

## 4. BUDDHA & JAINISM

### BUDDHISM

- **Pillars of Buddhism**

**Buddha:** Its founder

**Dhamma:** His teachings (Monk/Nun)

**Sangha:** Order of Buddhism monks and nuns

- Five Great events of Buddha's life

**Birth** – Lotus and Bull

**Great Renunciation** – Horse

**Nirvana** – Bodhi tree

**First sermon** – Dharmachakra or wheel

**Parinirvana or death** – stupa

### BUDDHA

- Also known as Sakyamuni or Tathagata.
- Born in 563 BC on the Vaishakha Purnima Day at Lumbini (near Kapilavastu) in Nepal.
- His father was Sudhodana, who was the Saka ruler.
- His mother – Mahamaya, of Kosala dynasty died after 7 days of his birth. Brought up by step mother Gautmi.
- Married at 16 years old to Yashodhara. He enjoyed 13 years of marriage.
- His son was Rahu
- After seeing an old man, sick man, corpse and ascetic he decided to become a wanderer.
- He left home at 29 years old with Channa, the charioteer and his favorite horse Kanthaka for search of truth and wandered for 6 years.
- Search of truth by Buddha also called The Great Renunciation and Mahabhinishkramana.
- He first mediated with Alara Kalama but he was not satisfied by him. Then his second teacher was Udarka Romputra but again he was not satisfied.
- After that he joined forces with five ascetics – Kondana, Vappa, Bhadiya, Mahanama and Assagi who were practicing the most rigorous self-mortification in the hope of wearing away their Karma and obtaining final Bliss.
- For six years Buddha tortured himself, he had nothing to eat and drink, he was walking skeleton. Then he felt disappointed and left those groups.

- Then he attained 'Nirvana' or Enlightenment at 35 years at Gaya in Magadha (Bihar) under a Pipal Tree.
- First sermon at Sarnath where his five disciples have settled.
- First sermon is called Dharma Chakravartan/ Turning of the wheel of Law.
- Attained finally Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar (village Kasia in Deoria district of UP) in 483 BC at the age of 80 years in the Malla republic.

### THE DHAMMA

#### Four Great Truths

- The world is full of sorrow and misery.
- The cause of all pain and misery is desire.
- Pain and misery can be ended by killing or controlling desire.
- Desire can be controlled by following Eight Fold. Eight fold called Ashath Marg/Ashtang Marg/ Maadhmik Marg which are:
  1. **Right Faith**
  2. **Right Thought**
  3. **Right Action**
  4. **Right Livelihood**
  5. **Right Efforts**
  6. **Right Speech**
  7. **Right Remembrance**
  8. **Right Concentration**

### BELIEF IN NIRVANA

- When desire ceases, rebirth ceases and Nirvana is attained means. If we want to free from death or birth cycle we kill our desire and follow stolid path.
- According to Buddha, soul is myth because till when our desire is continue. We are not free from cycle of death and re-birth. When our desire is finish then we are not take birth. Our soul is made from desire inside.

### BELIEF IN AHIMSA

- One should not cause injury to any living being, animal or man.

### LAW OF KARMA

- According to Buddha, man reaps the fruits of his past deeds.

## THE SANGHA

- Consists of Monk/Nuns. Monks means Bhikshus or shramanas.
- Shramanas means Heterodox sects (Except Vedic Religion)
- Bhikshus acted as a torch bearer (Publicity) of Dhamma.
- Apart from Sangha, the worshippers were called upasakas.

## THREE WHEELS/SECTS OF BUDDHISM

- **Mahayana** – Idol worship is practiced. It became popular in China, Japan, Korea, Afghanistan, Turkey and SE countries.
- **Hinayana** – Became popular in Magadha and Sri Lanka. Believe in individual salvation not worship.
- **Vajrayana** – Became popular in Bihar and Bengal. They did not consume meat, fish, wine etc. This is also called Thunderbolt, Diamond Path/ Tantrik Buddhism.

## BUDDHIST LITERATURE

- Buddhist scriptures in Pali are commonly referred to as Tripiyakas (Three Basket).

### Tripiyakas are :-

**Vinaya Pitaka** – Rules of discipline Buddhist.

**Sutta Pitaka** – Largest contains collection of Buddha's sermons.

**Abhidhamma Pitaka** – Explanation of the Philosophical Principle of the Buddhist religion.

- Books in Pali language of Buddhism.

