





BUDDHISM

TARGET JUDICIARY



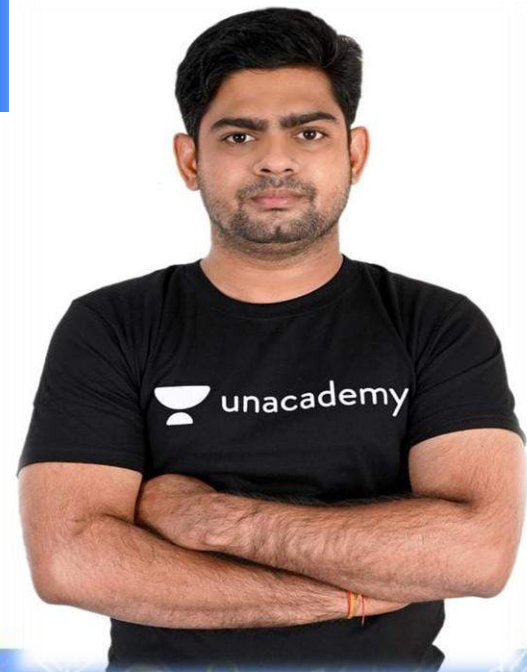
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Buddhism started in India over 2,600 years ago as a way life that had a potential of transforming a person.

It is one of the important religions of South and South-Eastern Asian countries.

The religion is based upon the teachings, life experiences of Siddhartha Gautam, born in 563 BC.

भारत में बौद्ध धर्म की शुरुआत 2,600 साल पहले एक ऐसे जीवन के रूप में हुई थी जिसमें एक व्यक्ति को बदलने की क्षमता थी।

धर्म लगभग 563 ईसा पूर्व में पैदा हुए इसके संस्थापक सिद्धार्थ गौतम की शिक्षाओं, जीवन के अनुभवों पर आधारित है।



Buddha is also called as **Sakyamuni** or **Thathagata**.

बुद्ध को शाक्यमुनि या थथगत भी कहा जाता है।





He was born into royal family of Sakya clan who ruled from Kapilvastu, in **Lumbini** which is situated near the Indo-Nepal Border.

उनका जन्म शाक्य वंश के शाही परिवार में हुआ था, जिन्होंने भारत-नेपाल सीमा के पास स्थित लुम्बिनी में कपिलवस्तु से शासन किया था।



Siddhartha married **Yashodhara** and **had a son Rahula**. His luxury life left him dissatisfied and he was troubled by the signs of sickness, old age and death that he observed in the worldly life.

सिद्धार्थ ने यशोधरा से विवाह किया और उनका एक पुत्र राहुल था। उनके विलासितापूर्ण जीवन ने उन्हें असंतुष्ट छोड़ दिया और वे सांसारिक जीवन में देखे गए बीमारी, बुढ़ापे और मृत्यु के संकेतों से परेशान थे।



At the age of 29

He decided to leave the palace in search of peace and understanding of the world's ills.

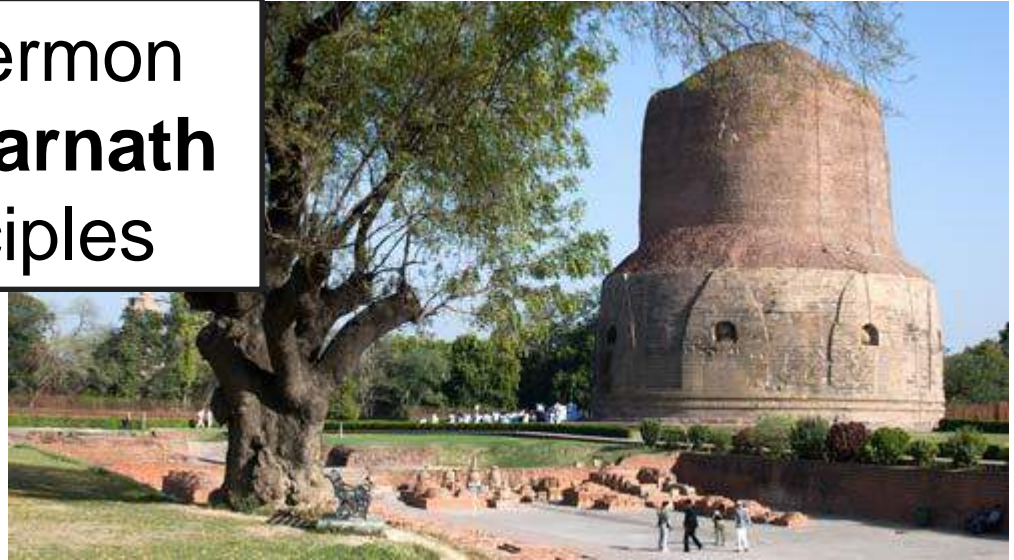
At the age of 35

on Vaisaka Purnima, he attained enlightenment at what is now famously known as **Bodh Gaya**.



