

Environmental Ethics in Hinduism and Buddhism: A Comparative Analysis

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Abstract:

In the current context of environmental challenges; including climate change, biodiversity loss and resource depletion, Hindu and Buddhist philosophies provided significant ethical frameworks. Their doctrines promote ecological activities, responsible consumerism, and acknowledgement of the inherent worth of all life forms. A comparative analysis of these traditions demonstrated that ancient philosophical concepts can enhance contemporary environmental discourse by including spiritual ideals, ethical responsibilities, and ecological sustainability. Consequently, Hinduism and Buddhism offer complimentary viewpoints that help foster a more ethical and harmonious interaction between humans and the natural environment. In this article, environmental ethics in Hinduism and Buddhism: a comparative analysis was discussed.

Keywords: Environmental Ethics, Hinduism, Buddhism.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Environmental ethics in Hinduism and Buddhism embodies a deep philosophical comprehension of the interconnection between humanity, nature, and the broader ecological framework. Both religions perceive the natural world not solely as a resource for human exploitation but as a linked reality in which humans bear moral obligations. Hindu environmental philosophy is founded on principles such as cosmic and moral order, universal harmony, non-violence, and the sanctity of nature. Numerous Hindu philosophical traditions regard rivers, woods, mountains, animals, and natural elements as embodiments of divine reality, promoting reverence and conservation of the environment. The concept of the world as a singular family embodies an ecological perspective in which all life forms are interrelated. Consequently, Hindu environmental ethics emphasizes the necessity of harmony between human activities and the cosmic equilibrium of nature. Buddhist environmental ethics is founded on the philosophical tenets of interdependence, compassion, non-violence, mindfulness, and moderation. Buddhism refutes the notion of human disconnection from nature and posits that all living entities dwell within an interconnected web of relationships. The Buddhist concept of dependent origination emphasizes that environmental degradation eventually impacts human welfare due to the interconnection of all parts of existence. The development of compassion for all sentient creatures fosters ethical perspectives on animals, ecosystems, and natural resources. The Buddhist tenet of a minimalist and harmonious existence offers a philosophical basis for sustainable living. The objective of the study is to comparative analysis on environmental ethics in Hinduism and Buddhism.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

A research methodology delineates the procedures and techniques employed to identify and examine data relevant to a specific area of inquiry.

Research Design:

The research design comprises the methods and tactics selected by a researcher for conducting a study. Qualitative research design entails the collection and analysis of non-numerical data to comprehend concepts, opinions, or experiences. This study utilized a qualitative research design. In this research, qualitative research design was used.

Data Source:

A third party, apart from the user, collected secondary data. This signifies the availability and analysis of the data. Instances of secondary data encompass periodicals, newspapers, books, journals, electronic resources, and

documentary proof. This analysis utilized secondary data sources. In this research, secondary data source was used.

Methodology:

In this research, qualitative research design and secondary data source were used. The textual method involves the examination, interpretation, and critical analysis of written, spoken, or visual texts (such as books, articles, reports, laws, interviews, social media posts, etc.). The analytical method involves breaking down complex social phenomena into components to understand their relationships and causes. The comparative method studies similarities and differences between two or more groups, societies, time periods. Textual and comparative methods were used in this research. Also, due to unavailability of statistical data, charts, graphs etc. the quantitative research design and primary data was not applicable in this study.

Analysis:

Descriptive research analysis is a methodological approach that aims to elucidate the features of an event or subject under inquiry. Descriptive research analysis is a crucial instrument for scientific inquiry, allowing researchers to observe, document, and examine the intricacies of a certain subject. In this research, descriptive research analysis was used.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON THOUGHT IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

From a comparative philosophical standpoint, Hinduism and Buddhism exhibit numerous shared ethical principles, notably reverence for life, repudiation of undue exploitation, and the significance of balance with nature. Nonetheless, their philosophical foundations vary in focus. Hindu environmental ethics frequently associates ecological responsibility with cosmic order, spirituality, and duty (dharma), positioning the protection of nature as a sacred obligation. Buddhism addresses environmental ethics via psychological development, compassion, and the eradication of human greed and attachment, recognizing selfish impulses as a principal contributor to ecological imbalance. Hinduism emphasizes the sanctity of nature, whereas Buddhism prioritizes the moral implications of human actions and the interdependence of all things (Farbák, M., 2020).

