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Jainism and Buddhism



Cause of Origin

1. **Brahminical domination**: Jainism and Buddhism were against the ritualistic interpretation of Vedas and opposed Brahminical Domination.
2. **Agricultural Economy**: Trade was impacted due to ritualistic sacrifices. Trade was carried out by Vaishyas.
3. **Punch Marked Coins**: Use of punch marked coins started.
4. **Varna System**: Jainism and Buddhism did not attach themselves to Varna system and everyone treated equally. Jainism believed Varnas were on the basis of occupation and not by birth.
5. **Belief in Non-violence**: Both the religions believed in path of Ahimsa.
6. **Mahavir** and **Buddha** were Kshatriyas.
7. **Jainism** and **Buddhism** are considered "**heterodox**" in context of Indian philosophy (It means that they do not accept the authority of the Vedas, unlike orthodox Hindu traditions).
8. **Worship**: Jainism believed in divine figure however Buddhism did not.

Jainism



- In Jainism, Tirthankaras are considered to be great teachers.
- There are total **24** Tirthankaras.

Vardhaman Mahavir

- Also known as **Nayaputta**
- **Birth**: 540 BC (approx.); Kundagram (Vaishali; Bihar).
- **Death**: 468 BC; Pavapuri (Bihar); during the age of 72 years.
- **Father**: Siddhartha (Clan: Jnatrika; he was a Kshatriya).
- **Wife**: Yashoda
- **Daughter**: Priyadarshana (also known as Anojja) who married Jamali (he was the first disciple of Mahavir).
- Mahavir left home at the age of **30** years; along with **Makkhali Gosala**.
- **Enlightment**: At the age of 42 years; under a Sal tree at Jambhikagrama(Bihar) near **River Rijupalika**.
- **First Sermon** at: Pava, Kushinagar (UP)

Important Tirthankaras



1st Tirthankar

- Name : Rishabh Dev
- Birth Place : Ayodhya
- Represented By : Bull



23rd Tirthankar

- Name : Parshavnath
- Birth Place : Varanasi
- Represented By : Serpent



24th Tirthankar

- Name : Vardhaman Mahavir
- Birth Place : Kundagram
- Represented By : Lion

In Vedas, only two Tirthankaras are mentioned: Rishabh Dev (1st) and Arishtanemi or Neminath(22nd)

Meaning of Terms related to Jainism

Terms		Meaning
Death	:	Moksha
Enlightment	:	Kaivalya
Basadis	:	Jain Monasteries
Kevalin	:	Perfectly Learned
Jina	:	Jina is a being who has achieved enlightenment and is liberated from cycle of rebirth
Asrava	:	Inflow of Karmic Practices

Ajivika Sect

- **Founder**: **Makkhali Gosala**
- This sect believed in extreme fatalism (fate) and asceticism (living extreme form of life by abstinence from worldly pleasure).

Jain Philosophy (Triratnas)

- According to Jainism, three principles to achieve **Moksha**:

1. Right **Knowledge** (Samyaka Jnana) **K**
2. Right **Faith** (Samyaka Darshana) **F**
3. Right **Conduct** (Samyaka Charitra) **C**

Five Principles of Living (Vows) → Panch Vrata

01	**Ahimsa**	Non-violence
02	**Satya**	Only speak the truth
03	**Asteya**	Do not steal
04	**Aparigraha**	Detach from materialistic things, people, and places
05	**Brahmacharya**	Sexually monogamous

Jain literatures is known as **Angas**.

Division among Jains

- Chandragupta Maurya and Bhadrabahu left Magadha for Karnataka due to severe famine in Magadha and settled in Shravanabelagola (Chandragiri Mountains), where **Chandragupta Maurya embraced Jainism**. He eventually undertook Sallekhana (ritual fasting) and passed away. Meanwhile, another group of Jains chose to remain in Magadha under the leadership of Sthulabhadra.
- Overtime, differences arose between these two groups.
- The followers of **Bhadrabahu**, who migrated to the South, adhered to strict ascetic practises, including nudity as a mark of renunciation, and came to be known as **Digambaras** (sky-clad).
- On the other hand, the Jains who stayed in Magadha, led by **Sthulabhadra**, adopted more liberal monastic rules, permitting monks to wear white clothes. This group became known as **Shwetambaras** (white-clad).

Jain Councils

1st Jain Council

- **Leader**: Sthulabhadra
- **Time period**: 298 BC
- **Place**: Pataliputra Patronised by: Bindusara (son of Chandragupta Maurya)
- 12 Angas were compiled (Agam was one of them)

2nd Jain Council

- **Time period**: 512 AD
- **Place**: Vallabhi, Gujarat

- Bhadrabahu boycotted 1st Jain Council.
- Jain literature is written in Prakrit language.

