CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Religion and belief in every human being in the world to God is something complex. It becomes very risky in daily social life in society, especially as humans we certainly did not escape from the social interaction in society. In fact, every person may be willing to sacrifice his own life for the sake of any thing that concerns them as religious beliefs. Especially in this beloved Country Indonesia, there are 5 official religions recognized by the Country and even in this world there are a variety of religions which become everyone's beliefs.

Prince Siddhartha was a very sacred figure in Buddhism, and he still holds many mysteries until now. The prince who became a living god or he didn’t want to be? Was his deepest wish to disappear from the material world, remembered only as an inspiration of perfection? Speaking about himself, Buddha never mentioned miracles or gods. He held a doubtful view of both. He showed no interest in being revered as a personality; none of his many sermons mentions his family life or gives much personal information at all. Novel is a long story written in which characters and event usually imaginary from problem of human life. Author Deepak Chopra brings the Buddha back to life in this gripping novel of the young prince who abandoned his inheritance to discover his true calling. This iconic journey changed the world forever, and the truths revealed continue to influence every corner of the globe today.
A young man in line for the throne is trapped in his father's kingdom and yearns for the outside world. Betrayed by those closest to him, Siddhartha abandons his palace and prince title. Alone and face-to-face with his demons, he becomes a wandering monk and embarks on a spiritual fast that carries him to the brink of death. Ultimately recognizing his inability to conquer his body and mind by sheer will, Siddhartha transcends his physical pain and achieves enlightenment. Although we recognize Buddha today as an icon of peace and serenity, his life story was a tumultuous and spellbinding affair filled with love and sex, murder and loss, struggle and surrender. From the rocky terrain of the material world to the summit of the spiritual one, Buddha captivates and inspires ultimately leading us closer to understanding the true nature of life and our selves.

The book is divided into three sections, generally the same ones that are used to partition the stages of the Buddha’s life and path to developing his philosophy in traditional tales: "Siddhartha, the prince"; "Gautama, the monk" and the final chapter, titled simply, "Buddha." Chopra adds an important two-part epilogue as well, the first part explaining some of the end of Buddha’s story - which is shorted in the actual text - and the very basics of Buddhist philosophy. The second part, called "the art of non-doing," grapples with some of the very complicated questions often asked by non-Buddhists or beginning practitioners.

"Part one: Siddhartha, the prince" tells the story of Buddha’s birth and life until he leaves his home on his great spiritual quest. His mother, Maya,
died not long after Siddhartha’s birth. His father was a powerful Indian king named Suddhodana, portrayed in this story as a bloodthirsty tyrant willing to go to any length to control the development of his son into a warrior, man and ruler like himself. After Siddhartha’s birth, two destinies were predicted for him: that of a great king, or that of a great spiritual leader who would denounce his father and all that the kingdom had to offer. Suddhodana decides to make his son a virtual prisoner, trapping him in the palace so that he would never witness the suffering that might inspire Siddhartha to take up the spiritual quest the priests predicted would take him away from the destiny Suddhodana wanted for him. Suddhodana throws all of the old, the weak, the sick and the dying out of his city, and seals the gates against them forever. In place of the old ways of the palace, Siddhartha’s father surrounds his son with nothing but perfection, beauty and the honors but the boy who would become Buddha was unusual from the start: curious, bright, and willful, forever questioning and looking for adventure and answers where his father demanded obedience and proper behavior. As he grew, the prince gained an increasing yearning to know what went on outside the walls of his perfect paradise of a palace, disbelieving what he has been taught: that all the world existed exactly as his did. Moreover, Mara, the demon manifestation of temptation and deception, starts following the boy it is said would destroy his power over humanity. Mara begins whispering in the boy’s ear, constantly torturing Siddhartha, taunting him to question everything he is told; everything he saw and experienced, even reality itself, and doing all in his power to throw the boy off balance. In spite of this,
or perhaps because of it, as Siddhartha grows, it becomes clearer to him that
the life to which he has been born is not just. The young prince balks from the
violence inherent in his culture, abhors the caste system, and witnesses death
and illness in spite of his father's best efforts to hide such things from him. In
Chopra's version, there is no mention of Siddhartha abandoning wife and child
in this section, but rather ends when he is around 18. He has a mystical
meditation experience after sneaking out of the palace and encountering entire
groups of the old, sick, and dying that Suddhodana had thrown out of the city
to keep it pure for him. Siddhartha realizes that all this shocking suffering has
been committed in his name, and is horrified and disillusioned.

