

## Religion of India-Mahayana and Trikaya

### **Mahayana: Great Vehicle**

- When the Buddha died, according to orthodox theory, the chain of his existence was broken.
- He finally entered the Nirvana which he had realized at his enlightenment and ceased to be an individual.
- But soon after his death, his followers evolved the Three Jewels, which forms the basic profession of faith of Buddhism.
- The Jataka stories show that Bodhisattavas can be incarnated as men or even as animals.
- According to the older doctrine of the Bodhisattavas works in wisdom and love through many lives so that he may become a Buddha.
- Therefore, anybody, having the qualities of Buddha can become Buddha.
- The idea of transference of merit is a special feature of the teaching of the Great Vehicle.
- The suffering of Bodhisattavas closely resembles the Christianity conception of God; it seems that they were influenced by the Christianity which was prevalent in Persia.
- The Universe of the Great Vehicle contains a number of Bodhisattavas, chief of whom, is
  1. Avalokitesvara (The Lord who Looks Down) also called Padmapani (The Lotus Bearer)
  2. Manjusri which held a sword in the one hand and the book on the other hand with ten Paramittas :
    - a. Charity (Dana),
    - b. Good Conduct (Sila),
    - c. Forbearance (Ksanti),
    - d. Courage (Virya),
    - e. Meditation (Dhyana),
    - f. Insight (Prajna),
    - g. To achieve salvation (Upayakausalya),
    - h. Resolution (Pranidhana),

i. Power (Bala),

j. Knowledge (Jnana)

3. Vajrapani : a sterner Buddha, against sin, like Indra , bears Thunderbolt in his hand

4. Maitreya : future Buddha

5. Kisthigrabha : Guardian of Purgatories

6. Ambitabh (Immeasurable God) Presiding over Sukhvati (Highest Mahayana Heaven) called Ambitabh or Amitayus, Father of Heaven

### **Trikaya:**

- Dharmakaya : Bodies of Essence - permeated the universe
- Sambhogakaya : Body of Bliss
- Nirmanakaya : Created Body or Rupaka The Body of Essence is sometimes referred as Adhi Buddha, the Primeaval also described as the void (Sunya), the true (Tattva), Wisdom (Bodhi), The Womb of those who attain the Goal (Tathagatgarbha).

### **The Vehicle of Thunderbolt:**

- Vajrayana or Sahajana or Sahajiyas or Mantravana Importance given by Yogacara school
- Prajnapratima : the faminine divinities in Mahayana
- It is also called Kalachakrayana (10th AD)
- The Vjrayana ideas were developed and codified under the Pala King
- Thunderbolt can be best attained by acquiring magical power Finally, Buddhas and Boddhisattavas were endowed with wives (Sakti)

Buddha

Wives

Adhi Buddha

Sakti

Buddha

Tara

Aksebhoya

Arya Tara

Ratnasambhava

Lochana

Amitabh

Mamaka

Amoghasiddhi

Pandara

Vairochana

Vajradhatvishvari

The Vajra is divided into two parts : Prajna and Upaya

*GUDDHA AND THEIR WIVES*

## Philosophy:

- Tara is the chief Goddess.
- It believes that the deities should be compelled, rather than persuaded, by means of Sadhana (dedication, surrender).
- The Vajrayana texts are composed of Tantras composed of two parts : Mantra and Yantra (Magi-cal symbols).
- The concept of Yuganadha is associated with it.
- It believes in six syllabus SADAKASARA.
- The concept of Shakta has been mentioned in
  1. Periplus,
  2. Gandhar Stone Inscriptions of KumaraGupta,
  3. Brihat Samhita

## Tibetan Lists:

<b>Visitors</b>	<b>King</b>	<b>Period</b>
Matrechta	Kanishka	1 <sup>st</sup> AD
Nagarjuna	Udayibhadra	2 <sup>nd</sup> AD
Chandragomin	Viraratnakriti	6 <sup>th</sup> AD
Jinatri	Chittratnausodhankarma	11 <sup>th</sup> AD
Bodhibhadra	Gurulekha	11 <sup>th</sup> AD

Sajjana	Suksmajnana	11 <sup>th</sup> AD
Dipankara	Nyayapala	11 <sup>th</sup> AD
Srijana Jaganmitra	Nanda Jayachandra	12 <sup>th</sup> AD

TABLE OF VISITORS, KING AND THE YEAR OF VISIT

## **Buddhist Order: Membership: Sangha**

Not restricted by caste; but soldiers and debtors could enter with permission; Novicees might be admitted from the age of 8

### **Rules of Admission**

1. three yellow robes;
2. shaving of head;
3. Pronunciation of the three jewels;
4. Ten precepts;
5. Fortnight : monks assembly for Upavasatha: act of general confession.

### **Ten Percepts:**

1. not to harm;
2. not to take, what is not given;
3. evil behavior;
4. false speech;
5. alcoholic drink;
6. eating at forbidden time;
7. dancing, singing, music;
8. garlands, per-fumes, jewellery;
9. High or broad bed;
10. receiving gold and silver.

## **Symbolism**

<b>Symbolism</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
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Lotus and Bull	birth
Horse	marriage and birth of a son
The Bodhi Tree	Great Renunciation Wheel Dharmchakaras containing 4noble path and 8 fold path enlightenment
The Stupa	death
Marked by Rumrnmmendesi	Pillar of Ashoka birth
Birth + Enlightenment	Vaishakha Purnima

*SYMBOLS AND THEIR MEANING*

## Miscellaneous

- Harsha like Ashoka tried to bring thee Buddhist Sangha into the secret discipline.
- Chaitya is the prayer Hall; Sarnath is the earliest stupa to be found; relics of Buddha associated in the construction of the earliest stupas; Chaityas religious term/ Stupa-architectural term