

PLI-TV-PVR21

Exported from Holy-Writings.com on 2026-07-05 — 1 clipping

The Compendium Legal procedures, why the Monastic Law, resolution of legal issues 1. The subchapter on legal procedures

There are four kinds of legal procedures: the legal procedure consisting of getting permission, the legal procedure consisting of one motion, the legal procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement, and the legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements. In how many ways do they fail? In five ways: with respect to object, motion, announcement, monastery zone, or gathering.

How do legal procedures fail with respect to object? If they don't do a legal procedure face-to-face that should be done face-to-face, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they do a legal procedure without questioning that should be done with questioning, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they do a legal procedure without admission that should be done by admission, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they apply resolution because of past insanity to one deserving resolution through recollection, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they do a legal procedure of further penalty against one deserving resolution because of past insanity, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they do a legal procedure of condemnation against one deserving a procedure of further penalty, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they do a legal procedure of demotion against one deserving a procedure of condemnation, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they do a procedure of banishment against one deserving a procedure of demotion, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they do a procedure of reconciliation against one deserving a procedure of banishment, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they do a legal procedure of ejection against one deserving a procedure of reconciliation, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they give probation to one deserving a procedure of ejection, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they send back to the beginning one deserving probation, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they give the trial period to one deserving to be sent back to the beginning, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they rehabilitate one deserving the trial period, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they give full ordination to one deserving rehabilitation, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they do the observance-day ceremony on a non-observance day, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they do the invitation ceremony on a non-invitation day, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate.

How do legal procedures fail with respect to motion? In five ways: they do not touch on the object, the Sangha, the person, or the motion, or the motion is put forward after the announcement.

How do legal procedures fail with respect to announcement? In five ways: they do not touch on the object, the Sangha, or the person, or an announcement is omitted, or the announcement is made at the wrong time.

How do legal procedures fail with respect to the monastery zone? In eleven ways: (1) they establish a zone that is too small; (2) they establish a zone that is too large; (3) they establish an incomplete zone; (4) they establish a zone with a shadow as a zone marker; (5) they establish a zone without zone markers; (6) they establish a zone while standing outside it; (7) they establish a zone in a river; (8) they establish a zone in an ocean; (9) they establish a zone in a lake; (10) they establish a zone that merges with an existing zone; (11) they establish a zone that encloses an existing zone.

How do legal procedures fail with respect to gathering? In twelve ways: In regard to legal procedures that require a group of four: (1) the monks who should be present haven't all arrived, consent has not been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, or someone present objects to the decision; (2) the monks who should be present have arrived, but consent has not been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, or someone present objects to the decision; (3) the monks who should be present have arrived, and consent has been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, but someone present objects to the decision. In regard to legal procedures that require a group of five: ... (4-6) ... In regard to legal procedures that require a group of ten: ... (7-9) ... In regard to legal procedures that require a group of twenty: (10) the monks who should be present haven't all arrived, consent has not been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, or someone present objects to the decision; (11) the monks who should be present have arrived, but consent has not been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, or someone present objects to the decision; (12) the monks who should be present have arrived, and consent has been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, but someone present objects to the decision.

In regard to legal procedures that require a group of four, four regular monks should be present, while the remainder of regular monks are entitled to give their consent. The one who is subject to the legal procedure should neither take part in the decision nor give his consent, but is deserving of the legal procedure. In regard to legal procedures that require a group of five, five regular monks should be present, while the remainder of regular monks are entitled to give their consent. The one who is subject to the legal procedure should neither take part in the decision nor give his consent, but is deserving of the legal procedure. In regard to legal procedures that require a group of ten, ten regular monks should be present, while the remainder of regular monks are entitled to give their consent. The one who is subject to the legal procedure should neither take part in the decision nor give his consent, but is

deserving of the legal procedure. In regard to legal procedures that require a group of twenty, twenty regular monks should be present, while the remainder of regular monks are entitled to give their consent. The one who is subject to the legal procedure should neither take part in the decision nor give his consent, but is deserving of the legal procedure.

There are four kinds of legal procedures: the procedure consisting of getting permission, the procedure consisting of one motion, the procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement, and the procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements. In how many ways do they fail? In five ways: with respect to object, motion, announcement, monastery zone, or gathering.

How do legal procedures fail with respect to object? If they give the full ordination to a *pandaka*, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to a fake monk, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to one who has previously left to join the monastics of another religion, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to an animal, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to a matricide, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to a patricide, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to a murderer of a perfected one, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to a rapist of a nun, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to one who has caused a schism in the Sangha, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to one who has caused the Buddha to bleed, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to a gynandromorph, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to a person less than twenty years old, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate.

