



RELEVANCE OF JAIN WAY OF LIFE

Jainism Main Three Tenets: Nonviolence (Ahimsa) , Multiple Reality of Truth, (Anekaantvaad) Non-possessiveness (Aparigraha):

- Aims for peace, justice, and sustainability.
- Acknowledges human equality.
- Fosters mutual respect and understanding leading to a better tolerant world.
- Addresses global issues of violence, environmental degradation, deprivation and poverty.

Jainism's Universal Love:

- Ahimsa, or nonviolence, is the basic tenet of Jainism
- As per Jain philosophy, all living beings possess a soul, whose basic nature is consciousness.
- All souls are spiritually equal and desire to live in a safe, peaceful environment.
- Humanity, blessed with intelligence, is responsible for achieving oneness and harmony with all living beings as well the environment, through compassion, love, and nonviolence.
- Ahimsa prohibits visible violence, hurtful thoughts, and speech intended to upset others.
- Fosters a attitude of humility and living peacefully with all living beings.



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Over 2,000 years ago, Jain scriptures describe in great detail many modern scientific facts.

- Discusses plants as living beings, vegetarian diet, meditation, yoga, atoms and molecules, physics, mathematics, and astronomy.
- Emphasizes the distinction between Soul (jiva) and non-soul (ajiva).
- Previously bound karmas come to fruition and cause existence of our circumstances.
- Kashayas - Passions (anger, greed, ego, deceit), Raag & Dwesh - attachment and hatred - together with action of body, mind and speech bind us with karma and keep us embodied in the world
- Liberation and eternal happiness occurs upon complete annihilation of karmas from soul.

Jainism's Interdependence Teachings: - Parasparopgraho Jivanam.

- Parasparopgraho Jivanam - All life is interconnected through mutual support and interdependence.
- Life is seen as a gift, lived with support accommodation, and assistance from the interdependent web of all creation.
- Harming another living being inevitably means harming oneself.
- This teaching, combined with Ahimsa, forms the foundation for environmental ethics.



Principle Features of Jainism:

Religious tolerance

Ethical purity

Harmony between self and one's environment

Spiritual contentment

Along with other Indian systems,

It prescribes a path to liberation (Moksha),

which consists of the three jewels

(trinity or ratna-traya) of Jainism:

- Right perception (samyak darsana)
- Right knowledge (samyak jnana)
- Right conduct (samyak charitrya)

Right perception creates an awareness of reality or truth, right knowledge impels the person to proper action, and proper conduct leads him to the attainment of the total freedom.

They must coexist in a person if one is to make any progress on the path of liberation.

