THE ORIGINS OF THE KHUDDAKA NIKĀYA AS THE FIFTH COLLECTION OF THE SUTTA PIŢAKA

Oliver Abeynayake

The Theravada tradition explicitly states that the Sutta Pitaka which consists of five Nikāyas was compiled at the First Council held at Rājagaha immediately after the passing away of the Buddha. Although all the sources of the First Council, not only Pali and Sanskrit but also Chinese and Tibetan, have been rather exhaustively examined by various scholars, the original accounts will be reinvestigated here in relation to the Khuddaka Nikāya.

The eleventh chapter of the Cullavagga, which is the earliest account of the First Council and from which are derived the traditions preserved in the Commentaries and Sri Lankan Chronicles, says, as to the proceedings of the 'recital of the Dhamma', thus : "The venerable Mahākassapa questioned the venerable Ananda on the Dhamma, 'Friend Ananda, where was the Brahmajāla preached ?" 'Sir, at the King's park at Ambalatthikā, between Rajagaha and Nalanda". "In connection with whom?" "Suppiya the wandering ascetic and the brahmin youth Brahmadatta". And in such wise did the venerable Mahakassapa question the venerable Ananda on the occasion and the person of the Brahmajāla. Again he asked, "Friend Ananda, where was the Sāmmaññaphala preached ?" 'Sir, at Jīvaka's Mango Grove at Rājagaha'. "With whom?" "With Ajātasattu, son of the Videhan princess . Thereupon the venerable Mahākassapa questioned the venerable Ananda on the occasion of the Sāmaññaphala, and the person. And in the self-same manner he questioned him on all five Nikāyas (eteneva upāyena pańcanikāye pucchi)".1

The account given in the Samantapäsädikä, except for slight variations, agrees with that of the Cullavagga. Just after the statement that "in the self-same manner the venerable Mahäkassapa questioned the venerable Ānanda on all five Nikāyas, the Samantapāsädikā has the following passage: "The five Nikāyas are, Digha Nikāya, Majjhima Nikāya, Samyutta Nikāya, Anguttara Nikāya and Khuddaka Nikāya. Here the Khuddka Nikāya means the rest of the sayings of the Buddha excluding the four Nikāyas. The venerable Upāli explained the Vinaya therein and the venerable Ānanda the remaining

^{1.} Vinaya Pilaka (V.), Vol. II, edited by H. Oldenberg, P.T.S. London 1879, p. 284.