At the age of 35

He gave his first sermon
in a deer park at **Sarnath**
before his first disciples





Buddha gave **his first sermon in the village of Sarnath**, near the city of Benares in UP. This event is known as **Dharma-Chakra-Pravartana** (turning of the wheel of law).

बुद्ध ने अपना पहला उपदेश उत्तर प्रदेश के बनारस शहर के पास सारनाथ गांव में दिया था। इस घटना को धर्म-चक्र-प्रवर्तन के नाम से जाना जाता है (कानून का पहिया घूमना)।



He died at the age of 80 in 483 BCE at a place called **Kushinagara** a town in UP. The event is known as **Mahaparinirvana**

.

उनकी मृत्यु 80 वर्ष की आयु में 483 ईसा पूर्व में उत्तर प्रदेश के कुशीनगर नामक स्थान पर हुई थी। इस घटना को महापरिनिब्बन के नाम से जाना जाता है।



Four noble truths:

Suffering (dukkha) is the essence of the world.

Every suffering has a cause – **Samudya**.

Suffering could be extinguished – **Nirodha**.

It can be achieved by following the **Atthanga Magga (Eight Fold Path)**.



चार महान सत्यः

दुख (दुख) संसार का सार है।

हर दुख का एक कारण होता है - समुद्र।

दुख का शमन किया जा सकता है-निरोध।

इसे अथंगा मग्गा (आठ गुना पथ) का पालन करके प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।



Eight Fold Paths: the path consists of various interconnected activities related to knowledge, conduct, and meditative practices.

Right view
Right intention
Right speech
Right action
Right livelihood
Right mindfulness
Right effort
Right concentration

आठ मोड़ पथ: पथ में ज्ञान, आचरण और ध्यान प्रथाओं से संबंधित विभिन्न परस्पर जुड़ी गतिविधियां शामिल हैं।

सही दर्शय
सही इरादा
सही भाषण
सही कार्रवाई
सही आजीविका
सही दिमागीपन
सही प्रयास
सही एकाग्रता



Buddha also established code of conduct both for the monastic order & follow which are also known as the Five Precepts or Panchsheel and refrain from them.

Violence

stealing

sexual misconduct

lying or gossip

taking intoxicating substances e.g. drugs or drink



बुद्ध ने मठवासी व्यवस्था और आम लोगों दोनों के लिए भी आचार संहिता की स्थापना की, जिसे पांच उपदेश या पंचशील के रूप में भी जाना जाता है और उनसे बचना चाहिए।

हिंसा

चोरी

यौन दुराचार

झूठ बोलना या गपशप करना

नशीला पदार्थ लेना उदा। ड्रग्स या ड्रिंक



Buddhist Councils



First Council

It took place around **483 BC** under the patronage of **King Ajatshatru** and was **presided by Mahakasyapa**, a monk.

The council was held in **the Sattapani cave at Rajgriha**.

During this council, the teachings of Buddha were divided into **three Pitakas**.



Tripitikas

The **Vinaya Pitaka** consists of rules of conduct and discipline applicable to the monastic life of the monks and nuns.

The **Sutta Pitaka** consists of the main teaching or Dhamma of Buddha.

The **Abhidamma Pitaka** is a philosophical analysis and systematization of the teaching and the scholarly activity of the monks.



Second Council

It was held in **Vaishali**, a village in Bihar under the **patronage of the king Kalasoka** in **383 BC**.

It was **presided by Sabakami**.



Third Council

It was held in **250 BC** in **Patliputra** under the **patronage of Ashoka** and was **presided by Moggaliputta Tissa**.

Buddhist missionaries were sent to other countries.