How do legal procedures fail with respect to motion? In five ways: they do not touch on the object, the Sangha, the person, or the motion, or the motion is put forward after the announcement.

How do legal procedures fail with respect to announcement? In five ways: they do not touch on the object, the Sangha, or the person, or an announcement is omitted, or the announcement is made at the wrong time.

How do legal procedures fail with respect to the monastery zone? In eleven ways: (1) they establish a zone that is too small; (2) they establish a zone that is too large; (3) they establish an incomplete zone; (4) they establish a zone with a shadow as a zone marker; (5) they establish a zone without zone markers; (6) they establish a zone while standing outside it; (7) they establish a zone in a river; (8) they establish a zone in an ocean; (9) they establish a zone in a lake; (10) they establish a zone that merges with an existing zone; (11) they establish a zone that encloses an existing zone.

How do legal procedures fail with respect to gathering? In twelve ways: In regard to legal procedures that require a group of four: (1) the monks who should be present haven't all arrived, consent has not been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, or someone present objects to the decision; (2) the monks who should be present have arrived, but consent has not been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, or someone present objects to the decision; (3) the monks who should be present have arrived, and consent has been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, but someone present objects to the decision. In regard to legal procedures that require a group of five: ... (4-6) ... In regard to legal procedures that require a group of ten: ... (7-9) ... In regard to legal procedures that require a group of twenty: (10) the monks who should be present haven't all arrived, consent has not been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, or someone present objects to the decision; (11) the monks who should be present have arrived, but consent has not been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, or someone present objects to the decision; (12) the monks who should be present have arrived, and consent has been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, but someone present objects to the decision.

In how many situations does the legal procedure consisting of getting permission apply? In how many situations does the legal procedure consisting of one motion apply? In how many situations does the legal procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement apply? In how many situations does the legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements apply? A legal procedure consisting of getting permission applies in five situations. A legal procedure consisting of one motion applies in nine situations. A legal procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement applies in seven situations. A legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements applies in seven situations.

In which five situations does the legal procedure consisting of getting permission apply? Admittance, sending away, shaving, the supreme penalty, and any legal procedure with similar characteristics. In which nine situations does the legal procedure consisting of one motion apply? Admittance, sending away, the observance day, the invitation ceremony, agreements, giving, receiving, postponement, and any legal procedure with similar characteristics. In which seven situations does the legal procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement apply? Admittance, sending away, agreements, giving, ending of the robe season, approval, and any legal procedure with similar characteristics. In which seven situations does the legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements apply? Admittance, sending away, agreements, giving, restraining, pressing, and any legal procedure with similar characteristics.

In regard to legal procedures that require a group of four, four regular monks should be present, while the remainder of regular monks are entitled to give their consent. The one who is subject to the legal procedure should neither take part in the decision nor give his consent, but is deserving of the legal

procedure. In regard to legal procedures that require a group of five, five regular monks should be present, while the remainder of regular monks are entitled to give their consent. The one who is subject to the legal procedure should neither take part in the decision nor give his consent, but is deserving of the legal procedure. In regard to legal procedures that require a group of ten, ten regular monks should be present, while the remainder of regular monks are entitled to give their consent. The one who is subject to the legal procedure should neither take part in the decision nor give his consent, but is deserving of the legal procedure. In regard to legal procedures that require a group of twenty, twenty regular monks should be present, while the remainder of regular monks are entitled to give their consent. The one who is subject to the legal procedure should neither take part in the decision nor give his consent, but is deserving of the legal procedure.

The first subchapter on legal procedures is finished.

2. The subchapter on reasons The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for two reasons: for the well-being of the Sangha and for the comfort of the Sangha.

The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for two reasons: for the restraint of bad people and for the ease of good monks.

The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for two reasons: for the restraint of the corruptions relating to the present life and for the restraint of the corruptions relating to future lives.

The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for two reasons: for the restraint of threats relating to the present life and for avoiding threats relating to future lives.

The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for two reasons: for the restraint of faults relating to the present life and for avoiding faults relating to future lives.

The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for two reasons: for the restraint of dangers relating to the present life and for avoiding dangers relating to future lives.

The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for two reasons: for the restraint of unwholesome qualities relating to the present life and for avoiding unwholesome qualities relating to future lives.

The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for two reasons: out of compassion for householders and for breaking up the factions of those with bad desires.

The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for two reasons: to give rise to confidence in those without it and to increase the confidence of those who have it.

