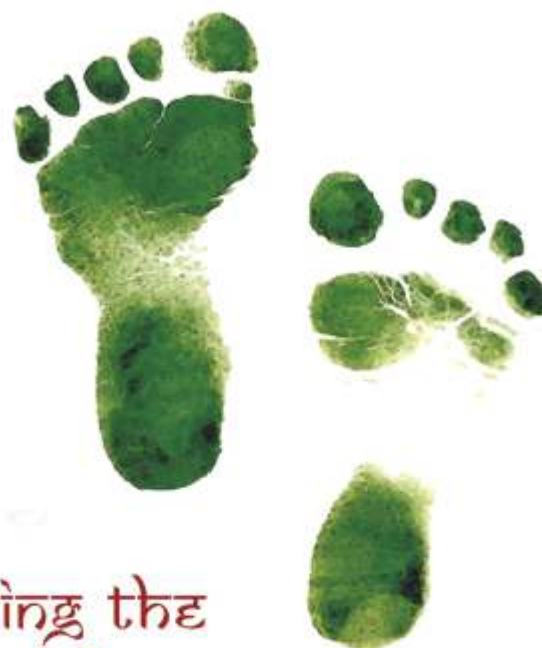


Buddhist Circuit Map



॥ बुद्धोक्तं हि तत्रोक्तं ॥



finding the
footsteps of buddha...



*Bodhi*gaya





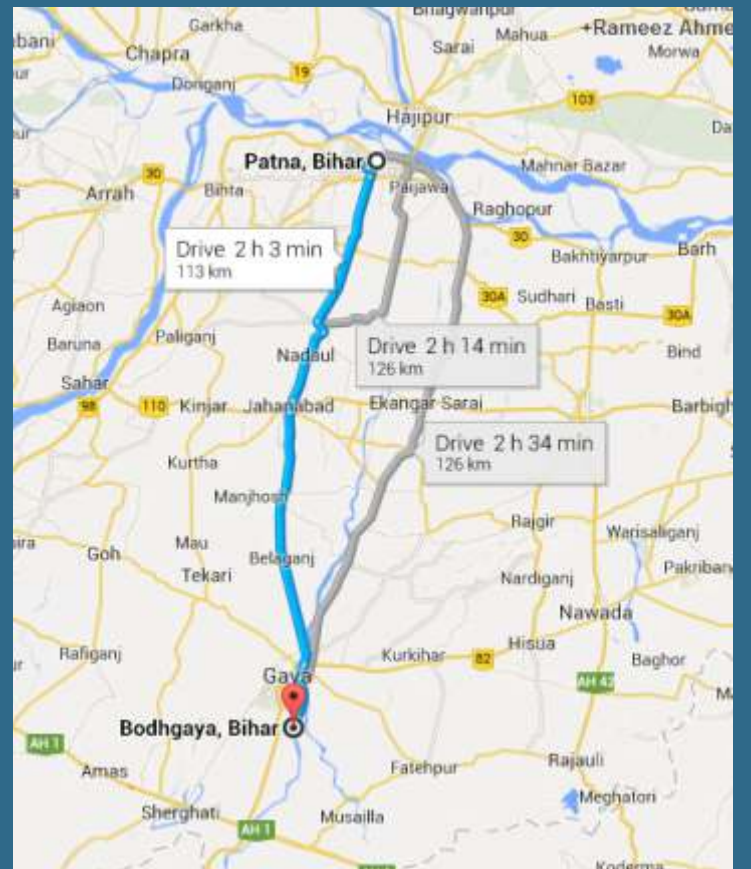
Tourist Spots

- Mahabodhi Temple
- Mahant Palace
- Sujata Palace
- 80FT Buddha

Buddhist Temples

- Jai Shree Mahabodhi Vihara
- Japanese Temple
- Tibet Temple
- Burma Temple
- China temple
- Thai Temple

District	:	Gaya
Commissionary	:	Magadh
Headquater	:	Gaya
Sub-Division	:	Gaya Sadar, Sherghati, Tekari
Population	:	26,64,803 (27 Lacs)
Area	:	4941 Sq. Km.
Sea Level	:	113 Meter
Temperature	:	Summer – 42°C - 20°C Winter – 20°C - 4°C
Best Season	:	November - March
Road Route	:	181 Km from Patna (Via Rajgir) 124 Km from Patna (Via Jahanabad) 12 Km from Gaya
Rail Route	:	Main Railway Station - Patna, Gaya Nearest Railway Station - Gaya (16 Km)
Air Route	:	Main Airport - Patna (112 Km) Nearest Airport - Gaya (12 Km)





For Mahabodhi tree to live forever, the farsighted disciples of Buddha distributed its saplings far and wide. The Present Bodhi tree is from a sapling of an Ancestor tree at Anuradhapur, Sri Lanka, collected by British Archaeologist;

- Alexander Cunningham.



Cunningham pioneered in excavation and restoration of significant Buddhist ruins. This temple also, was restored by him along with Archaeologist Dr. Rajendra Lal in 1883.



bodh gaya



MAHABODHI TEMPLE



The Temple was first built around 250 BC by King Ashoka the Great, of which, only the carved railing along the temple remains.

