

# Cūḷa Dukkha-k,khandha Sutta

## The Shorter Discourse on the Mass of Suffering

[The nature of true happiness]  
(Majjhima Nikāya 14/1:91-95)  
Translated by Piya Tan ©2003

### Introduction

#### 1 Mahānāma's problem

**Mahānāma the Sakya**, the sutta's interlocutor, was Sukk'odana's son and the brother of the monks Anuruddha and Ānanda. As such, he was Suddhodana's nephew and a cousin of the Buddha. However, he chose to remain a householder, while Anuruddha became a monk.<sup>1</sup> In this sutta—the Cūḷa Dukkha-k,khandha Sutta—Mahānāma complains to the Buddha that he (Mahānāma) still has defiled mental states, especially lustful thoughts, despite understanding the nature of the three unwholesome roots.

The Buddha replies that the reason is that Mahānāma still enjoys sense-desires and that he would not be able to transcend sense-desires unless he has experienced “zest and joy (*pīti,sukha*) that are apart from sensual pleasures or something more peaceful than that” [4], that is, the pleasures of mental dhyana (*jhāna*).<sup>2</sup>

The “zest and joy that are apart from sense-desires” here refers to the *pīti* and *sukha* of the first and second dhyanas. “Something more peaceful than that” refers to the higher dhyanas. “From this passage it seems that a disciple may attain even to the second path and fruit without possessing mundane *jhāna*” (M:ÑB 1201 n208). According to Bodhi,

The first part of this statement implies that the subject is at least a stream-enterer, for he is referred to as a “noble disciple” (*ariya-sāvaka*). Though the term *ariya-sāvaka* is occasionally used in loose sense that need not be taken to imply attainment of stream-entry, here the expression “seeing with perfect wisdom” [4] seems to establish his identity as at least a stream-enterer. Yet the second part of the statement implies he does not possess even the first *Jhāna*, for the phrase used to describe what he lacks [“zest and joy that are apart from unwholesome states or something more peaceful than that”] precisely echoes the wording of the basic formula for the first *Jhāna*. The state “[has clearly seen with right] wisdom” [*santatarāṇi*] would, of course, be the higher *Jhānas*” (Bodhi 2001:52)

This is one of the passages that Bodhi quotes as “instances of stream-enterers who are not attainers of *Jhānas*” (2001:51 f).

It should be noted here that *kāma* as used in this sutta has a broad sense, that is, both as the subjective defilement (*kilesa*) or “sense-desire” and as the object of desire (*vatthu*) or “(objects of) sensual pleasure.”<sup>3</sup> In other words, *kāma* translates into English as “sense-desire” as well as “sensual pleasure,” depending on the context, but the one sense should be taken as implicit in the other in the English translation.

#### 2 The sutta's remarkable features

The Cūḷa Dukkha-k,khandha Sutta is remarkable in two ways: firstly, it contains a statement suggesting that dhyana (*jhāna*) need not be attained even up to the second stage of sainthood, ie the stage of

<sup>1</sup> See Ñāṇamoli, *The Life of the Buddha*, 1972:80 f.

<sup>2</sup> On the importance of zest and joy (*pīti,sukha*) in meditation and *jhāna* in general, see esp Ajahn Brahmavamso, *The Jhānas*, 2003.

<sup>3</sup> Nm 1.1, Vbh 256, DhsA 62; cf A 3:410 f. See Gethin, *The Buddhist Path to Awakening*, 2001:192 f.

once-return (*sākadāgāmi*) (that had been attained by Mahānāma) [§§2-5] and, secondly, it contains an interesting discussion between the Buddha and the Nigaṇṭhas (early Jains) [§§15-22].

The middle portion of this sutta closely parallels the **Mahā Dukkha-k,khandha Sutta** (M 13.7-15) with a definitive explanation of sense-desire, the battle simile and graphic examples of suffering [§§6-14]. This section is able to stand on its own and in fact fits better in the Mahā Dukkha-k,khandha Sutta than here. The two suttas should be studied together since they deal with the same topic of *dukkha*.

