

## Buddhism And Jainism

### Buddhism

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

### 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)	<b>Rishabhdeva (Adinatha)</b> – 1st Tirthankara (mentioned in Rigveda & Bhagavat Purana)
Historical Founder	<b>Vardhamana Mahavira</b> – 24th and last Tirthankara
Birth of Mahavira	<b>540 BCE at Kundagrama</b> near Vaishali (Bihar) in <b>Ikshvaku</b> dynasty
Father / Mother	<b>Siddhartha</b> (king of Kundagrama), <b>Trishala</b> (sister of Lichchhavi king Chetaka)
Renunciation	At age <b>30</b> , became ascetic
Enlightenment (Kaivalya)	At age <b>42</b> , under a <b>Sal tree</b> at <b>Jrimbhikagrama</b>
Death (Mahaparinirvana)	At age <b>72</b> , in <b>468 BCE</b> at <b>Pavapuri (Bihar)</b>
Title Given	<b>Jina</b> (the conqueror), hence followers called <b>Jains</b>
Tirthankaras	Total <b>24</b> ; 1st: <b>Rishabhdeva</b> , 23rd: <b>Parshvanatha</b> , 24th: <b>Mahavira</b>
Parshvanatha (23rd)	Born in <b>Benaras</b> , lived ~250 years before Mahavira
Main Principles (Triratna)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Right Faith (Samyak Darshana)</b></li> <li><b>Right Knowledge (Samyak Jnana)</b></li> <li><b>Right Conduct (Samyak Charitra)</b></li> </ol>
Five Vows (Mahavratas)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ahimsa</b> (Non-violence)</li> <li><b>Satya</b> (Truth)</li> <li><b>Asteya</b> (Non-stealing)</li> <li><b>Brahmacharya</b> (Celibacy)</li> <li><b>Aparigraha</b> (Non-possession)</li> </ol>
Philosophy	<b>Atheistic</b> , believes in <b>karma</b> , <b>soul</b> , <b>moksha</b>
Scriptures	Called <b>Agamas</b> or <b>Siddhantas</b> , originally in <b>Ardhamagadhi Prakrit</b>
Important Concepts	<b>Syadvada</b> (relative truth), <b>Anekantavada</b> (pluralism of views), <b>Non-absolutism</b>

Aspect	Details
Sects	1. <b>Digambaras</b> (Sky-clad): no clothes, strict ascetics 2. <b>Shvetambaras</b> (White-clad): wear white robes
Women in Religion	<b>Shvetambaras</b> allow female monks, <b>Digambaras</b> do not
Symbols of Tirthankaras	Ex: Rishabhdeva – <b>Bull</b> , Mahavira – <b>Lion</b> , Parshvanatha – <b>Serpent</b>
Royal Patrons	<b>Chandragupta Maurya</b> (became Jain monk), <b>Kharavela (Kalinga)</b> , some Guptas
Council	<b>1st Jain Council</b> : Patliputra (300 BCE, Bhadrabahu), compilation of <b>Purvas</b> lost later
2nd Jain Council	<b>Valabhi (Gujarat)</b> , c. 512 CE – Canon finalized by Shvetambaras
Sacred Places	<b>Pavapuri, Shravanabelagola, Girnar, Mount Abu, Palitana, Rajgir</b>
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 <b>self-discipline</b> and <b>non-violence</b>
Mahavira's Symbol	<b>Lion</b>
Jain Text Preservation Site	<b>Valabhi</b> , during 2nd council
Syadvada	Doctrine of <b>sevenfold relative predication</b>
Important Statue	<b>Gommateshwara (Bahubali)</b> at <b>Shravanabelagola</b> , built by Chavundaraya
Mahavira's First Disciple	<b>Jamali</b> (also his son-in-law)