Important Books of Jains

1. Bhagavati sutra (mentions about Mahajanapadas)
2. Tattvartha sutra
3. Agam sutra (sacred books of Jain religion)
4. Kalpa sutra

- Gomteshwar was son of Rishabh dev.
- Mahamatsyabhisheka festival celebrated in Sravanbelagola in every 12 years.

Jain Architecture

Architecture		Places
Rock Cut Cave Temples	:	Odisha
Hathigumpha Caves	:	Odisha, Kharavela
Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves	:	Odisha
Dilwara Jain Temple	:	Rajasthan (Mt. Abu)
Statue of Gomateshwara/Bahubali	:	Karnataka, Shravanabelagola
Ellora Caves	:	Maharashtra
Khajuraho	:	Madhya Pradesh

Buddhism

Gautam Buddha



- He belonged to: **Shakya Clan**.
- He was also known as **Shakyamuni**, **Tathagat**.
- **Birth**: 563 BC; Lumbini, Nepal
- **Death**: 483 BC; Kushinagara, Uttar Pradesh
- Childhood name: **Siddhartha**
- **Father**: Suddhodhana
- **Mother**: Mahamaya (belonged to Koliya tribe)
- **Step-mother**: Mahaprajapati Goutami (first Bhikkhuni).
- **Wife**: Yashodhara
- **Son**: Rahul
- Buddha left home at the age of **29** years.
- First teacher: **Alara Kalama**
- Second teacher: Udraka Ramputra
- **Enlightment**: Uruvela (Bodh Gaya); under a Bodhi tree (peepal tree) for 49 days near river Niranjana.
- **First sermon**: Sarnath; Varanasi
- Gautam Buddha is considered as **"Light of Asia"**.

Important Symbols of Buddha's Life

Terms	Meaning	Symbol
Birth	Janma	Lotus/Bull
House Renunciation or Great Departure	Mahabhinishkramana	Horse (Name:Kanthak)
Enlightenment	Nirvana	Bodhi tree
First Sermon	Dharmachakrapravartana	Wheel
Death	Parinirvana/Mahaparinirvana	Stupa

Philosophy of Buddhism

There are four Noble Truths:

1. The truth of suffering.
2. The truth of the cause of suffering (i.e., desire).
3. The truth of the end of suffering.
4. The truth of the path to the end of suffering (i.e. Eight Fold path)

Eight Fold Path or Ashtangika Marga

It is followed to end sufferings.

1.  Right Mindfulness
2.  Right View
3.  Right Intention
4.  Right Concentration
5.  Right Speech
6.  Right Action
7.  Right Effort
8.  Right Livelihood

Buddhist Councils

1. **Rajgriha 400/483 BC**
   Patronage : Ajatshatru
   Presidency : Mahakashyap
2. **Vaishali (383 BC)**
   Patronage : Kalashoka
   Presidency : Sabakami
3. **Pataliputra (250 BC)**
   Patronage : Ashoka
   Presidency : Moggaliputta Tissa
4. **Kashmir;Kundalvana (72 AD);**
   Patronage : Kanishka
   Presidency : Vasumitra

In 4th Buddhist Council, Buddhism was divided into two sects: Mahayana and Hinayana.

Triratnas of Buddhism

1. **Buddha**
   
2. **Dhamma**
   
3. **Sangha (community of monks)**
   

Sects of Buddhism

Hinayana

- They do not believe in idol worship.
- Text: Pali
- They do not believe in rebirth of Buddha
- Seen mostly in: Sri Lanka, Cambodia, etc. Eg: In Southern India

Mahayana

- They believe in idol worship
- Text: Sanskrit
- They believe in rebirth of Buddha
- Seen mostly in: Japan, China, South Korea

Vajrayana

- Tantric Buddhism (In the East)
- Roots: Tibet
- Eg: Sikkim, West Bengal

Buddhist Texts

1 Sutta pitaka

Buddha's teachings/sermons.

2 Vinaya pitaka

Monastic codes and rules.

3 Abhidhamma pitaka

Interpretation of Suttapitaka.

Theravada Buddhism (Origin) : India
Pitaka Meaning Basket.

Senior Female Buddhist Nuns are called **Theris**.

In Pali Language

Milindpanho

Dialogue between Milinda (Indo-Greek King Menander-I) and Nagasena.

In Sanskrit Language :

Buddhacharitra

Buddha's biography by Asvaghosha.

Jataka tales

It is about previous births of Buddha in both human and animal forms

1. **Chaitya** : Places of Worship
2. **Vihara** : Place of residence
3. **Dhamma** : Dharma
4. **Stupa** : Mound where the relics of Buddha have been placed

Bodhisattvas

A Bodhisattva is a being who seeks enlightenment (Bodhi) not just for themselves, but for the benefit of all sentient beings. The concept is central to Mahayana Buddhism, where Bodhisattvas delay their own Nirvana to help others attain liberation.

