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UGC NET Paper 2

Buddhist, Jaina, Gandhian and Peace Studies (060)
Complete revision notes — all 10 units

10 units | Tables & formulas | Key revision points

01 Early Buddhism
02 Buddhist Councils, Texts and Schools
03 Jainism
04 Gandhi's Life and Movements
05 Gandhian Thought
06 Influences on and Legacy of Gandhi
07 Concepts of Peace and Violence
08 Conflict Analysis and Resolution
09 Peacekeeping and International Peace
10 Non-Violent Movements and Peace Education

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CONTENTS

What's inside

Ten units of focused revision notes. Each unit ends with a box of key revision points.

01 **Early Buddhism** — Life of the Buddha and core teachings. 3

02 **Buddhist Councils, Texts and Schools** — Councils, the Tripitaka and the development of schools. 4

03 **Jainism** — Tirthankaras, doctrines and sects. 5

04 **Gandhi's Life and Movements** — Key events in Gandhi's life and public work. 6

05 **Gandhian Thought** — Satyagraha, swaraj, sarvodaya, trusteeship and constructive programme. 7

06 **Influences on and Legacy of Gandhi** — Thinkers who shaped Gandhi, and leaders he inspired. 8

07 **Concepts of Peace and Violence** — Negative and positive peace, structural and cultural violence. 9

08 **Conflict Analysis and Resolution** — Conflict theories and resolution methods. 10

09 **Peacekeeping and International Peace** — UN peace operations and disarmament. 11

10 **Non-Violent Movements and Peace Education** — Non-violent struggles worldwide and peace education. 12

How to use these notes

- Read one unit at a time, then test yourself with its key revision points.
- Make your own short notes on topics you find difficult.
- Units follow the main areas of the official syllabus — the exact unit list can change between sessions.
- Always check the latest syllabus and notices on the official UGC NET portal: **ugcnet.nta.ac.in**.

UNIT 01

Early Buddhism

Life of the Buddha and core teachings.

- Siddhartha Gautama: birth at Lumbini, enlightenment at Bodh Gaya, first sermon at Sarnath, parinirvana at Kushinagar.
- **Four Noble Truths**; **Noble Eightfold Path** (middle way).
- Three marks: anicca (impermanence), dukkha (suffering), anatta (no-self).
- Pratityasamutpada — dependent origination (12 links).

★ Key revision points

- First sermon at Sarnath.
- Three marks of existence.
- Dependent origination: 12 links.
- Eightfold Path = middle way.

UNIT 02

Buddhist Councils, Texts and Schools

Councils, the Tripitaka and the development of schools.

Council	Place	Patron
First	Rajagriha	Ajatashatru
Second	Vaishali	Kalashoka
Third	Pataliputra	Ashoka
Fourth	Kashmir	Kanishka

- Tripitaka: Vinaya, Sutta, Abhidhamma.
- Schools: Theravada, Mahayana — Madhyamaka (Nagarjuna, shunyata), Yogacara (Asanga, Vasubandhu); Vajrayana.

★ Key revision points

- Third council: Ashoka, Pataliputra.
- Tripitaka has three baskets.
- Shunyata = Nagarjuna.
- Yogacara = Asanga and Vasubandhu.

UNIT 03

Jainism

Tirthankaras, doctrines and sects.

- 24 Tirthankaras; first — Rishabhanatha; 23rd — Parshvanatha; 24th — Mahavira.
- **Triratna**: right faith, right knowledge, right conduct.
- Five vows: ahimsa, satya, asteya, brahmacharya, aparigraha.
- **Anekantavada** (many-sidedness), **syadvada** (seven-fold predication).
- Sects: Digambara and Svetambara.

★ Key revision points

- First Tirthankara = Rishabhanatha.
- Triratna = three jewels.
- Syadvada: seven-fold predication.
- Digambara and Svetambara sects.

UNIT 04

Gandhi's Life and Movements

Key events in Gandhi's life and public work.

Event	Year
Satyagraha begins in South Africa	1906
Hind Swaraj	1909
Champaran Satyagraha	1917
Non-Cooperation Movement	1920
Dandi March	1930
Quit India	1942

★ Key revision points

- Satyagraha began in South Africa, 1906.
- Champaran: 1917.
- Dandi March: 1930.
- *Hind Swaraj*: 1909.

UNIT 05

Gandhian Thought

Satyagraha, swaraj, sarvodaya, trusteeship and constructive programme.

- Truth (satya) and non-violence (ahimsa) as the core.
- **Sarvodaya** — welfare of all; inspired by Ruskin's *Unto This Last*.
- **Trusteeship** — the rich as trustees of wealth.
- Swadeshi, village self-reliance, Nai Talim (basic education), constructive programme.

★ Key revision points

- Sarvodaya inspired by Ruskin.
- Trusteeship = wealth held in trust.
- Nai Talim = basic education.
- Swaraj = self-rule.

UNIT 06

Influences on and Legacy of Gandhi

Thinkers who shaped Gandhi, and leaders he inspired.

- Influences: Tolstoy (*The Kingdom of God Is Within You*), Ruskin, Thoreau (civil disobedience), the Gita, Jainism.
- Legacy: Martin Luther King Jr., Nelson Mandela, Vinoba Bhave (Bhoodan, 1951).
- International Day of Non-Violence: 2 October.

★ Key revision points

- Bhoodan: Vinoba Bhave, 1951.
- Civil disobedience idea = Thoreau.
- 2 October = International Day of Non-Violence.
- Tolstoy influenced Gandhi.

UNIT 07

Concepts of Peace and Violence

Negative and positive peace, structural and cultural violence.

- **Johan Galtung**: negative peace (absence of violence) vs positive peace (presence of justice); direct, structural and cultural violence.
- Peace culture: UNESCO's Culture of Peace (1999 declaration).

★ Key revision points

- Positive peace = Galtung.
- Structural violence = Galtung.
- Negative peace = absence of war.
- Culture of Peace declaration: 1999.

UNIT 08

Conflict Analysis and Resolution

Conflict theories and resolution methods.

- Conflict resolution: negotiation, mediation, arbitration.
- Conflict transformation (John Paul Lederach).
- Track I (official) and Track II (unofficial) diplomacy.

★ Key revision points

- Track II = unofficial diplomacy.
- Mediation uses a neutral third party.
- Conflict transformation = Lederach.
- Arbitration gives a binding decision.

UNIT 09

Peacekeeping and International Peace

UN peace operations and disarmament.

- UN Charter Chapter VI (peaceful settlement) and VII (enforcement).
- Peacekeeping, peacemaking, peacebuilding (*An Agenda for Peace*, Boutros-Ghali, 1992).
- India is one of the largest contributors to UN peacekeeping.

★ Key revision points

- Chapter VI = peaceful settlement.
- *An Agenda for Peace*: 1992.
- Peacebuilding comes after conflict.
- India is a major peacekeeping contributor.

UNIT 10

Non-Violent Movements and Peace Education

Non-violent struggles worldwide and peace education.

- US civil rights movement; anti-apartheid struggle; Chipko.
- Gene Sharp — methods of non-violent action.
- Peace education in curricula (NCF 2005 position paper).

★ Key revision points

- Methods of non-violent action = Gene Sharp.
- Chipko: Gandhian environmental action.
- Peace education is in NCF 2005.
- Anti-apartheid: Mandela.

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