

## **Current Concern of Buddha's Thoughts and Teachings**

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### **Abstract**

Buddha's thoughts and teachings were so rational, sublime and full of human sentiment. Buddha has developed a logical thinking in people. He replaced dialogue and logic instead of fanaticism and superstition in society. The Buddha's message distances one from fanaticism, dogma and extreme sectarianism and teaches peaceful coexistence, as well as encourages dialogue, harmony and justice based on compassion and wisdom. He advises those who spread hatred to do constructive work.

**Keywords:** Buddha, Buddhism, Dhamma, self-realization, practical, dialogue, teachings, logic, consciousness, enlightenment.

Mahatma Buddha, Light of Asia, was born in 563 BC at Lumbini near Kapilvastu, the then capital of the Shakya Republic. His childhood name was Siddhartha. Siddhartha's father Shuddhodhana was the head of the Shakya Gana. His mother Mahamaya died seven days after the birth of Siddhartha. He was brought up by his step-mother Prajapati Gautami. He got married at the age of 16 with Yashodhara, the daughter of Dandapani.

Siddhartha was often kept by his father in the palace itself in an atmosphere full of happiness and splendor. Once when they set out on a tour of Kapilvastu, four scenes shook their intimates. Old man, sick person, dead body and ascetic. The Buddha felt a shock when he focused on the perception of these four scenes. Unhappy with worldly problems, he left home at the age of 29. Which is called "Mahabhinishkraman" in Buddhism. After the Mahabhinishkraman, Siddhartha met two famous Brahmin Scholars of his time, Alarkalam (Sankhya Acharya) and Udrak Acharya (Vaishesika Acharya). But here his curiosity instead of being quenched became more agitated.

Siddhartha, wandering in search of a better philosophy of life, reached the forest of Uruvela near Gaya in Vaishali Magadha, where he found five seekers named Kaundinya, Vappa, Bhadiya, Mahanama and Assagi. He saw that those five seekers were trying to control their senses. Inspired by them, Siddhartha himself did severe penance for 6 years continuously. One day when he was trying to get out of the water after bathing in the

Niranjana river (Now Phalgu) he could not even stand due to weakness, got out by some means, while returning to the place of residence, due to stumbling feet. Because he fell on the ground. If the eldest girl named Sujata of a cowherd who lived in the same forest had not passed by random and had not fed her kheer, she might have died in that condition. After eating kheer, freshness came in his body and he realized that knowledge is not attained by doing penance. The result of this is only the suffering of body and mind. Accordingly he renounced the path of penance and adopted the path of judicious self-realization.

One night when he was meditating under the Peepal tree. He attained enlightenment. He realized the falsity of most of the beliefs prevalent at that time, Siddhartha now becoming a Buddha. He discovered the root of worldly misery.

The Buddha realized the four ARYASATYA at the root of these sorrows -

1. Dukh means there is a store of sufferings in the world.
2. Dukh Samuday is the cause of the community i.e. misery which is human craving.
3. Dukh Nirodha means that there is also the cessation of these sorrows.
4. Dukh Nirodha Gamini Pratipada means that there are Astangik Marg for the removal of sorrows.

According to the Buddha, the Astangik Marg is right vision, right will, right speech, right action, right living, right exercise, right memory and right meditation.

Gautam Buddha found from self-realization that for nirvana (salvation) it is necessary to follow the ten paramitas in real life -

1. Truth
2. non-violence
3. Don't steal
4. Non-accumulation of wealth
5. Alcohol Prohibition
6. Not eating untimely meals
7. Abandonment of the comfortable bed
8. Not storing money
9. abstaining from sex
10. Staying away from dance-song etc.

Combined with self-realization and enlightenment, Buddha considered suffering humanity. His heart was moistened with compassion. He decided that he would bring to all the noble truths with which he had come to know. Later this determination assumes the form

of "Buddhism and philosophy". The rational thoughts and teachings of Buddha made the nature of Buddhism more clear.

