रच्याप्यक्यक्षेत्रच्याप्यक्षेत्रच्याप्यक्षेत्रच्याप्यक्षेत्रच्याप्यक्षेत्रच्याप्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच्य

(2) The secondary offense of allowing thoughts of desire to go on

You commit this when you fail to try to stop a thought that comes up in yourself such as an inordinate desire for an object, or not being satisfied with what you have, an attachment to having others pay you honor, or anything of the like.

श्र्याश्राचीश्वात्तरःशाचीश्वात्ता स्वेत्रतात्त्रेश्वात्ताच्यीयःश्वेत्तात्व्योत्तरःश्वेत्राच्यात्रःश्वेत्तात्वय चित्रःश्रेश्वरात्तरःश्वेत्रात्ताःस्वेत्तात्त्र्यत्तात्त्वयः स्वेत्तात्वयः स्वेत्तात्वयः स्वेत्तात्वयः स्वेत्त

(3) The secondary offense of failing to pay respect to one's elders

You commit this with a person who is your elder in the sense of having taken the precepts of the bodhisattva before you, and who has good qualities, and is worthy of your honor. The offense is done when you fail to pay them respect by honoring them in some way, or the like.

त्रम् त्रात्तेत्रम् स्वात्त्रम् स्वात्त्रम् स्वात्त्रम् त्रम् त्रम्

(4) The secondary offense of failing to answer questions

You commit this when out of anger or laziness you fail to give an appropriate answer to a person who has asked you a question in a sincere and well-meaning way.

श्राचेरातवुःकेश्राचेश्वात्। श्राचेरातवुःकेशाच्याः जुःजुवुःर्ययाः योश्याच्याः श्राचेराः सर्वेद्राः सर्वेद्राः स्वायाः स्वराः स्वराः स्वराः याविष्यः मुश्राः चशः स्वर्षां श्राः स्वराः स्वरा

(5) The secondary offense of failing to accept an invitation

You commit this when someone invites you to partake of a meal, accept some article of clothing, or anything of the like, but out of pride, or a wish to hurt them, anger, or laziness, you refuse to come.

मुक्षः । विद्यान्त्रियम् विराधिकः प्रदारक्षिकः भ्रात्मेन्नः स्वात्मेन्नः स्वात्मेन्नः स्वात्मेन्नः स्वात्मेन्नः स्वात्मेन सुक्षः ।

(6) The secondary offense of failing to accept gold or the like

You commit this when, out of a desire to hurt them, or out of anger or laziness, you refuse to accept gold or silver or any other kind of material wealth that a sponsor has tried to offer to you.

याल्वरक्ष्यायर्ट्रायाः इस्यायाः सम्यायाः सम्यायायाः सम्यायाः सम्यायायाः सम्यायाः सम्यायः सम्यायायः सम्यायाः सम्यायः सम्यायायः सम्यायः सम्यायः सम्यायायः सम्यायः सम्यायः सम्यायः सम्यायः सम्यायः सम्यायः

(7) The secondary offense of failing to give the Dharma to those who wish it

You commit this when—out of a desire to hurt them, or out of anger or envy or laziness—you fail to give the Dharma to those who wish it.

केश. चुरा पत्र सं पर दे द्वी पार केश सूर ग्री स्ट्वी र पदे के सम्बन स्वित्र शर्

The seven secondary offenses just listed all work against the practice of giving for collecting goodness.

(8) The secondary offense of rejecting persons with sullied morality

Suppose you encounter persons with sullied morality: those who have committed one of the immediate misdeeds, or one of the root downfalls. You commit this offense when, because of what they have done, and with feelings of wanting to hurt them, or out of anger or laziness, you reject and ignore them completely.

यर श्रे. प्रश्नेय स्रो स. रूपा २२ . स्री र . स्री प. पर र शे. प्री र . प्रश्नेय . पर र शे. प्रश्नेय . प्रश्ने

(9) The secondary offense of failing to follow the rules, which leads other persons to develop faith

You commit this when you fail to follow the rules of the teachings on discipline, just as though you were someone who belonged to the tradition of the listeners, for this is something that protects the minds of others.

स्चित्र । श्रेश्रश्चर्त्वर्त्त्र स्वत्त्र स्वत्त्र स्वत्त्र स्वत्त्र स्वत्य स्

(10) The secondary offense of performing deeds which are only of lesser benefit for all living beings

A bodhisattva need not necessarily observe certain kinds of proscribed morality from the teachings on discipline in the same way that a person of the listener tradition would. An example would be the downfalls which are exclusively proscribed, such as the one in the "abandonment" group, where a monk has kept cloth for over ten days. If it is not incumbent on you to do so and yet still you observe this vow in exactly the same way that someone of the listener tradition would, then you have committed this offense.

चल्नेत्र-त्राध्यात्रात्यात्र्यात्र क्ष्याच्यात्र व्याप्त्र व्याप्त्र व्याप्त्र व्याप्त्र व्याप्त्र व्याप्त्र व व्याप्त्र प्रत्य व्याप्त व्यापत्य व्याप्त व्याप्त व्यापत्य व्याप्त व्याप्त व्यापत्य व्यापत्य व्यापत्य व्यापत्य

(11) The secondary offense of failing to break a rule out of compassion

There are certain extraordinary situations where specific misdeeds—the seven of taking life and the rest—are allowed for a person who possesses the wish for enlightenment, and who is practicing the precepts of the bodhisattva in the proper way. If you are this kind of person and it would be of extraordinary benefit to others if you did commit such a deed, then you have committed this offense when you fail to do so.

यो तक्ष्यात्म्या यार्ष्व्यास्त्रित्यात्म् स्वास्त्रित्यात्म स्वास्त्रित्याः स्वास्त्रित्य

(12) The secondary offense of taking up wrong livelihood

You commit this when you take up any one or combination of the five kinds of wrong livelihood, and fail to take some corrective measure. These five are trying to obtain things through pretending, flattering, hinting, forcing, or baiting.

