

(Samuday’atthaṅgama) Loka Sutta**The Discourse on
(the Rise and Fall of) the World**

[The dependent arising of the world]
(Saṃyutta Nikāya 12.44/2:71-73)
Translated & annotated by Piya Tan ©2003

Introduction

The (Samuday’atthaṅgama) Loka Sutta contains this famous statement:

Bhikkhus, dependent on the eye and forms, eye-consciousness arises. **The meeting of the three is contact.**¹ With contact, as condition there is feeling. [*The same applies to rest of the sense-bases, sense-objects, sense-consciousnesses.*]

This passage is also found in the Madhu,piṇḍika Sutta (M 18/1:108-114) and the (Sabb’upādāna) Pariññā Sutta (S 35.60/4:32 f), but in different contexts. In the **the Madhu,piṇḍika Sutta** (M 18), the passage is followed by the statement in terms of perception:

What one feels, one perceives. What one perceives, one thinks about.² What one thinks about, one mentally proliferates. What a person mentally proliferates is the source through which perceptions and notions due to mental proliferation³ impacts one regarding past, future and present forms cognizable through the eye...ear...nose...tongue...body...mind.⁴

(M 18/1:108-114)

The main text of the short (Sabb’upādāna) Pariññā Sutta (S 35.60) reads:

Seeing thus, the learned noble disciple is disillusioned towards the eye, towards forms, towards eye-consciousness, towards eye-contact, towards feeling...[and towards each of the other five sense-bases, sense-objects, sense-consciousnesses, sense-contact, and feeling]...

Being disillusioned [revulsed⁵ at reality], he becomes dispassionate.

Through dispassion, [his mind] is liberated.

With liberation,⁶ he understands, “Clinging has been fully understood by me.”

(S 35.60/4:32 f)

For a definition of each of the 12 links of dependent arising mentioned here, see **the (Paṭicca,sam-
uppāda) Vibhaṅga Sutta** (S 12.2/2:2-4).⁷

It is interesting to note here that the cycle of dependent arising is shown to be broken at the link between feeling (*vedanā*) and craving (*taṇhā*) [11b, 17]. Since the dependent arising comprises links, if any of the links is broken or missing, it is possible that the cycle would be broken. As the links occur with

¹ *Tiṇṇaṃ saṅgati phasso*. For a discussion on this passage, see Bucknell 1999:318 f f.

² “One thinks about,” *vitakketi*. On how when thinking stops, desires do not arise, see **Sakka,pañha S** (D 21.2.2/2:277).

³ *Papañca,saññā,saṅkhā*, see Intro (3).

⁴ This important passage is the earliest statement on the Buddhist theory of perception. See **Madhu,piṇḍika S** (M 18) in SD 6.13 Intro (4). See SD 6.13 & SD 6.15 respectively.

⁵ “Revulsed,” *nibbindam*. The Eng word “revulse” is a neologism, a back-formation from “revulsion.” See SD 17.12.

⁶ “Liberation,” *vimokkha*. This is an unusual term since the previous sentence says *virāgā vimuccati*, and one would expect *vimuttiyā* (liberation), the noun more directly related to *vimuccati*, to follow

⁷ SD 5.11.

such momentary rapidity, it is almost impossible for one to find a weak link. However, there is such a link, some say, that is, the link between feeling and craving.⁸

It is at that brief moment when the present resultant phase has come to a culmination in feeling, but the present causal phase has not yet begun, that the issue of bondage and liberation is decided. If the response to feeling is governed by ignorance and craving, the round continues to revolve; if the response replaces craving with restraint, mindfulness, and methodical attention, a movement is made in the direction of cessation. (Bodhi, *The Great Discourse on Causation*, 1984:12)

Although this is a common view, there are those who disagree with it. The controversy arising from this passage is discussed in the article on “Dependent Arising” (SD 5.14(18)).

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⁸ See also **Avijjā Pahāna S 2** (S 35.80/4:50) = SD 16.9.