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON APPROACHES IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

From a comparative philosophical standpoint, Hinduism and Buddhism have numerous shared roots, notably the repudiation of anthropocentric dominance over nature and the acknowledgement of life's interdependence. Both religions advocate for ethical conduct, reverence for all living entities, and sustainable interactions with the environment. Nonetheless, their philosophical methodologies diverge in their foundational justifications. Hinduism frequently portrays nature as a sacred and spiritually meaningful reality linked to divine principles, whereas Buddhism elucidates ecological responsibility via the interdependent nature of existence and the alleviation of attachment and suffering. Consequently, Hindu environmental ethics is primarily linked to cosmic order and holy duty, whereas Buddhist environmental ethics highlights compassion, mindfulness, and the moral implications of human activities.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON FOUNDATIONS IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

From a comparative philosophical standpoint, Hinduism and Buddhism exhibit a shared focus on interconnectivity, ethical responsibility, and reverence for nature. Both religions dismiss the notion of human beings as entirely apart from the environment and advocate for a harmonious relationship with ecological systems. Nonetheless, their philosophical underpinnings vary in methodology. Hinduism elucidates environmental harmony via the notion of a holy universe, wherein nature is intertwined with divine existence, while Buddhism addresses environmental responsibility through the comprehension of interdependence and the alleviation of suffering resulting from human acts.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON SACRED RELATIONSHIP IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

From a comparative philosophical standpoint, Hinduism and Buddhism exhibit notable parallels in their comprehension of the sacred connection between humanity and nature. Both faiths acknowledge the unity and interdependence of life, advocate for non-violence, and endorse responsible engagement with the environment. Nonetheless, their philosophical underpinnings diverge. Hinduism elucidates ecological responsibility via a holy

cosmic order that links nature to divine existence, whereas Buddhism addresses environmental ethics through the tenets of interdependence, alleviation of suffering, and emancipation from harmful impulses. Hindu philosophy underscores the alignment of human responsibilities with the cosmic order, whereas Buddhist philosophy prioritizes the transformation of human consciousness and conduct to attain ecological equilibrium.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON INTERDEPENDENT RELATIONSHIP IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

From a comparative philosophical standpoint, Hinduism and Buddhism both emphasize ecological connection; however, their interpretations diverge. Hindu environmental philosophy frequently emphasizes the holy and spiritual connection between humanity and nature, perceiving ecological equilibrium as integral to sustaining cosmic peace. Buddhism emphasizes the psychological and ethical change of humans, wherein the reduction of greed, want, and detrimental acts fosters a more sustainable relationship with nature. Both traditions contest anthropocentric perspectives by acknowledging the inherent worth of non-human existence.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON META PHYSICAL UNDERSTANDING IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

The environmental ethics of Hinduism and Buddhism are intricately linked to their distinct philosophical interpretations of nature, existence, and the interplay between humanity and the cosmos. From a modern philosophical viewpoint, the environmental ethics of Hinduism and Buddhism offer important perspectives on tackling ecological challenges. Their metaphysical doctrines advocate for a transition from the control of nature to cohabitation with it. These traditions enhance a comprehensive philosophical framework for sustainable environmental behaviour in the contemporary world by incorporating spiritual awareness, moral responsibility and ecological concerns (Singh, R.P.B., 2021).

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON LIVING BEINGS OF COMPASSION AND LOVING-KINDNESS IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

Hinduism and Buddhism exhibit notable similarities in their ecological methodologies. Both oppose undue control over nature and advocate for ethical responsibility towards living entities. Hinduism underscores a spiritual interconnectedness between humanity and nature, while Buddhism prioritises the eradication of suffering through compassion and the recognition of interdependence. Hindu environmental ethics is frequently linked to sanctity and divine order (Rita/Dharma), but Buddhist environmental ethics is more strongly related to mindfulness, compassion, and the ethical ramifications of human activities (Karma).