यालुया'यर'वर्रेर'व। वकर'वब्य'रय'र्युक्तेर'य'याखेर'य। यालवित'व्य'खरक्तेर्युक्तेयाख्याख्यः

(13) The secondary offense of forgetting yourself and acting wild

You commit this when you forget yourself and act wild, distracting yourself with fun and games or chattering on in a silly way. You also do so if you try to get others to act wild and so on.

चित्र.ऽल्।

चित्र.श्रम्भः श्रेतः स्वेतः वित्रः चरः चित्रः चरः चित्रः श्रम्भः स्वेतः चित्रः श्रमः स्वेतः चित्रः स्वेतः चित्रः श्रमः स्वेतः चित्रः श्रमः स्वेतः चित्रः स्वेतः चित्रः श्रमः स्वेतः चित्रः स्वेतः स

(14) The secondary offense of thinking that you only have to travel through the circle of suffering life

You commit this when you think to yourself, and also say to others, the following: "Bodhisattvas don't like to reach nirvana; in fact, they work for the opposite. They have no fear of the mental afflictions, and they do not try to keep their minds totally away from these thoughts. They only want to achieve Buddhahood, and they wander around in the circle of suffering life for three 'countless' eons."

(15) The secondary offense of failing to put a stop to rumors about yourself

Suppose you have said or done something that has led to some vile rumors or slanderous talk which might cause people to doubt the veracity or purity of what you say. You commit this offense when you fail to take steps to clarify the situation and stop the rumors.

(16) The secondary offense of failing to correct someone when it must be done in a negative way

Suppose another person is committing bad deeds in their actions or speech, and you realize that if you took some very forceful action towards them you would be able to set them straight. You commit this offense when, for no more reason than to have them maintain their good opinion of you, you fail then to take this step.

These nine secondary offenses, from the offense of rejecting those with sullied morality down to this last one, work against the practice of morality.

The Asian Classics Institute Course VII: The Vows of the Bodhisattva

Reading Eight: The Secondary Offenses, Part Two: Those That Work Against Patience, Effort, Concentration, and Wisdom for Collecting Goodness

The following reading is taken from folios 19b-20b of the String of Shining Jewels, by Geshe Tsewang Samdrup (early 19th Century), a tutor of His Holiness the Tenth Dalai Lama.

|याल्बर:ग्री:रर:यायावे:या विं:या यहेगाया अर्थर:यहु:या श्रेंयाश्यवे:याहे:

(17) The secondary offense of losing the four points of the practice of virtue

Suppose another person has done any of these four, or something similar, to you: scolded you, gotten angry at you, beaten you, or criticized you. You commit this offense when you respond to them with the same.

(18) The secondary offense of simply ignoring those who are angry

Suppose you have done something wrong towards another person, or even that this person just believes you have done so. You commit this offense if, out of a desire to hurt them, or pride, or laziness, you fail to explain yourself to them in an appropriate manner.

यद्भा सः द्राः तर्भीकात्रक्षात्रात्र्याक्षात्रः स्थित्। स्थितः स्यतः स्थितः स्यतः स्थितः स्य

(19) The secondary offense of refusing to forgive another person when they apologize for doing something wrong to you

Suppose another person has done something wrong to you, and they come to you in an appropriate way to explain themselves. If out of a desire to hurt them, or thoughts of malice, or simply because you don't feel like it you refuse to accept this apology, then you have committed the offense.

म्बिरायदे श्रेस्रस्यी हे सासु वहुमायदे हे सामुसाय से मासे विसाद है साम से स्वाप्त के साम से स्वाप्त के साम से स

(20) The secondary offense of allowing thoughts of anger to go on

You commit this when you start to feel anger towards someone, and then continue to hold this anger, and willingly let it go on, because you see nothing wrong with it.

दरे.लथ.मी.धेश.पेश.पथ.पथ.यूर.स्या

The four secondary offenses just listed all work against the practice of patience.

वित्र म्याप्त में प्रति क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रति क्षेत्र क्

(21) The secondary offense of collecting a group of disciples out of a desire to have others pay honor to you

You commit this when you collect a group of disciples in hopes of having people pay honor to you, or serve you, or make material offerings to you.

क्रेंत् श्चर्यायाक्षेत्रण्णे प्रदेश क्रिंश्य प्रदेश क्षेत्र प्रदेश क्षेत्र क्

(22) The secondary offense of failing to dispel your laziness and the like

This offense refers first of all to the entire day, and to the first and final periods of the night: all but the middle part. Suppose that during this time you quite willingly give yourself up to the pleasant feeling of sleep; or to the pleasure of laying down, staying in bed, or anything of the like. And you do so because of sloth, out of laziness. When you act this way and fail to dispel these tendencies, then you've committed the offense.

ग्रीकार्ट्यात्राच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्य

(23) The secondary offense of spending time with busy talk because you enjoy it

You commit this offense when you just pass the time in a lot of busy talk that you are all wrapped up in, discussing politics or crimes or the opposite sex or whatever.

यरे.लथ.धेश.यीश.योशेश.यु.च.स्.यं.तयीश.यी.श्र.शवीश.स्.यो.

The three secondary offenses just listed all work against the practice of effort.

वर्ष्ट्यायदे के श्राप्त श्रापत श्राप्त श्रापत श्राप्त श्राप्त श्राप्त श्राप्त श्राप्त श्राप्त श्राप्त श्राप्त श्राप्त श्रापत श्रापत

(24) The secondary offense of failing to seek the meaning of meditative concentration

You commit this offense when, despite the fact that you want to learn how to put your mind into balanced meditation, you fail to go to a person who could impart to you the necessary instructions for developing concentration, and you do so out of a desire to hurt someone, or laziness.

(25) The secondary offense of failing to purge yourself of the obstacles to meditation

Suppose you have any one or combination of the five typical obstacles to meditation: the pair of restless desire and missing something or someone; feelings of malice about someone; the pair of drowsiness and mental dullness; attraction to the objects of the senses; and unresolved doubts. You commit this offense when you allow yourself these five, and fail to act to dispel them.

