## FINDING THE PEACEFUL CENTER OF THE MIND:

## ABANDONING THE HINDRANCES

Equipped with noble morality, with noble restraint of the senses, with noble contentment, he finds a solitary lodging, at the root of a forest tree, in a mountain cave or gorge, a charnelground, a jungle-thicket, or in the open air on a heap of straw. Then, having eaten after his return from the almsround, he sits down cross-legged, holding his body erect, and establishes mindfulness before him.

Abandoning [x].

he abides with a mind freed from [x]; he purifies his mind of [x]. (D2)

Abandoning restlessness and remorse, one dwells with a mind free from restlessness and remorse; and with an inwardly calmed mind (ajjhattam vūpasantacitta) one's mind is purified of restlessness and remorse.

> Suppose there is a bowl of water stirred by the wind, rippling, swirling, churned into wavelets...

> > restlessness & remorse uddhacca-kukkucca

> > > tranquility

pasaddhi

equanimity

upekkhā

energy

viriya

Abandoning worldly desires (abhijjham loke), one dwells with a mind free from worldly desires, and one's mind is purified of them.

> sense desire kāma-chanda

Suppose there is a bowl of water, mixed with lac, turmeric, blue or crimson dye ...

> Abandoning sloth-and-torpor, one dwells with a mind free from sloth-and-torpor; perceiving light, mindful (sati) and clearly aware (sampajāna), one's mind is purified of sloth-and-torpor.

sloth & torpor thīna-middha

Suppose there is a bowl water covered

In just the same way, there are these five debasements of the mind by reason of which a debased mind is neither pliable nor workable nor bright, but is brittle and not rightly composed for the destruction of the taints. (A5:23)

There are these five debase-

ments of gold by reason of which

debased gold is neither pliable

nor workable nor bright, but is

brittle and of no use for the best

work: iron, copper, tin, lead and

silver.

Abandoning ill-will and hatred (vyāpāda-padosa), one dwells with a mind free from ill-will and hatred; by compassionate love for the welfare

of all living beings (sabba-pāņabhūta-hitānukampi), one's mind is purified of ill-will and hatred.

> ill-will vyāpāda

Suppose there is a bowl of water being heated over a fire, bubbling and boiling...

over with water plants and algae...

Abandoning doubt, one dwells with doubt left behind;

without uncertainty as to what things are wholesome, one's mind is purified of doubt.

> doubt vicikicchā

Suppose there is a bowl of water that is turbid, unsettled, muddy, placed in the dark....

...If a man with good sight were to examine his own facial reflection in it, he would neither know nor see it as it really is. (A5:193)

from gladness, joy  $(p\bar{\imath}ti)$  is born; from mental joy, the body becomes tranquil (passambhati); with a tranquil body, one feels happiness (sukha);

and with happiness,

When one observes in oneself

have been abandoned (pahīna),

that these five hindrances

gladness (pāmujja) arises;

the mind is concentrated (samādhiyati). —Dīgha Nikāya 2

Barre Center for Buddhist Studies