The present work is a modest attempt to treat the cultural transformation of Tibet and the influence of Buddhism on it, which aroused conspicuously a new historical consciousness in all dimensions.

Before the 7th century A.D. When human civilization had got a firm footing, Tibetans remained in complete isolation from the rest of the modern world. Her peculiar geographical position and indigenous culture and old Bon religious beliefs made it a forbidden land. It is Buddhism which replaced primitive Bon beliefs and brought the Tibetans in the light of civilization.

The process however, was not as easy or as quick as that we find in other countries of the world that were the foci of Buddhist acculturation. Royal patronage in this respect from the very beginning formed the nucleus of it and made a long way to its popularisation ultimately making people
responsive to it. Although it had to suffer occasional set backs and odds from time to time until the days of Atisa in the 11th century when it became truely the national religion of Tibet.

In this process of social transformation, it underwent some changes by making compromises and adopting to its own doctrine strange customs and old traditions. Thus, the history of Buddhism in Tibet is really the history of cultural transormation from primitive Bon into Buddhist acculturation which covered almost three centuries.

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