Introductory

Synopsis of the paper presented by satpurananda Avadhuta (Ashoke Ghose Roy)

Topic-Guru Rinpoché's (Padmasambhava) contribution to Sikkim

THE UNIVERSAL GURU-THE LORD OF SUKHASANA

Buddha's instruction of Perfection of Wisdom-Nothing to take hold of (Prajnaparamita), exactly Lord Shiva's proclamation of nothingness as Perfection of Wisdom in Shiva-samhita and the path to which being prescribed as Yoga in the everfree way. Analytical proof of Guru Padmasambhava as Lord Shiva and Dharmamandaran as Bhagati Purvati. Proof of Sikkim as Sukhasana the special suit of Guru Rinpoché in reference to Bengali Tantra texts as Kularnava, Nila, Tara-rasabha. Various names of Sikkim and the monasteries, explained in reference to Guru's new methods of Yoga discoveries in this land. Reference of the trails of Nyingma-pa (Kulachara) school in the Tantras of Bengal. The Guru's great spiritual-scientific invention of 'Rajana (Quark-Gran Plasma)' as the medium of highest meditation and its explanation in modern science. Historical study of how this tantric tradition has been carried over through ages in Sikkim and how its people and its culture have developed accordingly.
THE UNIVERSAL GURU - THE LORD OF SUKHASAN

[Guru Rinpoche's (Padmasambhava) contribution to Sākya]

-Saṣaṇarāṇa Aṣavabha

"In what way has perfect wisdom being set up so that one should not take hold of the state of all-knowledge, nor settle down in it?" Subhuti asked Lord Buddha in context to his instruction of wisdom—nothing to take hold of. The Lord said unto him, "Do you view Arhatship as a real dharma which you could take hold of, or settle down in?" "No Lord", answered Subhuti. And the Lord remarked, "So it is Subhuti." Tathā do not view Tathagatagho as real, and therefore I do not take hold of it, nor settle down in it, for that reason all-knowledge also is a stage in which one neither takes hold of anything nor settles down in anything." At this Subhuti said, "Bodhisattvas who have but newly set out in the vehicle, whose wholesome roots are but small, must beware that they do not tremble when they hear the exposition. On the other hand, Bodhisattvas will, on hearing this deep perfection of wisdom, firmly believe in it if they are suitable, for Buddhafoold, have fulfilled their duties under the Jinas of the past and have planted wholesome roots for a long time." And the Lord acknowledged, "Se it is Subhuti" (Chapter 13 Ashātasahasrāṇa Prajñaparamitā).

And Lord Siva says:

The perfection of Wisdom is Nothingness is start, middle and end for time eternal, and nothing has an everlasting reality. Only out of attributes produced by the senses, the universe is perceived as being and becoming. By the perfection of Wisdom this illusion disappears... Only for the aspirant-devotees in the way of the Perfection of Wisdom, I command the secrets of Yoga in the form of lāhara (Bodhisattva-Buddha Sambhogakāya) - Saviour of all through Self-Realization (dākṣiṇāchārmikā, Śiva-Somghā). Who is this Śiva, worshipped as the Ideal of all the Trīrūp - Saivism? His critically observes the Anātmanika of Śiva-Somghā. one will be astonished to find this Great Precious Master to have been born around eight century. The proof of which lies in His criticism of the prevailing philosophical and religious schools, where he has discussed the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Naiyāyika Astadgahuddy, the Charhuddika, the Sūtrika, the Nyāya, and the Vijnanavada as well as Upanītmanam and NaivyamayaSa. So the time of Śiva-Somghā can be straight marked between the edge of Vijnanavada (eight century onwards) and Upanītmanam and (ninth century onwards). Who can be this eighth century spiritual-genes other than Guru Rinpoche who introduced the new way of Kriyayoga (Aranyoga, Aṣayoga, Mahayoga) as marked in Śiva Sambhava flows as the Words of Compassion in answer to the questions of His consort Bhagwati Parvati (Tibetan-Devgom Mandarava-Blossom/child of the mountains). This may be an amplification of Lhadam Mandarava's questions and Guru Padmasambhava's answers on Divine Wisdom found in the biography of Guru Padmasambhava (The Tibetan Book of Great Liberation, S.W. Lobsang, page 148).

Where did this mythico-historical session take place? The name of the place has been written in the biography as Sahor which is probably Māndi. But similar vāsinas are also marked, according to Kāṣhṭhāna Tāntra as Brahmapura Kāśṭhāna Sakkhasura. This place as marked in the Tāntra Tāntrica Tantras (of Bengal) as the place at the foothills of Mahānāma...
(Tibet and above Bengal). The special place of these esoteric sessions is no other than Sikkim.

