

International Multidisciplinary  
Research Journal

Golden Research  
Thoughts

Chief Editor  
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

---

Publisher  
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor  
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary  
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

---

## Welcome to GRT

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2231-5063

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

### *International Advisory Board*

Flávio de São Pedro Filho Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pinteau, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi	.....More
Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania		

### *Editorial Board*

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh, Ratnagiri, MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University, Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yalikal Director Management Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU, Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play, Meerut (U.P.)	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director, Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Annamalai University, TN
	S. Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University
	Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain	

Address:- Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India  
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.aygrt.isrj.org

## THE VISIT OF HIUEN TSIANG TO KASHMIR



Mushtaq Ahmad Tantray  
Research scholar vikram university Ujjain.

### Short Profile

Arvind Manikrao Tatte is working as an Assistant Professor at Department of English in Late P.P. Arts and Commerce, Mahila Mahavidhyalaya, Warud, Dist. Amravati. (M.S.).



### ABSTRACT:

At the time of Hiuen Tsang's travels in India Buddhism had already existed for twelve hundred years and during that long period the form of worship had not varied; for it had retained its simplicity, although superstitions had increased with the legends. The images of Buddha and his relics were still worshipped, as well as the monuments which contained them or which have been erected on the spots sanctified by the presence of Reformer. The miraculous appearance of two statues of the Buddha had formally converted the kingdom of Kustana. One statue had come to Kashmir through air. In answer to the prayers of former king, who have gone to meet it at the head of his army.

### KEYWORDS

*Development of Buddhism, Art and various buddhist monasteries.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Hiuen Tsiang was Chinese pilgrim who came to India for the study of Buddhism. He visited various Buddhist monasteries in India. He came to Kashmir nearly for two times and copied original texts. He has valuable information about the large number of Buddhist monasteries existing at that time in Kashmir. He says that there are various viharas and stupas in the kingdom. He mentioned various stupas namely Khamnoh Zabervan which was near Chismashahi. Hiuen Tsang studied in Kashmir under the famous Kashmiri teacher Bhadsta who was a scholarly person. When Hiuen Tsang came to Kashmir he spent his first night at Uskar. He came from the Uri route. The large number of people welcomed him and flowers were showered upon him.

## HIUEN TSIANG

Hiuen Tsang decided at the age of twenty six, to travel in the countries of the west in order to consult wise and learned men. On the many points of law which, he felt he had not yet understood properly or fully. Hiuen Tsang was encouraged by the example of Fahien and other Chinese pilgrims who entered the valley by the rocky pass which formed its north west approach. After a few days he was escorted to the capital, where he was received by the king of Kashmir, in person, who gave him a royal reception. Both he and the king were mounted on elephants and the procession was followed by officers and dignitaries. A large number of people came to welcome the royal guest. They carried banners and standards in their hands. Flowers were showered upon him and the emperor. Hiuen Tsiang on arrival to the capital was lodged in the famous vihara known as Jayendra Vihara. He was provided with all facilities by the king, who placed 20 copyists at his disposal. They did the copying work for Hiuen Tsiang. Besides this the king placed 5 attendants at his disposal. Kashmir was a powerful kingdom when Hiuen Tsiang visited it. The celebrated pilgrim has himself recorded that Taxila (Rawalpindi district), Urasa (Hazara), Simhapura (salt region) and the hill states of Rajapuri (Rajouri) and Parnotsa (Poonch) all owed allegiance to Kashmir and paid tribute to its ruler. Buddhism though prevalent in all three states was however in a state of decline but in Kashmir itself there were a hundred monasteries (including four Ashokan stupas containing bodily relics of the Buddha) in which lived about five thousand monks. Hiuen Tsiang remained in Kashmir for nearly 2 years and copied original texts. He has given valuable information about the large number of Buddhist monasteries existing at that time in Kashmir. He says that there are hundred viharas in the kingdom. He further informs that in a stupa 2 miles towards the north of Srinagar, he sought by the king Harsha for worship. He mentions another stupa near Khanomoh, where he found a standing statue of Avalebiteshvara Buddha. The church of Kashmir according to Hiuen Tsang never has Kashmiri Buddhism been so meticulously described as by the Chinese pilgrim who spent two full years touring the valley and being instructed there. Despite the persecution of Mihirakula, memory of which was still painfully vivid, a hundred monasteries were sheltering, in whole of Kashmir about five thousand monks. Hiuen Tsang who stayed especially at the vihara of che-ye-in-to-lo (Jayendra) identified with the Jayendra vihara named by Kalhan. He gives some details about certain of those monasteries. The most famous, which was attracting the veneration of crowds, possessed a precious relic: a tooth of Buddha. It was inhabited by some three hundred religious. Its site is clearly defined in the su-yu-ki at about 11 li to the south east of the new city of the old capital and facing south of a big mountain that can only refer to some southern slopes of the Gopadri, but no building has left in that spot any characteristic ruins and M.A. Stein so eager to gather all topographical indications does not mention that localization furnished by the Chinese pilgrim. Further south by 14 or 15 li, He points out a small sangharama where a miraculous statue of Avalokitesvara is