Fourth Council

It was held in **72 AD** at **Kundalvana, Kashmir**. It was **presided by Vasumitra**, while **Asvaghosa** was his deputy under the **patronage of King Kanishka of Kushan Empire**.

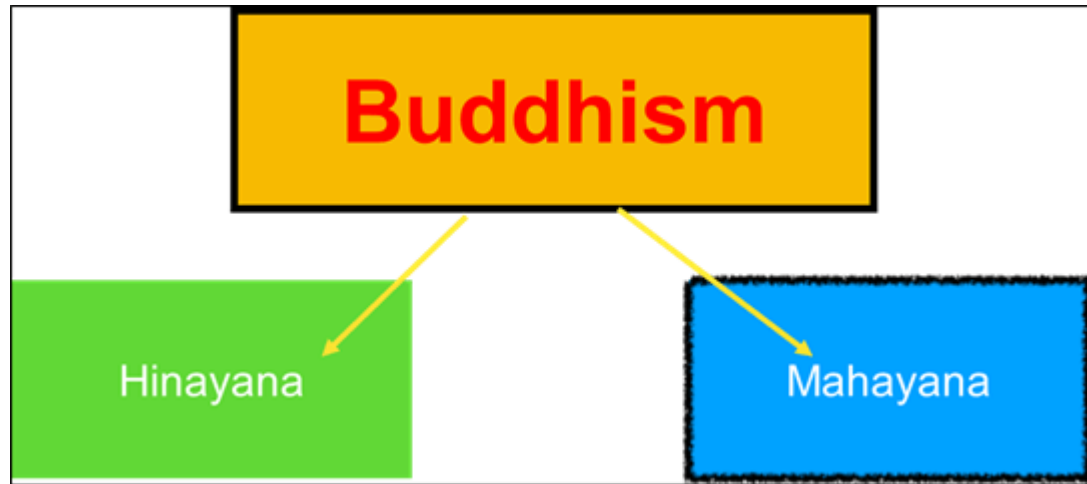
Buddhism was divided into **two sects namely Mahayan and Hinayan**.



Buddhist Council	Time	Place	Patronized by	President of the council
1	483 BC	Rajagriha	Ajatashatru	Mahakassappa
2	383 BC	Vaishali	Kalasoka	Sabbakami
3	250 BC	Pataliputra	Ashoka	Mogaliputta Tissa
4	1st CE	Kashmir	Kanishka	Vasumitra



Schools of **Buddhism**





Hinayana

It means 'lesser path'

They are true to the teachings of Buddha

Its scriptures are in Pali.

Doesn't believe in idol worship

Salvation through self-discipline and meditation

It was patronized by Ashoka



Mahayana

It means 'Greater path'

Mahayana has two main philosophical schools – the Madhyamika & Yogachara.

Its scriptures are in Sanskrit.

It considers Buddha as God and worships idols of Buddhas & Bodhisattvas.

Salvation can be attained by means of faith and devotion to the mindfulness of the Buddha. It believes in mantras.



Mudras in Buddhism

Dharmachakra mudra

Dharmachakra in Sanskrit means the '**Wheel of Dharma**'





Bhumisparsha mudra

Literally **Bhumisparsha** translates into 'touching the earth'. It is more commonly known as the '**earth witness**'





Varada mudra

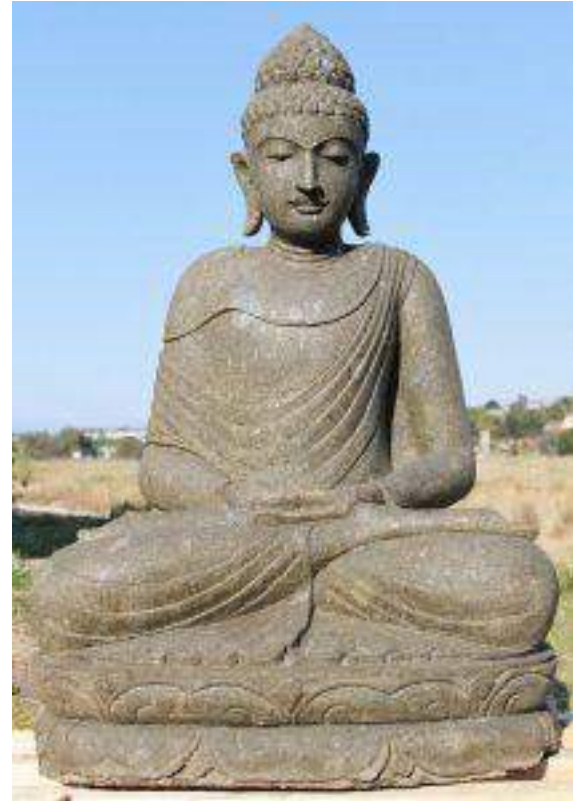
This mudra symbolizes **charity, compassion and boon-granting.**

It is the mudra of the accomplishment of the wish to devote oneself to human salvation.



