

UNIT - 1

①

DATE

FULL EXPLANATION

UNIT - 1 [SOCIETY STATE & POLITY IN INDIA]

① Origin and evolution of the state in ancient India :-

① Greatest issues in political science

② Ancient Indian thinkers :- Bn R BK

Bhishma, Narada, Kautilya, Brihaspati, Kāmandaka

③ Gave 4 important theories

④ Evolutionary Theory

① Oldest theory mentioned in Atharva Veda

② "The State is the result of evolutionary progress and it didn't originate at a fixed time"

③ Important factors which contributed

① Family Relationship

② Religion

③ Property and Defence

④ Force

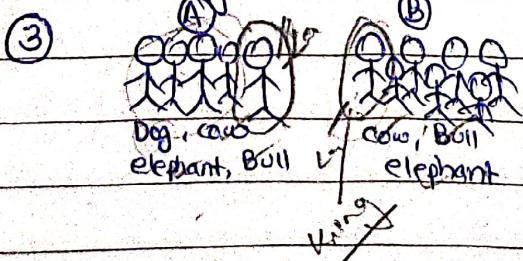
⑤ Political Consciousness

④ with emergence of Sabha and Samiti organised political life began which finally culminated in emergence of state

⑤ Force Theory

① Not Given by Indian political thinkers but Force was considered imp. factor in evolution of State

② "State is result and control of dominance of the stronger over weaker."



Thus, Force is the basis of State and State was created by wars.

⑥ Mystical Theory

- ① most popular theory in Ancient India
 - ② Theory of Divine / Divine Theory
 - ③ Society is created by God
 - ④ God Sent King as his representative
- ⑤ King + power = varapeya and the horse Sacrifice
↓
God [ASvamedha]

- ⑥ Criticized by western as well as Indian Scholars.

⑦ Contract theory

- ① Most extensively discussed theory
- ② Reference can be seen in - Brahmanical texts
 - Arthashastra of Kautilya
- ③ Many Scholars accept only the (Buddhist sources)
- ④ Buddhist → clearcut account of contract theory
 - Brahmanical text → Contract + Divine
- ⑤ It States that
 - " Persons Moral or political obligations are dependant on a contract or agreement among them to form the society in which they live "

② Kingship in Ancient India

- ① Most important figure in body politic
- ② Head or most imp. organ of State
- ③ Function → protection of Kingdom from external Agression
 - ② .. " Internal custom by internal foes
- ④ He protected - purity of class & caste

- family Systems

- Rich and poor

⑤ Religion was protected by liberal Grants to learned brahmins and temples

Goal

⑥ Chakravarti → Ruled over United vast territory of Indian Subcontinent

③ Council of Ministers

① very vital organ of the body politic

- Ministerial council = Chief Administrative authority

- King was supposed not to do anything without the consent of council

② who could be council of minister

- wisdom, purity of purpose, bravery and loyalty

③ Size → 7 to 37 persons

④ Body was divided into two parts

Mantrena

Mantiparishad

① Smaller body - core

organization

① Large body → Modern council of ministers

② consisted all the ministers

② Few imp. ministers

① purbiti ② sepati ③ yuvanath

⑤ During Mauryan period,

purpose → advise the king not to govern but it was no mere rubber stamping body

→ It might transact business in the King's absence

① Kautilya's Saptanga [The Seven Limbs]

① Swami [The Ruler] ✓

② Amatya [The minister] ✓

③ Janpada [The population] ✓

④ Durga [The fortified capital] ✓

⑤ Kosha [The Treasury] ✓

⑥ Danda [The Army] ✓

⑦ Mitra [Ally and Friend] ✓

quantum

⑤ Society in Ancient India and Purushartha

① Arranged in 4 varnas

Life of Individual divided in 4 stages or Ashramas

The purpose of life was to attain 21 goals = purusharthas

② concept of purushartha = Fundamental principle of Indian Social ethics

③ meaning = attainment/attainment or life purposes

④ Four purusharthas :-

① Dharma → ① Supreme of purusharthas

② Truth, right way of living

③ Being conscious in your actions, words and thoughts

④ Having compassion & sensitivity to needs of others

⑤ Being awake to the existence of Divine within you

② Artha → ① Second purushartha

② Refers to worldly prosperity or wealth

③ Basis of Human requirements and that

Social well being depends ultimately upon material prosperity

④ Indian thinkers had recognised the pursuit of wealth as a legitimate Human aspiration

⑤ But Artha must be acquired by right means.

