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Research Article

Comparison of Buddhist and Jain Religions Among Belief and Ethical Similarities

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Abstract. The aim of this article is to Learn about the comparison between Jainism and Buddhism regarding belief and, ethical similarities, This research paper shares to the reader ideas about early historical Indian Ocean destinations to seats of kingdoms and trade centers where the word of the dharma and its faith developed in a healthy vigorous way, especially in particularly congenial regions of Southeast Asia. As we know Document research method refers to the analysis of documents that contains information about the scenario or event under consideration. It is used to investigate, categorize and analyze physical sources, most commonly written documents, in the social, public or digital world. So In the present study, the collection of information has been collected in the form of documentation. As a conclusion there's much that's common between Jainism and Buddhism. Not only were there checked likenesses within the care users of the originators of these two schools of reasoning, but both of them were also modern and started in and around North India. Both have a common foundation of Aryan culture.

Keywords: Beliefs, Ethics, religions, Similarities, Social.

INTRODUCTION.

Ancient religions Buddhism and Jainism are developed during the days of Ancient India. Teachings of Gautama Buddha is based on Buddhism, and Jainism is based on the teachings of Mahavira Buddhism guides us to cleanse our coordinate and our psyches for the establishment of a prevalent life and superior world (Blundell, 2016). Buddhist great and otherworldly benchmarks for a predominant life and away better world are interior the structure of Buddhist morals and consideration (Bin Abdul Rahman et al., 2012). Buddhist morals and considerations are proposed to coordinate us how to halt the steady design of resurrections wherein we go through the complex sorts of persevering at final and how to live happily what's more, calmly in this exceptional life we are driving at this point (Kachhara, 2020). Buddhist morals and reflection appear self-restraint and self-filtration independently. The past fills in as a guardian for one's exercises whereas the afterword fills in as a tutor for one's intellect (richard oliver dalam Zeithml., 2021).

The effective act of Buddhist morals will develop the advancement of sound great characteristics (Deesomsak et al., 2013). The genuine level of commitment to the hone of Buddhist reflection builds the speed of significant advance. The act of Buddhist morals and reflection will conduce to conclusive well-being, the most conviction of Jainism is that individuals can reach otherworldly edification through non-violence and decreasing hurt to all living things. They can do this by never being savage in their contemplations, words, or activities. The most conviction of Jainism is that all living creatures and the universe itself ought to be secured and treated with care and regard (De Silva et al., 2010). This somewhat comes from their conviction in rebirth, and it motivates their rule of non-violence. Resurrection is the conviction that all living things are the portion of a cycle the relationships and structures that make up society and religion are intricately linked (Mair, 2012).

One of India's earliest religions, Jainism, dates to the sixth century BCE. 0.4 percent of all Indians are Jains, according to the 2011 Census. Jains are most prevalent (1.3%) in Maharashtra, followed by Jains in Rajasthan (1.2%), Delhi (1.1%), and Gujarat (1%). Karnataka has 0.72% Jains while Tamil Nadu has 0.12% in South India. Despite their small numbers, they still make a significant contribution to trade and culture today. They are also well-known for their charitable contributions, particularly the establishment and maintenance of institutions for education and healthcare, which have a positive impact on the welfare of the underprivileged. The common perception of Jainism (and Buddhism) in Western societies is that their core ideologies are negative (Chau, 2011).

When Jainism or Buddhism are mentioned, images of robed monks and nuns leading ascetic lives, performing severe penances, eschewing the joys of the worldly life, and turning away from it come to mind in the minds of Westerners. All of them seem to indicate a pessimistic view of the world. From this context, Sallekhana logically seems to be the equal of suicide. Nonetheless, the purpose of this essay is to

attempt to correct this misinterpretation of these Eastern faiths' inherent essence and core principles. Some morals, ethics, and values are extremely generally admired human attributes that are prescribed by these religions (Yu & Chou, 2017).

RESEARCH METHOD

Process documentation is a method of concisely capturing and sharing critical project concepts, plans and information as they are developed, so that impacted parties can share this information, make informed decisions, and keep the project moving forward without having to revisit old discussions (Bowen, 2009). Document analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating documents—both printed and electronic (computer-based and Internet-transmitted) material. Like other analytical methods in qualitative research, document analysis requires that data be examined and interpreted in order to elicit meaning, gain understanding, and develop empirical knowledge (Corbin & Strauss, 2008).

