

10 Lines On Jainism In English

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10 LINES ON JAINISM IN ENGLISH



Discover 10 lines on Jainism in English that explain key beliefs and facts in a simple way. Ideal for students, kids, and beginners learning about Jainism.

Have you ever wondered about a religion that teaches you to never harm any living being, not even a tiny insect? That is Jainism — one of the oldest religions in the world.

It began in India over 2,500 years ago and still has millions of followers today. According to the 2011 Indian Census, there are around 4.5 million Jains in India, and many more across the world.

Jainism teaches peace, kindness, and self-control. It shows how to live a pure and simple life. The religion believes in *ahimsa*, which means non-violence. Jains do not eat meat or harm animals. Many even avoid eating root vegetables to protect small organisms in the soil.

Lord Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara, is the most well-known teacher of Jainism. He taught people to give up anger, greed, and lies. Jains also believe in karma and the cycle of birth and rebirth.

Today, Jainism may be small in number, but its message is powerful. It teaches us how to live peacefully with others and respect all forms of life. This blog will share the top 10 powerful facts about Jainism to help you understand its true meaning and beauty.

What are the 5 points (or vows) of Jainism?

These are the **five main vows (Mahavratas)** followed by Jain monks and nuns, and to a lesser extent by laypersons:

1. **Ahimsa (Non-violence)** – Not causing harm to any living being.
2. **Satya (Truthfulness)** – Always speaking the truth.
3. **Asteya (Non-stealing)** – Not taking anything that is not given.
4. **Brahmacharya (Celibacy/Chastity)** – Complete celibacy for monks; fidelity or restraint for laypeople.
5. **Aparigraha (Non-possession/Non-attachment)** – Renouncing material possessions and desires.

What are the best lines for Jainism?

Here are a few meaningful lines that reflect the essence of Jainism:

- “Live and let live.”
- “Non-violence is the highest religion.” – *Ahimsa Paramo Dharma*
- “The soul comes alone and goes alone; no one is eternal companion.”
- “Conquer anger by forgiveness, pride by humility, deceit by straightforwardness, and greed by contentment.”

What is Jainism in 100 words?

Jainism is an ancient Indian religion that emphasizes non-violence (Ahimsa), truth, and spiritual purity. Founded by spiritual teachers called **Tirthankaras**, the 24th and most revered being **Lord Mahavira**, Jainism teaches that every living being has a soul and is capable of achieving liberation (moksha) through right knowledge, right faith, and right conduct.

Jains practice strict vegetarianism, non-possessiveness, and self-discipline. The religion discourages harm to even the smallest life forms and encourages compassion, meditation, and ethical living.

Jain temples, scriptures, and festivals reflect its deep commitment to non-violence, inner peace, and the pursuit of truth and enlightenment.

What is Jainism – Class 6 level?

For a Class 6 student, you can explain Jainism like this:

Jainism is one of the oldest religions that started in India. It teaches people to live peacefully, not hurt any living beings, and always tell the truth. The most important rule in Jainism is non-violence. Lord Mahavira was the last great teacher of Jainism.

Jains believe in being kind, simple, and not getting too attached to things. They pray, meditate, and follow rules to become better people and free their souls from the cycle of birth and death.

Can a Jain girl marry a Hindu boy?

Yes, a **Jain girl can marry a Hindu boy**, especially under **civil or interfaith marriage laws**, like the **Special Marriage Act in India**. However, acceptance may depend on the families and religious beliefs involved.

- **Traditionally**, Jains prefer to marry within the community to preserve religious practices.
- **Legally**, there are no restrictions, but both families should ideally agree and respect each other's cultures.
- **Religiously**, the couple should decide how they will observe customs, diet (e.g., Jains are usually strict vegetarians), and festivals.

Jainism is one of the oldest religions in the world, rooted in non-violence and spiritual discipline. Founded in India, it teaches a path to liberation through truth, self-control, and compassion.

1. Jainism was founded by Lord Mahavira in the 6th century BCE.
2. It emphasizes *ahimsa* (non-violence) as the highest moral principle.
3. Jain followers believe in karma, reincarnation, and liberation (moksha).
4. Jainism does not believe in a creator god but focuses on personal spiritual growth.
5. The religion promotes strict vegetarianism and respect for all living beings.
6. Jain monks and nuns live a life of complete renunciation and simplicity.
7. The two major sects in Jainism are Digambara and Svetambara.
8. Jain temples are known for their intricate architecture and peaceful ambiance.
9. Festivals like Mahavir Jayanti and Paryushana are central to Jain celebrations.
10. Jainism has greatly influenced Indian culture, philosophy, and ethical values.