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON MINDFULNESS AND ECOLOGICAL AWARENESS-KINDNESS IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

From a comparative philosophical standpoint, Hinduism and Buddhism possess a shared foundation of ecological consciousness, ethical obligation, and reverence for nature. Both religions advocate for kindness and temperance as fundamental attributes for preserving natural balance. Hinduism often addresses environmental responsibility via the concepts of cosmic order, sacred ties, and duty (Dharma), while Buddhism focuses on mental reform, mindfulness, and freedom from detrimental cravings as the means to achieve ecological equilibrium. Hindu ecological philosophy emphasises the spiritual significance of nature, whereas Buddhist thought prioritises the development of inner consciousness that fosters compassionate environmental stewardship.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON DHARMA AND ECOLOGICAL RESPONSIBILITY IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

A comparative philosophical examination of Hinduism and Buddhism uncovers both parallels and distinctions in their perspectives on environmental ethics. Both religions denounce excessive anthropocentric dominion over nature and promote a peaceful interaction between humanity and the environment. Hinduism underscores ecological responsibility via the concepts of dharma, cosmic order, and the sanctity of nature, whereas Buddhism accentuates ecological consciousness through compassion, mindfulness, and the interrelatedness of all things. Hindu philosophy typically frames environmental stewardship as an obligation stemming from cosmic and ethical principles, but Buddhist thought emphasises altering human attitudes and desires to mitigate ecological damage.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON COSMIC ORDER AND NATURE BALANCE IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

A comparative philosophical investigation indicates that both Hinduism and Buddhism possess a shared ecological goal centred on peace between humanity and nature; nevertheless, their methodologies diverge in their metaphysical underpinnings. Hinduism elucidates environmental stewardship via the concept of a sacred cosmic

order that links nature to divine truth, whereas Buddhism articulates ecological equilibrium through the comprehension of interrelated existence and the mitigation of human attachment. Hindu environmental ethics primarily focus on maintaining universal harmony (Dharma), while Buddhist environmental ethics emphasise compassion, mindfulness, and the ethical transformation of human behaviour.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON PRAKRITI AS THE FOUNDATION OF LIFE IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

From a comparative philosophical standpoint, Hinduism and Buddhism both recognise the interconnection of life with the natural world. Hindu environmental ethics is founded on the holy and cosmic connection between Atman (self) and the universe, whereas Buddhist environmental ethics is predicated on the acknowledgement of interdependence and the eradication of detrimental activities. Both faiths refute the notion that humans exist entirely apart from nature. They advocate a perspective in which human well-being is contingent upon sustaining harmony with ecological systems.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON PRAKRITI AS THE FOUNDATION OF LIFE IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

A comparative analysis of Hinduism and Buddhism uncovers both parallels and distinctions in their philosophical perspectives on environmental ethics. Both faiths acknowledge the inherent worth of nature and underscore the principles of harmony, moderation, and ethical accountability regarding the environment. Hinduism depicts nature within a sacred and spiritual context, linking Prakriti to divine creation and cosmic equilibrium, whereas Buddhism elucidates environmental relationships through the philosophical tenet of interrelated existence and ethical consciousness. Hindu environmental philosophy frequently centre's on maintaining cosmic order and the sacred bond between humanity and nature, whereas Buddhist environmental ethics prioritises compassion, mindfulness, and the transcendence of selfish wants that contribute to ecological disruption (Berebon, C.B., Gwatana, J.G., 2022).

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON NATURE AS SACRED AND DIVINE MANIFESTATION IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

A comparative philosophical investigation indicates that both Hinduism and Buddhism offer robust ethical frameworks for environmental protection, despite their differing metaphysical perspectives. Hinduism views nature as a sacred manifestation of divine truth, wherein the preservation of nature constitutes a reverence for the divine essence inherent in creation. Buddhism, conversely, engages with nature via the notion of interdependence, wherein ecological equilibrium is upheld via compassion, mindfulness, and acknowledgement of the interconnection of all existence. Hindu environmental ethics is founded on sacredness and cosmic harmony, whereas Buddhist environmental ethics is predicated on relational existence and ethical duty. Both traditions contest anthropocentric dominance over nature and promote a respectful relationship between people and the environment, providing significant philosophical insights for tackling current ecological issues (Intongpan, P., 2019).

