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Refuting arising from other

- (1) stating the opponents standpoint
- (2) refuting that standpoint

Refuting that standpoint has two parts:

- (1) refuting, in general, the standpoint that asserts arising from other and
- (2) refuting, in particular, the Cittamātra standpoint.

Refuting, in general, the standpoint that asserts arising from other has five parts:

- (1) the actual refutation of arising from other,
- (2) rebutting objections to this refutation from the worldly perspective,
- (3) the merits of refuting arising from other,
- (4) how intrinsic arising does not exist in any manner, and
- (5) the benefits of negating intrinsic arising on both levels of the two truths.

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(2) Rebutting objections to this refutation from the worldly perspective has two:

- (1) repelling objections from the worldly perspective assuming that arising from other is accepted in worldly convention and
- (2) repelling objections from the worldly perspective on the basis that arising from other does not exist even in worldly convention.

Repelling objections from the worldly perspective assuming that arising from other is accepted in worldly convention has two parts

- (1) the opponent's objection that such refutation is invalidated by worldly convention and
- (2) the response that worldly convention does not invalidate the refutation.