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Buddhism in the Modern Age and Workplace

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Buddhism in the Modern Age and Workplace

1) Buddhism as a Culture and its Relation to Modern Age and Culture

Buddhism has been practiced in Japan since the sixth century. Japanese Buddhism involves Gautama Siddhartha and Buddha teachings, and Mahayana in Japan is among the main branches of Buddhism. Japanese culture has influenced Japanese society and culture and remains an influential aspect of the community. Buddhism has led to the opening of Buddhist schools that adhere to Buddhist traditions. Japan has over 80 million people who are Buddhists and follow Buddhist practices (Eliot, 2017). However, Buddhist tradition does not significantly affect Japanese people in their everyday life.

Buddhism in Japan requires their people to carry their funerals according to their culture and requires households to keep small house altars to respect their ancestors. Buddhism has worked on the new disputes and opportunities across the modern age that distinguished the Buddhist world in the pre-current period (Horii, 2018). However, Buddhism has a vital role in the contemporary world because it propounds independence concepts, unlike other traditions. There are many Buddhists in the modern age, and their culture does not affect how they work. Buddhists follow the teachings of Buddha and do their work diligently.

2) Christian and Buddhism Comparison in Workplaces

Buddhism and the Christian religion have significant differences in the workplace. Christianity is monotheistic and trusts in God as the sole maker, while Buddhism is non-theistic and does not trust in the concept of a creator of God. Buddhists and Christians might differ in some issues because of their different beliefs. Buddhists attend their services on a different day with Christians and might vary in managing their work. For example, Buddhists might want to

work on Sundays because it's not their service day, whereas Christians cannot work because they consider it a holy day. Workdays and service days can be a challenging issue for Christians and Buddhists who work together.

The question of the existence of God is a fundamental barrier between Buddhism and Christianity (Eliot, 2018). Buddhism does not believe in God as the creator, whereas Christianity believes in God as the creator. The two diverse notions can be challenging in workplaces and mainly on the religion that will be adapted. Bearing two religions in a workplace might be tricky because of time and space, but incorporating Buddhists and Christians might be challenging. The two diverse beliefs will make Christians and Buddhists pray separately and on different occasions, challenging workplace situations.

Buddhism has a relative eschatology notion that refers to life cycles, while Christianity has eschatology that involves concepts of end to all creation. The two diverse beliefs might challenge people working together. While Buddhists don't believe in the final days and the world coming to an end, they might do their things differently in workplaces. Relation between Christians who believe in end times will be different because of their belief in end times. According to Varley (2017), the way Buddhists and Christians think, talk, believe, and act will be relatively different, majorly because of their beliefs.

3) The uniqueness of Japanese Culture

The culture of Japan has been influenced by natural factors, seasonal climates, natural factors, America, Europe, and other Asian countries. Japan has borrowed ideas from different countries and added them to their existing customs to make the culture unique. Japan has a vibrant and colorful culture due to its island-nation geography (Horii, 2018). The culture

performs Hanami parties and sakura viewing that entails enjoying the sakura flowers' beauty. Japan's culture performs Shinto rite of passage for newborns that entails parents bringing newborns to Shinto shrine to show gratitude to the child of the birth and get prayers from shrine priest for their health and happiness. Japan's culture has a white day celebration that is a month after Valentine's Day. Women are given white chocolates and jewelry from their men as an expression of love and social obligation. Japan's culture involves celebrating parties for the New Year, including drinking among co-workers and friends at the end of the New Year and welcoming the New Year.

4) Buddhism Religion Uniqueness

Buddhism is unique because it is not centered on the relationship between God and humanity and has founded the teachings of Gautama and Siddhartha. Buddhism is unique compared to other religions because it does not believe in a Supreme Being or creator of God. According to Eliot (2018), Buddhism emphasizes being mindful and meditating on life, and most people term it as a form of psychology. Buddhism believes in rebirth and reincarnation and is an extensive and diverse tradition with two main branches. Buddhism religion has preserved extensive scriptures in various Asian languages and does not have holy books. Buddha founded Shanghai, an order of monks and nuns which held the Buddhist teachings.

5) Unique Things about Buddhism and Workplace

Buddhists do not work to earn a living. The notion about Buddhists will distinguish them from people of other religions in the workplace. Buddhists believe working and all actions done in a workplace are meant to refine consciousness and loosen the root of suffering (Varley, 2017). Buddhists work to smoothen their rough ego edges. Buddhism believes people should discover

their work and do their best in it. Buddhists do not interfere with other people who are trying to earn a living despite their different beliefs. Buddhism believes in its people making a living without using ways that will harm others. Despite the difference in faith and belief, Buddhists have good work relations with people from other religions.

References

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