

Buddhism And Jainism

Buddhism

Aspect	Details
Founder	Gautama Buddha (Siddhartha), born in 563 BCE at Lumbini (now in Nepal)
Father / Clan	Shuddhodana (chief of the Shakya clan), capital Kapilavastu
Mother / Stepmother	Maya Devi (died 7 days after birth), Mahaprajapati Gautami (stepmother)
Wife and Son	Yashodhara (wife), Rahul (son)
Renunciation	At age 29 , after witnessing four sights (old age, disease, death, ascetic)
Enlightenment	At age 35 , under Bodhi tree at Bodh Gaya (on river Niranjana); became Buddha
First Sermon	At Sarnath (Deer Park), called Dharmachakra Pravartana (Turning the Wheel of Law)
Death (Mahaparinirvana)	At Kushinagar (Uttar Pradesh) at age 80 in 483 BCE
Three Jewels (Triratna)	1. Buddha (The Enlightened One) 2. Dhamma (Teachings) 3. Sangha (Monastic Order)
Four Noble Truths	1. Suffering exists 2. Cause of suffering is desire 3. End of suffering is possible 4. Follow Eightfold Path
Eightfold Path (Ashtangika Marga)	Right View, Intention, Speech, Action, Livelihood, Effort, Mindfulness, Concentration
Five Precepts (Panchsheel)	No killing, no stealing, no lying, no intoxicants, no sexual misconduct
Important Councils	1st: Rajgir (Ajatshatru) 2nd: Vaishali (Kalashoka) 3rd: Pataliputra (Ashoka) 4th: Kundalvan/Kashmir (Kanishka)
Important Sects	1. Hinayana : Original, conservative 2. Mahayana : Worship Buddha as God 3. Vajrayana : Tantric practices
Scriptures (Tripitaka)	1. Vinaya Pitaka (monastic rules) 2. Sutta Pitaka (teachings) 3. Abhidhamma Pitaka (philosophy) – all in Pali
Symbols of Events	Birth – Lotus & Bull Renunciation – Horse Enlightenment – Bodhi Tree Sermon – Wheel (Dharmachakra) Death – Stupa
Spread by	Ashoka (sent missionaries like Mahendra & Sanghamitra to Sri Lanka)
Decline Reasons	Revival of Brahmanism, Rise of Bhakti movement, Corruption in Sangha, Loss of royal patronage
Important Monasteries	Nalanda, Vikramshila, Takshashila, Vallabhi

Quick facts for SSC CGL

Topic	Detail
Language of Early Buddhism	Pali
Buddha's real name	Siddhartha Gautama
Title "Tathagat" means	One who has attained truth
"Light of Asia"	Title given to Buddha
First image of Buddha	Appeared during Kushan rule (Mahayana period)
Major Buddhist Art	Gandhara & Mathura Schools
Buddha's preaching method	Simple dialogue & examples (no Sanskrit)

Jainism

Aspect	Details
Founder (Traditional Belief)	Rishabhdeva (Adinatha) – 1st Tirthankara (mentioned in Rigveda & Bhagavat Purana)
Historical Founder	Vardhamana Mahavira – 24th and last Tirthankara
Birth of Mahavira	540 BCE at Kundagrama near Vaishali (Bihar) in Ikshvaku dynasty
Father / Mother	Siddhartha (king of Kundagrama), Trishala (sister of Lichchhavi king Chetaka)
Renunciation	At age 30 , became ascetic
Enlightenment (Kaivalya)	At age 42 , under a Sal tree at Jrimbhikagrama
Death (Mahaparinirvana)	At age 72 , in 468 BCE at Pavapuri (Bihar)
Title Given	Jina (the conqueror), hence followers called Jains
Tirthankaras	Total 24 ; 1st: Rishabhdeva , 23rd: Parshvanatha , 24th: Mahavira
Parshvanatha (23rd)	Born in Benaras , lived ~250 years before Mahavira
Main Principles (Triratna)	1. Right Faith (Samyak Darshana) 2. Right Knowledge (Samyak Jnana) 3. Right Conduct (Samyak Charitra)
Five Vows (Mahavratas)	1. Ahimsa (Non-violence) 2. Satya (Truth) 3. Asteya (Non-stealing) 4. Brahmacharya (Celibacy) 5. Aparigraha (Non-possession)
Philosophy	Atheistic , believes in karma , soul , moksha
Scriptures	Called Agamas or Siddhantas , originally in Ardhamagadhi Prakrit
Important Concepts	Syadvada (relative truth), Anekantavada (pluralism of views), Non-absolutism

Aspect	Details
Sects	1. Digambaras (Sky-clad): no clothes, strict ascetics 2. Shvetambaras (White-clad): wear white robes
Women in Religion	Shvetambaras allow female monks, Digambaras do not
Symbols of Tirthankaras	Ex: Rishabhdeva – Bull , Mahavira – Lion , Parshvanatha – Serpent
Royal Patrons	Chandragupta Maurya (became Jain monk), Kharavela (Kalinga) , some Guptas
Council	1st Jain Council : Patliputra (300 BCE, Bhadrabahu), compilation of Purvas lost later
2nd Jain Council	Valabhi (Gujarat) , c. 512 CE – Canon finalized by Shvetambaras
Sacred Places	Pavapuri, Shravanabelagola, Girnar, Mount Abu, Palitana, Rajgir
Decline of Jainism	Strict asceticism, competition from Buddhism & Bhakti, limited royal support

Quick SSC CGL facts

Topic	Key Point
Jain Language	Ardhamagadhi (original scriptures), also Prakrit used
Jainism's Aim	Liberation of soul through self-discipline and non-violence
Mahavira's Symbol	Lion
Jain Text Preservation Site	Valabhi , during 2nd council
Syadvada	Doctrine of sevenfold relative predication
Important Statue	Gommateshwara (Bahubali) at Shravanabelagola , built by Chavundaraya
Mahavira's First Disciple	Jamali (also his son-in-law)