Jainism Essay – 100 Words

Jainism is an ancient Indian religion founded by Lord Mahavira in the 6th century BCE. It emphasizes non-violence (ahimsa), truth (satya), and asceticism. Jains believe in karma and the cycle of birth and rebirth, aiming for liberation (moksha) through ethical living and self-discipline.

See also 10 Lines On Hawa Mahal In English

The religion rejects a creator god and encourages self-effort to achieve spiritual progress. Jain monks and nuns lead strict lives, avoiding harm to any living being.

There are two main sects: Digambara and Śvētāmbara. Jain temples, literature, and philosophy have greatly influenced Indian culture. It remains a significant spiritual tradition rooted in peace and compassion.

Jainism Essay – 150 Words

Jainism is one of the oldest religions of India, established by Lord Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara, in the 6th century BCE. It advocates a path of non-violence (*ahimsa*), non-possessiveness (*aparigraha*), and truth (*satya*).

The goal of Jain life is to liberate the soul from the cycle of birth and death (*samsara*) and attain *moksha*, or spiritual freedom. Jains follow five major vows: non-violence, truth, not stealing, celibacy, and detachment. They believe in self-effort rather than divine grace.

Jainism is divided into two major sects: Digambara and Śvētāmbara, differing mainly in practices and monastic rules. Jain temples and texts reflect their devotion to simplicity and purity. Despite its relatively small number of followers, Jainism has had a profound influence on Indian thought, ethics, and vegetarianism.

Jainism Essay – 200 Words

Jainism is a non-theistic religion that originated in India around the 6th century BCE. It was revitalized by Lord Mahavira, the last of 24 spiritual teachers known as Tirthankaras.

Jain philosophy centers on the principle of *ahimsa* (non-violence), extending kindness and non-harm not only to humans but to all forms of life, including insects and microorganisms.

Jainism teaches that the soul is eternal and can attain liberation (*moksha*) by shedding karma through right knowledge, right faith, and right conduct—the “Three Jewels” of Jain philosophy.

Jains follow strict ethical rules and many lead vegetarian or even vegan lifestyles. Monks and nuns adopt a path of asceticism, renouncing worldly pleasures and living with minimal needs.

The religion is divided into two major sects: Digambara (sky-clad) and Śvētāmbara (white-clad), each with its own interpretations of teachings and practices.

Jainism has made significant contributions to Indian culture, art, architecture, and philosophy. Its emphasis on non-violence inspired many, including Mahatma Gandhi.

Though Jainism has a smaller global presence compared to other religions, its influence in India remains deeply respected, especially for its commitment to ethical living, peaceful coexistence, and environmental responsibility.

Jainism Essay – 300 Words

Jainism is one of the oldest and most profound religions that originated in India, with its roots going back to the 7th–6th century BCE. It was systematized by Lord Mahavira, the 24th and last Tirthankara (spiritual teacher).

Jainism emphasizes non-violence (*ahimsa*) as the highest religious duty. Jains believe that every living being, from a human to a microscopic organism, has a soul and deserves to live without harm. This principle of compassion shapes all aspects of Jain life, including diet, daily conduct, and spiritual practices.

The goal of Jainism is to achieve liberation (*moksha*) from the cycle of birth, death, and rebirth (*samsara*). This is attained by following the *Three Jewels*—right faith, right knowledge, and right conduct. Jains also observe five major vows: non-violence, truth, non-stealing, celibacy, and non-possessiveness.

Jain monks and nuns follow an austere life, renouncing material possessions and practicing intense self-discipline. Lay Jains also strive to live ethically, follow vegetarianism, and support religious institutions. The religion has two major sects: Digambara and Śvētāmbara, differing mainly in practices and dress codes.

Jainism has deeply influenced Indian art, architecture, literature, and philosophy. Jain temples are known for their intricate carvings and spiritual atmosphere. The religion's focus on peaceful coexistence, environmentalism, and non-violence has made it relevant even in modern times.

Despite having a relatively small number of followers globally, Jainism has had an outsized impact on Indian culture and moral thought. Its teachings inspired many Indian leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, who adopted non-violence as a political strategy.

Jainism continues to thrive today as a religion of peace, discipline, and self-awareness.

Jainism Essay – 500 Words

Jainism is a significant ancient Indian religion that promotes a path of spiritual development through disciplined ethical living and non-violence. Founded by Lord Mahavira in the 6th century BCE, Jainism is believed to have existed long before him, with Mahavira serving as the 24th Tirthankara (spiritual teacher) who revived and restructured the faith.