The concluding half of the sutta contains an excellent example of how the Buddha uses the Socratic method (ie the patient questioning of the audience so that it recognizes the true conclusion without the teacher telling that it is true) in a discussion with the Nigaṇṭhas (early Jains) and Mahāvīra (the founder of Jainism) himself [§§15-22]. In this connection, this sutta should be studied with the **Devadaha Sutta** (M 101).<sup>4</sup>

The Buddha's closing remark that he "dwells more happily than Seniya Bimbisāra" [§22] gives a familiar echo of the **(Hatthaka) Āḷavaka Sutta** (A 3.34/1:136 f).

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<sup>4</sup> M 101/2:214-228 = SD 18.4.

## The Shorter Discourse on the Mass of Suffering

(M 14/1:91-95)

1 [91] Thus have I heard.

At one time the Blessed One was staying in Nigrodha's Grove<sup>5</sup> near Kapila,vatthu in the Sakya country.

### The three unwholesome roots

2 Then Mahānāma the Sakya approached the Blessed One, and having saluted him, sat down at one side. Sitting thus at one side, Mahānāma the Sakya said this to the Blessed One:

“For a long time has the Dharma been taught by the Blessed One thus: ‘Lust is a mental impurity; hate is a mental impurity; delusion is a mental impurity.’ And I too understand the Dharma taught by the Blessed One

that lust	is a mental impurity,
that hate	is a mental impurity,
that delusion	is a mental impurity,

and yet at times some thoughts of lust, thoughts of hate, thoughts of delusion assail my mind and remain.

I have wondered, bhante, what state is still not abandoned by me internally, on account of which at times these thoughts of lust, of hate and of delusion assail my mind and remain?”<sup>6</sup>

3 “Mahānāma, there is still that state that is not yet abandoned internally on account of which the thoughts of lust, thoughts of hate, thoughts of delusion assail your mind and remain. For, Mahānāma, if that state had been abandoned, you would not be living the household life, you would not be enjoying sense-desires. But, Mahānāma, because that state has not been abandoned, you are still<sup>7</sup> living the household life, you are enjoying sense-desires (and sensual pleasures).<sup>8</sup>

### Extrasensory pleasure

4 Mahānāma, even if a noble disciple has clearly seen as it really is, with right wisdom, that sense-desires bring little solace [gratification], but much suffering, much despair, more danger here,<sup>9</sup> so long, as he does not gain zest and joy that are apart from sense-pleasures, apart from unwholesome states, or something more peaceful than that, he would not be able to be unaffected by sense-pleasures.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Nigrodha was a Sakya who donated his park to the Sangha. It was here that the Buddha rose up into the air and performed the twin wonder (*yamaka pāṭihāriya*), in which water and fire sprayed out of his pores, to convince his proud relatives of his attainment. At the end of the psychic display, a shower of rain fell wetting only those who wished to be wet, and in this connection he related **Vessantara J** (J 547) (V 1:82; J 1:88 f, 6:479; BA 295; DhA 3:163; Mvst 3:101, 107, 114, 138, 141, 179). It was here too that Mahā Pajāpatī Gotamī first requested to join the Order but was turned down (V 2:253; A 4:274). It is said that the Buddha, during his first stay here, delivered **Cariyā,piṭaka** and **Buddha,vaṃsa** to Sāriputta (CA 1, 7; BA 5).

<sup>6</sup> Comy says that Mahānāma had long ago attained the fruit of Once-return, which only weakens lust, hate and delusion, but does not eradicate them. He had the mistaken notion that lust, hate and delusion were eradicated by the path of once-return. Thus, when he saw that they were not abandoned and asked the Buddha the cause of their arising. Even saints on the path (short of Arhats) can be mistaken about which defilements are abandoned by which path (MA 2:61).

<sup>7</sup> “Still,” from *yasmā...tasmā*, “because...therefore”.

<sup>8</sup> “Sense-desires,” *kāme*. The word *kāma* is also tr as “sensual pleasure” and may refer to either the subjective defilement (*kilesa*) or the object of desire (*vatthu*) (Nm 1,1, Vbh 256, DhsA 62; cf A 3:410 f).

<sup>9</sup> See V 4:134.

