

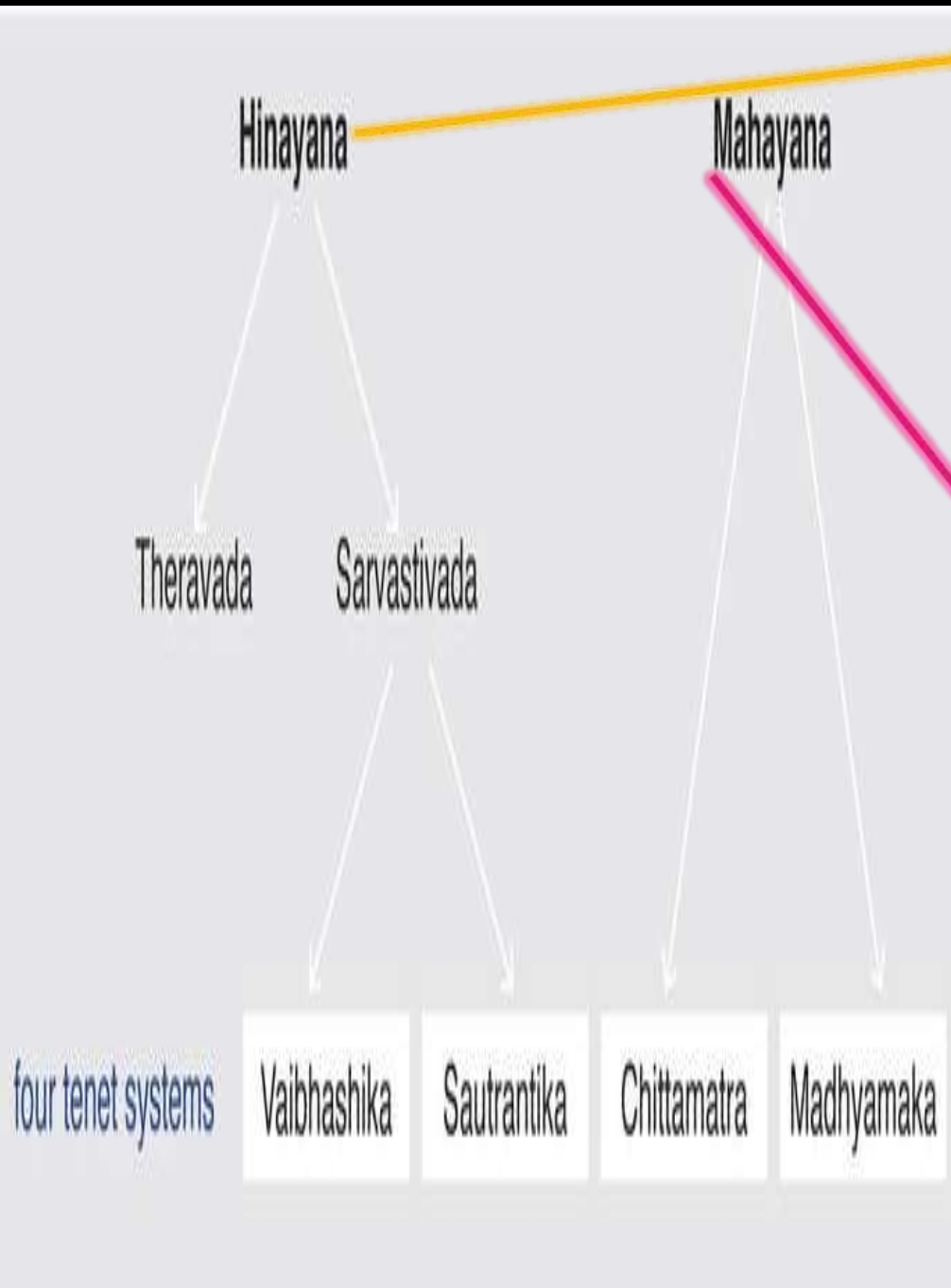
Buddhist Ethics



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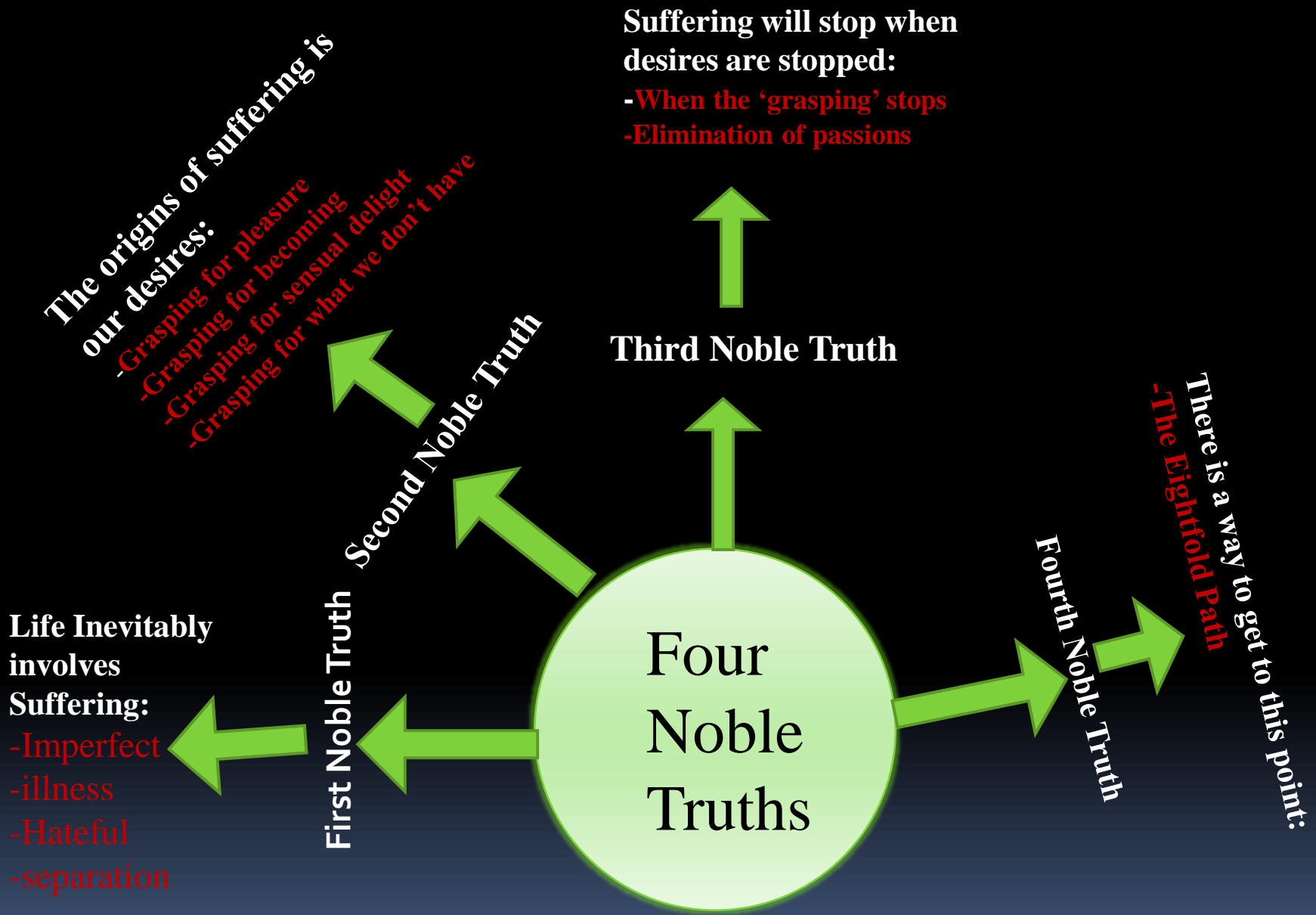
INTRODUCTION

- I. Budha was part of the *Śākya* clan in the *kṣatryia* family. He was known as Siddhārtha in his childhood.
- II. His father wanted him to become a powerful king and so arranged that his son should be provided with every pleasure and comfort and sheltered from all things ugly and unpleasant so that he would not renounce and become an ascetic.
- III. The Sidhartha married Yaśodharā and had a child called Rāhula.
- IV. The Sidhartha knew the original truth after come across an old man, a sick man, a corpse and an ascetic. Upon seeing this he decides to leave his home and become an ascetic.
- V. The Sidhartha spent the next 6 years practicing a number of ascetic techniques such as meditation, gradually ending up practicing severe austerities with five other ascetics where he became emaciated and named Budha.



1. Not believes in Idol worship.
2. Lesser Vehicle
3. Believes in Budha's original Teachings.
4. Liberation can be achieved through meditation.

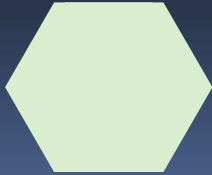
1. Believes in Idol worship.
2. Greater Vehicle
3. Believes in Existence of Bodhisvattva.



