

Buddhism in India

Buddhist Council

- 1st council (483Bc) under King Ajatshatru & presided by Mahakasyapa at Rajgriha
- Divided the teachings of Buddha into three Pitaks
- 2nd council (338Bc) under king Kalasoka & presided by Sabakami at Vaishali
- council rejected Mahasangikas as canonical Buddhist text
- 3rd council (250 BC) Under king Ashoka & presided by Moggaliputta Tissa at Patliputra
- 4th council (72AD) under king Kanishka & presided by Vasumitra at Kashmir
- Buddhism divided into two sect Mahayan and Hinyan

Form that represent Buddha

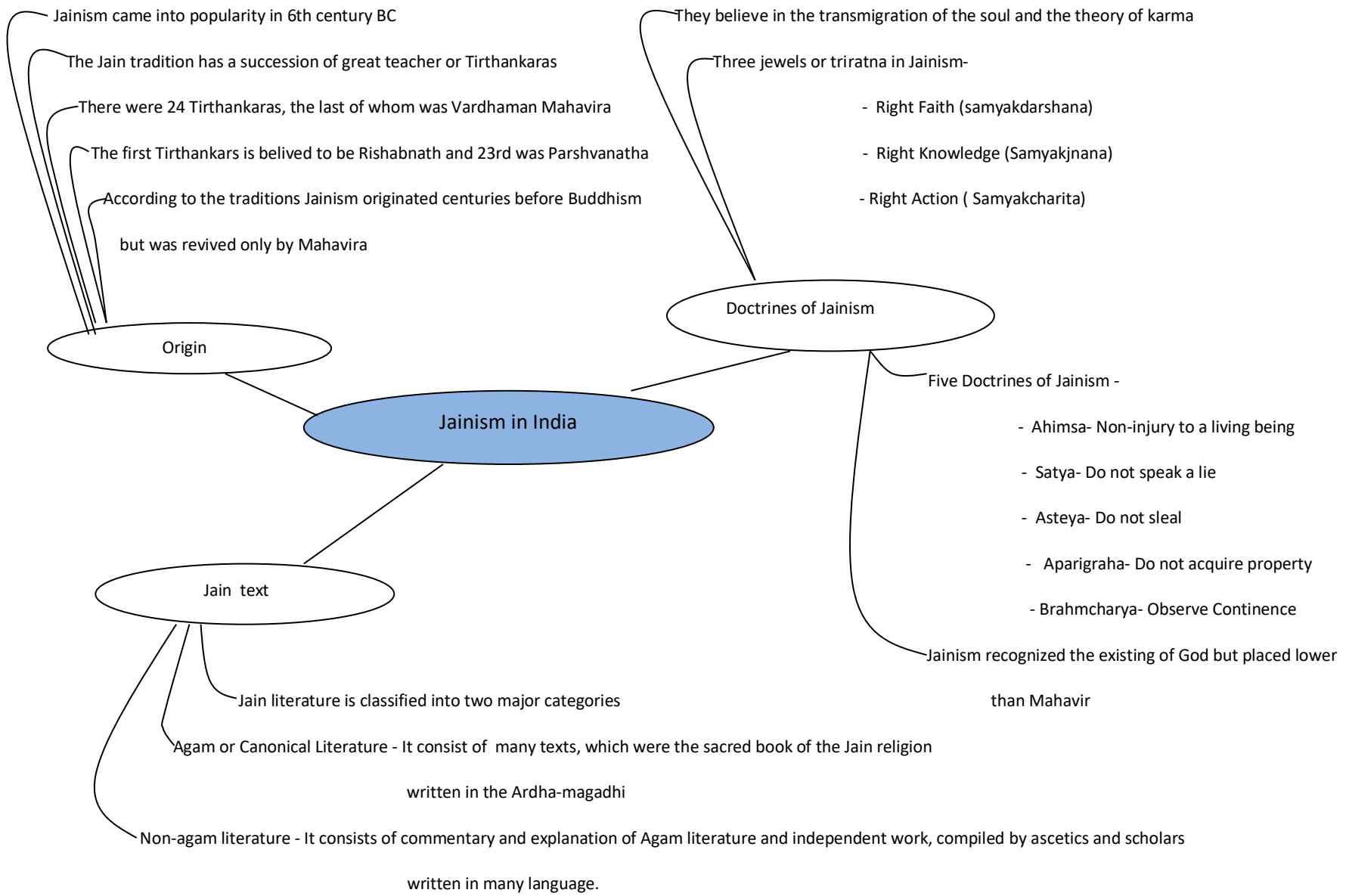
- Lotus and Bull - Birth
- Horse - Renunciation
- Bodhi Tree - Mahabodhi
- Dhammachakra Pravartna - First sermon
- Foot print - Nirvana