<sup>10</sup> The whole para: *App'assādā kāmā bahu,dukkhā bah'upāyāsā, ādīnavo ettha bhīyyo'ti— iti ce'pi, mahā-nāma, ariya,sāvakassa yathā,bhūtaṃ samma-p,paññāya sudiṭṭhaṃ hoti, so ca aññatr'eva kāmehi aññatra akusalehi dhammehi pīti,suchaṃ nādhigacchati, aññaṃ vā tato santataraṃ, atha kho so n'eva tāva anāvaṭṭī kāmesu hoti.* The

But, Mahānāma, when a noble disciple has clearly seen as it really is with right wisdom that sense-pleasures bring little solace, but much suffering, much despair, more danger here, and he gains zest and joy that are apart from sense-pleasures, from unwholesome states, or something more peaceful than that,<sup>11</sup> then he would be able to be unaffected by sense-desires. [92]

5 Before my awakening, Mahānāma, when I was still only an unawakened Bodhisattva, I too clearly saw as it really is with right wisdom that sense-desires bring little satisfaction, but much suffering, much despair, great danger here, but that so long as I did not gain zest and joy that are apart from unwholesome states or something more peaceful than that, I was not be able to be unaffected by sense-desires.

But, Mahānāma, when I clearly saw it as it really is with right wisdom that sense-desires bring little satisfaction, but much suffering, much despair, great danger here, and I gained zest and joy that are apart from unwholesome states and to something more peaceful than that, then I was able to be unaffected by sense-desires.

### SENSE-DESIRES<sup>12</sup>

#### Gratification of sense-desires

6 (1) And what, Mahānāma, is the gratification with regards to sense-desires?<sup>13</sup>

Mahānāma, they are these **five cords of sense-desire**.<sup>14</sup> What are the five?<sup>15</sup>

Visual forms cognizable by the eye that are wished for, desirable, agreeable and pleasing, connected with sensual pleasure, arousing lust.

Sounds cognizable by the ear...arousing lust.

Smells cognizable by the nose...arousing lust.

“zest and joy that are apart from sense-desires” here refers to the *pīti* and *sukha* of the first and second dhyanas. “Something more peaceful than that” refers to the higher dhyanas. “From this passage it seems that a disciple may attain even to the second path and fruit without possessing mundane *jhāna*” (M:ÑB 1201 n208). Bodhi: “The first part of this statement implies that the subject is at least a stream-enterer, for he is referred to as a ‘noble disciple’ (*ariya, sāvaka*). Though the term *ariya-sāvaka* is occasionally used in loose sense that need not be taken to imply attainment of stream-entry, here the expression ‘[has clearly seen with right] wisdom’ seems to establish his identity as at least a stream-enterer. Yet the second part of the statement implies he does not possess even the first *Jhāna*, for the phrase used to describe what he lacks [“zest and joy that are apart from unwholesome states or something more peaceful than that”] precisely echoes the wording of the basic formula for the first *Jhāna*. The state “more peaceful than that” [*santatarāṃ*] would, of course, be the higher *Jhānas*” (2001:52). This is one of the passages that Bodhi qu as “instances of stream-enterers who are not attainers of *Jhānas*” (2001:51 f).

<sup>11</sup> “Something more peaceful than that,” *tato santatarāṃ*. Comy explains that while zest and joy (*pīti, sukha*) pertain to the first 2 dhyanas, “something higher” is connected with the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> dhyanas (MA 2:63). On *jhāna*, see **Sāmañña, phala S** (D 2.75-82/1:73-76) = SD 8.10.

<sup>12</sup> §§6-14 here parallels **Mahā Dukkha-k, khandha S** (M 13.7-15/1:85-88) = SD 6.9.

<sup>13</sup> *Kamānaṃ assāda*. The 3 factors—gratification (*assāda*) [6], disadvantage (or danger) (*ādīnava*) [7], and escape (*nissarana*) [not mentioned here but at **Mahā Dukkha-k, khandha S**, M 13.6/1:85]—form the latter part of the “seven cases” (*satta-ṭ, thāna*), viz, understanding of the aggregate (form etc), its arising, its ending and the way to its ending; understanding the gratification, the disadvantage and the escape in the case (*thāna*) of the aggregate (**Satta-ṭ, thāna S**, S 22.57/3:61-65). On this passage, cf **Saññoga S** (A 7.48) on how sexual feeling arise. The following section occurs in **Arāṇa, vibhaṅga S** (M 139.9/ 3:234), **Mahā Suññatā S** (M 122.14/3:114).

<sup>14</sup> “Five cords of sense-desire” (*pañca kāma, guṇa*), so called because they are the objects of the five physical senses (V 1:3, 17, 225, 293, 3:111; D 1:172, 2:243, 3:60, 238; M 1:47; S 1:9, 132; A 3.411.3 ff; Dh 48, 415; Sn 436; Tha 254; J 3:466, 4:172, 173, 469. 6:127; Ap 547; Nm 1; Vbh 256; Mvst 3.417.2; MA 1:199, 131, 2:261). They are also the qualities of desire, ie, that which brings pleasure to the senses, or desirable sense-experience, as listed in the passage here. They are “cords” (*guṇa*) because they bind one to them, and they “multiply” (*guṇa*) themselves as a result, binding one ever tighter to them. *Kāma* is also desire personified, ie the god of love, sometimes identified with Māra (Tha 3.88; BA 289). It is interesting to note here that there is no “mental pleasure” (*somanassa*) in the list. Such mental pleasures generally arise through mental focus or meditation, and as such are not regarded as *guṇa*, insofar as they provide a lasting sense of satisfaction and inner peace that lead to letting-go.

<sup>15</sup> As at D 1:245; M 1:85, 3:234; A 3:411.

Tastes cognizable by the tongue...arousing lust.

Touches cognizable by the body that are wished for, desirable, agreeable and pleasing, connected with sensual pleasure, arousing lust.

These, Mahānāma, are the five cords of sense-desire.

Now, Mahānāma, the (physical) joy and (mental) pleasure<sup>16</sup> arise on account of these five cords of sense-desire. This is the gratification with regards to sense-desires.

### The disadvantage with regards to sense-desires

7 (2) And what, Mahānāma, is the disadvantage with regards to sense-desires?

Here, Mahānāma, a son of family earns a living by means of various skills—finger-counting or accounting or calculating or farming or trading or husbandry or archery or the civil service or some other craft—facing the cold, facing the heat, being afflicted by<sup>17</sup> gadflies, mosquitoes, wind, sun, creeping things [and reptiles]; (even) dying from hunger and thirst.

Now, Mahānāma, this is the disadvantage with regards to sense-desires, a mass of suffering seen here and now, having sense-desires as the cause, sense-desires as the source, sense-desires as the basis, **[M 1:86]** the cause being simply<sup>18</sup> sense-desires.

8 Mahānāma, if he finds that no wealth accrues to him from his striving, exertion and effort, he sorrows, suffers, weeps, beats his breasts and becomes distressed, crying:

‘Alas! My striving is in vain! Alas! My effort is fruitless!’

Now, Mahānāma, this is the disadvantage with regards to sense-desires,...the cause being simply sense-desires.

9 Mahānāma, if wealth accrues to him from his striving, exertion and effort, he feels pain and displeasure on account of having to protect his wealth, thinking: ‘What (shall I do) now so that kings would not seize it, thieves would not steal it, fire would not burn it, water would not wash it away, nor unloving heirs take it away?’

**Even as he guards and protects his wealth, kings seize it, thieves steal it, fire burns it, water washes it away, unloving heirs take it away.**<sup>19</sup> He sorrows, suffers, weeps, beats his breasts, and becomes distressed, crying: ‘What was mine is no more!’

Now, Mahānāma, this is the disadvantage with regards to sense-desires,...the cause being simply sense-desires.

10 Again, Mahānāma, with sense-desire as the cause..., kings quarrel with kings, kshatriyas quarrel with kshatriyas, brahmins quarrel with brahmins, householders quarrel with householders, mother quarrels with son,<sup>20</sup> son quarrels with mother, father quarrels with son, son quarrels with father, brother quarrels with brother, sister quarrels with sister, companion quarrels with companion,

And here, having fallen into quarrels, strife and disputes, they come to blows with one another using fists, clods of earth, sticks and knives—bringing upon themselves death and deadly suffering.

