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## Devadatta, the arch enemy of the Buddha, tamed by Metta (loving kindness)

Every person in one way or another has to face the animosity and hostility from an associate when the relationship breaks down. This is explicitly exposed by the statement a person makes such as "even the Buddha had a Devadattaya" to console him/her self. Ironically, this comes through generations, especially among the rural folk, and no one would dare to challenge it as it is and woman the world over. well accepted by the community in whatever

"Hatred is never ceased by hatred. It is appeased by non-hatred. This is an eternal law."

The Dhammapada is a concise encyclopaedia of the teachings of the Buddha that have deeply influenced the lives of man



form they have experienced or heard about it. The story of Devadatta with his life-long animosity against the Buddha is a classic example of this trend

The verse in the Dhammapada - stanza number 5 in Yamaka Vagga - says:

> "Nahi verena verani Sammanti'da kudachanang Averenacha sammanti Esadhammo sananthano," meaning

compassion (Metta) to all beings, and even to his arch enemy Devadatta who planned systematically to kill the Buddha and take over the leadership of the Buddha Sasana Devadatta is the son of King Suppabuddha

and his wife Pamita, an aunt of the Buddha. Devadatta's sister was Yasodhara and her marriage to Prince Siddhartha, who later attained Buddhahood, made him both a cousin and the brother-in-law of the Buddha

While Princes Siddhartha and Devadatta were walking in a forest, Devadatta shot at a flving stork with his bow and arrow. A skilled



ferocious Nalagiri elephant intoxicated relationship with Devadatta. with alcohol perhaps toddy- and <u>Buddha</u>.

shooter he was, the arrow struck the head of the stork and it fell down. Both of them ran towards the spot but Siddhartha was ahead and was able to get to the stork before Devadatta. He removed the arrow and applied a small quantity of juice made out from crushing leaves on the wound and started nursing the stork. Devadatta claimed the bird but Siddhartha most rightly refused to comply with the request. Devadatta wanted to take the case to the royal court of justice, and both agreed to do so. The judgement was given in favour of Siddhartha as he had saved the bird and nursed it back to normal.

This incident happened to be the first struggle between the two princes and the beginning of animosity in the heart of Devadatta which continued to grow till the end of his life

Years later, Devadatta followed in the footsteps of the Buddha and entered the Order of monks. He approached the Buddha one day and requested that he be made the Head of monks. The Buddha turned down his request as he did not possess the desired qualities to hold such a responsible position.

Devadatta was so upset and agitated that he planned with prince Ajatasattu, the son of King Bimbisara, to get Ajatasattu kill his father and become the king, and then to kill the Buddha so that Devadatta could take the place of the Buddha. Aiatasattu succeeded in killing his father but

Devadatta got the Devadatta failed to kill the Buddha. King Bimbisara was a devoted supporter of the Buddha and so was Ajatasattu in his

Failing to kill the Buddha by two hired men, Devadatta wanted to kill the Buddha by led it to kill the himself. He climbed to the summit of the Vultures'Rock (Gijukula Pavva) and pushed a big boulder on to the head of the Buddha down the slope of the Rock where the Buddha used regularly to have his usual walk. It struck another rock and missed the target but a splinter struck the foot of the Buddha, causing a wound and blood to flow

> After some time, Devadatta got the ferocious Nalagiri elephant intoxicated with alcohol perhaps toddy- and led it to kill the Buddha. But the Buddha, by his power of Metta (loving-kindness), tamed the elephant which left the place peacefully.

> Because of his several futile attempts to kill the Buddha, he started planning another strategy to grab the Buddhahood. He got the support of 500 monks to create a split in the Order of monks by requesting the Buddha to agree to five additional rules such as live all their lives in the forest, live only on alms obtained by begging, wear robes made from rags obtained from dustbins and cemeteries, live at the foot of trees, and refrain from eating fish or meat throughout their lives. Devadatta knew they would be refused by the Buddha which he did. These new monks left the Buddha and accepted Devadatta as their leader. Venerable Sariputta and Maha Moggallana, the two chief disciples of the Buddha , intervened and explained to the monks the disastrous effect of those new set of rules and won them over. The monks went back to the Buddha's Order of monks.

Years later, Devadatta fell ill and wanted to see the Buddha before his death. While he was on his way to meet the Buddha, he reached the gate of Jetavana Vihara where the Buddha was living, and fell dead.

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