

Name

Date

# Jainism

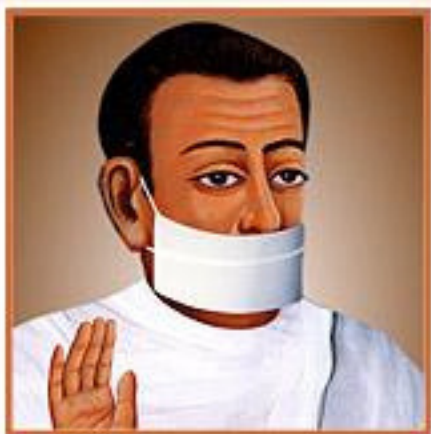
INDIA IS A LAND OF SPIRITUAL SAGES. INDIAN CULTURE REFLECTS AN IDEAL OF RENUNCIATION AND PENANCE. JAIN RELIGION IS ONE OF THE BEST EXAMPLES OF THIS.

THERE HAVE BEEN TWENTY-FOUR TIRTHANKARAS IN JAIN TRADITION. LORD RISHABH IS THE FIRST AND LORD MAHAVIR IS THE LAST. THE JAIN RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY REMAINED UNDIVIDED TILL SIX CENTURIES AFTER LORD MAHAVIR ATTAINED LIBERATION.



IN 2ND CENTURY A.D. JAIN RELIGION SPLIT INTO TWO MAIN BRANCHES, NAMELY, SHVETAMBARAS AND DIGAMBARAS. SHVETAMBARA TRADITION WAS FURTHER DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL SECTS SUCH AS, MURTIPUJAKA, STHANAKVASI AND TERAPANTHA.

IN THE MURTIPUJAK TRADITION THERE ARE SEVERAL 'GACCHAS'. LIKEWISE THERE ARE MANY SECTS AND SUB-SECTS IN STHANAKVASI TRADITION TOO. THE VENERABLE RAGHUNATHJI WAS THE ACHARYA OF ONE SUCH STHANAKVASI SECT.



ACHARYA BHIKSHU WAS THE DISCIPLE OF ACHARYA RAGHUNATHJI. ACHARYA BHIKSHU SEPARATED FROM ACHARYA RAGHUNATHJI AT BAGDI IN 1817 V.S., CHAITRA SHUKLA NAVAMI. HE LEFT FOR THE SAKE OF SELF-PURIFICATION. HE HAD NO INTENTION TO START A NEW SECT.

HE RE-INITIATED HIMSELF AND HIS FELLOW MONKS IN THIS NEW ORDER AT KELVA IN V.S. 1817, ASADHA SHUKLA PURNIMA. THIS DAY REPRESENTS THE FIRST DAY OF 'TERAPANTH'.



WRITE A SHORT NOTE ON JAINISM.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---