

PREMODERN INDIA

JAINISM

- ✓ 2005 – supreme court identified Jainism and Buddhism as distinctive religion from Hinduism.
- ✓ 2011 census – 40 lakh Jains in India.
- ✓ Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan.
- ✓ Jainism and Buddhism developed in Bihar region.
- ✓ **Jainism** is an **ancient religion** that is rooted in the philosophy that teaches the **way to liberation** and a path to **spiritual purity and enlightenment** through **disciplined nonviolence** to all living creatures.

Origin

- ✓ Jainism came into prominence in **6th century B.C** when **Lord Mahavira** propagated the religion.
- ✓ There were **24 great teachers** were called **Tirthankaras** - **people who had attained all knowledge (Moksha)** while living and preached it.
- ✓ The **first Tirthankara** – **Rishabanatha**.
- ✓ The word '**Jain**' means '**conqueror**'.

Why Jainism emerged?

- ✓ **Hinduism had become rigid and orthodox with complex rituals and dominance of Brahmanas.**
- **Varna system** divided the society into four classes based on birth, where the two higher classes enjoy several privileges.
- **Kshatriyas reactions against the domination** of the **Brahmanas**. **Mahavira** and **Buddha** belonged to kshatriya class.

Basic thatwas or principles of Jainism:

- ✓ Recognised the **existence of God** (but placed God below Jina, that is **Mahavira**).
- ✓ It **did not condemn varna system** but attempted to **mitigate the evils** of it (Mahavira believed the birth class is the consequence of the sin on the previous life).
- ✓ Believed in **transmigration of soul and karma**.
- ✓ Attainment of liberation without rituals.
- ✓ **Anekantavada-theory of plurality**, truth is complex and diverse.
- ✓ **Syadvada-all judgement are conditional**.
- ✓ Jainism flourished in South India. Many temples were found. But eventually many of the Jain temples were later converted to Hindu temples, they are explained in the '**Discovery of India**', Jawaharlal Nehru.

Three jewels or Thiriratna	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Samyakdharshana (Right faith) 2. Samyakjnana (Right knowledge) 3. Samyakcharitha (Right action) (Liberations can be achieved by three basic principles)
Five doctrines or vows of Jainism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ahimsa- complete Non-violence 2. Sathya- Do not speak lie 3. Asteya- Do not steal 4. Aparigraha- Do not acquire property 5. Brahmacharya- observe continence
Jian Literature or Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Agam or Canonical literature (agam sutras)</u> Consist of sacred books of Jainism - Written in Ardhra-Magadhi, a form of Prakrit language. 2. <u>Non - agam literature</u> Consist of explanation and commentary on agam texts - Written in language such as Prakrit, Sanskrit, Old marathi, Rajasthani, Gujarathi, kannada, Tamil etc.

Vardhaman Mahavira

- ✓ Vardhamana Mahavira, 24th Tirthankara of Jainism was born on 540 BCE in a village called kundagrama near Vaishali (Bihar).
- ✓ Belongs to Jnathrika clan (kshatriya) and connected to royal family of Magadha.
- ✓ His father Siddhartha was the head of the clan and his mother Trishala was the sister of chetaka, the king Vaishali.
- ✓ At the age of 30, he renounced his home.
- ✓ He was a wanderer for 12 years and attained kaivalya at the age of 42 years.
- ✓ He delivered his first sermon at Pava (now Padrauna, city in Uttar Pradesh).
- ✓ Every Thirthankara have a symbol, Mahavira - lion.
- ✓ He taught about 30 years – 14,000 monks – 36,000 female monks – around 50,000 Jain monks formed a community.
- ✓ He passed away at the age of 72 in 468 BCE at Pavapuri in Bihar.

Sallekhana

- ✓ Sallekhana is the gradual reducing food and liquid and fast unto death.
- ✓ Jain practice Sallekhana in order to reduce human passion and pay back to karma.

Sects or Schools of Jainism

- ✓ Due to famine in Magadha, group of Jains under Badrabahu moved to south for 12 years.
- ✓ Many Jain followers stayed back in Magadha itself.
- ✓ They followed strict rules of Jainism and started wear white cloth.
- ✓ After the famine, they back to Magadha. Complete diverse lifestyle was noticed by the two groups of Jain followers later resulted in division.

E ▶ ENTRI

- ✓ Jainism is divided into two different sects - Digambara and Swethambara.

