HĪNAYĀNA AND MAHĀYĀNA

A BROAD OUTLINE

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About a century after Buddha's Mahāparinibbāna, dissension arose among the monks regarding his actual words and their interpretation. This controversy led to the origin and growth of more than eighteen schools of thought, all claiming to have preserved Buddha's teachings. They took up the cause of Buddhism with great zeal and endeavoured hard to popularise it in the terri to ries and outside India. ECoote observes, "The first five centuries of Buddhist history saw the development of a number of schools, or sects, which are traditionally counted as eighteen. The historical traditions about them are uncertain, contradictory and confused"[3]. André Bareau has, however, discussed chronologically the origin of these different schools[4]. Lamotte[5] has also dealt with the geographical distribution of the different schools on the basis of the inscriptions.

The first dissension was created by the monks of Vaissali through their breach of the rules of discipline as laid down in the Vinaya Pitaka. The Cullavagga and the Ceylonese chronicles record that the Second Buddhist Council was held at Vaissali just a century after the passing away of Buddha to examine the validity of the ten practices (dasa vaṭṭhini) indulged in by the Vajjian monks. The works of Vasumitra, Bhavya and Visnadvipa, extant in Tibetan and Chinese translations provide us with a quite different account. According to them the Council is said to have been convened, because of the difference of opinion among the monks in regard to the five dogmas propounded by Mahādeva a man of great learning and wisdom[6].

Traditions differ in regard to the cause of convening of the Second Council. But all the accounts record unanimously that a schism occurred about a century after the Mahāparinibbāna of Buddha, due to the efforts of a few monks for a relaxation of the vigour of conduct current at the time; the orthodox monks were not ready to allow that, the orthodox points of view prevailed and the monks opposed to them were expelled from the Sangha. They were not, however, disappointed. They gained strength gradually and convened shortly another Council in which ten thousand monks participated. In the history of Buddhism it is known as Mahāsaṅghika (Great Council). The monks who joined the Council later on were called the Mahāsaṅghikas, while the orthodox monks were distinguished as the Theravādins. Thus occurred the first schism which divided the early Buddhist Saṅgha into
two primitive schools - the Theravāda and the Mahāsāṃghika. Undoubtedly this Council marked the evolution of new schools in Indian Buddhism.

It would be quite pertinent in this context to point out that this schism was followed by a series of schisms, and in course of time several sub-sects branched off from these two sects. The Theravāda was split up into ten sub-sects and the Mahāsāṃghika into seven. These appeared one after another in clear succession within three or four hundred years after Buddha’s Mahaparinirvāṇa. But these different sects could not maintain their individual existences for long. Most of them either disappeared or merged with other sects shortly after their origin, only four schools survived. The four schools that could outline and expand their own field of influence were the Vajrayāna, Sautrantika, Mādhyamika and Yogācāra. In course of time these four schools, however, coalesced together gradually and four philosophical views were formulated into two schools - Prāṇāyaśa and Mahāyāna.

Buddhism today has two main sects well-known as Hīnayāna and Mahāyāna. The former prevails in Ceylon (Sīlālikā), Burma (Myanmar), Thailand (Siames), Cambodia and other countries. the latter is Tibet, Nepal, China, Japan and others. The epigraph Hīnayāna has been given to the Theravāda Buddhism by the Mahāyāna sect. The Theravādins never call themselves Hīnayānas. Asanga’s Saṃsāraśāstra mentions the points of difference between the Hīnayāna and Mahāyāna and indicates that it attempts to show the inferiority of the Hīnayāna an ārya or saṃsāra and their way not to comprehend the truth.

The Pali canon (Tripitaka) forms the basis of the Hīnayāna while Mahāyāna has got such three-fold division of the canon. Of the numerous Mahāyāna works, nine books ‘so called Nine Dharmas’, which are held in great reverence are the most important works of the Mahāyāna school, as they trace the origin and development of Mahāyāna and also point out its fundamental teachings.

