

Religion and Philosophy

Buddhism

Buddha - Birth - 563 BC
 Place - Lumbini
 Kingdom - Kapilvastu (Malla mahajanpada)
 Father - Sudhodhana
 Mother - Mahamaya devi (Kasala)
 Varna - Kshatriya
 Clan - Shakya (symbol - lion)
 Wife - Yashodhara
 son - Rahul

← Rumindei / Lumbini pillar by Ashoka (site of Buddha nativity)

4 signs of life - ① sign of despair - old man, sick person, Dead body
 ② sign of Hope - yellow Robed monk

At the age of 29, Siddhartha left his palace after interfacing 4 signs of life. This event of renouncing home is =

Mahavivshram (Great going forth)

He became - Parivrajak (Homeless wanderer)

Followed Shramana tradition

Found a teacher - Alara Kalam early Samkhya philosopher.
Uddiyak Ramaputta (Spiritual Knowledge)

Practiced extreme penance but not satisfied.

At the age of 35 he reached village of Uruvela (Bodhi Grotto) on the banks of river Niranjana (Phalgu) meditated for 49 days and achieved Nirvana (extinguishment of flame of desire) under Kelap tree

• After achieving Nirvana, Siddhartha moved to Sarnath. In deer park he gave 1st sermon which is known as Dhammachakrapavartan (Turning the wheel of religion)

His sermon is known as Arya satya (4 Noble truth)

Ashtanga Marga (8 fold path)

- ① Samyaki Darshti - Right vision
- ② samyaki vaca - Right speech
- ③ samyaki Kammanta - Right conduct
- ④ samyaki Ajivan - Right means of livelihood
- ⑤ samyaki vyayam - Right type of exercises
- ⑥ samyaki smriti - Right awareness about oneself
- ⑦ samyaki Dhyani - Right concentration
- ⑧ samyaki Samadhi - Right deep meditation

- ① Full of misery = Dukkha
- ② Cause of misery (desire) = Dukkha Samudaya
- ③ Misery can be overcome = Dukkha Nirodha
- ④ There is a path = Marga

After 1st sermon - Siddhartha → Buddha (awakened one)
 his follower = Buddhist

Buddha preached many places, spent maximum Vassa (monsoon stay)

at Shravasti's Jetavana monastery.

He achieved Mahaparinirvana (death) in Kushinagar in 483 BCE.

His followers decided to convene council to compile Buddha's teaching.

Buddhist Councils

1st Buddhist Council

- Place - Rajgirha
- Year - 483 BC
- Patron - Ajatshatru
- President - Mahakassapa

Major development - compilation of 2 Buddhist books.

~~Disciple~~ ^{Cousin} of Buddha - ~~Ananda~~ ^{Ananda} elaborated of teaching of

Buddha - compiled in Suttapitaka ← Ananda

~~Cousin~~ ^{Disciple} of Buddha - ~~Ugata~~ ^{Ananda} elaborated rules

for the monks - Vinaya Pitaka ← Ugata

- 1 Suttavibhanga (rule for monks + nuns)
- 2 Khaddhaka (additional rules)
- 3 Parivara (Summary)

- 1 Digha Nikaya (expanded sermon)
- 2 Majjima Nikaya (middle)

- 3 Samyutta Nikaya (dialog b/w King Avantiputta + Buddha Disciple)
- 4 Anguttara Nikaya
- 5 Khuddhaka Nikaya (miscellaneous)

2nd Buddhist Council

- Place - Vaishali
- Year - 383 BCE
- Patron - Kalasoka
- President - Sabakami

Led to division of Buddhism in 2 branches

Theravada / Sthaviravada (orthodox sect)

Mahasanghika (liberal sect)
Buddha - Great Deification

After 2nd assembly Buddhism got divided into

- 18 sects
- 11 sect Sthaviravada
- 7 sect Mahasanghika

3rd Buddhist Council

- Place - Pataliputra
- Year - 250 BCE
- Patron - Ashoka
- President - Mogaliputta Tissa

17 of Abhidhamma
book - Kathavathu (Pali)

Ashoka removed all the deviators from this council and recognized Theravada / Sthaviravada as original Buddhism. ← By Sariputta later Mogaliputta Tissa

- 3rd book - Abhidhamma Pitaka (Philosophical interpretation of Buddha's teaching)

After Council, Ashoka sent people to spread Buddhism in Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, central Asia.
Own son Mahinda + daughter Sanghamitra to Ceylon (Sri Lanka)

(Due to Ashoka's effort original Bodhi tree survived in Anuradhapuram, Sri Lanka - of sapling bhesa-tha)

4th Buddhist Council

- Place - Kundalvan, Kashmir
- Year - 72 CE
- Patron - Kanishka
- President - Vasumitra
- Sub President - Ashvaghasa

Compilation of encyclopedia of Buddhism - Mahavibhasha

Hinayana + Mahayana Division

- led to emergence of Mahayana Buddhism from the 7 branches of Mahasanghika (when Ashoka recognized Theravada as one of the Mahasanghika survived in Nagasamkhanda, Andhra - Dhanyakataka).