- ③ Kama →
- ① worldly pleasures or sensual pleasures
 - ② Innate desires and urges in Human beings
 - ③ In narrow sense Kama means sexual pleasures
 - ④ In wider sense it involves sexual, emotional, aesthetic life all together

- ④ Moksha →
- ① Ultimate purusartha
 - ② Salvation from the cycle of birth and death
 - ③ Overcoming ignorance and desires
 - ④ Summum bonum of Human existence

⑥ Varnashrama System of Ancient India

- ① Brahmins -
- ① top of varna hierarchy
 - ② Divine existence
 - ③ Exempt from torture, execution, corporal punishment
 - ④ Functions - Learning, teaching, priesthood

- ② Kshatriya -
- ① Ruling class
 - ② represent → heroism, courage and strength
 - ③ Duty → protection → internal & external
 - ④ had right to possess arms

- ③ Vaishyas -
- ① Trading and commercial class
 - ② possess expert knowledge of Jewels, metals, clothes, thread, Spices, perfumes.
 - ③ Ancient Indian businessman

- ④ Shudras -
- ① At the bottom of hierarchy
 - ② task of serving other 3 varnas
 - ③ Deprived from various rights

① Ashrama or Stages of Life

Individual [100 years]

1st 25 years	2nd 25 years	III rd 25 years	IV th 25 years
① Brahmacharya / stage of Studentship	② Grihastashrama / stage of Householder	③ vanaprasth ashrama / Retirement from life	④ Sanyasashrama / Stage of Renunciation
② Acquiring knowledge Developing Discipline Moulding character	Starts at marriage Ready to take duties and responsibilities	Discharge all duties as a householder, enters vanaprastha stage	Last Stage of Life.
③ Starts with ceremony called Upnyasana	Grieves marriage earns money, begets children	Dedicates himself to life of spiritual contemplation	Leaves his hermitage and becomes a homeless wanderer
④ (Brahmacharina)	Student at home of his teacher pursues Artha and Kama	Leaves his home within limits of Dharma to become hermit	Sanyasin aspires and acts to attain liberation only.

⑧ Marriage in Ancient India

- ① very imp. Sanskriti in ancient India
- ② Had 3 main purposes
 - ① promotion of religion
 - ② progeny, continuation of family line or kula
 - ③ Rati or Sexual pleasure

③ 8 Forms of Marriages

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| ① Prajapatiya vivah | ⑤ Brahma vivah |
| ② Asura vivah | ⑥ Daiva vivah |
| ③ Paishacha vivah | ⑦ Grandhastra vivah |
| ④ Aisa vivah | ⑧ Rakshasa vivah |

⑨ Four class Classification

- ① Found in Abu'l Fazl, Ain-i-Akbari
- ② Divided into following four classes
 - (A) Warriors → Nature of fire - grandam
 - (B) Artificers and Merchants → Nature of Air
 - (C) The Learned → Resemble water
 - (D) Husbandmen and Labourers → composed to earth Thick → WHAT

⑩ Slavery in Ancient India

- ① Slave → Dasa
- ② Das → finish or terminate something
- ③ associated with Slaves because their ~~function~~ was to finish various jobs.
- ④ considered as object, listed as gift items
- ⑤ work → Domestic chores also helpers for agriculture
- ⑥ Lower positions than even the Shudras
- ⑦ Mauryan empire → well established and accepted institution
- ⑧ approx. 8 or 9 categories of slaves
- ⑨ Debts continued to remain one of reasons behind slavery
- ⑩ Slaves were not exploited and had a chance of release from slavery

UNIT - 2

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FULL EXPLANATION

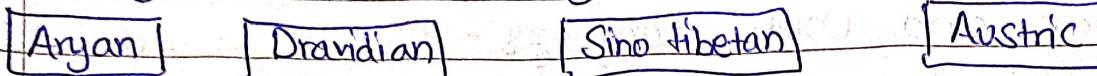
UNIT - 2 [INDIAN TRADITION, LITERATURE & CULTURE]

① Different Languages of India

- ① Language is a medium through which we express our thoughts
- ② To understand particular culture and its tradition we should know the evolution of its language

③ Classification of Indian Languages

DAAS



- ⇒ Aryan → ① One of the ancient Indian linguistic and cultural groups, Aryan is the most important
- ② Indian civilization found its expression through Aryan speech as it developed over centuries.
 - ③ The hymns and poems collected in the four Vedas give us the oldest specimens of speech
 - ④ It developed over time through Vedic Sanskrit & more

- ⇒ Dravidian → ① 2nd imp. Language family of India and has some special characteristics of its own

- ② After Aryan speech, it has very largely functioned
- ③ forms solid bloc in South India, embraced 4 Great Literary Languages → Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu

- ④ Older than Aryan

- ⇒ Sino-Tibetan → ① Peoples of mongoloid origin spoke this language

- ② Not have much numerical imp. or cultural significance in India, with the exception of Manipuri of Manipur

- ③ They are gradually increasing before Bengali & Assamese.