The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for two reasons: for

the longevity of the true Teaching and for supporting the training.

The second subchapter on reasons is finished.

3. The subchapter on laying down The Buddha laid down the Monastic Code for his disciples for two reasons: ... laid down the recitation of the Monastic Code ... laid down the canceling of the Monastic Code ... laid down the invitation ceremony ... laid down the canceling of the invitation ceremony ... laid down the legal procedure of condemnation ... laid down the legal procedure of demotion ... laid down the legal procedure of banishment ... laid down the legal procedure of reconciliation ... laid down the legal procedure of ejection ... laid down the giving of probation ... laid down the sending back to the beginning ... laid down the giving of the trial period ... laid down the rehabilitation ... laid down the admittance ... laid down the sending away ... laid down the full ordination ... laid down the legal procedure consisting of getting permission ... laid down the legal procedure consisting of one motion ... laid down the legal procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement ... laid down the legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements ...

The third subchapter on laying down is finished.

4. The subchapter on “laid down a rule when there was no existing rule” ... laid down a rule when there was no existing rule, and laid down an addition to an existing rule ... laid down resolution face-to-face ... laid down resolution by recollection ... laid down resolution because of past insanity ... laid down acting according to what has been admitted ... laid down the majority decision ... laid down the further penalty ... laid down the covering over as if with grass for the well-being of the Sangha and for the comfort of the Sangha.

The Buddha laid down the covering over as if with grass for his disciples for two reasons: for the restraint of bad people and for the ease of good monks.

The Buddha laid down the covering over as if with grass for his disciples for two reasons: for the restraint of the corruptions relating to the present life and for the restraint of the corruptions relating to future lives.

The Buddha laid down the covering over as if with grass for his disciples for two reasons: for the restraint of threats relating to the present life and for avoiding threats relating to future lives.

The Buddha laid down the covering over as if with grass for his disciples for two reasons: for the restraint of faults relating to the present life and for avoiding faults relating to future lives.

The Buddha laid down the covering over as if with grass for his disciples for two reasons: for the restraint of dangers relating to the present life and for avoiding dangers relating to future lives.

The Buddha laid down the covering over as if with grass for his disciples for two reasons: for the restraint of unwholesome qualities relating to the present life and for avoiding unwholesome qualities relating to future lives.

The Buddha laid down the covering over as if with grass for his disciples for two reasons: out of compassion for householders and for breaking up the factions of those with bad desires.

The Buddha laid down the covering over as if with grass for his disciples for two reasons: to give rise to confidence in those without it and to increase the confidence of those who have it.

The Buddha laid down the covering over as if with grass for his disciples for two reasons: for the longevity of the true Teaching and for supporting the training.

The fourth subchapter on “laid down a rule when there was no existing rule” is finished.

5. The subchapter on nine kinds of “being found among” “There are nine kinds of ‘being found among’: being found among the actions that are the bases for offenses, being found among the failures, being found among the offenses, being found among the origin stories, being found among persons, being found among the classes, being found among the originations, being found among the legal issues, and being found among the settling of legal issues.

When a legal issue has arisen, if the two opponents come, they should be told to inform about the action that was the basis for the disagreement. After hearing the testimony of both, they should be told, ‘When we’ve resolved this legal issue, you should both be satisfied.’ If they say, ‘We’ll both be satisfied,’ then the Sangha should take on that legal issue. If there are many shameless people in the gathering, then the issue should be resolved by means of a committee. If there are many ignorant people in the gathering, they should search for an expert on the Monastic Law to resolve that legal issue in accordance with the Teaching, the Monastic Law, and the Teacher’s instruction. That legal issue should be resolved in this way.

One should know the basis for an offense, one should know the category, one should know the name, and one should know the offense.

‘Sexual intercourse’ is the basis for an offense, as well as a category.

‘Offense entailing expulsion’ is the name, as well as the offense.

‘Stealing’ is the basis for an offense, as well as a category.

‘Offense entailing expulsion’ is the name, as well as the offense.

‘Human being’ is the basis for an offense, as well as a category.

‘Offense entailing expulsion’ is the name, as well as the offense.

‘Superhuman quality’ is the basis for an offense, as well as a category.

‘Offense entailing expulsion’ is the name, as well as the offense.

‘Emission of semen’ is the basis for an offense, as well as a category.

‘Offense entailing suspension’ is the name, as well as the offense.

‘Physical contact’ is the basis for an offense, as well as a category.

‘Offense entailing suspension’ is the name, as well as the offense.

‘Indecent speech’ is the basis for an offense, as well as a category.