When "part two: Gautama the monk" begins, Siddhartha is 29 years
old, and has abandoned his life of princely luxury in order to become a monk,
possessing nothing but his walking stick, his robes, his begging bowl, and his
prayer beads. He has left his wife and young son behind, bereft, and his father
in a rage over his son's so-called cowardice. But Siddhartha perseveres,
determined to find the answers to alleviating the suffering of this life. He takes
on his family name, Gautama, which is common enough that he can remain
anonymous as he travels. He spends his days begging and searching for a
teacher, and finds that his experiences on the road themselves are perhaps the
best teachers of all. Still, he tries all of the traditional paths of the time:
studying with hermits and ascetics, doing yoga, fasting, sitting, meditating and
sleeping in the elements or Caves. For all that he finds these lessons
unsatisfactory in themselves; he still gathers more and more pieces of the truth
from each situation. Finally, after taking a path of extreme asceticism that left him starved almost to death, lost in nightmares of hell, he woke and tried to move toward a nearby stream, but ultimately was too weak physically. It would appear that his journey was over, and he had yet to reach the enlightenment he sought.

The book ends with "part three: Buddha." the title is deceptively simple - a single word that encompasses an entire philosophy, and the largest part of the life of the great man who taught its principles. After discovering the folly of starvation and closing himself off from the world, trying to "die for god," he is saved from death by a young girl who finds him by the river and helps him drink. Gautama swears that he will recover from this abuse he has heaped on his body and find the final bit of truth he feels is still missing from his search for enlightenment, and when he is well, sets out again. He finds a tall fig tree down the road, and sits below it to meditate. Seven weeks pass before the demon Mara appears for a final showdown before the Buddha exposes him for the illusion the demon is, and throws off Buddha’s own chains of suffering. The demon attacks the Buddha with every power at his disposal, trying to tempt him from his equanimity, but nothing can shake the newly awakened master.

Having defeated Mara and seen the truth, the Buddha moves on, uncertain what to do next. He meets more challenges and dangers on the road before meeting up with his old fellow ascetics. Teaching them his new discoveries, they are immediately converted and vow to become his followers. He returns to the home he had abandoned so many years before, stops a battle
going on nearby, is reunited with his long lost father, wife, and friends, and gives them all the dharma, the path to the cessation of suffering he had been searching for his entire life.

The researcher will use theory by master of individual psychological approach, he is Alfred Adler. As a quoted by Adler (in Feist 1985: 64) states as follows:

“Individual psychology insists on the fundamental unity of personality. All apparent dichotomies and multiplicities of life are organized in oneself consistent totally. No definite division can be made between mind and body, between conscious and unconscious, or between reasons and emotional. All behavior is seen in relation to the final goal of superiority or success. This goal gives direction and unity to the individual”.

According to this data the researcher has reason why researcher choose Buddha novel. The story of enlightenment plays like a dark fairy tale version of the life of the Buddha, ultimately this book is an illustration of the philosophy of Buddhism itself, showing rather than telling its tenets and how they came to be. It demonstrates the basic belief systems such as interconnectedness, the equality of all sentient beings (including Buddha’s distaste for the caste system of his time), the truth of suffering and the possibility of its cessation, the importance of compassion and kindness, and the practice of meditation. It is a psycho-spiritual story rather than a strictly religious one, told in Chopra's dramatic and romantic prose style. The author states his intention to demystify the Buddha, and yet the Buddha: A Story of Enlightenment is full of spirits, magic, demons, ghosts and all other manner of mystical beings and doings, giving lie to that stated design. The narrative itself also ends rather abruptly in a strange place, to be only thinly filled in through the epilogue. But those
things aside, the book is still an interesting read, giving a modern dimension and richness to a tale that has been held dear by believers and non-believers alike more thousand years. It is particularly suited for those who are curious about the Buddha’s life and his philosophy.

Therefore, in this research, the researcher wants to observe “PATIENCE OF PRINCE SIDDHARTHA TO ENLIGHTENMENT ON BUDDHA: A STORY OF ENLIGHTENMENT NOVEL (2007) WRITTEN BY DEEPAK CHOPRA: AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH”.

B. Literature Review

The researcher found some researches related to this novel. First the review has taken from other resources through internet, Rajiv Mehrotra (2007) he write at magazine about Buddha: A Story of Enlightenment novel which entitled Emperor's New Clothes; A racy, fictionalized recreation of the Buddha's life which falls into the new-age. He found the author Deepak Chopra at pains to emphasize that the Buddha was a human being like any of us. Many people inspired by Buddha's teachings by our own experience and understanding. We are encouraged to evolve our own unique paths if our insights appear at odds with those of the great teacher. The Buddha gave diverse teachings that often appeared contradictory, positioned as they were to respond to the diverse capacities and mental dispositions of those who he taught. The young Prince Siddhartha that Chopra has recreated is a real person with real-life experiences that shape his character and personality. When he
leaves the palace for the forest we can appreciate why. The promptings that lead him to do so have resonances in our own time. Much of this emerges from Siddhartha's struggles to resist the efforts of his powerful father to mould him in his own image so that he becomes king of the material world, rather than that of the spiritual, as had been foretold. Chopra skillfully reworks the legend of the demon Mara who appears dramatically in the traditional legend to tempt the Buddha into the pleasures of samsara (material world) as he sits under the bodhi tree on the brink of enlightenment. Mara, for Chopra, is the Buddha's shadow, the inner demons he wrestles with throughout his life.

