

Śree Buddha Geeta is the Sanskritized version of Buddha's Dhammapada. It was Sanskritized by Aniruddha to make it comprehensible. Around 600 BC, atheism was in full swing in India. The Unseen Tat principle of Vedanta was discounted by Charvaka, who was responsible for the introduction of Atheism into India. The Jains, on the other hand, introduced Agnosticism, which neither asserts or denies the existence of Tat.

Without entering into any discussion about the Unknown, Buddha insisted only upon the elimination of suffering through his Noble Path. According to Buddha, it is possible to attain tranquillity (Nirvana) through the elimination of ignorance and craving. As Buddhism spread, Buddha became the object of meditation. The form of Buddhism introduced by Buddha is known as Heenayana. It does not affirm a positive reality underlying the world of change. Mahayana Buddhism, on the other hand, believes in the existence of the Absolute, the essence of existence.

The Highest Beatitude is bliss (ananda), tranquillity (Nirvana), and peace (Śantih). Through the removal of craving, one removes the mind responsible for variance. Thus, there is no basis for the denial of the Absolute.