Now, Mahānāma, this is the disadvantage with regards to sense-desires, a mass of suffering seen here and now, having sense-desires as the cause,...the cause being simply sense-desires.

### The battle similes

11 Again, Mahānāma, with sense-desires as the cause,...they, holding sword and shield, wearing quiver and arrow, they charge ahead into battle arrayed in double ranks, arrows flying, spears flying,

<sup>16</sup> “(Physical) joy and (mental) pleasure,” *sukha,somanassa*.

<sup>17</sup> “Being afflicted by,” *samphassehi rissamāno*, lit “being hurt by the touches (of gadflies, etc).”

<sup>18</sup> “Simply,” *eva*.

<sup>19</sup> This quotation occurs in **Digha,jānu S** (A 8.54.5/4:281 f), where a lay follower is instructed how to guard his wealth. Here, however, where the teaching, being addressed to a saint, has a more realistic tone. See also **(Asi,-bandhaka,putta) Kulā S** (S 42.9) = SD 7.11.

<sup>20</sup> *Puttena* throughout according to ancient Indian idiom; we may take this as “child” in our context.

swords flashing. Here, arrows wound them, spears wound them, swords chop off their heads. Here, they suffer death and deadly suffering.

Now, Mahānāma, this is the disadvantage with regards to sense-desires, a mass of suffering seen here and now, having sense-desires as the cause,...the cause being simply sense-desires.

12 Again, Mahānāma, with sense-desires as the cause,...they, holding sword and shield, wearing quiver and arrow, they clamber up the fortress wall freshly smeared [with lime],<sup>21</sup> arrows flying, spears flying, [M 1:87] swords flashing. Here, arrows wound them, spears wound them, boiling cow-dung<sup>22</sup> rain down on them, spiked weights<sup>23</sup> crush them in large numbers, swords (then) chop off their heads. Here, they suffer death and deadly suffering.

Now, Mahānāma, this is the disadvantage with regards to sense-desires, a mass of suffering seen here and now, having sense-desires as the cause,...the cause being simply sense-desires.

### Immoral conduct

13 Again, Mahānāma, with sense-desires as the cause,...they break into houses,<sup>24</sup> they carry away their plunder, they commit burglary, they wait in ambush, they go with the women of others. Kings then seize them inflicting on them various kinds of torture:<sup>25</sup> having them whipped, caned, clubbed, their hands cut off, their feet cut off, their limbs cut off, their ears cut off, their noses cut off, their ears and noses cut off, having them subjected to ‘the porridge pot’, to ‘the polished-shell shave’, to ‘Rāhu’s mouth’, to ‘the fiery garland’, to ‘the flaming hand’, to ‘the blades of grass, to ‘the bark dress’, to [being strapped to the ground by an iron ring around each limb, fastened by iron spikes and then surrounded by fire, called]<sup>26</sup> ‘the black antelope’, to [having pieces of their flesh cut and hung on] ‘the meat hooks’, to ‘the coins’ [disc-slice], to ‘the lye pickling’ [immersion in strong alkaline solution], to ‘the pivoting pin [where a spike is driven in his skull from ear to ear], to ‘the rolled-up straw mat’ [being beaten up]; and having them splashed with boiling oil, and having them thrown to the dogs to be devoured, having them impaled alive on stakes, and having their heads cut off with a sword.

That man either meets with death right there, or is suffers deadly pains.

Now, Mahānāma, this is the disadvantage with regards to sense-desires, a mass of suffering seen here and now, having sense-desires as the cause,...the cause being simply sense-desires.

14 Again, Mahānāma, with sense-desires as the cause,...they misconduct themselves through body, through speech and through mind. Having misconducted themselves through body, through speech and through mind, after death, when the bodies have broken up, they re-appear in a plane of misery, an evil destination, a lower realm, in hell.

Now, Mahānāma, this is the disadvantage with regards to sense-desires, a mass of suffering seen here and now, having sense-desires as the cause, sense-desires as the source, sense-desires as the basis, the cause being simply sense-desires.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>21</sup> “They clamber up the fortress wall freshly smeared [with lime],” *addāva,lapenā upakāriyo*. M:ÑB has “they charge slippery bastions”. See Comy (MA 2:58).

