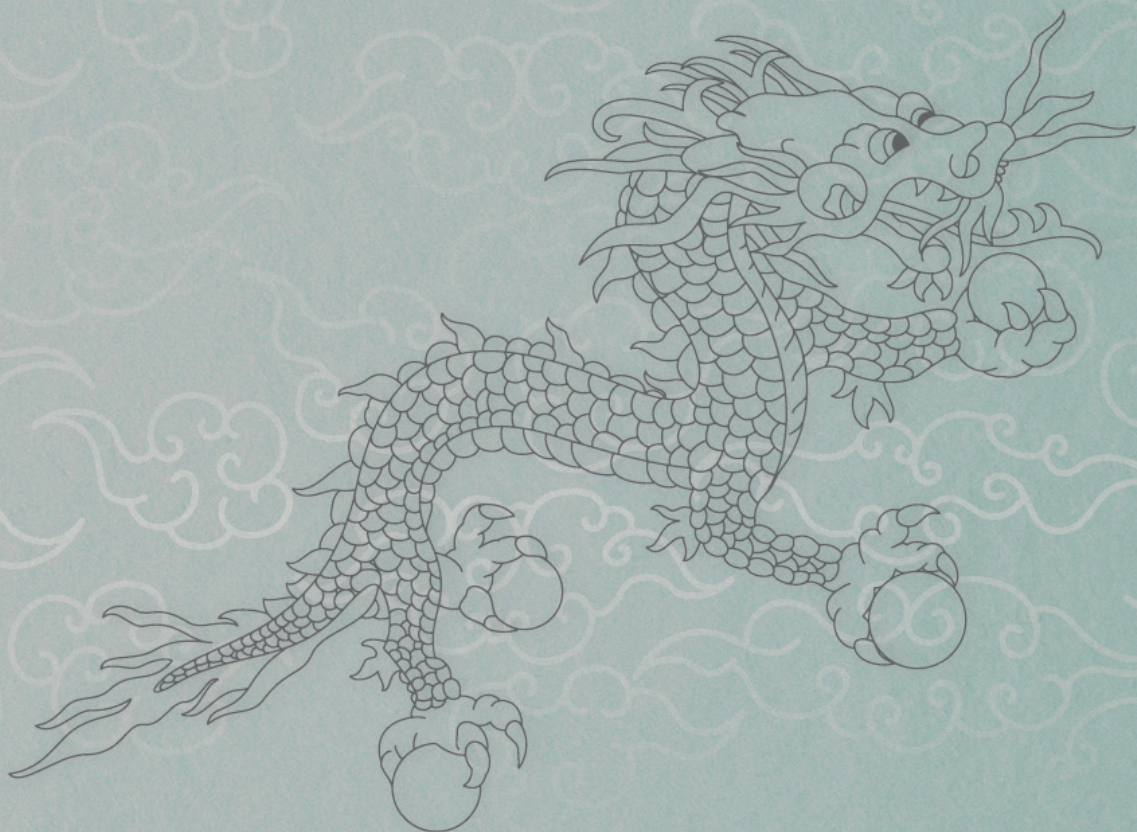


# KERÉKNYOMOK



TÁRSADALMI, ORIENTALISZTIKAI ÉS BUDDHOLÓGIAI FOLYÓIRAT



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# Summaries in English

## Tibor Porosz: The Buddha's Anti-substantial Negative Ontology

This paper draws attention to the fact that the Buddha's view emphasizes the incomplete, substanceless nature of existence, and thus represents a negative ontology opposed to negative theology. The main features of this negative ontology are: (1) the emphasis on dynamism instead of the unchanging self-identity of reality and concepts; (2) instead of the abstract dichotomies of „being” and „non-being”, „is” and „is not”, the presentation of the middle, i.e., the processes of arising and passing away; (3) the exploration of the functional interrelationship of each process; (4) a statement of the absence of substance; (5) a negative, deconstructive way of knowing; (6) a negative anthropological perspective by stating that human existence is unsatisfactory due to the lack of substance; (7) an ethics that is based on insufficiency but uses it in a productive way.

