

# Dhammapada

*The Path of Truth*

Translated by Bhante Suddhāso

## (Ch. 26) Brahmaṇa-Vagga (Paṭhamam Adḍham)

*The Holy Person Chapter (First Half)*

(383)

**chinda sotam parakkamma, kāme panuda brāhmaṇa.  
saṅkhārānaṃ khayam ñatvā, akataññūsi brāhmaṇa.**

*Cut the stream, strive to dispel sensuality, Holy One!*

*Having known the elimination of conditional phenomena,*

*You will know the Unmade, Holy One.*

(384)

**yadā dvayesu dhammesu, pārāgū hoti brāhmaṇo.**

**athassa sabbe saṃyogā, atthaṃ gacchanti jānato.**

*When a Holy One goes beyond two things,*

*Then such a one knows the elimination of all one's fetters.*

(385)

**yassa pāram apāram vā, pārāpāram na vijjati.**

**vītaddaram viṣaṃyuttam, tamahaṃ brūmi brāhmaṇam.**

*One for whom the beyond, the not-beyond, and the beyond-and-not-beyond are not found,*

*Without anxiety, unfettered - that is one I call a "Brahmin."*

(386)

**jhāyīṃ virajamāsinaṃ, katakiccamanāsavaṃ.**

**uttamatthamanuppattam, tamahaṃ brūmi brāhmaṇam.**

*Meditating, sitting free of impurity, the task done, free of corruptions,*

*One who has reached the highest goal - that is one I call a "Holy Person."*

(387)

**divā tapati ādicco, rattimābhāti candimā.**

**sannaddho khattiyo tapati, jhāyī tapati brāhmaṇo.**

**atha sabbamahorattim, buddho tapati tejasā.**

*The sun shines by day, the moon illuminates the night,*

*A caparisoned aristocrat shines, a meditating Brahmin shines,*

*And the one who shines both day and night is the Buddha, the Glorious One.*

(388)

**bāhitapāpoti brāhmaṇo, samacariyā samaṇoti vuccati.**

**pabbājayamattano malaṃ, tasmā "pabbajito"ti vuccati.**

*One who has discarded their harmful tendencies is called a "holy person,"*

*One who lives peacefully is called a "contemplative."*

*One who has personally exiled all their flaws is called a "monastic."*

(389)

**na brāhmaṇassa pahareyya, nāssa muñcetha brāhmaṇo.  
dhī brāhmaṇassa hantāraṃ, tato dhī yassa muñcati.**

*A holy person should neither attack nor abandon another;  
Woe to one who assaults or abandons a holy person.*

(390)

**na brāhmaṇassetadakiñci seyyo, yadā nisedho manaso piyehi.  
yato yato hiṃsamano nivattati, tato tato sammatimeva dukkhaṃ.**

*There is nothing better than this for a holy person:  
When one keeps the mind away from its obsessions,  
When one turns away from causing harm,  
Then dissatisfaction is replaced by peace.*

(391)

**yassa kāyena vācāya, manasā natthi dukkaṭaṃ.  
saṃvutaṃ tīhi tñānehi, tamahaṃ brūmi brāhmaṇaṃ.**

*One who does no misconduct with body, speech, or mind,  
Who is restrained in these three ways - that is one I call a "Holy Person."*

(392)

**yamhā dhammaṃ vijāneyya, sammāsambuddhadesitaṃ.  
sakkaccaṃ taṃ namasseyya, aggihuttaṃva brāhmaṇo.**

*Whoever has helped you understand the Dhamma taught by the fully enlightened one,  
You should respectfully pay homage to them, like a brahmin at a fire-sacrifice.*

(393)

**na jaṭāhi na gottena, na jaccā hoti brāhmaṇo.  
yamhi saccañca dhammo ca, so sucī so ca brāhmaṇo.**

*It is not one's tangled hair<sup>1</sup>, one's lineage, or one's birth that makes one a holy person.  
One in whom there is the truth and the Dhamma - that pure one is a holy person.*

(394)

**kiṃ te jaṭāhi dummedha, kiṃ te ajinasāṭiyā.  
abbhantaṃ te gahanaṃ, bāhiraṃ parimajjasi.**

*What use is your tangled hair, fool? What use is your hide garment?  
Inside you is a jungle; you only polish the outside.*

(395)

**pamsukūladharaṃ jantaṃ, kisaṃ dhamanisanthataṃ.  
ekaṃ vanasmiṃ jhāyantaṃ, tamahaṃ brūmi brāhmaṇaṃ.**

*A person wearing rag-robles, lean, with veins showing,  
Meditating alone in the forest - that is one I call a "Holy Person."*

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<sup>1</sup> *Jaṭa*. Lit. "tangle." This refers to the practice followed by many religious ascetics in India of allowing their hair to grow into a single tangled mass.

(396)

**na cāhaṃ brāhmaṇaṃ brūmi, yonijaṃ mattisambhavaṃ.  
bhovādi nāma so hoti, sace hoti sakiñcano.  
akiñcanaṃ anādānaṃ, tamahaṃ brūmi brāhmaṇaṃ.**

*I do not say one is a "Holy Person" because of their mother's womb,  
Or that they can be called "sir" if they are possessive<sup>2</sup>.  
But one who is not possessive and not grasping - that is one I call a "Holy Person."*

(397)

**sabbasaṃyojanaṃ chetvā, yo ve na paritassati.  
saṅgātigaṃ viṣaṃyuttaṃ, tamahaṃ brūmi brāhmaṇaṃ.**

*One who has severed all fetters, who is not agitated,  
Who has transcended all bonds, unfettered - that is one I call a "Holy Person."*

(398)

**chetvā naddhiṃ varattañca, sandānaṃ sahanukkamaṃ.  
ukkhittapalighaṃ buddhaṃ, tamahaṃ brūmi brāhmaṇaṃ.**

*Having severed the thong and strap, having broken every link of the chain,  
One who has removed the barricade - that is one I call a "Holy Person."*

(399)

**akkosaṃ vadhābandhañca, aduṭṭho yo titikkhati.  
khantibalaṃ balānikaṃ, tamahaṃ brūmi brāhmaṇaṃ.**

*Insult, attack, imprisonment - one who endures these, free of anger,  
With patience as strong as an army - that is one I call a "Holy Person."*

(400)

**akkodhanaṃ vatavantaṃ, sīlavantaṃ anussadaṃ.  
dantaṃ antimaśārīraṃ, tamahaṃ brūmi brāhmaṇaṃ.**

*Angerless, devout, virtuous, humble, trained,  
Bearing one's final body - that is one I call a "Holy Person."*

(401)

**vāri pokkharapatteva, āraggeriva sāsapo.  
yo na limpāti kāmesu, tamahaṃ brūmi brāhmaṇaṃ.**

*Like water on a lotus leaf, like a mustard seed on a needle tip,  
One to whom sensuality does not stick - that is one I call a "Holy Person."*

(402)

**yo dukkhassa pajānāti, idheva khayamattano.  
pannabhāraṃ viṣaṃyuttaṃ, tamahaṃ brūmi brāhmaṇaṃ.**

*One who understands dissatisfaction and has personally eliminated it,  
Who has set down the burden, unfettered - that is one I call a "Holy Person."*

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2 Sakiñcana. Lit. "with something."