Cause for growth of Buddhism

- Other religion were complex on the other hand people drawn to Buddhism by the simplicity of its faith and its religious tolerance
- Buddha spread his message in simple language
- Buddhism ritual was Inexpensive
- Buddhism did not believe in cast distinctions, it welcomed people of all caste and even women were admitted to the sangha

Cause for decline of Buddhism

- In the course of time, the Buddhist Sangha became corrupt
- Buddhist faced faced division from time to time
- After 4th council Pali was replaced by sanskrit for the spread of message
- people start adding complex rites and rituals in Buddhism
- In course of time there was the rise of the Brahmanical faith again
- Muslim invasion was also major cause for decline of Buddhism



Origin

Jainism in India

Doctrines of Jainism

Jain text

Jainism came into popularity in 6th century BC
 The Jain tradition has a succession of great teacher or Tirthankaras
 There were 24 Tirthankaras, the last of whom was Vardhaman Mahavira
 The first Tirthankars is belived to be Rishabnath and 23rd was Parshvanatha
 According to the traditions Jainism originated centuries before Buddhism
 but was revived only by Mahavira

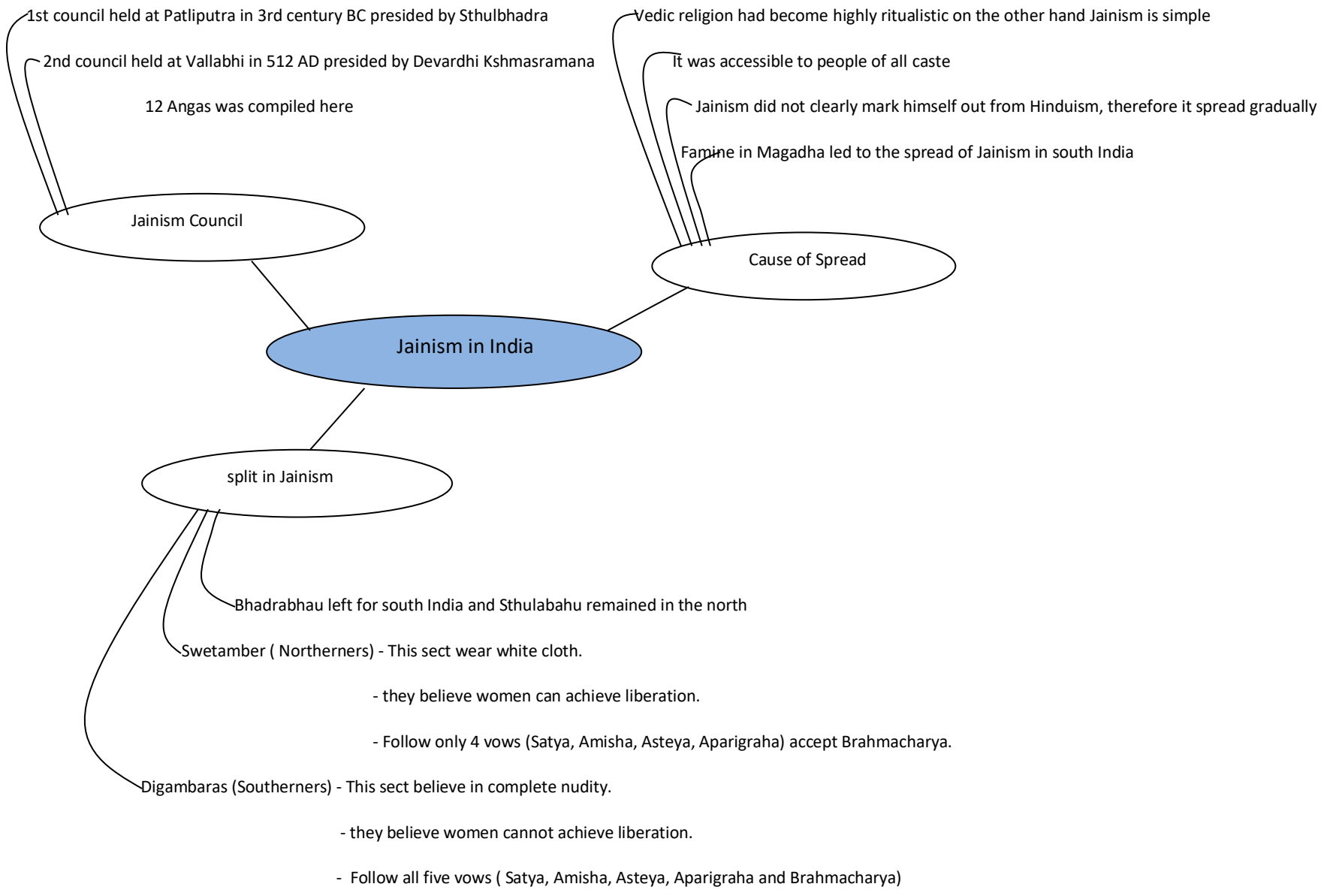
They believe in the transmigration of the soul and the theory of karma