The analytic procedure entails finding, selecting, appraising (making sense of), and synthesising data contained in documents. Document analysis yields data—excerpts, quotations, or entire passages—that are then organised into major themes, categories, and case examples specifically through content analysis (Labuschagne, 2003). Such as the above information the present study, follow the method of documentation and the data was collected from various books, articles and written documents

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

ETHICS

Ethics may be a noteworthy part of the hypothesis including a vital portion within the human pantheon. Undoubtedly, it is fair the moral ponder that recognizes human animals from diverse animals by overseeing them in how to act fittingly. It appears the thoughts of common co-activity and comprehension without which smooth commerce can never be in fact, indeed considered. The most component that recognizes human presence from the mammoth one is that the past longings not solely to live, but to expand to live well with concordance and flourishing. Ethics give individuals information of what is rectified or off-base which is significant for quiet living. It is morals or significant quality which makes an awesome condition for making the general open brimming with common adore and respect. Along these lines, ethics play out the foremost critical portion within the advancement of a perfect society and within the bolster of it as well. The prerequisite for morals develops from the way that no man is great commonly, so he ought to get ready for him (Thittilla, 1992).

Jainism and Buddhism same held Non-viciousness as unique goodness and laid a gigantic compliment on it (Ashok, 2013). Chastity and renunciation. They additionally censured animal atonement, addressed benevolence to all creatures, huge or small, and stove, not for common victory and delight, be that as it may for preeminent conveyance from the design of birth and passing through the objective of salvation, moksa or nirvana. Both the prophets, Mahavira and Buddha, were Ksatriya sovereigns of Eastern India, and both denied their domain for a presence of stinginess,

finished perfect data through thought, and addressed to the people the leading approach to an agreement. Both the custom negated the Brahmana's, who maintained the Vedic control and standard Vedic culture and social angle They address the interchange steam of social points of view which expelled the specialist of the Veda, discredited the Brahmanic lesson and cast division of the society and the cherish of divine beings and their settlement (Oostveen, 2019).

BUDDHISM

Like Jainism, Buddhism is moreover a system found totally portrayed on the ethical standard searching for the importance of life in life itself. It is basically established on the ethical strategy of living and prescribes intensive codes for its adepts. Buddha didn't think much of supplication and image cherish as brought approximately by the Brahmins. Man's nirvana as per Buddhism doesn't set on request and adores house in his possess benefit of exertion and insights. There are boundless considerations and concepts in Buddhist ethics. The Buddhist ethical lies in its practicability subordinate to Adore, Sensitivity, Charity, and Pancasila. The Buddha endeavored to spare the common open from an off-base heading of false thoughts. He laid an uncommon compliment on mankind and society. As per him, there's no layout among people as Brahmin and outcast within the open field. The esteem of a man ought to be established on the moral showings of the man himself, not based on his presentation to the world. As demonstrated by the Vedic and Brahmic system the authenticity of man depended on birth or cast, be that as it may, Buddhism is against such a see.

No one is born as Brahmin and untouchable since birth. It is the law of karma that chooses the fate of an individual. In any case, Buddhism didn't stay lively as a diverse religion within the age of the Buddha. The Buddha didn't deny Brahmanic religion, insinuated to the Brahmanic sages, and expected control more than many feelings current among the Hindus of his day. He didn't feel or ensure that he was surrounding another religion of another period. A few bit of his lessons, for illustration, the statute of karma, restoration, and cosmological theories, were for the most part related with and surrounded a piece of the basics of the Upanishads. He was basically broadcasting fair the perfect soil shattering, unadulterated, and substance of religion.

It is clearly honest to goodness that he didn't recognize the specialist of the Vedas however it isn't inside and out against the benchmarks of Hinduism, not liberated itself completely from the considerations, thoughts, and thinking of Hinduism. K.N. Upadhyaya keeps up that Buddhism was a takeoff from the all-inclusiveness of the Hindu custom, however not from the tradition as a complete" (Upadhyaya, 1971: 105). Mitra advertised his input that "It was a department of the more ancient certainty of the Hindus, perhaps a break or a sin. The Buddha came to fulfill, not to wreck"(Oostveen, 2019). It can't be cruel and off-base understanding to take note that the most social and strict reorganization improvement is Buddhism, which nowadays positions as a free and critical world religion, is ensuring nearly 30% of the outright masses of the globe as its followers. It is the primary world religion, which emerged in India and got over its edges by the nobility of its inalienable

essentialness and otherworldly vitality. It spread over a gigantic portion of Asia the essential hypothesis, on which the complete moral course of action of Buddhism rests, is that there's a preeminent objective in human presence. This objective is implied to as Nibbāna.