Applying mental discipline to quiet the mind
-Rises above evil and abides in equanimity and bliss

The way to liberation is through the mind

Refers to the constant effort that must be put into achieving these goals
- Turns against evil states and towards good



How one makes their living

-Understanding reality through the four noble truth.
-know the knowledge of pain, its cause

Free from self-centeredness, aspiration to renunciation and benevolence

-Never talk harsh words to anybody
-Communication must further truth and harmony

-Do not destroy life
-Do not steal
-Avoid sexual misconduct
-Do not lie
-Do not use intoxicants

One's work should not harm others



Right Faith/view
(samyag drsti)

Right Resolve
(sankalpa)

Right Speech
(Vak)

Right Action
(karmanta)

Right livelihood
(ajiva)

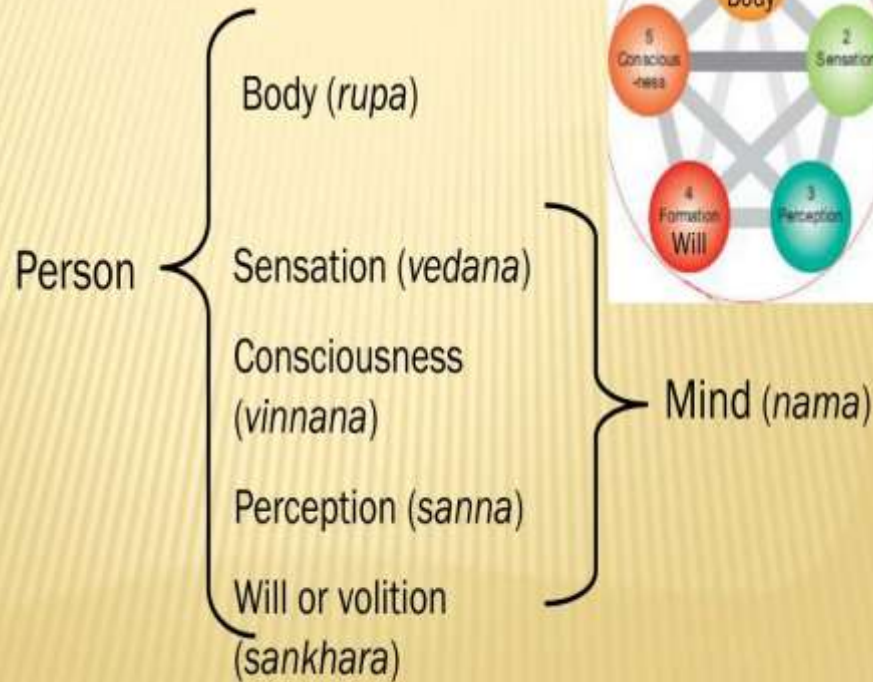
Right Effort
(vyayama)

Right Mindfulness
(smrti)

Right Meditation
(samadhi)

Eight-Fold Path

THE FIVE COMPONENTS (SKANDHAS) OF PERSONHOOD



FIVE GROUPS OF CHANGING ELEMENTS (panca-skandhas)

- (1) Form (*rupa*) consisting of the different factors which we perceive in this body having form,
 - (2) Feelings (*vedana*) of pleasure, pain and indifference,
 - (3) Perception including understanding and naming (*sanjna*),
 - (4) Predisposition or tendencies generated by the impressions of past experience (*samskaras*), and
 - (5) Consciousness itself (*vijnana*)
- The last four are together called *nama*.

Sources Google images.

PANACHA SHILLA

The Five Buddhist Precepts

1. | undertake the rule of training to refrain from destroying living creatures.
2. | undertake the rule of training to refrain from taking what is not given.
3. | undertake the rule of training to refrain from wrong conduct in sexual pleasures.
4. | undertake the rule of training to refrain from false speech
5. | undertake the rule of training to refrain from distilled and fermented intoxicants which are the occasion for carelessness.

THE FOUR BRAHMA-VIHARAS



Brahma-vihara

Near enemy

Far enemy

<p>Metta Loving-kindness</p>	<p>Selfish affection</p>	<p>Painful ill-will</p>
<p>Karuna Compassion</p>	<p>Pity</p>	<p>Cruelty</p>
<p>Mudita Joy with others</p>	<p>Exuberance</p>	<p>Resentment</p>
<p>Upekkha Equanimity</p>	<p>Indifference</p>	<p>Craving, clinging</p>

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