- ⇒ Austric → ① Represent oldest speech family of India but Spoken by very small no. of people.
 ② Great interest for the student of linguistic & Human culture
 ③ valuable relics of India's past

India → Burma

(Link) → Indo China

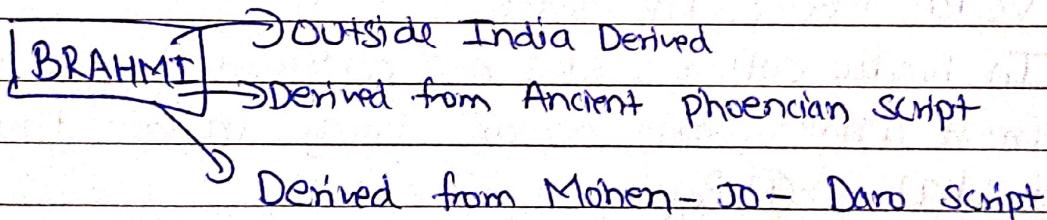
→ Malaya

→ Indonesia

- ④ Solidarity broken by powerful Aryan Speeches
 ⑤ Speakers of Austric know some Aryan Languages
 They have become very largely bilingual

② Brahmi Script

- ① Brahmi modern name Given to oldest scripts used on Indian Subcontinent During BCE & CE Centuries
 ② Most disputed point about origin of Brahmi script



- ③ Also there was a suggestion that Brahmi originated from picture of objects in India

- ④ Great beauty of Simplicity, they stand bold and clear
 ⑤ Characteristics → ① usually written from left to right
 ② characters are joined vertically
 ③ existence of punctuation not well shown
 ④ Gaps b/w the words
 ⑤ Flower mark → end

(3) Harrappan Script

- ① Collection of symbols produced by Indus valley civilization.
- ② Most inscriptions are extremely short
- ③ Not clear that it was used to record language or symbols of writing
- ④ Still undeciphered, no underlying language identified
- ⑤ No known bilingual inscription
- ⑥ Script does not show any significant changes over time
- ⑦ Average inscription - 5
Longest inscription - 17
- ⑧ Established direction of writings right to left
- ⑨ Characters are largely pictorial, include abstract signs
- ⑩ No. of principal signs is about 400

(4) Vedic Literature or 4 Vedas

- ① Earliest known literature in India, Vedas were written in Sanskrit and were handed orally from one gen to other.
- ② Veda means knowledge
In Hindu culture, Vedas are considered divine & eternal
- ③ Treat whole world as one family "Vasudeva Kutumbkam"
- ④ Vedas → ① Rig-veda
② Yajur-veda
③ Atharva-veda
④ Sama-veda

⇒ Rig-veda → ① Oldest of four Vedas

- ② It contains numerous facts and classification about origin of world, imp. of Gods etc.
- ③ Indra is chief deity cited in Rig-veda
- ④ Rig-veda divided in ten books = Mandalas
- ⑤ 10,600 verses, 1028 hymns
- ⑥ Gayatri Mantra

⇒ Sam-veda → ① Sama means Song or Singing. In the Samaveda, everything is Song.

② When yagya organised, called out deity in Loud and sweet voice.

③ SAMVEDA

Purvaarchika Uttaraarchika

④ Contains 1549 mantras, 72 New, Rest Rigveda

⑤ Six Kandas in purvachika

Nine in Uttaraarchika

⑥ 459 Small Kandas or Suktas

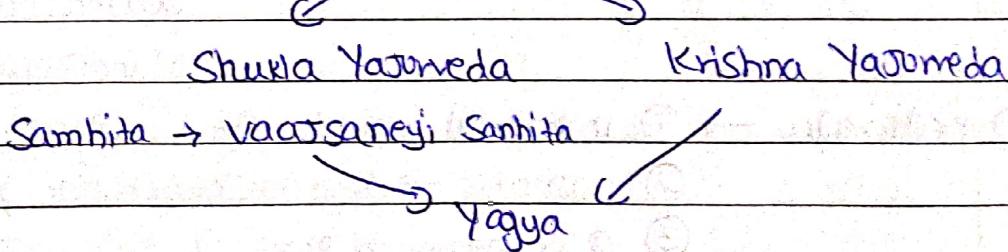
⇒ Yajur-veda → ① Yaju means poetry, veda is in poetry

② Yajur veda means Knowledge Concerning yagya

③ Contains 40 chapters, 2000 couplets

④ poetical sentences employed at yagya also concerned with Anusthana

⑤ Yajur-veda



⇒ Atharva-veda → ① Daily procedures of life

② 730 hymns, 6000 mantras, 20 books

③ two surviving recensions

① Paippalada ② Saunakiya

④ called a veda of magical formulas

⑤ Beginning of Ayurveda, medicine and pharmacology

⑥ Hymns of Atharvaveda are unique.

(5) Literary Characteristics of Ramayana

① In Ramayana art of poetry made Great progress

② Character traits

① Rama's Supreme Sacrifice for sake of his father

② Sita is Glowing example of chastity and Mindedness

③ Lakshman's obedience to his elder brother

④ Leaving Royal comforts by Bharata

⑤ Unflinching Loyalty of Hanuman to his master

⑥ Friendship of Sugreev

⑦ various sentiments have been introduced into the epic
but main is heroic

(6) Famous Sanskrit Authors AND Their works

① Ashwaghsha → ① Court writer and religious advisor
of Kushana King Kanishka

② First Sanskrit Dramatist of world

③ Born Brahmin but later turned into Buddhist monk

④ Wrote Sanskrit Drama Satiputra Prakaran

- Buddhacharita

- Mahalankara

② Kalidasa → ① immortal poet and playwright of India

② wrote → Kumarasambava & Raghuvamsa

③ occupation → poet & Dramatist

③ Bhasa → ① wrote → Swapnavasavadattam

Panchmatra

Duta-Ghattottkatha

④ Bharavi → ① Best known for Kavitarnava

② 6th century sanskrit poet

- ⑤ Magha → ① Sanskrit poet at King Vasimatala's court at Shrimala
the then capital of Gujarat.
② Wrote - Sisupala-vadha

