



Forests where no commoners delight, are a delight to those who seek no sensual pleasures.

99. *Ramañiyāni araññāni
yattha na ramatī janō
vītarāgā ramissantī
na tē kāmagavēsīnō. (7:10)*

Delightful are the forests
where folk do not delight,
there the Passionless delight,
they're not pleasure-seekers.

SPONSORED BY MR. MAX CHEAH
IN LOVING MEMORY OF THE LATE MR. CHEAH KHENG GUAN

THE PASSIONLESS DELIGHT IN FORESTS

7 (10) The Story of a Woman (Verse 99)

While residing at the Jētavana Monastery, the Buddha spoke this verse, with reference to a woman of doubtful character. We are told that a certain monk who lived by his alms-bowl, got a meditation topic from the Buddha and retired to a dilapidated pleasure garden for the purpose of meditation. Now a certain courtesan made an appointment with a man, saying, "I will go to such and such a place and you meet me there." The woman kept the appointment, but the man did not. For some time she watched in vain the path by which she expected him to come. Finally, disappointed at his failure to keep his appointment, she strolled hither and thither and went into the pleasure garden. There she saw the monk sitting cross-legged. Looking this way and that, and seeing no one else about, she said to herself, "Here is a man; I will throw his thoughts into confusion." So standing in front of the monk, she took down her undergarment several times and put it on again, unloosened her hair and bound it up again, and clapped her hands and laughed. The Venerable became excited; his whole body, in fact, was suffused with excitement. "What does this mean?" thought he.

The Buddha considered within himself, "A monk obtained a meditation topic from me and went forth to perform his meditations. How is he getting on?" Seeing that woman, and observing her evil conduct, and perceiving that her evil conduct was upsetting the Venerable, still remaining seated in his perfumed chamber, he spoke as follows, "Monks, there is no delight where those abide who seek after their lusts. But where those abide who are free from passion, that place is full of delight." So saying, he sent forth a radiant image of himself, and instructing the Venerable in the Dhamma, recited this stanza.

Explanatory Translation (Verse 99)

*yattha janō na ramatī ramañiyāni araññāni
vītarāgā ramissanti tē kāmavēsinō na*

yattha: those places; *janō*: the worldly masses; *na ramatī*: do not take delight in; *ramañiyāni araññāni*: (such) attractive forests; *vītarāgā*: the passionless; *ramissanti*: take delight in; *tē*: those places; *kāmavēsinō*: pursuers of sensual pleasures; *na*: do not take delight in

Those fascinating forests that do not capture the mind of the worldly masses and in which they do not take delight are attractive to the passionless ones. The Arahats take delight in the forests, because they are not pursuers of sensual pleasures.

Commentary

vītarāgō: the passionless one : the arahat. The arahat is essentially a passionless one. An arahat, literally, a worthy one, is not subject to rebirth because he does not accumulate fresh Kammic activities. The seeds of his reproduction have all been destroyed. The arahat realizes that what was to be accomplished has been done, a heavy burden of sorrow has finally been relinquished, and all forms of craving and all shades of ignorance are totally annihilated. The happy pilgrim now stands on heights more than celestial, far removed from uncontrolled passions and the defilements of the world, experiencing the unutterable bliss of Nibbāna. Rebirth can no longer affect him since no more reproductive seeds are formed by fresh kammic activities. An arahat is called an *asēkha*, one who does not undergo training, as who has lived the holy life and has accomplished his object. The other saints from the *sōtāpatti* stage to the arahat path stage are called *sēkhas* because they still undergo training. Arahats could experience the Nibbānic bliss uninterruptedly for as long as they liked even in this life. This, in Pāli, is known as *nirōdha-samāpatti*.

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