यममायान्त्रः श्रीयदे याः स्थितः स स्थितः स्थित

(26) The secondary offense of considering the pleasant sensation of meditation to be an important personal attainment

You commit this when you start to develop a craving for the pleasant feeling you get during meditation, and begin to consider the experience of this sensation to be an important personal attainment.

वर्रे प्यत्र मुः कुर्या मुख्य मुख्य दे प्रयास मान्त्र मुः स्रीत्र स्राप्त स्रीत्र स्रीत्र स्रीत्र स्रीत्र स्री

The three secondary offenses just listed all work against the practice of meditation.

व्रश्नात्रयात्राः श्रीत्रायत्रः भ्रेशः व्याप्तः स्थात्रः स्थात्रः स्थात्रः स्थात्रः स्थात्रः स्थात्रः स्थात्रः स्थात्रः स्थाः स्थाः

(27) The secondary offense of rejecting the way of the listeners

You commit this when you entertain and express to others the opinion that "Those who belong to the lesser way must learn the scriptural collection of the listeners, grasp its meaning and memorize its words, train themselves in it and so on. This is not however necessary for bodhisattvas."

चिरान्त्रभ्यामी कें केंद्राया में का या में का में का या में का य

(28) The secondary offense of making efforts in the other system, when our own is available

You commit this in an instance where you do have available to you an opportunity to exert yourself in the scriptural collection of the bodhisattvas, and yet you discard this opportunity, and make efforts instead with the scriptural collection of the listeners.

क्षान्य । व्यव्यान्त्र व्याप्त । वर्षे व स्वर्थ । वर्षे व स्वर्य । वर्षे व स्वर्य । वर्षे व स्वर्य । वर्ये व स्वर्य । वर्ये व स्वर्य । वर्षे व स्वर्य । वर्षे

(29) The secondary offense of making efforts in non-Buddhist texts where no efforts should be made

You commit this in an instance where you do have available to you an opportunity to exert yourself in the word of the Buddhas, and make efforts instead with non-Buddhist texts.

(30) The secondary offense of being attracted, even in a case where one must make efforts

Suppose even that there is case where there is some compelling need for you to make efforts in non-Buddhist texts. You commit this offense when you engage in this study with feelings of attraction for it throughout the process: at the beginning, during the interim, and in the end.

चित्र ३०। वर्षीय विश्व भीयात्वा चित्र प्राप्त प्रमासीय व्याप्त क्षेत्र प्रमासीय वर्षेत्र प्रमासीय वर्य वर्षेत्र प्रमासी

(31) The secondary offense of rejecting the greater way

You commit this when you say the following words, and thereby discount any particular part of the scriptural collection of the bodhisattvas: "This part is not as good," or "The composition at this point is inferior," or "The author of this part was not the best," or "This part won't contribute to the welfare of living beings."

इंदि.ग्री.क्षेत्राचित्राचर्यातात्वर्ह्त्रेट्र क्षेत्राचित्रात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्

(32) The secondary offense of praising oneself and criticizing others

You commit this when, out of pride or anger, you praise yourself and criticize others.

(33) The secondary offense of not going to hear the Dharma

You commit this when, out of pride or laziness, you fail to attend a teaching where someone is explaining the Dharma, or a discussion about the Dharma, or something of the like.

(34) The secondary offense of focussing on the vessel and the letters

You commit this when you fail to think of the person giving you the Dharma as the Teacher himself, and pay him or her the proper respect, and so on. Rather you dismiss them completely, or criticize them behind their backs, and focus on whether the way they express themselves is beautiful or not, instead of focussing on the meaning.

यदी:सम्बादी:केश्वाद्यात्म्य प्रमुद्दा प्री:बेश्वाद्यात्मी:केश्वाद

The eight secondary offenses just listed all work against the practice of wisdom; and thus the thirty-four up to here represent offenses that work against the six perfections for collecting goodness.

The Asian Classics Institute Course VII: The Vows of the Bodhisattva

Reading Nine: Secondary Offenses Against The Morality of Working for the Good of All Living Beings, and Against the Precepts of the Prayer for the Wish for Enlightenment. The Four Black Deeds, and Four White Deeds.

The following reading is taken from folios 20b-22a of the String of Shining Jewels, by Geshe Tsewang Samdrup (early 19th Century), a tutor of His Holiness the Tenth Dalai Lama.

यो ट्रेम्स्यात्रः म्यास्यात्रः स्वास्य स्वास्

(35) The secondary offense of failing to assist someone in need

Suppose a circumstance arises where it would be appropriate for you to assist someone. We could list eight different kinds of people who might need help:

- 1) Someone who is just undertaking a particular task;
- 2) Someone who is trying to get somewhere;
- 3) Someone who is trying to learn a language;
- 4) Someone who is trying to learn a skill (as long as it is not something harmful);

- 5) Someone who is trying to protect their belongings;
- 6) Someone who is trying to fix a split between people;
- 7) Someone who is planning a virtuous event of some kind;
- 8) Someone who is undertaking some more general virtue.

You commit this offense if, out of anger or laziness, you fail to assist such persons.

दर्यायाः रेशार्योः न्दर्यक्षेत्रः यगुरः चुद्रिः वेशायवेः कें। विद्रावेशः विद्रावशः विद्रावशः

(36) The secondary offense of failing to serve the sick

Suppose a situation arises where it would be appropriate for you to serve and attend to the sick. You commit this offense if, out of anger or laziness, you fail to do so.

विश्व उठा विश्व प्रता या विश्व विश्व प्रता या विश्व विश्व प्रता विश्व प्रता विश्व विश्व प्रता विश्व विष्य विश्व व

(37) The secondary offense of failing to remove suffering

Suppose a person is suffering due to any one or combination of the following seven problems: they are blind, deaf, handicapped, weary from travelling, tormented by any of the five mental obstacles, haunted by thoughts such as malice towards someone, or suffering from defeat at the hands of someone else. You commit this offense if, out of anger or laziness, you fail to make some attempt to remove the suffering they are undergoing due to the problem they have.