The Discourse on (the Rise and Fall of) the World (S 12.44/2:71-73)

[73]

1 [The Buddha was] residing at Sāvattṁhī.

2 Bhikshus, I will teach you the arising and the passing away⁹ of the world.¹⁰ Listen, bhikshus, pay close attention to it, I will speak.”

“Yes, venerable sir!” the bhikshus replied the Blessed One in assent.

The Blessed One said this:

The arising of the world

3 And what, bhikshus, is the arising of the world?

4 (1) Bhikshus, dependent on *the eye and forms*, eye-consciousness arises. The meeting of the three is contact.¹¹

With contact as condition, there is	feeling; ¹²
with feeling as condition, there is	craving;
with craving as condition, there is	clinging;
with clinging as condition, there is	existence;
with existence as condition, there is	birth;
with birth as condition there arise	decay and death, sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain and despair.

Such is the arising of this whole mass of suffering.

—This, bhikshus, is the arising of the world.

5 (2) Bhikshus, dependent on *the ear and sounds*, ear-consciousness arises. The meeting of the three is contact.

With contact as condition, there is	feeling;
with feeling as condition, there is	craving;
with craving as condition, there is	clinging;
with clinging as condition, there is	existence;
with existence as condition, there is	birth;
with birth as condition there arise	decay and death, sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain and despair.

Such is the arising of this whole mass of suffering.

—This, bhikshus, is the arising of the world.

6 (3) Bhikshus, dependent on *the nose and smells*, nose-consciousness arises. The meeting of the three is contact.

With contact as condition, there is	feeling;
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⁹ “Passing away,” *atthaṅgama*, lit “going home, setting (of the sun).”

¹⁰ On the 3 types of “world,” see **Rohitassa S** (S 2.26/1:61 f) in SD 7 Intro (1).

¹¹ *Tiṇṇam saṅgati phasso*. For a discussion on this passage, see Bucknell 1999:318 f f.

¹² From hereon, **Madhu,piṇḍika S** (M 18.16) continues: “What one feels, one perceives. What one perceives, one thinks about. What one thinks about, one mentally proliferates. What a person mentally proliferates is the source through which perceptions and notions due to mental proliferation impacts one regarding past, future and present forms cognizable through the eye.” (M 18.16/1:112 f). See SD 6.13. A passage similar to this section (the preceding three sentences) is found in **the Pariṇā S** (S 35.60) where, however, the learned noble disciple becomes disillusioned (*nibbindati*) with the contact arising from sense-organ, sense-object and sense-consciousness (also using the sentence, *tiṇṇam saṅgati phasso*), and as such “becomes dispassionate (*virajjati*); through dispassion, he is liberated (*vimuccati*); through liberation, he understands, ‘Clinging has been fully understood by me.’” (S 35.60/-4:32 f).

with feeling as condition, there is	craving;
with craving as condition, there is	clinging;
with clinging as condition, there is	existence;
with existence as condition, there is	birth;
with birth as condition there arise	decay and death, sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain and despair.

Such is the arising of this whole mass of suffering.

—This, bhikshus, is the arising of the world.

7 (4) Bhikshus, dependent on *the tongue and tastes*, tongue-consciousness arises. The meeting of the three is contact.

With contact as condition, there is	feeling;
with feeling as condition, there is	craving;
with craving as condition, there is	clinging;
with clinging as condition, there is	existence;
with existence as condition, there is	birth;
with birth as condition there arise	decay and death, sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain and despair.

Such is the arising of this whole mass of suffering.

—This, bhikshus, is the arising of the world.

8 (5) Bhikshus, dependent on *the body and touches*, body-consciousness arises. The meeting of the three is contact.

With contact as condition, there is	feeling;
with feeling as condition, there is	craving;
with craving as condition, there is	clinging;
with clinging as condition, there is	existence;
with existence as condition, there is	birth;
with birth as condition there arise	decay and death, sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain and despair.

Such is the arising of this whole mass of suffering.

—This, bhikshus, is the arising of the world.