The word “Jain” comes from “Jina,” meaning conqueror—one who has conquered inner passions like anger, pride, and greed.

The central tenet of Jainism is *ahimsa*—non-violence. Unlike other religions, Jainism extends this principle to all living beings, including the tiniest microorganisms.

Because of this, Jains follow strict vegetarianism, and some even avoid root vegetables to prevent harming small organisms in the soil. Jain monks and nuns go to great lengths to avoid harm, even using masks and brooms to prevent accidental killing of insects.

Jain philosophy is built on the *Three Jewels* or *Ratnatraya*: right belief, right knowledge, and right conduct. These are considered the path to liberation (*moksha*), freeing the soul from the cycle of birth and rebirth (*samsara*).

Jains believe the soul (jiva) is inherently pure, but karmic particles bind to it due to bad actions. By following the path of purity, one can attain liberation.

There are five major vows observed by devout Jains: non-violence (ahimsa), truth (satya), not stealing (asteya), celibacy (brahmacharya), and non-possessiveness (aparigraha). While monks and nuns follow these strictly, lay followers also strive to observe them to the best of their ability.

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Jainism is divided into two main sects: **Digambara** ("sky-clad"), whose monks do not wear clothes and believe in complete renunciation, and **Śvētāmbara** ("white-clad"), whose monks and nuns wear simple white garments. Despite differences, both sects follow the core philosophy of non-violence and liberation.

The religion has contributed greatly to Indian culture through its art, literature, and architecture. Famous Jain temples such as those in Mount Abu, Shravanabelagola, and Palitana are known for their artistic and spiritual significance. Jain literature is extensive and written in languages like Prakrit, Sanskrit, and Kannada.

Although Jainism has fewer followers compared to other major religions, it has had a disproportionately large influence, especially in the areas of ethics, vegetarianism, and environmentalism. Jain principles inspired leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, who adopted non-violence as a political tool in India's freedom struggle.

In the modern world, Jainism remains a vibrant tradition, especially in India and among the diaspora in countries like the United States, Canada, and the UK. Jain communities are known for their emphasis on education, business ethics, and charity.

Jainism's timeless message of peace, non-violence, and self-restraint continues to resonate in a world seeking sustainable and ethical ways of living. It is not merely a religion but a way of life that teaches harmony with all living beings.

Jainism Essay – 1000 Words

Jainism is one of the most ancient religions that originated in India, with roots dating back more than 2,500 years. It is a religion that emphasizes non-violence (*ahimsa*), self-discipline, truthfulness, and spiritual liberation.

Jainism offers a unique perspective on life, the soul, and the universe, with a deep commitment to ethical living and non-harm toward all forms of life. Though it has a relatively small number of followers, its philosophical depth and moral values have had a profound impact on Indian society and beyond.

Historical Background

Jainism was revitalized in the 6th century BCE by **Lord Mahavira**, the 24th and last **Tirthankara**, or spiritual teacher. However, Jains believe that the religion is eternal, with the first Tirthankara, **Rishabhanatha**, having lived in ancient, pre-historic times.

Lord Mahavira was born into a royal family but renounced worldly life at the age of 30 in search of spiritual truth. After years of meditation and asceticism, he attained **kevala jnana** (infinite knowledge) and spent the rest of his life preaching the path to liberation.

Core Philosophy

The central goal of Jainism is **liberation (moksha)**—the release of the soul (*jiva*) from the cycle of birth, death, and rebirth (*samsara*). According to Jain belief, every soul is pure, divine, and capable of attaining liberation.

However, it is bound by **karma**, a subtle form of matter that attaches to the soul due to passions and actions. By practicing strict ethical conduct and self-discipline, a soul can shed karma and attain liberation.

The core principles of Jainism are encapsulated in the **Three Jewels** (*Ratnatraya*):

1. **Right Faith (Samyak Darshana)** – Belief in the truth and teachings of the Tirthankaras.
2. **Right Knowledge (Samyak Jnana)** – Understanding the nature of the soul, karma, and the universe.
3. **Right Conduct (Samyak Charitra)** – Living a life of discipline, non-violence, and morality.

Only by following these three can a soul progress on the path of spiritual liberation.

