

### 0.0.1 migasālā discourse on

1. At one time the Auspicious One was dwelling in Sāvatti at Jeta's Grove, Anathapindika's Park. It so happened that in the morning, the venerable Ananda, having dressed, having taken bowl and robe, by which [way led to] the female lay disciple, Migasala's house, by that way he approached. Having approached, he sat down on a prepared seat. Then, by which [way led to] the venerable Ananda, by that way the female lay disciple, Migasala approached. Having approached the venerable Ananda, having bowed down, she sat down to one side. Having sat down to one side, the female lay disciple, Migasala said this to the venerable Ananda:

2. *kathaṃ kathaṃ nāmāyaṃ bhante ānanda bhagavatā dhammo desito aññeyyo, yatra hi nāma brahmacārī ca abrahmacārī ca ubho samasamagatikā bhavissanti abhisamparāyaṃ? pitā me bhante purāṇo brahmacārī ahosi ārācārī virato methunā gāmadhammā. so kālakato bhagavatā vyākato sakadāgāmī satto tusitaṃ kāyaṃ uppanno'ti. pettā pi yo me bhante isidatto abrahmacārī ahosi sadārasantuttho. sopi kālakato bhagavatā byākato sakadāgāmī satto tusitaṃ kāyaṃ upapanno'ti.*

3. “Bhante Ananda, indeed how — oh, how — is this Dhamma taught by the Auspicious One to be understood, in as much as one who is celibate and one who is not

celibate will both have the very same destination in their after-death state?” “Yes, sister. The Auspicious One did declare this.”

4. So then, the venerable Ananda, having taken alms-food at the female lay disciple, Migasāla’s house, having risen from his seat, departed. Then after the meal, the venerable Ananda, having gone back after alms gathering, by which [way led to] the Auspicious One, by that way he approached. Having approached the Auspicious One, having bowed down, he sat down to one side. Having sat down to one side, the venerable Ananda said this to the Auspicious One:

5. Here Bhante, in the morning, having dressed, having taken bowl and robe, by which [way led to] the female lay disciple, Migasala’s house, by that way I approached. Having approached, I sat down on a prepared seat. Then, by which [way led to] me, by that way the female lay disciple, Migasala approached. Having approached me, having bowed down, she sat down to one side. Having sat down to one side, the female lay disciple, Migasala said this to me:

6. *kathaṃ kathaṃ nāmāyaṃ bhante ānanda bhagavatā dhammo desito aññeyyo, yatra hi nāma brahmacārī ca abrahmacārī ca ubho samasamagatikā bhavissanti abhisamparāyaṃ? pitā me bhante purāṇo brahmacārī ahosi*

ārācārī virato methunā gāmadhammā. so kālakato bhagavatā byākato sakadāgāmī satto tusitaṃ kāyaṃ upapanno'ti. pettāpi yo me bhante isidatto abrahmacārī ahosi sadārasantuṭṭho. so'pi kālakato bhagavatā byākato sakadāgāmī satto tusitaṃ kāyaṃ upapanno'ti.

7. “Bhante Ananda, indeed how — oh, how — is this Dhamma taught by the Auspicious One to be understood, in as much as one who is celibate and one who is not celibate will both have the very same destination in their after-death state?” When thus was said, Bhante, I said this to the female lay disciple, Migasāla: “Yes, sister. The Auspicious One did declare this.”

8. But who, Ananda, is the female lay disciple, Migasāla, a foolish, unlearned woman with a woman's wisdom. And who have knowledge of persons or individuals pertaining to this world and the world beyond?

9. These ten individuals, O Ananda, are to be found existing in the world. Which ten?

10. 1. Here Ananda, a certain individual is immoral but he does not wisely understand as it has come to be, that liberation by state of mind, liberation by wisdom, where that immorality of his ceases without remainder. He has not done that by which hearing of [the Dhamma] comes

to be; he has also not done that by which great learning of [the Dhamma] comes to be. He has not penetrated [the Dhamma] by view. He does not gain temporary liberation. With the breakup of the body, after death, he is headed for deterioration not for distinction, he is one who simply goes to deterioration, not one who goes to distinction.

11. 2. Here Ananda, a certain individual is immoral and he wisely understands as it has come to be, that liberation by state of mind, liberation by wisdom, where that immorality of his ceases without remainder. He has done that by which hearing of [the Dhamma] comes to be; he has also done that by which great learning of [the Dhamma] comes to be. He has penetrated [the Dhamma] by view. He gains temporary liberation. With the breakup of the body, after death, he is headed for distinction not for deterioration, he is one who simply goes to distinction, not one who goes to deterioration.

12. Therein Ananda, those who are judgmental, judging [thus]: “This one is of just that nature, the other one too is of just that nature. From what is one of those inferior and one superior?” That [judging] indeed, O Ananda, comes to be for the harm and suffering of those for a long time.