*Keywords:* buddhist philosophy, *ātman*, substance, ontology, negative dialectics, consciousness, personality, buddhist psychology, *satipaṭṭhāna*, buddhist ethics

## Béla Kelényi: The Bodhisattva Beholding the Mirror /Reflection

It is not only in the Hungarian art of the 1920s and 1930s where more and more Eastern influences can be found but also in the advertising of retail articles. This paper attempts to explore how an advertising design with a hitherto unidentified background, created by the well-known graphic artist and illustrator Kató Lukáts around 1936 and most probably based on a Chinese Guanyin depiction, can be traced back to the original image. It is investigated how the original depiction itself developed, and what the relationship is between this representation and its early textual background. Other questions include why a Guanyin depiction could be used to advertise a luxury cosmetic, how this advertising design is similar to and different from traditional Chinese images, what kind of direct contemporary influences may have contributed to its creation, and how the original religious-philosophical context was transformed in favour of the advertisement. Finally, the study also tries to answer the question which Hungarian company undertook to advertise its product with a Guanyin image, and why this could not be done in the end.

*Keywords:* Guanyin, Avalokiteśvara, Kató Lukáts, oriental influences, Hungarian art between the two world wars, history of Eastern art collecting, advertising industry

## Gábor Király: Bases of Action – Discussing Agency from Sociological and Buddhist-oriented Perspectives

In this paper, I introduce different theoretical approaches to agency. The main aim of the paper is to outline an agentic perspective based on Buddhist tenets. I begin by presenting the theoretical framework of Archer, who addresses the problem of the relation between agency and structure, one of the classic problems in sociology. According to her, the mediating element between the two is the internal dialogue of people, by which they are able to form a distance between themselves and the existing social relations. This is the basis of people's capacity for agency and reflexivity. Burkitt also takes a sociological approach, but discusses the issue of agency from a relational sociological starting point. In addition to emphasising the role of feelings (and the reflexive approach to them), he uses the example of Buddhist meditation as an alternative approach to them. Finally, the paper discusses Wright's evolutionist approach, which the author explicitly seeks to link to Buddhist principles. After a summary of the different approaches, the conclusion proposes possible avenues for future research.

*Keywords:* agency, freedom, autonomy, structure and agency, relational sociology, evolutionary perspective

## Zsóka Gelle: Tibetan Sources on the Life of sNgags 'chang Shākya bZang po

sNgags 'chang Shākya bZang po is known as a *gter ston*, a treasure master who lived in the 15th–16th centuries and revealed the *Inventory of the Great Stupa Bya rung kha shor*. He travelled from Tibet to the Kathmandu Valley to fulfil the prophecy by excavating and restoring the Stupa at Bodhnath. He opened the Hidden Land of Yolmo Snow Enclosure and built the first temple in the present-day Helambu region of Nepal. He posthumously became the 1st Yolmowa Chenpo, the first of a lineage of incarnations who promoted the teachings of the Northern Treasure (*byang gter*) in the Himalayas between the 16th and 18th centuries. The aim of the present study is to provide a detailed picture of the life and work of this important but little-known master through the translation of five Tibetan texts and the examination of additional sources and confront several text-critical problems inherent in the nature of these texts.

*Keywords:* Tibet, Nepal, Buddhism, *rnying ma*, *byang gter*, *gter ma*, Yol mo, *sbas yul*, hidden land

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## Nikolasz Gáncs: Shingon Buddhist Funeral in Japan through the Eyes of a Foreigner

In Japan, the practice of Buddhist-style burials is still prevalent today and it is found among the rituals of all Buddhist sects. There are minimal differences between the rituals of the various Buddhist sects, but in each case these differences are related to the teachings of the sect. The Shingon sect represents the tantric teachings of Buddhism in Japan, which is also reflected in its funeral customs. This article describes Shingon funeral rites and memorial services.