(38) The secondary offense of failing to give good reasons to those who are acting in a dangerous way

Suppose someone is acting in a way that is going to be detrimental to their interests in either this or the future life. You commit this offense when, out of anger or laziness, you fail to give them reasons that are clearly logical and also fitting for them, to show why they should stop.

य्यायायम् तर्र्यास्य तर्र्यास्य यायास्य स्थास्य स्थास

(39) The secondary offense of failing to repay someone who has helped you, by helping them back

You commit this when, out of a desire to hurt someone or out of laziness, you fail to return a kindness done for you.

(40) The secondary offense of failing to dispel another person's grief

You commit this when, out of a desire to hurt someone or out of laziness, you fail to dispel the grief a person is feeling who has lost someone or something dear to them.

बशक्तेंश्रश्चीशक्तेंद्रः यार्थाः यात्रात्वाः अध्यात्राध्याः यो व्यावेद्वेद्यदः योषाः धार्येद्वेद्यदः योषाः धार्येद्वेद्वेद्यदः योषाः धार्येद्वेद्यदः योषाः धार्येद्वेदः याद्वेदः योषाः धार्येद्वेदः याद्वेदः योषाः धार्येद्वेदः याद्वेदः योषाः धार्येदः योषाः धार्येद्वेदः याद्वेदः योषाः धार्येद्वेदः याद्वेदः योषाः धार्येदः योषाः धार्येदः योषाः धार्येदः योषाः धार्येदः योषाः धार्येद्वेदः याद्वेदः योषाः धार्येदः यादः योषाः धार्येदः योदः योषाः धार्येदः योषा

(41) The secondary offense of failing to give money or other material things to someone who wants them

You commit this when, out of a desire to hurt someone or out of laziness, you fail to give food and drink or anything of the like to a person who is asking you for them.

त्र्य्यः त्रा त्र्य्यः इस्रम् श्रीमः वे स्त्रात्रे त्रात्रे त्रिमः त्रमः त्रमः त्रमः त्रमः त्रमः वे त्रमः त्रमः वे त्रमः वि व

(42) The secondary offense of failing to fill the needs of your circle of disciples

You commit this when, out of a desire to hurt someone or out of laziness, you fail to grant spiritual advices to your circle of disciples, or when you fail on their behalf to seek out, in the proper way, the things which they need, from householders with faith and the means to help.

यावर म्यो मूं दिर अञ्चर पर से तह या पर ते के अपन का क्षा कर की स्वर की से स्वर की से से से से से से से से से स

(43) The secondary offense of failing to get along with someone

You commit this when, out of a desire to hurt someone or out of laziness, you fail to get along with another person.

श्राचीत्रक्षाचित्रः क्ष्याचित्रः क्ष्याच्याः व्यव्याक्षः व्यव्याक्षः व्यव्याक्षः व्यव्याक्षः व्यव्याक्षः व्यव्य यव्याः व्यव्याक्षः व्यव्याः व्यव्याक्षः व्यव्याक्षः व्यव्याक्षः व्यव्याक्षः व्यव्याक्षः व्यव्याक्षः व्यव्याक्ष यव्याः व्यव्याक्षः व्यव्याक्ष्यः व्यव्याक्षः व्यव्याक्षः व्यव्याक्षः व्यव्याक्षः व्यव्याक्षः व्यव्याक्षः व्यव्य

(44) The secondary offense of failing to praise someone's good qualities

You commit this when, out of a desire to hurt someone or out of laziness, you fail to praise another person's good qualities, or else fail to tell them how good something they said was.

सम्बर्धाः स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्

(45) The secondary offense of failing to cut someone off when the time has come to do so

Suppose a problem has reached a point where the proper thing to do is to chastise someone, or punish them, or even expel them. You commit this offense when, out of mental afflictions or laziness, you fail to do whichever is necessary.

त्रीयायक्रीयाश्वाताःश्याशाःश्वीदात्रःश्वात्रःश्वात्रः। अश्वात्रः। अश्वात्रःश्वीदात्रः। अश्वात्रःश्वीदात्रः। अश्वात्रःश्वीदात्रःश्वात्रःश्वीदात्रः। अश्वात्रःश्वीदात्रः। अश्वात्रःश्वीदात्रः। अश्वात्रःश्वीदात्रः। अश्वात्रः। अश्वात्य

(46) The secondary offense of failing to use your supernormal powers to threaten someone or such when needed

Suppose you do possess various magical powers, and a situation has arisen where it would be the right time to use them to frighten a person, or inspire them, or prevent someone without vows from trying to make use of offerings that have been made [to the Sangha] in true faith, or anything of the like. If in such a case you fail to use your powers to frighten the person, or inspire them, or to prevent someone without vows from trying to make use of offerings that have been made in true faith, or anything of the like, then you commit this offense.

The twelve secondary offenses just listed all work against the morality which acts for the benefit of all living beings.

Secondary offenses against the precepts of the prayer for the wish for enlightenment

Here we will list additional offenses, which are committed against the precepts of the prayer for the wish for enlightenment. One would be failing to support those whom it would be proper to support, either with Dharma or with material things. Another would be failing to let go of your anger about something someone else had done to hurt you, or else discriminating between people, in the sense of liking some and disliking others.

ग्रीका चेका पर स्वाप्तका के का मुका स्वाप्तका स्वापतका स्वाप्तका स्वापतका स्वाप्तका स्वापतका स्वापतका स्वापतका स्वापतका स्वाप

There is also failing to take yourself to a holy lama, and giving up the practices of learning and contemplation upon what you have learned. Another is failing to have helping others in mind as you partake of food or clothing or any other thing you make use of. A final example would be to engage in any virtuous activity without having in mind the wish to reach enlightenment for the sake of all living beings. All these are spoken to be secondary offenses against the prayer.