Characteristics

- ① Attention to detail
- ② Discipline
- ③ clarity
- ④ Strong vocabulary
- ⑤ open to changes

⑦ Persian Language

- ① Language of Court
- ② Mughal rulers were Great patrons of learning & literature
- ③ Courtiers of mughals produced fair amount of persian ..
- ④ Also called Farsi
- ⑤ words are written From R TO L

Numbers ..

L TO R

⑧ Buddhist Literature

- ① Written in Pali, Spoken in Magadha and South Bihar

- ② Buddhist Work

Rules, Prescribed
canonical

Non Canonical

(Represented by Tripitaka)

(Represented by Jatakas)

Vinay → Rules & Regulations of daily life

Stories on previous births of Buddha

Sutta → Morality & Dharma

Abhidhamma → philosophy, Psychology, Metaphysics

- ③ Buddhist Literature → Hinayana

Mahayana

Buddhist Sanskrit & pure Sanskrit

- ④ Pali Tripitaka represent earliest & most complete collection.

classmate

UNIT - 3

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FULL EXPLANATION

DATE

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UNIT - 3 [INDIAN RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY]

① Meaning of Religion

① "Religion is the name of belief in that power which gives internal cleanliness to human being"
- "prof white Head"

② played important role in lives of Indian from earliest time

③ Numerous forms in relation to diff. groups

④ Indian Spirituality

Philosophy

① Correct view of reality

② vision

③ theory

Religious tradition

① correct view of life

② Fulfillment

③ practice

⑤ Thus, in Ancient India both complemented each other

② Religious tradition of Pre-vedic [Harappan] period

① Harappan civilisation beginning - Rural cultures of Neolithic times - (Nal, Kulli, Zhob, Quetta) cultures

② Dates back around 3000 B.C

Culture matured 2600 B.C

Declined around 1700 B.C

③ Most imp. feature cult of (mother Goddess) or (Nature Goddess)

④ Harappa representation of Nature Goddess

a female figure, turned upside down, with outstretched legs and a plant emerging from her womb.

⑤ Among male deity - Shiva - principal deity - Harappan Religion

⑥ Many seal and sealings found

- Worshipping Animals

- Worshipping Natural objects like water, fire, trees

classmate

PAGE

③ Vedic Religion

- ① Vedic tradition - primarily a tradition
By priest and priest craft
- ② Chief form of Religious practice
Sacrifice involving Specialized priests + Slaughter of animals
- ③ Originally arite hospitality for Gods
Obtain material rewards on earth and heaven
- ④ Ancient Seers - Two approaches of vedic religion

Pravritti Lakshana
(Action)

Nivritti Lakshana
(Renunciation)
(sacrifice)

- ⑤ Aim of Religion
- ① Abhyudaya (prosperity in the life in this world and enjoyment in heaven)
- ② Nihshreyasa (permanent freedom from all bondage and sufferings)

④ Buddhism

- ① Buddhist Scriptures and Dharmaparishadas
- ② Buddha preaching are collected and classified into 3 volumes
- ③ Sutta pitaka - ① preaching in dialogue form
made for common people
② Five Nikayas - Stories of Buddha's rebirth
- ④ Vinaya Pitaka - ① Collection of rules and code of conduct
② For buddhist monks & nuns
- ⑤ Abhi dhamma pitaka - ① Buddha thought in form of QNA
② Meant for scholars
- ⑥ Dharmaparishadas - ① Compiled version of Buddha's teaching
② Girand assemblies were organized time to time

⑤ Jainism

① By tradition, Anadi Religion [All time / ever existed Religion]

② Through Tirthankaras, Retold from time to time

1st - Rishabhdeva

22nd - Neminath

23rd - Parshvanath Parshvanath

24th - Vardhaman Mahavir

③ Parshvanath ideas

① Gave four principles - Satya, Asteya, Brahmacharya

Not to possess things which do
not belong to us
(Abstain from sexual relation)

Aparigraha (most needed)

② His followers - wear white clothes

consisted of 8 gana, 8 gandharvas

1000 Shramanas

④ Mahavir Ideology

① Reinterpreted existed philosophy & code of conduct

② Contributed New principle non-violence [Ahimsa]

③ Accepted Ardha-magadhi

↳ A lang. of people for preaching

⑤ Due to his simple code of conduct and use of people language, he is considered actual founder of Jainism

⑥ Six System of Ancient Indian philosophy

Hindu philosophies encompasses the philosophies, world views and teachings that emerged in Ancient India. Following are:-