Buddha preached the middle path. Mahatma Buddha died at the age of 80 after eating food offered by Chund in Kushinagar. Which is called 'Mahaparinirvana' in Buddhism.

The society of Buddha's time was clinging to the four-varna system, Brahminism-priesthood, incest prevalent in Vedic rituals, sacrifices etc., evil practices. The disparity, sinfulness, external pomp, etc., were at their peak in the society. Buddha first exposed the inhumanity, exploitation, oppression prevailing in this system. After that, opposed the rituals by logic.

Buddha communicates social consciousness by making people aware of the increasing social devaluation due to caste discrimination from Yayavari trend. Instead of superhuman, transcendental events and dialogues, emphasizing on rational intellectual sensation, they give an overview of the society in the real form of life. Due to which at that time the Dalit exploited class revolts after recognizing its power, on the other hand the customary adaptability of the upper class society is affected. They move towards empathy, equality and humanity.

Buddha opposes Pashubali, with his non-violent attitude, he changes the heart of a large population. Attacks on the malpractices prevalent in Vedic rituals. Strongly oppose the practice of Bali, which stops most of the proposed sacrifices at that time, increases the livestock, increases the production of milk, there is good agriculture with oxen, the number of bullock carts increases. In this way agriculture, transport, trade progress in all fields.

Well-known historian 'Ramsharan Sharma' says, "Buddhism increased livestock in the country by awakening non-violence and compassion for living beings. In the oldest Buddhist text, Suttanipata, the cow is said to give food, form and happiness (Annada Vannada Sukhada). and for this reason it has been preached to protect it. The reason for the emphasis on the reverence of the cow and non-violence in Brahmanism was clearly the influence of the teachings of Buddhism."

There may or may not have been an influence of Buddhism on the prohibition of cow slaughter, but it is a true fact that due to the influence of Buddhism, Hinduism started emphasizing the sophistication of its customary rites. Many religious reformers, social reformers came into existence. Like Shankaracharya, Ramanujacharya, Ramanand etc.

Buddha delivered his sermons in the public language Janbhasha Pali, which reduced linguistic supremacy. People till now considered Sanskrit to be an intellectual language, but Buddha started the argument in the public language Pali. Directly, public concern for the opening of truth. Pali received patronage from Buddhism and its literature.

There is a clear influence of Buddhism on the art culture of ancient India. Most Buddha statues were built under the Gandhara style, but the first Buddha statues were made under Mathura art. The panels found in Gaya in Bihar and Sanchi and Bharhut in Madhya Pradesh are excellent examples of Buddhist art. The Ajanta-Ellora Caves, Jetavanan Vihara in

Shravasti, Angulimal Cave etc. are excellent examples of Buddhist art. Stupas, Chaityas and Viharas are prominent in Buddhist architecture. The relics of Buddha and prominent Buddhists are preserved in the stupas. Chaitya is a Buddhist prayer hall. And the Vihara is the gathering place of Buddhist monks and monks.

Dr Ambedkar says in "The Buddha and His Dhamma" "Buddha refuted the pessimistic view of life as well as this foolish view that some God has already decided the future of man and the world, he has given this theory He also rejected that any actions done in a previous life have such potential that they cause pain and suffering and that the actions of this birth cannot do anything while they are there - they are useless. He discarded this pessimistic view of karma. He replaced the old 'Karmaism' with a very scientific Karmaism - in a way the bottle was old, but the inner melody was new."

Buddha's thoughts and teachings were so rational, sublime and full of human sentiment that many rulers gave it state shelter. Emperor Ashoka not only adopted Buddhism but spread this religion through his apostles in Central Asia, West Asia and Sri Lanka and gave it the form of a world religion. It is on the verge of extinction in its native land, but it is still alive in South Asia, South-East Asia and Eastern countries. Buddhism is the fourth largest religion in the world after Christianity, Islam and Hinduism.

