

संशोधक

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Buddhism in India- The Socio-Political History, Evolution, Decline, Re-emergence and Transformation

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Abstract :

Ancient India has its own history, before Buddhism, there were lots of Sadhu, Sannyasis who were wondering in the quest of spirituality, though spirituality is the one branch of human life, there are another different branches of human life which we can ignore, and if that branches are well developed society and if that branches lives undeveloped we call it, undeveloped society, that branches are political, sociological and economical and there are the fundamental part of society.

Introduction :

Universe is made of lot of mysterious and mystical things. We are unable to understand the whole universe, still there are Some great thinker who born and try to understand this universe. The quest to know the knowledge is one of the power full thing which make them great among that great person one was lord Buddha who founded Buddhism and spread humanity spirituality or religion are only for individual human being by using it one can develop oneself but buddha not only teachers us spirituality but he also teachers us, love, justice, equality, brotherhood and that this bring the sociological and political changes in the Indian history. How the transformed the whole country into Buddhism, also there were hots of contemporaries who were against the Buddhism like aryas, Sanatandharmas and Jain who

strongly opposed Buddhism, but still Buddha and his dhamma has spread all over the world because of its, "MadhyamMarga" (Middle way).

The Origins of Buddhism

A Buddha statue in Sakya Monastery, Seattle, WA. (Wonderlane/flickr) Buddhism, founded in the late 6th century B.C.E. by Siddhartha Gautama (the "Buddha"), is an important religion in most of the countries of Asia. Buddhism has assumed many different forms, but in each case there has been an attempt to draw from the life experiences of the Buddha, his teachings, and the of his teachings (called dhamma or dharma) as models for the religious life.

However, not until the writing of the Buddha Charita (life of the Buddha) by Ashvaghosa in the 1st or 2nd century C.E. do we have a comprehensive account of his life. The Buddha was born (ca. 563 B.C.E.) in a place called Lumbini near the Himalayan foothills, and he began teaching around Benares (at Sarnath). His era in general was one of spiritual, intellectual, and social ferment. This was the age when the Hindu ideal of renunciation of family and social life by holy persons seeking Truth first became widespread, and when the Upanishads were written. Both can be seen as moves away from the centrality of the Vedic fire sacrifice. Siddhartha Gautama was the warrior son of a king and queen. According to legend, at