13. “Therein Ananda, whichever individual is immoral and wisely understands as it has come to be, that lib-

eration by state of mind, liberation by wisdom where that immorality of his ceases without remainder; who has done that by which hearing of [the Dhamma] comes to be; who has also done that by which great learning of [the Dhamma] comes to be, who has penetrated [the Dhamma] by view; who gains temporary liberation; this individual, O Ananda, is more brilliant and more excellent than the former individual. What is the reason of that? This is because, O Ananda, the stream of Dhamma carries along that individual.” Who could understand that difference except for the Tathagata. Therefore, Ananda, let you not be [one of] those who are judgmental on individuals, do not you hold judgments on individuals. Individuals, O Ananda, holding judgment on others harm [themselves]. But I, Ananda, or else someone like me, may hold judgment on individuals.

14. 3. Yet, here Ananda, a certain individual is virtuous but he does not wisely understand as it has come to be, that liberation by state of mind, liberation by wisdom, where that virtue of his ceases without remainder. He has not done that by which hearing of [the Dhamma] comes to be; he has also not done that by which great learning of [the Dhamma] comes to be. He has not penetrated [the Dhamma] by view. He does not gain temporary liberation. With the breakup of the body, after death, he is headed for deterioration not for distinction, he is one who simply goes to deterioration, not one who goes to distinction.

15. 4. Yet, here Ananda, a certain individual is virtuous and he wisely understands as it has come to be, that liberation by state of mind, liberation by wisdom, where that virtue of his ceases without remainder. He has done that by which hearing of [the Dhamma] comes to be; he has also done that by which great learning of [the Dhamma] comes to be. He has penetrated [the Dhamma] by view. He gains temporary liberation. With the breakup of the body, after death, he is headed for distinction not for deterioration, he is one who simply goes to distinction, not one who goes to deterioration.

16. Therein Ananda, those who are judgmental, judging [thus]: “This one is of just that nature, the other one too is of just that nature. From what is one of those inferior and one superior?” That [judging] indeed, O Ananda, comes to be for the harm and suffering of those for a long time.

17. “Therein Ananda, whichever individual is virtuous and wisely understands as it has come to be, that liberation by state of mind, liberation by wisdom where that virtue of his ceases without remainder; who has done that by which hearing of [the Dhamma] comes to be; who has also done that by which great learning of [the Dhamma] comes to be, who has penetrated [the Dhamma] by view; who gains temporary liberation; this individual, O Ananda, is more brilliant and more excellent than the former individual. What is the reason of

that? This is because, O Ananda, the stream of Dhamma carries along that individual.” Who could understand that difference except for the Tathagata. Therefore, Ananda, let you not be [one of] those who are judgmental on individuals, do not you hold judgments on individuals. Individuals, O Ananda, holding judgment on others harm [themselves]. But I, Ananda, or else someone like me, may hold judgment on individuals.

18. 5. Yet, here Ananda, a certain individual has acute lust but he does not wisely understand as it has come to be, that liberation by state of mind, liberation by wisdom, where that lust of his ceases without remainder. He has not done that by which hearing of [the Dhamma] comes to be; he has also not done that by which great learning of [the Dhamma] comes to be. He has not penetrated [the Dhamma] by view. He does not gain temporary liberation. With the breakup of the body, after death, he is headed for deterioration not for distinction, he is one who simply goes to deterioration, not one who goes to distinction.

19. 6. Yet here Ananda, a certain individual has acute lust and he wisely understands as it has come to be, that liberation by state of mind, liberation by wisdom, where that lust of his ceases without remainder. He has done that by which hearing of [the Dhamma] comes to be; he has also done that by which great learning of [the Dhamma] comes to be. He has penetrated [the

Dhamma] by view. He gains temporary liberation. With the breakup of the body, after death, he is headed for distinction not for deterioration, he is one who simply goes to distinction, not one who goes to deterioration.

20. Therein Ananda, those who are judgmental, judging [thus]: “This one is of just that nature, the other one too is of just that nature. From what is one of those inferior and one superior?” That [judging] indeed, O Ananda, comes to be for the harm and suffering of those for a long time.

21. “Therein Ananda, whichever individual has acute lust and wisely understands as it has come to be, that liberation by state of mind, liberation by wisdom where that lust of his ceases without remainder; who has done that by which hearing of [the Dhamma] comes to be; who has also done that by which great learning of [the Dhamma] comes to be, who has penetrated [the Dhamma] by view; who gains temporary liberation; this individual, O Ananda, is more brilliant and more excellent than the former individual. What is the reason of that? This is because, O Ananda, the stream of Dhamma carries along that individual.” Who could understand that difference except for the Tathagata. Therefore, Ananda, let you not be [one of] those who are judgmental on individuals, do not you hold judgments on individuals. Individuals, O Ananda, holding judgment on others harm [themselves]. But I, Ananda, or else someone like me, may hold judg-



ment on individuals.