① Samkhya → ① One of oldest Indian philosophies

② Samkhya means - count, enumurate, calculate

③ propounded by - Kapila

④ Two ultimate eternal qualities

① purusha ② Prakrti

⑤ lost its relevance during Gupta period

- ② YOGA - ① One of Six major ancient Indian philosophies attributed by Patanjali
 ② Eight limbs of Yoga Sutras of Patanjali
 Highlight Greater cosmic essence & enhance spirituality
 ③ 8 limbs - Yama, Niyama, Asana, Pranayama, Pratyahara, Dharana, Dhyana, Samadhi

- ③ VATSESIKA - ① expounded by Kanada
 ② Concept of atom
 ③ Initially Atheistic
 After merger of Nayaya theistic

- ④ NYAYA - ① propounded by Gautam Rishi
 ② Believes existence of idea, belief, emotion, vision all dependent on mind
 ③ Main objective - eliminate ignorance of knowledge

- ⑤ PURVA MIMANSA - ① Attributed by Jaimini
 ② Meaning - Critical examination
 - Solution of a problem by reflection
 ③ Consider Veda as eternal & unchanging
 ④ Main philosophy - world has always existed and is without beginning or end
 ⑤ Explains Dharma

- ⑥ VEDANTA OR UTTAR MIMANSA
 - ① expounded by Badarayana
 ② Vedanta means culmination of Vedic speculation
 ③ Two basic texts - ① Vedanta Sutra
 ② Brahma Sutra

① Causes of emergence of Non - vedic cults [Heterodox Religious order]

① Increase in no. of sacrifices

- ① During Later vedic period - Sacrifices mandatory - securing Favour of God
- ② Sacrifices - Time, money consuming, Filled with violence
- ③ Crowd of Gods emerged
- ④ entire System complex, beyond limit of common person

② Discriminatory institutions

- ① Later vedic culture based on rigid caste system
- ② hierarchy of caste, humiliated women & shudras
- ③ NO respect - NON Kshatriya rulers, economical superior trader class

③ Ambiguous Scriptures

- ① vedic literature was varied & specialized
- ② written in Sanskrit, Known to only Brahmins
- ③ Common person unable to know their religion

④ Need of New thoughts

⇒ Various Heterodox Sects in Ancient India

Heterodox Sects → Sects that do not accept the authority [Nastika] of vedas

- ① Cārvaka ✓
- ② Buddhism ✓
- ③ Jainism ✓
- ④ Ajivika ✓

⑧ Bhakti movement

- ① Took place in Tamil Nadu between 7th & 12th centuries
- ② Reflected in emotional poems of
Nayanas Alvars
(Devotees of Shiva) (Devotees of Vishnu)
- ③ Saints looked upon religion as love bond b/w worshipped and worshipper
- ④ Wrote in local language attracted many people
- ⑤ Ideas - South to North
- ⑥ Sanskrit - New form

Bhagvata purana - Krishna's childhood & youth
 uses Krishna ^{कर्तवी} exploits to explain deep philosophy in simple
 ⑦ work became turning point in History of
 (Vaishnavite movement) imp. component of bhakti movement

- ⑧ Bhakti ideology effectively spread because of local languages
- ⑨ Bhakti Saints

- believed salvation can be achieved by all
- No distinction of cast, creed or religion before God
- Not only confined purely religious ideas but social reforms too
- opposed Sati & Female infanticide
- women - encouraged - Join Kirtans

⑩ Famous Saints

- Kabir
- Guru Nanak

⑪ Sufi - movement

- ① Sufism is basically a religion based on truth of life
 These ^{खट्टपात्र} Mystics of Islam are called Sufis
- ② Laid emphasis upon Free thought & Liberal Ideas
- ③ Against - Formal worship

Rigidity, Fanaticism

[कठोर]

④ turned to meditation - to Achieve religious Satisfaction
 interpreted religion - Love of God ✓
 and Service of Humanity

⑤ SOFIS
 ↓

Different Silsilahs (Orders)

each Silsilah has own pir (Guide)

↳ Khwaja / Sheikh

Lived in Khanqah (hospice)

⑥ Sufis Organised Samas [Recital of holy songs] to please God

⑦ Sufi Saints didn't set new religion

prepared more liberal movement within Islam

⑧ Sufism Started in 11th & 12th centuries

↳ Multan & Punjab

By 13th & 14th centuries → Kashmir, Bihar

Bengal, Deccan

⑨ Sufis emphasis on pure life

↳ made them

Devotional love

↳ popular & gave

service to humanity

↳ place of honour in

Indian Society

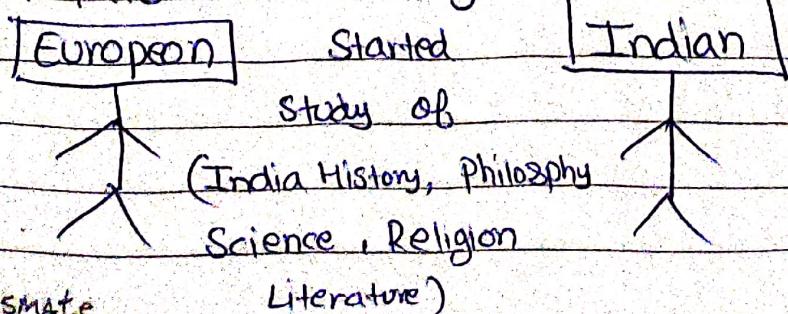
⑩ Famous Sufi Saints

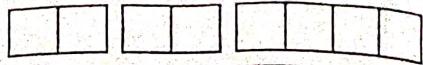
- Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya

- Hammudin Nagori

⑪ Characteristics of Religious & Social reform movement
 of 19th century

⑫ From late 19th century





② Growing Knowledge - India past Glory

Gave Indian a sense of pride

③ Helped Reformers in religious work & Social reform

④ Attacked Bigotry -

Superstition - (Andhavishwas)

hold of priestly class

⑤ Worked for abolition of caste

Untouchability

Purdah System

Sati

child marriage

Social inequalities

Illiteracy

Reformers

Directly

Indirectly

Got Support by

British Officials

⑥ Famous personalities

① Raja Ram Mohan Roy ✓

② Swami Dayanand Saraswati ✓

③ Swami Vivekanand ✓

④ Sayyid Ahmad Khan ✓

UNIT - 4

FULL EXPLANATION

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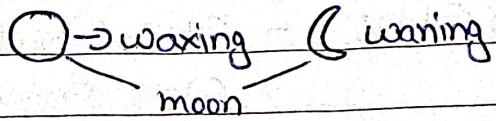
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UNIT - 4 [SCIENCE, MANAGEMENT, AND KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM]

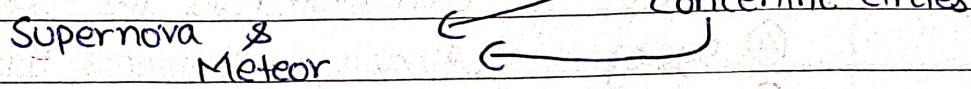
① Inception of Astronomy in India

① Indian astronomy has a long history stretching from pre-historic to modern times.

② 12000 years ago - 1st astronomical object - Found in Andaman (palaeolithic era) [calendar sticks]



③ Patterns of rock art - found in Kashmir - double sun or (7000 years ago)



④ Ring Stones - Mohenjo-daro (2600-1900 BCE)

Kept track of Sunrise at diff. times of year

⑤ Rig-veda - year (360) Days with 12 equal parts
Yasur veda (*Lunar Year (354) Days solar (Year) 365 Days)

* Divided in 6 ritus of 2 months each

* Gave 27 Nakshatras

⑥ Calendrical astronomy grew more in late vedic period because of rituals & festivals

Representative text = Jyotish vedanga of Lagadha

② ① Indian chemistry:

① earliest society to develop = Indus valley civilisation

Had means of mass production - pottery

- Houses of baked bricks

- Script of their own

② Glass making, Jewellery making, pottery, dyeing of clothes
tanning of leather - major chemical arts & crafts

③ Following are major chemical products that contributed to development of Chemistry in India

① Glass - Glass factory at Kopia - Basti, UP

Glass Furnaces found at Mysore

② Paper - Main centre in medieval India - Mysore, Ahmedabad

③ Soap - used plant fruits like Sikkai, Ritha

④ Dyeing - Atharva veda mentions this

⑤ Ink - ink pot excavation at Taxila

⑥ Alcoholic liquors - Somrasa - mentioned in vedas & Kautilya

Ancient

② Mathematics in Ancient India

① Town planning of Harappa showed peoples knowledge of measurement & Geometry

② Maths Supposed to originated from Sulvasutras

Apastamba - practical Geometry - Acute

- obtuse Angle helped in Right



③ 3 main contributions

- Decimal ; Notation ; zero

④ Aryabhata discovered - Algebra

- Formulated Area of Δ

origin of Geometry

⑤ Surya Siddhanta

Brihat Samhita

Famous works

Gave foundation for future

③ Ancient India's contribution to physics

① From vedic times

Indians classified world in 5 elements

Earth

fire

Air

water

ether

[Akasha]

② Indian philosophers believed except Akasha all elements can be touched hence matter particles available in them.

• Last particle of matter that can't be divided Parmanu.

③ Imagination of splitting an atom is amazing.

In Vaisesika concept of parmanu shown.

④ Vaisesika showed 9 types of substance

(1-5) → Five elements

6 → Time (Kala)

7 → Space or direction (dik)

8 → mind (manas)

9 → Spirit (atman)

Substances had 24 qualities (Gunas)

Fluidity, viscosity, Gravity, elasticity

⑤ Characteristics of Sound, heat, Light also discussed.

Lack of mathematical apparatus, no evolution of scientific theories.

④ Agriculture in India

① History of Agriculture in India dates back to Indus valley civil.

• Practiced before Harappans

• most extensive agricultural land in India before whole world.

• India's monsoon nature's abundant irrigating system

• Blessed with large no. of perennial rivers

• Has been agricultural economy & civilization

② In Medieval period, pattern of agricultural practices same as today.

