

## Bibliographical Study of Buddhist Cosmology

S. Vijikumar<sup>1\*</sup> and R. Balasubramani<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Director, Tamil Nadu Scientific Research Organization, Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu, India

<sup>2</sup> Professor, Department of LIS, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, India

\*vijisience12@gmail.com

Buddhist cosmology describes the universe through wisdom. This data can be found in *Theravada*, *Sarvastivada*, and *Mahayana* sources. It clearly explains the origin, existence, movements, and destruction of the universe. The aim of this study is to collect, compile, and analyze data from selected Buddhist cosmological texts and compare them with modern cosmological science. This study incorporated a standard bibliographic system. *Anityavada* (impermanence) and *Anatmavada* (no self) are two important intellectual concepts for the understanding the structure of the universe. *Abhidharma* discusses the structure, elements, movement, and time of the universe. According to Buddhist cosmology all objects in the universe are a combination of qualities. These are constantly perishing and changing. The *Pratitya Samutpada* explains the destruction of a pre-existing material and the emergence of another from it. The *Buddha-kshetra* contains references to mathematical cosmology. The world cosmology explains the structure of the universe, and the temporal cosmology explains the origin and destruction of the universe. The *Chakravala* 31 divisions describe different world systems, and the *Sahasra* describes the larger universe of *lokadhātu* (different worlds). They are the *Arūpadhātu* (the formless world), the *Rūpadhātu* (the world of form), and the *Kamadhatu* (the world of pleasure and pain). A scale called *yojana* measures the location of the world. Buddhism speaks of five pure worlds: *Aganistha*, *Sudarsana*, *Sudirusa*, *Adapam* and *Aviruba*, similarly, the four worlds of *Brihadapalaare Asanjasatva*, *Vehapala*, *Punyaprasava* and *Anaprasava*. In the *Sahasra* cosmology, it is said that there is a *Divisahasramatyamalokadhātu* (the world destroyed by wind) and a *Sahasra Sudikalokadhātu* (the world destroyed by water). The cycle of time is infinite, and its basic unit is the *Mahakalpa*. It consists of the *Vivartakalpa* (the period of time when the universe was created), the *Vivartastayakalpa* (the period of time when the universe remained stable), the *Samvartakalpa* (the period of time when the universe was destroyed), and the *Samvartastayakalpa* (the period when the universe was destroyed and became void). The results of the analysis showed that many of the data were consistent with modern astronomical theories.

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