‘Offense entailing suspension’ is the name, as well as the offense.

‘One’s own desires’ is the basis for an offense, as well as a category.

‘Offense entailing suspension’ is the name, as well as the offense.

‘Matchmaking’ is the basis for an offense, as well as a category.

‘Offense entailing suspension’ is the name, as well as the offense.

‘Building a hut by means of begging’ is the basis for an offense, as well as a category. ‘Offense entailing suspension’ is the name, as well as the offense.

‘Building a large dwelling’ is the basis for an offense, as well as a category. ‘Offense entailing suspension’ is the name, as well as the offense.

‘Groundlessly charging a monk with an offense entailing expulsion’ is the basis for an offense, as well as a category. ‘Offense entailing suspension’ is the name, as well as the offense.

‘Charging a monk with an offense entailing expulsion, using an unrelated legal issue as a pretext’ is the basis for an offense, as well as a category. ‘Offense entailing suspension’ is the name, as well as the offense.

‘A monk not stopping with pursuing schism in the Sangha when pressed for the third time’ is the basis for an offense, as well as a category. ‘Offense entailing suspension’ is the name, as well as the offense.

‘Monks not stopping siding with one who is pursuing schism in the Sangha when pressed for the third time’ is the basis for an offense, as well as a category. ‘Offense entailing suspension’ is the name, as well as the offense.

‘A monk not stopping with being difficult to correct when pressed for the third time’ is the basis for an offense, as well as a category. ‘Offense entailing suspension’ is the name, as well as the offense.

‘A monk not stopping with being a corrupter of families when pressed for the third time’ is the basis for an offense, as well as a category. ‘Offense entailing suspension’ is the name, as well as the offense. ...

‘Out of disrespect, defecating, urinating, or spitting in water’ is the basis for an offense, as well as a category. ‘Offense of wrong conduct’ is the name, as well as the offense.”

The fifth subchapter on nine kinds of “being found among” is finished.

This is the summary:

“Getting permission, and motion, One motion and one announcement, and with one motion and three announcements; Object, motion, announcement, Monastery zone, and gathering.

Face-to-face, and questioning, Admission, resolution, deserving; Object, Sangha, and person, Motions, and not the motion afterwards.

Object, Sangha, and person, Announcement, and at the wrong time; Too small, and large, Incomplete, shadow, without zone markers.

Outside, river, and in an ocean, And in a lake, merges; It encloses a zone, A group of four, and of five.

A group of ten, and of twenty, Not brought and brought; Who should be present, eligible to give their consent, And person deserving of the legal procedure.

Five situations for getting permission, And nine situations for one motion; Seven situations for one motion and one announcement, Seven situations for one motion and three announcements.

Well-being, and comfort, bad, And good, corruptions; Threats, faults, and dangers, Unwholesome, and for householders.

Those with bad desires, those without confidence, Confidence, the longevity of the Teaching; And supporting the training, The Monastic Code, and with the recitation.

And the canceling of the Monastic Code, And the invitation ceremony, its suspension; Condemnation, and demotion, Banishment, reconciliation.

Ejection, probation, Beginning, trial period, rehabilitation; Admittance, sending away, And so the full ordination.

Getting permission, and motion, One motion and one announcement, one motion and three announcements; When there was no existing rule, laid down an addition, Resolution face-to-face, recollection.

Past insanity, admitted, majority, Further penalty, covering over as if with grass; Basis, failure, offense, Origin story, and with person.

And classes, originations, And legal issue; And found among the settling, Name, and so offense.”

The Compendium is finished.

The canonical text of the Compendium is finished.

Concluding verses:

“Having asked this and that About the practice of past teachers—Dipanama, who had great wisdom, Superb memory, clarity of sight.

This contraction of the detail, With a path for study, in the middle; Having thought it out, he had it written down, Bringing happiness to disciples.

That which is called the ‘Compendium’, With all bases for offenses with their characteristics, Meaning in accord with the meaning in the true Teaching, Rule in accord with the rule in what is laid down.

It encompasses the instruction, Like the ocean encompasses India; Not knowing

the Compendium, How does one decide on the rules?

How does one decide on failures, bases, rules, Additions to the rules, persons;
Whether on each side or on both sides, A rule by convention from a moral fault?

When anyone gives rise to doubt, It is cut off by the Compendium; Like a
universal monarch in the midst of his great army, Like a lion in a herd of
deer;

Like the sun surrounded by its rays, Like the moon in the starry sky; Like the
Supreme Being in his assembly, Like a leader with his retinue—In this way,
the true Teaching and the Monastic Law Shine through the Compendium.”