A Critical Study of Buddhist Monasteries in Bodhgaya

(Abstract of the Thesis 350 words)

The dissertation is divided into five chapters. There are as follows:

The first chapter is “introduction”. It deals with the significant problem of the study, the history of the Buddha’s Enlightenment, the fundamental Buddha Dhamma, main attractions in the Place of Enlightenment.

The second chapter is “development of Buddhist Monasteries in Bodhgaya”. It talks about the origin and development of Buddhist Monasteries from the Buddha’s lifetime, the Holy Places in Buddhism, monasteries or arāma in the period of the Buddha, Buddhist monasteries in Bodhgaya during the reign of King Asoka, the history of Mahabodhi Temple, the important person who related to Bodhgaya and Buddhagaya Temple management act.

The third chapter is “Buddhist Monasteries in Bodhgaya”. It studies about the background of Buddhist monasteries in Bodhgaya which are divided into two periods, namely; the previous and new eras. Moreover, it talks about similarities and differences of Buddhist sects in Bodhgaya, Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism. Then it deals with historical background of all International Buddhist Monasteries in Bodhgaya, including the role of Buddhist Monasteries in Bodhgaya.

The fourth chapter is “culture of Buddhist Monasteries in Bodhgaya”. It studies the Buddhist culture from each Buddhist monasteries in Bodhgaya. Since Buddhist countries around the world were invited by the Government of India headed by Shri Jawahalal Neruh, in 1974, to establish their Buddhist Monasteries on their own ideas. Nowadays Bodhgaya becomes the most significant cultural center for the entire world. It also compiles the significant present occurrence that could change Bodhgaya.

The final chapter is “conclusion”. It summarizes all of the study and points out the results of the study. The results of the study indicated that to establishing the Buddhist monasteries in Bodhgaya according to the letter invited by the Government of India in 1974 has caused religious and social development in several factors, namely: (1) Buddhist teaching propagation (2) educational development in the local area (3) health care (4) Buddhist pilgrims assistance (5) World cultural center (6) to create unity and harmony among Buddhists from around the world.