

Jainism

- The 6th century B.C is known for religious upheaval not only in India but throughout the world. There are various religion came into existence in India and among them Jainism was one of the most important religion. This religion replaced Brahmanical religion that was too hard and too costly as was against the will of masses
- **Lord Mahavira** was the real founder of jain religion though it was already founded by Rishab who was the first tirthankar of jain religion and 23rd Tirthankar was parasvanath.parasvanath was the son of the king Asvasen of Kasi. The followers of parasvanath was called as “Nirgaranth”.His doctrine were Satya,Ahimsa, Asteya and Aparigraha and along with these teachings, he criticised the Vedic karmakand and caste system. **The father of Mahavira was also follower of Parasvanath. Lord Mahavira developed the philosophy and doctrines of parasvanath and also added one more that was “Sanyasin”**
- **Lord Mahavira was the 24th and last Tirthankar of Jain religion and was the real founder**
- His real name was **Vardhamaan**
- He was born in **540 B.C at Kundgramme near Vaishali of Jnatrika kshatriya clan and this was in the Vajji confederacy**
- **Father Siddhartha was the king of Janatrika clan**
- **Mother Trishala was a sister of Chetaka the king of Vaishali**
- Mahavira got an education according to family background
- He married to Yashoda and given birth a daughter named **Priyadarshna who married to Jamali,Jamali became the first disciple of Mahavira and leader of the first schism of the jain church.**
- **The word “ jain” is derived from Jina or jaina which means the ‘Conqueror ‘**
- **Became ascetic or left home in the age of 30 years or after the death of his parents and he has taken the permission from his elder brother Nandivardhana**
- He also became the member of an order founded by Parasvanath, but left later
- According to Kalpsutra,Mahavira discard wearing clothes just after 11 month of his ascetic life
- **Mahavira spending 12 years of hard and painful life or can say after ‘Ghor Tapasya’ got an enlightenment (Kavalya)at the brink of river Rijjupalika under the Sal tree of “Jimbhikgram”.during 12 years wandering he visited Nalanda and met a saint called Gosala Makkhaliputta.Gosala was so impressed by the knowledge of Mahavira that he became disciple and lived with him for six years.Gosala had difference with Mahavira on the doctrine of rejuvenation and left him to established a new religious order called “Ajivikas”**

- Mahavira also known by the name of 'Kṛvali' or 'Kevalin'
- He is also known as 'Arhat'(Puja) and "Nirgarantha"
- **He died or got "Nirvan" at the age of 72 or in 468 B.C at Pavapuri near Rajgriha (Nalanda district of Bihar)**
- **He delivered his first sermon near Vipulchal mountain of Rajgriha**
- (Barahmacharya **The Five cardinal principle of Mahavira were-1.Non-violence (Ahimsa), 2.Not to lie (Asatya),3.No stealing (Asteya),4.No property (Aparigaraha) and 5.Observing continence(Bramacharya).**Only the last principle was added by Mahavira, the earlier four(4)was already the teaching of his predecessors. The five principles or vows when observed by a monk strictly are called "Mahavartas" and when observed by a lay followers in the less rigorous manner called "Anuvartas"
- Jainism accepts the 'Saptbhangi'Gyan or 'Syatvada ' or 'Anekanvada'
- According to Jain philosophy, one can get Kavalya or Gyan through three ways
1.Paratiyaksha(Direct) 2.by 'Anuman' (imagination) and by Tirthankaras
- **To getting Nirvan,a person should follow three Ratnas 1.Samyaka Darshan2.Samyaka Gyan and 3.Samyaka Charitra(characters)**
- Jainism like Buddhism also discarded the supremacy of Barahmanism, Sacrifices, Rituals and Yajnas
- Jainism also discarded the existence of God
- Beliefs in the theory of Karma and cycle of Rebirth
- No faith in caste system
- The chief goal should be Salvation
- **After Mahavira death the Jainism were divided into two sect 1.Diganbaras and 2.Svetambaras.The schism was due to the one group under the leadership of Bhadrabahu and Chandragupta Maurya went Deccan and south India (Sravanabelgola) due to the occurrence of severe famine and drought in the Gangetic Valley.They returned after 12 years later.The leader who stayed at Magadh was Sthulabahu**
- Diganbaras who lived naked and spent austere and hard life but the other sect Svetambaras wears white clothes
- Bhadrabahu at last went Nepal where he died
- **First Jain council held at Patliputra by Sthulabahu in the beginning of the 3rd century BC and the group who returned from south has not participated. In this council compilation of 12 Angad at the place of the lost 14 Purvas.This was only accepted by Svetambaras**
- **Second Jain council held at Vallabhi(Gujrat) in 512 A.D by Svetambaras under the presidentship of Devardhi Kshmasramana and the final compilation of 12 Angad and 12 Upangas (Minor Section)**