Since Nibbāna itself is regarded in Buddhism as a condition of great flawlessness and mental sanitization, the center esteem that fills in as a way to the accomplishment of this objective to boot chosen to be morally extraordinary and learned people sanitized. The center esteem for the accomplishment of Nibbāna is the Respectable Eightfold Way. It has been talked around those standards of Buddhist morals, Respectable Eightfold Way, proposed to assist one not solely to conclusion persevering but furthermore to lead a great and critical person life. Other than that, there are Buddhist morals which are the fabric of social works out, trade, and family endeavors; and so on they can be connected to have an affluent, productive, happy, peaceful life in different circles of the world. Buddhism instruments us to see life in its true blue point of see, clarify its genuine forces, and utilize this life for a super (Carrithers, 1990).

In Buddhism, ethical movement and intelligence hone are one-complementary ways of life for delight and concordance. One who looks for the veritable flawlessness of fulfillment in life ought to keep the great statutes, which engage him to form exemplary nature as to his considerable and verbal conduct. Be that because it may, he ought not to halt with this. He ought to moreover beware of the advancement of critical tranquility through the hone of reflection for tranquility. By taking note of the moral statutes carefully and cleansing the blemishes of mind through the consideration in the normal day-by-day presence, one is sure to gather the natural items: delight and honest to goodness sentiments of quietness indeed within the center of a perplexing and violent world.

Buddhist great and otherworldly standards for an energetic and quiet life are interior the framework of the Respectable Eightfold Way which is the elemental rule of the Buddha's direction. Respectable Eightfold Way is inferred not fair for recovery from persevering in rounds of resurrections (Samsāra), however also for delight moreover, concordance in this current life and is the honorable and unadulterated way of life which is to be continued in our day by day life within the realm of today. It may be a true blue standard of moral coordinate which is fundamental for picking up happy life and opportunity (W. Fan et al., 2017).

Jainism is an ancient religion subordinate to resonation coherent way of considering. It is one of the most prepared living religions of India, which trusts in no creator God. It laid exceptional weight on great and significant ethicalness centering on the rise of man to the condition of flawlessness, what's more, freed from oppression. It is to boot one of the essential systems of Indian hypothesis, which makes each individual as master of his claim destiny. It declares the eternity of every soul and requests the foremost noteworthy astuteness of life, unto final flawlessness, as an imperative extraordinary to never-ending bliss.

It could be a one-of-a-kind system, exceptionally uncommon and free of distinctive systems of the Indian way of thinking. It clarifies the idea of fulfillment, which all are a thirst for. It edifies the way of freedom and persuades its devotees to

search for veritable fulfillment within the supernatural soul. One who has vanquished his vitality and needs? It is connected to the liberated spirits who have vanquished interface, needs, and karmas and got freedom (Mahavira et al., n.d.).

Jina could be an individual and not a capable being or a sign of an all-powerful God. All people have the potential to turn into a Jina. Such individuals are seen as Divine beings in Jainism. From now on, Jainism trusts in various Divine beings who accomplish the condition of flawlessness. Jainism is a religion of completely human beginning point and is addressed and penetrated by one who has finished brilliant data, all-knowingness and caution by his exceptionally claim endeavors moreover, has been liberated from the commitments of common nearness, the design of births anpassings's. The thought of God as a producer, guard, and destroyer of the universe does not exist in Jainism (W. H. Fan & Chou, 2017b).

Be that because it may, the philosophical thought of Jainism is mainly established on ahimsa. It is stated of the old-fashioned Jain otherworldly pioneers that they had cleansed themselves of the interface of shock, unreachability, sense of self, and deceit were freed from all common associations and in this way all-knowing. Jainism negates a people's cherish. It isn't the person to be worshiped however his otherworldly attitude. The objective of cherishing for Jainism is the critical respect of perfectness, the transfer of association, and offensiveness. Expelling the considerations of God as the world producer, Jainism has an elucidate connected arrange of the soul. It sets the see that each soul has the likelihood of being. A mental theory of karma regulates the Jain see of the liberation of the soul from the deferred results of the karma, which makes an influx into it(W. H. Fan & Chou, 2017a).