The four black deeds, and the four white deeds

ह्मी नगर के साम है स्वरामी से समार देवे स्वरामी स्वराम स्वराम स्वराम स्वराम स्वराम स्वराम स्वराम स्वराम स्वराम

There are certain causes that will, further, prevent you from losing the wish for enlightenment in your other lives. For these you will have to give up the four black deeds, and then take up the four white deeds. Here is how to do so.

वयाः क्रूबान्दर्भः स्टर्भः स्टर्भः स्टर्भः स्ट्रिक्षः स्ट्रिकेषः स

युर्भराय। देवे याने दार्थराया राज्या के सार्वा के सार्व

The first black deed is to intentionally deceive your Lama, or those to whom we make offerings, or any such person, by lying to them. The antidote for doing this is the first of the white deeds, which is never intentionally speaking a lie, even if only in jest, to any single living being there is.

ब्रयान्याक्षेत्रायात्रिक्षायात्रात्वित्राच्छी नयो न्यान्य स्त्रीत्रायाः स्त्रीत्रायः स्त्रीत्र

The second black deed is to cause another person to regret some virtuous thing they have done. The antidote for doing this is the fourth white deed, which is to bring a person that you are cultivating to strive for total enlightenment, rather than bringing them to the path of the lower way.

या क्रिया में क्रिया

The third black deed is to say something unpleasant to a bodhisattva out of anger. The antidote for doing this is the third white deed, which is to try to conceive of every sentient being as the Teacher himself, and to see all beings and things as totally pure.

ययाः क्रियाः विश्वाः श्रेष्यायाः विश्वाः व्याः व्याः व्याः व्याः व्याः विश्वाः विश्वः विश्वाः विश्वाः विश्वाः विश्वाः विश्वाः विश्वाः विश्वाः विश्वाः

The fourth black deed is to act in a devious way with any living being, without any sense of personal responsibility for their enlightenment. The antidote for doing this is the second white deed, where you maintain an attitude of total honesty towards every living being, free of any kind of deception.

The Asian Classics Institute Course VII: The Vows of the Bodhisattva

Reading Ten: Attitudes that Help One Keep the Vows; Causes that Make One Break the Vows; How to Confess; Benefits of Keeping the Vows.

The following selections are taken from pp. 697-722 of the Highway for Bodhisattvas, written by Tsongkapa the Great (1357-1419).

चीक्ष्यान्त्रियाः तृत्वाक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याः विद्याक्ष्याः विद्याक्ष्याः विद्याक्षयाः विद्याक्षयः विद्याक्ययः विद्याक्ययः विद्याक्षयः विद्याक्षयः विद्याक्षयः विद

Here secondly are instructions for protecting your mind from these offenses. Let us first say a word about all the details we have given thus far about the rules that bodhisattvas must follow. There is not one of them which is not taken directly from the sutras themselves; everything from the explanation of the three types of morality on up can be found scattered throughout a variety of sources spoken by the Teacher in the collection of sutras. These scattered references were then explicated, in their entirety, by the realized being Asanga, as he brought them into a single work, and a single lineage, here in the great grandfather of all the books in the scriptural collection for bodhisattvas.

श्रम्भायीश्वाताःश्रीशातशायश्वाताः स्वैषःश्वेषाः क्र्योशातायोश्वेषाः यीविषः ताशाः ह्र्याः १५.५६४-१४-४८-१ म्ह्रीशातशायशायाः तश्चेषाः तत्रायोशायोशायोशायोशायविषः ताशाः ह्र्याः

दःलर-२वान्यर-श्रुर्यायायायायाः वर्ष्यायायाः वर्षायाः वर्षायः वर्यः वर्षायः वर्

Since this code of life is such, since it is anything but something that someone just made up, bodhisattvas should develop a sense of respect for it, and follow its rules. This respect should lead them on to three excellent intentions, which bring them to take the vows from another person, and then develop—from the very depths of their hearts—a regard for the code that treats it as the highest of all objects. Finally then they must keep to the code, never violating the rules they have been given.

विरक्षियः वर्ते र प्रवेश्वरायः स्थ्याः प्रवेश्वरायः वर्ते र प्रवेश्वरायः स्थाः प्रवाः प्रवाः प्रवाः प्रवाः प्रव विरक्षियः वर्ते र प्रवेश्वरायः प्रवाः प्रवेश्वरायः वर्ते र प्रवेश्वरायः स्थाः प्रवाः प्रवाः प्रवाः प्रवाः प्रव

The three excellent intentions are as follows:

- —the pure intention where you wish to follow the rules;
- —the intention where you wish to reach enlightenment; and
- —the intention of working for the benefit of every living being.

म् निर्मात्रम् स्वीत्रः वर्ष्यः प्रत्ये स्वायः स्वीत्रः वर्ष्यः प्रत्यः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्व त्रियः प्रत्यः प्रत्यः स्वीतः प्रत्यः स्वायः स्व विश्वायः प्रत्याः स्वायः स्व

Here thirdly is the method by which the vows can be restored, should one break them. We should of course make every effort to keep our vows from ever being sullied. We may though come to commit an offense through one of the four causes of a downfall: through not knowing the vows, or through carelessness, or an attack of bad thoughts, or else through a lack of respect for the vows. Even should an offense thus occur, we can fix our vows by restoring them in the proper way.

र्व. १९४१ मिश्र. स्वेर. स्वेर. १९४१ मध्यः स्वेर. १९४१ मध्यः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स विष्यः सः स्वायः स

All offenses against the code of the bodhisattvas which are not in the category of "major defeats" belong to the group known as "secondary offenses." It is not though the case that, as with the vows of freedom, there are many different categories of offenses.

If one should commit one of these offenses, then he or she should make a confession to a person who can belong either to the way of the listeners or to the greater way, but who should be able to grasp and comprehend the meaning of the words you are using to communicate your confession.