<sup>22</sup> “Boiling cowdung,” *pakkaṭṭhiyā* (boiling), Be *chakaṇakāyā* (which Comy glosses as *kuthita,gomaya*, which could mean “cooked cowdung” or “stinking cowdung”.)

<sup>23</sup> “Spiked weights,” *abhivaggena* (lit “with large heavy objects”) = *sata,dantena* (with a hundred teeth) (MA 2:58).

<sup>24</sup> “They break into houses,” *sandhim pi chindanti* (J 1:187 f, 2:388).

<sup>25</sup> As at **Bala,paṇḍita S** (M 129.4/3:164) & as the 4<sup>th</sup> divine messenger in **Devadūta S** (M 130.7/3:171).

<sup>26</sup> NmA 278 ad Nm 154 = M 13.14 (1:87,15).

<sup>27</sup> Comy notes that “escape” (*nissaraṇa*) is not mentioned here (as in **Mahā Dukkha-k,khandha S**, M 13.16-17/1:87) as this teaching is given in connection with the “middle way” (V 1:10), avoiding the extremes of sensual indulgence and of self-mortification (MA 2:63). The following section, giving an example of the extreme of self-mortification, in fact, shows how “escape” is effected.

Austerities of the Nigaṇṭhas<sup>28</sup>

15 Now, Mahānāma, at one time, I was staying on Mount Vulture Peak (*Gijjha,kūṭa*) near Rājagaha. At that time, some Nigaṇṭhas,<sup>29</sup> living on Kāḷa,silā [Black Rock] on Isi,gili's side were suffering<sup>30</sup> sharp, piercing, racking pains through standing upright, refusing seats.<sup>31</sup>

16 Then, Mahānāma, when it was evening, having emerged from my retreat I approached the Nigaṇṭhas and said this to them:

‘Avuso Nigaṇṭhas, why are you suffering sharp, piercing, racking pains through standing upright, refusing seats.’

17 Mahānāma, when this was said, the Nigaṇṭhas said this to me:

‘Avuso, the Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta [Mahāvīra] is omniscient, all-seeing—he claims to have complete knowledge and vision thus.<sup>32</sup>

“Whether I am walking or standing or sleeping or [93] awake, knowledge and vision are continuously and uninterruptedly present in me.”<sup>33</sup>

He says thus:

“Nigaṇṭhas, you have done evil deeds before. *Exhaust them through sharp painful austerities. And restraining your body, speech and mind right here and now*, you would not be committing further karma. Thus, by the destruction of old karma through asceticism<sup>34</sup> and by doing no fresh karma, there will be no more flow<sup>35</sup> of karma through its being destroyed. With the destruction of karma, there is the destruction of suffering; with the destruction of suffering there is the destruction of feeling; with the destruction of feeling, all suffering will be exhausted.”

And this is what we find pleasing and approve of, and in which we rejoice.’

18 When this was said, I said to the Nigaṇṭhas:

‘Avuso Nigaṇṭhas, do you know for sure<sup>36</sup> that you actually existed before or that you did not?’<sup>37</sup>

‘No, avuso.’

‘Avuso Nigaṇṭhas, do you know for sure that you actually did not do any evil before or that the contrary is the case [that you did not not do them]?’

<sup>28</sup> A passage very similar to this section appears at the beginning of **Devadaha S** (M 101.3-5/2:214 f).

<sup>29</sup> The Jains, led by Nigaṇṭha Nāta,putta (also called Mahāvīra).

<sup>30</sup> “(They) were suffering... pains,” *vedanā vediyanti*, lit “feeling feelings”.

