

Hinduism Introducing Religions

Religion in India 83% of the total population of India. religions, namely Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism, which are collectively known as native Indian religions or Dharmic religions and represent approx Religion in India is characterised by a diversity of religious beliefs and practices. Throughout India's history, religion has been an important part of the country's culture and the Indian subcontinent is the birthplace of four of the world's major religions, namely Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism, which are collectively known as native Indian religions or Dharmic religions and represent approx

Hinduism was introduced in Jamaica in 1845 by Indian indentured labourers. In the mid-20th century, there were over 25,000 Hindus in the country. In the following years, some converted to Christianity and some returned to India, leading to a decline in Hindu population. In 1970, the Sanatan Dharma Mandir was constructed on Hagley Park Road in Kingston. However, Buddhism notably rejects fundamental Hindu doctrines such as atman (substantial self or soul), Brahman (a universal...

Hinduism Hinduism and Tribal Religions. Encyclopedia of Indian Religions. "Hinduism and Tribal Religions". The word Hindu originated as an exonym, and while Hinduism has been called the oldest surviving religion in the world, it is also described since the 19th century by the term Sanātana Dharma (lit. (2018). Vaidika Dharma (lit. 'Vedic dharma') and Arya Dharma are historical endonyms for Hinduism. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands Hinduism () is an umbrella term for a range of Indian religious and spiritual traditions (sampradayas) that are unified by adherence to Dharma, a cosmic order maintained by its followers through rituals and righteous living, as expounded in the Vedas. 'eternal dharma'). Khanna, Madhu, eds

History of Hinduism Hinduism has been called the "oldest religion" in the world, but scholars regard Hinduism as a relatively recent synthesis of various Indian cultures and traditions, with diverse roots and no single founder, which emerged around the beginning of the Common Era. It overlaps or coincides with the development of religion in the Indian subcontinent since the Iron Age, with some of its elements possibly tracing back to prehistoric religions such as those of the Bronze Age Indus Valley Civilisation. formative period for Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism followed by "a turning point between the Vedic religion and Hindu religions," during the Epic and The history of Hinduism covers a wide variety of related religious traditions native to the Indian subcontinent

The Preamble to the Constitution of India states that India is a secular state, and the Constitution of India has declared the right to freedom of religion to be a fundamental right. The archaeological finds at the Pyu city-states indicate a widespread presence of Hinduism alongside Mahayana and Tantric Buddhist religions including iconography of Avalokiteśvara (called Lawkanat in Burmese; လောကနာ [lɔ̀kə naʔ]). Various Hindu Brahman iconography ranging from the Trimurti Hindu trinity to Garuda and Lakshmi have been found, especially in Lower Burma. Hinduism declined after Theravada Buddhism was introduced by the Bagan Kingdom's 11th century conquests, although some practices and festivals remain part of Burmese culture. Both names of the country are rooted in Hinduism; Burma is the British colonial officials' phonetic equivalent for the first... The concept was proposed by German sociologist Max Weber in 1915, and appears to have been based on earlier work by the pioneering religious studies scholar Cornelis Tiele (1877; see §History section below). The "world religions" paradigm was developed in the United Kingdom during the 1960s, pioneered by scholars of religion such as Ninian Smart. It was intended to broaden the study of religion beyond its focus on Christianity by including other large religious traditions. The paradigm is often used for undergraduate study of religion. The emphasis on viewing these religious movements as distinct and mutually exclusive has also had a wider impact on the categorisation of religion—for instance in censuses.

Hinduism in South America There are about 185,000 Hindus in Guyana, 120,000 in Suriname, and some others in French Guiana. Though in recent times, due to influence of Hindu culture the number of Hindus converts have increased in other countries in South America, including Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela and others. In Guyana and Suriname, Hindus form the second largest religion and in some regions and districts, Hindus form the majority. There are about 320,000 Hindus in South America, chiefly the descendants of Indian indentured laborers in the Guianas. Hinduism is found in several countries, but is strongest in the Indo-Caribbean populations of Guyana and Suriname. Hinduism is found in several Hinduism is a minority religion in South America, which is followed by even less than 1% of the total continent's population. Hinduism is a minority religion in South America, which is followed by even less than 1% of the total continent's population

Hinduism in Myanmar Hinduism in Myanmar has been influenced by elements of Buddhism, with many Hindu temples in Myanmar housing statues of the Buddha. city-states indicate a widespread presence of Hinduism alongside Mahayana and Tantric Buddhist religions including iconography of Avalokiteśvara (called Hinduism is the fourth-largest religion in Myanmar, being practised by 0. 6% of the population of Myanmar, or about 189,718 people, in 2024. There is a sizable population of Hindus with the Myanmar Tamils and minority Bengali Hindus having the biggest population share

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Hinduism and Sikhism Both religions share many philosophical concepts such as karma, dharma, mukti, and maya although both religions have different interpretations of some of these concepts. Both religions Hinduism and Sikhism are Indian religions. Hinduism has pre-historic origins, while Sikhism was founded in the 15th century by Guru Nanak. Hinduism has pre-historic origins, while Sikhism was founded in the 15th century by Guru Nanak