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON ROLE OF NATURAL ELEMENTS IN RELIGIOUS PHILOSOPHY IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

A comparative investigation indicates that Hinduism and Buddhism possess shared ethical concerns about nature, however their intellectual underpinnings diverge. Hindu environmental ethics fundamentally derives from the sacred connection between nature and the divine, attributing spiritual value to natural elements. Buddhism underscores ethical consciousness, interdependence, and compassion without inherently attributing sacred significance to natural entities. Hinduism emphasises the maintenance of cosmic harmony through religious obligations, whereas Buddhism prioritises the alleviation of human attachment and detrimental behaviours that disrupt natural equilibrium.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON SACRED ECOLOGY VERSUS INTERCONNECTED ECOLOGY IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

A comparative examination indicates that Hinduism addresses environmental protection via the spiritual sanctification of nature, whereas Buddhism does so through an ethical knowledge of ecological

interconnectedness. Hindu sacred ecology fosters conservation by establishing emotional and spiritual ties to natural components, whereas Buddhist interconnected ecology promotes ecological stewardship through the comprehension of relationships, suffering, and equilibrium. Both traditions criticise anthropocentric exploitation of nature and underscore a harmonious relationship between humanity and the environment. Nonetheless, their conceptual underpinnings diverge: Hinduism emphasises the divine essence inherent in nature, whereas Buddhism concentrates on the interconnected existence of all entities.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON HUMAN RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

A comparative analysis indicates that Hinduism and Buddhism possess numerous shared environmental principles, such as reverence for nature, the significance of self-restraint, and the acknowledgement of the interdependence between humanity and the environment. Nonetheless, their philosophical underpinnings diverge. Hindu environmental philosophy frequently associates ecological stewardship with cosmic equilibrium, religious obligation, and the sanctity of nature, while Buddhist environmental ethics emphasises psychological transformation, compassion, and the mitigation of human desires as foundational to ecological sustainability. Hinduism underscores the preservation of universal equilibrium through virtuous deeds, whilst Buddhism accentuates mindfulness and moral behaviour as means to achieve ecological balance.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON PROMOTING HARMONY WITH NATURE IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

A comparative philosophical analysis demonstrates that both Hinduism and Buddhism repudiate the notion of human supremacy over nature and advocate for an ecological perspective grounded in interconnection. Hindu environmental philosophy frequently underscores the sanctity and spiritual essence of nature, whereas Buddhism prioritises ethical consciousness, compassion, and the alleviation of suffering among all sentient beings. Hinduism seeks environmental harmony by acknowledging cosmic interconnectedness and responsibilities for creation, whereas Buddhism achieves it via mindfulness, ethical conduct, and awareness of ecological interdependence. Although differing in their conceptual underpinnings, both traditions offer significant contributions to modern environmental ethics by advocating for sustainable living, reverence for biodiversity, and accountable human conduct.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON NATURE AS A NETWORK OF DEPENDENT RELATIONSHIPS IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

Comparative research reveals that Hinduism and Buddhism possess a shared conceptual underpinning of ecological interdependence, although diverge in their interpretations. Hinduism frequently underscores a spiritual connection between humanity and nature, perceiving natural elements as embodiments of cosmic order and divine essence. Buddhism emphasises the relational and conditional aspects of existence, elucidating ecological equilibrium through the concepts of interconnectedness and ethical awareness. Hindu environmental ethics is intricately linked to cosmic spirituality and responsibilities toward nature, whereas Buddhist environmental ethics emphasises mental reform, compassion, and the mitigation of detrimental wants.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON HUMAN BEINGS AS PART OF ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

Comparative research reveals that Hinduism and Buddhism possess a shared ecological perspective grounded in interconnectedness, reverence for life, and ethical accountability. Nonetheless, their philosophical underpinnings vary in focus. Hindu environmental philosophy frequently attributes ecological responsibility to a sacred cosmic order and the spiritual interconnectedness of all existence, while Buddhist environmental thought emphasises relational existence, suffering, and the eradication of detrimental desires that result in environmental degradation. Hinduism emphasises the harmony among humanity, nature, and the divinity, whereas Buddhism underscores mindfulness, compassion, and the repercussions of human actions within the interrelated web of existence.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON IMPORTANCE OF HARMONY BETWEEN ALL LIVING BEINGS IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