<sup>31</sup> *Tena kho pana samāyena sambahulā nigaṇṭhā isigili, passe kāḷa, silāyaṃ ubbhaṭṭhakā honti āsana, paṭikkhittā, opakkamikā dukkhā tibbā kharā kaṭukā vedanā vedayanti*. As at M 1:78; A 1:296, 2:206. The Nigaṇṭhas or Jains believe that severe austerities are needed to remove the accumulation of past karma. “The Buddha brings in the Jain practice of asceticism to demonstrate that his own teaching is a ‘middle way’ free from the two extremes of sensual indulgence and self-mortification.” (M:ÑB 1201 n 209)

<sup>32</sup> Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta's claim to omniscience, see M 2:31, A 3:74. In criticizing the notion that a teacher could be omniscient, **Jayatilleke**, argues that “his lack of omniscience would be evident from his actions. For instance he enters an empty house and receives no alms, a dog bites him, he meets a fierce elephant, horse or bull, has to ask for the names of people, of villages or hamlets or to find his way.” (1963:202-204). **Ñāṇamoli & Bodhi** similarly say that “The fact that he makes bad judgements and must ask questions belies his claim to omniscience.” (M:ÑB 1283 n753). See **Sandaka S** (S 76.21/1:519).

<sup>33</sup> This Nigaṇṭha claim of omniscience is also made in **Cūḷa Sakul'udāyi S** (M 79.6/2:30), which is criticized by the Buddha himself. Both Pūraṇa Kassapa and Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta make this claim in (**Sabbaññū**) **Brāhmaṇā S** (A 9.38/4:428 f). At **Sandaka S** this claim is attr to “some teacher” (M 76.21/1:519). Cf A 1:220, 221. See Jayatilleke 1963:203 f.

<sup>34</sup> “Asceticism,” *tapa*, lit “burning” (cf Lat *tepor*, heat), ie the burning away of defilements (usually through self-mortification). From here up to §19, similarly expressed in **Deva,daha S** (M 101.2-5/2:214 f) = SD 18.4.

<sup>35</sup> “Flow,” *anavassava*. Comy is silent. In a parallel passage in **Nigaṇṭha (Nātaputta) S** (A 3.74) the word *setu,ghata* (“bridge-destroying”) is used (A 3.74/1:220 f). Cf V 2:89; M 2:246.

<sup>36</sup> “For sure,” *pana*.

<sup>37</sup> *Kim pana tumhe...jānātha: ahuvām eva mayaṃ pubbe, na nāhuvamhā ti*, lit “Do you know for sure, ‘We actually existed before that it is not the case we did not exist?’”

‘No, avuso.’

‘Avuso Nigaṇṭhas, do you know for sure that you did not do such and such an evil action?’

‘No, avuso.’

‘Avuso Nigaṇṭhas, do you know for sure that so much suffering has been exhausted; so much suffering should be exhausted; with the exhaustion of so much suffering, all suffering would be exhausted?’

‘No, avuso.’

‘Avuso Nigaṇṭhas, do you know for sure what unwholesome karma you have abandoned, what wholesome karma has been cultivated here and now?’

‘No, avuso.’

**19** ‘So, avuso Nigaṇṭhas, it seems that you do not know whether you have existed before or not. You do not know whether you have done evil karma before or not. You do not know which particular evil karma you have done. You do not know how much suffering has been exhausted; how much suffering should be exhausted; with the exhaustion of how much suffering, all suffering would be exhausted. You do not know what unwholesome karma you have abandoned, what wholesome karma has been cultivated here and now.

That being the case, avuso Nigaṇṭhas, those who are violent, with blood on their hands, doers of cruel deeds,<sup>38</sup> when they are reborn amongst human beings, they renounce the world as Nigaṇṭhas!’<sup>39</sup>

### How is happiness gained?

**20** ‘Avuso Gotama, happiness is not to be gained through happiness; but happiness is to be gained through pain. For, [94] avuso Gotama, if happiness were to be gained through happiness, then Seniya Bimbisāra, the king of Magadha, would have gained happiness; then Seniya Bimbisāra, the king of Magadha, would be living more happily than the venerable Gotama.’

‘Surely these words have been uttered by the venerable Nigaṇṭhas rashly, without reflection, that happiness is not to be gained through happiness; but...through pain...if happiness were to be gained through happiness... then Seniya Bimbisāra, the king of Magadha, would be living more happily than the venerable Gotama.

Surely, it is I who should be counter-questioned here, thus:

“Which venerable one lives more happily: Seniya Bimbisāra, the king of Magadha, or the venerable Gotama?”