The second is review article by Russell E Saltzman (2010) from Institute of Religion and Public Life of New York, United State by the same author with title of book *Jesus: a story of enlightenment*. Jesus was born divine in Bethlehem and remained that way for the rest of his life and just like Buddha; Jesus inspired many people with his life's journey to enlightenment. It is stimulating us into a better, deeper understanding of the psychological processes and motivations that lead a young aspirant born into a life of privilege and opportunity to give it up for an uncertain spiritual quest.

Third is review book from goodreads.com with title of book *Buddha: A Story of Enlightenment*. Bestselling author Deepak Chopra brings the Buddha back to life in this gripping novel of the young prince who abandoned his inheritance to discover his true calling. This iconic journey changed the world forever, and the truths revealed continue to influence every corner of the globe today. A young man in line for the throne is trapped in his father's
kingdom and yearns for the outside world. Betrayed by those closest to him, Siddhartha abandons his palace and princely title. Alone and face-to-face with his demons, he becomes a wandering monk and embarks on a spiritual fast that carries him to the brink of death. Ultimately recognizing his inability to conquer his body and mind by sheer will, Siddhartha transcends his physical pain and achieves enlightenment. Although we recognize Buddha today as an icon of peace and serenity, his life story was a tumultuous and spellbinding affair filled with love and sex, murder and loss, struggle and surrender. From the rocky terrain of the material world to the summit of the spiritual one, Buddha captivates and inspires ultimately leading us closer to understanding the true nature of life and our selves.

C. Problem Statement

1. How are the structural elements of the novel?

2. How is patience of Prince Siddhartha to reach his way as Buddha reflected in *Buddha: A Story of Enlightenment* novel?

D. Scope of the Study

The limitation of study is the journey of life of Prince Siddhartha to reach his way as Buddha by an individual psychological approach proposed by Alfred Adler.
E. Objective of the Study

The objectives of study are as follows:

1. To analyze the structural elements of the novel.

2. To analyze patience of Prince Siddhartha to reach his way as Buddha reflected *Buddha: A Story of Enlightenment* novel.

F. Benefit of the Study

The researcher expects this research gives contribution for theoretical and practical benefit.

1. Theoretical Benefit

   This study is expected to give contribution to development of knowledge, particularly the literary studies on *Buddha: A Story of Enlightenment* novel.

2. Practical Benefit

   The research can enrich the researcher and reader's knowledge and experience concerning about concept of the novel especially from psychology aspect.

G. Research Method

1. Type of the Study

   This research use descriptive qualitative method to analyze the novel using individual perspective.

2. Object of the Study

3. Type of the Data and the Data Source

a. Primary Data Source

Primary data source is the novel itself *Buddha: A Story of Enlightenment* novel (2007). The type of the data and the data source is textual, which consists of words, phrases, sentences, narration and dialogue in the novel.

a. Secondary Data Source

The secondary data are taken from other sources which are related to primary data such as a biography of author, the website from the internet about *Buddha: A Story of Enlightenment* and other resources that support the individual psychological analysis.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The methods of collecting data in this research are as follow:

a. Reading the novel of *Buddha: A Story of Enlightenment* until the researcher understands of contents.

b. Taking notes of important parts in the data.

c. Classifying and determining the relevant data.

d. Analyzing the data of the research based on Alfred elder theory of the psychological.

e. Drawing the selected materials into good unity supporting the topic of study.
5 Technique of the Data Analysis

The researchers used two techniques in analyzing the data using descriptive analysis:

a. Analyzing the data based on the structural elements of the novel.

b. Analyzing the main character based the data on individual psychological approach proposed by Alder.

H. Paper Organization

The researches organization of “the journey of life Prince Siddhartha to reach his way as *Buddha in Buddha: A Story of Enlightenment* novel (2007) written by Deepak Chopra: an individual psychological approach” consist of five chapter as follow: Chapter I is introduction; this chapter involves background of the study, literature review, problem statement, limitation of the study, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research organization. Chapter II is underlying theory it deals with some theory the researcher used to make the research. Chapter III is structural elements analysis. Chapter IV is individual psychological analysis. This chapter explains the individual psychological analysis of the novel. Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.