

was the father of the child. All accepted the words of Tārā. Budha was the child Tārā gave birth to.

2) *Marriage and birth of a child.* Budha grew up to be a youth. During the period the King Sudyumna one day entered Kumāravana (a forest) and was changed to a woman. When the King became a woman the name adopted was Ilā, who grew amorous of Budha. The famous King Purūravas was the son born to them. (For more information see Ilā, Candra and Purūravas).

3) *Other information*

(1) Budha wears a necklace of Rudrākṣa beads (Elaeocarpus Seeds) and has a bow. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 51).

(2) Candra performed the christening ceremony of Budha. (Bhāgavata Skandha 9).

(3) Budha is a luminous member of the assembly of Brahmā. (M.B. Sabha Parva, Chapter 11, Stanza 29).

**BUDHA II.** A hermit. Once he spoke about the importance of Vānaprastha (retirement in the forest). It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Śānti Parva, Chapter 244, Stanza 17, that this hermit spent the whole of his life in Vānaprastha (retirement in the forest) and at the end he entered heaven.

**BUDHA III.** A scientist on ethics. He has written a book called Dharmasāstra on the different kinds of rites of consecration, initiation etc. from formation in the womb till Upanayana (investiture with the Brahmā string), different kinds of marriages, Pañcamahāyajñas (the five essential sacrifices) Śrāddha (offering to the manes), Pākayajña (simple domestic sacrifices), Somayāga (drinking the moon-plant juice at the Soma sacrifice) and such other matters of ethics.

**BUDHA IV.** A Brāhmaṇa who lived in Gauḍadeśa. Budha who was the incarnation of all vices drank too much and spent a whole night lying unconscious on the veranda of the house of a harlot. His father became anxious about him as he had not returned though the night had advanced much. He searched everywhere and finally came to the place where he was lying unconscious. He reviled the son, who getting angry killed his father then and there.

After that he returned home. His mother advised him to leave off his vices. His wife shed tears before him. Seeing that his mother and wife were impediments on his way, he put an end to their lives.

Once this Brāhmaṇa carried away Sulabhā the beautiful wife of hermit Kālabhūti and ravished her. Sulabhā cursed him and made him a leper.

Budha wandered about and reached the city of King Śūrasena. On that day the King was about to go to Heaven with the entire city by aeroplane. However hard the pilots might try the plane would not move an inch. Then the devas told the King: "Drive away the leper there. The vices of that sinful murderer have made the plane stationary."

Śūrasena who was kind and righteous, neared the leper and cured him with caturākṣarimantra (a spell of four letters) and got ready to take him also to heaven. (Gaṇeśa Purāṇa 1 : 76).

**BUDDHA.** The founder of Buddhism. Some consider him to be an incarnation of Viṣṇu. In days of old in a battle the devas were defeated by the asuras and the gods approached Viṣṇu with their grievance. Mahāviṣṇu incarnated as the son of Śuddhodana with the

name Gautamabuddha (Siddhārtha). Then he went to the asuras and made them reject the Vedas and the laws thereof. All the Daityas (Asuras) became Buddhists. There is a story in Agnipurāṇa, Chapter 16, that thus it was the purpose of Buddha to convert every asura to Buddhism and send him to hell.

The story given above is in accordance with the Purāṇas. The following are the facts gained by historic investigations.

Gautama Buddha was born in B.C. 560, in Kapilavastu near the Himālayas. His father was Śuddhodana. He was born in the family of the Śākya. The word 'Śākya' is another form of the word Kṣatriya. The real name of Buddha was Siddhārtha. Śuddhodana brought up his son in such a way that he should not be subjected to any sort of mental pain or worry. So he kept Buddha aloof from the outer world. Thus he spent his childhood in comfort and pleasure. Once by chance he happened to see a sick man, an old man and a dead body. The sight made him thoughtful. He began to think upon a way to remove sorrow and pain from the world and to bring about peace and comfort.

The change that appeared in the son worried the father. So at the age of sixteen he made Siddhārtha marry Yaśodharā. A son was born to them. But the mind of Siddhārtha was restless, distressed and agitated. One day Siddhārtha discarded everything and went out of the palace alone.

Siddhārtha wandered from place to place learning from various teachers. But he did not find peace. Once on a full-moon day while he was sitting in meditation under a banyan tree he got 'Bodha' (insight or conviction). From that day onwards he began to be known by the name 'Buddha'. After that he came to Kāśī, and told his disciples how he got Bodha or conviction. The number of his followers increased day by day. Thus Buddhism came into being. Buddha said that the reason for pain and sorrow in the world was desire and that sorrow could be exterminated only by controlling and overcoming all desire. To attain Eternal Bliss one should be true and righteous in thought, deed and word and that 'Not Killing' was the foundation of righteousness. Buddhism spread everywhere in Bhārata.

Gautama Buddha died at the age of eighty.

**BUDDHAGHOṢA.** An ancient Sanskrit poet. It is believed that he lived in the 4th century A.D. The most important work of this poet who was a Buddhist, is 'Padyacūḍāmaṇi'. The life of Buddha is described in this Book in ten Kāṇḍas (sections). A similarity to the poems of Kālidāsa and Aśvaghoṣa is seen in this poem. Buddhaghoṣa is said to have reached Ceylon in 357 A.D. and translated some Buddhist literature.

**BUDDHI.** A wife of Dharmadeva. In Viṣṇu Purāṇa Amśa 1, Chapter 7, it is mentioned that Dharmadeva had married thirteen daughters of Dakṣa. They are Śraddhā, Lakṣmī, Dhṛti, Tuṣṭi, Medhā, Puṣṭi, Kriyā, Buddhi, Lajjā, Vapus, Śānti, Siddhi and Kīrti.

**BUDDHIKĀMA.** An attendant of Śubrahmaṇya. (M.B. Salya Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 12).

**BUDDHISM.** (BUDDHA-MATA). The origin of Buddhism was in the sixth century B.C. This new religion was shaped out of Hinduism that prevailed at that time. Buddhism which had its origin in North India, prevailed everywhere in India up to the eleventh