22. 7. Yet, here Ananda, a certain individual is prone to anger but he does not wisely understand as it has come to be, that liberation by state of mind, liberation by wisdom, where that anger of his ceases without remainder. He has not done that by which hearing of [the Dhamma] comes to be; he has also not done that by which great learning of [the Dhamma] comes to be. He has not penetrated [the Dhamma] by view. He does not gain temporary liberation. With the breakup of the body, after death, he is headed for deterioration not for distinction, he is one who simply goes to deterioration, not one who goes to distinction.

23. 8. Yet here Ananda, a certain individual is prone to anger and he wisely understands as it has come to be, that liberation by state of mind, liberation by wisdom, where that anger of his ceases without remainder. He has done that by which hearing of [the Dhamma] comes to be; he has also done that by which great learning of [the Dhamma] comes to be. He has penetrated [the Dhamma] by view. He gains temporary liberation. With the breakup of the body, after death, he is headed for distinction not for deterioration, he is one who simply goes to distinction, not one who goes to deterioration.

24. Therein Ananda, those who are judgmental, judging [thus]: “This one is of just that nature, the other one too

is of just that nature. From what is one of those inferior and one superior?" That [judging] indeed, O Ananda, comes to be for the harm and suffering of those for a long time.

25. "Therein Ananda, whichever individual is prone to anger and wisely understands as it has come to be, that liberation by state of mind, liberation by wisdom where that anger of his ceases without remainder; who has done that by which hearing of [the Dhamma] comes to be; who has also done that by which great learning of [the Dhamma] comes to be, who has penetrated [the Dhamma] by view; who gains temporary liberation; this individual, O Ananda, is more brilliant and more excellent than the former individual. What is the reason of that? This is because, O Ananda, the stream of Dhamma carries along that individual." Who could understand that difference except for the Tathagata. Therefore, Ananda, let you not be [one of] those who are judgmental on individuals, do not you hold judgments on individuals. Individuals, O Ananda, holding judgment on others harm [themselves]. But I, Ananda, or else someone like me, may hold judgment on individuals.

26. 9. Yet, here Ananda, a certain individual is restless but he does not wisely understand as it has come to be, that liberation by state of mind, liberation by wisdom, where that restlessness of his ceases without remainder. He has not done that by which hearing of [the Dhamma]

comes to be; he has also not done that by which great learning of [the Dhamma] comes to be. He has not penetrated [the Dhamma] by view. He does not gain temporary liberation. With the breakup of the body, after death, he is headed for deterioration not for distinction, he is one who simply goes to deterioration, not one who goes to distinction.

27. 10. Yet here Ananda, a certain individual is restless and he wisely understands as it has come to be, that liberation by state of mind, liberation by wisdom, where that restlessness of his ceases without remainder. He has done that by which hearing of [the Dhamma] comes to be; he has also done that by which great learning of [the Dhamma] comes to be. He has penetrated [the Dhamma] by view. He gains temporary liberation. With the breakup of the body, after death, he is headed for distinction not for deterioration, he is one who simply goes to distinction, not one who goes to deterioration.

28. Therein Ananda, those who are judgmental, judging [thus]: “This one is of just that nature, the other one too is of just that nature. From what is one of those inferior and one superior?” That [judging] indeed, O Ananda, comes to be for the harm and suffering of those for a long time.

29. “Therein Ananda, whichever individual is restless but wisely understands as it has come to be, that libera-

tion by state of mind, liberation by wisdom where that restlessness of his ceases without remainder; who has done that by which hearing of [the Dhamma] comes to be; who has also done that by which great learning of [the Dhamma] comes to be, who has penetrated [the Dhamma] by view; who gains temporary liberation.

30. This individual, O Ananda, is more brilliant and more excellent than the former individual. What is the reason of that? This is because, O Ananda, the stream of Dhamma carries along that individual.” Who could understand that difference except for the Tathagata. Therefore, Ananda, let you not be [one of] those who are judgmental on individuals, do not you hold judgments on individuals. Individuals, O Ananda, holding judgment on others harm [themselves]. But I, Ananda, or else someone like me, may hold judgment on individuals.

31. But who, Ananda, is the female lay disciple, Migasala, a foolish, unlearned woman with a woman’s wisdom. And who have knowledge of persons or individuals pertaining to this world and the world beyond? These ten individuals, O Ananda, are to be found in the world.

32. “Ananda, if Purana was endowed with that form of virtue Isidatta was endowed with, Purana would not have known the destiny of Isidatta here. But Ananda, if Isidatta was endowed with that form of wisdom Purana was endowed with, Isidatta too would not have known

the destiny of Purana here. Thus, O Ananda, both these individuals were deficient in one factor.”