The word Sikkim according to the Lepchas, derived from Sthtabh meaning new, aapys/noble home, indicating the Precious Guru's new, spiritual cult. According to other scholars, Sikkim has been derived from Sthtabh or Sthtabhatha, the seat of the Great Engaged tonic, other than Guru Rinpoche who emphasized on His Subhodakya, the doctrine of blissful casualty, where Madhyamik theory of Nagarjuna takes a new turn. In Kulapunara Tantra of Bengal the baunakihasthana told by Antandra-Bhattacharya is identical to His Self-exposition of Lhaso as found. In His biography, calling Himself (The Perfect one Everblissful) in casual and all modes of enjoyment - The Master of Aesthetics.

In Yaksam we find the footprints of The Guru's Consort. The place of Khechopiri (sanskrit-khechopuri, Abode of The Khechopiri) is the seat of Khechari-mudra-shadhana, practice of the Kriyakriyas.

So in this land He described the esoteric practices of Vajrayana with Bhacan Mandarava. This is why Sikkim may be also called Vaishachala or Brhamamahara in sanskrit which means the seat of Self-Realization and Perfection of Wisdom through the doctrine of Vajra. So it is the heaven of the Tantras (as marked in the said scripture), while the Lepchas call it Nyel-mayel that may be Heaven or the Divine Abode. The monastery of Pemayangtse which means the Lotus Seat (Seat of Guru Padmasambhava) for the practice of Aryanaga is also called the Abode of The Great Guru.

Sikkim is the land of Lepchas and Bhutias and various other tribes comprising Tamang, Sherpa, Gurung etc., who all embraced this new cult of Buddhism and has been described as the followers of Guru Rinpoche. Similarly we find in old Sanskrit texts of the Hindus that Lord Shiva is looked down upon as a Bratya or Anarya, that is, uncultured hero with associates as Naga (Naga tribe), Banaras (Monkeys tribe of Tibet), Vidyanaduras Konmars (Garwo Tribe), Yaksas (the wealthy Ahum tribe), Bhusas (Bhouts or Bhutas) and Prais (Lepchas). How could the so called brahminical aristocracy and the unnatural celebrates accept Guru Rinpoche, who called for the Perfection of Wisdom of all sentient beings, through the natural ways of passion and enjoyment!

Moreover, He placed womanhood on the auspicious seat of spiritual independence and propagated the Khalachara-Shaktivas. In essence of Wisdom, being the embodiment of the five Dharmas-Buddha Kulas, He is worshipped as the Kulaevam-Lord of all the Kulas and The Great Master of Self-Realisation through Divine Sex.

Salutations to you The Shiva personified to save us from the suffering of Samsara ... Salutations to The One independent of thoughts and thoughtlessness ... The One unculating the Wisdom through disciplineless-discipline ... One, the embodiment of the essence of Wisdom and Omnipotence ... Shiva of the three Realms ...

The Mixer of Matrix. The Embodiment of Divine Sex, The Spirit of passionate, divine play, The preceptor and Embodiment of all the Kulas.

We prostrate again and again before the Great Guru seated in Yahyum in the Sfesame game (Gurustava, Shabiska Tantra).

The doctrine of sex is the most remarkable chapter of Shiva Sambhava where the Lord
The trimudras viz. Amrta, Vigyarti, Sahayog, which are impossible to practice without sex and consort (Khandro) may be due to thins, Sahayoti mudra-practitioners, called the Nabhjas Sahayogs (the casualties), proceed in Perfection of Wisdom together with consorts. This may be the reason of matriarchal culture of Sikkim with polyandry prevailing, the independent Nuns (Amnis) contrary to the dependent Bhikshunis of the pre Padmasambhava Buddhist schools, celibacy being optional to Nyungma lamas, high respect for the Khamsa (Vaisnavas), the amoral way to leading a divine life, neither moral nor immoral, a new Madhyamaka style of living, all these mark the ever free life-style as Guru Padmasambhava's contribution to the socio-spiritual life of Sikkim. The term Sikkim may also have been derived from Samdub Shuklan meaning the One bearing the peacock feather symbolic of Matrix. This one is none but guru Padmasambhava whose crown adorns the Sikkha-Matrik-1 - Tsonmdestra-Mahamudra. As Guru Padmasambhava is previously discussed as the master of aesthetic, the Master of 64 arts, Sikkim being this divine abode is found to be the land of arts, crafts, music, dance and drama with an age-old tradition, find easy expression with the musical chanting of the lamaistic scripts, the lama dances and dance dramas leading to spiritual ecstasy, painting Tankhas and modelling images of deities by lamas. All these mark the aesthetic eye as the spiritual one. The festivals and ceremonies of Sikkim carry the rich tradition of the artistic culture of Guru Rinpoche and the process of worship and spiritual practices of Nyungney and Karjey, monasteries are more in the artistic trend rather than rigorously stylistic following:

1. Conch shell blowing (symbolic of mantra yoga)
2. Pouring of holy water (symbolic of lasa yoga)
3. Image caring (symbolic of Dvanyayana & Hathayoga)
4. Staining (symbolic of Jhane yoga)
5. Becoming a revered father (symbolic of Rgya yoga)
6. Care of Vajra (symbolic of Vajra yoga)

All these chronologial practices inspire the aesthetic sense in an aspirant, to grow wide observation over outer and inner nature, contributing greatly to the spiritual artistic culture of Sikkim, where a curious gets, astonished seeing the spiritual-artistic grandeur even in the official buildings with painted and sculpted murals and the styles of their architecture, the gorgeous traditional trousse and jewellery, the decorated furniture and the styles of interior decorations

This heritage of Guru Rinpoche prophesied by Himself was carried over by the Three Nobles - (1) Lha-Thamsam-kha-Tagme, (2) Ngta-Za-Sampa Chengo, (3) Kaldhek Gy-Tsho Chengo through the role of spiritual Buddhist Monarch of Sikkim by appointing Chhoygal Phuntsok Namgail-first Dharma-raja of Sikkim in 1701. The Sikkim is also known as loksam the confluence of the three, again reminds us of the Aja Chakras or the third eye centre of meditation, the place between the eye-branches where the three nerves viz. Ida, Pingala and Sushuma have conchanced. These Bodhunatra gurus founded the famous monasteries in this land:

1. Drupshide (Sanskrit Suddhavarga, the school of the siddhar meditation centre)
2. Nyungneychoeling (Sanskrit Chibhaya-ko-dharma-bhita, the school of secret studies/ esoteric practices)
3. Tashiding (Sanskrit Mangala-punas, the auspicious Centre)
4. Tsungling (the seat of the Holy Queen & also a pilgrimage of Guru Rinpoche)
The Sanskrit equivalent of the names of the Great Guru familiarly appear in the Nalakomana Tantra of Bengal:

Guru Rinpoche as Udrnakashyapa - Udravakaka (valkara/Guru)- Isba (Lord) - Guru The Celestial Hawk.
Lab-dun-namkha-rgyal as Byambachesa = Byoeoka (Master of sky) - Isbe - Bodhisattva protecting sky doctrine:
Naba-sampa-sampa as Nalakantha - Nila (Ashtabhuya) - Kantha (Neck Chantings) -
Bodhisattva of the Naba (AUM) ether
Rabdrong-rig-chen-chen as Tshadchabjya - Brisha (Guru's vehicle) - dhwaja (banner) -
Bodhisattva of Guru's teachings
(Gurus of Dzhamakaya realm)
Lhasam-Mandarava as Bhunavati or Bhunavati
Vasadvata as Bhunavati
Khandro-kshi-chogke as Jayavajya
(Guru of Nambomtsogyea realm)

It is also found that the Dzamling Montage has been erected in the place where the Great Guru practised arrow-shot-meditation. This arrow-shot-meditation is the secret most yogic practice, which the author himself has experienced under the Konchog practice during his Tumri Sokhora which corresponds to the esoteric science of the Prato meditation. The science of the karya as explained most scientifically, by The Great Guru, as the state of neutral existence of the universe as a fundamental particle (1) between light and sound (1) newly discovered as Churk-chiogn Plasmo. As the thunder is the togetherness of light and sound, similarly this particle (1) state is between light and sound. Understanding this reality through this mediation helps one to grow Realu (perfect understanding) for Perfection of Wisdom. This Churk-chiogn Plasmo is neither positive nor negative-the scientific reality--as neutrality of Madhyamaka school. This particle (1) is also found to the current in our nervous system causing psychological activities. That is why we (Konchog) medicate on seed letters with special colour vibrations in the karya Sokhora. Again this light (neuro aura) according to the modern scientists are of special five viz, white, yellow, red, green and blue. Think of the colours of five Dzokpa Buddhas or Khruul. This arrow-shot meditation is the invention of guru Padmasambhava who shot and arrow and concentrated in the point of its shooting velocity. It is an extra ordinary Tritsammdro croy practiced today. Where the velocity of the mind stops it is the point of realization of Sunrata, the realization of voidness being self-realization. This is the Sunrata-Jyots-jyotamar of the Great Guru and this place is the auspicious seat of this great spiritual-scienctific invention. Hence the other name of Sikkim is Denzo as the valley of harvest. Guru Rinpoche sowed the seed. Ine Three Noblest harvested it, while we are fed upon the spiritual heritage. Blessed is this land and its people. Let all the inhabitants of Sikkim be Sikkh-blissfully content with the compassion of The Great Guru Padmasambhava

Note: (1) Light & Sound terms are direct translations of the Sanskrit words - Rupadhata & Namsadhatu. But Scientifically, these terms stand for - Particular theory (Rupadhata) & Wave-length theory (Namsadhatu). The Planma state conceived is in between these two stages.