Five Great Vows (Mahavratas)

Jain monks and nuns observe five great vows, which are also followed in simpler forms by laypersons:

1. **Ahimsa (Non-violence)** – The most fundamental vow. Jains go to extraordinary lengths to avoid harming any living being, even microscopic life forms.
2. **Satya (Truthfulness)** – Speaking the truth and avoiding falsehood.
3. **Asteya (Non-stealing)** – Not taking anything that is not willingly given.
4. **Brahmacharya (Celibacy)** – Complete celibacy for ascetics and fidelity for householders.
5. **Aparigraha (Non-possessiveness)** – Renouncing attachment to material things and limiting desires.

These vows aim to purify the soul, control passions, and lead to spiritual development.

Two Major Sects

Jainism is divided into two major sects:

1. **Digambara (“Sky-clad”)** – Monks of this sect do not wear clothes, symbolizing complete renunciation. They believe women cannot attain liberation without first being reborn as men.
2. **Śvētāmbara (“White-clad”)** – Monks and nuns wear white robes. They believe that women can achieve liberation directly.

Despite these differences, both sects share the same foundational beliefs and reverence for the Tirthankaras.

Daily Practices and Ethics

Jains practice rigorous ethical discipline in their daily lives. Lay followers often take small vows and engage in activities like:

- **Vegetarianism** – A strict vegetarian or even vegan diet is observed to avoid harm to animals.
- **Meditation and Prayer** – Regular spiritual practices help purify the mind and accumulate good karma.
- **Charity (Dana)** – Giving is considered a virtue; many Jains support schools, hospitals, and animal shelters.

Festivals like **Paryushana** and **Mahavir Jayanti** are important religious occasions that involve fasting, reflection, and community gatherings.

Jain Scriptures and Literature

Jainism has a rich literary tradition, with scriptures originally written in **Prakrit**, and later translated into **Sanskrit** and other regional languages. The Śvētāmbara canon includes texts like the **Āgamas**, while Digambaras rely on later texts like the **Shatkhandāgama** and **Kasāya-pāhuda**.

The scriptures cover a vast array of topics including philosophy, ethics, cosmology, and rituals. Jain literature is known for its depth and clarity in explaining complex metaphysical ideas.

Cosmology and Belief in Karma

Jains have a detailed cosmology, believing in a universe without beginning or end. It is divided into three realms: **heaven**, **earth**, and **hell**. The universe operates on natural laws, without the intervention of a creator god. Everything that happens is the result of karma, which binds to the soul due to actions driven by passions.

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The Jain concept of karma is unique—it is not simply a force but a type of subtle matter that sticks to the soul. Only through pure living can this karmic matter be burned away, leading to spiritual liberation.

Contribution to Indian Culture

Jainism has contributed significantly to Indian art, philosophy, and architecture. Magnificent Jain temples like **Dilwara Temples** in Mount Abu and **Palitana** in Gujarat are celebrated for their exquisite marble work and spiritual ambiance. Jain scholars have written extensively on logic, grammar, mathematics, and astronomy.

Jain values of non-violence and tolerance have shaped Indian social and ethical thought. Mahatma Gandhi, though a Hindu, was deeply influenced by Jain principles, especially ahimsa.

Modern Relevance and Global Presence

Today, Jainism has a small but vibrant community, mostly in India and among the Indian diaspora in countries like the United States, Canada, the UK, and Kenya. Jain communities are known for their emphasis on education, entrepreneurship, and philanthropy.

In an era marked by violence, consumerism, and environmental degradation, Jainism's emphasis on minimalism, compassion, and sustainable living is more relevant than ever. Jain environmental ethics promote reverence for all life forms and advocate for practices that reduce harm to nature.

Conclusion

Jainism is not merely a religion but a comprehensive way of life that teaches discipline, non-violence, and spiritual purity. With its unique combination of rigorous ethics, profound philosophy, and compassion for all living beings, it offers timeless wisdom that resonates even in the modern world.

Although numerically small, the influence of Jainism on Indian civilization and ethical philosophy is vast and enduring. In a world striving for peace and sustainability, the Jain path offers a profound and practical guide to living in harmony with all life.

What is Jainism? (Short Answer)

Jainism is an ancient Indian religion that teaches non-violence, truth, and self-discipline to free the soul from the cycle of birth and death.

What is Jainism text?

The **main texts of Jainism** are called the **Agamas**. These are scriptures based on the teachings of **Lord Mahavira**, the 24th Tirthankara. Other important Jain texts include:

- **Tattvartha Sutra** – A key Jain philosophy text.
- **Kalpasutra** – Contains the life stories of Tirthankaras.
- **Samayasāra, Niyamasara, and Pravachanasara** – Philosophical works by Jain scholars.