Reconstructed by the later dynasties, Kushana (176 BC - 550 AD) and Guptas (400 - 550 AD) A gold coated statue of the Buddha in Bhumi Sparsha State was established in the basement of the temple.

The narration of 7th Century AD. Chinese Traveller and Scholar Hiuen Tsang throws light on important Buddhist Pilgrimages, Including the Bodhi Tree and The Mahabodhi temple.

Mahabodhi Temple



In 2002, UNESCO declared The Mahabodhi Temple As world heritage site The Temple is two storied,pyramid shaped, built in blue bricks. It has four smaller temples on four corners of the main temple. It is a model example of ancient temple architecture of India.

Mahabodhi Temple



bodh gaya



BODHI TREE

buddha is calling



Much intrigued to know the significance of life, luxuries could never bind the Buddha. In quest of knowledge, to find the cause of sufferings, to relieve human soul of pain and happiness, he left all comforts at Kapilvastu and travelled... Following six long years of futile attempts through prevailing penance, the Buddha meditated under this tree and its surroundings, there he realized the Truth, The Middle Path and the way of leading life in peace. Thousands of years later still, millions of follower find solace under this tree; The mighty 'Bodhi Tree'

VAJRASANA

Situated: Between the Mahabodhi Tree and the Mahabodhi Temple.

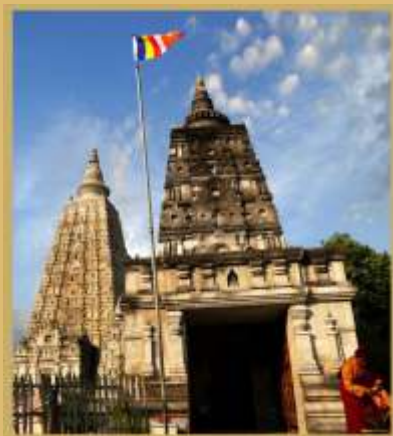
Significance: Prior to the enlightenment, a silent state was experienced by Siddhartha wherein he found the path of truth. As a tribute to that phase, red sandstone carved (3'x7.6'x4.10) statue of seated Buddha; Vajrasana, has been set.



ANIMESH LOCHAN STUPA

Situated: North- East of Mahabodhi Temple Complex.

Significance: Post Enlightenment, the Buddha spent 'second week' gazing the Bodhi Tree; engrossed in divine pleasure as the 'Truth of Life' unfolded before him. Seven days, and he did not blink an eye; thus named: Animesh Lochan. A Stupa is built on this spot to cherish those moments.



CHANKRAMAN ASTHAL

Situated: North-West of Mahabodhi Temple, inside the campus.

Significance: the 'third week' post enlightenment Buddha walked around this place. Denoting his holy walk; foot prints of Lord Buddha are figured here in Black Stone (53'x3.6' wide & 3' high), along with 19 lotus carvings.



bodh gaya





RATANGHAR (Ratnagriha)

Situated: Before Mahabodhi temple, Inside the campus.

Significance: The 'fourth week' post enlightenment, during meditation; a holy light in five colours emanated from the Buddha which shone the ether. In commemoration of that Divine State, a meditating statue, in open, has been erected. The five colours now show in the Buddhist Holy Flag.



AZAPAL TREE

Situated: Inside the campus, right before the Mahabodhi Temple.

Significance: The 'fifth week' post enlightenment, the Buddha meditated under the Ancient Azapal tree in Divine State. As a memorial, an Ashokan Pillar was erected at this site along with an 'Inscription of Burma' (former Myanmar), carved on a white-stone, describing the relevance of the spot.

RAJAYATAN

Situated: South of Mahabodhi Temple, inside the campus.

The Buddha spent 'seventh and last week' post enlightenment at this place to edify mankind. Two transiting businessmen from Utkal (Now Orissa), Tapassu & Bhalik became the first disciples to whom the Buddha orated about Truth, Life, Peace and Balance. Later, the

Buddha left for Sarnath (Varanasi, U.P.). It is believed that in olden days, a rare plant existed at this place; Rajat Tree (Silver Tree). Seventy years ago, a plant of the same species was brought from Burma and planted here in jubilation of the 'Last Week'; to avenue peace and non-violence.



MUCHALIND TANK

Situated: South of Mahabodhi Temple.

Significance: During the 'sixth week' post enlightenment, while the Buddha was meditating still, heavy storms and showers were caused by 'dark forces' to distract his path. Whilst, the snake king Muchalind rose from the tank and sheltered the meditating Buddha.



bodh gaya





JAI SHREE MAHABODHI MAHAVIHAR

Situated: Bazaar Road, prior to the entrance of Mahabodhi Temple.