The ideal of Mahāyāna is Buddhahood while that of Hīnayāna is Arhatship. The Hīnayānas want their own Nibbāna first as they do not care for others, while the Mahāyānas do not care for their own Nibbāna - they strive hard for the emancipation of all beings. Their principal objective is to make beings attain nibbāna in life. Mahāyāna has further inculcated the concept of Bodhisattva which is its another ethical duty. Bodhisattva means a being who is on the way to Buddhahood (enlightenment) but has not yet obtained it. In order to remove the sufferings of the world a Bodhisattva deigns that he should stay as long as the sky and the world exist. He further declares that he let his alone experience all the worldly miseries and, let all the beings of the world enjoy happiness owing to the meritorious deeds done by him as a Bodhisattva.

With the development of Bodhicitta (thought of enlightenment) the practice of the six paramitas, the fulfillment of which is seen helpful for the Bodhisattva to be attained. As the Bodhisattva practices the paramitas, his mind rises higher in path of spiritual progress and ultimately becomes a Buddha. The Hīnayāna also recognizes stages for the attainment of true knowledge. But the two schools differ in their conception of the highest truth. According to the Hīnayāna it is nāgāra-dharmas (non-existence of soul) while according to the Mahāyāna it is both nāgāra and dharmakārya (non-existence of soul as also of all things of the world.

Another distinguishing feature of Mahāyāna is its conception of Buddhah. Each Buddha has three bodies: (1) Nirmanakāya, (2) Sambhogakāya and (3) Dharmakāya. Nirmānakāya is the human body of the Buddha. Sambhogakāya is the subtle body of the
Buddha, Dharmakīya is the body made pure by the practice of the Bodhicakṣuṣya and other dharmas that make a Buddha. It is not a body at all; it simply is the "void", dharmatā. It can be equated with tathatā, tathāgatagarbha and dharmadīna.

According to the Hinayāna the world is in a state of flux but it is not unreal. But the Mahāyāna maintains the flux and reality are two contradictory terms and therefore the world is the creation of the mind. In the Vijnaptīkṣaṇāsūtra of Bauhadharma has like wise pointedly shown the advocates of Hinayāna theory under misconceptions, complete eradication of which is the main object of those of the Mahāyāna.

Mahāyāna further lays emphasis on the practice of the four Brahmacārīs, viz., maitrī (friendliness), karuna (compassion), muditā (sympathetic joy) and upekkhā (equanimity). Through their practice one attains purity of heart, and it is these Brahmacārīs which made Buddhism also very popular.

Lastly, Mahāyāna is metaphysical and speculative while in Hinayāna there is no such ground for speculation. Both the sects, however, agree in the fundamentals of Buddhism, viz., the Four Noble Truths, the Noble Eightfold Path, the non-existence of the soul, the gradual stages of the spiritual advancement and the doctrine of Karma. The two are closely related to each other, hence the study of one entails the study of the other.

REFERENCES
1. Edward Conze, Buddhist Thought in India, p. 179.
3. History of the Buddhist Order, p. 578
4. "They are":
(i) Śīlaṅgīkāsaya: the practice of carrying out a horn, i.e. stoneware vessels of food.
(ii) Dānagālākāsaya: the practice of taking meals when the shadows are two fingers broad, i.e. taking meals after midnight.
(iii) Ācārayākāsaya: the practice of going to an adjacent village and taking meals for the second time.
(iv) Ā-śākāsaya: the observance of the Upanīdana ceremonies in various places in the same period (same).
(v) Amāraśākāsaya: doing deed and obtaining its fruition after wards.
(vi) Āniśākāsaya: the customary practices prevails.
(vii) Āmāraśākāsaya: drinking of butter milk after meals.
(viii) Ācīpaśākāsaya: drinking of today.
(ix) Ācīpaśākāsaya: one of a mug without a fringe.
(x) Ācarāśākāsaya: acceptance of gold and silver.

5.
(i) An Arahant may commit a sin under unconscious temptation.
(ii) One may be an Arahant and not know it.
(iii) Arahant may have doubts on matters of doctrine.
(iv) One cannot attain Arahantship without the aid of a teacher.
(v) The noble ways may begin at a shoot, that is, one meditating seriously in religion may make such an exclamation as "How and ! How and !" and by so doing makes progress towards perfection - the path is attained by the extinguishing of unrighteousness.

6.
Arahante vibhaṅgatā, vassa jayo bhikkhu
Tassussara vibhaṅgatā, vassa jayo bhikkhu
Yatikīlo jagato dakkhaṃ tat sammavo mayi paccayam/
Buddhisaviroddha sammavo jagato rakshatam aham://

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