

SEMINAR

ON

"RELEVANCE OF BUDDHISM IN INDIA"

Presented by

Prof. Bhagaban Patra

Former H.O.D, Dept. of History

Kendrapara Autonomous College, Kendrapara

On 13th February 2019



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

PATTAMUNDAL COLLEGE, PATTAMUNDAL

REPORT

A seminar was organised by the Department of History, Pattamundai College, Pattamundai on 13 february 2019 on the theme of "Relevance of Buddhism in India" presented by the resource person Prof. Bhagaban Patri, former Head of the Department of History, Kendrapara Autonomous College, Kendrapara. The meeting was chaired by the principal, Prof. Ramesh Chandra Sahoo. Prof. Dr Pramod Kumar Samal, Head of the Department welcomed the guests on dais and the participants. Prof. Rabindra Kumar Panda senior faculty member also addressed the participants about the topic. The meeting was attended by most of the students of the Department. Atlast the meeting was concluded with the vote of thanks by Prof. Ranjan Kumar Behura another faculty member of the Department.

RELEVANCE OF BUDDHISM IN INDIA

Prof. Bhagaban Patri
Former HOD, Dept. of History
Kendrapara Autonomous College
Kendrapara, Odisha.

Buddhism is one of the three most widespread world religions along with Christianity and Islam. For the number of adherents, it occupies third place in the world, the first being Christianity and the second Islam. It got its genesis in India in the 6th century B.C. as a protest against Brahmanical supremacy in Hinduism and aiming at removing the sorrows and sufferings of the people. Although it has emerged as a protestant faith in India, its principles are relevant in Indian context as well as in world context because it lays importance on the following vital philosophy of life.

Four Noble Truths of Life:

Buddhism teaches the four noble truths of life that life is full of sorrow, the cause of sorrow is desire, the end of desire leads to the end of sorrow and the end of desire can be possible by following the Eight Fold Paths. These four noble truths of life are termed as "**Chaturani Aryasatyani**". The people of India have been deeply influenced by this philosophy of Buddhism.

Eight Fold Path:

The Eight Fold Paths prescribed by Buddhism are Right Vision, Right Aim, Right Speech, Right Action, Right Effort, Right Aspiration, Right Means of Livelihood and Right Meditation. These Eight Fold Paths are termed as "**Arya Astangikamarga**". The people of India being inspired by this philosophy of Buddhism try to lead their day-to-day life.

Law of Karma:

Buddhist concept of the Law of Karma teaches that the present existence of an individual is the effect of his past karma and the future would be the effect of his present karma. It means as you sow so you reap. This concept of Buddhism has gathered wide popularity in India and it has greatly moulded the nature and character of the people of India.

Non-violence:

The Buddhist concept of non-violence is a popular concept in India. It teaches non-injury to living beings. The people of India have much appreciation for this concept. Ashok the Great, the emperor of Magadha, and the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, were deeply influenced by this faith. This concept guides the Indian life.

Moral Codes:

Gautam Buddha prescribed a Code of Moral Conduct for the people to enable them to lead an ideal life which includes:

- (1) To speak the truth.
- (2) Not to tell a lie.
- (3) Not to covet and steal the property of others.
- (4) Not to sing and dance.
- (5) Not to use cosmetics.
- (6) Not to take wine and drugs.
- (7) Not to eat at forbidden times.
- (8) Not to sleep on soft bed.
- (9) Not to disregard the elders.
- (10) Not to hate others.
- (11) Not to hesitate any work.
- (12) Not to possess wealth.
- (13) To serve the mankind.
- (14) To help the suffering.

Caste System:

Gautama Buddha was vehemently opposed to caste system and the much hated system of untouchability in Hinduism. This opposition has more or less modified the Indian society. The people of India appreciate this concept.

Concept of God:

Gautama Buddha was an agnostic. He neither accepted nor rejected the existence of God. The people of India have no appreciation for this consideration of Buddha.

Really, Buddhism has its relevance in India. There is no doubt of it.

-----XXXXXX-----

Bhagaban Pathi
13/02/2019

Seminar on "Relevance of Buddhism in India"

Dt-13.02.2019

Students Attendance Sheet, Department of History

Pattamundai College, Pattamundai

Sl No	Name of the Student	Roll No	Signature
1	Sudipta Prakash Mohanty	B.A18-169	Sudipta Prakash Mohanty
2	Baisakshi Rout	B.A18-226	Baisakshi Rout
3	Rashmita Panda	B.A18-233	Rashmita Panda
4	Sanghamitra Das	B.A18-234	Sanghamitra Das
5	Bhavya rani Mahalik	B.A18-152	Bhavya rani Mahalik
6	Anusuya Das	B.A18-166	Anusuya Das
7	Nitya Sethi	B.A18-180	Nitya Sethi
8	Nandini Mishra	B.A18-236	Nandini Mishra
9	Ritesh Braik	B.A18-124	Ritesh Braik
10	Bened Das	B.A18-224	Bened Das
11	Sabhartha Sahoo	B.A18-191	Sabhartha Sahoo
12	Somanath Malik	B.A18-159	Somanath Malik
13	Akshay Mahalik	B.A18-168	Akshay Mahalik
14	Anur Kumar Pradhan	B.A18-253	Anur Kumar Pradhan
15	Debarsha Malik	B.A18-247	Debarsha Malik
16	Badaranda Panda	B.A17-264	Badaranda Panda
17	Nandini Sahoo	B.A17-245	Nandini Sahoo
18	Rajashree Pradhan	B.A17-222	Rajashree Pradhan
19	Pratyanka Pradhan	B.A17-206	Pratyanka Pradhan
20	Sudipta Pradhan	B.A17-215	Sudipta Pradhan
21	Anubhab Malik	B.A17-219	Anubhab Malik
22	Pratyanka Nayak	B.A18-220	Pratyanka Nayak
23	Rajendra Samal	B.A18-165	Rajendra Samal
24	Brutimayee Mohanty	B.A18-231	Brutimayee Mohanty
25	Tyoti Shree Rout	B.A18-112	Tyoti Shree Rout
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			
31			
32			
33			

71		
70		
69		
68		
67		
66		
65		
64		
63		
62		
61		
60		
59		
58		
57		
56		
55		
54		
53		
52		
51		
50		
49		
48		
47		
46		
45		
44		
43		
42		
41		
40		
39		
38		
37		
36		
35		
34		



**SEMINAR ON
"RELEVANCE OF BUDDHISM IN INDIA"**

PATTAMUNDAL COLLEGE, PATTAMUNDAL, KENDRAPARA

SEMINAR ON

RELEVANCE OF BUDDHISM IN INDIA
Date: 13th February, 2019

PUBLISHED NEWS