Dhyana mudra

The Dhyana mudra may be made with one or both hands





Abhaya mudra

Abhaya in Sanskrit means **fearlessness.**

Thus this mudra symbolizes protection, peace, and the dispelling of fear





**UNESCO's heritage
sites related to
“Buddhism”**

Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara at Nalanda, Bihar





Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi, MP



Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya, Bihar





Ajanta Caves Aurangabad, Maharashtra





MCQ



With reference to Gautama Buddha, which of the following is / are correct observations?

1. He taught the people in Prakrit
2. He taught that Karma has no effect on our lives

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 1 and 2
- [C] Only 2 and 3
- [D] All of the above



In which mudra did Gautam Buddha deliver his first sermon at Sarnath?

- [A] Dharmachakra Mudra
- [B] Abhaya Mudra
- [C] Dhyana Mudra
- [D] Bhumisparsa Mudra



By what the nativity of Gautam Buddha in Lumbini was marked?

- [A] A monastery
- [B] A Peepal Tree
- [C] A “Rummindei Pillar” of Ashok Maurya
- [D] A statue



In which of these sites Gautama Buddha was born?

- [A] Bodh Gaya
- [B] Kushinagar
- [C] Sarnath
- [D] Lumbini



Gautam Buddha belonged to which clan?

- [A] Kuru
- [B] Sakya
- [C] Maurya
- [D] Gnathrika



On the bank of which river, Gautam Buddha attained enlightenment?

- [A] Ganga
- [B] Punpun
- [C] Gandak
- [D] Niranjana



Which event of Gautam Buddha's life is depicted by the wheel and deer in Indian art?

- [A] Great departure
- [B] Enlightenment
- [C] First preaching
- [D] Nirvana



Gautam Buddha gave maximum number of sermons at which place?

- A] Sarnath
- [B] Kaushambi
- [C] Shravasti
- [D] Rajgriha



Ashoka has been particularly Influenced by the Buddhist monk

- (a) Ambhi
- (b) Upagupta
- (c) Asvaghosha
- (d) Vasubandhu



Which of the following are beliefs of Buddhism?

1. The world is full of sorrows.
2. People suffer on account of desire.
3. If desires are conquered, nirvana will be attained.
4. The existence of God and soul must be recognised.

- (a) (1), (2), (3) and (4)
- (b) (2) and (3)
- (c) (1), (2) and (3)
- (d) (2), (3) and (4)



The 'Second Buddhist Council' was held in which of the following cities?

- (a) Nalanda
- (b) Gaya
- (c) Raigriha
- (d) None of these



Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh is known for:

- (a) Jain Temples
- (b) Diamond Mines
- (c) Buddhist Stupas
- (d) Ancient Caves



The original Buddhist religious texts had been written in

- (a) Brahmi
- (b) Sanskrit
- (c) Pali
- (d) Magadhi



In ancient India, Nalanda University represented a great centre for the study of

- (a) Hinayana Buddhism
- (b) Mahayana Buddhism
- (c) Jainism
- (d) Hinduism



The Phrase the 'Light of Asia' is applied to

- (a) Alexander
- (b) Chandragupta Maurya
- (c) Mahavira
- (d) The Buddha



The worship of images (of Buddha) in India began during the period

- (a) Mauryan
- (b) Sunga
- (c) Kushana
- (d) Gupta



The Jatakas are a collection of stories

- (a) Meant for children
- (b) Based on pet Hindu myths
- (c) About Jains saints
- (d) Pertaining to several different earlier births of the Buddha



Which one of the following statement is correct?

- (a) Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at Sarnath
- (b) Buddha was born in Kusinagara
- (c) Buddha attained enlightenment in Bodhgaya
- (d) Buddha delivered his first sermon in Lumbinivana

DOUBTS