What is the symbol of Jainism?

The **main symbol of Jainism** is the **Jain emblem**, which includes:

- A **hand with a wheel** (Ahimsa – non-violence).
- The **swastika**, representing the four states of existence.
- Three dots (symbolizing Right Faith, Right Knowledge, Right Conduct).
- A crescent and a dot (symbolizing liberation or Siddhashila).

Together, these represent Jain values and the path to liberation.

What is Jainism? (Religion Notes)

JAINISM – RELIGION NOTES (Short & Simple):

Founder: Lord Mahavira (24th Tirthankara), 6th century BCE.

Core Beliefs

- **Ahimsa** (non-violence)
- **Satya** (truth)
- **Asteya** (non-stealing)
- **Brahmacharya** (chastity)
- **Aparigraha** (non-attachment)

Goal: Achieve **Moksha** (liberation) by freeing the soul from karma.

Practices

- Strict vegetarianism
- Meditation and prayer
- Fasting and self-control

Texts: Agamas, Tattvartha Sutra

Sects: Shwetambara and Digambara

Jainism Founder

- The founder of Jainism as a formal religion is **Lord Mahavira** (599–527 BCE), the **24th Tirthankara**.
- However, Jains believe the religion is **eternal** and was **revived**, not started, by Mahavira.
- The first Tirthankara was **Lord Rishabhanatha**.

Jainism God

- Jainism **does not believe in a creator God**.

- Instead, Jains believe in **eternal souls (jivas)** and **liberated beings** known as **Tirthankaras** or **Siddhas**, who are **pure and perfect**, and are **revered**, not worshipped like gods.

Jainism Symbol

The **official symbol of Jainism** includes:

- A **hand with a wheel (Ahimsa Chakra)** – symbolizes non-violence.
- A **swastika** – symbolizes the four states of existence (heavenly beings, humans, animals, and hellish beings).
- **Three dots** – Right Faith, Right Knowledge, Right Conduct.
- A **crescent and dot** – represents liberation (moksha).

7 Principles of Jainism

These principles are core ethical teachings, often summarized as **Seven Tattvas** (Truths):

1. **Jiva** – Soul exists.
2. **Ajiva** – Non-soul (matter, time, space).
3. **Asrava** – Inflow of karma.
4. **Bandha** – Bondage of soul with karma.
5. **Samvara** – Stopping the inflow of karma.
6. **Nirjara** – Shedding karma.
7. **Moksha** – Liberation from the cycle of birth and death.

Jainism Beliefs

- **Non-violence (Ahimsa)** is the highest principle.
- Every living being has a soul and is capable of achieving **moksha** (liberation).
- **Karma** binds the soul; liberation is achieved by stopping karma inflow and shedding past karma.
- Practice **truth, non-stealing, celibacy, and non-attachment**.
- The path to liberation: **Right Faith (Samyak Darshan), Right Knowledge (Samyak Jnana), and Right Conduct (Samyak Charitra)**.

How Old is Jainism?

- Jainism is one of the **oldest religions in the world**.
- Historical evidence places **Lord Mahavira around the 6th century BCE**.
- However, Jains believe the religion is **eternal**, and its origins go back **millions of years**, with 24 Tirthankaras guiding the world in each time cycle.

Wrap Up

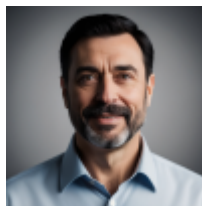
Jainism may not be followed by many, but its values are needed by all. In a world full of stress, anger, and violence, Jainism reminds us to slow down and live with love and peace. Its core belief — *ahimsa* — teaches us that every life matters, no matter how small.

Jainism is not just about religion. It is a way of life. It asks us to be kind, honest, and careful about what we do, say, and think. Jains show us that true happiness comes not from money or power, but from peace inside our hearts.

Even today, Jains are known for their peaceful nature, simple living, and strong values. They run many schools, hospitals, and animal shelters in India and abroad. Their temples are places of calm and beauty.

By learning about Jainism, we can all learn to live better. We can learn to respect life more, speak gently, and think clearly. These teachings are useful for everyone, no matter what religion they follow.

Let us take inspiration from Jainism. Let us choose kindness, truth, and peace in our daily lives. The world will become a better place if we all live with the heart of a Jain.



Alberto Robino

Alberto Robino is a passionate content creator who specializes in sharing concise, insightful, and engaging 10-line facts on a variety of topics. With a love for simplifying complex ideas, he enjoys providing quick, digestible information to help people learn fast.