A comparative philosophical examination indicates that Hinduism and Buddhism possess a shared ecological perspective by acknowledging the inherent value of life and advocating for harmonious coexistence. Both traditions contest anthropocentric perspectives that prioritise humans over nature, advocating instead for a holistic worldview that recognises humans as integral components of a broader ecological system. Nevertheless, their philosophical underpinnings diverge: Hindu environmental ethics is frequently associated with the sacred unity of creation and cosmic order, whereas Buddhist environmental ethics emphasises interconnectedness, compassion, and the alleviation of suffering.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON MORAL DUTY TO AVOID ENVIRONMENTAL HARM IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

From a comparative philosophical standpoint, Hinduism and Buddhism concur that environmental degradation is not solely a physical concern but also a moral and spiritual dilemma. Hinduism prioritises the preservation of cosmic equilibrium and the adherence to Dharma, whereas Buddhism underscores interdependence, compassion, and the minimisation of attachment as means to ecological stewardship. Both traditions contest anthropocentric perspectives and advocate for a more reverent relationship with the natural world. Nonetheless, their methodologies diverge in philosophical underpinnings: Hindu environmental ethics is frequently anchored in sacred cosmology and responsibility, whereas Buddhist environmental ethics is grounded in ethical awareness and the interrelatedness of existence. Collectively, these viewpoints offer significant philosophical insights for tackling modern environmental issues and fostering sustainable lifestyles.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON COMPASSION TOWARD ALL SENTIENT BEINGS IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

From a comparative philosophical standpoint, Hinduism and Buddhism both assert that humans are integral to a broader ecological and moral framework, rather than being in isolation from nature. Both faiths underscore moderation, accountability, and reverence for sentient beings as fundamental values for sustaining harmony. Nonetheless, their philosophical underpinnings diverge: Hindu environmental ethics frequently associates with concepts of divine unity, the sanctity of nature, and cosmic order, whereas Buddhist environmental ethics emphasises interdependence, suffering, and the development of compassion through mindfulness and ethical conduct. Hinduism underscores the spiritual significance of all existence, whereas Buddhism stresses the moral parity of sentient beings and the eradication of detrimental behaviours.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON AVOIDANCE OF ACTIONS CAUSING SUFFERING IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

A comparative philosophical investigation demonstrates that both Hinduism and Buddhism repudiate exploitative attitudes towards nature and advocate for a sympathetic relationship with the environment. Hinduism underscores the sanctity of nature and the execution of ethical obligations, whereas Buddhism prioritises alleviating suffering through mindfulness, compassion, and the eradication of detrimental intents. Both traditions advocate for moderation in consumption and responsible behaviour, despite differing philosophical foundations: Hindu environmental ethics are typically grounded in cosmic order, divine unity, and duty (Dharma), while Buddhist environmental ethics are based on interdependence, compassion, and the alleviation of suffering.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON PHILOSOPHICAL JUSTIFICATION OF NON-VIOLENCE IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

A comparative examination indicates that both Hinduism and Buddhism offer robust philosophical rationales for environmental non-violence, despite differing origins. Hindu environmental ethics primarily emphasises metaphysical unity, the sanctity of nature, and the maintenance of cosmic balance (Rita), while Buddhist environmental ethics centres on compassion, interdependence, and alleviating suffering. Hinduism frequently portrays nature as a sacred entity warranting veneration, whereas Buddhism highlights ethical conduct and conscious connections with all living beings. Both traditions contest anthropocentric perspectives by acknowledging the interdependence of human and ecological well-being.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON APARIGRAHA IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

A comparative examination indicates that both Hinduism and Buddhism regard non-attachment as a method for transcending greed and cultivating ethical responsibility towards the environment. Hinduism typically interprets Aparigraha in terms of responsibility, spiritual discipline, and the preservation of cosmic equilibrium, while Buddhism focuses on the eradication of desire, mindfulness, and compassion as means to attain harmony. Both traditions dispute the contemporary doctrine of boundless consumerism and offer philosophical alternatives rooted in simplicity and sustainability. Nevertheless, their methodologies diverge in focus: Hindu philosophy often associates environmental stewardship with the sacred bonds between humanity and nature, whereas Buddhist philosophy emphasises the transformation of human consciousness and the reduction of attachment.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON BALANCE BETWEEN HUMAN NEEDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