‘Indeed, avuso Gotama, we uttered those words rashly, without reflection... But let that be. Just for now, let us then ask the venerable Gotama thus: “Which venerable one lives more happily: Seniya Bimbisāra, the king of Magadha, or the venerable Gotama?”’

### Who dwells more happily?

**21** ‘In that case, avuso Nigaṇṭhas, I will ask you a question in return.<sup>40</sup> Answer it as you please. What do you think, avuso Nigaṇṭhas, “Could Seniya Bimbisāra, the king of Magadha, dwell without moving his body, without saying a word, for seven nights and seven days, experiencing only happiness?”

‘No, indeed, avuso.’

‘What do you think, avuso Nigaṇṭhas, could Seniya Bimbisāra...dwell *so* for six nights and six days...for five nights and five days...for four nights and four days...for three nights and three days...for two nights and two days.

<sup>38</sup> “Cruel deeds,” *kurūra,kammantā*. As at A 3:383.

<sup>39</sup> The Buddha’s trademark humour is evident here. The Jains believe that whatever one experiences is due to one’s past karma. If that were so, the Buddha argues, the severe pains to which they subjected themselves as part of their ascetic practice would be rooted in the unwholesome actions in previous lives. For the Buddha’s positive answer to this Jain wrong view, see **Kukkura,vatika S** (M 57.11/3:390 f) = SD 23.11.

<sup>40</sup> “I will ask a question in return,” *paṭipucchissāmi*. On the 4 ways of answering a question, see **Pañha S** (A 4.42) and Miln 114 f: see Abhaya Rāja,kumāra S tr Introd(4) in Sutta Discovery vol 4, 2004.

Could Seniya Bimbisāra, the king of Magadha, dwell without moving his body, without saying a word, for *one* night and *one* day, experiencing only happiness?’

‘No, indeed, avuso.’

22 ‘But I, avuso Nigaṇṭhas, can dwell without moving my body, without saying a word, for *one* night and *one* day, experiencing only happiness. I can dwell *so* for two nights and two days...for three nights and three days...for four nights and four days...for five nights and five days...for six nights and six days...

I can dwell without moving my body, without saying a word, for *seven* nights and *seven* days, experiencing only happiness!<sup>41</sup>

What do you think, avuso Nigaṇṭhas, that being the case, who dwells more happily: Seniya Bimbisāra, the king of Magadha, or I?’

‘That being the case, the venerable Gotama dwells more happily than Seniya Bimbisāra, the king of Magadha.’<sup>42</sup>

The Blessed One said this. Mahānāma the Sakya joyfully approved<sup>43</sup> of the Blessed One’s word.

— evaṃ —

<sup>41</sup> Comy says that the Buddha is referring to his own experience of the joy of fruition attainment (*arahatta-phala, samāpatti*), ie the attainment of the fruit of Arhathood. Qu at Kvu 459. **The Mahā Parinibbāna S** (D 16) contains an interesting episode of **the Buddha’s transfiguration** following the offering of “golden” robes by Pukkusa, a pupil of Āḷāra Kālāma, who meets the Buddha resting under the tree. Pukkusa, proud of his teacher, Āḷāra, who was also the Bodhisattva’s first teacher, boasts that Āḷāra was such a remarkable meditator who “neither saw nor heard 500 carts passing nearby”. The Buddha replies that he himself, when meditating, is totally unaffected by a greater commotion: “while conscious, not to see or hear anything in heavy rainstorm, when lightning flashes and thunder crashes”—which, he asks Pukkusa, is more difficult to do? In fact, when the Buddha was staying in the threshing-house (*bhus’āgāra*, i.e. where harvest is threshed) at Ātumā, a village between Kussinagara and Sāvattthī, there was a bad thunderstorm, where “two farmers, brothers, and four oxen were killed; and a lot of people went out of Ātumā to where the two brothers and four oxen were killed.” The Buddha was walking in meditation just outside the building, but was totally unaffected by the whole incident. (D 2:131 f.; cf. V 1:249 f.)

<sup>42</sup> On a similar note, see (**Hatthaka**) **Āḷavaka S** (A 3.34/1:136 f.)

<sup>43</sup> “Joyfully approved,” *attamanā...abhinandun*.

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