== History ==

Buddhism and Hinduism Hinduism and Buddhism have common origins in Ancient India, which later spread and became dominant religions in Southeast Asian countries, including Cambodia and Indonesia around the 4th century CE. Hinduism developed as a fusion or synthesis of practices and ideas from the ancient Vedic religion and elements and deities from other local Indian traditions, including the sramanic movement and Buddhism. Buddhism arose in the Gangetic plains of Eastern India in the 5th century BCE during the Second Urbanisation (600–200 BCE)

The history of Hinduism is often divided into periods of development. The first period is the pre-Vedic period, which includes the Indus Valley Civilization and local pre-historic religions. Northern India had the Vedic period with the introduction of the historical Vedic religion by the Indo-Aryan migrations, starting somewhere between 1900 BCE and 1400 BCE. The subsequent period of the second urbanisation (600–200 BCE) is a formative period for Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism followed by "a turning point between the Vedic religion and Hindu religions," during the Epic and Early Puranic...

Hinduism in Jamaica According to the 2011 census, Hinduism is followed by 0.07% of the population of Jamaica. Sanatan Dharma Mandir in Kingston is the only government-recognised Hindu temple in the country. Hinduism is a minority religion in Jamaica, followed mainly by the Indo-Jamaicans. 0.07% of the population of Jamaica. Sanatan Dharma Mandir in Kingston is the only government-recognised Hindu temple in the country. Hinduism is a minority religion in Jamaica, followed mainly by the Indo-Jamaicans

Hinduism in Southeast Asia Hinduism in Southeast Asia had a profound impact on the region's cultural development and its history. As the Indic scripts were introduced from the Indian subcontinent, people of Southeast Asia entered the historical period by producing their earliest inscriptions around the 1st to 5th century CE. There are also Javanese (also other minorities of Indonesia), and the Balamon Cham minority in South Central Vietnam who also practice Hinduism. Today, Hindus in Southeast Asia are mainly Overseas Indians and Balinese

Hindu civilization, which itself formed from various distinct cultures and peoples, including also early Southeast Asian, specifically Mon Khmer influences, was adopted and assimilated into the indigenous social constructs and statehoods of Southeast Asian regional polities. Through the formation of Indianized kingdoms, small indigenous polities led by petty chieftain were transformed into major kingdoms and empires led by a Maharaja with statecraft akin to India's. This gave birth to the Champa civilisation in South Central Vietnam, the Funan Kingdom in Southern Vietnam, the Khmer Empire in Indochina, the Langkasuka Kingdom and Old Kedah in the Malay Peninsula, the Sriwijayan... According to the 2011 census, 79.8% of the population of India follows Hinduism, 14.2% Islam, 2.3% Christianity, 1.7% Sikhism, 0.7% Buddhism and 0.4% Jainism. Zoroastrianism, Sanamahism and Judaism also have an ancient history in India, and each has several thousands of Indian adherents. India has the largest population... India has the largest number of followers of Hinduism, Sikhism, Zoroastrianism, Jainism, and the Bahá'í Faith in the world. It further hosts the third most followers of Islam, behind Indonesia and Pakistan, and the ninth largest population of Buddhists. Both religions share many beliefs and practices but also exhibit pronounced differences that have led to significant debate. Both religions share a belief in karma and rebirth (or reincarnation). They both accept the idea of spiritual liberation (moksha or nirvana) from the cycle of reincarnation and promote similar religious practices, such as dhyana, samadhi, mantra, and devotion. Both religions also share many deities (though their nature is understood differently), including Saraswati, Vishnu (Upulvan), Mahakala, Indra, Ganesha, and Brahma. Hinduism entails diverse systems of thought, marked by a range of shared concepts that discuss theology, mythology, and other topics in textual sources. Hindu texts have been classified into Śruti (lit. 'heard') and Smṛti (lit. 'remembered'). The major Hindu scriptures are the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata (including the Bhagavad Gita), and the Agamas. Prominent themes in Hindu beliefs include karma (action, intent and consequences), saṃsāra (the cycle of death and rebirth) and the four Puruṣārthas, proper goals or aims of human life, namely: dharma (ethics/duties), artha (prosperity/work), kama (desires/passions...

World religions —The Social Psychology of the World Religions by Max Weber, 1915 Of Weber's five "world religions," four — Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, and Judaism — are socially-constructed categories in the study of religion that demarcates religions deemed to have been especially large, internationally widespread, or influential in the development of human societies. It typically consists of the "big five" religions: Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, and Judaism. These are often juxtaposed against categories such as folk religions, Indigenous religions, and new religious movements (NRMs).

Since the late 20th century, the... bd5405ce73 Hinduism was predominantly pervasive in Burma during ancient times, being introduced from the Indian subcontinent. bd5405ce73

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