- ③ Imp. changes - Foreigners - New crops, trees, Horticulture!
- ④ - principal crops - wheat, rice, barley, pulse, cotton, Sugarcane
- Introduction in 16th & 17th Centuries - tobacco, chillies, potato, Apple, cashew, pineapple
- Improved horticulture methods with Great Success.
- ⑤ In field of irrigation - well, tanks, canals
mahat, chanas, dhenki
- ⑥ System of land measurement & land classification was also present

⑤ Medicine in Ancient India

- ① Atharva-veda - Fever, cough, Diarrhoea, dropsy, Sore, Leprosy
- ② Takshila & centre of medicine & learning varanasi
- ③ Important texts Charkasamhita by Charak & Plants & herbs SushrutSamhita by Sushruta
- ④ Surgery - (Sushrut) - 121 surgical instruments
method of operation, bone setting, cataract
- ⑤ Sarangadhara Samhita - use of opium for medicines (Astim)
- Raschikitsa System - mineral medicines
- ⑥ Unani Tibb imp. System of medicines in medieval period

③ Technology in relation to Humanity in early stages Harappan technologies of Ancient India.

- ① Humanity early stages,
Technology means Any made modification of Natural environment
From a Stone tool to woven piece of clothing
- ② Harappan technologies of Ancient India
 - mainstay of Indus/Harappan = Agriculture
 - Ceramic technology also developed = pots, Fine-fired bricks

③ Other technologies

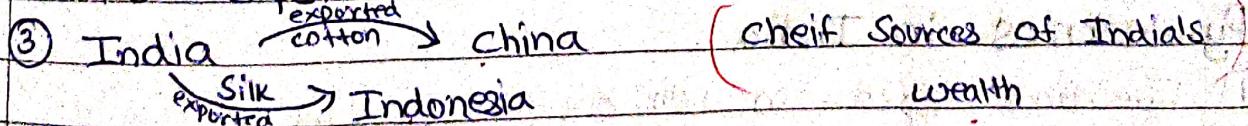
- ① Pots →
 - carry water, store seeds and grain, cook food
 - wheel turned pots, various shapes & sizes, painted
 - floral, animal or geometric design on pots
- ② Bricks →
 - proportion $1:2:2$, strong walls with less brick used
 - along with baked/mud bricks, stone was also used
 - Design of sanitation system, used water of bathroom to drain
- ③ Bead making →
 - Took bead making to diff. level
 - polishing, Glazing, colouring, drilling, bleaching
 - Fav. Semiprecious stone - carmelian, agate, Jasper
- ④ other Crafts →
 - Stone, ivory carving, carpet making, inlaid work
 - Bangles - Gold, bronze, terracotta
 - weavers used wheel spun thread - cotton & silk

④ Textile Technology in India

- ① Vedas tell about type of garments & fabrics - wool, silk, weaving
- Buddhist Literature - weaving skills

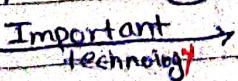
Ajanta paintings eg. of clothes 1000-2000 years ago

- ② By the time trade with Roman empire reached its peak - India was major exporter of textile, espically cotton & silk



- ④ India's speciality in field of textile

① Muslin ② Calico ③ Chintz

- ⑤ Textile  weaving technology

Dyeing technology

Dyes were extracted from

vegetal

mineral sources

Pomegranate rind
mango

Blue ← Indigo

Red ← madder

Yellow ← turmeric

⑤ Writing technology in India

① Manuscripts written on (birch bark or palm leaves)

↳ North Indian scripts

② Soot from oil lamps

③ palm leaves



↗ sharp tool

paste of charcoal powder

mixed with oil

preserve manuscripts from

Fungi & insects

④ paper making → 11th century CE

China → Nepal → India

⑤ earliest extant Indian paper [1105 CE]

↑ Fibres of mountain plant

⑥ latter half 15th century → Kashmir

paper of attractive quality

Lime & Soda to whiten paper

⑦ centres of paper production → Mysore, Patna, Ahmedabad

Aurangabad

⑧ 19th century - hand made paper declined - emergence of paper mills

⑥ Pyrotechnics in India

① Fireworks appear in 13th or 14th century in India

Gunpowder - 16th century

explosive compositions

Indian craftsman ↗ learned technique

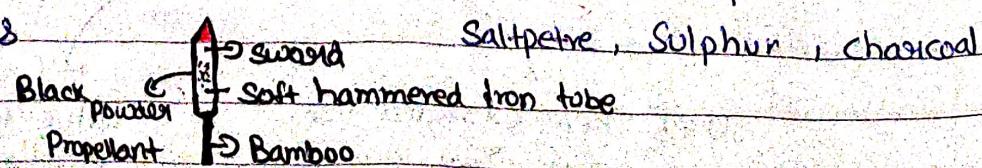
Mughals

② (Sanskrit treatise) - 16th & 17th century - Description of preparation

③ 16th century, India used rockets

of Gunpowder

in wars



④ Not very accurate - damage to troops & panic also created

⑤ British → England for Study

classmate

↳ boosted rocket technology

UNIT - 5

(28)

FULL EXPLANATION

DATE

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UNIT - 5 [CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PERFORMING ARTS]