**Mahavamsa and Deepvamsa** : They are in Pali language and provide information about Sri Lanka and also king Ashoka.

**Ashokavandana**: These are tables about the different births of Buddha.

- First time we know about 16 Mahajanapadas from Buddhism Book "Angutra Nikaya".
- Followers of Buddhism who lead a married life are known as Lay follower/Laity.
- **"Amrapali"** is dancing girl who is joined Buddhism after she met Buddha. She is also called Ambapali in Pali Language.
- Before the birth of Lord Buddha his mother witnessed a white elephant in her dream. So Buddha is also called "White Elephant".
- When Buddhism and Jainism were found 32 new religions were found. One of them became famous.
- Ajivika sect founded by Makkhali Gosala
- According to this religion life leads according to nature. God depicts everything before a birth of a person. God writes what a person is in present birth and what will be in next birth period.
- Before the division of follower of Buddhism they were in a group, name was Theravada. Theravada is oldest name of school at Buddhist time.
- In Hinayana there is no "cast bar". They are well acquainted of super natural theory. But they do not believe to share their knowledge to anyone.
- Bodhisattva came. He told his disciple to get knowledge and after completion left the place.
- Then came Lama.

YEAR	COUNCIL	PLACE	PRESIDENT	KING	PURPOSE
483 BC	1st	Rajgriha	Mahakassapa	Ajatshatru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For Collection of Buddha sermon (suttapitaka)</li> <li>• Monastic Rules (Vinayapitaka)</li> </ul>
383 BC	2nd	Vaishali	Sabakami	Kalashoka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To solve the disputes of Monastic</li> </ul>
250 BC	3rd	Patliputra	Mogliputra Tissa	Ashoka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To establishment of Sthavirvadin</li> </ul>
72 AD	4th	Kundalvan n (Kashmir)	Vasumitra Ashwagosh (Vice President)	Kanishka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahayana</li> <li>• Hinyana</li> </ul>

### NAME OF BODHISATTVA

1. Avlokiteshwar (also called Padampani)
2. Manjushree (called Buddhi Prasanna)
3. Vajrapani (one who bears thunder)
4. Amitabh (Father of heaven)
5. Kshitigarbha (The guardian of Purgatories)

### BODDHISTAVA

- Can attain the status of Buddha any time but will not do so why?
- Because I attained Moksh after transfer of Merit.
- Founded by Rishabhanath his name also appeared in Rig-Veda.
- Parsvanath whose symbol is Hooded serpent.
- Mahavira whose symbol is lion.
- In Jainism, there were 24 tirthankaras (Gurus) all Kshatriyas.

### PARSVANATH(EMBLEM – SNAKE)

- He was 23rd Tirthankara. He was the son of king Ashvasena of Banaras. His main teaching was Non-injury, Non-living, Non-stealing, and Non-possession.

### MAHAVIRA

- He was 24th and last Tirthankara. His name was Vardhman Mahavira. His first addition was celibacy and second was do not wear any clothes.
- He was born in Kundagram (Distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar) in 599 BC.
- His father was Siddhartha the head of Jnatrika clan. His mother was Trisha, sister of Lichchhavi Prince Chetak of Vaishali.
- He was related to Bimbisara (Magadh king).
- Wife – Yashoda, daughter – Priyadarsena.
- His daughter's husband Jamali was his first disciple.
- After his parent's death, he became an ascetic at 30 age.
- In 13th year of his asceticism, outside the town of Jrimbhikgrama, he attained supreme knowledge KAIVALYA.

- From now he was called Jaina (Jitendriya) and his followers named Jains. He also got the title of Arihant (worthy).
- At the age of 72, he was died at Pava near Patna in 527 BC.
- After the death of Mahavira, Chandergupta Maurya, led the Jains Monks from Ganga to Deccan.

### TEACHINGS OF MAHAVIRA

- Rejected the authority of Vedas and did not attach any importance to the performance of sacrifices.
- He believed that every object, even the smallest particle, possesses a soul and is endowed with consciousness. That is why they observe strict non-violence.
- Jains reject the concept of universal soul/supreme power as creator.
- Jainism does not deny the existence of gods but refuses to give gods any important part in universe scheme. Gods are placed lower than the Jina.
- Universal brotherhood (not-in caste system).
- **Three Ratnas (Triratnas) are given in Jainism:** They are called the easy to Nirvana. They are **Right faith, Right knowledge and Right conduct.**

### JAIN COUNCILS

- First in Paltiputra in early 3rd century BC. Head was Sthulbhadra. Book – 12 Angas to replace Purvas.
- Second was at Vallabhi (Gujarat) in 5th century AD head was Devridhigani. It resulted in final compilation of 12 Angas and 12 Upangas.
- Jainism reached the highest point in Chandragupta Maurya's time. In Kalinga, it was greatly patronized by Kharavela in the first century AD.
- Jain literature is in Argh-Magadh and Prakrit dialects.
- Due to the influence of Jainism many regional languages emerged out, like sauraseni, out of which grew the Marathi, Gujarat, Rajasthani and Kannada.