श्रेश्वराचित्रायात्मात्मे स्वराद्याः स्वराद

If the person to whom you are making the confession is someone with freedom vows but without the bodhisattva vows, then they must be either a full monk or a full nun, since it is improper for a novice monk or the like even to be the person to whom you confess a downfall of the freedom vows. Furthermore, I believe that, if the person making the confession were ordained, it would be improper for him or her to do so to a layman, if there were available another ordained person to whom they could confess.

प्राच्यन्त्रमुश्चःश्चास्त्रम् । स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्

The present text states that, should a person commit one of the actions that resemble the major defeats of a monk or nun, and should it further be a "major" instance of the mental afflictions called "chains," then the vows are lost, and must be taken again, for a second time.

बिशः श्रुपः क्षेत्रः कष्णे कष

Some people have said that secondary offenses committed in an afflicted state of mind must be confessed before someone, should a person be available; but that those committed in a state of mind which is not afflicted may be purified simply in the mind, through the intention of restraining oneself in the future, even though there is available a person to whom you could confess. This practice though is incorrect, for it is stated in the *Levels of the Bodhisattva* that there is no difference between the two cases.

भु.वरयो.तश.यविंट.वश्र.योशेटश.त.यब्रुथ.येत्। १८४.थ.चयो.त.क्ट.वयुट.२८.छुश.यश्र.व्.कं.बु.कं.बु.लीज.लूर.थ.यक्षेशश.त.व्श.यीश.

Therefore, in a lesser or medium instance of impurity, and with any of the 45 secondary offenses, one cannot be purified simply with the intention of restraining oneself, should there be available a person to whom you can confess. As such, one should follow the course of action described in the text.

क्र्मामर्थेयात्तात्त्रम् विद्यात्तात्तरात्रम् विद्यात्तात्तरात्रम् विद्यात्तात्त्रम् विद्यात्तात्त्रम् विद्यात्तात्तरात्रम् विद्यात्तात्तरात्रम् विद्यात्तात्तरात्रम् विद्यात्तात्तरात्रम् विद्यात्तात्त्रम् विद्यात्तात्त्रम् विद्यात्तात्त्रम् विद्यात्त्रम् विद्यात्त्रम्यात्त्रम् विद्यात्त्रम् विद्यात्त्रम् विद्यात्त्रम् विद्यात्त्यम् विद्यात्त्रम् विद्यात्त्यस्यत्त्यस्यत्त्रम् विद्यात्त्रम्यत्त्यस्यत्त्यस्यत्त्रम् विद्यात्त्यस्यत्त्रम् विद्यात्त्य

With all the other offenses, it is very desirable if you can confess them before someone, since this will make it easy for you to feel the emotion of shame and embarrassment. If though this is not possible, you should bring to mind all the Buddhas, along with their sons and daughters, and make your confession to them. This is in keeping with the *Chapter on Morality*, which states:

You must admit completely your mistakes, and view them as something wrong; with this knowledge, and this realization of how wrong they are, you must give these actions up. These mistakes too you must confess, as offenses, before the Buddhas and the bodhisattvas, and before those with whom you share the Dharma.

यःकुर:दुःर्ह्नेदःर्क्रेदश्चरःयाःदिव्यःवःव्याःव्यव्यःयःव्यव्यःयःव्यव्यःयःव्यवःयःव्यवःयःव्यवःयःव्यवःयःव्यवःयःव्य स्थाःसुरःवःकेर्द्वःक्षेद्रश्चरःयाःव्यवःव्यवःयःव्यवःयःव्यवःयःव्यवःयःव्यवःयःव्यवःयःव्यवःयःव्यवःयःव्यवःयःव्यवःयः

The fifth part of our discussion concerns the division of the downfalls into those which are more serious, and those which are less. As for the instigation, those downfalls committed through ignorance of the vows or through carelessness are the least serious. Those committed through an attack of mental afflictions are moderately serious. And those committed through a lack of respect for the vows are the most serious of all.

वर्त्तेर-क्रुब-सूर्य्। विश्वश्वाताताबा-द्वी वैया-योश्वेश-क्रुट-वर्त्तेर-क्रु-योश्वेश-योश-योश-तिश्वाता-क्षेश-क्रिय-

As for a person's state of mind, those downfalls committed through the three mental poisons [of liking, disliking, or ignorance] in either lesser, medium, or greater strength are—respectively—serious to a lesser, or medium, or greater degree.

स्ति स्त्रीत् स्वर्ध्यक्षक्षक्षक्षः स्रोत् स्वर्धः स्वरं स्वर्धः स्वरं स्वरं

As for the object of the deed, there can also be cases where the downfall is serious to a lesser, or medium, or greater degree even if it is committed in the same state of mind towards different objects which share a common quality.

Suppose for example that an [ordained] person overwhelmed by the same mental "chain," the same kind of dislike, kills any one of the following:

- (1) an animal;
- (2) a human or human fetus who is not their father or mother; or else
- (3) a human who is their father or mother.

In the first case, you commit the kind of deed known as a "fall." In the second, you commit a full defeat which is not one of the immediate misdeeds. In the third case, you commit a full defeat which is one of the immediate misdeeds.

Here next is how downfalls become more or less serious through accumulation. If you commit from one to five downfalls, and fail to rectify it in the proper way, it is considered serious to a lesser degree. If you commit downfalls of a quantity that is countable, and fail to rectify it in the proper way, it is considered serious to a medium degree. If you commit a number of downfalls which is beyond all estimation—that is, more than you could ever say just how many there were—then it is considered serious to a greater degree.

This is how it is explained in scripture; of the three different descriptions presented there, the ones based on the nature and the object of the deed should not be applied literally, but rather in the present context. The other three though are just the same.

Here is what we mean when we say that a person has committed a downfall out of "ignorance." This is where the downfall is committed because the

person fails to conceive of the downfall as a downfall; this in turn occurs because the person has not learned what the downfalls are: they have never studied them, or understood them.

