

A study on experiment methods in the *Tripitaka*

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Buddhism is the best fruit of an incomparable experiment in the known past. As per the many Suttas in the *Tripitaka*, it is possible to reveal the nature of experiment methods discussed in Buddhism as such methods appeared in several texts such as Ariyapariyesana Sutta, Dhammacakkapavattana Sutta, Kālāma Sutta, Vimamsaka Sutta. The experiment systems discussed in Buddhism can be divided into Anariya Pariyesana and Ariya Pariyesana. The first, Ariyapariyesana refers to the seeking of the truth or looking for the solution while they are experiencing Jāti, jarā, vyādhi, and soka. Ariyapariyesana refers to the seeking the truth while being free from such defilements. Buddhism discusses the characteristics that should be in an experiment.

While engaging in such experiments the explorer should be free from chanda, doha, bhaya, moha, which are known as extremes (agati). Buddhism shows the measures that should be followed to obtain a proper solution. The best examples for this are evident in Kālāma Sutta & Vimamsaka Sutta. When the consecrarium discuss, it depends on four facts.

1. Dukkha Sacca -Suffer
2. Dukkha Samudaya Sacca -Cause for the suffering
3. Dukkha nirodha Sacca - Cease the suffer
4. Dukkha nirodhagāminipaṭipadā Sacca - Way to eradicate the suffering

Seeking the depending background is one of the major instruments in Buddhism. It is a trustworthy and an essential method. In Buddhist philosophy variability is another important measurement. It is discussed through seven topics. They are Jarā, Maraṇa, Soka, Parideva, Dukkha, Domanassa and Upāyāsa, and are known as changing points of variability. Cullahatthipadopama Sutta widely reveals the values of seeking the truth from facts through the example of the footprints of a tusker. Initially the explorer assumes that the footprints that appear on the earth should be a tusker's. Finally he confirms that it was a tusker according his presumptions. The expectation of questioning is to get the best solution for the question by the questioner. Sometimes the questioning is expanded until the questioner is able to understand the nature of his question. It can be concluded that Buddhism is the noblest experiment, endowed with experiment characteristics.

Key words: Buddhism, experiment systems, Anariyapariyesana, Ariyapariyesana, experiment methods