Buddha has developed a logical thinking in people. He replaced dialogue and logic instead of fanaticism and superstition in society. Buddha must be manually says "be adopted not one of those on my word as it rather follow the same consideration by logical manner."

Buddha's ideas more than the discharge of the criminal instinct. Angulimal as DAKU, get positions Monk first Buddhist Councils. Buddha emphasized the middle path. Extremist forces and unilateral thinking rejected both an end. Buddha trends such as social "enlightenment present concept of" Be your own lamp, which fatalism pessimism in society are much lesser extent. Buddha not only the aristocracy, but the philosophy of the aristocracy of religion and dismissed his inappropriate supernatural considerations render it totally realistic appearance.

India has been known for its "soft power". "Buddhist Diplomacy" is being used in diplomatic relations with China, Sri Lanka, Japan, Bhutan and other South Asian countries. Yet it needs a new energy and momentum. Some such programs can be run through Nalanda University, in which students from other countries should be invited to India for the education of Buddhism.

India is the birthplace of Buddhism, but it is a matter of irony, that the number of its followers in India is only 92 million, while in China there is about 400 million, a shared cultural heritage can be placed in front of Buddhist countries like Bhutan, Japan, Lanka, Indonesia. . Tourism can be promoted in India by promoting the world of the UNESCO protected historical sites of Buddhism such as the Mahabodhi Temple Group, the Ajanta-Ellora Caves, the Sanchi Stupa, the glory saga of the Nalanda Mahavihara.

Views of the Buddha was very practical which are quite modern in many aspects. Those words were not sculpted the tweaks detailed theology or theodicy. His language was the

language of practical colloquial who were vocabulary and idioms are from ambient to the public.

Once asked his pupil, named Malunky Putra in Sravasti: the world is eternal or not? This world is finite or not? What life and physical and cultural survival is the same? Are beyond the Buddha's death? He said why did a disciple of Buddha to not receive replies to these questions on the path shown by them!

The question of Buddha. He left unanswered all these questions and hear a policy narrative answers - Malunky PUTRA! Suppose a poisoned arrow is hit in the body of a person and his concerned doctor should be called. Now imagine if a man injured by an arrow says that the arrow should not be removed from his body until he finds out who shot the arrow, unless it is known that he used a long bow to shoot the arrow. used or arc, unless it is known whether the arrowhead was blunt, sharp or had a barbed head. Now think! It may be that all these things may not be known and in the meantime that man may die. Similarly, there is no point in worrying about all the things that are not related to the way of life. My only concern is the pain of life and the way to get rid of it."

The policy narrative Buddha which expression is completely logical and intuitive understandable. Thus Buddha provide a logical humanitarian ground to Indian philosophy.

In this way, Buddha, by expounding the importance of rationalism, morality, equitable system in the society through his thoughts and teachings, communicates new consciousness to the dormant public. Due to which even the most fanatical religions are forced on introspection and new interpretation.

Due to the influence of Buddha, people ignored philosophical fantasies and focused on practical realities. Buddhism replaced the ancestral priesthood with the ideal of a moral life. It replaced national isolationism with international integration.

Righteousness and miracles are wisdom to Christians, fatalism and bigotry to Muslims, carnation and nakedness are credits to Jains, caste and rituals are endearing to Brahmins, mysticism and occultism are scholarship to Taoists, formality and externality Purity is scholarship to Confucius, patriarchy and loyalty to Mikado is wisdom to a Shintoist, while for Buddhism purity of heart, human compassion, logical dialogue is wisdom, is desired.

Buddha himself says - "All that we are is the result of our thoughts, the fruits of our thoughts are the Shruti, the instruments of our thoughts."

The Buddha's message distances one from fanaticism, dogma and extreme sectarianism and teaches peaceful coexistence, as well as encourages dialogue, harmony and justice based on compassion and wisdom. He advises those who spread hatred to do constructive work.

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### Base text

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