

Difference Between Jainism and Buddhism

Buddhism and Jainism strongly believes in Karma and forces. Even with so many similarities, there are many key points underlining the **difference between Buddhism and Jainism**. Walk through the table that has been structured below to get complete details. A striking difference between Jainism and Buddhism is that while Jainism views other dharmas as comrades, Buddhism disapproves of other dharmas.

Difference Between Buddhism And Jainism		
Origin	Buddhism	Jainism
Belief of God	Buddhists reject the concept of an all-knowing, all-powerful, all-present creator. Theistic arguments that the universe came into existence by a God were denied by the Buddha himself.	Jainism rejects the belief in a Creator God too.

Life after death	One of Buddhism's major concepts is rebirth. It is believed that we are trapped in a never-ending cycle of birth, death, and rebirth that can only be ended by achieving nirvana. The only way to be free of agony for good is to reach nirvana.	Due to Karma, the loop of rebirths and deaths continues until emancipation is attained through reincarnation in any life form on Earth, as well as heavenly and infernal life forms.
Founded by	The Buddha	The Jains maintain that their religion is timeless, and believe Rishabhanatha to be the founder
Places of worship	Monasteries, temples, shrines.	Temple

Original Language(s)	Pali and Sanskrit	Ancient literature was written in a variety of languages, the most common of which was Magadhi, the language spoken at the time of Mahavir and Buddha.
View of other religions	Other Dharmas are rejected because the name Dharma denotes doctrine, law, path, instruction, or discipline.	Other Dharmic religions are seen as comrades.

Principle	This life is filled with pain, and the only way to find relief is to realize the Four Noble Truths and follow the Eightfold Path to dispel one's wants and ignorance.	All living creatures should be respected. Attain liberation by avoiding and eliminating negative karma, which is the source of all reincarnations and sorrows. Three jewels and five vows.
Concept of Deity	There are beings in the heavenly realms, according to certain views, but they are also bound by "samsara." They may suffer less, but they have not yet found salvation	Tirthankaras are a group of deities. However, Jains do not worship them in the traditional sense of idol worship to obtain benefits. These Tirthankars, on the other hand, are revered as ideal men and instructors whose teachings should be followed.

Beliefs	The concept of sin is not elaborated in Buddhism	The concept of sin is illustrated in Jainism and is defined to hurt other living beings.
Scriptures	Tripitaka [three sections are the Disciple, the Discourse and the Commentaries]	Agamas
Sects	Mahayana and Theravada	Svetambara and Digambara

Similarities Between Buddhism And Jainism

There are many similarities between Buddhism and Jainism. Not only did the forefathers of these two philosophies have very similar careers, but they were also contemporaneous and originated mostly around Northern India. There are some obvious similarities in their philosophical teachings.

- Both deny the Vedas' and Vedic priests' authority.
- They deny the effectiveness of rituals and ceremonies
- They strongly criticize sacrifice, and both dismiss God. Man is his architect, according to Jainism, hence there is no Supreme deity or creator.
- They are both against the caste system and animal exploitation.
- Both of them are concerned with the concept of 'karma' and its consequences.

What Is Buddhism?

Buddhism is in accordance with the preachings and teachings of Gautam Buddha. The teachings of Buddhism were spread, enshrined, and established by the Buddhist councils. The followers of Buddhism believe in Panchsheel, which reiterates not committing adultery, and not lying. The teachings of Buddha lead to the three universal truths of life and four noble truths. The integral part of the preaching of Buddha is following the eightfold path.

What is Jainism?

Jainism emerged in post-Vedic era, it opposes the caste system. Mostly two Jain councils are held to date. There are in total two major sects of Jainism, that are Digambara and Svetambara. The literature pertaining to Jainism has been segregated into two types that are Agam literature and Non-Agam literature. The people who follow Jainism incorporate these principles in their lives that are Ahimsa, Satya, Asetya, Aparigraha, and Bhattacharya. The preachings of Jainism has been spread in Pali and Prakriti language.

