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كاكو ساندا

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كاسابا . بوذا العظيم هو أنا ، ولكن بعدي ...

كَاكُو سِنَاندَا

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Jataka Stories - Kakusandha Buddha

www.ignca.nic.in/coilnet/jatak100.htm - Translate this page 100 - **Kakusandha** Buddha / ककुसन्ध बुद्ध. **Kakusandha** Buddha on the panel Cave 17, Ajanta. पालि-परम्परा में ककुसन्ध बाईसवें बुद्ध हैं।

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Kakusandha Buddha

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Kakusandha Buddha (Pāli), known as Krakucchanda in Sanskrit, and Khorvadjig in Tibetan) is one of the ancient Buddhas whose biography is chronicled in chapter $22^{[1]}$ of the *Buddhavamsa*, one of the books of the Pāli Canon.

According to Theravāda Buddhist tradition, Kakusandha is the twenty-fifth of the twenty-nine named Buddhas, the fourth of the Seven Buddhas of Antiquity, and the first of the five Buddhas of the present kalpa.^[2]

The present kalpa is called the *bhadrakalpa* (Auspicious aeon). The five Buddhas of the present kalpa are:[3][4]

- 1. Kakusandha (the first Buddha of the bhadrakalpa)
- 2. Konāgamana (the second Buddha of the bhadrakalpa)
- 3. Kassapa (the third Buddha of the bhadrakalpa)
- 4. Gautama (the fourth and present Buddha of the bhadrakalpa)
- 5. Maitreya (the fifth and future Buddha of the bhadrakalpa)

Life

Kakusandha Buddha was born in Khemavati Park in Khemavati.^[1] Khemavati is now known as Gotihawa, and it is located about 4 kilometres (2.5 mi) southeast of Kapilavastu, in Kapilvastu District, in the Lumbini Zone of southern Nepal.^[5] His father was Aggidatta, a Brahmin chaplain of the king Khemankara of Khemavati. His mother was Visakha. His wife was Virochamana (also known as Rocani); he had a son, Uttara (son of Kakusandha). Asoka visited Gotihawa, Nepal when he visited Lumbini, Nepal and installed a stone pillar and inscribed his visit in the pillar. There is also a stupa in Gothihawa. Therefore, it is generally accepted due to the pillar that the birthplace of Kakusandha is in Gothihawa, Nepal near Kapilavastu Municipality, Lumbini, Devadaha and the Ramagrama stupa.





Ananda Temple Buddha

Sanskrit	Krakkucchanda
Pāli	Kakusandha
Burmese	ကကုသန် ([ka̯ku̯θàʌ])
Chinese	拘留 孙 佛
Japanese	拘留孫; くるそん; Kuruson
Mongolian	Кракучандра
Tibetan	Khorvadjig
Vietnamese	Phật Câu Lưu Tôn
	Information
Venerated by	Theravada, Mahayana, Vajrayana
Preceded by	Vessabhū Buddha
Succeeded by	Koṇāgamana Buddha
	🔆 Buddhism portal

Kakusandha lived for four thousand years in the household in three palaces: Ruci, Suruci and Vaddhana (or Rativaddhana). At the age of four thousand, he renounced the worldly life while riding on a chariot. He practised austerities for eight months.^[6] Before attaining enlightenment, he had accepted some milk-rice from the daughter of the Brahmin Vajirindha of the village Suchirindha, as well as grass for his seat from the yavapalaka Subhadda. He attained enlightenment under a sirisa tree, then delivered his first sermon to the

assembly of eighty-four thousand monks in a park near Makila.

Kakusandha performed the twin miracle under a sala tree, at the gates of Kannakujja. Among his converts was a fierce yaksha named Naradeva. Kakusandha kept the fast-day (*uposatha*) every year.

His chief disciples were Vidhura and Sanjiva among the monks, and Sama and Champa among the nuns. His personal attendant was Buddhija. Acchuta and Samana among the men, and Nanda and Sunanda among the women were his chief lay-supporters. Acchuta built a monastery for Kakusandha Buddha on the same site, which was later chosen by Anathapindika for Jetavana Arama for Gautama Buddha.

According to the Samyutta Nikaya (ii.194), the Vepulla peak of Rajgir was then called Pachinvamsa; and the people of the region Tivara.

Kakusandha's body was forty cubits in height, and he died at the age of forty thousand years in Khemavati. The thūpa erected over his relics was one league high.^[6]

The bodhisattva who was to become Siddhartha Gautama was born as King Khema during the time of Kakusandha. Kakusandha was the Buddha who foretold that King Khema, who offered him alms with robes and medicines, would become the Gautama Buddha in the future.^[7]

See also

Bhadrakalpikasutra

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- A Gärtner, Uta; Jens Lorenz (1994). *Tradition and modernity in Myanmar*. LIT Verlag. p. 281. ISBN 978-3-8258-2186-9.
- 3. ^ Buswell Jr., RE; Lopez Jr., DS (2014). *The Princeton Dictionary of Buddhism* (https://books.google.com /books?id=DXN2AAAAQBAJ&pg=PA106&lpg=PA106&dq=Buddhas+of+the+present+kalpa&source=bl& ots=c6lQny7Tdx&sig=kzqS5pi-JWuZtFetuCrLMNoKv1U&hl=en&sa=X&ei=yw2XVKCzE8mVNuzDg8AL& ved=0CD0Q6AEwBzgK#v=onepage&q=Buddhas%20of%20the%20present%20kalpa&f=false) (1st ed.). Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press. p. 106. ISBN 978-0-691-15786-3.
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- 6. ^ *a b* Vipassana.info, Pali Proper Names Dictionary: Kakusandha (http://www.vipassana.info/ka/kakusandha.htm)
- 7. ^ Prophecies of Kakusandha Buddha, Konagamana Buddha and Kassapa Buddha (http://www.jatakaonline.com /jataka-tales/00110-prophecies-of-kakusandha-buddha-konagamana-buddha-and-kassapa-buddha)

	Buddhist titles	
Preceded by Vessabhū Buddha	Seven Buddhas of the Past	Succeeded by Koṇāgamana Buddha

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hisattas. In the story these names are linked to animals who care for them: Kakusandha—kukkuțī (hen), Koņāgamana—nāga (serpent), Kassapa—kacchapa (turtle), Gotama—go (cow), Metteyya known in Thai as Phra Sī An—sīha (lion).¹²⁵ Peter Skilling notes that the association of Metteyya with a lion points to a Thai venue for the text.¹²⁶

Becoming the Buddha: The Ritual of Image Consecration in Thailand

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