

# संशोधक

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# Emergence of Buddhist Philosophy and Practice Throughout The World and India

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## Abstract :

India is a land of many sadhu and sanyasis who teaches spirituality but it was not defined scientifically by them. When Buddha born and he walk on the path of spirituality. He discovered his own path and gave the scientific way to the nirvana. He told the people their desire is the main cause of suffering and told them the four truth which is called &quot;the four Arya Satya. Buddhism and his philosophy spread not only in India but in eastern countries also. From the time of Buddha his philosophy and practice of Dhamma is working for the human being.

## Introduction :

Most of us know the life and the basic teaching of Buddha. He was born in royal family at Kapilvastu, on the foot-hil of Himalaya, in the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C. the sights of disease, old age and death impressed the young price with the idea that the world was full of suffering and he renounced the world early in life. As an ascetic he was restless in search of the real source of all sufferings. He sought answers to his question from many learned scholars and religious teachers of his time but nothing satisfied him. Then he invented his own way and philosophy of Nirwana which we see it in detail.

## Historical Background :

Hinduism (Sanatan Dharma, "Eternal Order") was the dominant faith in India in the 6th and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries BCE when a wave of religious and philosophical reform swept the land. Scholar John M. Koller notes how, "a major social

transformation from agrarian life to urban trade and manufacture was underway, leading to a questioning of the old values, ideas, and institutions" (46). Hinduism was based on acceptance of the scriptures known as the Vedas, thought to be eternal emanations from the universe which had been "heard" by sages at a certain time in the past but were not created by human beings. The Vedas were "received" and recited by the Hindu priests in Sanskrit, a language the people did not understand, and various philosophical thinkers of the time began to question this practice and the validity of the belief structure. Many different schools of philosophy are said to have developed at this time (most of which did not survive), which either accepted or rejected the authority of the Vedas. Those which accepted the orthodox Hindu view and the resulting practices were known as astika ("there exists") and those which rejected the orthodox view were known as nastika ("there does not exist"). Three of the nastika schools of thought to survive this period were Charvaka, Jainism, and Buddhism.

THE BUDDHA RECOGNIZED THAT THE PATHS OF CHARVAKA & JAINISM BOTH REPRESENTED EXTREMES FOUND WHAT HE CALLED A "MIDDLE WAY" BETWEEN THEM.

Hinduism held the universe was governed by a supreme being known as Brahman who was the Universe itself and it was this being who had imparted the Vedas to humanity. The purpose of onelife was to live in accordance with the