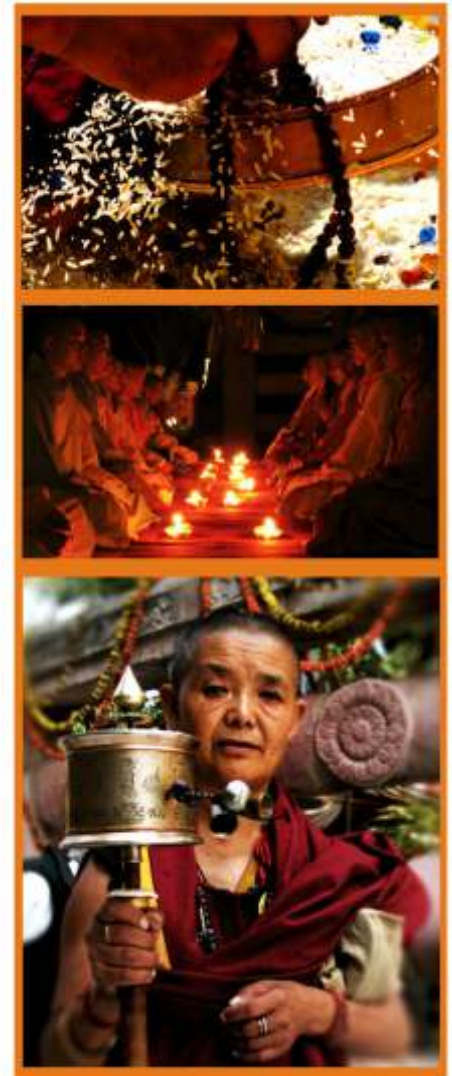
Significance: Built by the Mahabodhi Society of India in 2007, it is an important tourist site as ancient relic caskets of Sariputra and Mahamogallana; two main disciples of the Buddha are now preserved here.

Excavated by Alexander Cunningham in 1869-1870 from Sanchi (Varanasi, U.P.), until 2007, these Relic Caskets were preserved at Kolkata Headquarter of Mahabodhi Society.

buddha is calling



Buddha Foot Prints





bodh gaya

80ft BUDDHA STATUE

The unveiling and consecration of the Great Buddha Statue took place on November 18, 1989. The consecration ceremony was graced with the presence of His Holiness the XIVth Dalai Lama, who blessed the 25-meter statue, the first great Buddha ever built in the history of India

Visiting Hours: 7:00 to 12:00, 14:00 to 18:00 (to 17:30 in winter)



buddha is calling



Parasol
One of Buddha's symbol



BUDDHIST TEMPLES (Monasteries)

As an acknowledgment of fellowship, an accolade to Buddhism, and a homage to the Buddhist beliefs; Countries – Burma (Myanmar), Japan, China, Tibet, Thailand and Bhutan have built their Monasteries, Temples reflecting their traditional aesthetics of architecture. Except for the Burma temple, all the other monasteries situate within one kilometre radius of the Mahabodhi temple complex.

TEMPLE OF BURMA



Situated: Opposite Sujata Garh Bridge, on Falgu River Road, Bodh Gaya.

Significance: Oldest amongst other temples, built between 11th and 13 Century AD, it aesthetically reflects the ancient rich manner of architecture and mirrors the culture of Burma; a land of 5000 temples.

bodh gaya

TEMPLE OF JAPAN



Situated: 1 km from Mahabodhi Temple, Bodh Gaya.

Significance: The largest monastery complex in Bodh Gaya, it hosts an exhaustive library and a proficient dispensary which provides Free Medical Aid for all and sundry. The Monastery affords an affluent awe of Japanese Architecture & Culture.

The Temple was built by Indosan Nipponji and inaugurated by the then Indian President, Mr. V.V.Giri on 31 December 1973.

TEMPLE OF THAILAND

Situated: 1 Km from Mahabodhi, adjacent to Chinese Temple

Significance: Perceptively painted, subtly crafted and astutely built in 1991, the temple is not only a dazzle of Thai culture but contains an exorbitant art routine. A small pond and a lush green garden adds to the serenity and charm of the place. The interior of the temple offers exemplary and vivid art routine, yet humbly adores the quietude and equanimity of the temple. 'Lodging facilities are available for the tourists'.





The Names of Buddha

Scriptures refer to the Buddha through several names denoting knowledge (jnana).

His five wisdom names are based upon his innateness of compassion, action, wisdom and spiritual richness; - Aksobhya, Amitabha, Amoghasiddhi, Ratnasambhava & Vairocana

Tathagata

According to the scriptures, the Buddha has referred to himself with this name. Interestingly, the name has two anti-meanings depending on the break of word; 'tatha-gata' 'one who has thus gone' & 'tath-agata' 'one who has thus come'.

Thus 'Tathagata' depicts the one beyond transitory phenomenon or the one who has found the truth.

Bodhisatta

Scriptures refer to the Buddha in pre-enlightenment stage as Bodhisatta. The 'Jataka Tales' narrate stories believed to have been told by the Buddha himself; he talks about being born as 'Bodhisatta' in his previous lives in search of enlightenment.

The name Bodhisatta thus signifies - 'the one destined to the enlightenment'.

bodh
gaya