Some well-known Bodhisattvas include:

1. **Padmapani**
   A bodhisattva who is also known as Avlokiteshvara. Also known as Boddhisattva of Compassion.
2. **Vajrapani**
   A bodhisattva who is a protector and a guide.
3. **Manjusri**
   A bodhisattva who represents wisdom and is considered the Buddha-to-be.
4. **Amitabh**
   Represents infinite Light

Buddhist Stupas

Stupas		Places
Kesariya Stupa	:	Bihar , Built by Ashoka (largest Stupa in India)
Dhamek	:	Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh
Ramabhar	:	Kushinagara, Uttar Pradesh
Sanchi	:	Madhya Pradesh (oldest Stupa in India)
Shanti Stupa	:	Ladakh (white in colour)
Chir Tope	:	Taxila, Pakistan (Dharmarajika Stupa)
Piprahwa Stupa	:	Uttar Pradesh (first built by Sakya Dynasty)
Bharhut Stupa	:	Madhya Pradesh
Borobudur Stupa	:	Java, Indonesia (largest Stupa in the world)
Amravati Stupa	:	Andhra Pradesh (Built by Satvahanas)



Kesariya Stupa

- Discovered by: Colin Mackenzie in 1814
- Excavated by: K. K. Muhammed



Borobudur Stupa

Important Monasteries

1. **Thiksey**: Ladakh
2. **Hemis**: Ladakh
3. **Rumtek**: Sikkim
4. **Kye/Key Gompa**: Himachal Pradesh
5. **Alchi Gompa**: Ladakh



Thiksey Monasteries, Ladakh



Namdroling Monastery (a Buddhist Monastry) is located in Bylakuppe, Karnataka is also known as "The Golden Temple".

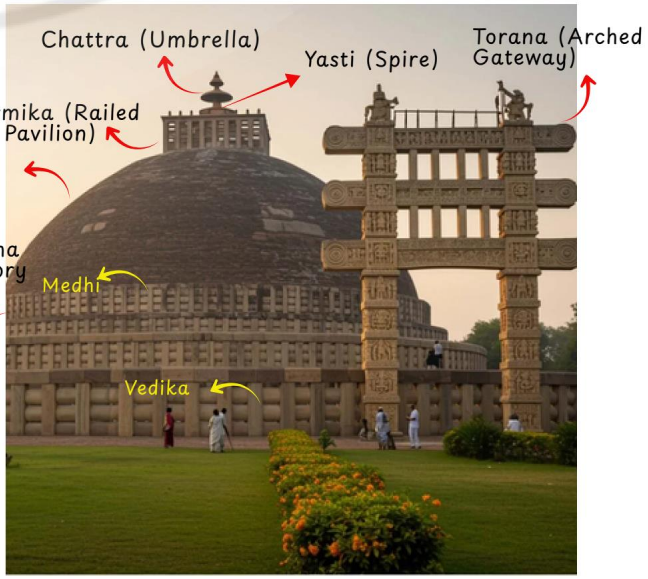
Eight Holy Places of Buddhism

1. Lumbini
2. Rajgir
3. Bodh Gaya
4. Vaishali
5. Sarnath
6. Shravasti
7. Kushinagara
8. Sankosia



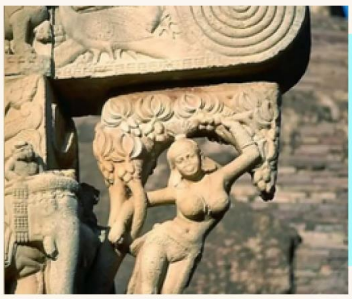
Sanchi Stupa

- It is the oldest Stupa of India built by King Ashoka in 3rd Century BC.
- Significantly enlarged and beautified later by the Shunga dynasty.
- Adorned with elaborate gateways (toranas) by the Satavahana rulers in the 1st century BCE
- The carving on Stupa was done using Sandstone by Shunga Dynasty.
- It has four Gateways which represent cardinal points → North, South, West and East direction.
- First discovered by: Henry Taylor in 1818.
- Chethiyagiri festival is celebrated at Sanchi.
- Relics of two important disciples of Buddha Sariputta and Moggallana are kept here.



Parts of a Stupa

- **Anda**: Hemispherical Dome.
- **Torana**: Gateway.
- **Medhi**: Pedestrial Path.
- **Vedika**: Railings.
- **Pradakshina patha**: A circular path around stupa where devotees walk around.



Salabhanjika Yakshi

Reference to mother of Buddha (Maya) under Sala Tree giving birth to Buddha.



Gajalakshmi

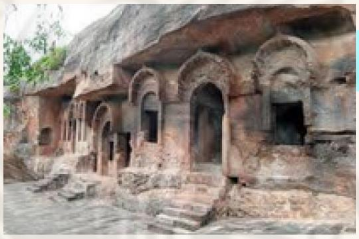




Sala Tree



Hariti



Guntupalli Caves

Located in Andhra radesh and Built by Buddhist Monks during Satvahanas.

Mudras of the Buddha