- Different type of Architecture found in India

① Caves architecture

- Rock cut architecture

- earliest caves - Natural caves - used for Shrine & Shelter

- Indian rock-cut architecture - mostly religious in nature

- More than 1500 rock cut structures in India

- Famous caves - Ajanta, Ellora, Elephant cave, Sudama cave

② Stupa architecture

- Stupa - Dome shaped sacred burial mound of brick

↳ Buddha's house or events organised by him

- Stupa - Sanskrit = heap

- Foundation of Stupa with block of stones, hemispherical dome

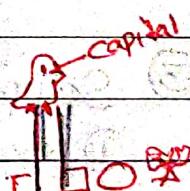
- Famous Stupa → Sanchi, Sravasti, Amaravati

③ Pillar architecture

- Erection of pillar age old tradition of India

- proper development during Mauryan age

- rock cut, message of Buddha by Ashoka



- top position of pillar = Capital = Animal figure, Bull, Lion, elephant

- Lower portion = abacuses = circular, square, lotus design

- Famous pillars = Sarnath, Rampurva

④ Temple architecture

- Enclosed place of worship having roof

- Derived from Latin word templum

- Dwelling place of God used for worship by devotees.

- Famous temples = Jagannath, Kedarnath

⑤ Indo-Islamic architecture

- ① Began after Turkish conquest in 13th century
- ② Mixture of local architectural traditions
- ③ Types of architectural buildings

Mosques, Jama masjid, dargah, tombs

② Indo Islamic

- ① Decorations depicted plant and floral life
- ② Extensive use of lime as mortar

- ③ Arcuate style constructions using Arches & beams
- ④ Mosque was light & open
- ⑤ Collective prayer with a large prayer hall

Indian Architecture

- ① Decorations depicted Human and Animal forms.
- ② Very limited use of lime

- ③ Trabeate style of construction using pillars & beams
- ④ Temple was dark & closed
- ⑤ Emphasizes on individual prayer, small halls used

③ Sculptures in India

- ① made with Stone, metal or terracotta
- ② First sculpture → Indus valley civilization → Small item of bronze

Sculpture & terracotta
until

- ③ Collapse of Indus valley civilization - Little record - Buddhist

- ④ Great tradition of Indian monumental sculpture appears late
Reign of Ashoka - 270 to 232 BCE - pillars of Ashoka

- ⑤ Religious & secular elements both present

Figures of God & goddesses, kings, queens, birds
animals and trees were also made.

(4) Short note on coinage of India

◆

E 25

- ① Coins issued by Indian ruler - Human art - Diff. Symbols on them
 - ② Coins throw light on Socio economic, political, cultural life
Started - 1st millennium BC to 6th century BC
 - ③ Also known as punch marked coins / irregular pieces of metal
 - ④ Saurashtra region - (Korshapana) - becoz weight was 1 ^{CASH} Karsha
 - ⑤ punch marked coins were generally made of silver & copper
Common symbols - Sun mark, Chakra, Snake
- (Indo Greeks) issued 1st Gold coins in India

(5) Short note on pottery

- ① pottery - creation of objects - Non metallic minerals - wet fire - high temp.
- ② pottery - (Clay, porcelain, Steatite)
- ③ Imp. role in studying culture & reconstructing the past
- ④ pottery → Handmade
→ wheel turned
- ⑤ Origin of pottery Neolithic age.

(6) Short note on puppet / puppetry

- ① Puppet → A doll controlled by person so that it appears to moving on its own.
Derived from Latin pupa - ~~west~~ Doll
- ② puppetry → performing art or a form of theatre that involves manipulation of puppets
- ③ puppetry a dying art
 - ① Lack of patronage in modern age
 - ② Electronic media
 - ③ Confined to mythological & devotional stories
 - ④ Doesn't take modern social issues
 - ⑤ Loss in terms of Script, lightning, sound & other stage effects.

- ⑤ The cinematograph Act, 1952
- ① Act to make provision for the certification of cinematograph films for exhibition
 - ② Act ^{Powers} Grant to build a board → Assess films suitably for Audience
 - ③ CBFC → Central Board of Film Certification was created
 - ④ Film is judged on base of overall impact
 - Films period depicted
 - Contemporary standards in country
 - Also ensures movie is suitable for family viewing
 - ⑤ Ministry of Information & Broadcasting drafted this Bill
 - ⑥ Bill contains provisions → Unapproved cam recording & Penal offence
→ Duplication of films

⑥ CBFC → Central Board of Film Certification

- ① CBFC → Censor Board - film certification in India
- ② Regulates the public exhibition of films under 1952 Act.
- ③ Films ^{only certified} → Public
- ④ Films are certified in 4 categories
 - U → Unrestricted
 - UA → Unrestricted Advisory ^(Parents) under 12 years
 - A → Adult
 - S → only for Special class of persons → Kesarji, Bhag milkha
- ⑤ Main aim of CBFC → Healthy entertainment industry
- ⑥ Certification of CBFC is necessary for international \$ Dubbed films too.

^{83.}
→ MUSIC
→ Dance