venerated "if any one desiring to see the Pou-sa (Bodhisattva), renounces all nourishment and swear to so deprive himself until death, he makes his exit directly from the middle of the statue, permitting to be seen his body which is of a marvelous colour<sup>11</sup> that precise localization of a miraculous statue in a determined kashmiri convent is important, since it can furnish us with the origin of a ritual of devotion to Avalokitesvara which in course of time will be generalized, recognized by a kashmiri Nun and broadcast in Tibet<sup>12</sup> Thirty li to the south – east, an antiwue convent of imposing proportions was, at the time of HIOUAN Ttsang, in a state of great dilapidation<sup>13</sup> according to the tradition, Sanghabhadra would have lived in that convent, which is doubtless one of the vestiges of the past grandeur of the old sect of the Mulasarvastivadins. That venerable place was surrounded atmosphere. At the time of his journey, some thirty religious were still there studying the Grand Vehicle. At about ten li to the east of the convent dedicated to the tooth of Buddha<sup>14</sup> on the edge of a mountain situated to the north, that it is to say on the north slope of the mountainlink joining the Gopadri to the massif which comprises the right bank of the vitasta (Jhelum), a little convent was the resident of [skandhila], author, Hiouan tsang tells us, of the tchongsse-fen-pi-p'o-cha-lun, which S. Julien gives as Vibhasaprakarana. Hiuen Tsang again mentions to north west of Srinagar the convent of the "venalforest"<sup>15</sup> which it is perhaps necessary to render in Sanskrit in the form of Vikritavanavihara, where purna would have composed a commentary of the Vibhasa, and about 150 li westward of the capital, a convent mahasanghika where a monk named Bodhila wrote out a treatise "where the verities are reassembled" so goes it for Kashmir proper, but we must be careful not to forget the districts directly subject to Srinagar which were then Urarsa, Parnotsa, Rajapuri and Simhapura. Convents there were more modest than in the valley, and many were in a state of neglect. In Urarsa. "there is a convent where one sees only a small number of religious who all study the doctrine of the lesser vehicle", and a stupa nearly 200 ft. high<sup>16</sup> at parnotsa five convents are in ruins, another shelter a few religious, while a stone stupa is the source of many miracles<sup>17</sup> at rajapuri "there are about ten convents which encloses only a small number of religious" <sup>18</sup> it would be necessary also to mention taxila, since Hiouan Tsang affirm that kingdom was then a dependent of Kashmir. In actual fact the authority of Srinagar over that old university town and the state of which it used to be the capital must have been more theoretical than real some powerful barons were disputing by main force, which is hardly favorable to meditation and study. Many convents there were in ruins, and religious, all of the greater vehicular, few in number. Similar work discovered in Kashmir itself be it at Ushkar be it at Harvan<sup>19</sup> The si-yu-ki interest itself, not without melancholy in souvenirs from the past grandeur of Buddhism in Kashmir. Hoei-li fortunately completes these indications by enumerating a certain number of Kashmiri master – teachers contemporaries of Hiuen Tsang and specifying their sectary adherence.<sup>20</sup> The Chinese pilgrim has failed to give a full description of and of the monasteries in the valley, yet it may be safely be assumed that they did not differ materially from the ones in the other parts of the country (india) <sup>21</sup>

## CONCLUSION:-

In conclusion we can say that Hiuen Tsang's visit to Kashmir to study Buddhism. He visited various monestries in Kashmir during his visit he was welcome by large number of people. He mentioned various stupas like Khanmoh, Zabervan etc. he studied in Kashmir another famous kashmiri teacher namely Bhadanta. He came to Kashmir through Uri route. According to Hiuen Tsang Kashmir was a powerful kingdom during his visit. The celebrated pilgrim was himself recorded that Taxila, Varsa, Simhapura and the hill states of Rajori and Ponch all owed allegiance to Kashmir and paid tribute to its ruler.

## REFERENCES

1. Ganhar J.N.Ganhar J.N shri prem Nath Ganhar 14 A171W.E.A Karal Bagh New Delhi,
2. Huili, Life of Hiuen Tsaing, translation pp.68-68
3. M. Stien Rajatarangini ,translated iii p.355
4. Valters on Yuanchwang pp258 sqq
5. N.K Singhuddhism in kashmir Srinagar, 2001 pp x preface
6. Prof.F.M Hassnan Buddhist Kashmir,light and life new delhi, 1975 PP.33
7. stein M.A. (trans) Kalhana's Rajatrangani Moti Lal Publishers New Delhi pp.355-357
8. According to the si-yu-ki(V.P.B, ii,pp168) according to hoei-ii and yen-t's'ong, it is the capital which has 100 convents counting 5000 religious (v.p.b,I,p, 90)and four stupa
- 9.. Bhau DAJI journal of the Bombay branch of the R.A.S,1361,p.223;then M.A STEIN, R.T , 355, foot notes.
10. V.P.B. II, P.180(yoyages des plerins bouddhistes)
11. Ibid, pp, 182-183
12. see below ,p.189.
13. Ibid, p.183
14. ibid,p.184
15. Ibid, p.186
16. ibid, p. 168
17. Ibid, p.187
18. Ibid,p.188
19. See below,pp.59-60
20. V.P.B,I,P.94
21. Ganhar J.N.Ganhar J.N shri prem Nath Ganhar 14 A171W.E.A Karal Bagh New Delhi, pp.90

# Publish Research Article

## International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

### Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

### Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts  
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra  
Contact-9595359435  
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com  
Website : www.aygrt.isrj.org