

Buddhism and Jainism - Facts, Teachings, etc. for SSC & Banking

Questions relating to History and Culture are frequently asked in the **General Awareness** section of exams like **SSC CHSL, SSC CGL, SSC MTS, IBPS PO, IBPS Clerk, IBPS SO, IPPB Sc. I, LIC AAO, etc.** Questions relating to religion, i.e. Difference between Buddhism and Jainism or teaching in Buddhism and Jainism are common. Both **Buddhism and Jainism** have some similar history and teachings, thus it is really easy to mix up facts. A detailed account of both these religions is provided in tabular format for easier understanding.

Basics Facts about Buddhism and Jainism

Following are some basic facts about Buddhism and Jainism that needs to be learnt.

Origin	Buddhism	Jainism
Founder	Gautam Buddha (Siddharta)	Mahavira
Birth place of the founder	Lumbini Gardens, Kapilavastu (Indo-Nepal border)	Kunda Grama near Vaishali in Bihar
Death place of the founder	Kusinagara (Kasia), Uttar Pradesh	Rajgir, Bihar

So, these are some basic facts about the religions that you need to keep in mind for thorough study.

Similarities between Buddhism and Jainism

Similarities	Buddhism	Jainism
Place of Origin	India	India
Believer of	Non Violence / Ahimsa	Non Violence / Ahimsa
Rejects	Vedic Rituals, Sacrifices and Caste System	Vedic Rituals, Sacrifices and Caste System
End Goal	Nirvana – Freeing oneself	Moksha – Saving the soul

	from the cycle of birth and death	from the cycle of rebirths.
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Differences between Buddhism and Jainism

Differences	Buddhism	Jainism
Founder	Gautam Buddha (Siddharta)	Mahavira
Birth place of the founder	Lumbini Gardens, Kapilavastu (Indo-Nepal border)	Kunda Grama near Vaishali in Bihar
Death place of the founder	Kusinagara (Kasia), Uttar Pradesh	Rajgir, Bihar
Place of Worship	Monasteries	Temples
Important Tenets / Teaching	<p>Aryasatya (Four noble truths):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dukkha - The world is full of sorrow -Samudaya - Every sorrow has a cause whose roots lie in greed, desire and attachment. -Niroda - Sorrow can be removed -Magga - The way to remove <p>Triratna ('Three Jewels', or the 'Three Treasures'):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Buddha (the yellow jewel) - 	<p>Triratna (Threefold Refuge or Three Jewels):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Samyak darshana (right faith) -Samyak jnana (right knowledge) -Samyak charitra (right conduct) <p>Anuvrata (partial vows): These doctrines apply to the common man.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ahimsa or abstinence from gross violence -Satya or abstinence from gross

	<p>To achieve Buddhahood (Enlightenment for the sake of all beings): to understand the nature of reality absolutely clearly and to live naturally in accordance with that.</p> <p>-Dharma (the blue jewel) - the teachings of the Buddha</p> <p>-Sangha (the red jewel) - To have the right company of spiritually productive people and to learn about the lives of noble/spiritual people</p>	<p>falsehood</p> <p>-Asteya or abstinence from gross stealing</p> <p>-Contentment with one's own wife</p> <p>-Limitation of one's possessions</p>
<p>Doctrines to Apply</p>	<p>Ashtangika Marga (Eightfold path):</p> <p>-Samyak drishti (right view) - To understand the nature of things, specifically the Aryasatya</p> <p>-Samyak sankalp (right intention)</p> <p>-Samyak vaani (right speech) - To refrain from verbal misdeeds such as</p>	<p>Mahavrata (great vows): These doctrines apply to the saints.:</p> <p>-Asteya: Do not steal</p> <p>-Satya: Do not lie</p> <p>-Aparigraha: Do not acquire property</p> <p>-Ahimsa: Even small living animals have a soul and no one should be harmed</p> <p>-Brahmacharya: Observe chastity</p>

	<p>lying, divisive speech, harsh speech, and senseless speech</p> <p>-Samyak karmant (right actions/activities)</p> <p>-Samyak aajiv (right livelihood) - To earn the livelihood in the right and just manner and without harming others and the nation.</p> <p>-Samyak vyayam (right effort) - To keep mind pious, righteous, positive and productive and to suppress negative thoughts and assumptions.</p> <p>-Samyak smriti (right mindfulness) - To be mindful and remain aware.</p> <p>-Samyak samadhi (right focus /concentration) - To remain calm and maintain a steady state of mind both at times of happiness and hardships.</p>	
Religious	Tripitakas written in the	-Agam , written in Ardha Magadhi or

Texts	Pali language: -Sutta-pitaka -Vinaya-pitaka -Abhidhamma-pitaka	Prakrit language, consists of original scriptures. -Non-agam consists of commentary and explanation of Agam literature and independent works, compiled by elder monks, nuns, and scholars. They are written in many languages such as Prakrit, Sanskrit, Old Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannad, Tamil, German, and English.
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Thus, these are all the important details required for you to keep in mind about Buddhism and Jainism. Try to remember the key words or phrases and their meanings. Being well versed with such trivial facts will keep you ahead of others. If you have any doubts regarding this topic or any other [General Knowledge](#) related topic, please write to us in the comments section.

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