लुब्राग्यरायव्यात्वयः प्रश्नेत्रः याः भ्रेष्यः याः भ्रोष्यव्याः याः व्यव्याः याः व्यव्याः व्यव्याः व्यव्याः विश्वाः याः याः विश्वाः याः व

Next is a case where you commit a downfall even though you know it's a downfall. This happens when the downfall occurs because, despite the fact that you have learned what all the downfalls are, you fail to keep your mind on what you are doing. This itself occurs because you forget yourself, or fail to stay watchful.

क्षेत्र:य्रेन्य:य्याप्त्यः विद्याः वि

Here's what an "attack of mental affliction" refers to. This happens when one of the three poisons takes over your mind, and you are helpless to keep yourself from committing the bad deed; you do it even as you think to yourself, "This is not something I should be doing."

Committing a downfall out of a "lack of respect" means that you do so because, even though you have already learned what the downfalls are, you commit one of them anyway, for one of the nine reasons that follow: (1) You are still attracted to a lower level of behavior; or (2) you fail to live the proper causes in the past, and so you have no appreciation for the way of the practice of virtue; or you have no respect for (3) the state of nirvana; or (4) the dharma;

or (5) the community; or else (6) you admit no object of veneration; or (7) you have no sense of shame; or (8) you have no desire to follow the code; or (9) you feel a kind of disrespect where you will do whatever you feel like doing. The first two of the above lead to the kind of downfall which does not involve mental affliction; the latter two lead to the kind which does. All the above is quoted from the abbreviated form of the principal text on the practice of discipline.

Here are the antidotes for these four causes that lead you to commit a downfall:

- (1) Make yourself an expert in knowing what the downfalls are.
- (2) Keep a high level of mindfulness and vigilance.
- (3) Determine which of the mental afflictions is most prevalent in your character, and make serious efforts to apply the appropriate spiritual antidote.
- (4) Develop a sense of shame, and consideration; maintain deep feelings of respect for the Teacher, and for the precepts.

त्रुं त्र पाने प्यत्र स्वाया स्वया स

The sixth point in our discussion covers the causes that will keep you in a state of happiness. A bodhisattva who puts forth serious efforts in keeping the rules of his code of discipline comes to possess the three fulfillments, and so spends his or her life in a state of happiness.

चित्रः क्षेत्रः योषेश्वः त्रीशः क्षेत्रः योश्वेतः देशः योद्वेतः योद्वाः योद्वाः योद्वाः योद्वेतः योद्वेतः योद्व युद्रः क्षेत्रः योश्वेत्रः योद्वेतः त्रीतः क्षेत्रः योद्वेतः योद्वेतः

त्रवायः प्रश्नाके प्रश्नाचित्रः विदेशः वे स्तुद्रः प्रश्नाद्रः प्रश्नाव्यः प्रश्नेवः प्रश्नेवः प्रश्नेवः प्रश् त्रवायः प्रश्नेवः व्यवः प्रदेशः विदेशः वे स्तुद्रः प्रश्नेवः प्रश्नेवः प्रश्नेवः प्रश्नेवः प्रश्नेवः प्रश्नेवः

The first fulfillment is that of action. This is where the person first of all avoids doing anything that would cause his or her morality to lose its purity; he or she is pure in every action of body, speech, or mind. During the interim, this person maintains a high level of respect for the precepts, and a strict sense of care; this makes for a continual period over which he or she is able to avoid committing any offense. And finally this same person acts to confess any bad deed that they might by some remote chance happen to commit. He or she recognizes that they are pure of any downfall, and so pass most of their days and nights with a feeling of gladness, and thus do they spend their lives in a state of happiness.

कृषान्तः भ्रान्त्रान्त्रः कृषाः स्थान्त्रः कृष्णः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्यः स्थान्त्रः स्यान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्र

The second fulfillment is that of intention. Here the person takes his or her ordination with an intention of acting in accord with what the dharma teaches, and not out of some hope for room and board. They aspire to the great enlightenment, and are not the kind who have no such aspiration. They aspire to the way of the practice of virtue, and to nirvana; but they are not the kind who do not aspire to these things. And because they do aspire so, they make effort in doing good deeds, and thus they are not the kind who live in indolence, or whose effort is feeble, or whose deeds are mixed in any way with what is wrong, and non-virtuous.

বর্ষ্-ব্রম্মান্ত্রমান্ত্রিনার্যার ব্রামান্ত্রী ব্রামান্ত্রমান্ত

स्टश्चरम्ब्राच्याम्बर्याः स्वर्यः प्रत्ये प्रत्ये प्रत्ये विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विषयः

The third fulfillment is that of the cause from before. Here the bodhisattva has in the string of his or her previous lives collected great merit from acts of giving, and has thus performed the good deeds which allow one to remove every obstacle to great wealth. As such the bodhisattva will never himself want for clothing or food or a place to sleep or treatment for illness or any other kind of material need. And he or she will then be able to share all these with other persons as well.

The fourth major division of the text concerns the benefits of morality. Here there are two kinds, the first of which are the ultimate benefits. The great mountain of bodhisattva morality just described brings the great enlightenment as its result. That is, keeping this morality as a practice allows one to complete the perfection of morality, and thus reach the matchless state of Buddhahood.

त्रि.ज.स्टर्म.क्ष्य.स्वित्रात्त्रेत्रात्त्रेत्रात्त्रेत्रात्त्रात्त्रेत्त्र्यः क्ष्यः विट.क्ष्यः क्ष्यः विट.क् १८.ज.स्टर्म.क्षयः स्वित्रात्त्रेत्रात्त्रेत्रात्त्रेत्त्रात्त्रेत्त्रेत्त्रात्त्रात्त्रेत्त्र्यः क्ष्यः विट.क्

Here the expression "great mountain" refers to a great amassing of merit: one which is broad and far-reaching. One can also say that it refers to a practice of morality which is wide and limitless and totally complete.

यविरम्भाग्रीःक्ष्याविष्मम्भेरान्त्यान्त्रान्त्यान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्यान्त्रान्त्यान्त्रान्त्यान्त्रान्त्यान्त्रत्यान्त्रत्यान्त्रत्यान्त्रत्यान्त्रत्यान्त्यान्

In the period up to one's Buddhahood as well, this morality provides some five different temporal benefits:

- (1) As described above, the Buddhas all attend to someone following this morality.
- (2) This same person comes to his final hour in a constant state of great and ultimate happiness.
- (3) Even after his or her body dies, this person is born in a place where there live bodhisattvas of a similar type—who are either equal to them in their practice of morality, or even better—and where there is someone "with whom they share the Dharma"; that is, where they meet with a spiritual guide.
- (4) In the present life this person is possessed of a limitless mountain of merit which allows him or her to reach the final completion of the perfection of morality.
- (5) In the future life as well the person reaches a level where he or she becomes, automatically, an absolute master of this same morality.

१२वि:याद्येश्वायः वक्षत्या शस्त्रः स्वायः स्व

द्र-र्शेद-यी-वहेयाय-पासेद-पाद्य-यान्नेय-वान्द-र्रो

Jinasutra [Jinamitra?] and others have explained the meaning of the second of these temporal benefits as follows. They say that a person who keeps this morality can look ahead to meeting Buddhas and bodhisattvas in his or her future life. And since they thus transcend any fear of death, they reach a constant state of great and ultimate happiness. Samudra explains the benefit as referring to both this and to the fact that, because the person possesses a limitless store of virtue within themselves, they need not fear the births of misery.

The following selection is taken from the String of Shining Jewels, by Geshe Tsewang Samdrup (19th century).

Whenever you perform any of the confessions mentioned throughout here you must do so with all four of the antidote forces complete. Here too is a method for restoring your vows before the community in the ceremony of restoration and purification, or on any similar occasion.

First make three prostrations; stay standing then and bow, with your palms joined at your breast. Speak the following:

I call on all the Buddhas, and every bodhisattva, and the entire bodhisattva community in every corner of the universe. I am now going to perform the ceremony for restoring my vows, for I have made a uncountable number of mistakes while trying to keep them. In great respect, I request that you listen.

Then crouch down, join your palms at your breast, and repeat the following three full times:

I call on all the Buddhas, and every bodhisattva, and the entire bodhisattva community in every corner of the universe. I am the bodhisattva named (state your own name), and I have made an uncountable number of mistakes by committing certain actual deeds, or else actions that are similar to these deeds, which represent stains of the lesser or medium kind, and are included into the group of eighteen root downfalls. In particular I have made the mistake of (choose the appropriate downfall or downfalls listed next), which is completely against the tradition of the bodhisattva vows, as described in the following lines, and other verses from the ancient books which tell how one commits a root failure.

Because of an attachment to gain or honor, You praise yourself and criticize others. From possessiveness you don't give Dharma Or things to the suffering, with no protector. You won't listen to another's apology, And out of anger strike someone else. You do something to give up the greater way, You teach a false dharma, or else you steal Things that belong to the Three Jewels. These, we say, are the failures of vows.

Beyond these I have made an uncountable number of mistakes by committing certain actual deeds, or else actions that are similar to these deeds, which are included into the group of forty-six secondary offenses. In particular I have made the mistake of (state the appropriate offense or offenses), which is completely against the tradition of the bodhisattva vows, as described in the following lines, and other verses from the ancient books which tell how one commits the secondary offenses.

You fail to offer thrice to the Three Jewels, Or else you let a thought of desire go on.

Beyond these too, I have failed to think, six times each day, of the good things that come from developing the wish to become enlightened for all living beings.

I have failed to bring up in my heart, six times per day, the prayer for this wish for enlightenment.

In my heart, I have given up on certain persons.

I have not made true efforts to amass the two great collections, of merit and wisdom.

I have not tried to stop the four black actions.

I have not tried to follow the four white actions.

I have not made true efforts to train myself in vowed morality, and the morality of collecting goodness, and the morality of working for all living beings.

I have not made true efforts to train myself in the six perfections of giving and he rest.

I have not made true efforts in working for all living beings through the four ways of collecting disciples.

When the time came for me to make efforts in preparing Dharma and material things for those who needed them, I have failed to make such efforts.

I have grasped to my conceptions of being helped or harmed by others, and based on that I have distinguished between them, and begun to take sides, and started then to like some people, and dislike other people, and not care at all about others.

I have not taken myself to holy ones for instruction.

I have not followed the practices of proper learning and contemplation in both the profound and the far-reaching traditions of the bodhisattvas.

When making use of food, or clothes, or various kinds of furniture, I have failed to do so with thoughts of helping others.

When practicing giving and the rest of the six perfections, I have failed to do so with a heart filled with thoughts of helping others.

I have failed to make efforts in activities that would bring help and happiness to others, and that would take away their suffering.

In short, I have made an uncountable number of mistakes which are completely against the tradition of the bodhisattva vows. I, the bodhisattva named (state your name), do hereby admit these mistakes in the presence of all the Buddhas, and every bodhisattva, and the entire bodhisattva community from every corner of the universe. I openly admit them, I hide nothing, I reveal them all. And I swear that, from this moment on, I will keep myself from all such deeds.

By admitting all, and revealing all, I shall be at peace; but not admitting, and not revealing, I cannot be at peace.

When this is said, a person who is fitting to act as the head of the ceremony, or the like, should repeat three times the question of seeing and restraining:

Do you truly see that these are mistakes?

And then the others should respond,

I do.

Then the head should say,

From now on, will you restrain yourself?

And the others should respond,

From now on, I will.

Alternately they can answer,

I make the most pure and solemn vow to do so, in all keeping with the Dharma, and the teachings of discipline.

After the three repetitions, the statement of receiving and affirming should be made.