A comparative philosophical analysis demonstrates that both Hinduism and Buddhism contest anthropocentric perspectives that prioritise human needs above nature. Hinduism underscores the spiritual connection between humanity and the cosmos, whereas Buddhism accentuates interdependence and compassion for all life forms. Despite their differing conceptual foundations—Hinduism emphasising cosmic harmony and obligation, and Buddhism prioritising interconnection and the decrease of desire—both religions promote ethical stewardship of natural resources. In the current context of environmental catastrophes, these viewpoints offer significant insights for sustainable development by advocating a balance between human needs, ecological constraints, and ethical obligations to future generations.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON MIDDLE PATH IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

A comparative investigation indicates that both faiths perceive environmental imbalance as a result of human avarice, ignorance, and deficiency in ethical discipline. Buddhism prioritises the transformation of individual consciousness via mindfulness, compassion, and the diminishment of attachment, while Hinduism underscores the preservation of cosmic balance through Dharma, spiritual duty, and veneration of nature. The Buddhist Middle Path offers an ethical framework for regulating human impulses, but Hindu philosophy presents a comprehensive ecological perspective rooted in the sacred connection between humanity and the natural environment (Khan, T.R. & Gupta, V.L., 2018).

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON REDUCTION OF GREED AND EXCESSIVE CONSUMPTION IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

A comparative examination indicates that Hinduism prioritises ethical restraint via concepts like responsibility, self-control, and harmony with the cosmic order, whereas Buddhism concentrates on transcending psychological attachment and desire via mindfulness and spiritual practice. Both traditions offer significant environmental perspectives by asserting that ecological crises are not merely scientific or economic issues but also moral and spiritual dilemmas. Hindu and Buddhist ideologies foster an environmental ethic rooted in balance, sustainability, and reverence for nature by mitigating greed and excessive consumption.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON ETHICAL CONTROL OVER HUMAN DESIRES IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

In the philosophical discussion of environmental ethics, the concept of ethical regulation of human impulses is essential in both Hinduism and Buddhism, providing significant insights into sustainable living and ecological equilibrium. In Hindu philosophy, the management of desire is intricately linked to the principles of Dharma and Aparigraha (non-possessiveness), wherein unchecked desire (kama) is regarded as a fundamental source of environmental abuse and ethical discord. The Upanishadic and Bhagavad Gita traditions highlight self-restraint (samyama) and detachment from excessive material acquisition, thereby fostering harmony between humanity and the natural world. Buddhism addresses desire via the doctrine of the Four Noble Truths, recognising tanha (craving) as the primary source of suffering (dukkha), which encompasses ecological distress resulting from greed and overconsumption. The Noble Eightfold Path, especially right intention and right livelihood, promotes the transcendence of craving via mindfulness and ethical behaviour, consequently minimising harm to both living and non-living aspects of nature. Hinduism contextualises desire regulation within a larger cosmic and dharmic framework, whereas Buddhism prioritises psychological metamorphosis and the termination of yearning as the route to emancipation. Notwithstanding these distinctions, both traditions align on the ethical tenet that

unrestrained human appetites disturb ecological equilibrium and that self-discipline is crucial for attaining environmental sustainability (Hourdequin, M., 2021).

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON RELEVANCE TO MODERN CONSUMERISM IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

The examination of environmental ethics in the context of contemporary consumerism, via the philosophical lenses of Hinduism and Buddhism, underscores a critical viewpoint toward excessive material accumulation and unsustainable consumption practices. In Hinduism, the concept of aparigraha (non-possessiveness) and the principle of dharma advocate for a life of moderation, ethical accountability, and alignment with prakriti (nature), thus deterring a greed-driven consumer culture and encouraging a judicious use of natural resources. The concept of interconnectivity among all beings reinforces the ethical obligation to consume solely what is essential, harmonising human existence with the cosmic order. Buddhism condemns consumerism through the Four Noble Truths and the notion of tanha (craving), recognising excessive desire as the fundamental cause of suffering, which also encompasses environmental degradation resulting from overconsumption and resource exploitation. The Buddhist doctrine of moderation, namely the Middle Way, promotes simplicity, mindfulness, and detachment from material excess, hence enhancing ecological awareness (Framarin, C.G., 2012).