Mahasanghika fostered the development of Mahayana Buddhism by deification of Buddha (Devataparopad = making Buddha as god)

- Mahayana followers started to refer to orthodox branches of Sthaviravada as Hinayana tradition.

Hinayana tradition	Mahayana Tradition
① 11 orthodox branches of Sthaviravada	① 7 liberal branches of Mahasanghika
② No idol worship	② Idol worship of Buddha + Bodhisattva
③ Pali & Prakrit	③ Pali, Prakrit, Sanskrit
④ Nirvana = individual goal	④ It calls for Nirvana of large no. of people
⑤ Nirvan - Highest goal Focus on monastic discipline, 4 noble truth, 8 fold path. 3 marks of existence - ① Anicca (Impermanence) ② Dukkha (Suffering) ③ Anatta (not self)	⑤ Buddhahood highest goal Included by followers, women Female deities. Prajnaparamitas & Tara worship

Bodhisattva

- considered as previous birth of Buddha. Capable of achieving Nirvana but postpone it to help all the sentient beings on earth. After many lifetime when they have helped many the progress to Buddhhood.
- Avlokitesvara
- Manushi
- Padmapani
- Vajrapani
- Maitreya (future Buddha)

Earliest sect of Buddhism

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| ① Sammitiya | } Hinayana |
| ② Sautanika | |
| ③ Shrivastivada | |
| ④ Vaibhashika | } Mahayana |
| ⑤ Yogachara (Jijiz) | |

Contemporary sect of Buddhism

- Mahayana Buddhism - largest sect, followed in almost all continent
- Theravada - old orthodox sect, also called - school of elders
Mainly - Sri Lanka, Myanmar & Thailand
- Vajrayana (Sect of thunderbolt) - Tantric sect of Buddhism
 - Development happened @ Nalanda, Vikramshila
 - Practices closer to Tantric Hinduism
 - Travels to Tibet → Kalachakra Buddhism emerged

Metaphysical thoughts of Buddhism

- ① on universe - created on the laws of nature
- ② Veda - rejected divine authority of veda
- ③ God - Buddha never answered any question on God
Always Agnostic
- ④ Rebirth - Believed in rebirth & Karma.
- ⑤ Soul - Did not believe in eternal self.
Believed in the concept of Karmic consciousness
Pancha skandha which takes rebirth.

* Tatha gath - Thus he has come, Thus he has gone, Thus he has never gone.

Reasons for decline of Buddhism

- ① Buddha said to Ananda that if women allowed in Sangha then Buddhism won't survive much.
↳ It proved to be true.
Monks became corrupt - luxurious life, ^(Pali Prakrit) ↓ common language (Sanskrit ↑)
interference in kingdom (patronage ↓)
- ② Division in Buddhism - Diluted concept
- ③ Some started ritual similar to Hinduism (eg) Vajrayana

④ Reforms in Hinduism - Buddha = 9th incarnation of Vishnu
∴ assimilated Buddhism
Vaishnavism - animal sacrifice reduced

- ⑤ Aggressive missionary zeal of Buddhist caused discontent
- ⑥ High criticism of vedic ritual & caste system
- ⑦ Medieval times - legacies burnt & destroyed. Nalanda burning - Bakhtiyar Khilji

Jainism - No missionary zeal
Not too rigid about Caste abolition
Incorporated prayers to Hindu deity
Not too vocal or extreme critic

Hingyana Sub-sect

- ① Sravastivada - Believed in existence of all dharma/omnipresence of Buddha
 - ④ Vaibhasika - Abhidharma Kosa by Vasubandhu
Milindpantho by Nagasena
 - ⑤ Sautrantika - Based on sutta Pitaka
(Kumārācārya, Jāyāsiṃha, Bhāṣya)
- ② Sthaviravada - original theravada school, Pali canon emerged
- ③ Vibhajjavada - From here theravada emerged
- ④ Sammitiya - Rejected soullessness
Believe in doctrine of soul & transmigration

Mahayana Subsect

- ① Madhyamaka (Sunyavada) - systematized by Nagarjuna - Mula madhyamika Kasiika
- ② Yogachara (Vijnanavada)
Mahasanghika → Lokhatavadin (Buddha = Amitabh)

Jainism

Tirthankar { Derived from Tirth < derived from oar
(नौका चालने वाला पतवार)
Help people to liberated from
cycle of birth & death.

Its an older creed - 24 Tirthankar
1st 22 - Mythological ; last 2 - Historical Personalities

• Adinath Rishabhdeva - 1st Tirthankar - Bull symbol

Parshvanath { 23rd Tirthankar
↑
snake
son of King of Kashi - Ashvasena
Became shramana monk & started search
for enlightenment.

2nd Artha - elephant

Achieved enlightenment on Parasnath Hills, Jharkhand
Formulated 4 Pledges of Jainism

Vardhaman Mahavira < Lion.

Birth - 540 BC, Kundagram, Vaishali

Father - Siddhartha

Varna - Kshatriya

clan - Jnanpi (जन्पि)

Princelality - Jnanika

Mother - Trishala (Sister of Licchavi King)

Wife - Yashoda

Daughter - Arnoiya

At the age of 30 - Mahavira left his home & became a
Parivrajak (homeless wanderer). started to follow shraman
tradition & started to achieve enlightenment.

at the age of 40 - He achieved Kaivalya (Kavalan Jnana
absolute knowledge)
at the place called Jhambak gram on the
bank of Rhipulika, meditated under sal tree (Bihar)

After achieving Kaivalya, came to be known as - Jina (conqueror)
& his follower - Jaina
added 5th pledge to existing 4 Pledges.

Panch Anuvrata / 5 Pledges

- Parshvanath {
- ① Ahimsa = Non violence
 - ② Ahrusha = Do not speak lie
 - ③ Asteya = Do not steal
 - ④ Aparigraha = Don't acquire property, excess wealth
 - ⑤ Brahmacharya = observe celibacy

Tisratna / 3 Jewels of Jainism - Ratnatraya

- ① Right Knowledge - Samyag ~~know~~ Jnan
- ② Right Faith - samyag darshan
- ③ Right conduct - samyag charita

- Chandragupta Maurya - 1st magadh monarch to accept Jainism under Jain monk Bhadrabahu
- Around 300 BCE - severe famine in magadh
Ch Maurya shifted to Shruvanbelgola, Karnataka to do penance and performed Sallekhana or Santhara (fasting till death)

- 1st Jain Council (299-297 BCE) by Bindusara @ Pataliputra.

Presided by Sthulbhadr

Compilation of teachings of 24 Tirthankars in 14 books Purva

Bhadrabahu returned to Pataliputra & not satisfied with 1st Council. Moved to Nepal & then Odisha.

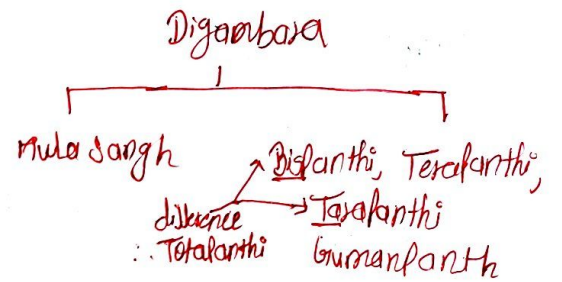
Two sects emerged

- Shwetambar (white clad) - liberal
- Digambar (sky-clad) - orthodox followers

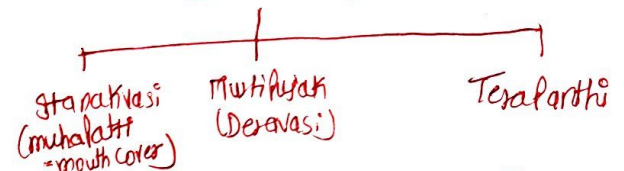
- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| | Digambar | Shwetambar |
| ① | Orthodox | liberal |
| ② | Naked | White cloth |
| ③ | Tirthankar - 17 Mallinath - male | Mallinath - Female |
| ④ | Women - Kaivalya not possible
Can't practice Nudity
They can follow all rituals & next birth as male - achieve Kaivalya | Women can achieve Kaivalya |

Subsect of Jainism

- ① Tapa Paranthi
- ② Thera Paranthi
- ③ Bis Paranthi
- ④ Mul Paranthi
- ⑤ Sthanakvasi
- ⑥ Guman Paranthi
- ⑦ Total Paranthi



Shwetambar



2nd Jain Council - 512 CE

at Valabhi, Gujarat
Ruler - Chalukya of Gujarat

President - Devardhi Kshama
Shramana

Compilation of majority of Jain literature

Anga
Udanga
Pakiasa
Chedabsutra
Mulasutra
Bhagvatsutra

← Jain Poet
* Shrimad Rajachandra Mission
by PM made in Gujarat

• Past Karma - Jains repent for their sin

Paryushan
Micchami Dukkadam

Metaphysical thoughts

- ① universe - creation of universe based on universal laws (nature)
- ② Veda - rejected divine authority of veda
- ③ God - maybe. But below tirthankar
- ④ Rebirth - Believed in the concept of rebirth
- ⑤ Soul - 2 types of soul { Anonimate (Jiva)
Inonimate (Ajiva)

Extreme Practices of Jainism

- ① Discarding the clothes
- ② Sammelkhna
- ③ Extreme non violence - forbid killing of animals, plants, insects, germs.
started wearing mask, filter water before drinking
(to avoid killing germs)

Jain Text

- ① Tattvartha sutra
- ② Adipurana
- ③ Kalpasutra - Bhadrabahu
- ④ Bhagwati sutra
- ⑤ Pravachansara
- ⑥ Uttaradhyayana