Three jewels or triratna in Jainism-
 - Right Faith (samyakdarshana)
 - Right Knowledge (Samyakjnana)
 - Right Action (Samyakcharita)

Five Doctrines of Jainism -
 - Ahimsa- Non-injury to a living being
 - Satya- Do not speak a lie
 - Asteya- Do not sleal
 - Aparigraha- Do not acquire property
 - Brahmcharya- Observe Continence

Jain literature is classified into two major categories
 Agam or Canonical Literature - It consist of many texts, which were the sacred book of the Jain religion
 written in the Ardha-magadhi
 Non-agam literature - It consists of commentary and explanation of Agam literature and independent work, compiled by ascetics and scholars
 written in many language.

Jainism recognized the existing of God but placed lower than Mahavir



Jainism Council

Jainism in India

Cause of Spread

split in Jainism

1st council held at Patliputra in 3rd century BC presided by Sthulbhadra
2nd council held at Vallabhi in 512 AD presided by Devardhi Kshmasramana

12 Angas was compiled here

Vedic religion had become highly ritualistic on the other hand Jainism is simple
It was accessible to people of all caste
Jainism did not clearly mark himself out from Hinduism, therefore it spread gradually
Famine in Magadha led to the spread of Jainism in south India

Bhadrabhau left for south India and Sthulabahu remained in the north
Swetamber (Northerners) - This sect wear white cloth.
- they believe women can achieve liberation.
- Follow only 4 vows (Satya, Amisha, Asteya, Aparigraha) accept Brahmacharya.
Digambaras (Southerners) - This sect believe in complete nudity.
- they believe women cannot achieve liberation.
- Follow all five vows (Satya, Amisha, Asteya, Aparigraha and Brahmacharya)

Both Buddha and Mahavir belonged to princely family not to priestly families

Both denies the authority of the Vedas and the necessity of performing sacrifices and ritual

Both of them admitted disciples from on the cast from both sexes and both are none -theistic religious

Both Buddhism and Jainism believe in the concept of Karma, which is an attachment of positive and negative forces to the soul based on person's action

Both believe in the concept of reincarnation, which is the rebirth of soul in new body

Both does not believes in God as the creator of the universe they acknowledge all creation as being part of the universe divinity

Similarities between Jainism and Buddhism

Differences between Jainism and Buddhism

According to Buddhism, a man attains Moksha when he ends all the desire and can attain it while living in the world but according the

Jainism Moksha can be attain only after the death

Buddhist do not believe in the existence of soul whereas Jainism believes in existence of the soul

Jainism adopt extreme method of attaining salvation whereas Buddhism adopt middle path

Sin is not a concept in Buddhism whereas in Jainism sin is define as harms to others

Jainism believe in the existence of the God but Buddhism does not believe in the existence of the God

Jainism mainly confined in India but Buddhism spread rapidly to the foreign land also