9 (6) Bhikshus, dependent on *the mind*¹³ and *mind-objects*, mind-consciousness¹⁴ arises. The meeting of the three is contact.

With contact as condition, there is feeling;
 with feeling as condition, there is craving;
 with craving as condition, there is clinging;
 with clinging as condition, there is existence;
 with existence as condition, there is birth;
 with birth as condition there arise decay and death, sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain and despair.

Such is the arising of this whole mass of suffering.

—This, bhikshus, is the arising of the world.

The passing away of the world

10 And what, bhikshus, is the passing away of the world?

11a (1) Bhikshus, dependent on the eye and forms, eye-consciousness arises. The meeting of the three is contact.

¹³ “The mind,” *mana*. Here Comy on **Madhu,piṇḍika S** (M 18.16/1:112) glosses as *bhavaṅga, citta* (MA 2:79), the life-continuum, sometimes called the unconscious or sub-conscious.

¹⁴ “Mind-consciousness,” *mano, viññāṇa*. Here Comy glosses as “advertence” (*āvajjana*) and impulsion (*javana*) (MA 2:77).

With contact as condition, there is feeling; with feeling as condition, there is craving.

11b *But with the remainderless fading away and ending of that same craving comes the ending of clinging;*¹⁵

with the ending of clinging, there is the ending of existence;

with the ending of existence, there is the ending of birth;

with the ending of birth, there is the ending of decay-and-death, sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain and despair.

Such is the ending of this whole mass of suffering.

—This, bhikshus, is the passing away of the world.

12 (2) Bhikshus, dependent on the ear and sounds, ear-consciousness arises. The meeting of the three is contact.

With contact as condition, there is feeling; with feeling as condition, there is craving.

But with the remainderless fading away and ending of that same craving comes the ending of clinging;

with the ending of clinging, there is the ending of existence;

with the ending of existence, there is the ending of birth;

with the ending of birth, there is the ending of decay-and-death, sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain and despair.

Such is the ending of this whole mass of suffering.

13 (3) Bhikshus, dependent on the nose and smells, nose-consciousness arises. The meeting of the three is contact.

With contact as condition, there is feeling; with feeling as condition, there is craving.

But with the remainderless fading away and ending of that same craving comes the ending of clinging;

with the ending of clinging, there is the ending of existence;

with the ending of existence, there is the ending of birth;

with the ending of birth, there is the ending of decay-and-death, sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain and despair.

Such is the ending of this whole mass of suffering.

14 (4) Bhikshus, dependent on the tongue and tastes, tongue-consciousness arises. The meeting of the three is contact.

With contact as condition, there is feeling; with feeling as condition, there is craving.

But with the remainderless fading away and ending of that same craving comes the ending of clinging;

with the ending of clinging, there is the ending of existence;

with the ending of existence, there is the ending of birth;

with the ending of birth, there is the ending of decay-and-death, sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain and despair.

Such is the ending of this whole mass of suffering.

15 (5) Bhikshus, dependent on the body and touches, body-consciousness arises. The meeting of the three is contact.

With contact as condition, there is feeling; with feeling as condition, there is craving.

But with the remainderless fading away and ending of that same craving comes the ending of clinging;

with the ending of clinging, there is the ending of existence;

with the ending of existence, there is the ending of birth;

with the ending of birth, there is the ending of decay-and-death, sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain and despair.

¹⁵ This apparently shows that the dependent arising cycle can be broken here. For a different opinion, see **Dependent Arising** = SD 5.12(18).

Such is the ending of this whole mass of suffering.

16 (6) Bhikshus, dependent on the mind and mind-objects, mind-consciousness arises. The meeting of the three is contact.

With contact as condition, there is feeling; with feeling as condition, there is craving.

17 *But with the remainderless fading away and ending of that same craving comes the ending of clinging;*

with the ending of clinging, there is the ending of existence;

with the ending of existence, there is the ending of birth;

with the ending of birth, there is the ending of decay-and-death, sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain and despair.

Such is the ending of this whole mass of suffering.

—This, bhikshus, is the passing away of the world.”

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