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON SACRED GROVES, FOREST CONSERVATION, PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY, TRADITIONAL WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

From a philosophical comparative standpoint, Hinduism and Buddhism exhibit a shared ecological vision rooted in interconnectedness, moral accountability, and self-restraint. Hindu environmental ethics frequently underscores the sacred connection between humanity and the cosmos, whereas Buddhist environmental ethics prioritizes compassion, interdependence, and the minimization of attachment. Both traditions have difficulties in current situations, as modernization, economic advancement, and evolving social behaviors have undermined numerous old conservation mechanisms. Combining these philosophical views with contemporary scientific environmental methods can enhance sustainable ecological practices.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON MONASTIC ENVIRONMENTAL TRADITIONS, SIMPLICITY AND LIMITED CONSUMPTION, PROTECTION OF ANIMALS AND NATURAL HABITATS IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

In modern environmental ethics, the doctrines of Hinduism and Buddhism offer significant perspectives for tackling ecological challenges, including climate change, biodiversity depletion, and overconsumption of resources. Their focus on simplicity, non-violence, compassion, and reverence for natural processes provides an alternative philosophical framework to contemporary anthropocentric paradigms. A comparative analysis of these traditions indicates that environmental conservation can be enhanced by amalgamating spiritual ideals with scientific and social methodologies, fostering a more harmonious interaction between people and the natural environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON DECLINE OF TRADITIONAL CONSERVATION PRACTICES IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

A comparative examination indicates that both Hinduism and Buddhism offer significant ethical frameworks for tackling ecological crises; yet, their conventional conservation systems necessitate reconsideration in light of contemporary environmental concerns. Restoring these practices does not entail a full regression to the past; instead, it requires the amalgamation of traditional ecological wisdom with scientific understanding, environmental legislation, and sustainable development strategies. The philosophical viewpoints of both traditions point out the importance of moral accountability, self-discipline, and reverence for all life forms as fundamental principles for modern environmental ethics. Consequently, comprehending the deterioration of conventional conservation methods presents an opportunity to re-establish spiritual values with global ecological sustainability.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON INTEGRATION OF SPIRITUAL VALUES WITH SUSTAINABILITY GOALS IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

From a comparative philosophical standpoint, Hinduism and Buddhism both offer significant spiritual insights to environmental ethics by contesting anthropocentric views and fostering ecological awareness. Hinduism frequently highlights the sacred connection among humanity, nature, and the divine cosmic order, whereas Buddhism prioritizes interconnectedness, compassion, and the mitigation of cravings that result in environmental degradation. Both traditions endorse sustainability objectives by promoting ethical responsibility, conservation,

and reverence for all life forms. Their philosophical insights offer a distinct perspective on contemporary environmentalism by merging spiritual understanding with ecological activities, illustrating that sustainability transcends mere technological or economic goals and embodies a moral and spiritual obligation (Ahmed, L., 2023).

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON DEVELOPING HOLISTIC APPROACHES TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM TOWARDS PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY:

A comparative philosophical analysis of Hinduism and Buddhism uncovers notable commonalities in their ecological viewpoints. Both traditions promote a transition from the dominion of nature to partnership with it, underscoring moral responsibility and self-restraint. Nonetheless, their methodologies diverge in philosophical underpinnings: Hindu environmental philosophy frequently arises from a spiritual comprehension of the sacred bond between the self (Atman) and the cosmos, while Buddhism emphasizes interdependence, impermanence, and the mitigation of human desires as means to achieve ecological equilibrium. Notwithstanding these distinctions, both religions offer significant ideas for formulating comprehensive environmental solutions through the integration of ethical principles, spiritual consciousness, and ecological activities.

III. CONCLUSION:

In the present setting, the environmental philosophies of Hinduism and Buddhism provide alternate strategies for addressing contemporary ecological issues by promoting a shift in human perspectives toward nature. They propose that environmental protection necessitates not just scientific and political solutions but also ethical and spiritual transformations in human consciousness. The comparative analysis of Hindu and Buddhist environmental ethics illustrates the significance of intellectual traditions in formulating a comprehensive environmental framework that fosters sustainability, ecological balance, and the coexistence of all life forms.

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