*Keywords:* Shingon, Buddhism, death, funeral ceremony, commemoration, Buddhist ceremony

## Zsuzsa Majer: The Inauguration of the 10th Bogd – The First Echoes and Impact on the Mongolian Ceremonial System

On 8 March 2023, at an initiation held in Dharamshala, India, the Dalai Lama introduced to the public the new head of Mongolian Buddhism, the 10th Bogd, a currently eight-year-old child. Since then the Bogd has been in Mongolia and preparations are being made for his enthronement ritual. This is undoubtedly very important from the point of view of Mongolian Buddhism. Since the passing of the 9th Bogd in 2012 this event has been much awaited. The most important for them is, however, that the new Bogd is a Mongolian child, and thus, for a very long time now, the position is at last filled again by a Mongolian. This situation also has risks in the present geopolitical surroundings owing to the recent reactions of China to the connections of Mongolia with Tibetans and Tibetan Buddhism. In the current article, after a brief introduction to the historical and political background, I summarize the events around the inauguration of the Bogd and the first reactions, mostly from Mongolia. Then I present a fragment of a folksong from the beginning of the 20th century that has often been mentioned since he was announced as the new Bogd. The paper then details the changes in the Mongolian Buddhist ceremonial system resulting from his inauguration and includes a translation of the Long-life Prayer of the 10th Bogd written by the 14th Dalai Lama. It is hoped that thus a full picture is given of all aspects of this recent important event of Mongolian Buddhism.

*Keywords:* Tibetan Buddhism, Mongolian Buddhism, *bogd*, *bogdo*, *khutagt*, *qutuxtu*, *tulku*, *sprul sku*

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## Karma Phuntsho: Buddhist Traditions in Bhutan – A Brief Introduction

A brief overview of the historical development of the Bhutanese spiritual tradition, from pre-Buddhist times and the spread of Buddhism to the emergence of the Bhutanese Buddhist state, as well as to the recent encounter of the pre-Buddhist and Buddhist systems that make up the tradition, and the new secular, global and scientific modernity, mentioning notable masters and leaders such as Padmasambhava, Pema Lingpa, and Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal.

*Keywords:* Bhutanese Buddhism, Drukpa Kagyu, Gross National Happiness, foundation of the Bhutanese state, Tibet

## Karma Ura: GNH – Development with Integrity

The author presents the structure, measurement methods, main characteristics and limitations of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Subjective Well-being (SWB) and Gross National Happiness (GNH) indicators, as well as offers suggestions on how they could better build on each other instead of applying them in isolation. He provides insight into the institutional background, structure, calculation methods, public policy and other applications of the GNH index in Bhutan. He points out the advantages and disadvantages of the index, and its differences compared to other well-being indicators, and describes the results of the Bhutanese national GNH survey conducted in 2010 and 2015. He shows the relationship between Buddhist values and teachings and the concept of GNH, and why it would be important to measure development with indicators of well-being and happiness consistent with sustainability instead of the financial indicators globally used today.

*Keywords:* Gross National Happiness (GNH), Subjective Well-being, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Bhutan, Buddhism and Happiness

## Françoise Pommaret: Empowering Religious Women Practitioners in Contemporary Bhutan

Bhutanese society is changing significantly and rapidly. The social transformation increases the degree of gender equality in religious practice. This paper describes the female Buddhist practitioner groups in contemporary Bhutan and their emerging social and religious roles. In addition to a historical overview, the paper provides insights into modern secular Buddhist practices that are gaining popularity and shows how professional religious practices have become more accessible to Bhutanese women.

*Keywords:* Bhutan, Buddhism, women religious practitioners, intercessors, gender equality

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## Zoltán Valcsicsák: Bodhisattva Entrepreneurs in Bhutan

The environmental, economic, and social challenges of the current Anthropocene age require new types of values-based entrepreneurs, as opposed to traditional profit-maximizing ones. Some values-based enterprises integrate spiritual values into the business operation and thus lay the foundation for committed, innovative and ethical behaviour. Entrepreneurs who follow Buddhist spiritual and ethical values are called Buddhist or Bodhisattva entrepreneurs. The study presents the value backgrounds of these entrepreneurs and their connection to Buddhist values and the Bodhisattva ideal. It presents the practice of Bodhisattva enterprises through examples of Bhutanese businesses, in the context of the historical development of the Bhutanese economy, the changes taking place in the country, the framework of Gross National Happiness and the operation of the Loden Foundation.

*Keywords:* Bodhisattva entrepreneurs, values-based entrepreneurs, Bhutan, Gross National Happiness, Loden Foundation