Table 1. Similarities between Buddhism and Jainism.

| Characteristic | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1 Dismissal of Vedas | 1 Buddhism and Jainism rejected the idea of amazing customs together with the specialist of the Vedas and the religious lesson |
| 2 Creators | 2. A bit like his modern, Gautama Buddha, Mahavira Jain was born into a regal family. Both of them disavowed their comfortable way of life to accomplish edification |
| 3. Animal Rights | 3 Both Buddhism and Jainism moreover focused the guideline of non-violence against creatures and they must too be given break even with regard as one gives to an individual human being |
| 4. God and Sacred writing | 4 Not one or the other religion accepts God as the maker of the universe. They recognize all creation as being a portion of the universe's godlikeness. As such, their sacred writings are not considered the word of a god or sacrosanct stories |
| 5 Resurrection | 5. Buddhism and Jainism accept the concept of resurrection, which is the resurrection of the soul in a modern body after the passing of the past body. |

Table 1. Shows the Similarities between Buddhism and Jainism among different

five factors, these factors are the Dismissal of Vedas, Creators, Animal rights, God and Sacred writing, and Resurrection.

Table 2. Similarities between Buddhism and Jainism among Belief and Ethics

| Buddhism | Jainism |
|---|--|
| Resurrection is one of the vital convictions in Buddhism. It is thought that the perpetual cycle of birth and re-birth can as it was being broken by accomplishing Nirvana (Illumination) | Jainism accepts that the circle of resurrections and passings will proceed due to great or awful deeds until freedom is accomplished |
| Sacred writings incorporate Tripitaka, which may be a tremendous content comprising of 3 areas: the Teach, the Talk, and the Commentaries. | Jain devout writings are called Agamas |
| The vital educating of Buddhism is that life is enduring and to elude enduring (conclusion cause of want) one must disperse numbness by realizing the Four Respectable Truths and honing the Eightfold Way | Jainism lays accentuation on the regard of all living creatures. Freedom from the cycle of resurrections is accomplished by taking the Five Pledges and taking after the standards of the Three Gems |
| Buddhism is isolated into two major orders upon the passing of Gautama Buddha. They are the Mahayana and the Theravada | Svetambara and Digambaras are the two major factions of Jainism |
| Sin isn't a concept in Buddhism | Sin is characterized as hurt to others |
| Agreeing to a few writings in Buddhism, there are creatures in paradise but they are bound by "samsara". They endure less but they have, not however accomplished salvation | Divinities in Jainism are known as "Tirtheneakas". But they are not adored within the ordinary sense as they are respected as astute instructors whose lessons must be taken after |
| Buddhism was established in modern-day Nepal by Sovereign Siddhartha within the 6th century B.C | Researchers of religion by and large hold that Jainism started within the 7th–5th century BC in Northern India. Mahavira, moreover known as Vardhamana was the 24th Tirthankara (Otherworldly Instructor) of Jainism |
| Devotees of Buddhism can be found primarily in Thailand, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet, Japan, Myanmar (Burma), Laos, Vietnam, China, Mongolia, Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Taiwan | Supporters of Jainism are found primarily in India, lower Asian subcontinent all through, and America. Little bunches exist in most nations |
| Social life similarities | Buddhism |
| <i>Marriage</i> | <i>It isn't a devout obligation to wed. Monks and nuns don't marry and are celibate. The advice within the Talks on how to preserve a cheerful and concordant marriage</i> |
| | Jainism |
| | <i>Marriage may be a social tradition and not connected to religion. But supporters must entirely take after monogamy. Friars, in spite the fact that have disavowed the fabricwork thus entirely take after celibacy.</i> |

| | | |
|------------------|--|--|
| Life after death | <i>Resurrection is one of the central convictions of Buddhism. We are in a perpetual cycle of birth, passing, and re-birth, which can as it were be broken by achieving nirvana. Achieving nirvana is the as it were way to elude enduring for all time.</i> | <i>Until freedom is accomplished, circle of resurrections and passings proceed due to Kar through incarnations in any life frame on soil, too magnificent and frightful life shapes.</i> |
|------------------|--|--|

Table 2. Shows the Similarities between Buddhism and Jainism among beliefs and, ethical different factors.

CONCLUSION.

Based on the above discussion the following recommendations should be observed for Jain and Buddhism, There's much that's common between Jainism and Buddhism. Not only were there checked likenesses within the care users of the originators of these two schools of reasoning, but both of them were also modern and started in and around North India. Both have a common foundation of Aryan culture. Certain common focuses in their logical substance are moreover striking. Both of them dismiss the specialist of the Vedas and the Vedic clerics; both deny the viability of ceremonies and ceremonies; both sharply condemn creature penances, and both overlook God. Jainism indeed earnestly denies Any Preeminent divinity or maker, a man is his claim modeler. Both qualifications based on birth have no meaning; both subscribe to ahimsa, both accept transmigration and both hold that karma specialists have an unequivocal effect on the end of the. Both are push-on benefits. Abnormally sufficient, in spite of their solid territorial introduction, both have obliged numerous well-known convictions and superstitions.

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