Digambara	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Sect under Badrabahu.✓ Believes in <u>complete nudity</u>.✓ <u>Male monks do not wear cloths while female wear unstitched white saree</u>.✓ Follow all <u>five vows</u>.✓ Believe that <u>women cannot attain kaivalya (liberation)</u>. ✓ Major sub-sects - Mula sang, Bisapantha, Terapantha, samajyapantha.✓ Minor sub-sects - Gumanapantha, Totapantha.
Swethambara	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Monks wear white cloth.✓ Follow only four vows (except Brahmacharya).✓ Believe women can achieve Kaivalya.✓ Sthulabadhra was an exponent of this sect ✓ Major sub- sects-Murtipujka, Stanakvasi, Terapanthi.

How Jainism spread wide?

- ✓ Mahavira organised an order which **accepted male and female**.
- ✓ Jainism has no clear difference from Hinduism, so **spread in the areas where Brahmanism was weak**.
- ✓ **Chandragupta Maurya** became a Jain monk and promoted Jainism in Karnataka.
- ✓ **Famine in Magadha** lead to the spread of Jainism in south.
- ✓ In **Odisha**, it enjoyed the patronage of Kalinga king **Khara vela**.

Jain councils

1. **Pataliputhra council (first Jain council)**
 - Held at Pataliputhra (Patna).
 - Under the **patronage of King Bindusara**, son of Chandra Gupta Maurya. Bindusara was not a believer of Jainism – **299 BC**.
 - **Preside over by Sthulabadra**.
 - **After the 12-year famine of Magadha**.
 - Put together **eleven Angas**.
 - **Bahubadra** refused to teach *Dittivada* and hence expelled.
 - **Two sects** came into exist.
2. **Vallabhi council (second Jain council)**
 - Held at Vallabhi (Gujrat).
 - Under the **patronage of Chalukyias of Gujrat**.
 - In **512 AD**.
 - **Preside over by Devardhi kshmasramana**.
 - **Formal division of Jainism into two**.

- Final **compilation of 12 angas and 12 upangas.**
(a simultaneous council was held at Madhurai in Uttar Pradesh)

Jain Architecture

CAVES

- Ellora caves (cave.30-35) – Maharashtra.
- Mangi Tungi cave- Maharashtra
- Gajapantha cave- Maharashtra
- Udayagiri-Khandagiri caves- Odisha
- Hathi-gumpha cave - Odisha
- Sittanavasal cave -TamilNadu

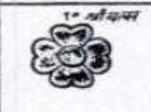
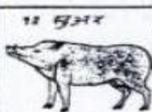
STATUES

- Gometeshwera or Bhubali statue- shravanabelagola, Karnataka.
- Statue of Ahimsa (Rishabnatha)- Mangi-tungi hills, Maharashtra.

Jinalaya (Temple)

- Dilwara temple -Mount Abu, Rajasthan
- Girnar and palitana temple- Gujrat
- Muktagiri Temple- Maharashtra

List of 24 Tirthankaras

1 कृष्ण-बैल 	2 हाथी 	3 घोड़ा 	4 मानव 
5 कौन 	6 लाल-कमल 	7 स्वस्तिक 	8 चंद्रमा 
9 साँड़ 	10 शीतलपत्र 	11 गेंडा 	12 बैल 
13 सुअर 	14 मीनमा - बाल 	15 वज्र 	16 हिरण 
17 बकरा 	18 नंदवर्त 	19 कलश 	20 कछुआ 
21 नील कमल 	22 डोंग 	23 सर्प 	24 सिंह 

Shvetambara:

1. Rishabhanatha or Adinatha (bull) (bull)
2. Ajitanatha (elephant) (elephant)
3. Sambhavanatha (horse) (horse)
4. Abhinandana (monkey) (monkey)
5. Sumatinatha (**Krauncha bird**) (Koka bird)
6. Padmaprabha (red lotus) (red lotus)
7. Suparshvanatha (**swastika**) (nandyavarta symbol)
8. Chandraprabha (crescent) (crescent)
9. Pushpadanta or Suvidhinatha (crocodile) (crocodile)
10. Shitalanatha (**shrivatsa symbol**) (swastika)
11. Shreyamsanatha (rhinoceros) (rhinoceros)
12. Vasupujya (buffalo) (buffalo)
13. Vimalanatha (boar) (boar)
14. Anantanatha (**falcon**) (porcupine)
15. Dharmanatha (vajra symbol) (vajra symbol)
16. Shantinatha (antelope) (antelope)
17. Kunthunatha (goat) (goat)
18. Aranatha (**nandyavarta symbol**) (Tagara blossom)
19. Mallinatha (water-jar) (water-jar)
20. Munisuvrata (tortoise) (tortoise)
21. Naminatha (blue lotus) (blue lotus)
22. Neminatha or Aristanemi (conch) (conch)
23. Parshvanatha (serpent) (serpent)
24. Mahavira (lion) (lion)

Early tradition:

