



# Pre-Historic India



Presented by - Pratik Nayak



## About Me

Seven Years Experience online & offline teaching

BE Civil, M. Planning (CEPT University)

Cleared GPSC, Worked at Govt. of Gujarat

**Sources of Reading-**  
Pratik Nayak- Lecture PowerPoint  
Running notes of the class

**Comprehensive Coverage-**  
Prelims + Mains  
Previous Years Questions

#### **Rule of the Class-**

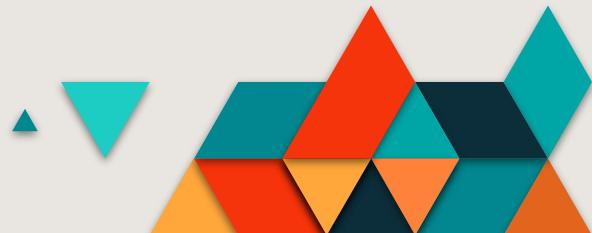
**Thematic Understanding is Important**  
**Analysis is Important**  
**Facts needs to be read from the Reference Books**  
**Make Running notes during the classes**

**Doubts will be taken after the topic is completed**  
**Please don't comment unnecessarily during the live class- else you will be blocked**  
**Get yourself a pen-paper, scribble down important facts**



# Number of Questions-Prelims

Prelims (Q.)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ancient/ Medieval						
Modern India/Indian national Movement	16	17	14	21	15	20
Indian Art and Culture						
Total						



Total Questions -20 History-Art & Culture-

Q. Can be answered from which source ?

**Pratik Nayak's Course on Unacademy Plus-**

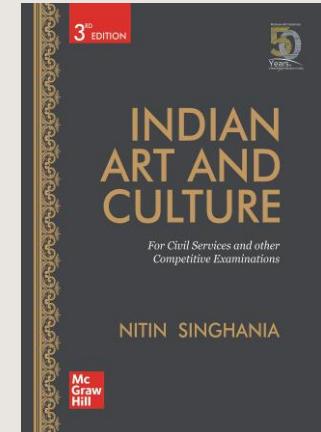
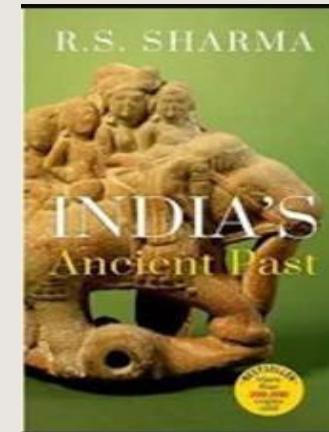
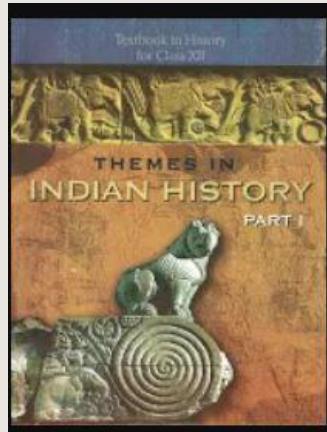
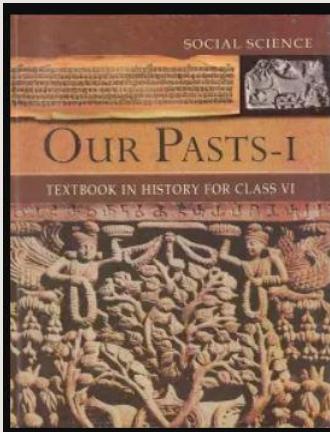
**18 Questions** (Ancient, Medieval, Modern, Art & Culture )

**Self Study** from Various Reference Books-

1. Tamil Nadu Board- Std 11- **6 Questions**
2. Spectrum- **5 Questions**
3. Nitin Singhania- **1 Question**
4. New NCERT- Class 7 & 8- **2 Questions**

- **What to read ?**
- **NEW NCERT- Std 6 & Std 12 +**
- **TN Board or RS Sharma or McGraw hill**

- **Sources of Reading-**
- **Pratik Nayak- Lecture PowerPoint**
- **Running notes of the class**



**Any of the above Books**

# Understanding History

Pre Historic India- Stone Age  
(Origin to 10000 BCE)

Indus Valley Civilisation – 2500  
BCE- 1600 BCE)

Aryans & Vedic Age (1500  
BCE-600 BCE)

Mahajanapda- Foreign Invasions  
Buddhism & Jainism

]} 600 BCE-350 BCE

Mauryan Age (325-185 BCE)

Post Mauryan India (200 BCE-300CE)

Gupta Age (320-550CE)

Post Gupta-(600-750 CE)  
Harsha, Chalukya & Pallava

Early Medieval ( 750-1000 CE, 1000-1200  
CE)



## Pre Historic India

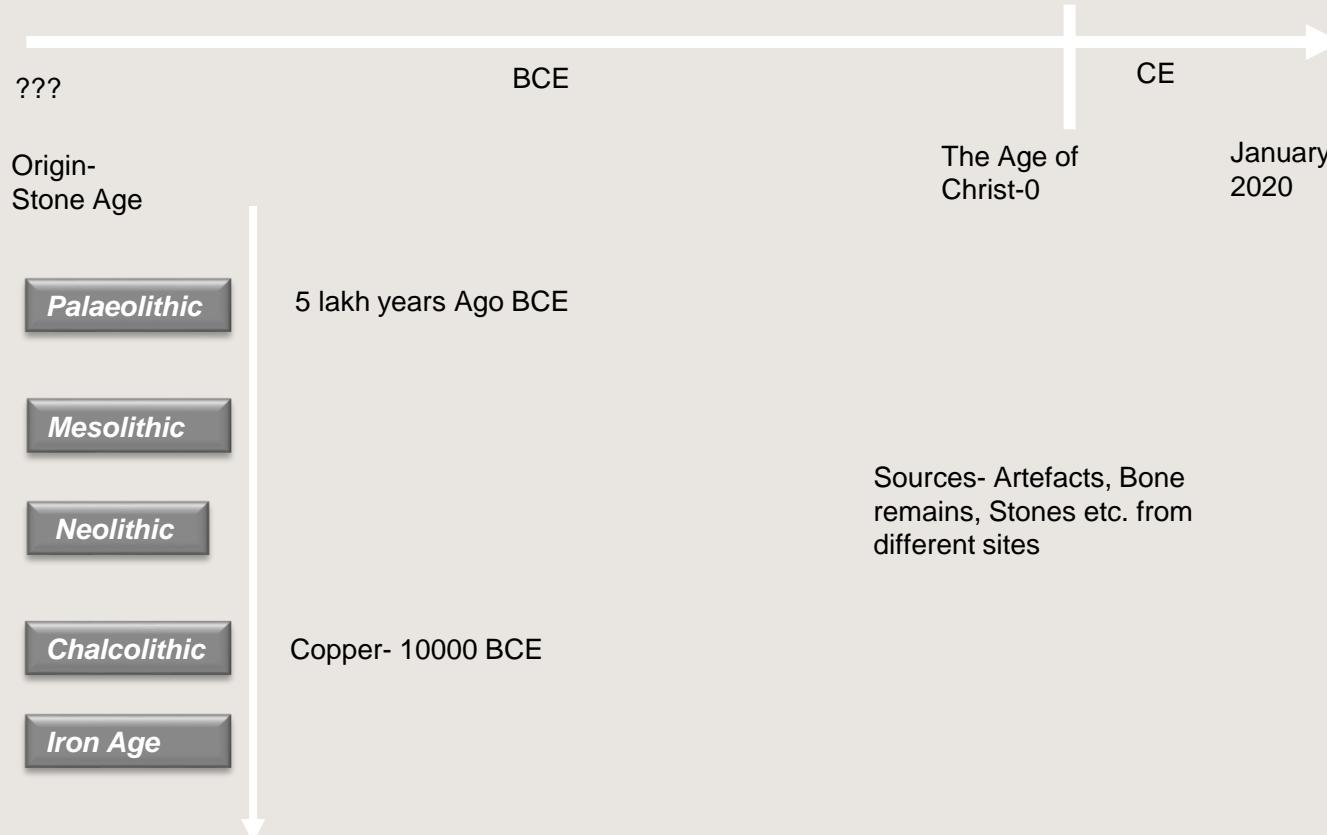
- **What is it?**
- **How it all developed**
- **Sources of History**
- **Prelims – Factual Questions**
- **Location / Site Based**
- **Current Relevance?**

Defn: It Refers to the period of Human Evolution & Development that occurred before

- Refered as Stone Age → Most Tools Found
- Human Fossils Found Six Million Years Ago @ Africa.

# Pre-Historic India

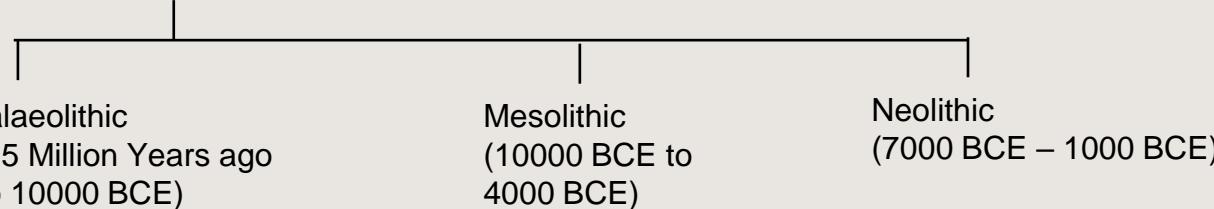
## Stone Age



# Pre Historic India

## Q. How to classify & Categorise Indian Pre History?

- Evidence Found 2.5 Million Years Ago.
- Stone Tools – Fire – Wheel – Agri – Domestication – Settlement – culture
- Divided Into Three Periods



- But Q. How the Evolution of Human Species took place.
- Q. Where were these people located into Indian Sub-continent
- Therefore → Geological Formation of the Earth → India.

# Pre Historic India

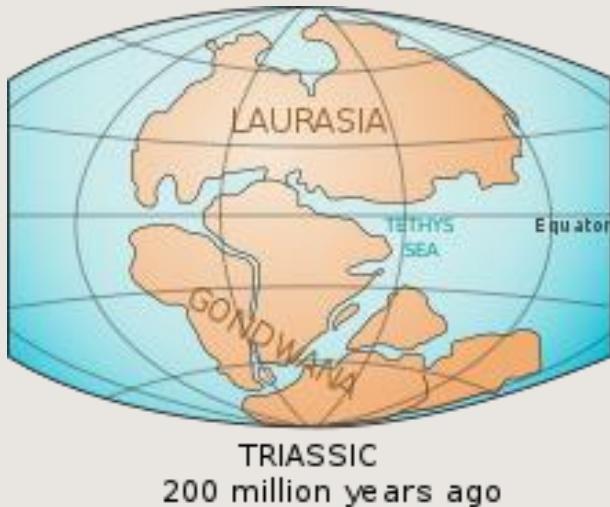
GEOLOGICAL TIMETABLE		PERIOD/SYSTEM (EPOCH/SERIES)	BEGINNING OF AGE (MILLION YEARS AGO)	ORGANIC LIFE
EON	ERA			
			4,000	Earliest algae, and bacteria
Archean			2,500	Colonial algae; soft-bodied invertebrates
Proterozoic	Pre-Cambrian			
Phanerozoic	Palaeozoic	Cambrian	570	Fish
		Ordovician	505	Corals
		Silurian	438	Land plants and insects
		Devonian	408	Ferns, mosses; amphibians
		Cambro-Ordovician	360	Winged insects
		Lower	320	Reptiles
		Upper	286	
	Mesozoic	Permian		
		Triassic	248	Dinosaurs
		Jurassic	213	Birds, mammals
		Cretaceous		
		Lower	144	Flowering plants, Dinosaurs ascendant
		Upper	98	Last age of dinosaurs
Cenozoic	Tertiary			Dinosaurs extinct
		Paleocene	65	large mammals
		Eocene	55	Grasses
		Oligocene	38	
		Miocene	25	Apes
		Pliocene	5	Hominids
	Quaternary			
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		Holocene	0.01	-

# Pre Historic India

## Q. Geological Formation & Historical Evolution of Early Man?

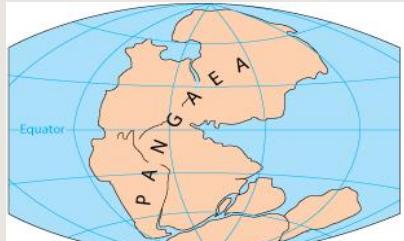
### 1. India-part of Gondwana Land

- Supercontinent – India, Aus, AF, SA, Antarctica
- Period Archean Age (4600 M Y A)
- Fossils Similar



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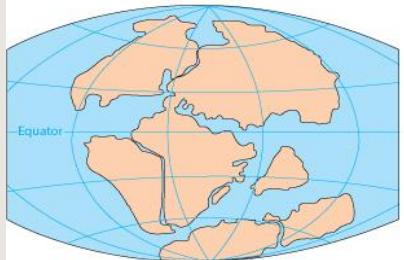
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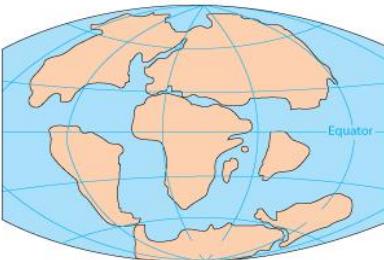
PERMIAN  
250 million years ago



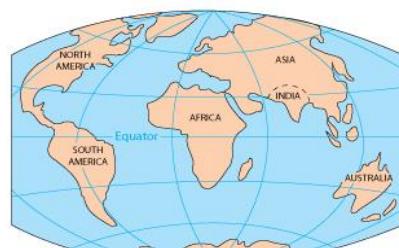
TRIASSIC  
200 million years ago



JURASSIC  
145 million years ago



CRETACEOUS  
65 million years ago



PRESENT DAY

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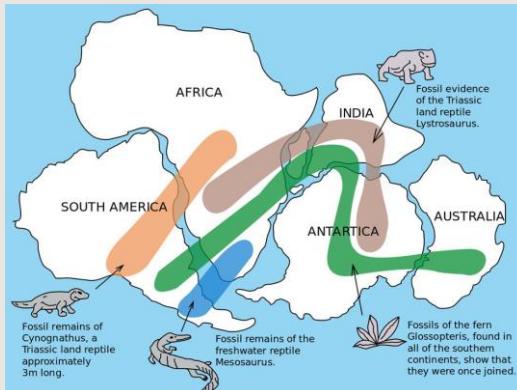
### 2. By end of Jurassic Period (144 M Y A).

- Drifting of Land Mass.

### 3. Eocene Epoch (58-37 M Y A)

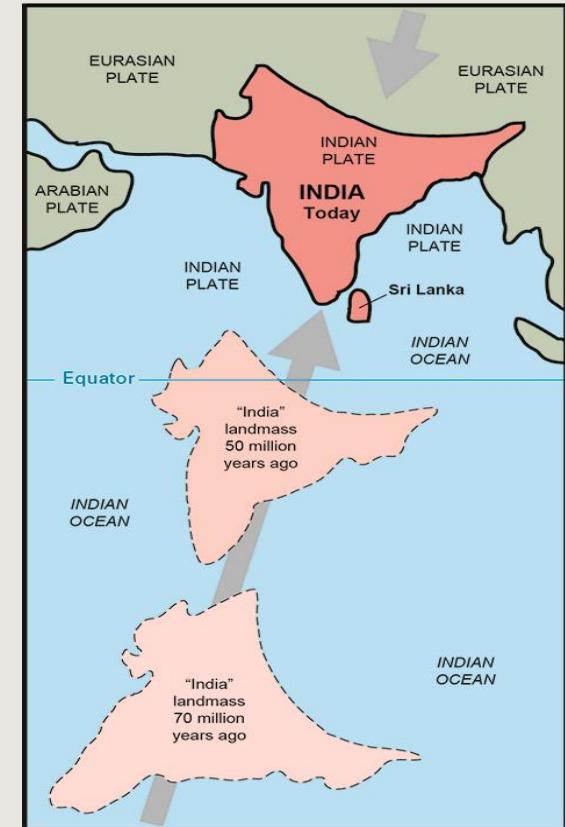
- Drifting of Indian Plate
- Towards eurasian Plate
- Merger @ Tethya Sea

### 4. Formation of Indian Land Mass.



Simultaneously

- Sea Floor Spreading
- Formation of Tectonic plates



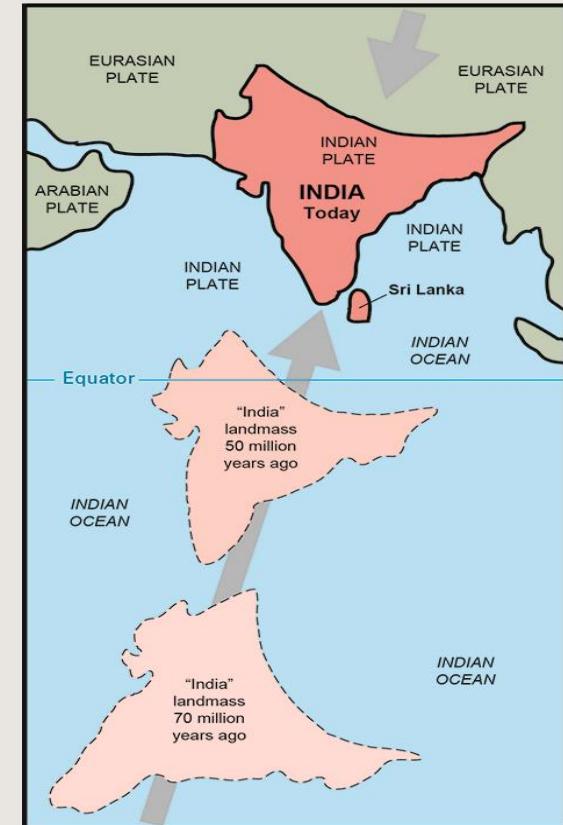
# Pre Historic India

## Formation of Indian Land Mass

**Deccan Peninsula**  
- Palaeozoic Times

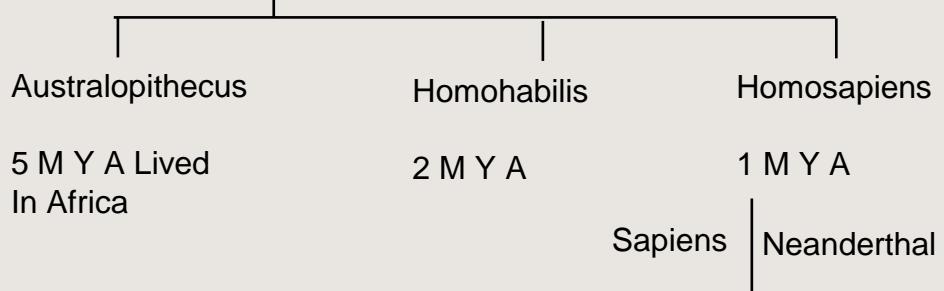
**Himalayas**  
- Cambrian Period

**Northern Plains**  
- Pleistocene Epoch



# Pre Historic India

- But Q. How did the Evolution of Humans Took place?
- 1790s – Erasmus Darwin.
- 1850s – Charles Darwin – The origin of Species
  - Theory of Natural Selection



## Darwin and His Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection

**Evolution-** changes in populations over time



Charles Darwin was the first to propose a feasible mechanism for evolution. It is called **natural selection**.

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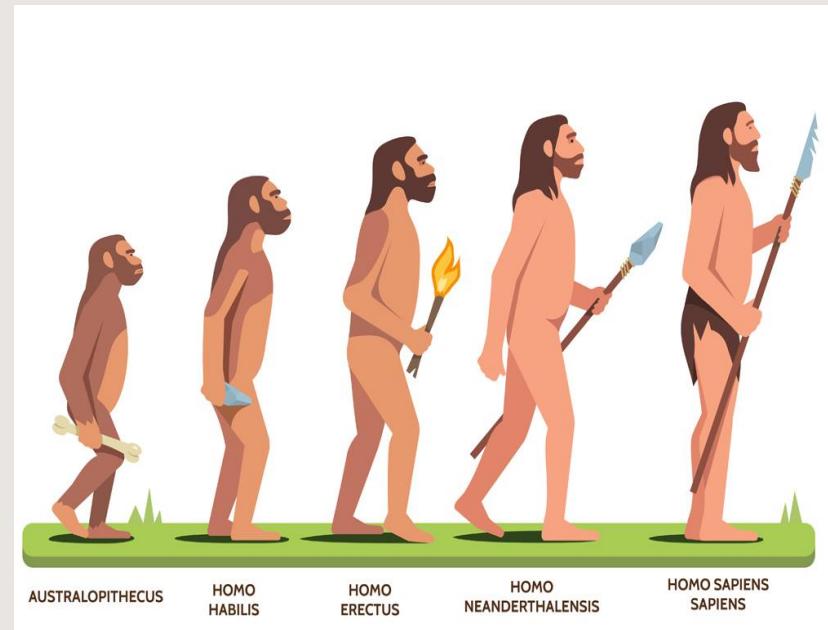
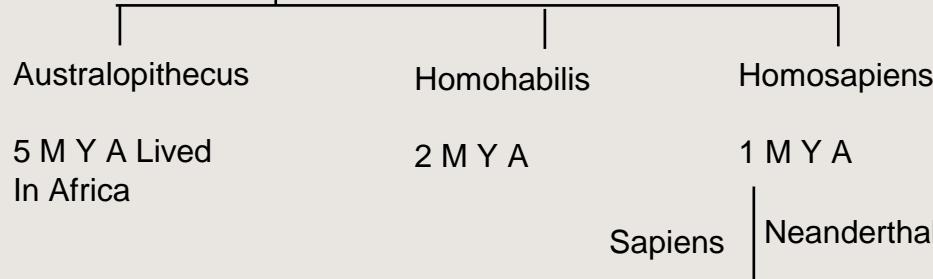
# Pre Historic India

- But Q. How did the Evolution of Humans Took place?

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**Q. How did we came to know about the evolution of Homosapeins Sapeins in India ?**

**Q. How stone age evolved in India→ Classification ?**

# Pre Historic India

## Q. How did it Evolved in India?

- The study of Stone Age
- 1856, **Ie Mesurier** → Arrowhead found @ Nyagurhee village (Vindhya, Jabalpur)
- 1853 – **Robert Bruce Foote**- officer with GSI
  - Duty @ Pallavaram
  - Found Stone @ Quartzite (Chipped off Conon)
  - Handaxe
  - Travelled to england in 1868
- By 1873 – Pre Historic tools Found @ Different locations
- Humans Evolution – Started @ Shivalik hills
  - Fossil age – Ramapithecus (f)
    - Sivapithecus (m)



Bori (Maharashtra)  
Potwar Plateau

**PEEK INTO HISTORY**

The collage includes:

- A large image of a handaxe (top) and a cleaver (bottom).
- A portrait of Robert Bruce Foote.
- An image of the Indian Museum building.

**► The country's first archaeological survey started in 1863 under **Robert Bruce Foote****

**► Foote discovered the first conclusive stone age hand axe from Pallavaram near the then Madras**

**► He went on to discover more such tools and**

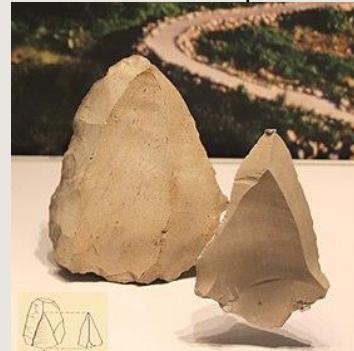
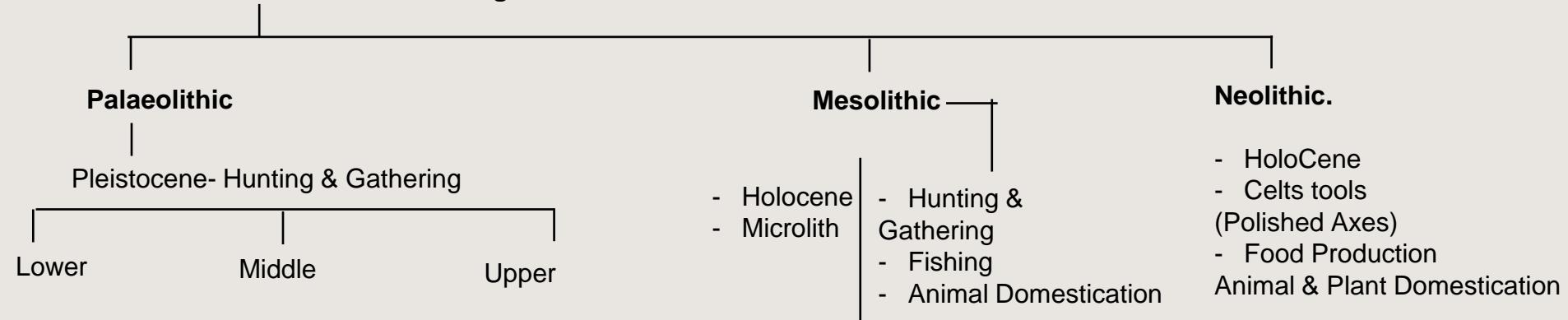
settlements in southern and western India

► In 1884, he discovered the 3.5km Belum Caves, the second largest cave in the subcontinent

► The Foote collection at the Indian Museum (above) will have tools from early, middle and late Paleolithic age

# Pre Historic India

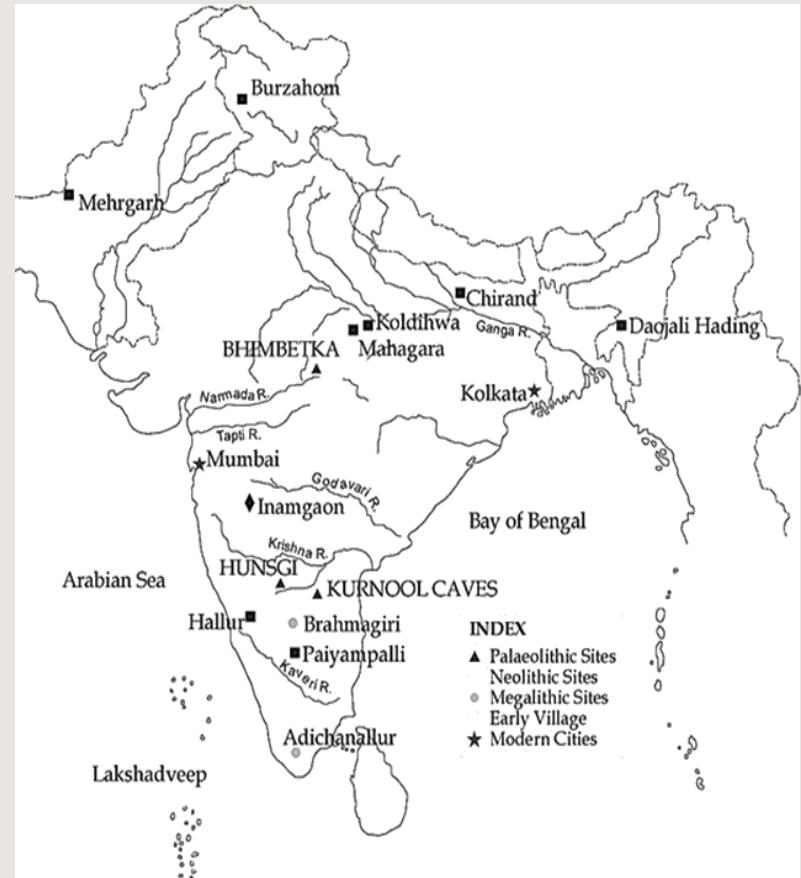
## Q. Classification of the Indian Stone Age?



# Pre Historic India

## Q. Palaeolithic Period?

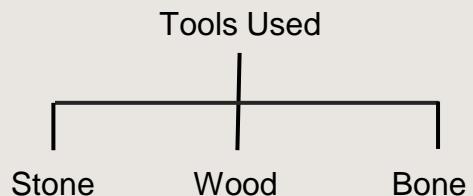
- Developed during the Pleistocene period
- Need to understand the Hunting & Gathering pattern
- Sources of Stone tools
- Where do we get the evidences from



# Pre Historic India

Q. How do we know about these people?

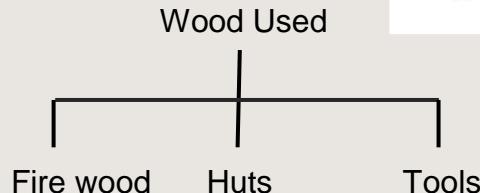
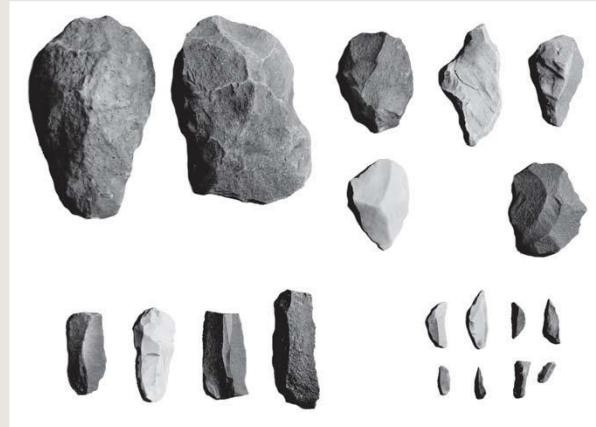
- Finding some kind of things the people used. → Sources



Multipurpose Uses:

Stone tools → Cutting of meat & bone  
Scrape bark  
Chopping of Fruits & roots

Handle of bone | wood



# Pre Historic India

Q. How & Where they used to live?

- Nomadic Hunter - Gatherers

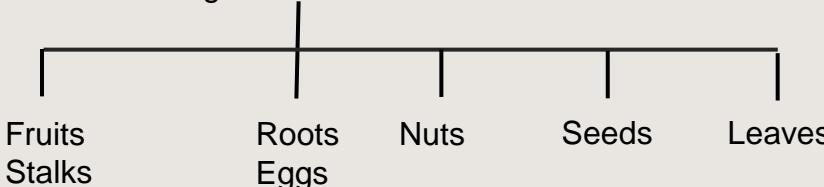


- What they Hunted?



Wild Animals      Caught fish & Birds      Others

- Gathering of diff. food



Fruits  
Stalks

Roots  
Eggs

Nuts

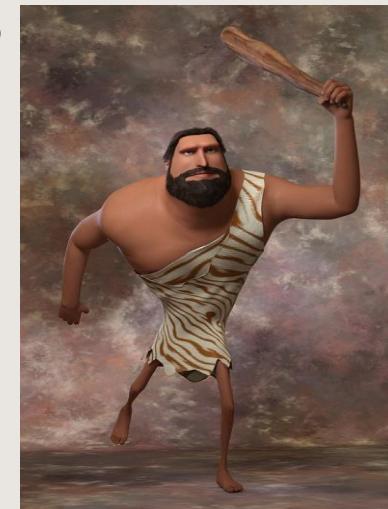
Seeds

Leaves

- Plants immense variety → Tropical Land

Q. Was Hunting gathering easy?

- Animals run faster
- Animals are stronger
- Quick reflexes needed, alertness needed, presence of mind required
- For plants – Edible or poisonous
- Deep knowledge required
- Ripening based on season
- Hence season knowledge also



# Pre Historic India

## Q. Where they used to live?

- Not stable
- Hunter – Gatherers moved from place to place – By foot.
- Why constantly moved?
  - If 1<sup>st</sup> lived @ one place → Resources would have finished food, plants, animals hence moving
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> main food animal → Keep on moving predation, grass, leaves : Hunters had to follow animals
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> plant & tree → fruits as per season so season to season migration
  - 4<sup>th</sup> water → Plants, animals, people
    - Required for survival
    - Hence water sources based migration
    - Drying of streams, rivers, ponds
  - 5<sup>th</sup> → Meeting friends & Relatives.



# Pre Historic India

## Q. Where they used to live?

- Many places
- Sites – locations
- Near source of water – Rivers, lakes
- Also near stone availability – Needed for survival
- Factory sites – Stone availability & Making
- How do we know?

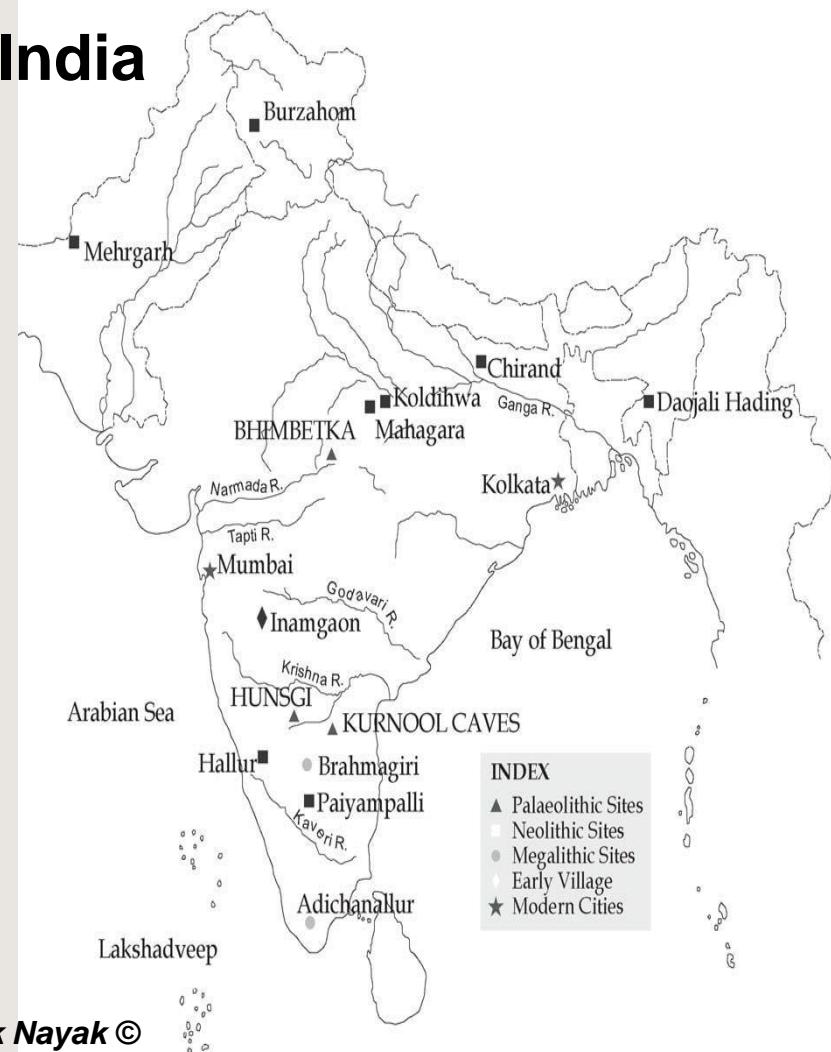


- Evidences
- Blocks of discarded stone
  - waste stone chips
- Natural caves – Habitation sites
  - Used as shelters – Rain, Heat, Wind

### E.G. – BhimBetka (MP)

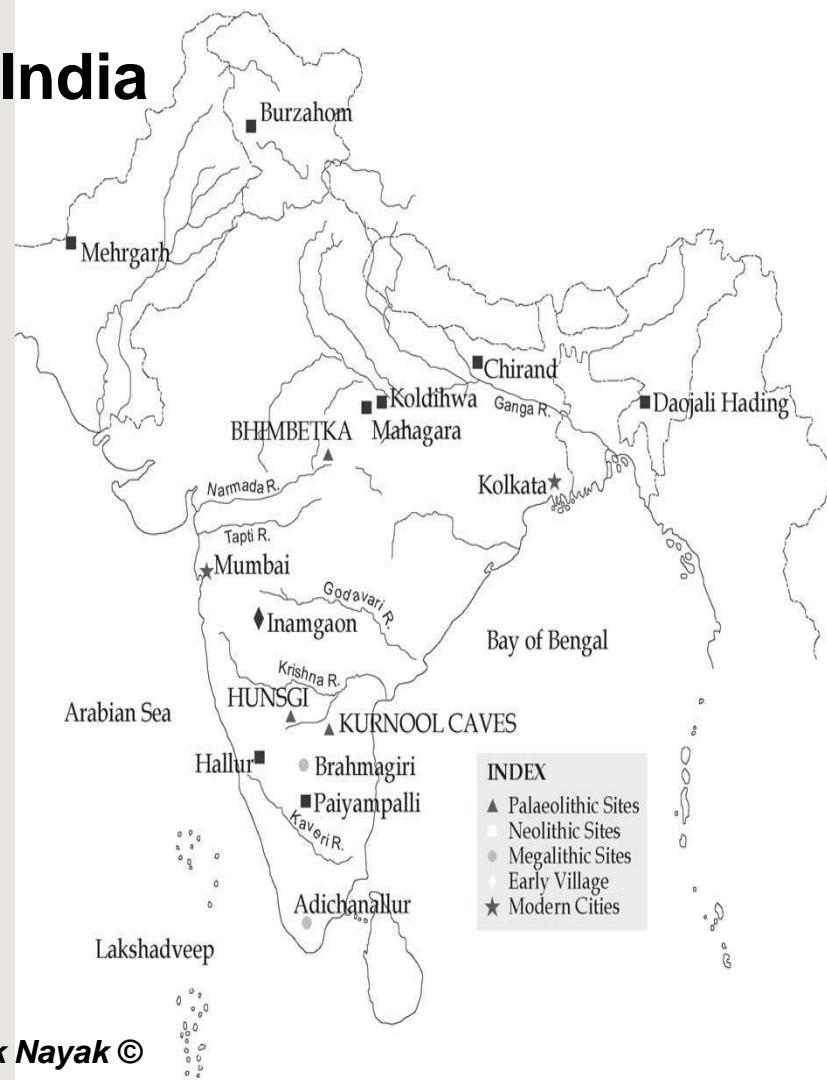
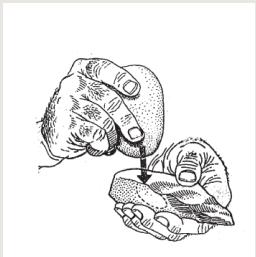
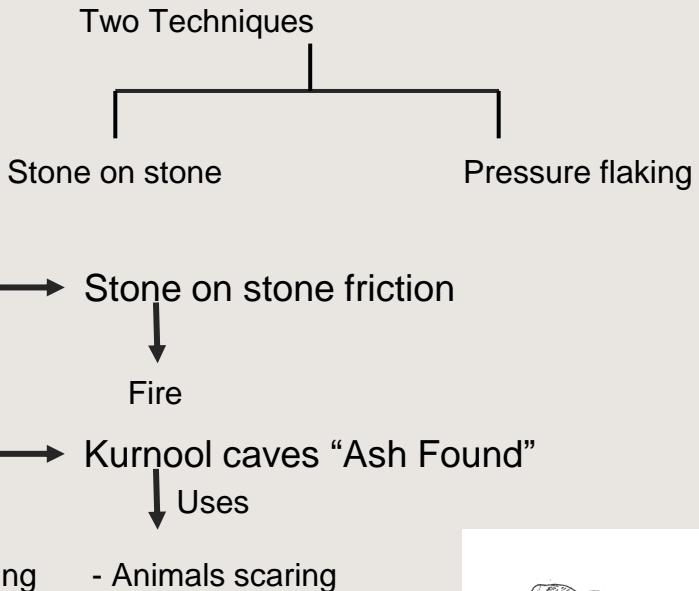
- Vindhya
- Narmada Valley
- Deccan plateau

Factory cum habitation sites – Living & stone making together.



# Pre Historic India

Q. How to make stone tools?



# Pre Historic India

## Q. Palaeolithic Period?

- Developed during the Pleistocene period

## 1. Lower Palaeolithic / Early Stone Age.

- Hunting & Gathering
- Quartzite Stone found
- Core tools – Pebbles Hand Axe, Cleaver, Chopper – Chopping Tools
- Homo habilis + Homo Erectus

### - Location

#### 1. Soan Valley, Pabbi Hills (PAK)

#### 2. Pahalgam, Kashmir

#### 3. Didwana (RAJ)

#### 4. Nevasa (Hathnora)

#### 5. Hunsagi (KAR)

#### 6. Belan Valley (UP)

#### 7. Bhimbetka (MP)

#### 8. Atirapakkam, Pallavaram, Badmadurai (TN)



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- **Significance Of Lower paleo?**
- Knowledge of stone As raw materials
- Huntings & Gathering
- Food As Source
- Edible & Non Edible
- Constantly on the move
- Stand @ Water Fronts etc.
- Discovery of Fire
- No Sites @ Plains – Indus & Ganga



- Importance of Hathnora Evidence
- Narmada Skull
- ***Homo Erectus***
- Narmada Human, initially named Narmada Man, belongs to the category of *Homo erectus*,
- inhabited the planet 1.8 million to 200,000 years ago
- Narmada fossil could be 500,000 to 600,000 years old
- human form that had colonised India at least 400,000 years ago
- evidence is not even a full skull.
- domesticated fire, did group hunting and used stone tools
- why don't we have more fossils from India?

# Pre Historic India



## Other sites

### 1. Patne – Paleolithic site

Features: Ostrich were found

- Eggs were found @ Patne Maharashtra
- Eggs shells were also designed
- Beads also made from it

### 2. Hunsgi – Paleolithic site

- Large Qty of stone tools – Multipurpose activities
- Factory cum habitation sites
- Tools made from limestone.

# Pre Historic India

## 2. Middle Paleolithic Period

- Last phase of Pleistocene Period
- Evolution of Homoerectus
- Development of Culture

Why word culture?

- Artefacts, customs, Rituals, found in layers &

Locations

- Locations @ Nevasa Culture, Suregaon @ Maha
- Flake Blades Made.

## 3. Upper Palaeolithic Period

- Evolution → Homosapien Sapiens

Locations – Renigunta (AP)

- Shorapur Doab (KA)
- Belan (UP)
- Pushkar (RAJ)
- Bhimbetka (MP)

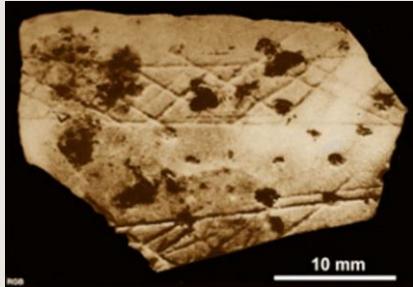
- Religious Symbols found @ Bagor (RAJ)



## Pre Historic India

### Q. Paleolithic Art & Cults?

- Rock Art → Petro glyphs
- Substance of Rock Surface is Removed through engraving, brushing, hammering, chiselling, scooping
- Found @ cave paintings & Also @ Portable Figures
- Carved Bone → Lohanda Nala @ Belan Valley
- Animal Teeth @ Kurnool (engravings)
- Circular Disc of Chalcedony @ Bhimbetka, Auditorium Cave (Rituals)
- Ostrich Egg Shell @ Patne (MAN)
- Bagor (RAJ) – Circular Platform – Sandstone Rubble Triangular Stones Placed As Symbols
- Still certain tribal communities follow this pattern.



# Pre Historic India

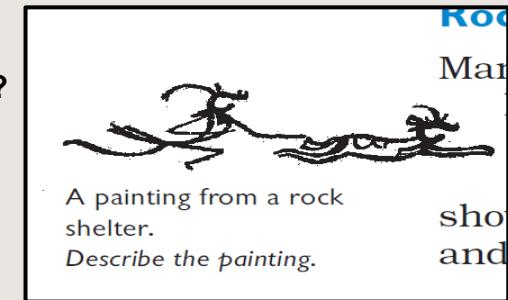
## Q. Sources about their lifestyle?

- Hunting – Gathering
- making of stone tools
- Painting on cave walls
- Who did the work?

Hunted  
Made tools  
Painted  
Gather

Men | Women  
Both together

- Different tasks as per practices
- Till 12000 years ago, people used to live like this .....



Paintings - ?  
- Bhimbetka (MP)  
- Southern (UP)  
- Shows accuracy & skills



# Pre Historic India

**Q. What Changes took place after ? → Transition from Paleolithic to Mesolithic Phase  
From Pleistocene to Holocene age**

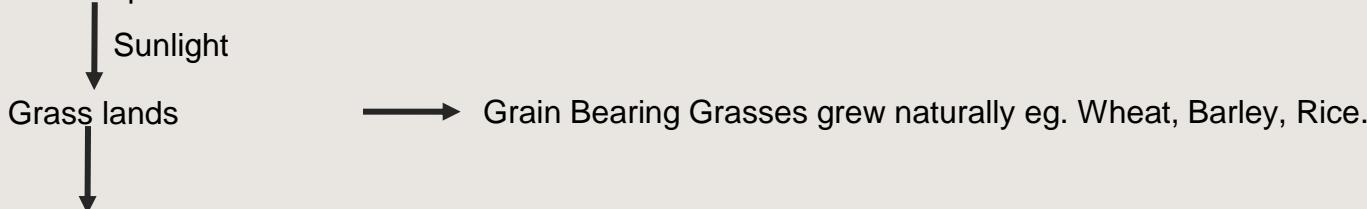
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Phanerozoic	Palaeozoic	Cambrian	570	Fish
		Ordovician	505	Corals
		Silurian	438	Land plants and insects
		Devonian	408	Ferns, mosses; amphibian
		Campnoferous		
		Lower	360	Winged insects
		Upper	320	Reptiles
		Permian	286	
Mesozoic		Triassic	248	Dinosaurs
		Jurassic	213	Birds, mammals
		Cretaceous		
		Lower	144	Flowering plants, Dinosaurs ascendant
		Upper	98	Last age of dinosaurs
Cenozoic	Tertiary			Dinosaurs extinct
		Paleocene	65	large mammals
		Eocene	55	Grasses
		Oligocene	38	
		Miocene	25	Apes
		Pliocene	5	Hominids
	Quaternary			
		Pleistocene	1.8	Human species; cattle, elephant, horse
		Holocene	0.01	-

# Pre Historic India

**Q. What Changes took place after ? → Transition from Paleolithic to Mesolithic Phase  
From Pleistocene to Holocene age**

12000 years ago – Changing of environment

- When Conditions developed



People → Q. Why not to herd & rear these animals?  
Fish can also be consumed?

Q. – Started connecting grains as food.  
- Learning – Where they grew, time of ripening

Thinking

↓

Let me try once. Hence Agriculture.



# Pre Historic India

## Q. Mesolithic Age

- End of paleolithic Age → 9000BCE
- Transition period
- Intermediate Stage – Marked by Microliths
- Designated as Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age

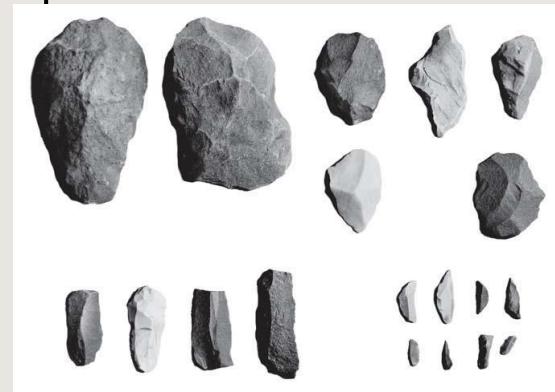
### Features:

- Hunting & Gathering continued
- Fishing Also Evolved
- Later on Domestication of animals started
- Microlith Tools → 1 to 8 cm Size
  - Crescent Shape
  - Geometric Shapes – Rhomboids
  - Trapezes
  - Triangles

- Sites found in Rajasthan  
Southern UP  
South of Krishna  
Central & Eastern India

### Geological Changes

- From Pleistocene(Ice Age)
- To Holocene Age



# Pre Historic India

## Mesolithic Sites in India

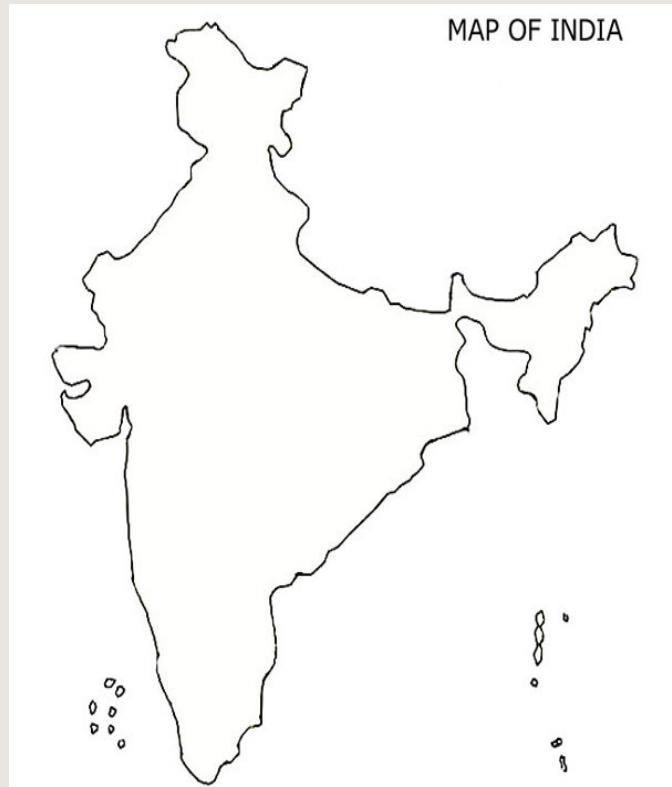
### 1. Rajasthan

- Founding of Microlith Industry
- Use of Quartz & Cherts
- Earliest evidence of plants (7000-6000 BCE)
  - Sambhar Lake

### 2. UP- Sarai Nahar Rai & Mahadaha

- Burials with skeletons-tall & large Bones → Existence of Rituals & Religion
- Double Burials, women & men both
- Animal hunting signs
  - Indian humped oxen , Buffalo, Sheep, Goat, Stag, Pig, Rhino, Elephant, Tortoise, Birds.
- No direct Evidence of Domestication → Sheep, Cattle, Goats (Imp)
- Ornaments of Bones-Necklace & Pendants → Shows Customs Worn by men only

(MAP)





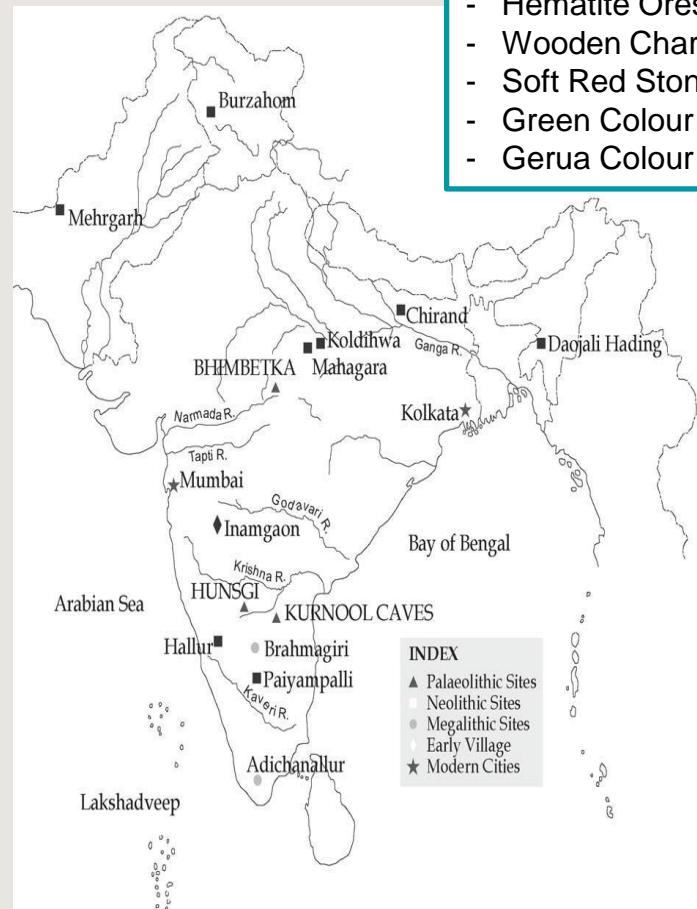
# Pre Historic India

## 3. Adamgarh & BhimBetka (MP)

- Advancement in culture
- Domestication of Animals-Dogs, Zebu Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep & Pig
- Wild Animals – Species of Deer, Porcupine
- Hunting + Pastoral
- Paintings @ BhimBetka – 6000 BCE
- 500+ Paintings
- Hunting Scenes
- Woman carrying load on head
- All Paintings shows equal size
- Shows class equality
- Discovered by Dr. Vishnu Wakankar in 1957-58
- UNESCO World Heritage Site

## Colours Used

- Hematite Ores
- Wooden Charcoal
- Soft Red Stone
- Green Colour
- Gerua Colour



# Pre Historic India

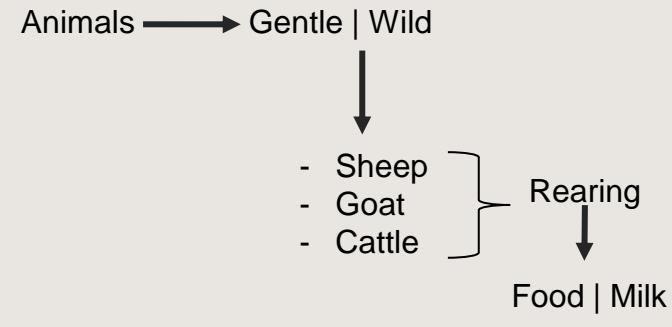
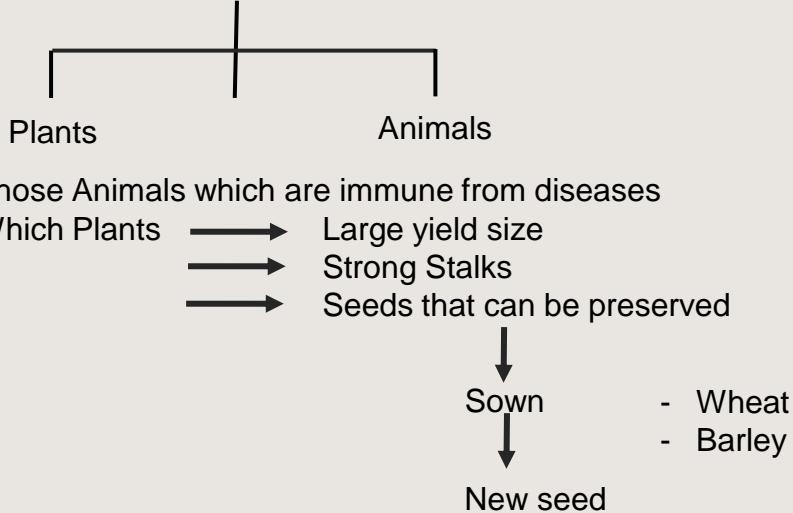
## Q. Neolithic Age:

- Term coined by John Lubbock → Book pre historic times
- Final phase of the stone age
- Beginning of the food production
- Therefore, starting of human settlements
- Features:

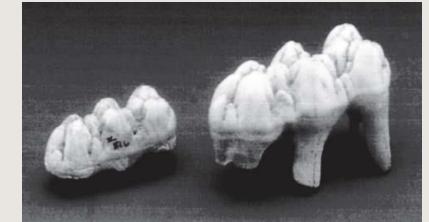
Tools	Food Production	New Settlements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Heavy Grinding Tools</li><li>- Pestels, Mortars, Grinders &amp; Pounders</li><li>- Plant Cultivation</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Domestication of animals</li><li>- Rudimentary agriculture</li><li>- What crops?</li><li>- Six Plants Genera<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Wheat</li><li>- Barley</li><li>- Millet</li><li>- Rice</li><li>- Maize</li><li>- Potatoes</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Sedentary life-style</li><li>- Rise of Villages &amp; Cities</li><li>- Used of Pottery, Wheel based techniques</li><li>- Spinning, weaving, bead making</li><li>- Therefore, Gordon v. childe "Neolithic Revolution"</li></ul>

# Pre Historic India

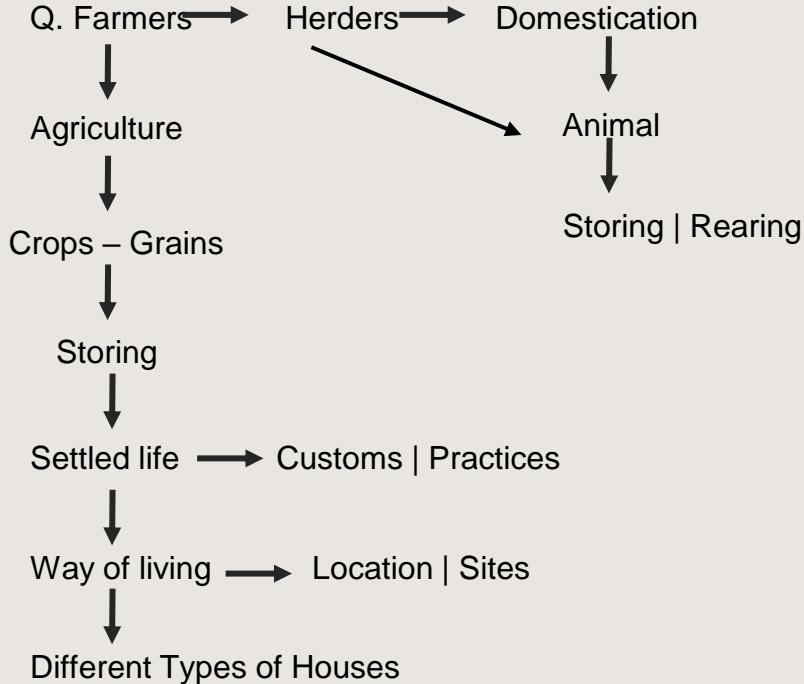
Q. How Domestication was done?



Teeth of Animals

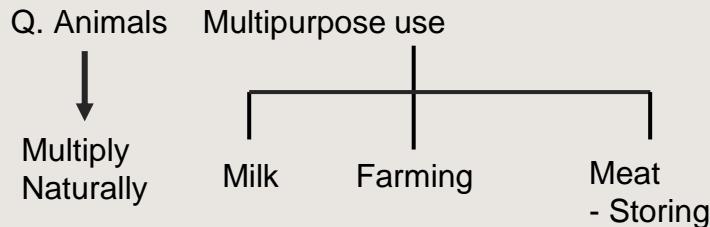
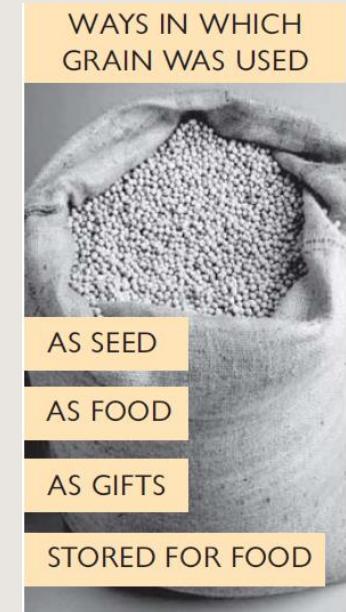
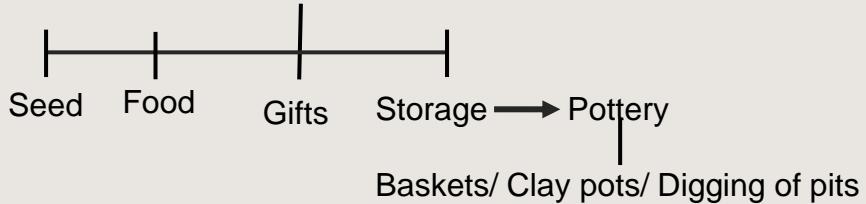


# Pre Historic India



# Pre Historic India

- Q. Agriculture
- Settled life started
  - Looking after plants, watering, weeding, animals & birds protection
    - Using of Grains in Multiple ways



# Pre Historic India

## Q. Settlements In India?

North - West

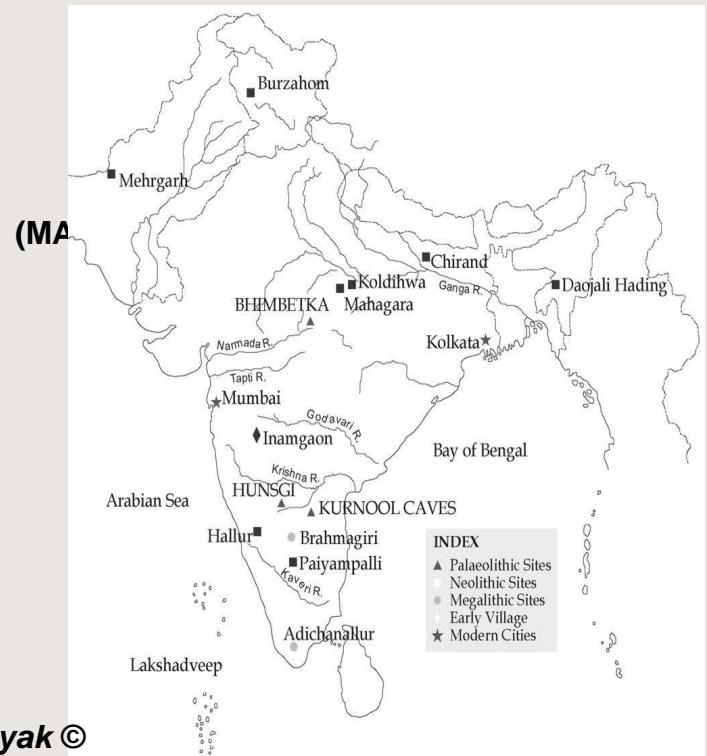
North

Gangetic  
Basin

East

North - East

South India



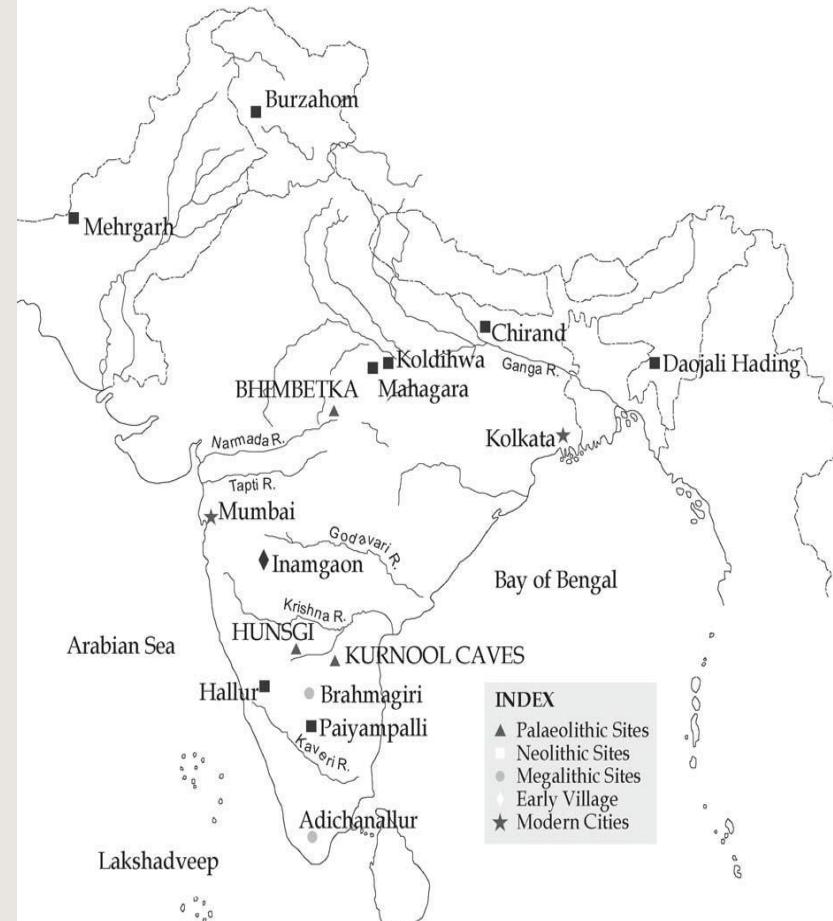
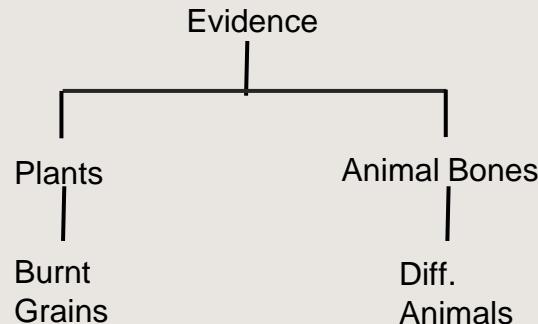
# Pre Historic India

Q. How do we came to know @ herder's & farmers?

- Finding from different settlements



- Located @ diff places



# Pre Historic India

## 1. North West India

- NWFP – Gumla, Sarai Kohla
- Baluchistan – **Mehrgarh**
- Punjab – Jalapur
- Period Divided Into three Phases

Wheat, barley, sheep, goat, cattle	Mehrgarh (in present day-Pakistan)
------------------------------------	------------------------------------

7500-5500 BCE

- Nomadic Pastoralism to Agri
- Bones of Cattle, Sheep, goat
- Charred seeds of wheat & barley, ber & seeds
- Mud Brick Houses- cells
- Trade & Commerce

Turquoise – Iran

Lapis Lazuli - Afghanistan

Shows  
cultural  
exchange

5500-4500 BCE

- Diversification of eco activities
- Large houses
- pottery
- Charged cotton seeds
- Spinning & weaving
- Ivory statues
- Terracotta & Steatite images
- Old trade continued

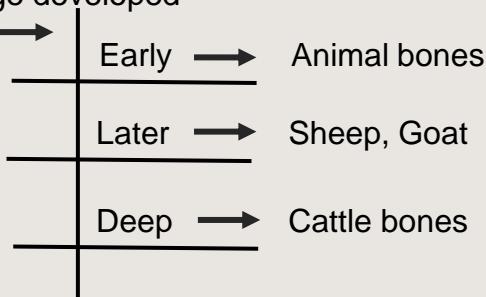
4500-3500 BCE

- Final phase
- Vast pottery
- Trade expanded
- Beads
- Traces of copper
- Collective graves
- New sites → kili Gul Muhammad
- Rahman Deri
- Amri etc.

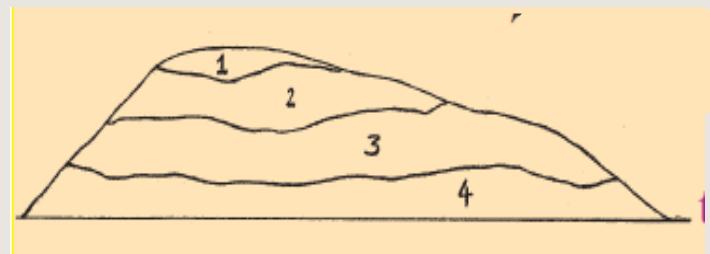
# Pre Historic India

Q. Diff. Sites → 1. Mehr Garh

- Fertile plain
- Near bolan pass (Iran)
- Barley, Wheat grown
- Sheep & Goat Reared.
- Hence village developed
- Excavation →



Deer, Pig



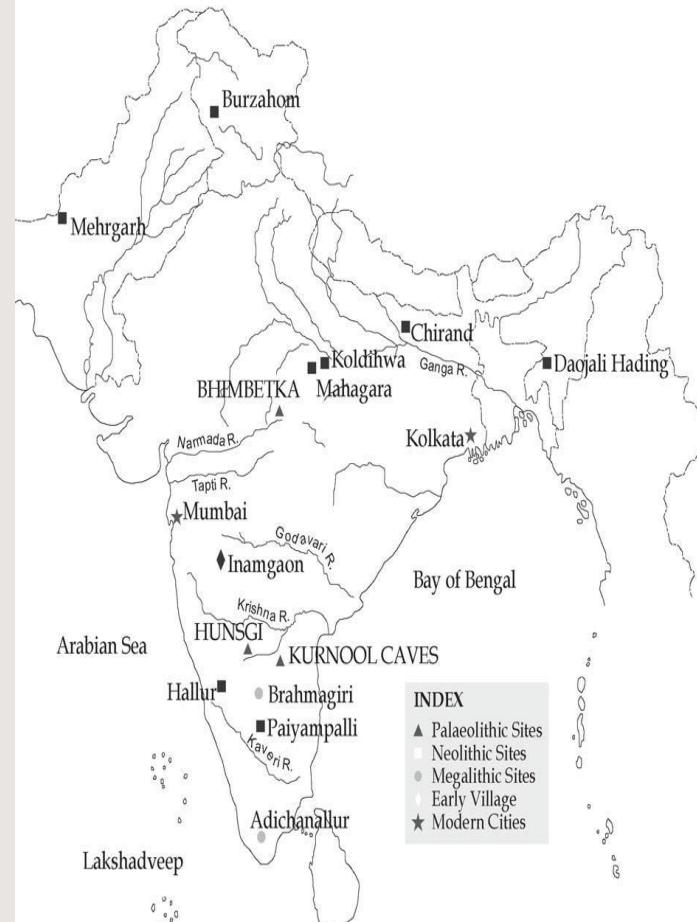
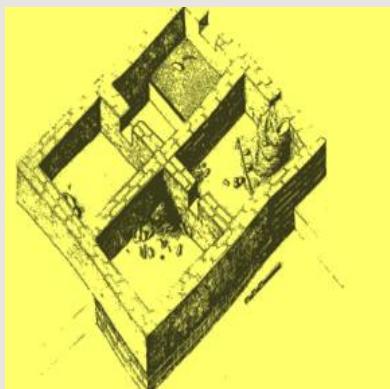
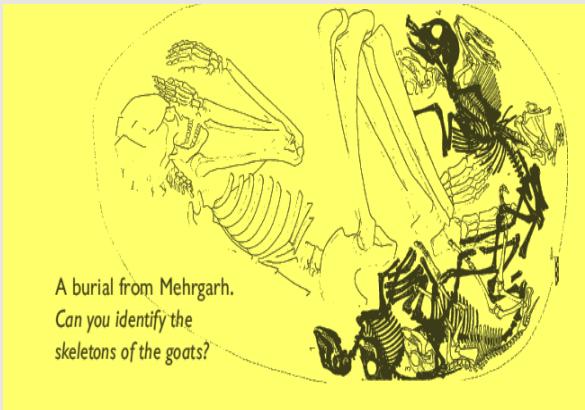
- Housing → Rectangular Housing
- Burial Sites

4 Compartments  
Rituals  
Dead person with Goat

Next World

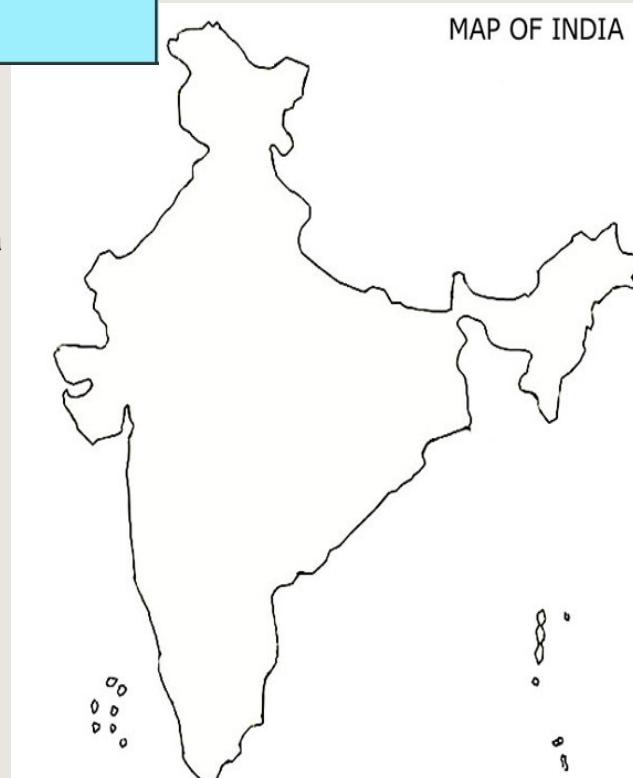
# Pre Historic India

## 1. Mehrgarh



## Pre Historic India

<b>2. North India</b>	Wheat and lentil	Gufkral (in present-day Kashmir)
	Wheat and lentil, dog, cattle, sheep, goat, buffalo,	Burzahom (in present-day Kashmir)
	Kashmir      No Mesolithic Phase found	
	Burzhaom (NE of S.Nagar)	Gufkral (SE of S.Nagar)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2700 BCE</li> <li>- Circular/Oval Shaped pit houses</li> <li>- Hunting + fishing + agriculture</li> <li>- Bone Industry</li> <li>- Burial Human + Animal (Dog)</li> <li>- Painting Hunting scene</li> <li>- Shows contact with Indus plains How?</li> <li>- Pottery found</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cave of Potter</li> <li>- 3000 BCE</li> <li>- Pit houses + Storage pits</li> <li>- Sheep + Goat Domestication</li> <li>- Dog &amp; Pig</li> </ul>



# Pre Historic India

## Q. Settled life? What we've found?

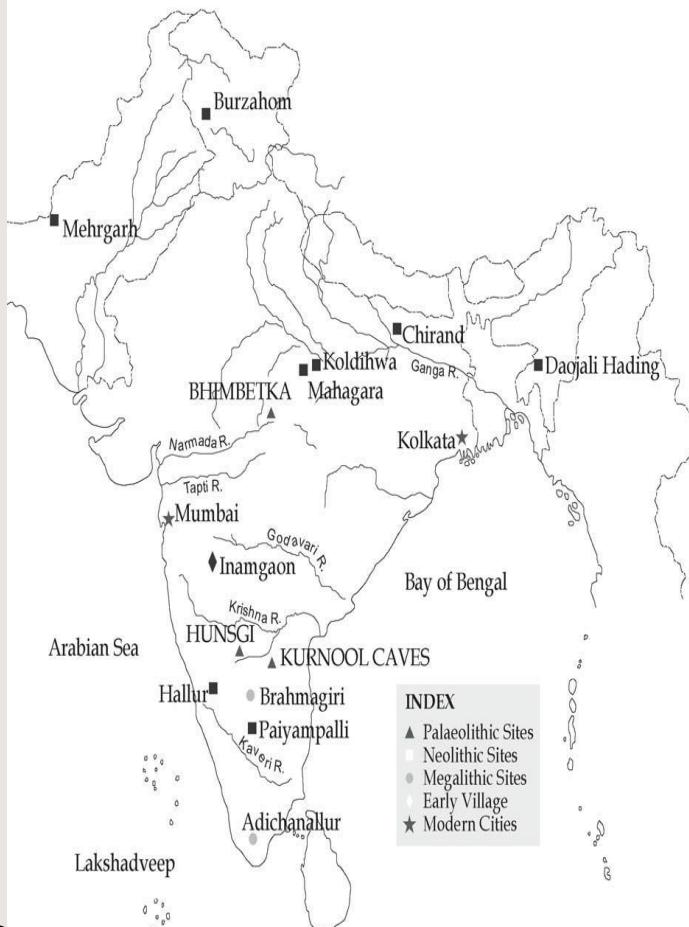
- Sites → Pit houses → Burzhaom
- ↓
- Huts found
- Indoor & Outdoor cooking
- Stone tools → Different sizes  
∴ Neolithic
- ↓
- Polished, Cutting edge
- Earthen pots → Storage, cooking  
→ Designed, Decorated



Agriculture → Cotton growth

Weaving of cloth

Rice, Wheat, Lentils



## Pre Historic India

### 3. Central India & mid Gangetic Basin

- Multiple Sites

UP

MP

Other Bihar

- Belan Valley
- Koldihwa
- Rice
- Wattle & Daub Houses
- 3 types of pottery
- Cord & Incised ware
- Plain red & ochre
- Red & Black ware

- Mahagara
- Bone Tools
- Cattle Pen (Image)
- Straw & Rice husk

- Narhan-saryu
- Imlidih- Kuwana
- Sohagura-Rapti
- **Chirand-Most-imp** (Confluence of two rivers)
- Bone Tools – Crafts Production
- 1km long mound
- Circular houses
- Rice wheat barley moung centil
- 2 crops/year
- Animals-large number cattle-elephant-rhino

# Pre Historic India

## 4. Eastern Part & North Eastern Region.

WB, Odissa, Jharkhand

- Kuchi- Mayurbhanj
- Mahisadal- WB
- Barudih- JH

NE

- Daojali Hading }
  - Sarutaru }
  - Napchik (Manipur)
- (NCERT)  
Assam



### Q. Sites – Daojali Hading

- Located nr. Brahmaputra Valley
- Stone tools, Mortars, Pestles found
- Agriculture
- Stone Jadeite(not available locally)
- Foreign → China → Hence aware @ china.
- Tools of fossil wood & pottery

# Pre Historic India

5. South India - Large Qty. of Stone Available Raichur Doab

KA

- Halpur
- Tekkalkota
- Brahmgiri
- Maski
- Piklihal

Ash mound  
Cow Pen

AP

- Budihal
- Kodekal
- Palavoy

Features –  
Sites near water Body  
Pastoral land  
rudimentary farming

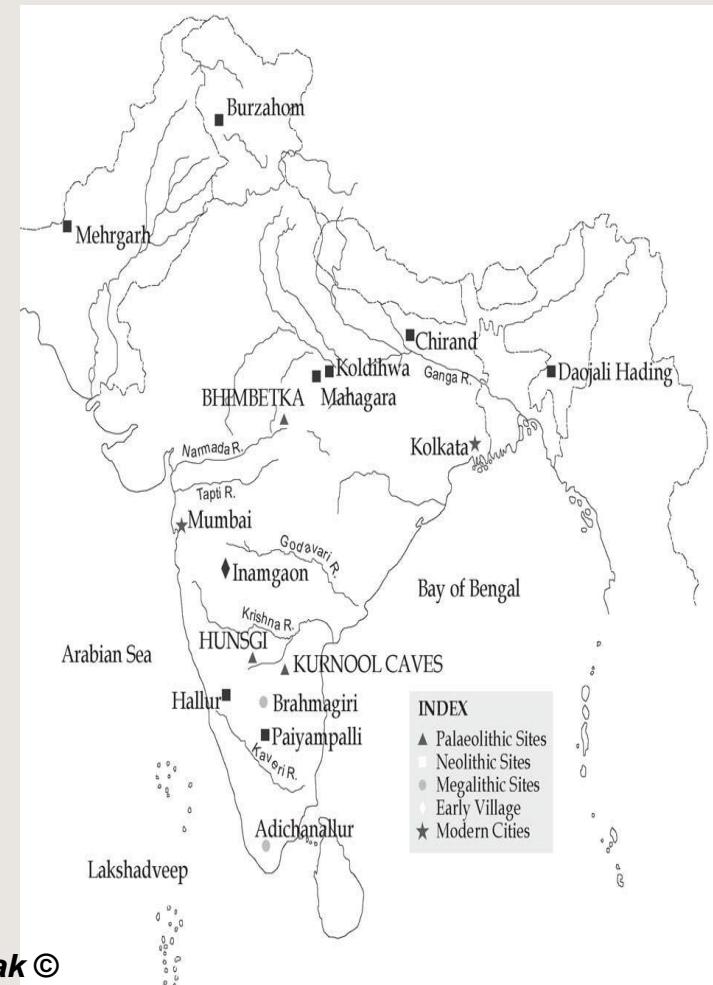
TN-AP Region

- Payampalli

Charred Grains

- Millet, Barley, Horse gram
- Black & Green Gram
- Fish Bones

Millet, cattle, sheep, goat, pig	Hallur (in present-day Andhra Pradesh)
Black gram, millet, cattle, sheep, pig	Paiyampalli (in present-day Andhra Pradesh)



## **Pre Historic India**

**Over a period of Time→ Transition took place**

**After Neolithic Period→ Metal Age Started**

- 1. Chalcolithic Age**
- 2. Megalithic Age**

# Pre Historic India

## Q. Chalcolithic Cultures → Starting of Metal Age

- Period followed by Neolithic & Contemporary to IVC.
- Use of metal started
- Copper + Stone → Chalcoithic
- Rural communities → Large spread

Sites



- Ahar
- Gilund
- Khetri
- Malwa
- Kayatha
- Eran
- Jorwe
- East India

## Pre Historic India

- **Malwa Culture**
- Known For pottery
- More than 100 sites
- Black & Red
- Crops located @ Nagda, Kayatha & Navdatoli
- Flat Cropper Axes
- Fire Altars @ Dangwada
- Presence of harappan contact.

- **Maharashtra**
- Jorwe Cultuer (Nr. Nasik)
- Savalda Culture (Between Tapi & Gadavari)
  - Semi Nomadic
- Presence of Indus script @ Daimabad
- Grave of mud bricks
- Copper objects → 60 kgs
- Chariot, Elephant, Buffalo Cart
- Rhino Cart
- Black Painted red ware
- Fire Actars

### Jorwe → Inamgaon

- Irrigation channel
- Plough & seed drily
- Village life
- Kharif & Rabi crops
- Water body
- Fish as food
- Wild animals for hunting

# Pre Historic India

## NW India-Rajasthan

- Kalibangan
  - Banawali
  - Kodigi
  - Use of ochre coloured pottery
  - Contemporary to mature IUC
  - Found in western up
  - Saharnpur- haridwar
  - Allahbad region
- Also part of IVC

**Q. Were these people aware @ IVC.**

**Q. Contacts with IVC?**

- Culture WRT IVC-late mature
- Evidence @ Ganeshwar from hunting-gathering to smelting of copper
- Mature harappans – closed interaction with Ahar & Atranjikhera
- Evidence of carnelian beads
- Over a period of the pre history to proto history took place.



## Pre Historic India

### Q. Significance of this period?

- Early bronze Age
- Precision in stone tools & copper tools
- Use of gold & tin metals
- Pattern
  - North India → Stone of Copper
  - South India → Stone of Iron
- Residential structures
- Social differentiation
- Religious & Burial practices
- Multiple crops & grains – good subsistence

- Megalithic period in South India
- Hallur & kumaran halu
- First use of Iron 1300 BCE
- Megalithic burials.



Megalithic Age →

# Transition from Pre History to Proto History

## Megalithic Age →

Rig Veda in N.W, Contemporary times.

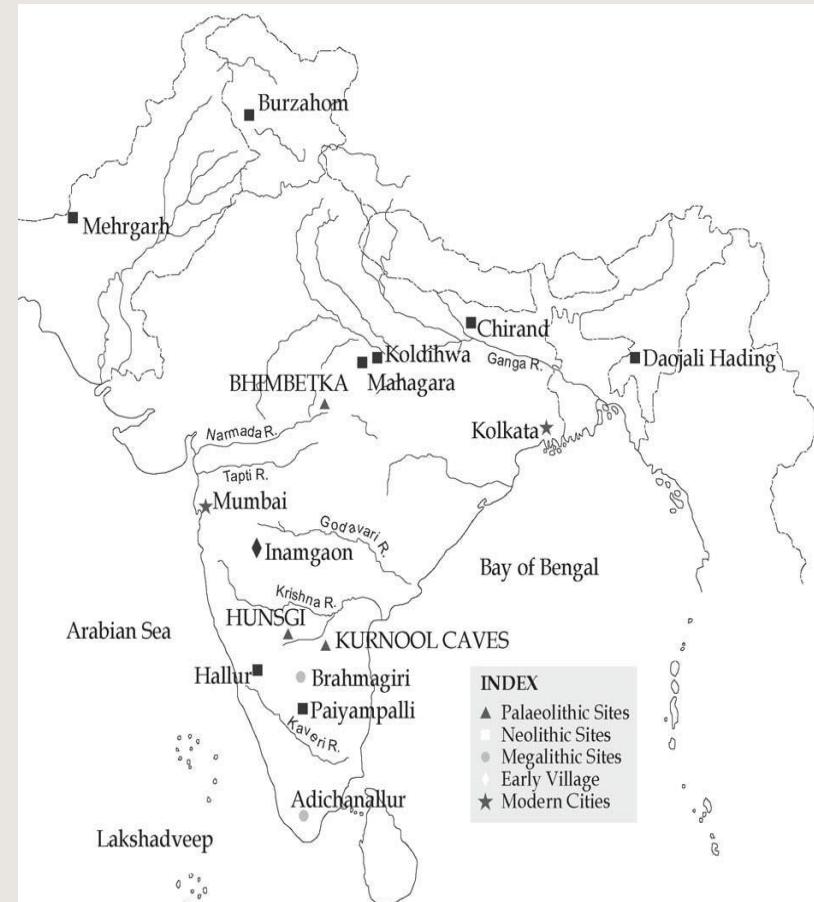
### Other Developments



- Megalithic Age?

### Q. What are Megalithic?

- Stone boulders
- Used to mark burial sites
- Practice started 3000 years ago.



# Transition from Pre History to Proto History

## Q. Features of Megalithic sites?

- On surface
- Underground
- Diff type

One large  
Boulder

Circle of stone  
Boulders

Called as  
Cists

Burial

Burial

Also had port  
holes in between



## How to set up phase sites

1. Digging Pits
2. Finding suitable stone
3. Breaking boulders
4. Transporting stones
5. Shaping stones
6. Burying the dead
7. Placing stone in position.

# Transition from Pre History to Proto History

Q. Special features in common?

- Burial with pots
- Black and Red ware
- Tools of Iron
- Horse equipment, skeleton of Horses
- Ornaments —————> Stone & Gold



Q. Based on burial we also found social differences? —————

- How? Site —————> Brahmgiri.(Map)
- Skeleton Buried with 33 gold, Beads, 2 stone beads, 4 Copper bangles
- Other skeleton —————> Only pots
- Rich & Poor
- Family Burial
- Chiefs & Followers



# Transition from Pre History to Proto History

## Q. Family Burial?

- More than one skeleton found
- Inferred belonging to same family
- Burial during diff. times?
- Bcz Death at different times.
- ∴ Use of port holes
- Stone circles used as sign posts to find location of burial.



## Q. Significance of Skeletal Studies?

- Bones size – Child or man
- Problem can't differentiate between girl & boy
- But man & woman → can differentiate.
- Skeleton found with Jewellery → Woman (But Men also wore ornaments)
- Bone structure can help → Pelvic area.
- Ancient India → Mention @ Charaka.

Mentions 360 bones included Teeth, Joints & Cartilage.

Anatomy  
↓  
200 Bones

# Transition from Pre History to Proto History

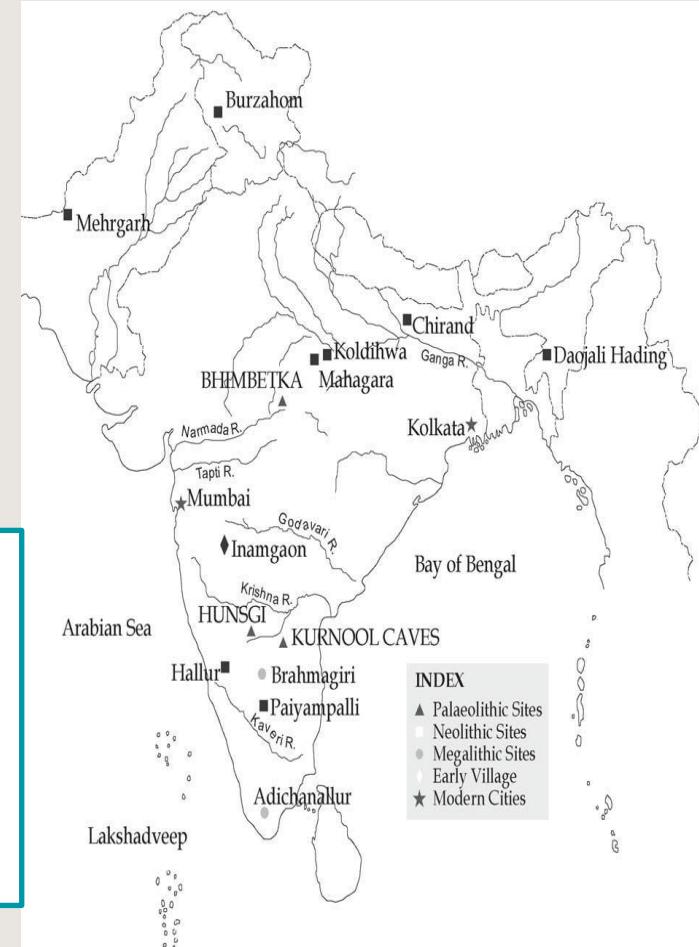
Q. Their megalithic site → Inamgaon

- Location River Ghod (Bhima tributary)
- Occupied 3600 – 2700 years ago.
- Burial pattern → Head towards North

- Within House Burial
- Vessels with food & water
- Five room house. - Body placing @ cross legged position
- Four legged clay jar
- Granary

## Other Findings

- Seeds – Wheat, Barley, Rice, Pulses, Millets, Peas, Sesame.
- Bones of animals – Cut marks on them
- Animals – Cattle, Buffalo, Goat, Sheep, Dog, Horse, Ass, Pig, Sambhar, Spotted deer, Black Buck, Antelope, Hare, Mongoose
- Birds, Crocodile, Turtle, Crab, Fish
- Fruits, Ber, Amla, Jamun, Dates



## **Sinauli- Recent Discovery**

# Sinauli- Recent Discovery

2004-05→ Early Excavations→ discovery of Necropolis

126 burials were excavated

## The Chariot Burials :

chariots buried with dead bodies, which gives totally new dimension to the associated culture and the old debate about **use of horse in India**

four legged, lid covered coffins containing the bodies

lids of the coffins are profusely carved and covered with thin plate of copper (patra)

Burial Direction→ west-east axis

wheels are solid and studded with triangular pieces of copper

ASI had said that there are two C-14 (carbon dating) dates – 3815 and 3500 or between 2500 to 1900 BCE

Contemporary of Ochre Colored Pottery Culture

burial site is located, is characterised by ochre coloured pottery (OCP), copper hoards, anthropomorphic figures, harpoons, rings, and antenna swords

discovery of the shields along with antenna swords with their hilt intact

3 burials for women (out of the 10 burials) that held weapons such as swords, shields, and bow and arrows

One of the male skeletons even had an antenna sword placed in an upright position by his coffin side, depicting a sign of valour

burial site remains point at obvious signs of wealth and power



burial pits had legged coffins along with systematically arranged vases, bowls and pots.

One of the coffins was decorated with eight anthropomorphic figures

anthropomorphic figures on coffin indicate some kind of religious beliefs.

Some anthropomorphic figure made of Gold, copper associated with Vedic gods has also been found, which traces back to the roots of early historic cultures.

Materials found here contemporary to the late-mature phase of Harappans

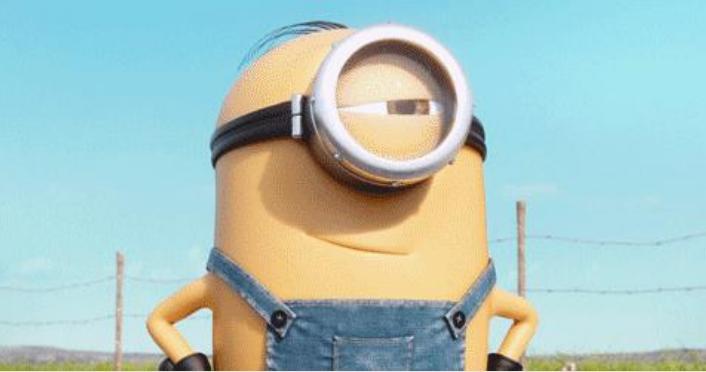




wheels show beautiful radiating patterns in copper in 3 layers, like the rays of the sun

D shaped chassis  
built for warfare, to be pulled forth by horses





# THANKS!

SUBSCRIBE  
SUBSCRIBE  
SUBSCRIBE



# Indus Valley Civilisation



Presented by - Pratik Nayak



## About Me

Seven Years Experience online & offline teaching

BE Civil, M. Planning (CEPT University)

Cleared GPSC, Worked at Govt. of Gujarat

Sources of Reading-

Pratik Nayak- Lecture PowerPoint

Running notes of the class

Comprehensive Coverage-

Prelims + Mains

Previous Years Questions

#### Rule of the Class-

**Thematic Understanding is Important**

**Analysis is Important**

**Facts needs to be read from the Reference Books**

**Make Running notes during the classes**

**Doubts will be taken after the topic is completed**

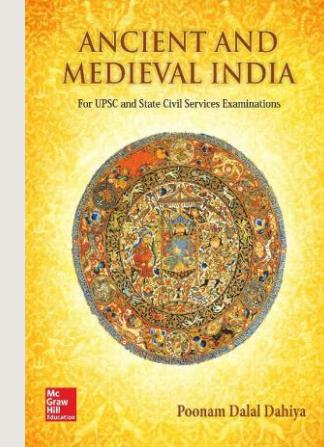
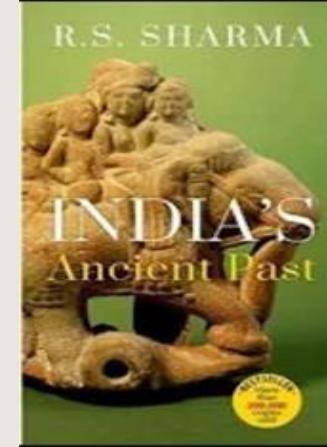
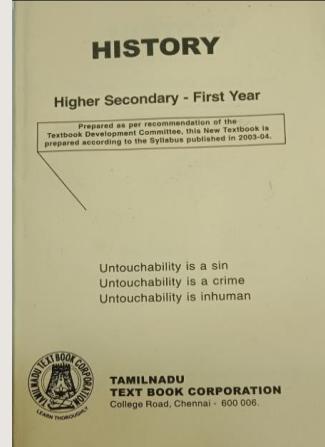
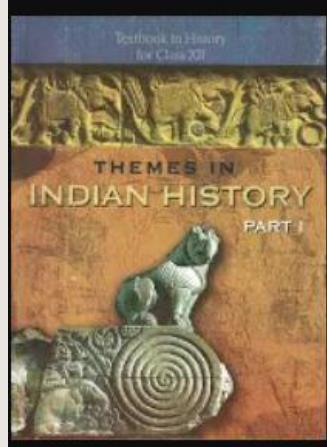
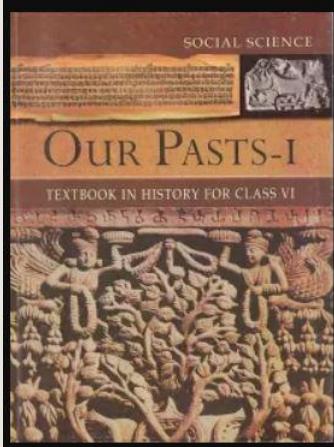
**Please don't comment unnecessarily during the live  
class- else you will be blocked**

**Get yourself a pen-paper, scribble down important facts**



- **What to read ?**
- **NEW NCERT- Std 6 & Std 12 +**
- **TN Board or RS Sharma or McGraw hill**

- **Sources of Reading-**
- **Pratik Nayak- Lecture PowerPoint**
- **Running notes of the class**



# Understanding History

Pre Historic India- Stone Age  
(Origin to 10000 BCE)

Indus Valley Civilisation – 2500  
BCE- 1600 BCE)

Aryans & Vedic Age (1500  
BCE-600 BCE)

Mahajanapda- Foreign Invasions  
Buddhism & Jainism

]} 600 BCE-350 BCE

Mauryan Age (325-185 BCE)

Post Mauryan India (200 BCE-300CE)

Gupta Age (320-550CE)

Post Gupta-(600-750 CE)  
Harsha, Chalukya & Pallava

Early Medieval ( 750-1000 CE, 1000-1200  
CE)



# **Indus Valley Civilisation**

- Origin
- Trends & Phases
- Geographical spread
- Why civilisation
- Characteristics / Features
- Economy & Subsistence pattern
- Political Organisation
- Art & Craft
- Socio-Religious Life
- Decline Theories



# Indus Valley Civilisation

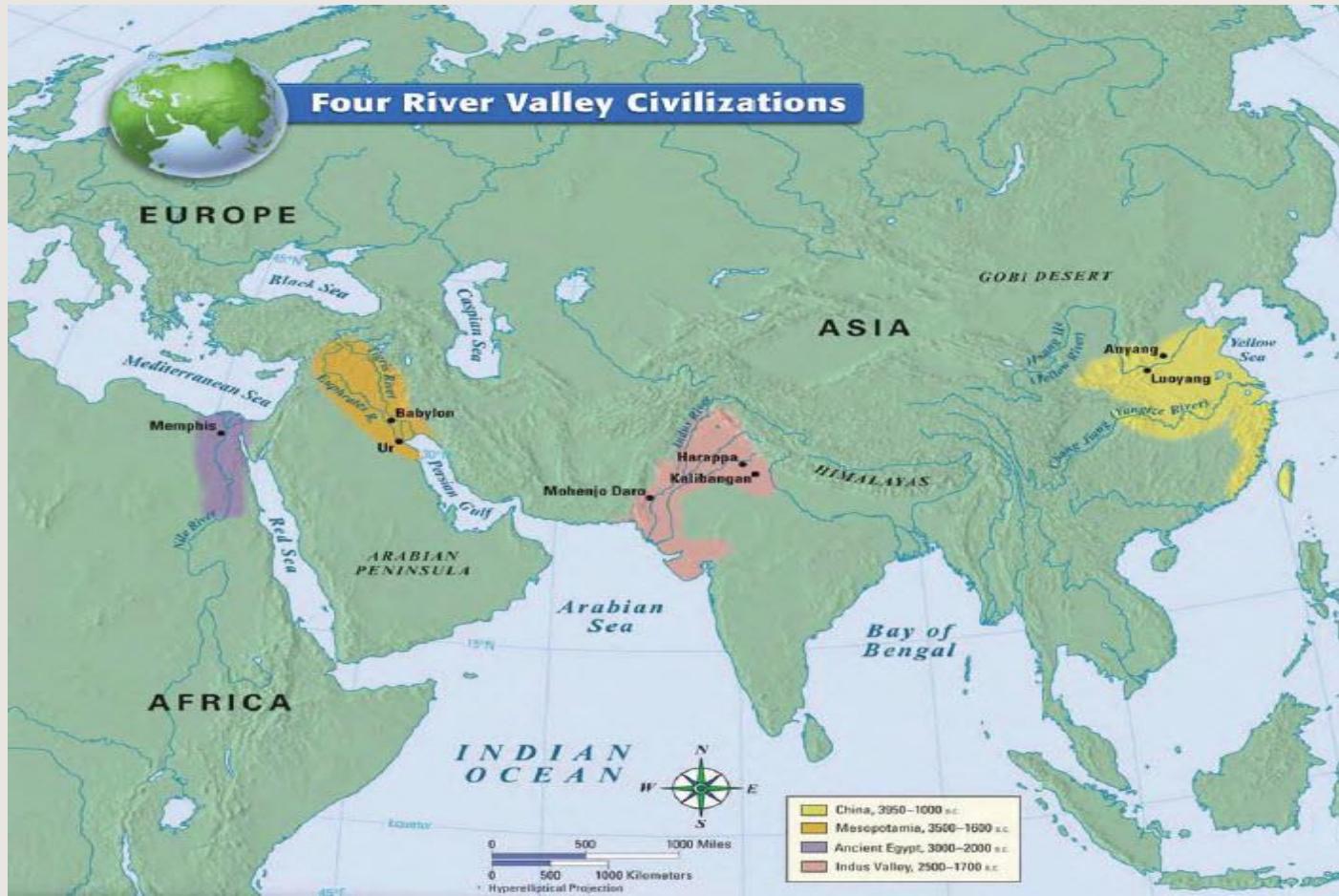
## Q. How it All Started?

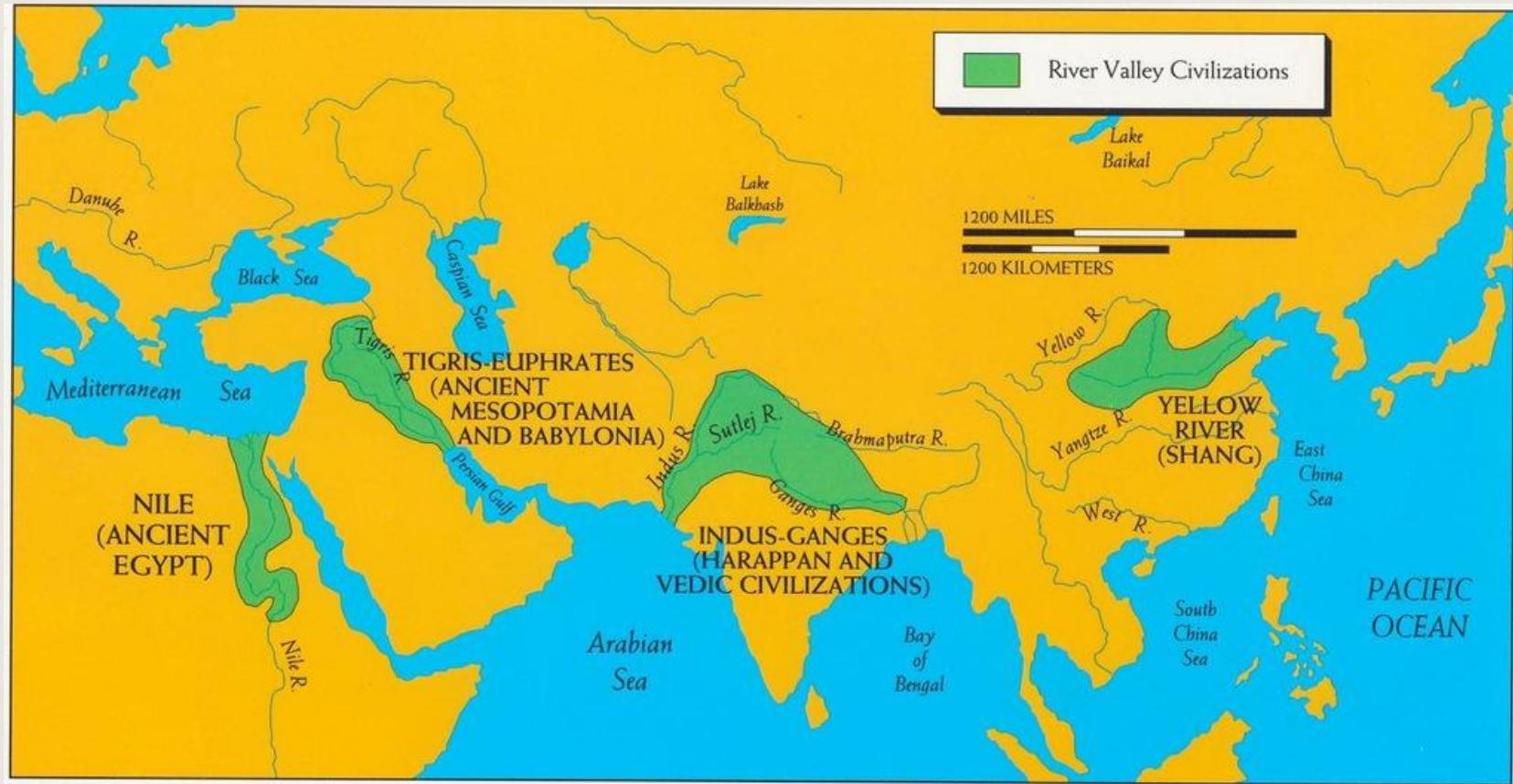
Name → India

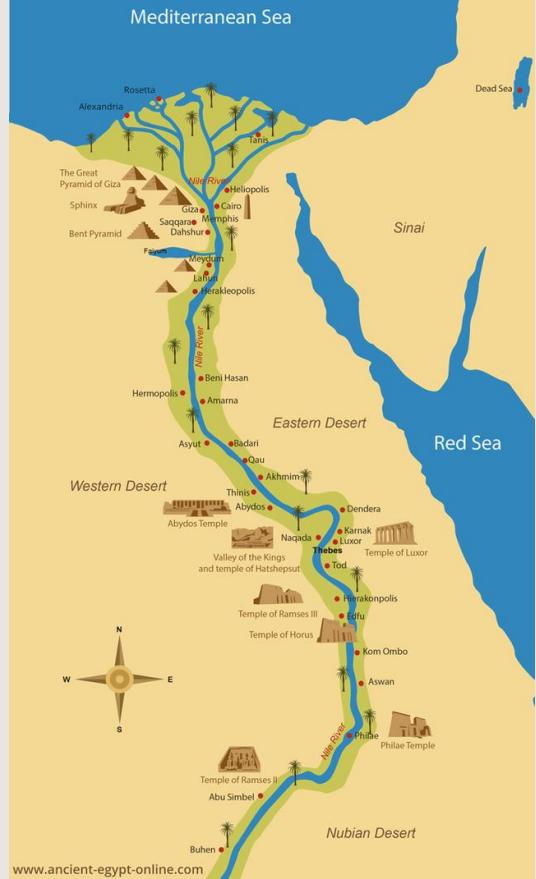
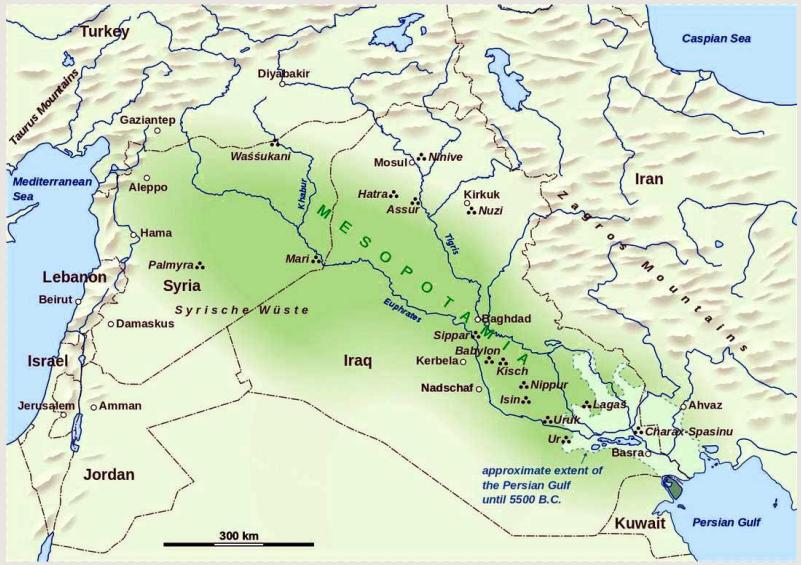
- Origin from the term Indus Valley
- 1920's → Harappa & Mohenjodaro @ Valley region
- Later on Aryans – Sapta Sindhu
- Persians → Darius I → Sindhu → Hindu
- Greeks & Romans → Indus = India
- Arabs → Conquered Sindh → Eastern Part – Al – Hind

## Q. Age of Civilisations









# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Q. Features of these Civilisations?

- Urban
- Literate
- Centred on a river valley
- Agri base → Dense population
- Free individuals → Specialists
- Writing, statue making, buildings, seals etc.
- Independent yet similar – large cities
- Multiple differences as well



## Q. How it all evolved?

## Q. How we came to know about the IVC?

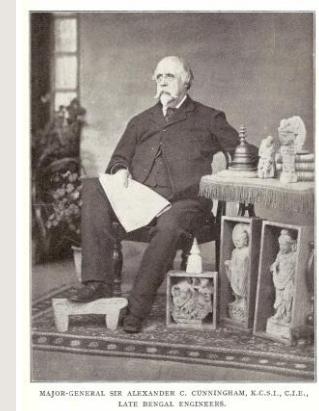


# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Discovery



- Charles Mason
  - Visit of col. Burns EIC
- Stood @ Harappan mounds
- Thought to be the place, where Alexander fought the battle
- But by 1921 – Harappa Excavated by Daya Ram Sahni  
1922 – Mohenjodaro by R.D. Banerjee  
1924 – Formal Announcement by John Marshall  
1940s – Moritime wheeler's Discovery  
1950s to 2000s – Further research discovery of more than 1400 sites  
by 2020 – Debate on the origin
- Alexander Cunningham's visit
  - Wasn't impressed
- Became boss of ASI  
- Found seals & Bricks



- ❖ It was R D Banerji, who led the excavations in Mohenjodaro in the present Pakistan.



Sir John Marshall



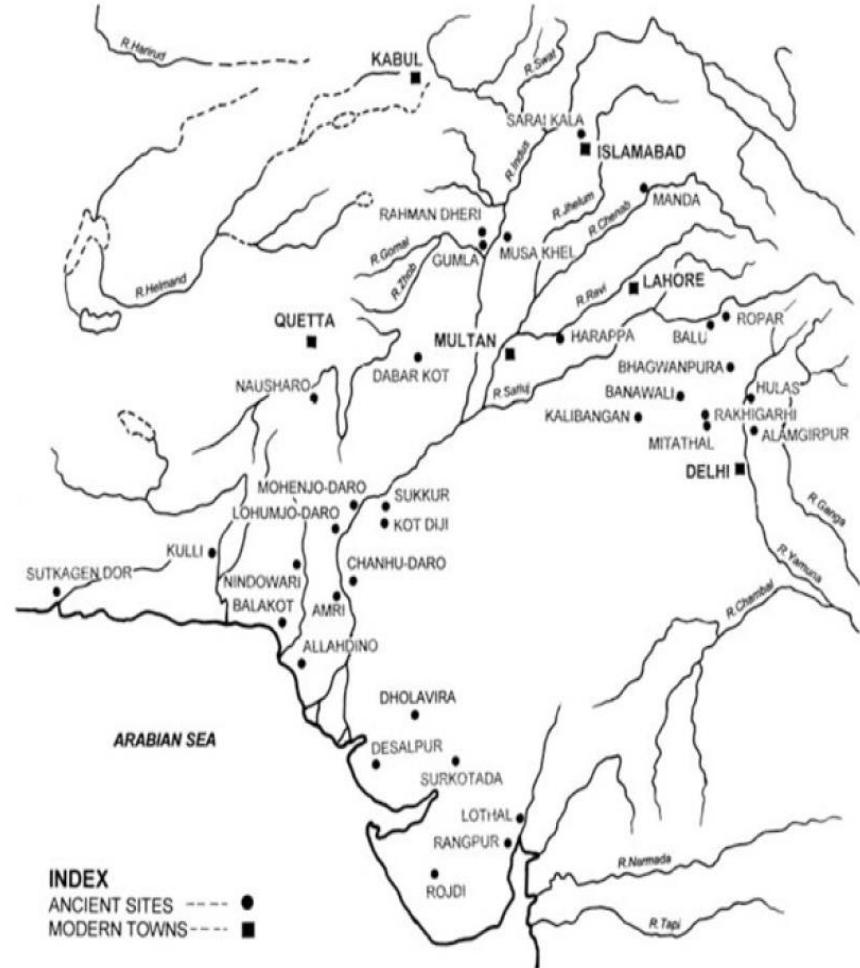
R D Banerji



Daya Ram Sahni



**AFGHANISTAN**



# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Q. Origin Theory?



### Pre & Proto-Harappan Cultures

- Kot Diji, Amri Sothi (Kalibangan)
- Presence of fort @ Kot Diji
- Diffusion theory
- Few dictators borrowed features from the sumerian cities

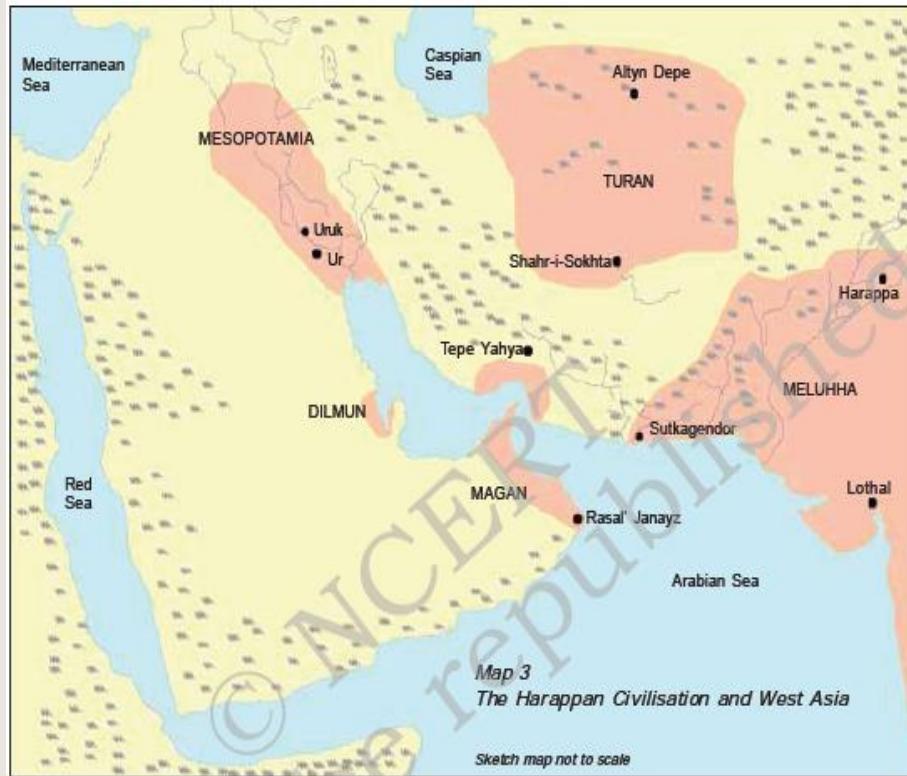
### Compromise Theory

- Indegeneous
- +  
- Foreign mixture

### Foreign Origin

- Because of trade
- Mature phase shows more contact with mesopotamia

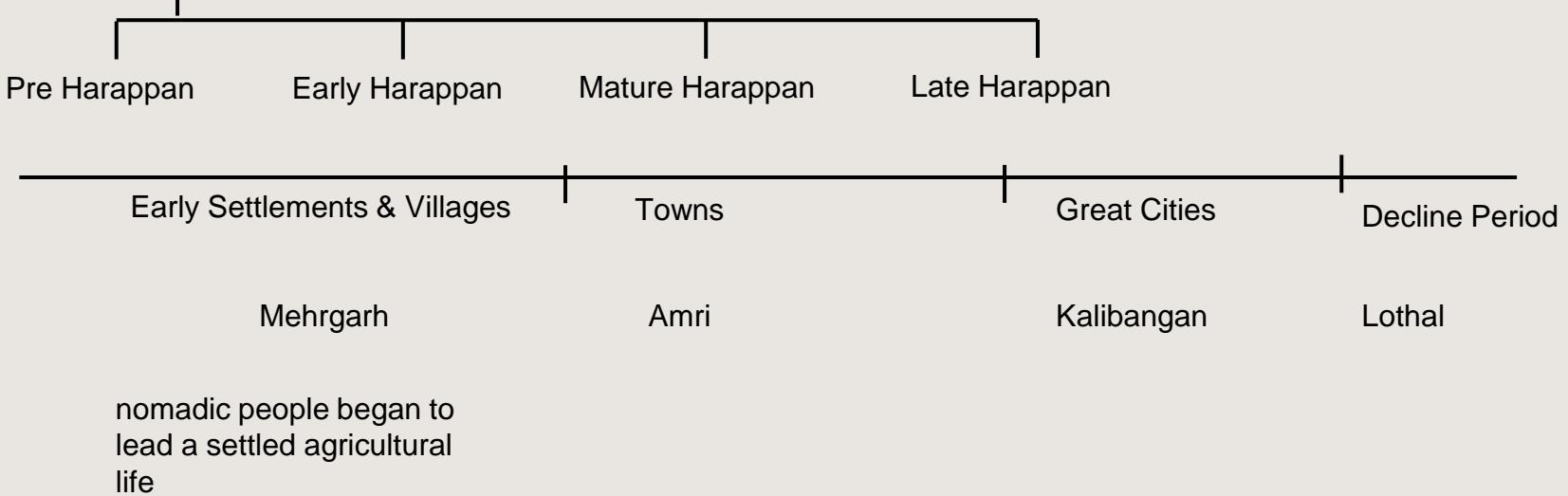
## Q. So what is Correct @ Origin?



# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Q. Origin – Phases – Trends – Stages of Evolution

- Based on Archeological findings
- We can see linearity / Continuity in the cultures
- 4 phases of evolution



# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Trends

Beginning of Cultures (8000 BCE)



Domestication of Plants & Animals



Agriculture



Permanent Settlement – Crafts & Tools

But by Then, multiple sites evolved on west & east of system

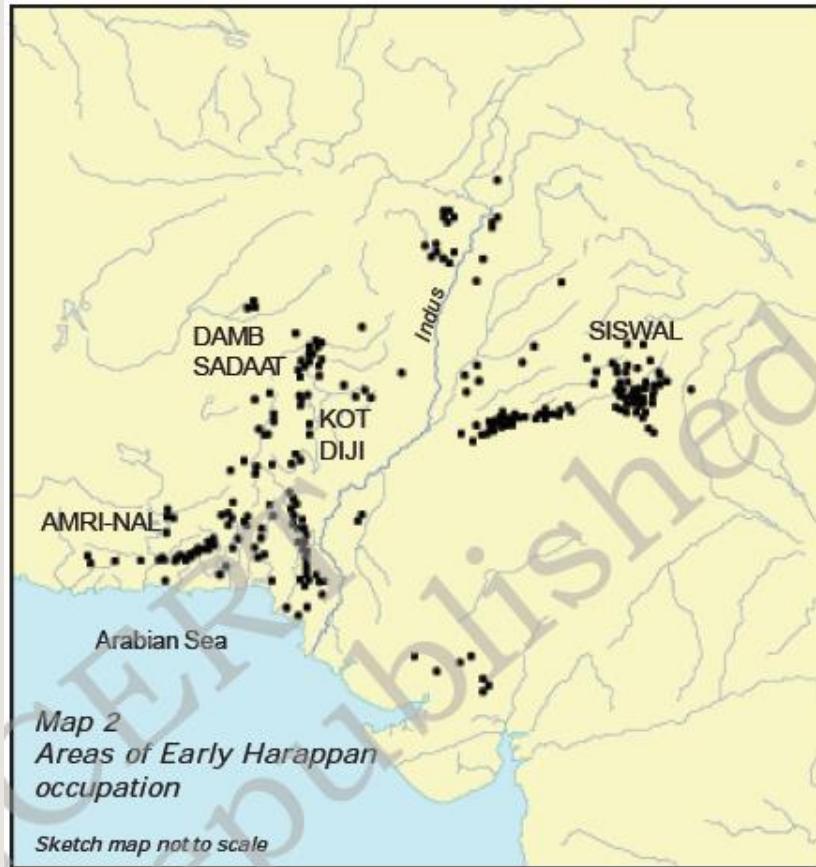
## 1. Mehrgarh-Stage 1

- Continuation of central cultivation
- Animal Husbandry
- Crafts & Architecture
- Located @ Bolan pass
- Part of Baluchistan
- But Hydrologically → Indus System
- Six Mounds – 6000 BCE
- Two storey buildings
- Animal bones – Shows Pastoral Imp.
- Wealth & Urbanisation
- By 2500 BCE – The town was abandoned

## Early and Mature Harappan cultures

Look at these figures for the number of settlements in Sind and Cholistan (the desert area of Pakistan bordering the Thar Desert).

	SIND	CHOLISTAN
Total number of sites	106	239
Early Harappan sites	52	37
Mature Harappan sites	65	136
Mature Harappan settlements on new sites	43	132
Early Harappan sites abandoned	29	33



# Indus Valley Civilisation

## 2. Amri – Stage Two

- Transition period
- Pre harappan to mature harappan.
- Started @ 4000 BCE
- Kept contact with balochistan
- Settled in plains of Indus settlement continued through out the whole period of IVC.

## 3. Kalibangan – Stage Three

- Pre – early – mature phase transition
- Multiple strata found
- 2 phase development

## Phase-I Kalibangan – 2400 BCE

- Rectangular city layout
- North south axis
- Furtified area
- Sewage System → Burnt Bricks
- Pottery wheel based
- Later on abondoned, but features copied in other cities

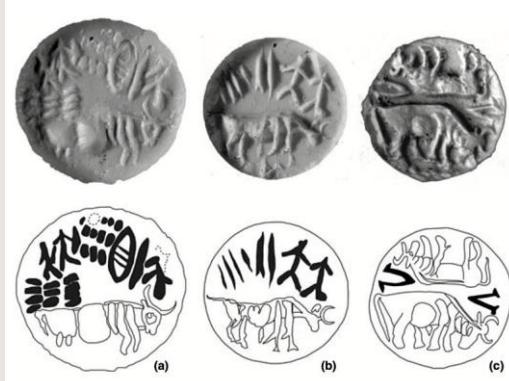
## Phase – II – 2250 BCE

- Again revived
- New patter – Based on harappa & Mohenjodaro
- Citadel built on old town
- Lower town @ ground
- Street width – 12, 18 or 24 feet
- Brick size changed
- Remains of fire actar + two platforms
- Absence of mother godess figure

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## 4. Lothal → Stage Four

- Founded later on → trade led to its development
- All features of earlier cities
- Citadel, high platform
- Dockyard with opening → Sluice-gates
- Large boulder stones → Anchors for the ship
- Major port → Trade with foreign lands
- Tools & Seals from foreign land → persian seal
- Supplied raw materials

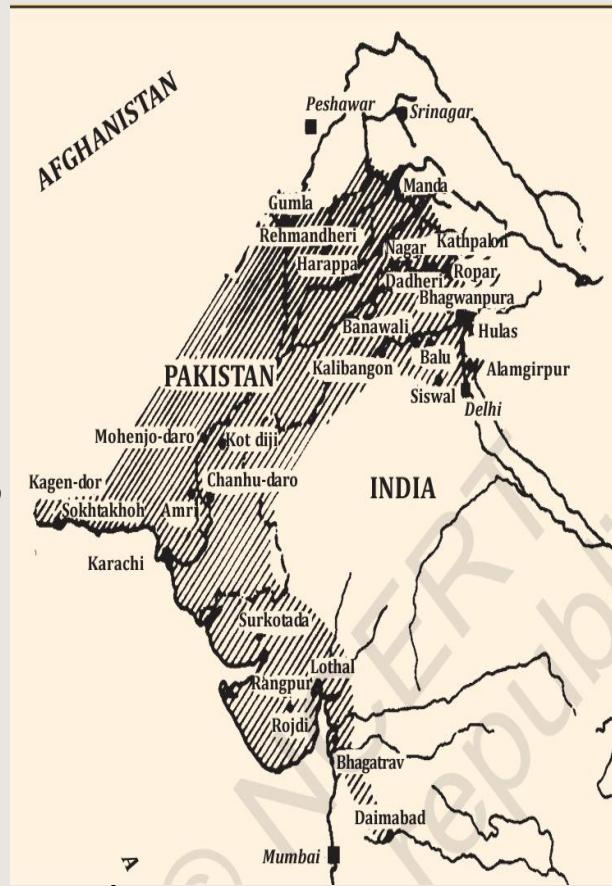


**Geographical Spread ?**

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Geographical Spread ?

Locations		
Afghanistan	Baluchistan & Makran Coast	Sindh
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Mature Phase @ Shortughai</li><li>- Trading colony</li><li>- Lapis lazuli</li><li>- Rubies</li><li>- Tin</li><li>- Gola resources</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Darbar kot</li><li>- Lie on Arterial route</li><li>- Suktagendor, sotka-koti &amp; Khairia-kot</li><li>- Maritime links with gulf &amp; Mesopotamia</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Kohistan &amp; Kirthar piedmont.</li><li>- Water sites near by</li><li>- Larkana → Mohenjodaro</li><li>- Agri &amp; Comm. Centre</li><li>- Trade route</li><li>- Alhadino, Mohenjodaro Chanhudaro</li></ul>



# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Geographical Spread ?

Locations			
Cholistan	Punjab	Haryana – Rajasthan	Gujarat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Gaggar-hakra system</li><li>- Desert region</li><li>- Large scale crafts production</li><li>- 400+ sites discovered</li><li>- Copper smelting</li><li>- Linked to sites in Rajasthan</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Bari doab (Ran-Beas)</li><li>- Harappa</li><li>- No sites between Indus – Jhelum - Chenab</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Banawali – 40 Acres</li><li>- Rakhigarhi – 60 acres</li><li>- 20+ sites located in 1250 Sq. kms areas</li><li>- nearly located</li><li>- Ropar (2.6 HA)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Kutch Region</li><li>- Full blown culture</li><li>- Trading centres less of agri.</li><li>- Saurashtra region</li><li>- Centre for cotton</li><li>- Resources procurement</li><li>- Multiple stone – chert carnelian, agate</li><li>- Pastoral land available</li></ul>



# **Why Urban Civilisation ?**

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Q. Why it is called a civilization?

- Cultures in isolation
- IVC → A totality
- Social configurations
- Govt Inscriptions → Shows literacy (Though script not deciphered)
  - Mercantile Use (Trading)
  - Civic purpose (Sign Board)
  - Design on inscriptions
- Urban society → Monumental structures
- Hetrogeneous economic activities
- Planning & Uniformity in dimensions as well as regional variations
- Craft production – Jewellery, stone images seals
- Prevalence of centralised authority
- 12 lakh Sq.km geographical spread
- Design of the houses
- Water management.



# Indus Valley Civilisation

City Planning of Harappan civilisation etc.

1<sup>st</sup> Urban Civilisation

Symbolised 1<sup>st</sup> Urban Revolution

Urban Character is revealed by a large population settlement

How??

Harappa & Mohenjodaro → 30k to 40k Population

High Population density → As high as 200 persons/sq km

Harappans were involved in arts & crafts; trade & commerce

The cities were administered by Municipalities like mechanism



# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Q. Features of the cities of IVC?

- General Feature – Centralised planning
- Cities based on grid pattern
- Western part – citadel, eastern part – plain area
- Monumental size cities > 100 HA Size
- Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan – Twin Mounds



- Dholavira – 3 parts
  - upper – middle – lower areas
- Standardised bricks
- Same planning, diff. size
  - Mohenjodaro vs. Lothal
  - Lothal vs. Kalibagan

- Citadel fort layout watch tower bastion, gateways ditches
- Water management
  - Fresh
  - Drainage
- Uniformity in housing
- Arrangement of roads
  - Main road – broad
  - Other roads – narrower
- Main – straight connectivity & sharp corners
- Presence of IVC organisation
- Road & Drainage
- Lamp posts
- Garbage collection

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Q. Purpose of Fort/Citadel?

Purpose from flash floods

Cities were vulnerable to floods as they were located on the river banks

City of Mohenjodaro was destroyed by floods atleast 7 times

Q. How did the historians came to know about this?

G.F Dales → Trying to drill the hole, found 7 layers of habitations

11.5 feet deep

The forts safeguarded the residents from wild animals & anti-social elements

At someplaces even lower town was also fortified → Kalibangan  
Surkotda

# Indus Valley Civilisation

Division of Cities

Cities divided into 2 parts

Citadel Area

Lower town

Both these areas were separated by an open ground

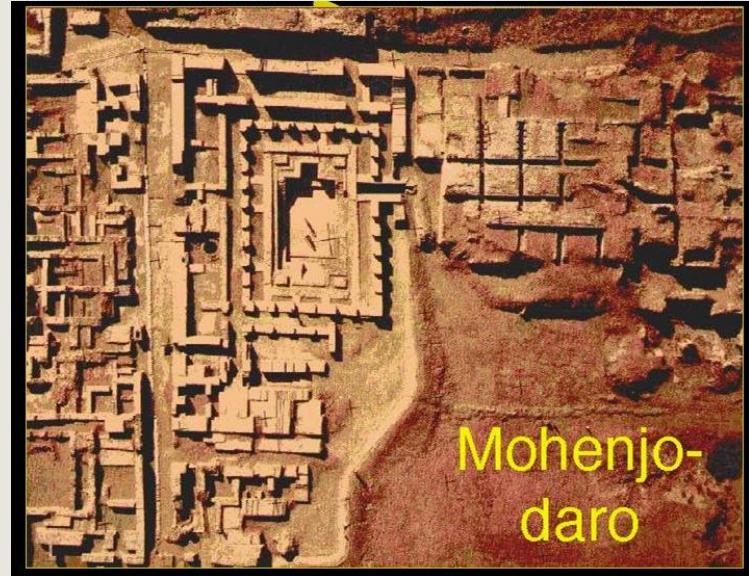
Dholavira → it was divided into 3 parts

Q. Who used to occupy/live in these areas?

Citadel → Rich merchants, Rich Craftsmen, Ruling Class,  
the Priestsly Class

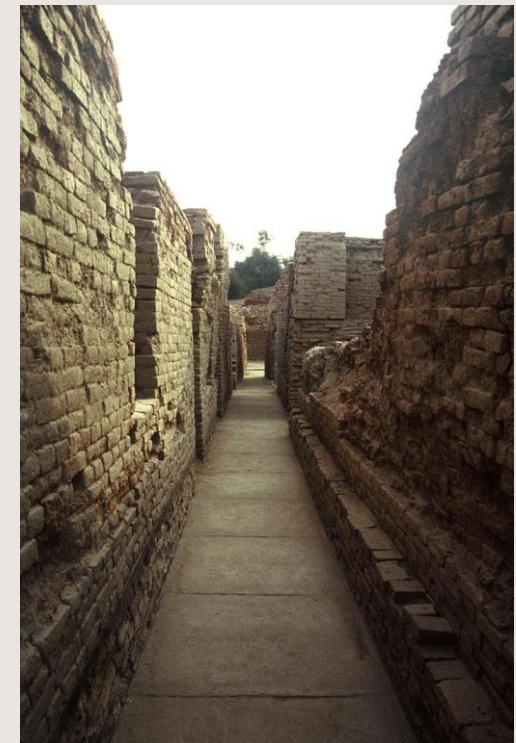
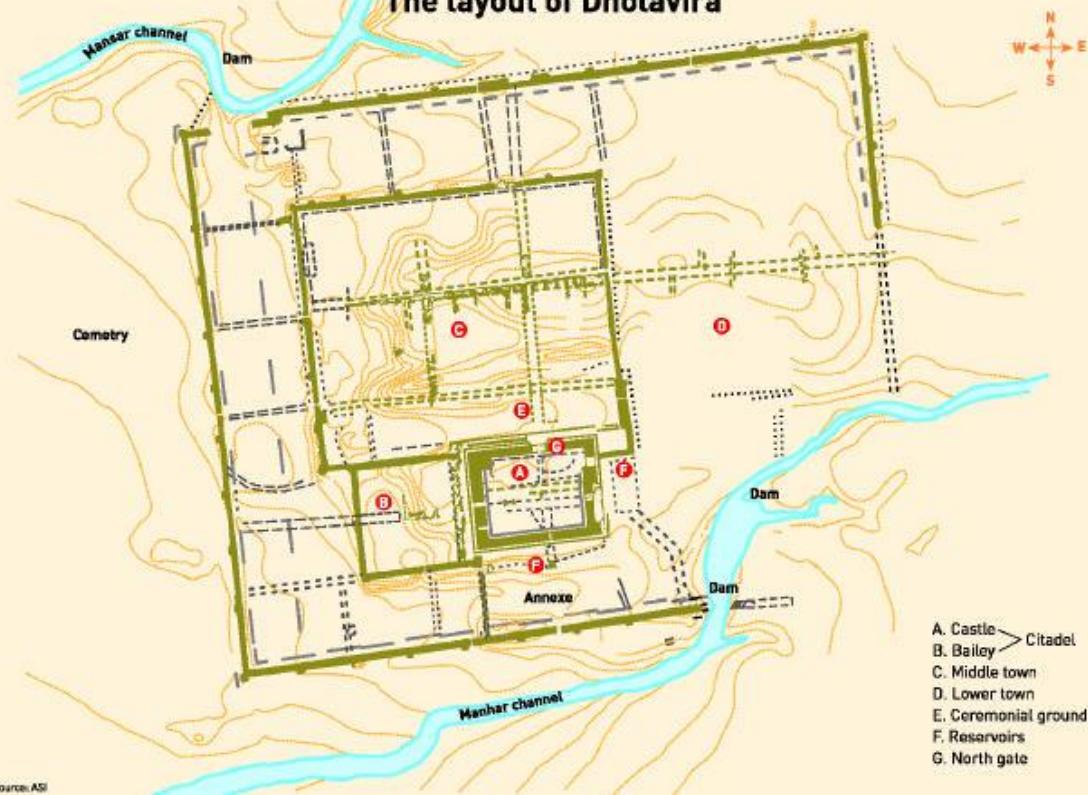
Lower Plain Area → Common Man





Mohenjo-daro

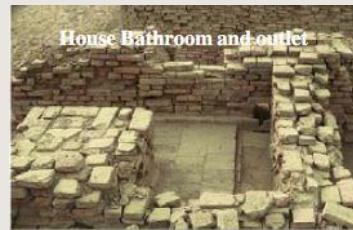
## The layout of Dholavira

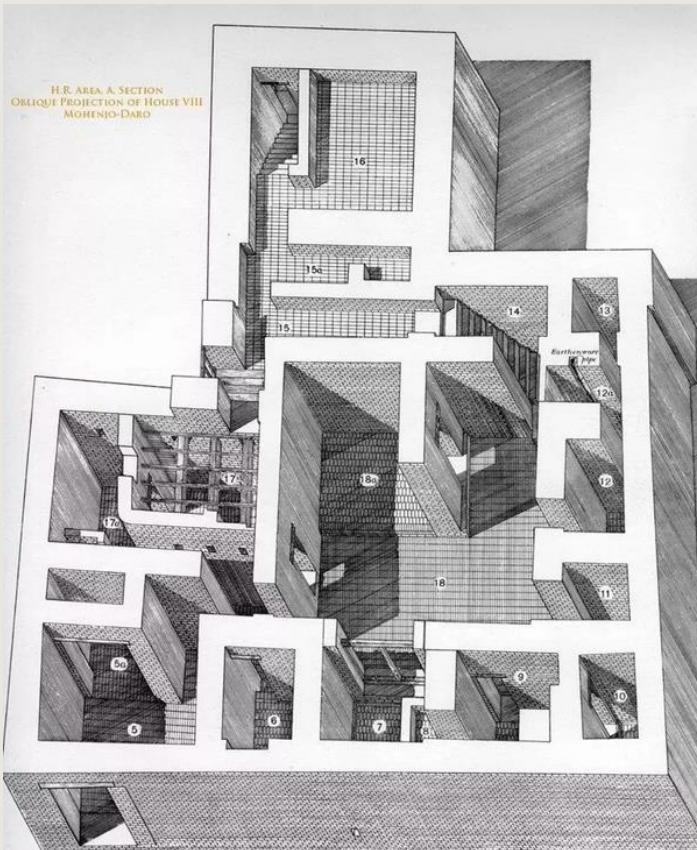


# Indus Valley Civilisation

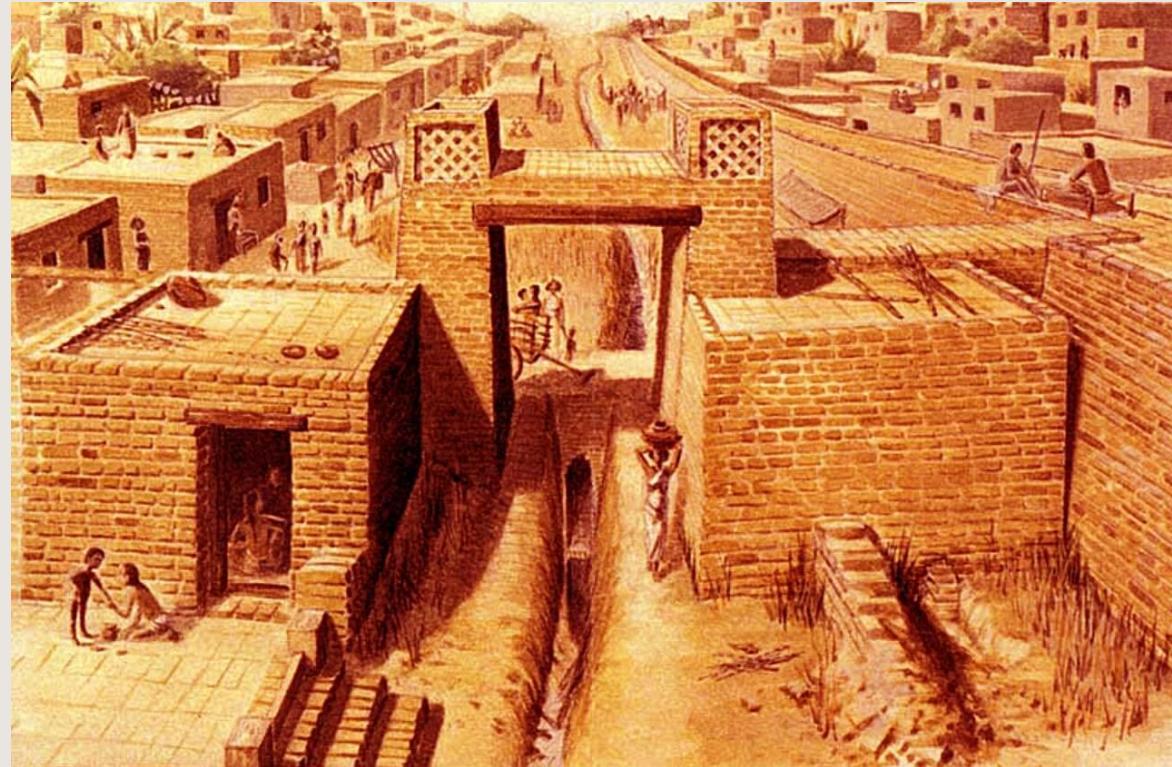
## Q. Housing pattern of IVC?

- Uniform across all sites - House design → Courtyard
- Use of baked bricks + wooden architecture
- Multi storey housing → remains of staircases
- Roof → Mud plastered + clay + gypsum & lime
- Tiles used for decoration
- Doors → wooden, windows → Rare
- Ventilation → Jali → Work can be seen
- |
- Courtyard open
- Bathroom present, toilets separate
- Drainage pipelines present → Drain off the waste water





JOHN MARSHALL, MOHENJO-DARO AND THE INDUS CIVILIZATION, PL. IV



*Pratik Nayak*

## **Indus Valley Civilisation**

**Q. Water management of IVC cities?**

**Q. How come a civilisation can survive without for a long period?**

**Q. From where they used to procure water ?**



# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Q. Water management of IVC cities?

- How the civilisation survived for this long period
- Water based survival



- Sources of fresh water

Rivers	Ponds, lakes	Wells	Stepwells	Resorviors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Major cities located on banks</li><li>- Mohenjodaro → Indus</li><li>- Harappa → Ravi</li><li>- Chanhudaro → Indus</li><li>- Kalibangan → Ghaggar</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Multiple locations</li><li>- Banawali → Saraswati</li><li>- Surkotda → Stream of kutch river</li><li>- Desalpur →</li><li>- Dholavira → Mansar &amp; Manhar →</li><li>- Lothal              Bhogavo</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Mohenjodaro 700+</li><li>- 1:3</li><li>- 2ft 6" size DIA</li><li>- Burnt Bricks</li><li>- Round &amp; Elliptical shapes</li><li>- Rare in eastern → Kalibangan</li><li>- Other Civilisation had no facility</li><li>- They used to take</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Dholavira</li><li>- 16 in total</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 225000 liters size</li><li>- Interconnected channels</li><li>- Use of them.</li></ul>

## Indus Valley Civilisation

Water management system in Harappan Cities

Q. From where did the harappan procured water?

Wells, Ponds & River

@ Mohenjodar → 700 wells have been found

Every house had a well

There also was a public well in every street

@ Harappa → Fewer wells

@ Dholavira → Most advanced water management system

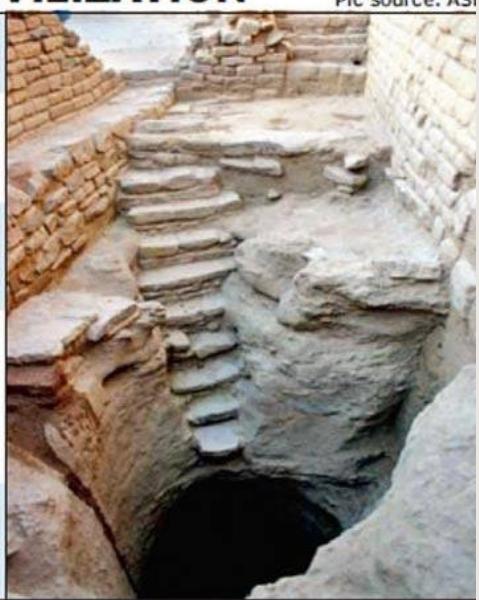
Series of stepwell have been discovered → 16 in number

Stepwell → Reservoirs to store water

## TREASURE OF CIVILIZATION

Pic source: ASI

- The Dholavira stepwell dates back to bronze age
- It's located beneath the eastern reservoir of Dholavira
- ASI says a huge lake and an ancient shoreline are buried in the site
- Surveys indicate the presence of more Harappan-age reservoirs and stepwells in the vicinity
- Archaeologists to excavate tanks, stoneware, and sanitation chambers



# Indus Valley Civilisation

Water management system in Harappan Cities

Q. Any other system developed?

To collect rain water → canals were dug by the harappans

The reservoirs were interconnected for water filtration

One Reservoir so big → it could store about 225000 Cum of water

This water management was the secret behind the fact that IVC could flourish in semi-arid region of Rann of Kutch where rainfall was less than 75cms

Was dam constructed by the harappans?



# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Water management system in Harappan Cities

Was dam constructed by the harappans?

Yes, Dam was used for flood irrigation

Made to Obstruct the flow of the river

In the beginning of the rainy season when it rains, huge water used to come in rivers, flood irrigation was performed

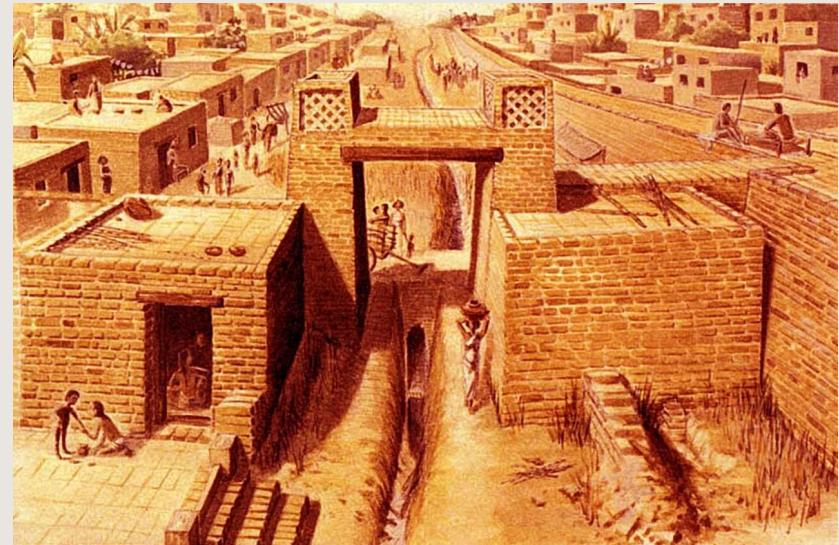
After receding of water in the month of November, harappans used to sow seeds & cut crops before the coming of the next flood in April

Now, Q. If water comes → how to drain it off??

Was there any drainage system in harappan cities

## Indus Valley Civilisation

- Waste water → Drainage System?
- Houses connected with drainage lines
- Small drains → Big drains
- Mohenjodaro & Lothal → Extensive planning
- Over ground & underground drainage
- Regular cleaning → Stone slab & bricks put as covers
- Gravity based flow
- Soak pits & sediment pits
- Pottery jars @ opening of drainage lines
- No drainage lines @ kalibangan burnt bricks lanes @ Lothal & Mohenjodaro



# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Drainage System of IVC

On Ground & Underground covered drainage system was there

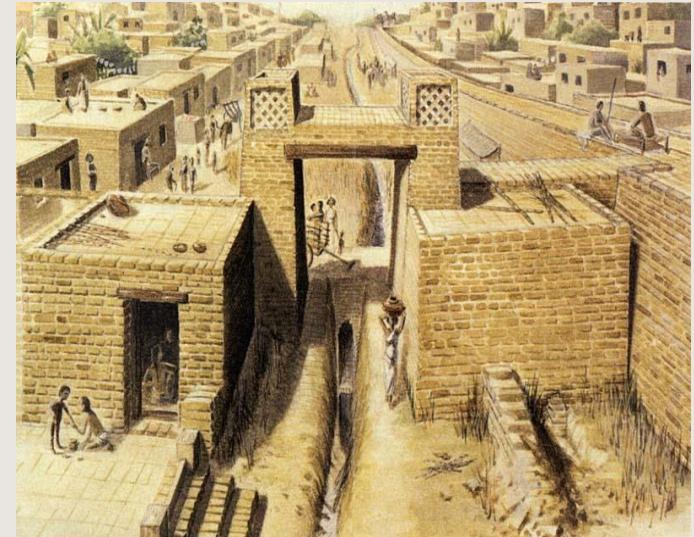
Every house was connected to a drainage & this drain was connected to the main drain

Q. What if the drain gets choked up?

The drainage lines were cleaned regularly

There were openings for cleaning purposes

The waste materials at the openings indicate the cleaning of the drains



# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Drainage System of IVC

There were soak pits in the drainage at regular interval for water harvesting

Used to recharge ground water

Q. Where to discharge the waste water?

The waste water from drains was carried to the nearby fields through small canals for irrigation purpose

Now, Q. Sanitation?

- They were the first ones to build toilets & bathrooms



**Special Features of the Cities ?**

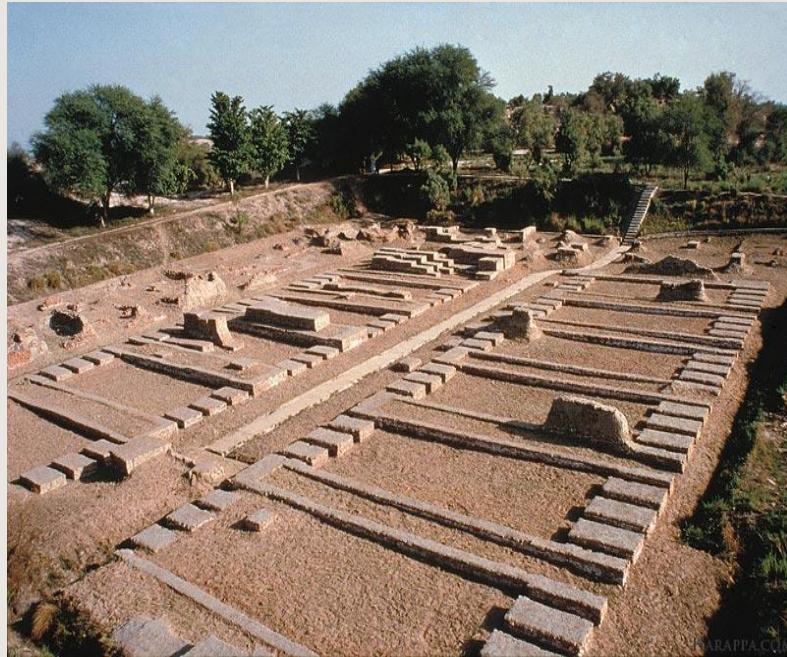
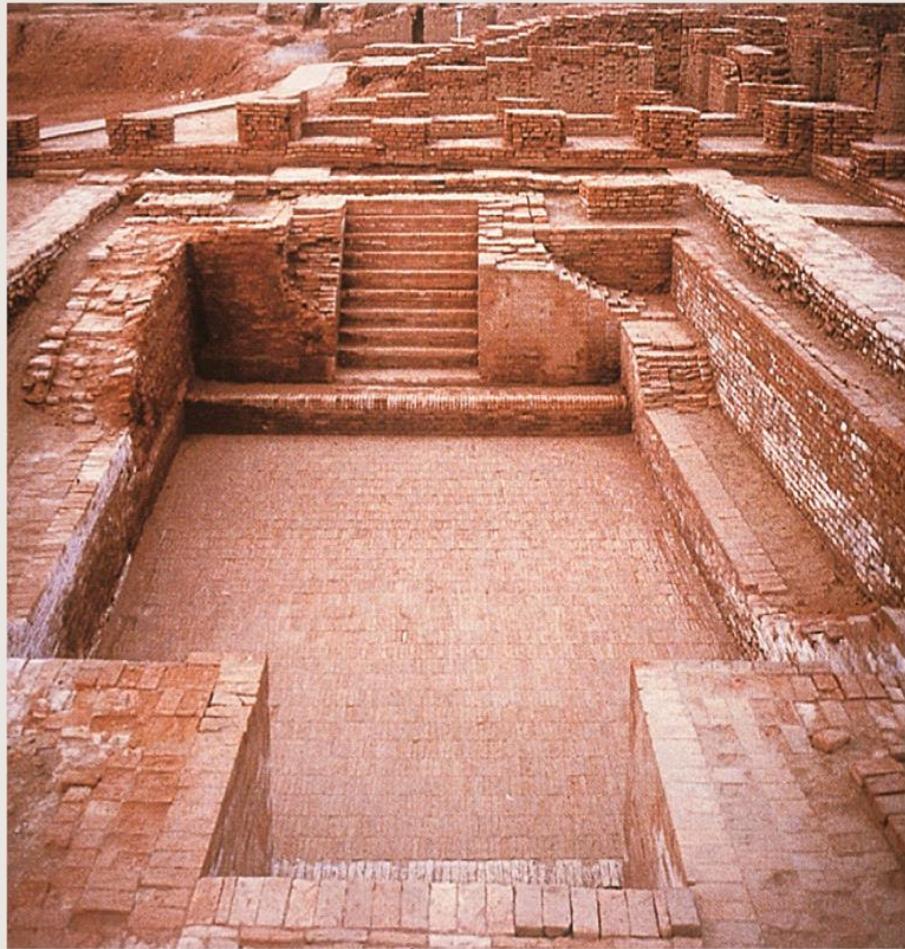
# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Q. What Specialities found @ these cities?

### 1. Mohenjodaro

- Discovered by R.D.Banerjee in 1922
- Continued by John Marshal, KN Dikshit, Earnest Mackay
- Post independence 1960s – G.F. Dales
- Largest of all the cities → 40000 population
- Great bath → 39\*23\*8
  - located @ Citadel – centre part
  - Rooms on both sides
  - Ritual bathing
  - water proofing from gypsum mortar
- Assembly Hall → Administrative building
- granary

- Lower town
- Temple like structure by wheeler
- Twin stairway → Platform rare stone sculpture found
- Barracks – single room tenements
- Woven cloth also found



# Indus Valley Civilisation

## 2. Harappa

- 1826 – By Mason
- First started by alexander Cunningham – 1872-73
- Brick robbers looted the remains
- Founding of seal
- By 1920 – Dayaram sahni, later on M.S. Vats. Discovery of Granary
- By 1940s – Mortimer wheeler → Fortification found.

### Pre Indus Deposits

- Post 1947 → Harappa Excavated – by G.F. Dales
- Harappa → Ganeriwala → Mohenjodaro  
(Upper)    (Centre)    (Lower)
- Granaries → Outside Citadel  
Two row 50\*20ft.  
near to the river (Significance)
- Brick platforms – Working floor for threshing
- Single room barracks



# Indus Valley Civilisation

## 3. Chanhudaro

- Only city w/o citadel
- Evidances of flooding
- Small pot (Ink pot)
- Metal work – Gold, silver, tin, copper

## 4. Kalibangan

- 2 phases – pre & proto Harappan
- Ploughed & Dogged up fields
- Two platforms      Fire Actars
- Rituals & Cult Sacrifice
- Food jars Found in a room



# Indus Valley Civilisation



## 5. Banawali

- 2 phases
- All features of IVC cities

## 6. Rakhigarhi – Saraswati

- Largest of the sites > 130 HA
- Excavations by Amrendra nath
- Necropolis

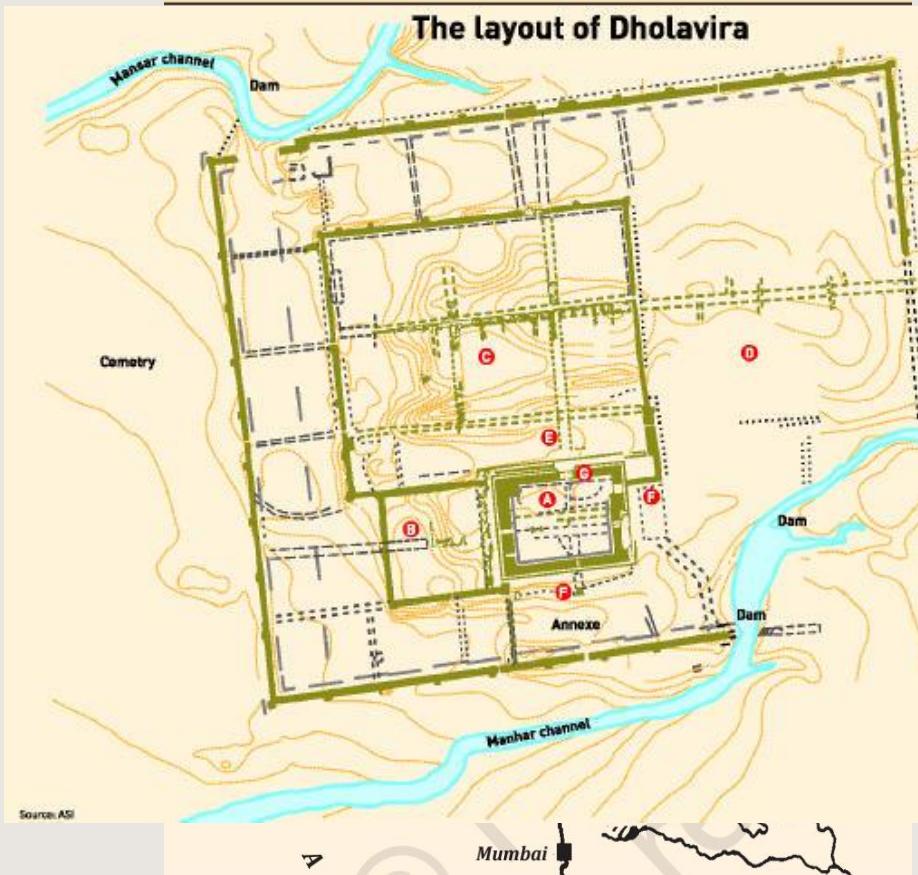
## 7. Surkotda

- Gujarat
- Remains of Horse
- Might be a port city
- Stone rubble fortification

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## 8. Dholavira

- Latest & largest to be discovered
- Started by Dr. J.P.Joshi & Continued by R.S Bisht
- All features
- City divided into three sections
  - Upper town (Citadel)
  - Middle Town (Officials & Closed ones of the ruler)
  - Lower town (Mango people)
- Water management



## Indus Valley Civilisation

9. Lothal – Discovered in 1956 by SR Rao.

- Dockyard – Brick platform
- Main sea port
- Large wall → flood protection
- Metal work, shell making, bead making
- Fire altars – rituals & Cults
- Terracotta figurine of horse
- Cloth impressions over a seal
- Rice husk – earliest cultivation
  - Also found @ Rangpur (Ahmedabad)



# Indus Valley Civilisation

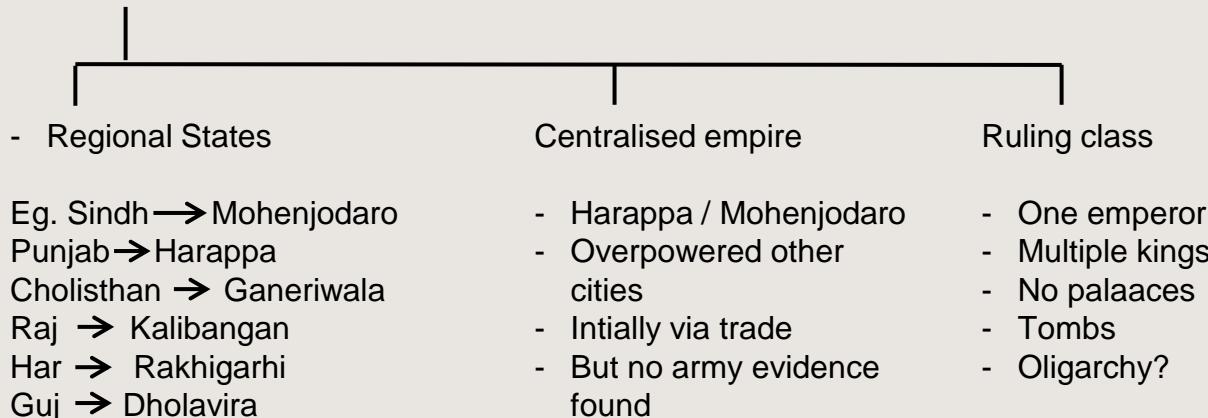


**Q. How come such large cities existed ?  
Were there any political organisations ?  
Was there a state ?  
How did the urbanization took place ?  
Q. What was the art all about ?**

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Q. Polity

- No clear cut evidences
- DD Kosambi → Priestly ruling class
- RS Sharma → Merchants were rulers
- Political system



Conclusion → One central authority + regional autonomy evidence from weight & measures → Commerce & Design

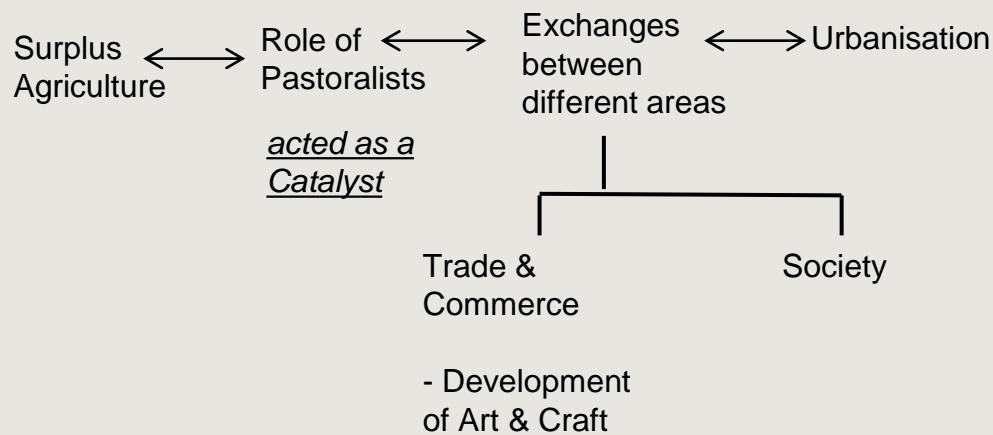
1,2,4,8,64

# **Process of Urbanisation**

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Q. How urbanisation took place?

- Economy played a big role
- But for economy - how changes took place?



## Q. Were these urban centres existing w/o any support from rural centres?

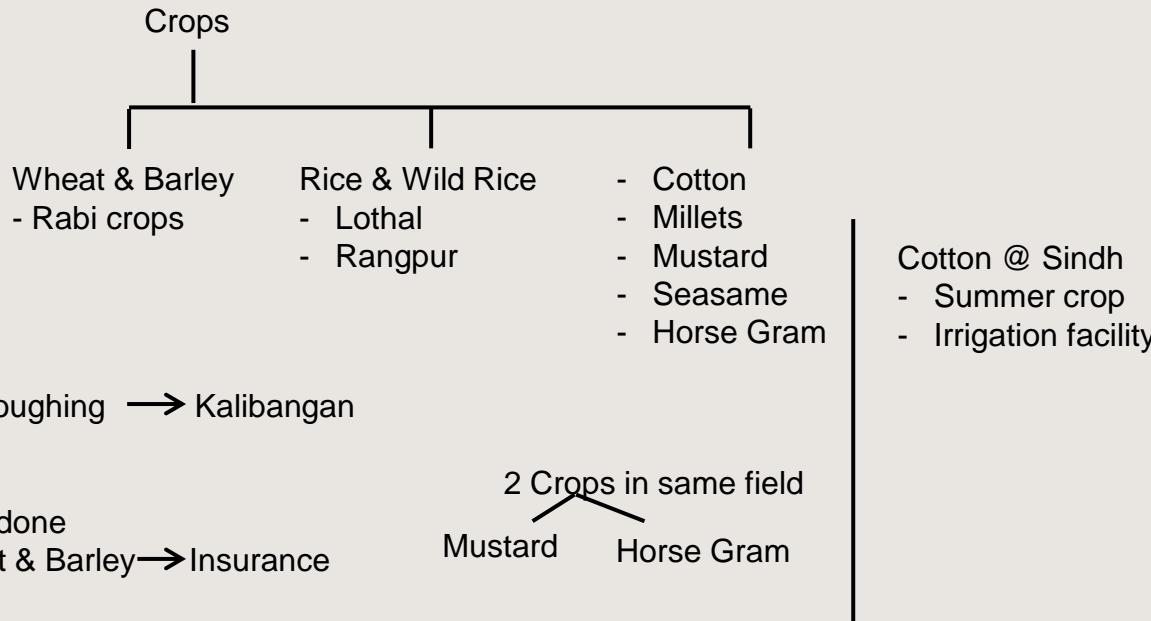
- no.
- Agriculture & Pastoralist used to supply the cities
- Kanewal → Gujarat
- Carriers of goods from one place to another
- Pastoral camp sites found in North Gujarat.

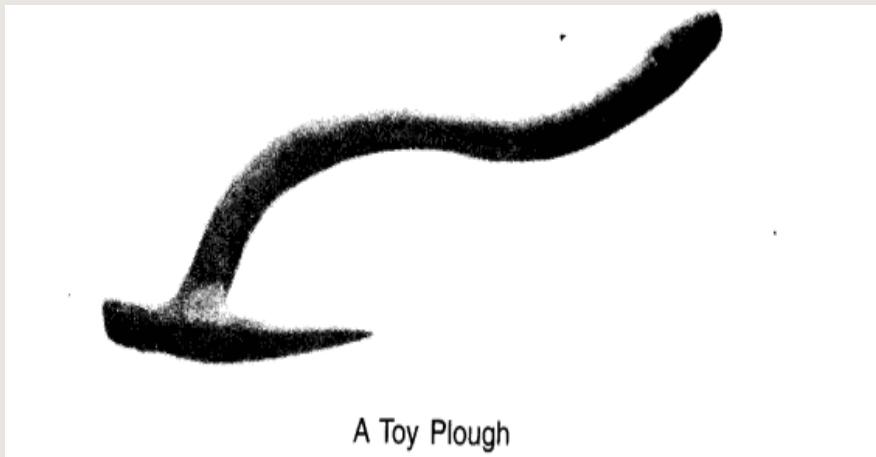
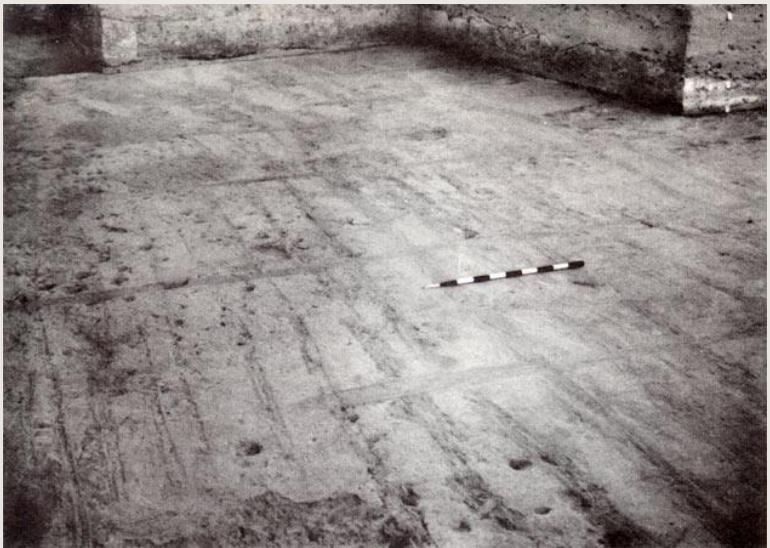
# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Q. Food & Agriculture

Domestication of Animals → Water Management → Agriculture

- Goats, Sheeps
- Indian humped cattle
- Boar
- Buffalo
- camel





A Toy Plough



# Indus Valley Civilisation

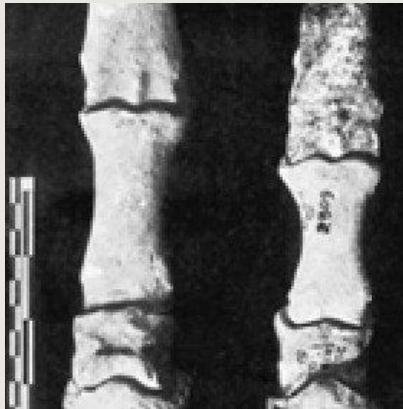
## Q. Role of animals

Domestication  
(Also meat)

- Sheeps & Goats
- Indian humped bull
- Boar
- Camel
- buffalo
  
- Shikarpur (Gujarat)
  - Cattle & Buffalo
  - lived till maturity
  - killed for meat
- Mutton
- Fish & Marine Molluscs

Hunting

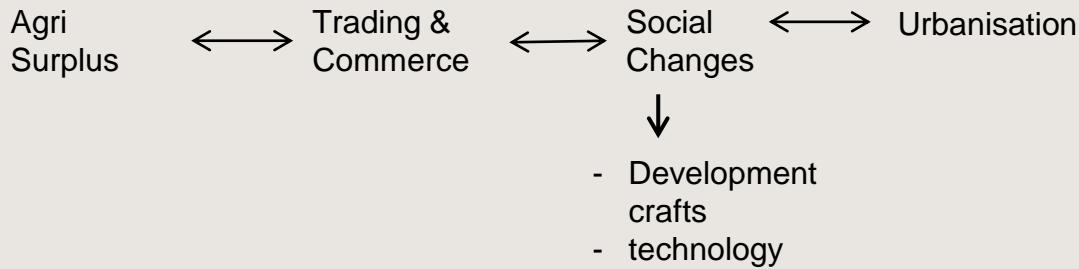
- Rhino
- Deer
- tortoise



# **Economic Life**

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Q. Economic Progress



## Craft Production

- Establishment of specialised artisan groups
- Bronze smith, gold smith, brick makers, stone cutter, weavers, terracotta manufacturers
- Axes, chisels, knives, spearheads, arrowheads, small saws etc.
- Bronze art @ Mohenjodaro, copper vessels
- Harappa & Chanhudaro – specialist workshop
- Small gold ornaments – beads, pendants, amulets
- Silver – more found – large number

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Economic life

great progress in all spheres of economic activity

## Art & Craft

Specialized groups of artisans

goldsmiths, brick makers, stone cutters, weavers, boat-builders and terracotta manufacturers

Bronze and copper vessels

red and black painted pottery

Gold and silver ornaments are found

Beads were manufactured

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Q. Trade & commerce

Internal

External

Evidences → Sources? For external trade?

Sumeria – Indus

- texts refer people as meluha
- Two intermediate stations – dilmun & Magan
- Discovery of seals @ Mesopotamia  
2 dozens – UR, Kish, Susa, Lagash etc.
- Indus beads, pottery, terracotta, ivory
- Rounds seals of gulf origin – indus motifs

### Route for trade

Maritime

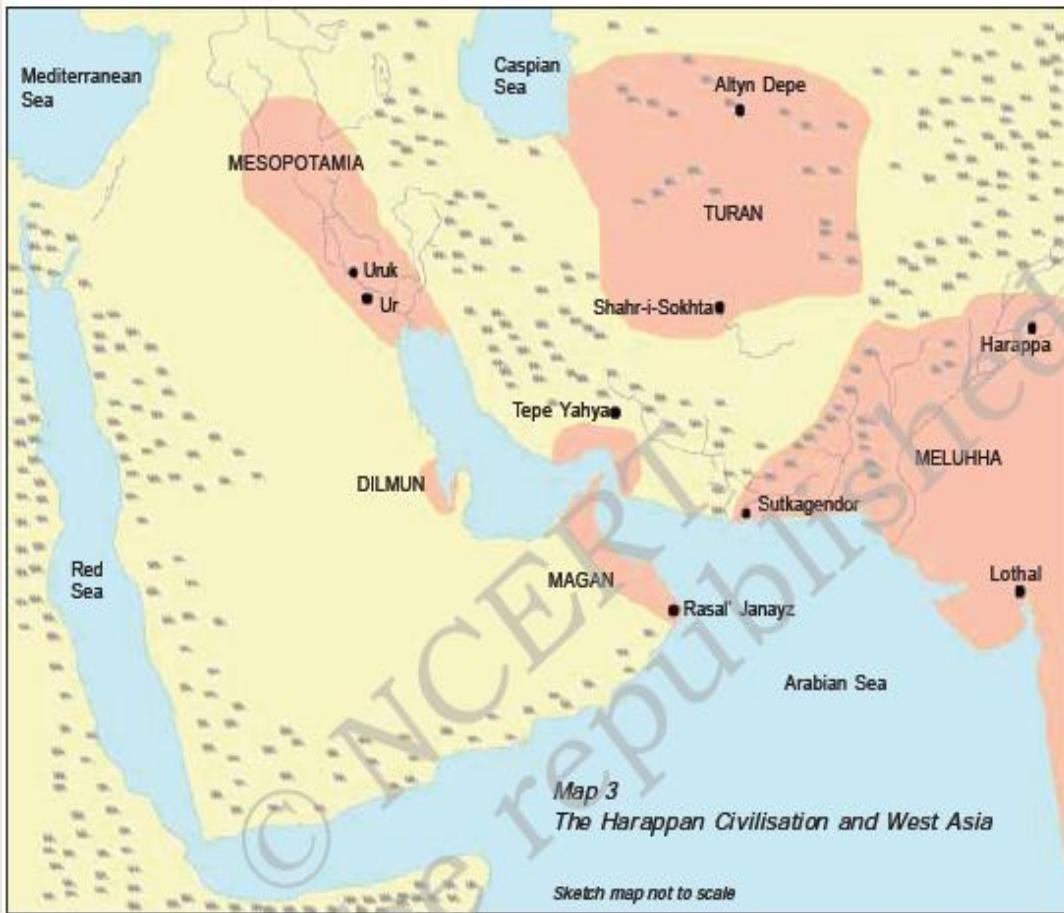
- Makran
- Gujarat coast
- Trade winds

Overland

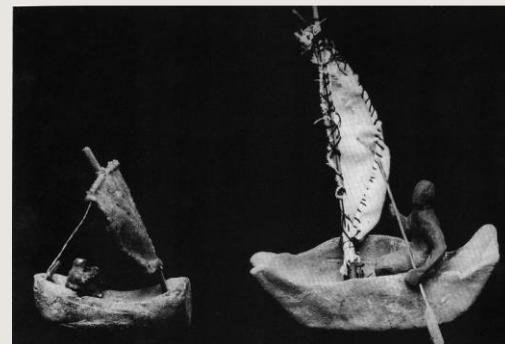
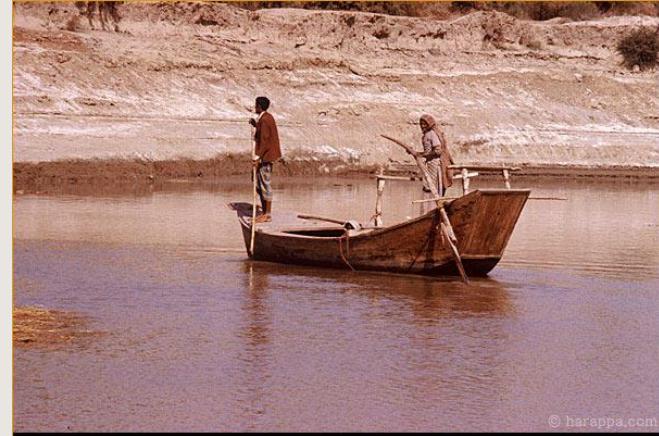
- Passes
- Mountains
- orientation

- Cylinder seals of Mesopotamia, Iran with Indus motif
- Gulf seal @ lothal & bet dwarka





Pratik Nayak



# Indus Valley Civilisation

## External trade – items

- Imports – Gold (AF, Iran)
  - Copper (Bal, Arab)
  - Tin (AF)
  - lapis lazuli (AF)
  - Turquoise (Iran)
  - Jade (Cen Asia)
- Export – Agri Products
  - Wheat
  - Barley
  - peas
  - oil seeds
  - cotton goods
  - beads, shells
  - terracotta, stone images
- Trade through barter

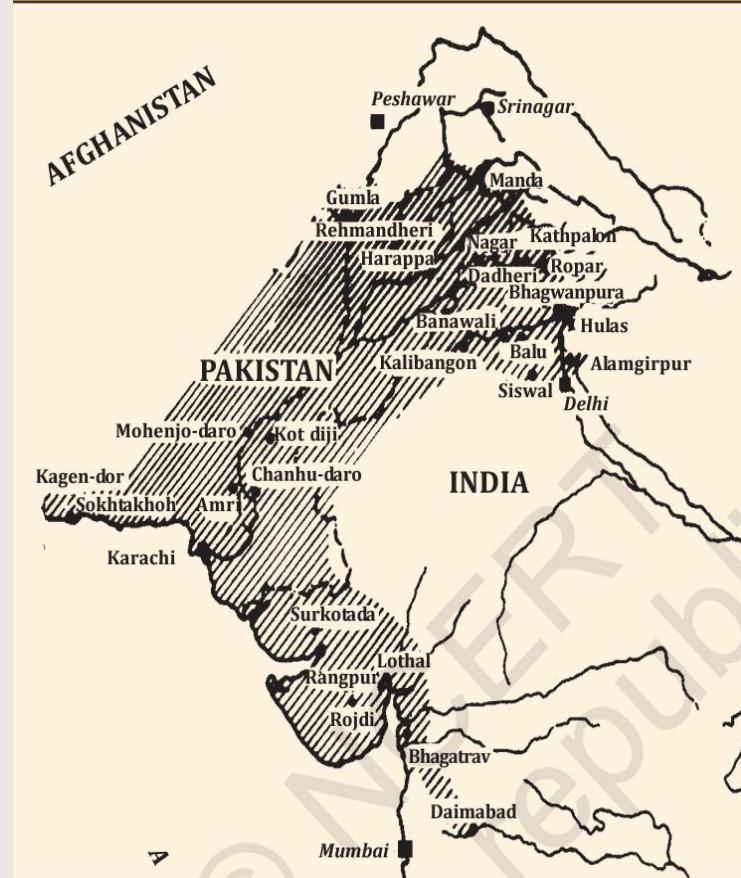
## Internal trade

- Rajasthan
- Saurashtra – Agate
- Maharashtra – Amethyst
- West UP, Bihar – Tin
- South India – Gold
- Use of bullock carts → Teracotta models
- Ships seals
- Ikka type chariots → Copper & Bronze @ Chanhudaro & Harappa
- Sea route & Riverine routes also used



# Indus Valley Civilisation

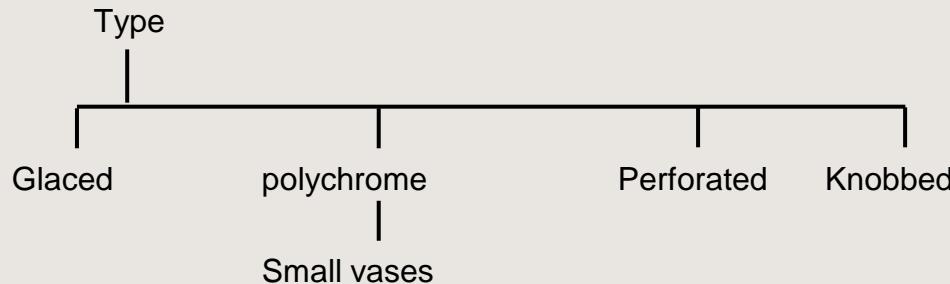
- **Centres of Production**
- Lothal & Chanhudaro – bead & Cornelian factories – export to Mesopotamia
- Balakot & Chanhudaro , Kalibangan – shell work & bangles
- Ivory combs, cylinders, small sticks & pins
- Seals – made from steatite – used for other items
- **Ceramic Tradition→ Pottery**



**Art & Craft → Main Source for Economy**

# Indus Valley Civilisation

- Ceramic – pottery tradition
  - Wheel based
  - red & black painted also plain
  - use of nature motifs        birds, fish, animals, plants, trees pipal leaves
  - birds holding – fish
  - story of panchtantra @ Lothal
- Types – goblets, dishes, basins, flasks, vase, bottles, incense burner, storage jars
- Shows utilitarian character              →



## Indus Valley Civilisation

# Pottery

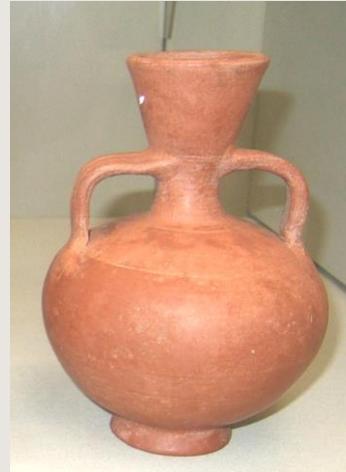
The Indus Valley pottery consists chiefly of very fine wheel-made wares, very few being hand-made.

**1- Plain pottery is more common** than painted ware.

Plain pottery is generally of red clay, with or without a fine red or grey slip.

2- The **black painted ware** has a fine coating of red slip on which geometric and animal designs are executed in glossy black paint.

Non- NCERT



Non- NCERT

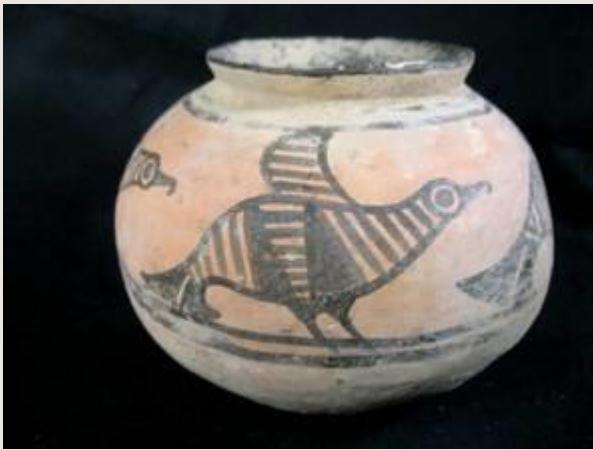


# Pottery

### PAINTED EARTHEN JAR

- Found in Mohenjodaro, this jar is made on a potter's wheel with clay.
- The shape was manipulated by the pressure of the crafty fingers of the potter.
- After baking the clay model, it was painted with black colour.
- High polishing was done as a finishing touch.
- The motifs are of vegetals and geometric forms.





*Pratik Nayak*

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Seals

- Made from steatite (soft stones)
- Half inch to two inch – square, rectangular, button, cubical, round
- Cutting → polish → white lustre
- Images on seal – name & inscriptions
- One humped bull, unicorn, tiger, deer, elephant, tiger, bison, rhino
- Boats, musical instrument, pipal tree
- **significance**



- Property
  - Found @ Lothal
  - Warehouse

- Found @ different Location
  - Inside
  - Outside

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## •Seals

- Usually made of steatite, and
- occasionally of agate, chert, copper, faience and terracotta,
- with beautiful figures of animals, such as unicorn bull, rhinoceros, tiger, elephant, bison, goat, buffalo, etc.

The purpose of producing seals was 1- mainly commercial.

But also used as 2- amulets, carried on the 3- persons of their owners, perhaps as modern-day identity cards.

The standard Harappan seal was a square plaque 2x2 square inches, usually made from the soft river stone, steatite.

Every seal is engraved in a pictographic script which is yet to be deciphered. Some seals have also been found in gold and ivory.

## Indus Valley Civilisation



## Indus Valley Civilisation

Seals→ Script

script has still to be fully deciphered

Script

This is an example of boustrophedon English, where you change direction at the end of the line and then go back to the “correct” direction on the third. Each even numbered line is written like you would see it in a mirror.

Direction of writing→ Right to left

Bull like→ Boustrophedon

Seals are depicted and decorated with motifs with animals

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Q. Harappan Script?

- Pictographic Script
- 400 to 600 signs → 40 – 60 basic – rest are variations.

- language
  - Indo-European / Indo-Aryan → SR Rao
  - Dravidian → Soviet Scholars

- Bustred phonetic writing
- Natwar Jha → Vedic Glossary on Indus seals
  - No Vowels
  - Syllabic system
- Rajaram → Pictorial & Alphabetic Brahmi script

## Other Art→ Copper Forms

Square or rectangular copper tablets,

- With an animal or a human figure on one side and an inscription on the other,
- or an inscription on both sides have also been found.

The figures and signs are carefully cut with a burin.

These copper tablets appear to have been amulets.

Unlike inscriptions on seals which vary in each case, inscriptions on the copper tablets seem to be associated with the animals portrayed on them.



## Indus Valley Civilisation

### 5. Arts & Crafts

#### Beads and Ornaments



***Beadwork and jewellery items***

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Beads and Ornaments

men and women decorated themselves large variety of ornaments produced from every conceivable material ranging from precious metals and gemstones to bone and baked clay.

necklaces, fillets, armlets and finger-rings = both sexes

women = girdles, earrings and anklets.

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Social Life

### Beads and Ornaments

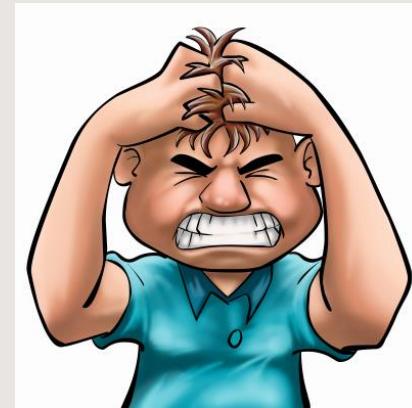
- Hoards of jewellery @ **Mohenjodaro and Lothal** = includes necklaces of **gold** and semi-precious stones, **copper** bracelets and beads, gold earrings and head ornaments, faience pendants and buttons, and beads of **steatite and gemstones**.
  - All ornaments are well crafted.
- 
- cemetery found @ **Farmana in Haryana** = dead bodies buried with ornaments.
  - bead industry well developed = factories discovered at **Chanhudaro and Lothal**.

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Social Life

### Beads and Ornaments

- Q. Materials for Beads??
- Beads were made of **cornelian, amethyst, jasper, crystal, quartz, steatite, turquoise, lapis lazuli, etc.**
- Metals like **copper, bronze and gold, and shell, faience and terracotta or burnt clay** also used.
- varying shapes—disc-shaped, cylindrical, spherical, barrel-shaped, and segmented.
- Some beads were made of **two or more stones cemented** together, some of stone with **gold covers**.



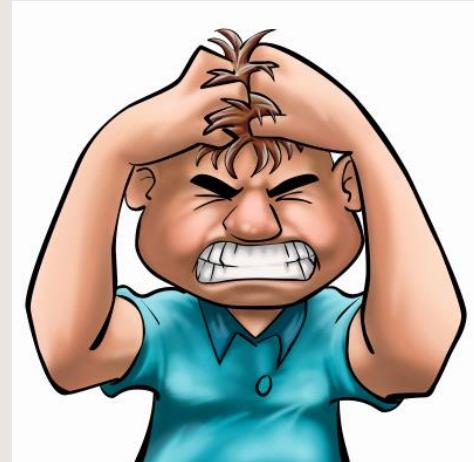
# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Beads and Ornaments

### Social Life

- Some were decorated by incising or painting and some had designs etched onto them.
- **Great technical skill** displayed in manufacture of these beads

Harappan people also made **brilliantly naturalistic models** of animals, especially **monkeys and squirrels**, used as **pin heads and beads**.



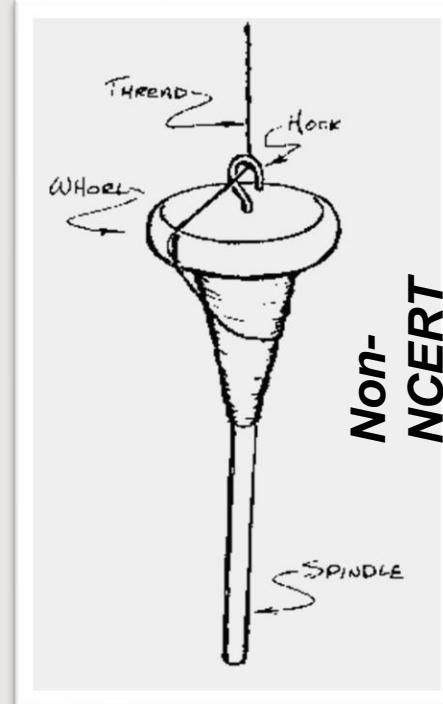
# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Spindle Whorl

### Social Life

large #spindles and **spindle whorls** in houses discovered  
> spinning of cotton and wool was **very common**.

The fact that both the rich and the poor practised spinning is indicated by finds of whorls made of the expensive faience as also of the cheap pottery and shell.



# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Social Life

people were **conscious of fashion**.

Different **hairstyles** were in vogue and wearing of beard was popular among all.

**Cinnabar** was used as cosmetic and face paint, **lipstick** and **collyrium (eyeliner)**.



Mohenjo-daro  
"dancing girl"  
figurine

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Terracotta Figurines

- toys, clay carts
  - Cult objects
  - Birds, animals, monkey, dogs, sheep & cattle
  - Male & female figures
  - Ornamental jewellery, head dress
  - Mother & child groups
  - Head gear – horn like gear
  - Mother goddess
- Hand made      Single mould

## Bronze Images

- Mohenjodaro
  - Dancing girl
  - Ikka
  - lost wax technique
- Hara.
- Daimabad
- Chanhudaro
- Elephant
  - Rhino
  - Buffalo
  - chariot
- Ikka

## Stone images

Stone pieces @ Mohenjodaro – priest king  
2 pieces @ Harappa – Nude male torso

## Indus Valley Civilisation

### Stone Statues

found at Harappa and  
Mohenjodaro  
two male figures—

- one is a torso in red sandstone and
- the other is a bust of a bearded man in steatite



# Indus Valley Civilisation

Bearded man-as a priest,

## Stone Statues

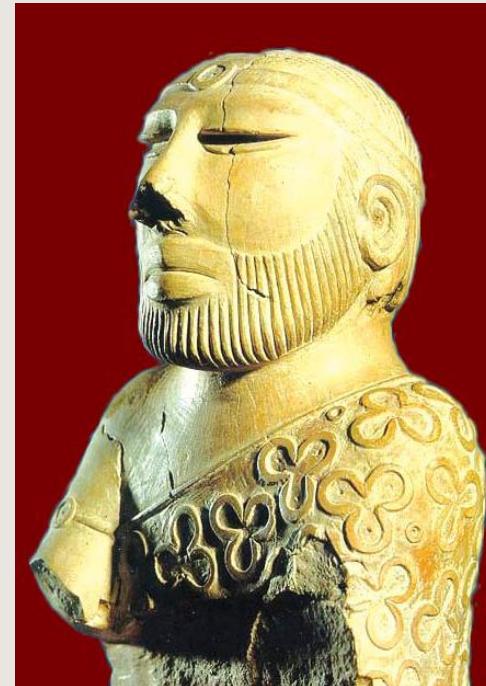
• is draped in a shawl coming under the right arm and covering the left shoulder. This shawl is decorated with trefoil patterns.

• The eyes are a little elongated, and half-closed as in meditative concentration.

• The nose is well formed and of medium size; the mouth is of average size with close-cut moustache and a short beard and whiskers.

• The hair is parted in the middle, and a plain woven fillet is passed round the head.

• An armlet is worn on the right hand and holes around the neck suggest a necklace.

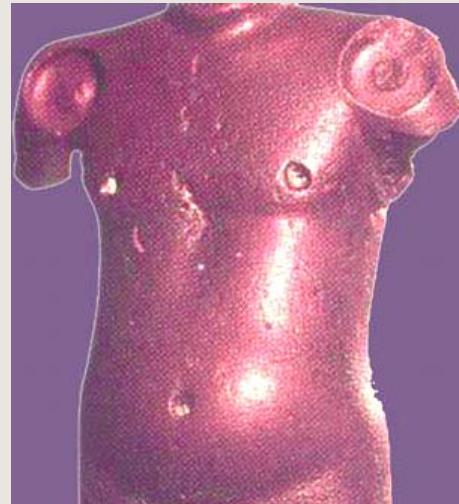


# Indus Valley Civilisation

## MALE TORSO

- In this red sandstone figure, there are socket holes in the neck and shoulders for the attachment of head and arms.
- The frontal posture of the torso has been consciously adopted.
- The shoulders are well baked and the abdomen slightly prominent.

Nude male torso, from  
Harappa, Indus Valley  
Civilization.



# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Bronze Casting

was practised on a wide scale by the Harappans.

Their bronze statues were made using the ***'lost wax' technique*** > the wax figures were first covered with a coating of clay and allowed to dry.

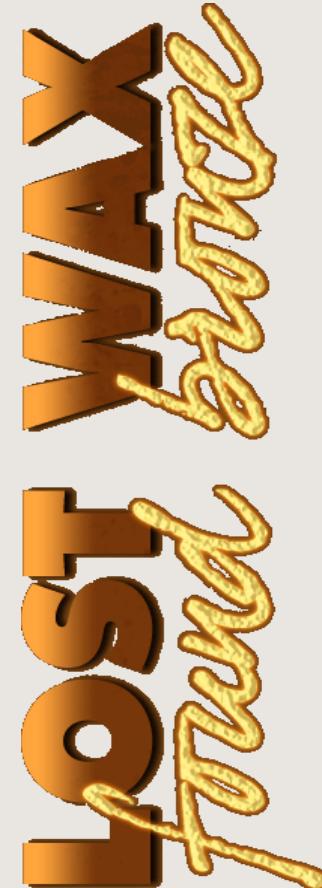
Then the wax was heated and the molten wax was drained out through a tiny hole made in the clay cover.

The hollow mould thus created was filled with molten metal which took the original shape of the object.

Once the metal cooled, the clay cover was completely removed.

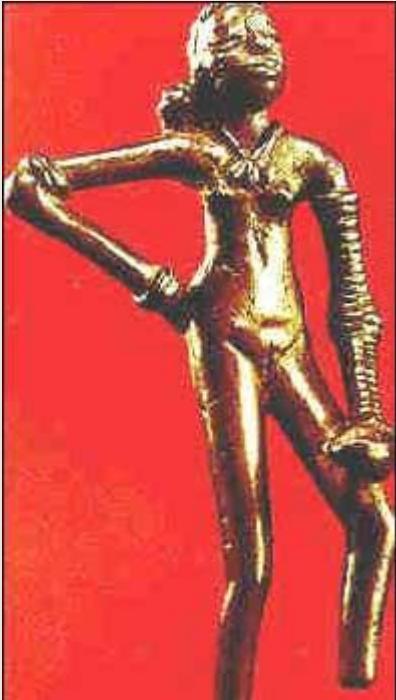
**In bronze** we find human as well as animal figures -

- the best example of the former being the statue of a girl popularly **titled 'Dancing Girl'**.
- Amongst animal figures in bronze **the buffalo** with its uplifted head, back and sweeping horns **and the goat** are of artistic merit.



# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Bronze Casting



Mohenjo-daro  
"dancing girl"  
figurine

- approximately four-inch-high **copper figure** of a dancing girl -  
Found in Mohenjodaro
- long hair is tied in a bun
- Bangles cover her left arm, a
- bracelet and an amulet or bangle adorn her right arm, and
- a cowry shell necklace is seen around her neck.
  - Her right hand is on her hip and her left hand is clasped in a traditional Indian dance gesture.
  - She has large eyes and flat nose.
  - This figure is full of expression and bodily vigour and conveys a lot of information

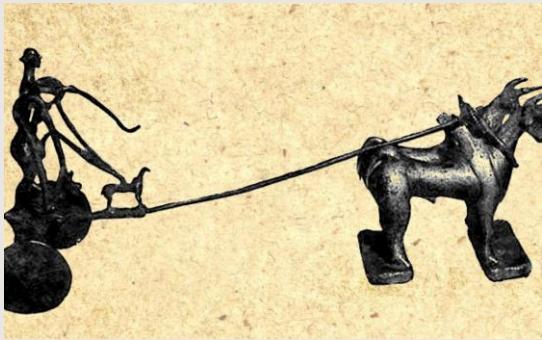
## Indus Valley Civilisation

- Bronze casting was popular at all the major centres of the Indus Valley Civilisation.
- The **copper dog and bird of Lothal** and the **bronze figure of a bull from Kalibangan** are in no way inferior to the human figures of copper and bronze from Harappa and Mohenjodaro.
- Metal casting appears to be a continuous tradition.

This **bronze figure** of a bull from **Mohenjodaro** deserves mention.

- The massiveness of the bull and the fury of the charge are eloquently expressed.
- The animal is shown standing with his head turned to the right and with a cord around the neck.





# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Terracotta

> compared to the stone and bronze statues the terracotta representations of human form are crude in the Indus Valley >> They are more realistic in Gujarat sites and Kalibangan.

The most important - the mother goddess

- crude standing female figures adorned with necklaces hanging over prominent breasts and wearing a loin cloth and a girdle.

The fan-shaped head-dress with a cup-like projection on each side is a distinct decorative feature of the mother goddess figures of the Indus Valley. The pellet eyes and beaked nose of the figures are very crude, and the mouth is indicated by a slit.



# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Terracotta



# **Religious Life ?**

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Q. Religion →? Credible Sources?

- Official religion → Found on the seals, pottery
- Common animal → unicorn, bison, elephant, zebu, tiger, hare, buffalo
- Presence of rituals & colts with regional variations.
- Pasupati mahadev → Seal @ mohenjodaro
  - Diff Animal
  - Yogic posturer – sitting posture different from padmasana
- Goddess – seal @ Kalibangan
  - stops two spearmen from infighting
- Abandoned with buffalo horns
- Hero / Heroine worship
- Chanhudaro → Skull of women @ Jar

- Killing of a buffalo by spearmen
- Tiger cooking @ tree deity
- Pipal tree+ deity + fish + goat
- Deity worshiped by humans
- Sacrificial offering
  - Seven women



## Indus Valley Civilisation

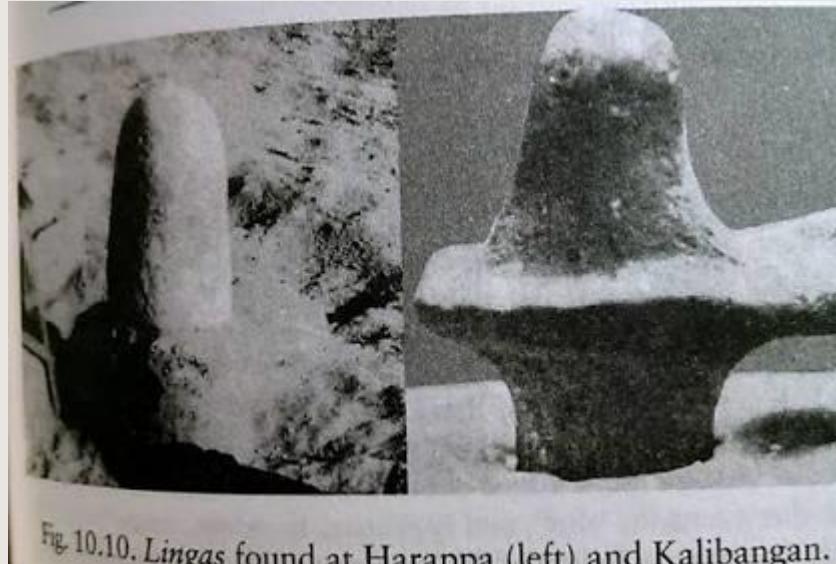


Fig 10.10. Lingas found at Harappa (left) and Kalibangan.

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Religion ? Credible Sources?

- Mother goddess @ tera cotta
  - found @ various places
  - stone cones
  - Phallic cult
- Presence of great bath → Rituals bathing
- Temple @ Mohenjodaro (Not Confirm)
- Sacrificial cults – fire altars
  - pits presents in houses
  - bones charred remains found
- Relevance & Significance → legacy can still be found
- Infact Religious element can also be found from the Burial Practices → How ?



# Indus Valley Civilisation

## How to cremate?

Mohenjodaro, **Complete burial**

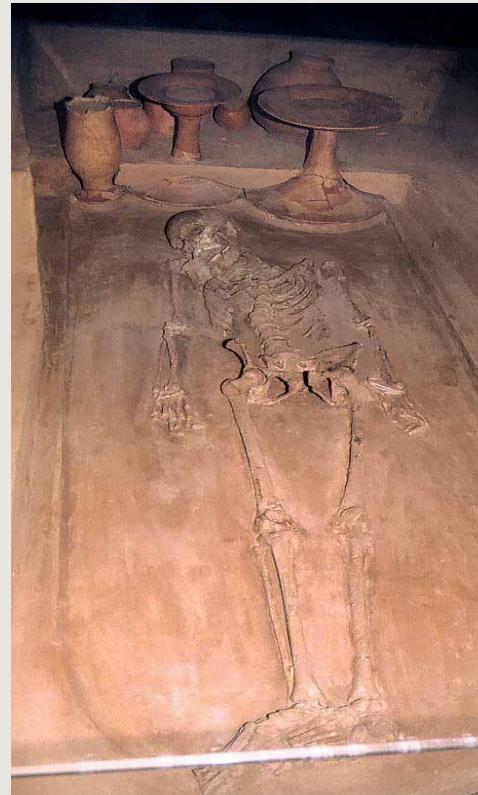
Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal and Rupar

post-cremation burial were popular at Mohenjodaro

Lothal the burial pit was lined with burnt bricks indicating the use of coffins

Wooden coffins  
were also found at Harappa

practice of pot burials is found at  
Lothal sometimes with pairs of skeletons



# **Decline ?**

# Indus Valley Civilisation

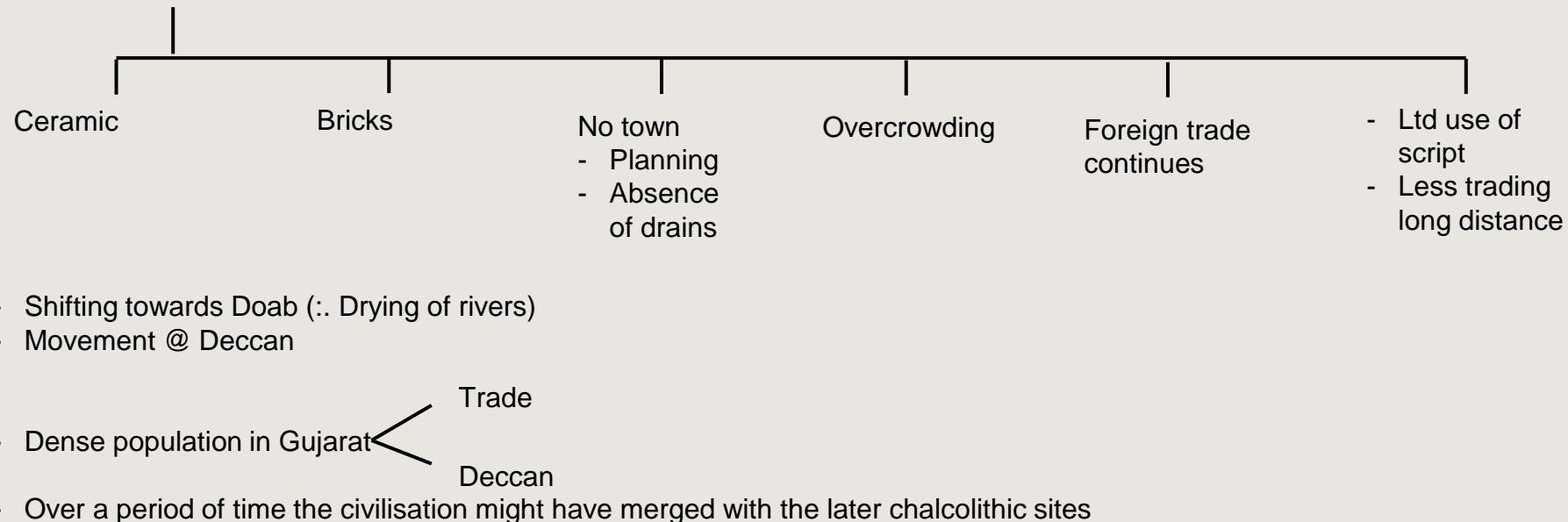
## Q. Decline of the IVC?

Environmental Change	Flooding of Rivers	Geological changes	Epidemic	Aryan Invasion	Economic reasons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Drying of rivers</li><li>- Gaggar – hakra (Saraswati)</li><li>- Shifting of course</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Mohenjodaro 7 times flooded</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Earthquake</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Health disease</li><li>- Sanitation issues</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Rigveda</li><li>- Mention of Hari Yupa</li><li>- purandhar</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Decline of trade &amp; commerce</li><li>- Breaking of town planning</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Problems with aryan invasion theory?</li><li>- No large skeletal remains except mohenjodaro</li><li>- No cut marks, massacre</li><li>- No archeological evidence</li><li>- No evidence of migrating to south</li><li>- Recent development (Current)</li></ul>					

# Indus Valley Civilisation

## Decline In Phases

Late harappan phase – Changes takes place





**Q. Latest Discoveries ?**

# Indus era 8,000 years old, not 5,500; ended because of weaker monsoon

Jhimli Mukherjee Pandey | TNN | Updated: May 29, 2016, 01:44 IST



A-

A+



*A painting on Indus Valley civilization.( TOI photo by Sanjay Hadkar)*

KOLKATA: It may be time to rewrite history textbooks. Scientists from IIT-Kharagpur and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) have uncovered evidence that the Indus Valley Civilization is at least 8,000 years old, and not 5,500 years old, taking root well before the Egyptian (7000BC to 3000BC) and Mesopotamian (6500BC to 3100BC) civilizations. What's more, the researchers have found evidence of a pre-

Harappan civilization that existed for at least 1,000 years before this.

### **Discovery of Harappan Civilization- Important locations**

**Dayaram Sahni first discovered Harappa in 1921.**

**R. D. Banerjee discovered Mohenjodaro or Mound of the Dead in 1922.**

**The name Harappan Civilization was given by John Marshall after the first discovered site, Harappa.**

Name	Specialty
Mohenjodaro	Great bath, great granary, Urn burial, sculpture of bearded priest.
Dholavira	Giant water reservoir, stadium, dams and embankments
Lothal	Dockyard, double burial, rice husk, fire altars, painted jar, modern day chess, terracotta figure of horse and ship,
Kalibangan	Bangle factory
Banawali	Clay toy plough
Surkotada	First actual remains of the horse bones

# **5,000-year-old** human skeleton found in Kutch; dates back to **Harappan civilisation**

***Harappan Civilisation-***

***Early Harappan Culture- Graves***

***Found in Kutch (Gujarat)***

***skeletal remains***

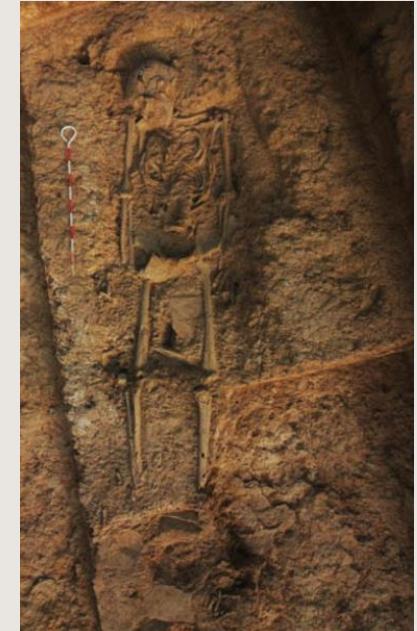
***from a cemetery-like burial site where 26 graves***

***placed in a specific***

***manner- east-west***

***earthen pots***

***animal skeletons***



The graves also contained pottery vessels with maximum 19 to a minimum three, placed near the foot. Archaeologists have said that these kind of vessels have been found in Amri, Naal and Kot in Pakistan, Nagwada, Chatrad, Saheli, Moti Pipali of North Gujarat and Surkotda and Dhaneti in Kutch. Graves of children have also been discovered at this site.

## Nomination dossier of 'Dholavira: A Harappan City'

- Dholavira, also known as Kotada (large fort), is located in Khadir island- Rann of Kutchch, Gujarat.

two seasonal streams: Mansar in the north, and Manhar in the south.

- 3 division type town planning – High- Middle-Low Grounds

Reservoir, channel linking

Sign board

Construction of Dam

Step Well- total 16

'Dholavira- A Harappan City' and 'Monuments & Forts of Deccan Sultanate' submitted for inclusion in World Heritage List for 2020

0 March 13, 2020 0



**PIB News Update:** Minister of State (I/c) of Culture and Tourism, Shri Prahlad Singh Patel has informed that Government of India has submitted two nomination dossiers namely 'Dholavira: A Harappan City' and 'Monuments and Forts of Deccan Sultanate' for inclusion in the World Heritage List for the year 2020. Govt. of Madhya Pradesh has submitted the proposal of 'Group of Monuments at Mandu' in the year

2019. The dossier was further forwarded to World Heritage Centre (WHC) for completeness check. Inputs received from WHC have been conveyed to the State Government for further incorporation.



**Couple's Grave in Rakhigarhi: Largest site of Harappan Civilisation**  
first anthropologically confirmed 'couple's grave', which was found in the Harappan settlement excavated at Rakhigarhi in Haryana.  
cemetery existing there has more than 70 skeletons.  
Called as Necropolis



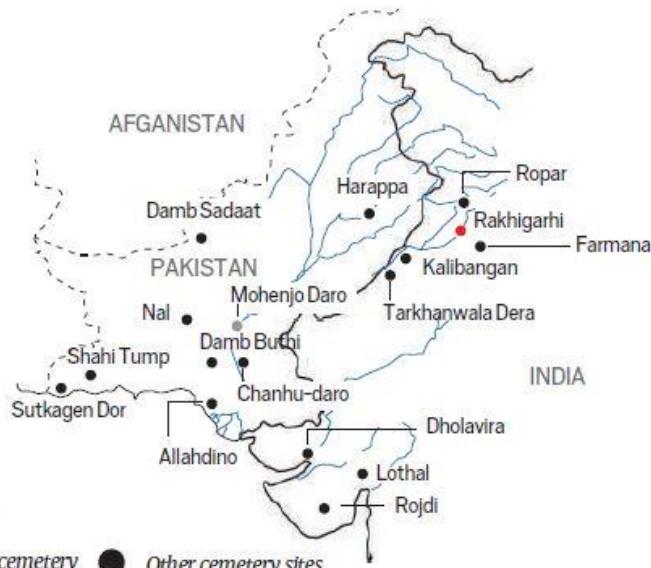
## TALES FROM HARAPPA'S DEAD

Harappan sites in India and Pakistan where skeletons have been found. The discovery of the Rakhigarhi necropolis is unique in a number of ways

● Site of Rakhigarhi

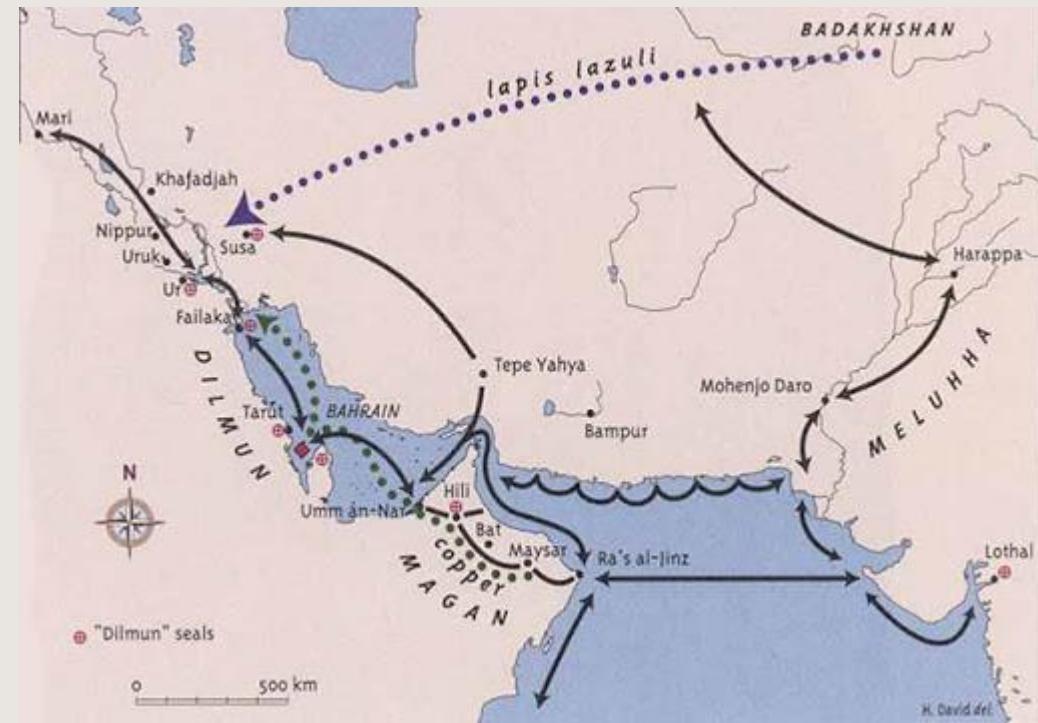
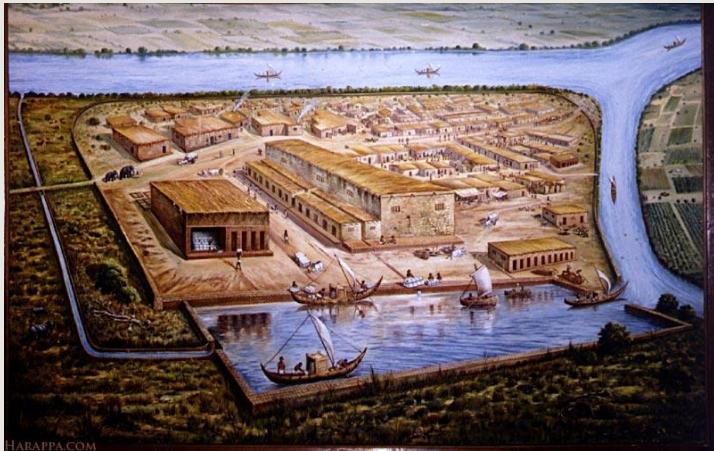
● Skeletons from non-cemetery

● Other cemetery sites



## INDIA'S FIRST MARITIME MUSEUM – LOTHAL

### Significance of Lothal in IVC ?



## **FOOD OF HARAPPANS**

- Archaeological evidence from Indus Valley sites (c. 3300 BC to 1300 BC) in present-day India and Pakistan suggests that a purely vegetarian meal will not provide a complete picture of what the Harappan people ate.
- Judging from the quantity of bones left behind, animal foods were consumed in abundance: beef, buffalo, mutton, turtles, tortoises, gharials, and river and sea fish.
- Apart from meat, the people of the Indus Valley Civilisation grew and ate a variety of cereals and pulses.
- There is archaeological evidence for cultivation of pea (matar), chickpea (chana), pigeon pea (tur/arhar), horse gram (chana dal) and green gram (moong).
- Several varieties of wheat have been found at Harappan sites, as well as barley of the two-rowed and six-rowed kinds.
- There is evidence that the Harappans cultivated Italian millet, ragi and amaranth, as well as sorghum and rice.
- Oilseeds such as sesame, linseed, and mustard were also grown.

### **Indus valley had dairy production way back In 3rd millennium BCE**

This is the first time it's been proved scientifically that dairy production was in place in the Indus Valley civilization in 2500 BCE, and the earliest known evidence of dairy production.

This is the first time it's been proved scientifically that dairy production was in place in the Indus Valley civilization in 2500 BCE, and the earliest known evidence of dairy production,

molecular chemical analysis of residue in shards of pottery found at the archaeological site of Kotada Bhadli, a rural settlement located in Gujarat. Of the 59 samples studied, 22 showed the presence of dairy lipids

## **Indus valley had dairy production way back In 3rd millennium BCE**

This is the first time it's been proved scientifically that dairy production was in place in the Indus Valley civilization in 2500 BCE, and the earliest known evidence of dairy production.

process called stable isotope analysis, the researchers were also able to identify the type of ruminant used for dairy, and concluded that these were cattle, like cows and buffalo, rather than goats and sheep

accumulation of a surplus of animal protein, without affecting the number of animals in your herd

type of vessels used pointed to the milk being processed rather than being used raw

Previous Years Questions→

## Question UPSC Pre 2013

Q. Which of the following characterizes/characterize the people of Indus Civilization?

1. They possessed great palaces and temples.
2. They worshipped both male and female deities.
3. They employed horse-drawn chariots in warfare

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 1, 2 and 3
- d. None of the statements given above is correct

# **UPSC CSE- Prelims 2019**

**Which one of the following is not a Harappan Site?**

- (a) Chanhudaro      (b) Kot Diji      (c) Sohagaura      (d) Desalpur

## Question UPSC Pre 2011

Q. Regarding the Indus Valley Civilization, consider the following statements:

1. It was predominantly a secular civilization and the religious element, though present, did not dominate the scene
2. During this period, cotton was used for manufacturing textiles in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

## Question UPSC Pre 2002

Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Ancient Site	Finding
(A) Lothal	i. Ploughed Field
(B) Kalibangan	ii. Dockyard
(C) Dholavira	iii. Terracota replica of a plough
(D) Banawali	iv. An Inscription comprising ten large sized signs of the Harappan Script.

Codes

- A) A-i; B-ii; C-iii; D-iv
- B) A-ii; B-i; C-iv; D-iii
- C) A-i; B- ii; C- iv; D- iii
- D) A-ii; B-i; C-iii; D- iv

## Question UPSC Pre 2002

Which of the following animals was not represented in seals and terracotta art of Harappan Sculpture?

- a) Cow
- b) Elephant
- c) Rhinoceros
- d) Tiger

## Question UPSC Pre 1998

What is the correct chronological order in which the following appeared in India? [1998]

1. Gold coins
2. Punch marked silver coins
3. Iron plough
4. Urban culture

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 3, 4, 1, 2 | (b) 3, 4, 2, 1 |
| (c) 4, 3, 1, 2 | (d) 4, 3, 2, 1 |

## Question UPSC Pre 2001

Which one of the following animals was not represented seals and terracotta art of the Harappan culture?

- (a) Cow                          (b) Elephant
- (c) Rhinoceros                    (d) Tiger

Q. The ancient civilisation in the Indian sub-continent differed from those of Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Greece in that its culture and traditions have been preserved without a breakdown to the present day. Comment.

Q. Mesolithic rock cut architecture of India not only reflects the cultural life of the times but also a fine aesthetic sense comparable to modern painting. Critically evaluate this comment.  
**(2015)**

Q. To what extent has the urban planning and culture of the Indus Valley Civilisation provided inputs to present day urbanisation?  
Discuss.  
**(2014)**

**Q. To what extent has the urban planning and culture of the Indus Valley Civilization provided inputs to the present day urbanization? Discuss. (2014)**

***Answer Practice Flow***



***Q. Introduction***

- ***Harappan Civilisation***
- ***Urban Civilisation***

***Body Part-***

***Features of Urban Planning***

***Features of Harappan Culture***

***How it can provide inputs- give example***

***Conclusion***

***Yes it can be helpful- citing the points discussed in the Body Part***

**Q. To what extent has the urban planning and culture of the Indus Valley Civilization provided inputs to the present day urbanization? Discuss. (2014)**

**Q. Introduction**

**Q. Introduction**

- **Harappan Civilisation**
- **Urban Civilisation**
- **1st Urban Revolution**
- **High Population Density**
- **Large size of cities**

**Body Part-**

**Conclusion**

**Q. To what extent has the urban planning and culture of the Indus Valley Civilization provided inputs to the present day urbanization? Discuss. (2014)**

**Q. Introduction**

### **Q. Features of Urban Planning of IVC**

- **Centralized planning authority**
- **Gird layout of cities**
- **Roads cutting at right angles**
  
- **Road & Drainage**
- **Lamp posts**
- **Garbage collection**
  
- **Drainage lines below the roads**
  
- **Uniform size of bricks**
  
- **Effective water management**
- **Rain water harvesting**

**Body Part-**

**Conclusion**

**Q. To what extent has the urban planning and culture of the Indus Valley Civilization provided inputs to the present day urbanization? Discuss. (2014)**

**Q. Features of Urban Planning of IVC**

- **Segregation of cities-**
- **High class- citadel- protected- boundary walls- watch towers**
- **Common people- lower town**
- **Uniformity in Housing pattern & design**
- **Row houses → Shows aesthetic sense**
  
- **Cities based on river banks- use of embankments walls**
- **Assembly halls in Mohenjo-Daro**
- **Granaries for storage of grains- Mohenjodaro & Harappa**
- **Monumental buildings- great bath**
- **Used for recreation – cultural enhancement**

**Q. Introduction**

**Body Part-**

**Conclusion**

**Q. To what extent has the urban planning and culture of the Indus Valley Civilization provided inputs to the present day urbanization? Discuss. (2014)**

**Q. Introduction**

**Q. Features of Culture of IVC**

- **Different types of Pottery- shapes & colour**
- **Resembles the modern pottery style**
- **Seals- in the form of currency, religious symbols**
- **Jewellery- ornametation found on the statues & images**
- **Ceramic tiles used in Bathroom**
- **Cities based on speciality of art & crafts**
- **Harappan Script- standardisation practise**
- **Shows high degree cultural evolution**

**Body Part-**

**Conclusion**

**Q. To what extent has the urban planning and culture of the Indus Valley Civilization provided inputs to the present day urbanization? Discuss. (2014)**

**Q. Present day Urbanization**

- **How the IVC can be useful**
- **Problems in present day Urbanization**
- **Haphazard development- no standardisation**
- **Multifunctional agencies- lack of centralised agency**
- **Scattered settlements- increasing transit time**
- **Land use pattern**
- **Encroachment issues**
- **Quality of roads**
- **Design of road & drainage lines in a separate manner**
- **Water management**
- **Lack of rain water harvesting in housing**
- **Asymmetrical design of housing leading higher energy use**
- **Lack of recreational areas-**
- **Low standard of living**

**Q. Introduction**

**Body Part-**

**Conclusion**

**Q. To what extent has the urban planning and culture of the Indus Valley Civilization provided inputs to the present day urbanization? Discuss. (2014)**

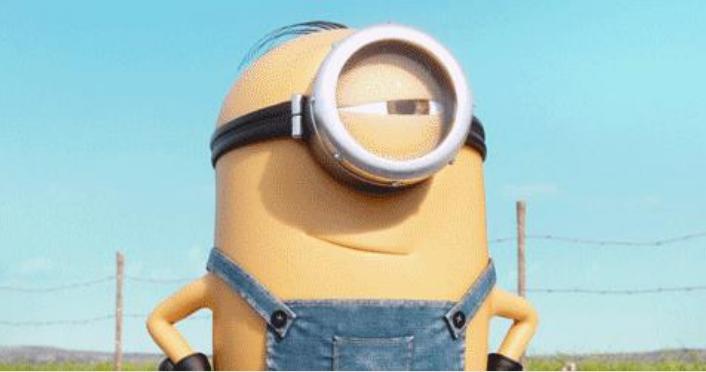
### **Q. Conclusion**

- **21st Century CE**
- **Era of Smart Cities**
- **Citizen friendly approach**
- **High standard living**
- **Less transit time- high density**
- **Other things helpful in providing significant inputs in present day urbanisation & evolving urban culture of India**

**Q. Introduction**

**Body Part-**

**Conclusion**



# THANKS!

SUBSCRIBE

# Vedic Age

Presented by - Pratik Nayak



## About Me

Seven Years Experience online & offline teaching

BE Civil, M. Planning (CEPT University)

Cleared GPSC, Worked at Govt. of Gujarat

Sources of Reading-

Pratik Nayak- Lecture PowerPoint

Running notes of the class

Comprehensive Coverage-

Prelims + Mains

Previous Years Questions

#### Rule of the Class-

**Thematic Understanding is Important**

**Analysis is Important**

**Facts needs to be read from the Reference Books**

**Make Running notes during the classes**

**Doubts will be taken after the topic is completed**

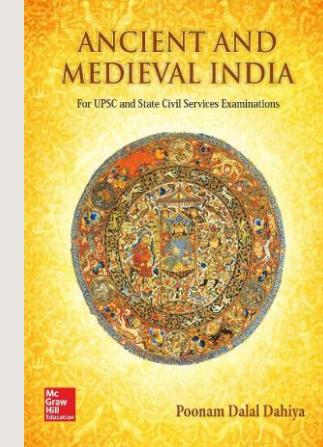
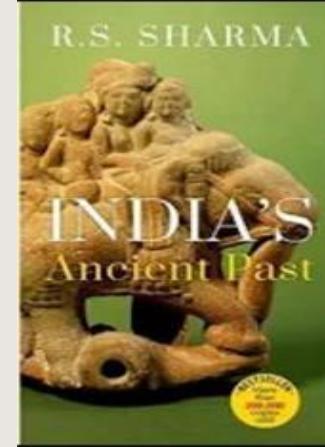
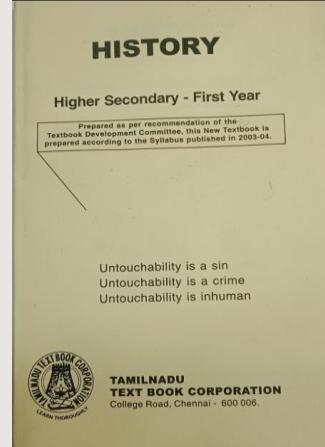
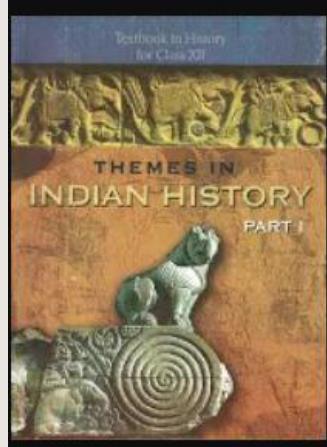
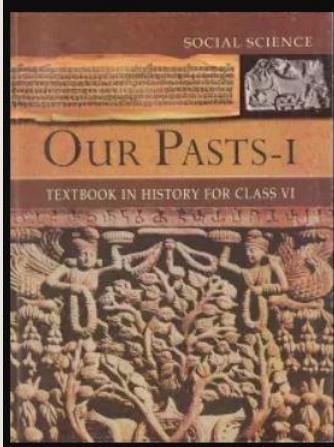
**Please don't comment unnecessarily during the live  
class- else you will be blocked**

**Get yourself a pen-paper, scribble down important facts**



- **What to read ?**
- **NEW NCERT- Std 6 & Std 12 +**
- **TN Board or RS Sharma or McGraw hill**

- **Sources of Reading-**
- **Pratik Nayak- Lecture PowerPoint**
- **Running notes of the class**



# Understanding History

Pre Historic India- Stone Age  
(Origin to 10000 BCE)

Indus Valley Civilisation – 2500  
BCE- 1600 BCE)

Aryans & Vedic Age (1500  
BCE-600 BCE)

Mahajanapda- Foreign Invasions  
Buddhism & Jainism

]} 600 BCE-350 BCE

Mauryan Age (325-185 BCE)

Post Mauryan India (200 BCE-300CE)

Gupta Age (320-550CE)

Post Gupta-(600-750 CE)  
Harsha, Chalukya & Pallava

Early Medieval ( 750-1000 CE, 1000-1200  
CE)

## Vedic Age

- Origin
  - Source
  - Who were the Aryans?
  - Similarities of IVC & Vedic Age
  - Geographical spread
  - Polity
  - Society
  - Economy
  - Religion
- 
- Indus valley civilisation based on Archaeological findings, but no script has been deciphered
  - By 1800 BCE transition took place
  - Arrival of new people Aryans / Indo- Aryans
  - Their source of information mainly based on Vedas.

# Vedic Age

**Q. Evolution???**

*cities of the Harappan Culture had declined by 1500 B.C*

*their economic and administrative system had slowly declined*

*speakers of Indo-Aryan language, Sanskrit, entered the north-west India*

*initial settlements were in the valleys of the north-west and the plains of the Punjab*

*Later → Moved into Indo-Gangetic plains*

*occupied the whole of North India, which was referred to as Aryavarta*

# Vedic Age

**Q. Chief Source of Information??**

## Vedic Literature

**'Veda' is derived from the root 'vid → to know'**

### **Rig Veda**

**the term 'Veda' signifies  
'superior knowledge'**

### **Sama Veda**

### **Yajur Veda**

### **Atharva Veda**



# Vedic Age

## Vedic Literature

### Shruti

Veda  
Brahmana  
Arayanka  
Upanishad



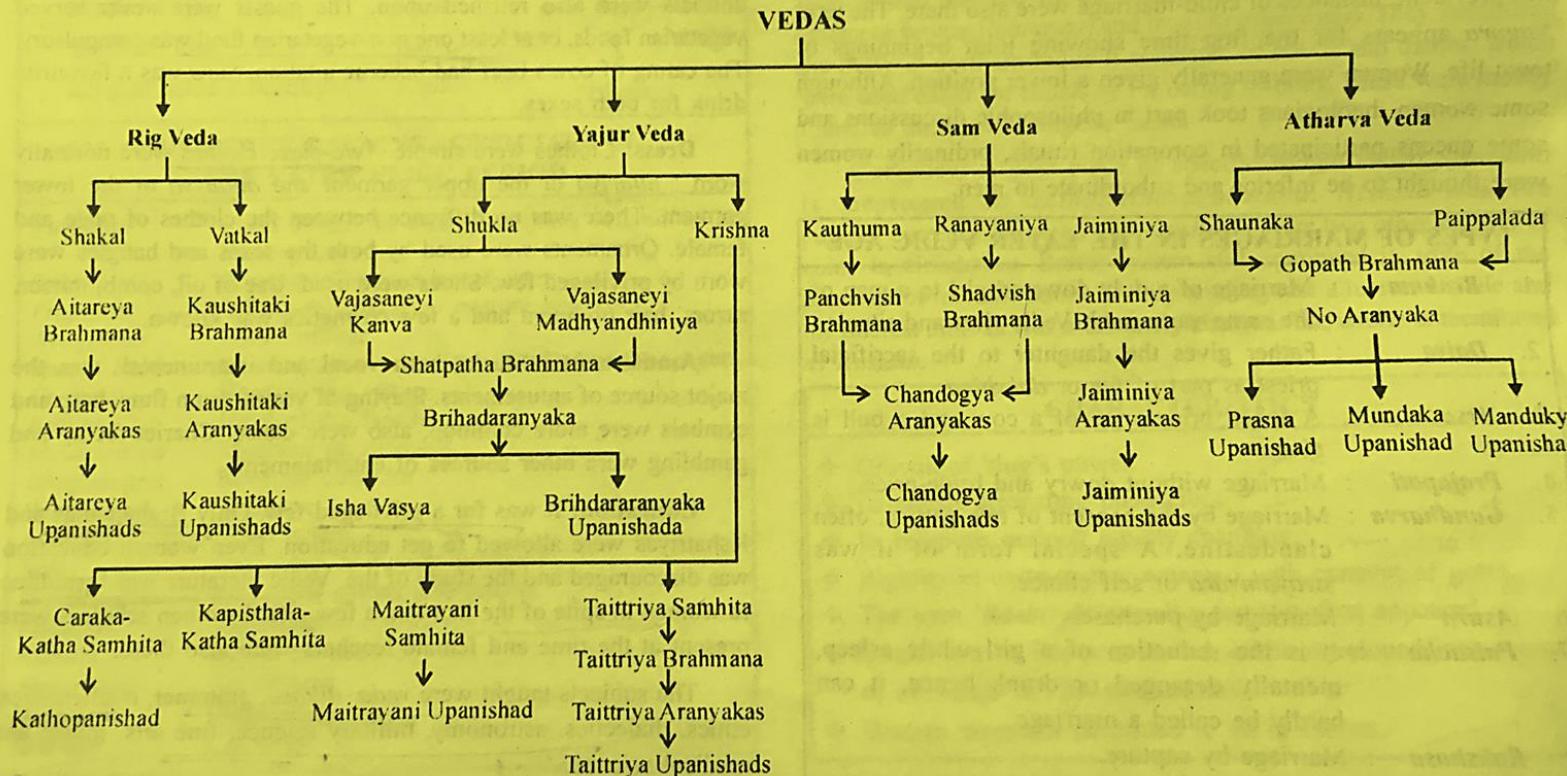
samhita

### Smriti Literature

Vedanga  
Shad  
Darshana  
Upaveda  
Epics

# Vedic Age

## 4.11 VEDIC LITERATURE



# Vedic Age

## 'Classification of Vedic Age'

**1. Rig Vedic Age or  
Early Vedic Period  
(1500 - 1000 B.C.)**

Q. Origin of Aryans ?  
Q. Age of RigVeda ?

**2. Later Vedic Period  
(1000 – 600 B.C.)**

## Vedic Age

Q. Who were the Aryans?



Debate continues....?

Age of RigVeda ?



**KAUN HAI YE LOG? KAHAN SE AATE HAI?**

# Vedic Age

Q. Who were the Aryans? → Debate continues....?

Literature

Archaeology

- Linguistic group

Study by **Fillipo Sasseti** (Italian)- lived in Goa for five years from A.D. 1583 to 1588

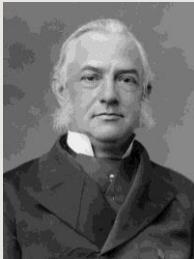
- discovered relations between Sanskrit & European Languages & also Persian
- Mother = MATR (SAN) = MATER (PER) (LATIN) = METOR (GREEK) = MUTTER (GER.)

- By 1786, **William Jones** – striking similarities → outcome of one mother Language
- **Max Muller** – Language “Aryan”
- **Karl Penka** - Race



## Vedic Age

From where they belonged to?



### **Eurasian Theory**

Aryan speaking

Asia

Europe

- Max Muller

### **Arctic**

- Rigveda
- Day & Night for 6 months
- B.G.Tilak

### **Tibet**

- Dayanand Saraswati

### **Indigenous**

**Dr. Sampurnanand and A.C. Das**  
 –Sapta Sindhu Region  
 Rituals → Punjab region

**Ganganath Jha**  
 – Brahmarishi Desa (Doab)

**L.D. Kala** – Kashmir

- Hittis (Turkey) – Inar & Indra
- Kassite (Meso.) Suryas & Marutash = Vedic story & Marut
- Indo – Iranian
- Indo – Greek
- Kassites (Babylon)

- Boghaz Kui inscriptions

## Boghaz Koi/Bogazkoy Inscription

Now known as **Boğazkale** – in Turkey

**Inscription** – dated 1400 BC

- Treaty between Hittite and Mitanni Kings in the presence of Vedic gods Indra, Varuna, Mitra, Nasatyas(2)

**Significance** – The presence of the Vedic gods, shows that Rig Veda came into existence b4 1400 BC



## Vedic Age

### Central Asian Theory

- Term arya found in Indo-European languages.
- Zend Avesta = Rig veda = Arya
- Afghanistan = Araiya = Haraiva
- Asia minor → Fertile land → Agri & Domestication
- Stone Inscriptions → Indra & Varuna worship
- DNA traits of steppe people → Found in people giving in N. India
- Megasthenes → People mentioned “Arianois” → one of there people inhabiting the countries adjalent to India

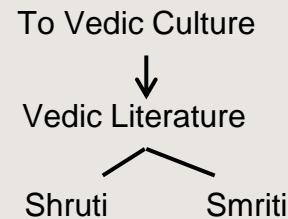


*hepta hindu (sapta sindhu), Ahura  
(asura), haoma (soma), datha (dasa)*

## Vedic Age

### Q. Was there really an invasion?

- Literacy source → Interpretation → Can be possible
- Archaeological Source → Post IVC
  - 1. Gandhara grave culture @ Swat valley
  - 2. **Ochre** coloured pottery → 1500 BCE
  - 3. Chalcolithic culture → 2000 to 500 BCE
  - 4. Painted Gray ware 1200 to 400 BCE



archaeological evidence of the migrations comes from what is known as ***Andronovo culture*** situated in Southern Siberia.

From here, people moved to the north of Hindukush and from here they entered India.

during the period between 1900 BCE and 1500 BCE

Multiple Evidences found in these region were found in these regions

Q. There was no invasion/migration ?

Why so ?

## **Q. There was no invasion/migration ? Why so ?**

- oldest surviving records of the

Aryans is the Rig Veda

-RigVeda does not give even an inkling of any  
migration of aryans from any other area

not even have a faint memory of any such migration

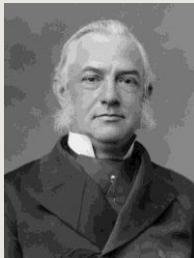
Rigveda→ not have any knowledge even of the geography beyond the  
known boundaries of Ancient India

no archaeological or biological evidence which could establish the arrival  
of any new people from outside between 5000 B.C. and 800 B.C.

skeletal remains found from various Harappan sites resemble the  
skeletons of the modern population of the same geographical area

## ***Age of RigVeda***

**Max Muller-** ascribed Rig Veda around 1200 BCE



But Q. How ?

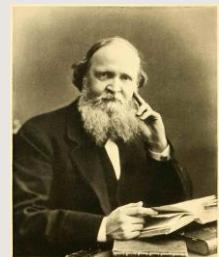
began with the age of Buddha and arbitrarily assigned 200 years to the development of each of the three stages of Vedic literature and thus came to the conclusion that RigVeda must have been composed around 1200-1000 B. C.

Reality→ merely speculating whether the Vedic hymns were composed 1000,1500 or 2000 or 3000 B.C., no power on earth will ever determine

Christian bias- Biblical origin of earth- 4004 BCE

Where as ***Geological History of Earth- Millions of years ago***

**W.D. Whitney**→ This is a wrong date



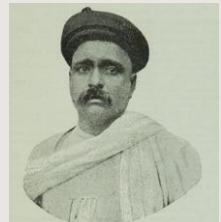
Boghaz-Koi (Asia Minor) inscription of 1400 B.C Rig Veda must have come into existence much before that date

Bal Gangadhar Tilak- 6000 BCE

Harmon Jacobi- 4500 B.C. and 2500 B.C.

Winternitz- 3000 BCE

R.K. Mookerjee- 2500 BCE

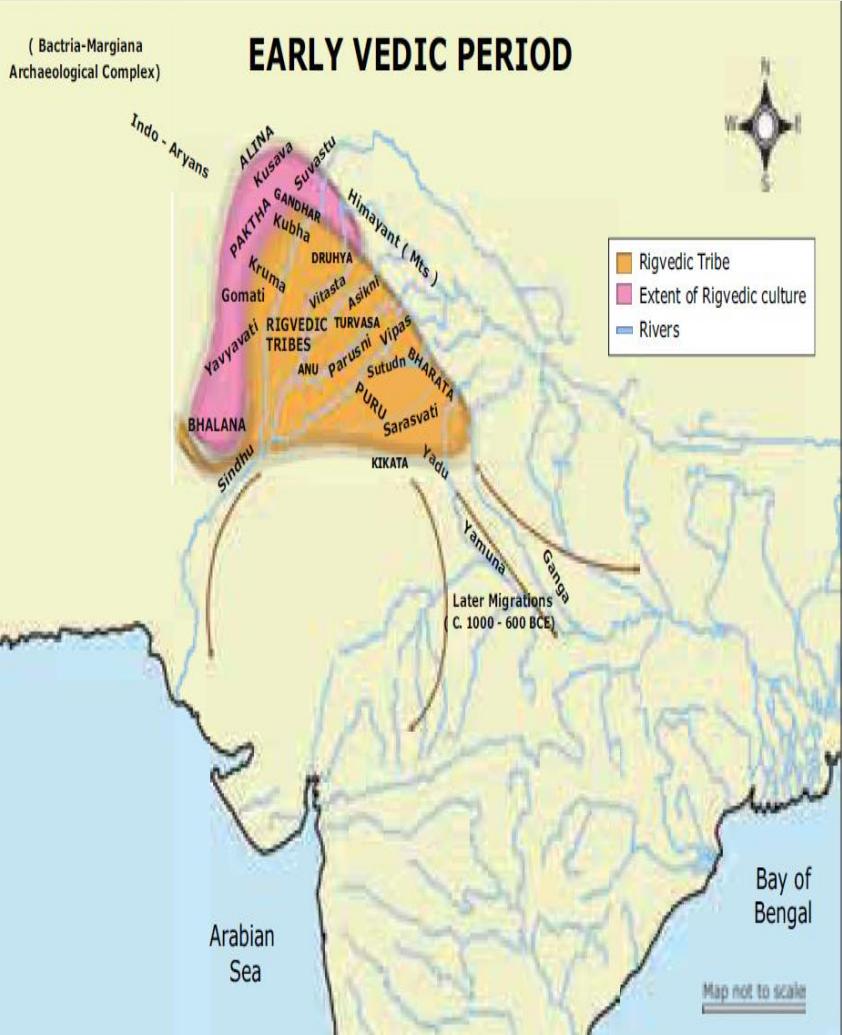
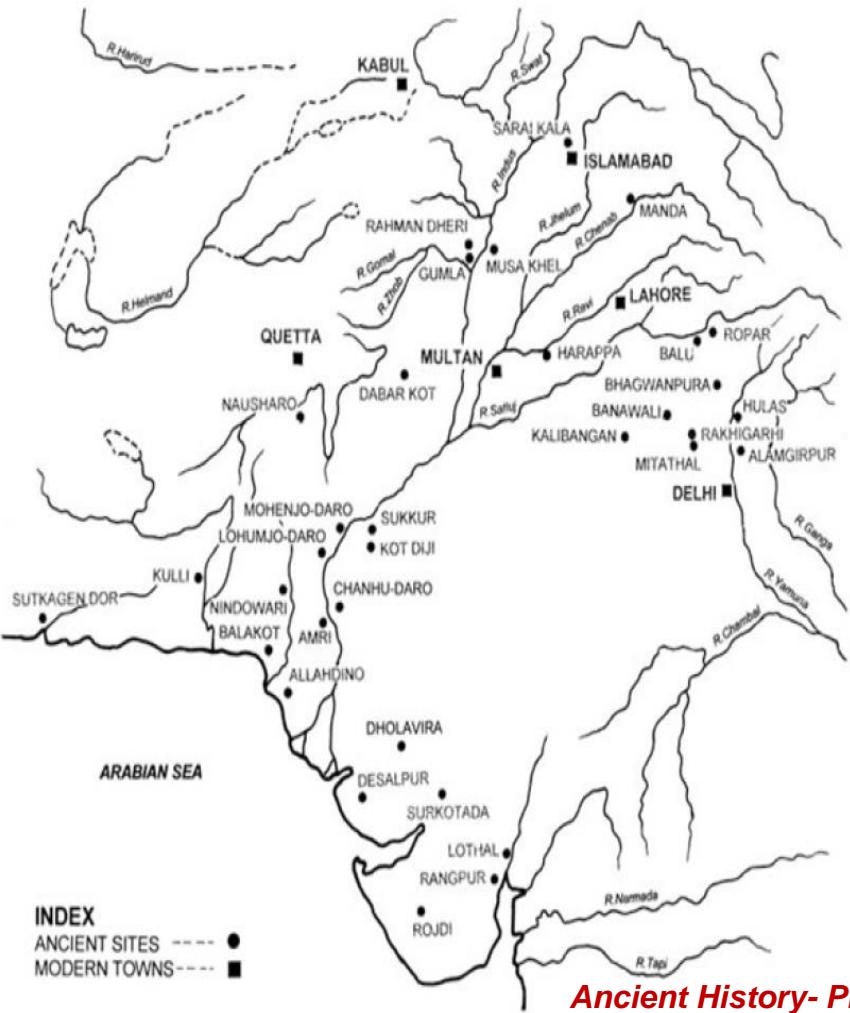


## ***Q. Similarities between the IVC & the Vedic Age***

Geography- Rig vedic extended from Afghanistan in the north to Gujarat in the south Ganga in the east to Kubha (Kabul) Pakistan in the west

Saraswati is considered to be the most Important

Geography- Harappan Civilisation Saraswati valley where more than 80% of the Harappan settlements are located



## ***Q. Similarities between the IVC & the Vedic Age***

Rig Veda- hundreds of cities, towns and forts, which are broad (prithvi) and wide (urui) , full of kine (gomati), of 100 pillars (satabhuji) built of stone (asmamaYI), and to autumnal (saradi) forts as refuge against inundations

Indra- Purandhara- Lord of Cities- Destroyer of Forts

Mercantile people- Vanik

Businessmen- Panis

Sea farers- Turvasa & Yadu

animals known to the Indus people are also known to the RigVeda, such as sheep, dog, buffalo, bull

animals hunted by the RigVedic people vere antelopes, boars, buffalos (gaur), lions, and elephants  
Harappan people also familiar with them

Q. Horse ?

Rig vedic culture- importance of Horse

Horse bones and terracotta figurines have been found

## ***Q. Similarities between the IVC & the Vedic Age***

Religion ?

Harappans → Worship of pipal trees, bull, Siva-lingas  
kamandalu, figurines in various yogic postures  
figurines of women found at Nausharo still have vermillion

terracotta tablet from Harappa depicts the scene of  
Mahisa sacrifice, reminding us of Mahisasuramardini

stories of the "cunning fox" and "thirsty crow"

Fire altars found in many sites

Rig Veda-

Worship of Natural Forces  
Agni, Indra, Vayu Varuna, Prithvi

Personification of Natural forces

Worship done via Yajna  
Hence Karma Kanda – Rituals  
Requirement of Fire Altars  
Havan Kunda

## ***Q. Similarities between the IVC & the Vedic Age***

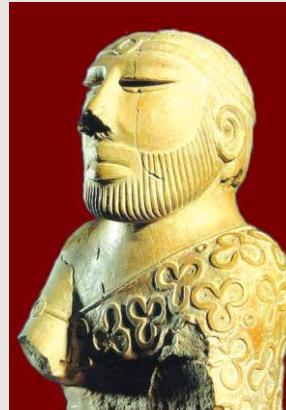
Jewellery found in harappan sites

RigVeda knows ornaments of gold  
(Hiranya)  
implements of stone, such as  
stone pulley i.e., sling-stones

Harappans & Vedic Age→  
hair was combed and oiled.  
Shaping up of beard

Rig Veda refers to the weaver and to his  
loom, the shuttle, the warp and the woof for  
weaving a doth

Evidence of Cotton Cloth in Harappan  
Civilisation Teracotta figures wearing cloth



## ***Q. The myth of the Aryan Invasion ?***

Professor Edmund Leach- Book

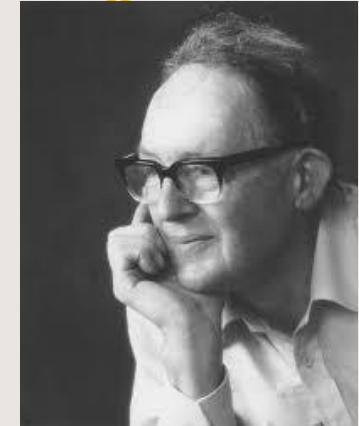
Culture Through Time - 'Aryan Invasions over Four Millennia'

Why has the development of early Sanskrit come to be so dogmatically associated with an Aryan Invasion

this theory fit in with this racist framework

myth of British Colonial imperialism helped the elite administrators in the Indian Civil Service to see themselves as bringing 'pure' civilization to a country in which civilization of the most sophisticated kind was already nearly 6000 years old

***Why do serious scholars persist in believing in the Aryan invasion***



Professor Edmund Leach  
Cambridge University

***Q. The myth of the Aryan Invasion ?***

## Rakhigarhi DNA study questions Aryan invasion theory, claims author

Chennai, ET Bureau • Last Updated: Sep 06, 2019, 08:25 AM IST



### Synopsis

The findings are based on the study of the ancient genome in the skeletons excavated from Rakhigarhi.



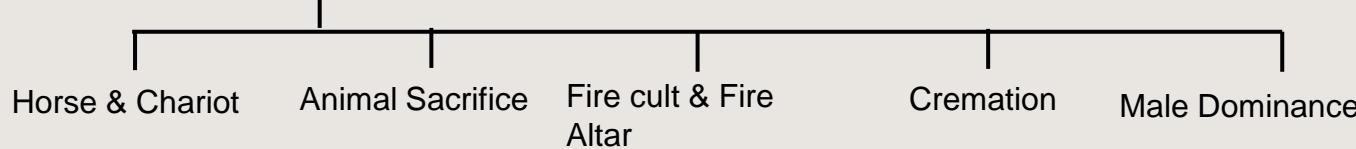
NEW DELHI: The first study of the DNA samples of the skeletal remains excavated from Rakhigarhi, an Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC) site in Haryana, has found no traces of Iranian farmer or steppe pastoralist ancestry, which according to the lead archaeologist in the team raises doubt over the long-held theory of Aryan

invasion or migration into South Asia.

"The paper indicates that there was no Aryan invasion and no Aryan migration and that all the developments right from the hunting-gathering stage to modern times in South Asia were done by indigenous people," Prof Vasant

# Vedic Age

## Q. Features of the Aryan culture



# Vedic Age

## Q. Features of Aryan Culture

### 1. Horse & Chariot.

- Term Asva found in Sanskrit, Avesta, Latin, Greek
- Importance to Asvin
- Vedic gods used Asva.
- Prayers for horse
- Use of Chariot – Vajpeya
- Revolutionised the means of transport
- Expanded the horizon, spread of culture
- Horse centred Aristocracy, Classes emerged

### 2. Animal Sacrifice

- Initial cattle rearing – used for meat
- Not much use in dairy, transport
- Animal sacrifice → Gods offered
- Pasu Badha
- List of animals to be sacrificed or not
- Asvamedha yajna
- Horse traverse
- Royal Sacrifice.



## Vedic Age

### 3. Fire Cult & Altar

- Agni god
- Intermediary god
- Later Vedic – Fire Altar
- Food preparation
- Fire altars also evidence in IVC → Late Harappan Phase 1600 BCE

### 4. Soma Cult

- Soma - Rig Veda
- Haoma – Avesta
- Gives energy – power
- Plant not identified yet

### 5. Cremation

- IVC – Mainly burial
- Cremation – Swat valley
- **Sraut** sutra & Ghriya Sutra – collection of bones
- Rig veda & Atharva Veda – Animals Burnt with Dead

### 6. Male Dominance

- Masculine aspect
- Horse riding
- Ploughing
- Role of grihapati / kalapati
- Angent law giver manu's writing
- Reflected in avesta, greek writing



**Geographical Spread→ ?**

## Vedic Age

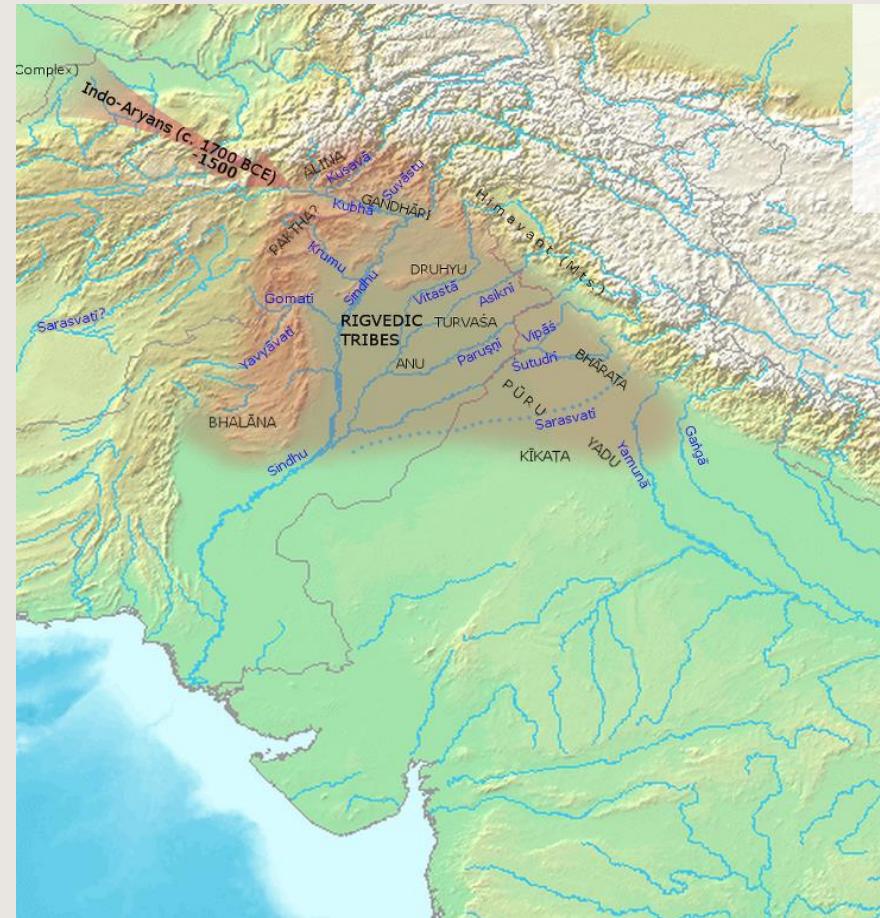
### Q. Geographical Extent

Early Vedic period      Later Vedic period

#### 1. Early Vedic period

- Aryans confined to saptasindhu / saptasindhava
- East Afghan – Punjab – West up
- Rig Veda → Mention of Rivers:

Nadisukta hymn of the RigVeda mentions 21 rivers



# Vedic Age

## Q. Geographical Extent

Early Vedic period

Later Vedic period

### 1. Early Vedic period

- Aryans confined to saptasindhu / saptasindhava
- East Afghan – Punjab – West up
- Rig Veda → Mention of Rivers:
  1. Khuba – Kabul
  2. Krumu – Kurram
  3. Gomati – Gumal
  4. Sindhu – Indus
  5. Vitasta – Jhelum
  6. Asikni – Chenab
  7. Parushni – Ravi
  8. Vipasa – Beas
  9. Sutudri – Sutlej
  10. Sarasvati
  11. Ghaggar (Drishdavati)
  12. Ganga - Yamuna

- Mention of word “**Samudra**”
- Aware @ Himalaya mountain “**Himavant**”  
Peak → “**Mujavant**” Source for Soma
- mentions ocean (samudra) in
- connection with rivers Sindhu and
- Saraswati falling into ocean.
- The ocean is also mentioned in the context of foreign trade.



# Vedic Age

- Geography → Based on **political history**?

Rigveda → Battle of 10 kings / dasrajana

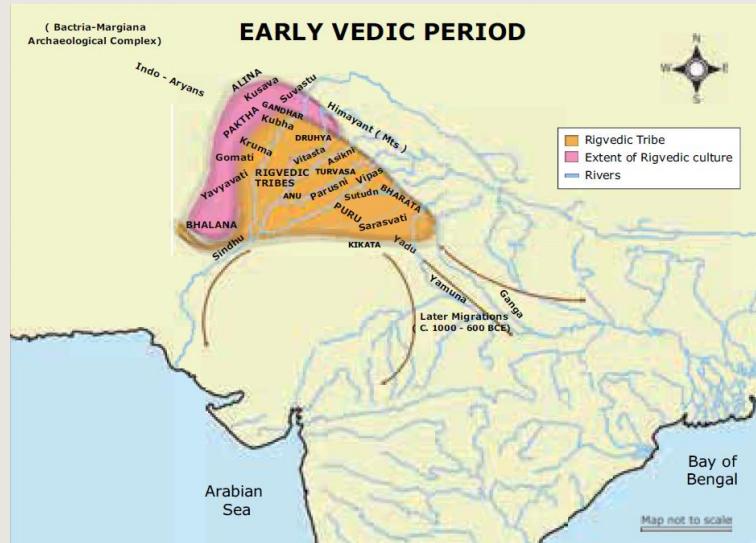
- | **Tritsu /Bharta vs. Puru** – Yadu – Turvasa – Anu – Druhyu → **Panchjana**

Total 30 tribes (king- Sudas) (Alina – Pakhta – Bhalna – Siva - Vishanin)

- why fought – Role of vishvamitra (**priest** of Bharata)
  - Replaced by Vashishtha
  - ∵ Vishvamitra made this confederacy
  - water sharing @ **river- parushni**
- Sudas (Bharta) emerged as victorious.

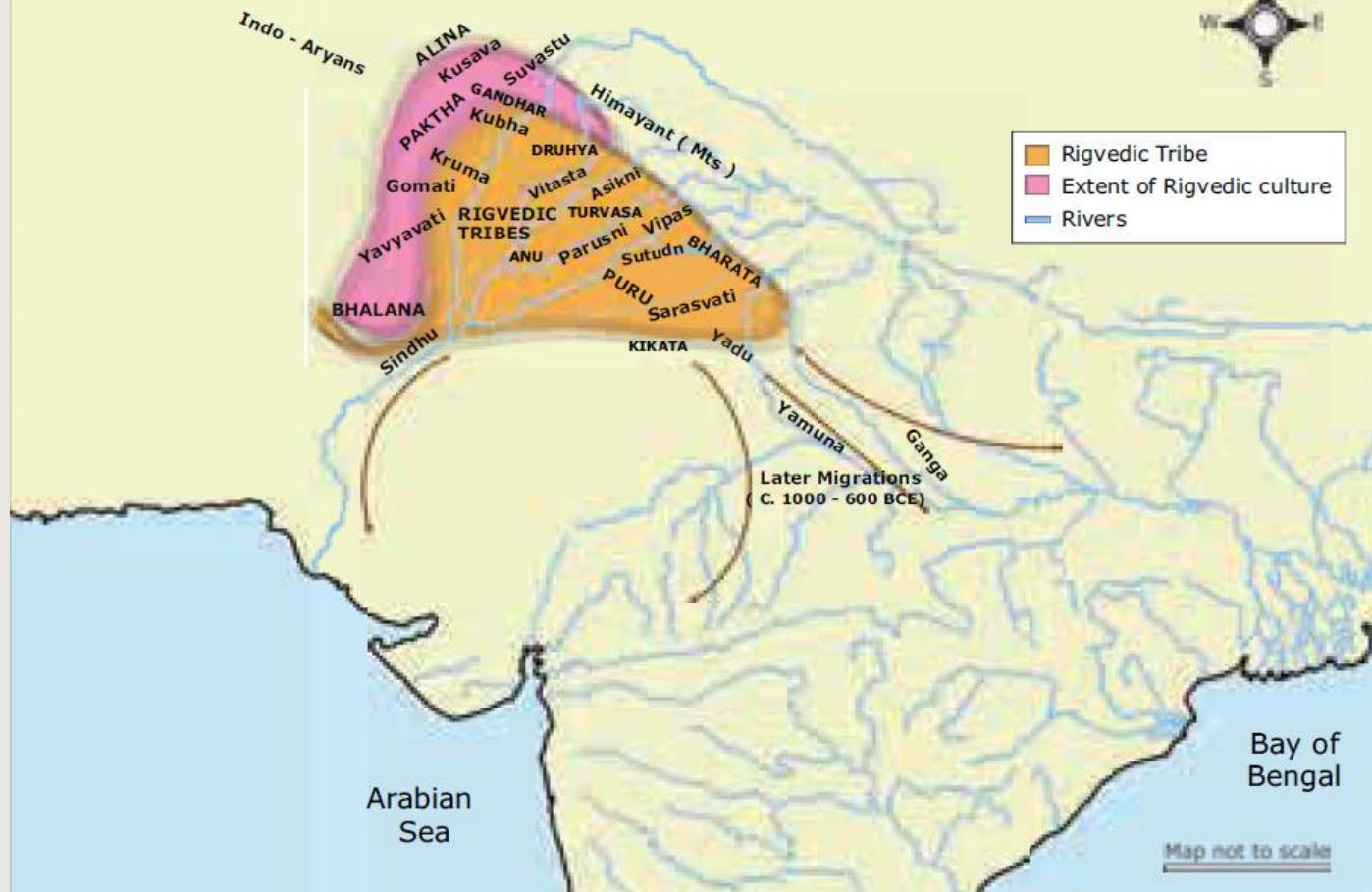
- other sources → also gives us details

1. Sudas vs. non-Aryan tribes (ajas, Sigrus, Yakshus)
2. N – W India – Gandharis, pakthas, alinas, bhalanases, vishanins
3. Sindh & Punjab – Sivas, Purus, Kekayas, Vrichivants, Yadus, Anus, Turavasas, Druhyus
4. West Up – Tritsus, Bharta, Puru, Stinijayab
5. PB & RAJ – Matsyas & Chedis



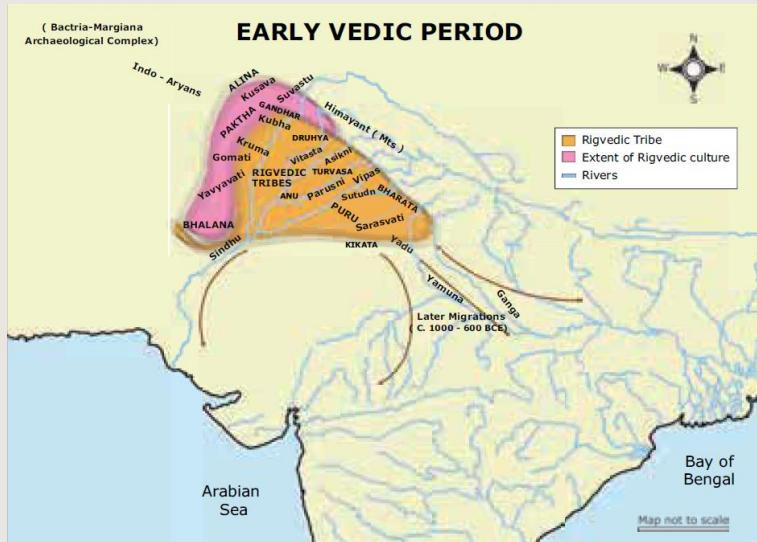
( Bactria-Margiana  
Archaeological Complex)

# EARLY VEDIC PERIOD



# Vedic Age

- Geography → Based on political history?
- Rigveda → Battle of 10 kings / dasrajana
- | Tritsu /Bharta vs. Puru – Yadu – Turvasa – Anu – Druhyu → Panchjana  
 Total 30 tribes mentioned
  - (king- Sudas) (Alina – Pakhta – Bhalna – Siva - Vishanin)
  - why fought – Role of vishvamitra (priest of Bharata)
    - Replaced by Vashishtha
    - ∵ Vishvamitra made this confederacy
    - water sharing @ river- parushni
    - Sudas (Bharta) emerged as victorious.
- Bharata- name Bharatvarsha
- Settled between Yamuna & Saraswati
- Purus in the region of Kurukshetra;
- the Tritsus east of Ravi;
- the Alinas, the Pakhtas, the Bhalanas and the Sibis
- west of Indus upto Kabul river



# Vedic Age

## Later Vedic Period → Geography

- Expansion to eastern India - Rather Vedic Literature.
- Satapatha Brahmana

1. Puru + Bharata = Kuru

- Thanesar, Delhi
- King → Parikshit (Mention in Atharvaveda)
- |
- Janmajeyea

2. Panchala → Five Composite class

- King – Pravahana Jaivali (Mentioned in upanishads)
- Area around Bareilly, Badaun, Farukabad.

Emergence of new kingdoms



## Vedic Age

### Later Vedic Period → Geography

- Expansion to eastern India - Rather Vedic Literature.
- Satapatha Brahmana

3. Mention of a Kingdom → Videha

- Prince videgha madhva
- Kingdom started from saraswati to Gandak. (Sadanira)
- Capital @ Mithila (Tirthut)
- King Janaka, Court Yajnavaikya

### 4. Kosala

- Ruled by Ikshvakus
- Capital Ayodhya - Sravasti
- King – Para

### 5. Kasi

- King – Ajatssatru
- Parshvanath – Son of King Avasena

6. East Magadha, Anga & Vanga

7. South Satvant, Vidhrbha, Nishads

Now Aryan tribes as well.



## Late Vedic Period (1100-500 BCE)

MAJOR KINGDOM   OTHER KINGDOM/TRIBE

Approximate extent of major kingdom   Approximate extent of Late Vedic culture

Śākhā (theological school; approximate location)   River (Sanskrit name)

\* Capital (royal settlement)   Natural feature, etc.

★ Capital (royal settlement)



# Vedic Age



## - Geog. Division.

Aryavarta      Madhyadesha      Dakshinpath

### Mention of other rivers

- Narmada, Gandag & Lihambal
- Seas – Bay of Bengal & Arabian Sea mentioned on Satapatha Brahmana
- Vindhya
- Cities also Highlighted
  - Kampila (W.Up)
  - Panchkara
  - Kosala
  - Videha

## **Socio-Political Life ?**

## Vedic Age

### Q. Socio – Political Life

#### Early Vedic Period

##### 1. Family - Kula

Headed by Kulapati / Grihapati

##### 2. Grama – Village

Headed by Gramini

##### 3. Vis – Group of village / District

Headed by Vishpati

##### 4. Jana – Group of Vis

Headed by Rajan

- Elected by the clans or Vis
- Vis → Elected Rajanya
- Not a Hereditary position
- No divine origin
- To protect cattle, fight wars Praying gods etc.

***Little mention → above the jana was rashtra***



jana → mention of panchajanah and **people** called  
Yadus, (Yadva-janaha) and  
Bharatas (Bharata-janaha).

# Vedic Age

## Administration during Vedic Era



### Role of bodies

#### -Sabha

-**Samiti** – Tribal Assembly  
election of king

-**Vidhata** – Advisory body men & women participation

#### -Gana

### Mention of Taxes ?

**Bali** → Brought by the Vis to the rajan in the form of voluntary offerings

**Bhaga** → Distribution of share

**Shulka** → Measure of Value

## Vedic Age

### By later Vedic period

- Rajanya → Kshatriya
- Term kshatra → power
- Expansion of power
- New settlements → use of Sudras & Dasas
- Vis & Praja became obedient
  - (Who were they?)
- Jana → Janapada
- Mention of the term Rashtra.

Named after Lineage

- Kuru
- Panchala
- Kekaya
- Madra
- Matsya

Kings also assumed titles like Rajavisvajanan, Ahilabhuvanapathi, (lord of all earth), Ekrat and Samrat (sole ruler).

### King performing sacrifices

#### **Rajsuya**

- Consecration ceremony
- Gave power to the king
- Growing power of king → Divinity
- King → Land privileges to others

#### **Ashvamedha**

- Horse Sacrifice

#### **Vajpeya**

- Chariot race with in kingdom

#### Rajsuya

##### Ratnahavimsi

- Different ratnis invoke god / goddess
- Indra – Rajan
- Brishpati – Purohit
- Agni - Senani

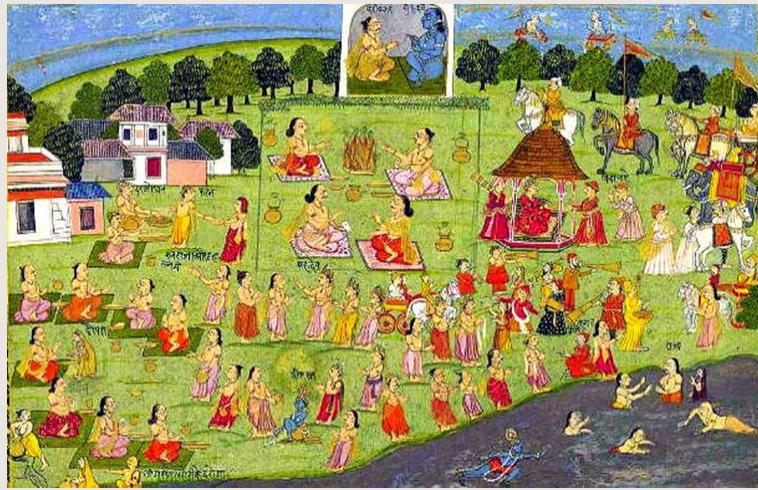
##### Devasuhavimsi

##### Abhishechaniyam

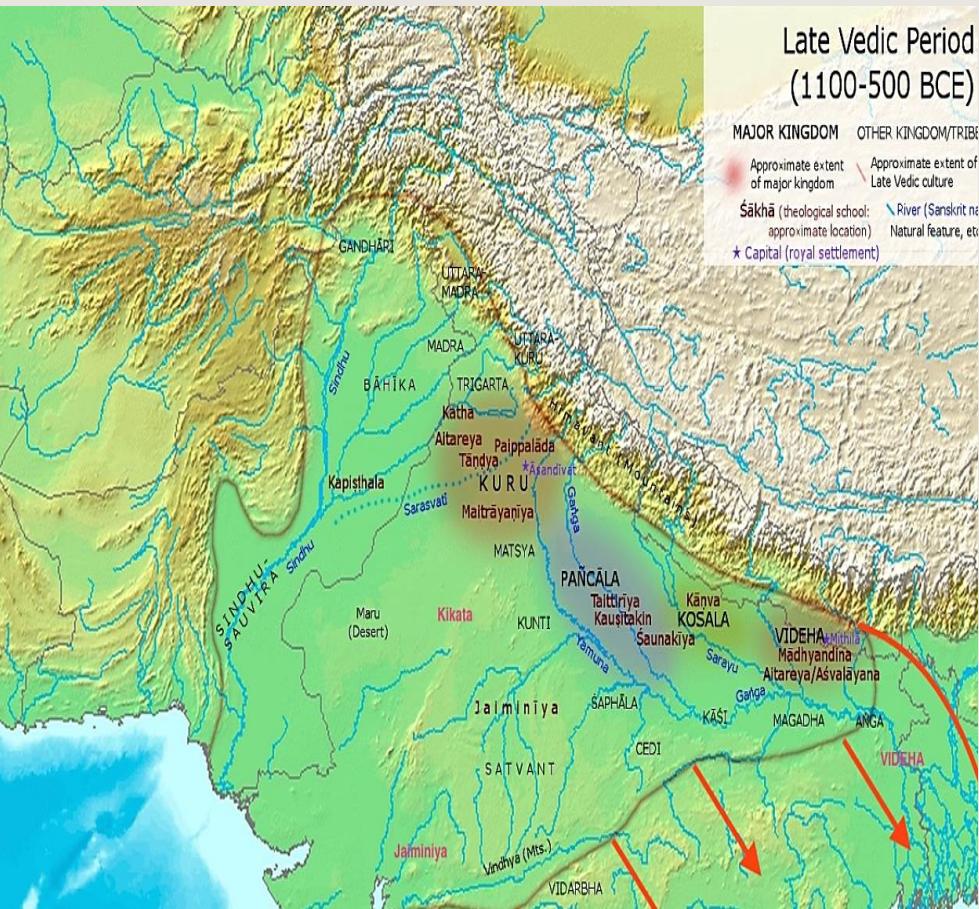
## Q- How Some Men Became Rulers

- Initially Rajas – Chosen by Jana
  - 3000 years ago changes took place
  - But now Rajas became powerful
  - Raja's Getting Powerful
- 
- Performance of Different Rituals → Ashwamedha
  - Ashwamedh- Horse sacrifice → Features?
  - During Ritual Raja had a special seat throne, tiger skin
  - Charioteer talks about glory of the king
  - Performance of various minor rituals by wife & sons
  - Other Rajas called to sit as Spectators
  - Priests performing different rituals, sprinkling of water
  - Ordinary people offering gifts
  -





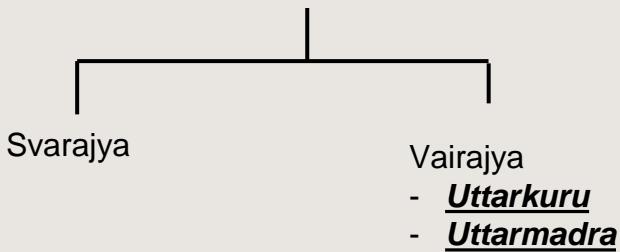
## Vedic Age



### Role of organisations/Bodies

Term → Gana used @ Rigveda

Types of Government in Atharva veda



- By later Vedic period
- Vidhata & gana disappeared
- Sabha & Samiti lost importance
- Rise of officials in the later Vedic period
  
- No officials for justice by assemblies
- King – no standing army tribal units used for fight

## Vedic Age

### Role of Officials – Early Vedic Period

- Purohit – Priest
- Senani – Commander
- Vajrapati – Pasture Land
- Spasa – Spy
- Jivagribha – Police official
- Madhyamasi – Mediator
- Gramini – Head of village
- Dampati – Family head

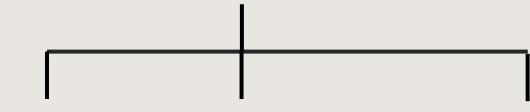
king administered justice with the assistance of purohita and other officials

By **Later Vedic period** Agri → Trade hence new officials

- Bhagadugha – Collector of taxes
- Sangrahitri – treasurer
- ∴ Taxes & Tributes increased
- Queen – Mahishi
- Suta – Courtier / charioteer
- Issnata – Chamberlain
- Akshuapa – Accountant
- Takshan – Carpenter
- Rathkara – Chariot maker
- Palagala - Messenger

**Q. What was their social political life  
→ sources from Rig Veda ?**

- Hymns / Sukta dedication.
- To Whom?



Cattle      Children (Sons)  
↓  
(Birth Welcomed)

- Horses → Used @ Chariot
- Chariot → Used in battles

Battles → Land → Agriculture → Barley

for  
water  
Capturing people as slaves

**Q. Who Fought battles?**

- Men
- No Army
- Assembly of people
- Choose Leader
- Brave & Skillful

**After Battle?**

- Wealth obtained – What to do?



- Kept for yajna as well.
- Yajna / Sacrifices?
  - Offerings made into the fire.
  - To gods & goddesses.
  - Offerings – Ghee, Grain, Animals

Society → ?

## Q. Society during the Vedic period?

- Description of people
- Culture practices
- Rig Veda

Talks @ 2 Groups

- Priests
- Brahmins
- Performed Various rituals

- Rajas
- Not like kings
- Early kings

→ no capitals, cities,  
Palace, Army

- Hence no structure of the taxes

- No Succession → Sons did not succeed father

## Q. Social Structure?

- Community & People
- Jana
- Eg. Puru, Bharata, Yadu
- King → Rajan

Describe as

Vish

Aryas → Composed hymns of the Veda  
- In the Veda they used to call opponents as Dasa & Dasyu.

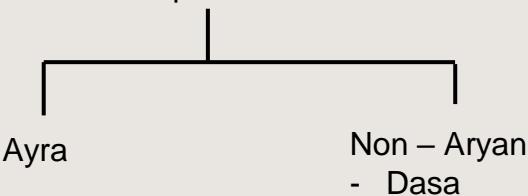
### Q. Who were Dasa & Dasyu?

- Not taking part in rituals
- Spoke different languages
- Later on → Dasa(Male), Dasi(Female) captured in battle
- Treated as property of owners
- Made them do work.

## Vedic Age

### Q. Society

- Divided into the parts



- What was the basis for the division?
- Arya → Wealth & Status received prestation & redistributions
  - Therefore limited people included

Dasa & Dasyus → Agriculture communities noted for various religious belief & customs given subordinated status.

## Vedic Age

### Social organisation

- Family – Kula basic unit of rigvedic society
- Eldest member – head – Grihapati
- Village head – Gramini
- District – Visa – Visapati
- Jana – Rajan
- Jana → Largest social unit
- All members of clan related to each other by blood relation
- By birth related

### Varna System

- By occupation division of society
- Rigveda **IX mandala**

“I am the reciter of hymns.

My Father is a physician

My mother grinds with stones

We desire to obtain wealth in various actions”

- Varna → Means colour fair skinned  
Dasa → Described as avrata
  - Akratu
  - Anasah
  - Later on transformed into sudras.

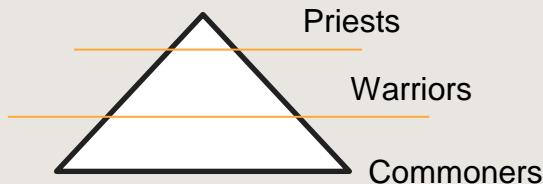
## Vedic Age

- Rigveda – **Mandala III**

### Poet asks to indra

“O Indra, fond of soma, would you make me the protector of people or would you make me a king. Would you make me a same that has drunk of soma, would you impart to me endless wealth”

- Same man could be a *rishi / king*



- Condition of women
- Marriage system

- ***Inter class marriages between the Aryans***
- ***Yayati (Kshatriya) & Devayani (Brahmin)***

**Anuloma Vivah-**

***Upper Varna boy & lower varna girl***

**Pratiloma Vivah-**

***Upper varna girl & lower varna boy***

Marriage Type	Description
Brahma Vivah	Marriage of a girl with the boy of same Varna with Vedic rites and rituals
Daiva Vivah	When father donated his daughter to a priest as a part of Dakshina
Arsa Vivah	A token bride-price of a Cow and a Bull was given
Prajapati Vivah	Marriage without dowry
Gandharva Vivah	It was a kind of love marriage or swyamavara type
Asura Vivah	Marriage by Purchase
Paisach Vivah	Seduction of a girl while sleeping or mentally unstable due to a drink
Rakshasha Vivah	Marriage by abduction

## **Social Life**

Q. **Status of women?**

Monogamy was generally practiced

Polygamy was prevalent among the royal and noble families.  
Instances of Polyandry also

Women can marry late, also right to choose partner

Wife took care of the household and participated in all the major ceremonies

## Vedic Age

- Condition of women
- Marriage system



- Women participation in sabha, samita, vidhata
- Late marriage allowed - 17 years age mentioned
- Ghosala – Apala → Composed Hymns of Rigveda

The wife was husband's partner in all religious and social ceremonies

Property given to the son , but in certain cases  
The daughter could inherit it only if she  
was the only child of her parents

A widow could marry the younger brother of her  
deceased husband

Right to property was known in moveable things like cattle, horse, gold and ornament and so also in immoveable property like land and house

## Vedic Age

### *Later Vedic period → Society*

- Change in **Social Organisation**
- Family remained as a basic unit
- Joint family – 3 top generations together excavation @ Atranjikhera
- Gotra system evolved
- Grihapati became strong
- **Primogeniture** started
- Worship of male ancestors.
- Reciprocity between higher Varnas  
Brahmana → Kshatriya
- Vaisya & Sudra should be enclosed by Brahmana & Kshatriya
- Further Development into **Varna System**

## Q- Society during this Period?

- Division of society by the priests
- How → on the basis of varna – different set of functions
- Categorisation of Varna on the basis of Occupation



### 4 Varnas

4 Varnas			
1. Brahmin	2. Kshatriya	3. Vish/Vaishyas	4. Shudras
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Study &amp; teach vedas</li><li>- Perform sacrifice</li><li>- Receive gifts</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Fight Battles</li><li>- Protect people</li><li>- Perform sacrifice</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Trader</li><li>- Art times</li><li>- Herders &amp; traders</li><li>- They would also perform sacrifice</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Serve 3 groups</li><li>- No rituals</li><li>- Women also included</li></ul>

## **Q-How the Varnas were Decided?**

- By the priests → on the basis of birth
- Father – Mother – Brahmins

↓  
Son--- Brahmin

- Priests → Categorising some people as

- Untouchables

- ↓ who?

- Craft persons, hunters & Gatherers

- Burials & Cremation people

- Contact with them can be polluting

As a result → ?

- Reaction in society

- King thought they were superior to priests

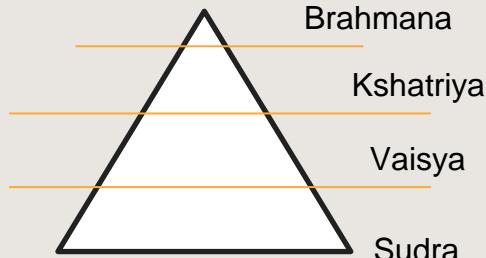
- Birth based not right

- People started questioning

- North- east areas didn't had this differences due to limited influence from priestly class

## Vedic Age

- **Stratification into Varna system**
- By Birth diversifaction



Classification:

- Mentioned in **purusa sukta**
- Word varna not used
- Top 3 varna called as ***Dvija***
- Sudras emerged as a anuloma / pratiloma vivah among Dvija
- Alien groups assimilated into society

- **Varna extended to the gods**

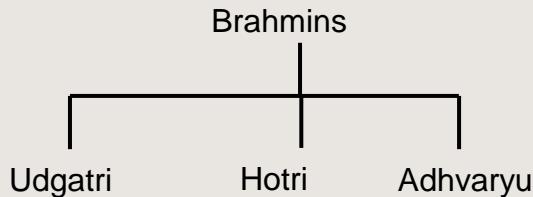
Brahmin → Agni & Brihaspati  
Kshatriya → Indra, Varuna , Soma Ryama  
Vaishya → Vasus, Rudra, Marut  
Sudra → Pushan

- Arya – mleccha division
- Mention of vratyas
- Means – Barbarian impure
- Outside varna system
- Origin of different groups  
Baber – vapta  
Carpenter – Tashta  
Medicine – Bhishaka  
Iron Smith – Karmara  
Tanner  
Potter  
Chariot Maker

## Vedic Age

### Origin of Ashram system

- Mention in Aitreya Brahmana
- Brahmacharya
- Grihasta
- Vanapradhan
- Sanyasi
- Chandogya UPA – 3 Asramas
- Jabala UPA – 4 Asaramas



### Condition of women

- Mention of sati in atharva veda → ? (not confirm)
- Women lost political rights
- Birth of daughter → ??
- Evidence of matrilineal influence
- Mention of gargi & Matreyi
- No Swayamvar
- Education restricted to upper varnas
- Mention of **slavery system**

## **Food and Drinks**

- Milk & its products
- **Curd, butter, ghee**
- **Grains mixed with milk**
- **Meat eating also prevalent**  
fish, birds, wild animals like boar, antelopes, and buffalo, sheep, goat
- Cow ?
- Written as **Aghanya**
- Veda- prescribes- death penalty/exile if one consumes
- Consumption of Soma & Sura

## **Colthing & Dress - ?**

- *uttariya- Upper Garments*
- *Antariya- Lower Garments*
- *Oranaments & jewellery were prevalent*
- *Oil, comb, mirror, hair oil & use of cosmetics*
- **Amusement-**
- *Music as a source of entertainment & religious purpose*
- *Use of musical intstruments*
- *Chariot racing, gambling- dice games part of amusement*

**सनातन(हिन्दू) धर्म के सोलह संस्कार क्रम।**

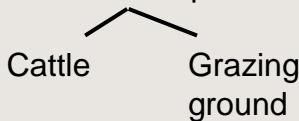
1. गर्भाधान संस्कार : Conception
2. पुंसवन संस्कार : Fetus protection
3. सीमंत कर्म संस्कार : Satisfying wishes of the pregnant Mother
4. जात-कर्म : Child Birth
5. नाम कर्म संस्कार : Naming Child
6. निष्क्रमण संस्कार : Taking the child outdoors
7. अङ्गाप्रश्नाना : Giving the child solid food.
8. मुंडन और चौला संस्कार : Hair cutting.
9. कर्ण वेदन संस्कार : Ear piercing
10. यज्ञोपवीत संस्कार : Sacred thread
11. वेदारम्भ संस्कार : Study of Vedas and Scriptures
12. समावार्ताना : Completing education
13. विवाह संस्कार : Marriage
14. सर्वसंस्कार : Preparing for Renouncing
15. सन्यास (अवस्था ध्यान ) : Renouncing
16. अंत्येष्टि संस्कार : Last rite, or funeral rites

**Economic Conditions→ ?**

## Vedic Age

### Q. Economic Condition?

- ***Rig Vedic Economy***
- Pastoral (But familiar with Agriculture)
- Wealth = Cattle
- Mention in Dana Stuti
- Fight for cattle – ***panis***
- Livestock breeding
- Cattle herding
- Pastoralism → grazing ground – constant no trespassers
- Role of Leadership



- Raid – Distribution of Wealth

### Rig Vedic Aryans were pastoral people

Importance of word 'Gau' in Rigveda

Rajan → Gopati (protector of cattle)

Wealthy person → Gomat

Search for cows → Gavisthi

Measure of time → Godhuli

Distance → Gavyuti

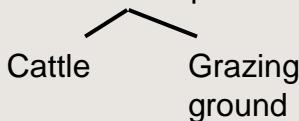
Daughter → Duhitri (one who milch cows)

Later on for Kinship → Gotra was used

## Vedic Age

### Q. Economic Condition?

- **Rig Vedic Economy**
- Pastoral (But familiar with Agriculture)
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- Livestock breeding
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- Role of Leadership



- Raid – Distribution of Wealth

### Later Vedic Period

- From pastoralism to agriculture
- Regional variations
- Mathura region → Pastoralism
- Ganga region → Agri based
- Literary evidence → Rajsuya yagna
- Offerings from Agriculture
- Less dairy products
- Settlement in doab region
- Pottery on rise ochre coloured pottery
- Agriculture – Labour intensive
  - Control over land
  - Irrigation.
- Who will do the labour?
- Authority required → ordered others to work for

# Vedic Age

## Q. Agriculture

### Early Vedic

- Limited Extent, mention of cattle for ploughing
- Burrows to draw plough (SIRA)
- Sowing of seeds (SITA)
- Sickle (Datra)
- Laying – Threshing – Winnowing (SURPA)
- Waterways – Kulya
- Wheat – Staple diet (GODHUMA)
- Barley (YAVA)
- Beans
- Sesame (TILa)

### Q. Role of Animals?

- Cotton
- Cattle
- Horse
- Goat & Sheep
- Dog
- Ass
- Lion, Elephant & Bear



Hymns  
dedicated to  
Pasu

### Later Vedic

- Improvement in Agri
- Plough became heavy (Iron)
- Crops – Rice (Vrihi) – Kharif crop
- Transplantation method (Scarcely Used)
- Stages of agriculture written in Satapatha Brahmana
- Agri → concept of individual property
- Taittriya Samhita → Manu's division of property among his sons.

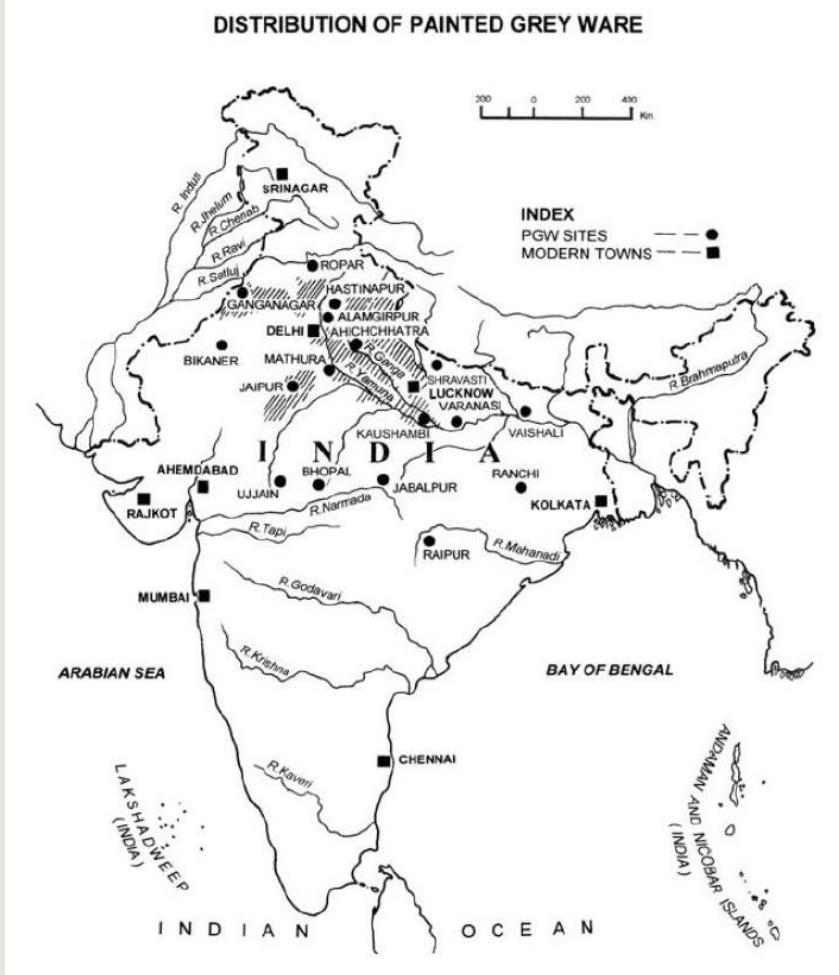
Janaka, the king of Videha and Sita's father, lent his hand to the plough.

Balarama, Krishna's brother, was called Haladhara or wielder of the plough.

Gautama Buddha is depicted ploughing with oxen in a Bodh-Gaya sculpture. Eventually ploughing was assigned to the lower orders and prohibited for the upper varnas

## Later Vedic Period

- Development of Agriculture-
- Development of Pottery
- Painted Grey Ware
- Excavations at Hastinapur, datable to the period 900 BC to 500 BC, have revealed settlements and faint beginnings of town life



## Vedic Age

### Q. Industry & Trade

Ayas (Copper)- used for limited period

During Early vedic times → limited crafts

- Carpenters (Takshan) – Rath making
- Wagons (Anas)
- Boats (Nav)
- Goldsmith (Hiryanakara)
- Potters, Grinders
- Barbers (Vaptri)

By later vedic times – use of Iron

- Specialisation took place
- New occupation      hardly knew the use of burnt  
                                bricks.
- Metallurgy Science
- Sisa (Lead)
- Tin (Trapu)
- Silver (Rajat)
- Gold (Hiranya)
- Ayas (Copper)
- **Dar / Syama (Krishna) Ayas (Iron)**

### Trade – Early Vedic Times

- Barter, cattle wealth
- Not possible to exchange
- Use of Nishakas, Hiranyapinda

### **Panis – Trader Class**

- Use of carts & Animals
- Water trans port also used

### Later Vedic period

- Increase in trade
- Merchant Organisation → Ganas (Guilds)
- Role of Vaishyas (Sresthin)
- Market mention in Atharva Veda
- Money lending began → kusidin
- **Satmana & Krishnala** → Unit of Value
  - Paid to priest
  - Gold CN
  - Suvarna → Gold Piece

Q. Trading pattern and details ?

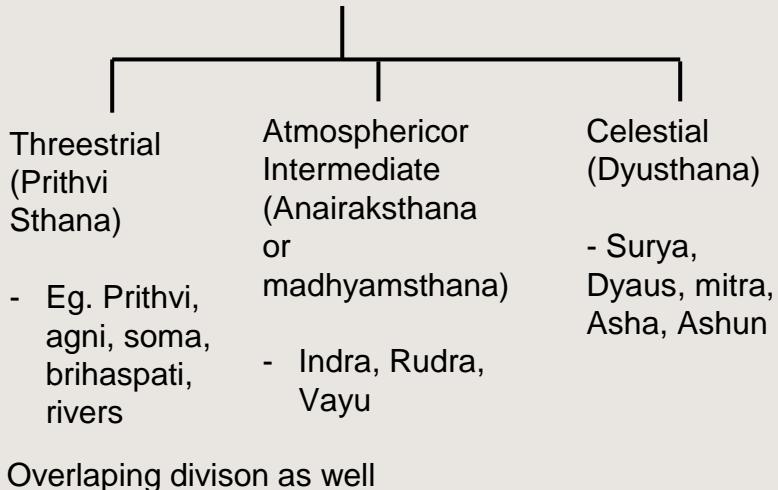
- internal trade, foreign trade
- Later Vedic people were familiar with the sea and they traded with countries like Babylon
- Vaisyas also carried on trade and commerce
- Industrial activity became more varied

**Religious conditions ?**

## Vedic Age

### Q. Religious Practices

- Early Vedic Period
- Nature of worship
- Henotheism / Kathenostheism
- Belief in one single god
- Based on natural phenomena → Personify natural forces
- Three categories of divinities – total 33



### Mode of worship

- Recitation of prayers
- Offering of sacrifices
- Grains, vegetable, flesh ghee
- Less emphasis for rituals

- No idol worship
- No temples
- People worshipped for Praja & Pashu (Not for spiritual worship)

## Vedic Age

### - Early Vedic Period

#### Important Gods

##### 1. Indra – Purandhara

- 250 hymns dedicated to him
- Role of rain god, warrior & king, thunder
- Triumph over vritta
- Helped by marut (god of strom)

##### 2. Agni – Fire god

- Intermediary → God & people
- Priest off gods & God of priests
- Second to Indra
- Three forms

##### 3. Varuna – Water

- Upholder of **RTA – Natural order**
- RTA – Cosmic law – regulates all activities in the world
- Earth – Sun – Rivers – Ocean
- ∴ World Soverign

##### 4. Soma – God of Plants

- Intoxicating drink also named
- 3<sup>rd</sup> most Imp deity
- IX Mandala – Main mention of soma
- Gives strength to fight

##### 5. Surya – Sun

- Light & Movement
- Meaning with human form & behaviour
- Eye of god

##### 6. Usha – Dawn

- elegant, sensous, beautified
- Young women – driving chariot across sky
- Nature centric

##### 7. Other –

- Aditi – Eternity
- Aranyani – forest
- Nritti – Decay & Death

## Vedic Age

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- Nature centric

### 7. Other –

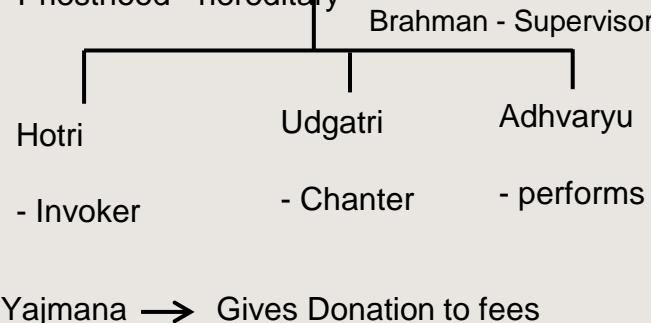
- Aditi – Eternity
- Aranyani – forest
- Nritti – Decay & Death

# Vedic Age

## By later Vedic Period

### Change in mode of worship

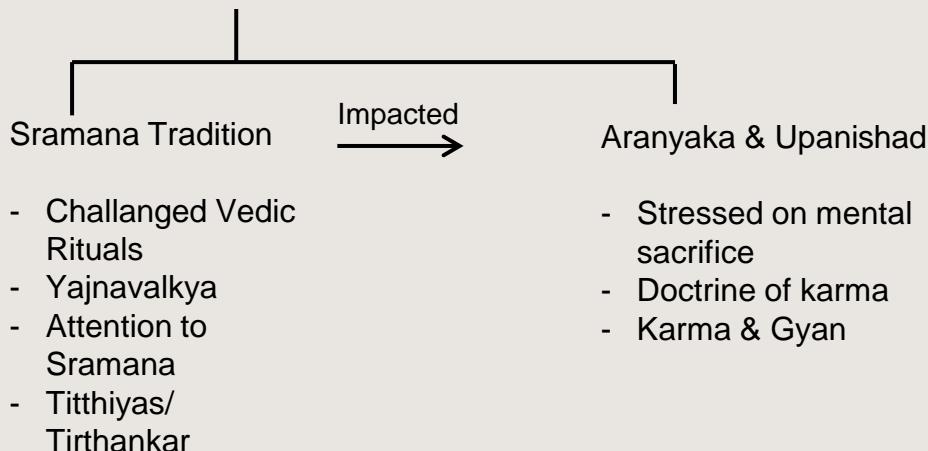
- Prayers Declined
- Sacrifice increased
- Animals role & formulae used
- Grand sacrifice → Sattras
- Standardisation evolved
- Rituals became complex
- Priesthood - hereditary



### Gods – Importance Changed

- Prajapati – Creator
- Vishnu – Preserver & Protector
- Rudra – God – Night have evolved from Harappa
- ***Pushan – protector of cattle***
- Male domination increased

### Q. Impacts of Rituals



## **Vedic Literature**

# Vedic Age

## Vedic Literature

### Shruti

Veda  
Brahmana  
Arayanka  
Upanishad



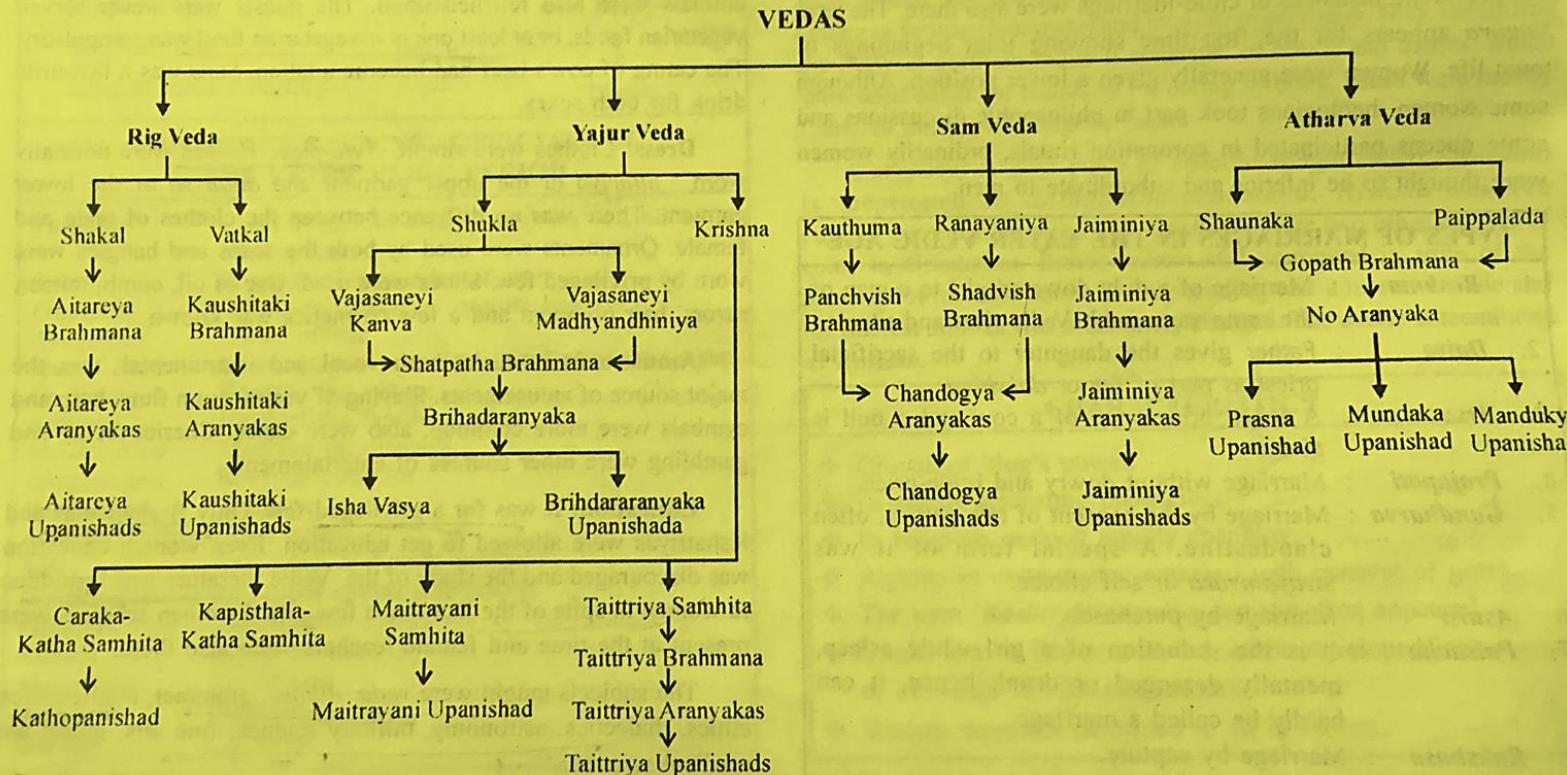
samhita

### Smriti Literature

Vedanga  
Shad  
Darshana  
Upaveda  
Epics

# Vedic Age

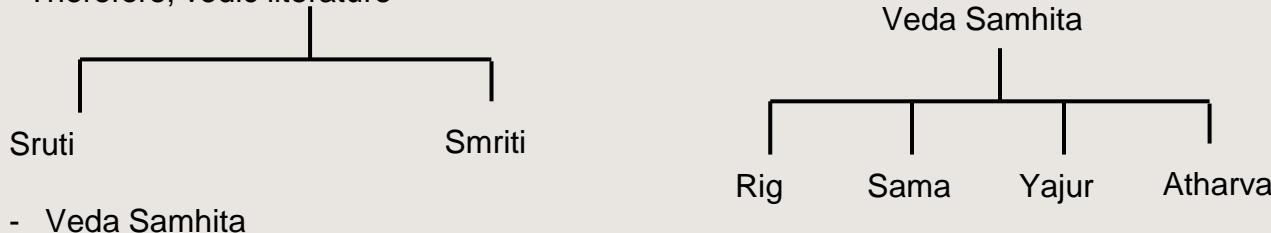
## 4.11 VEDIC LITERATURE



## Vedic Age

### Q. Vedic Literature

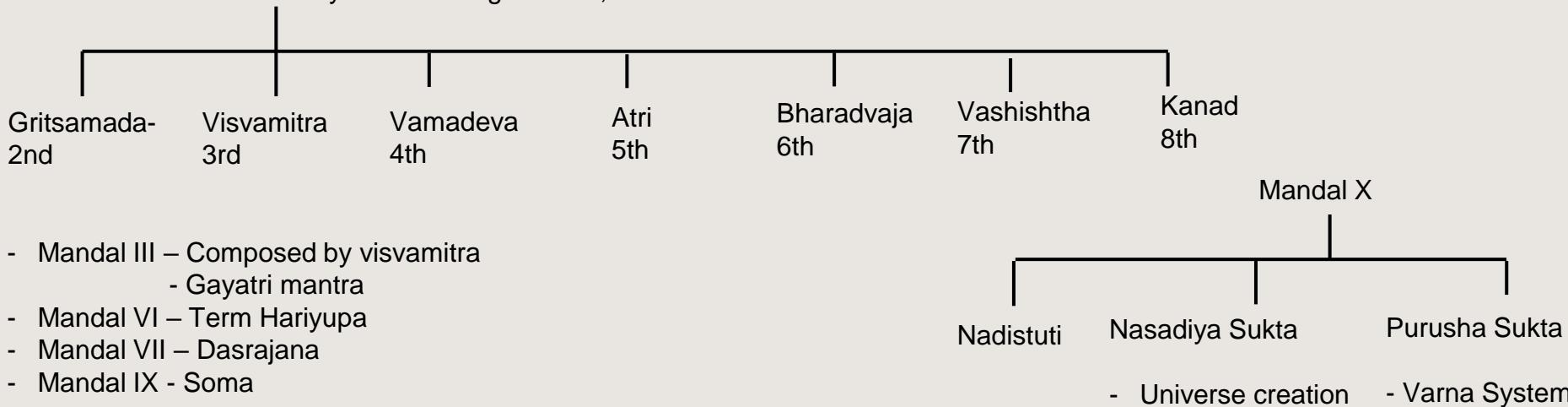
- Veda – Root word Vid
- Vid – to Know – knowledge par excellence
- Sacred literature
- Attributed to rishis (Sages)
- Sages called mantradrashta
- Hymns revealed to them in the form of sruti
- Therefore, Veda → Apaurusheya (Not made by man)  
Nitya (Existing in Eternity)
- Sages received mantra by sight directly from the supreme creator
- Therefore, vedic literature



# Vedic Age

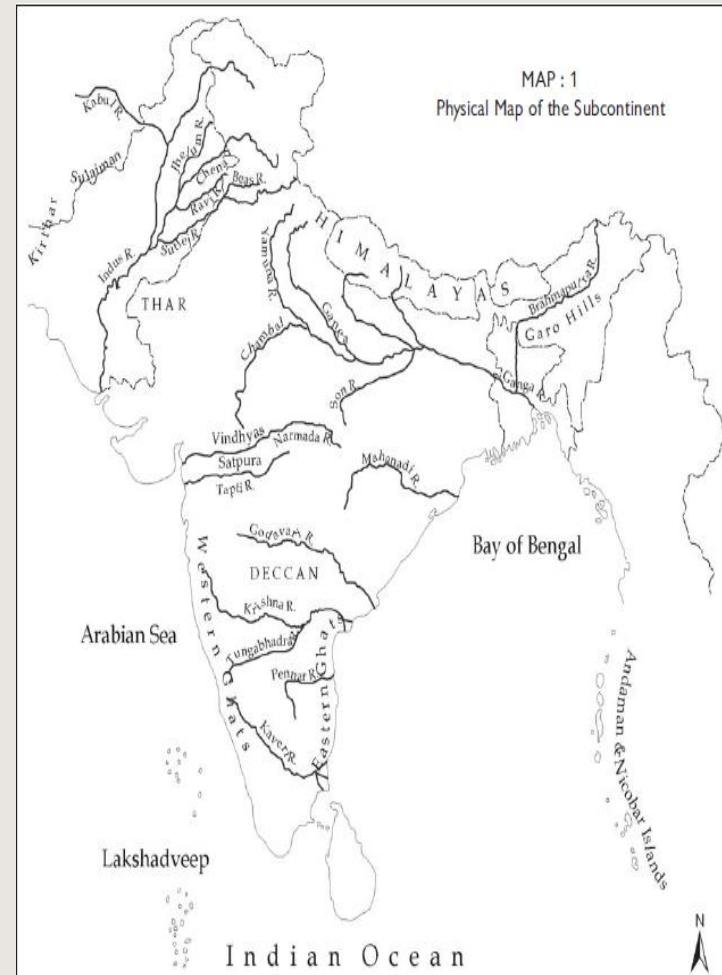
## 1. Rig Veda

- Praise of 1017 hymns (Sukta)
- 11 Valakhilyas – Supplement
- Divided into 10 mandals
- Hymns dedicated to gods
- Orally passes on from teachers – disciples
- Mandals II to VII – Family books of sage / Rishi, Mandal I & X - Latest



## Q. Rig Veda – Written in Sanskrit.

- In the form of Hymns
- At times dialogues.
- Came to know  Rivers were worshipped as Goodesses
- The story of Vishvamitra & two rivers Beas & Sutlej
- Vishvamitri wanted to cross these rivers
  
- Dialogue between them
- Rivers mentioned like Horses, Cows
- Cows that care of calves
- Force & Flow compared to chariots, power of Indra.
- Rivers reply – They can't be stopped, why Vishvamitri is praying to them.
- Vishvamitri pleading them to cross rivers.



# Vedic Age

## 2. Sama Veda

- Name derived from Saman – Song / Melody
- 1875 Hymns
- Taken from VII & IX mandals
- Chanted by Udgatri
- During rituals & Sacrifice
- Origin of music

## 3. Yajurveda

- Yadus – Formulae
- Mantra (Hymns) for the purpose of recitation
- Guide for the use of Adhvaryu
- Rajsoya & Vajpaya – Mentioned
- Divided into

Krishna

Shukla

- Hymns + prose

- Only hymns

## 4. Atharvaveda

- Atharvans – Knowledge of magic formulae
- Charms & Spells – ward off evils & disease
- Work related to non – aryans
- Divided into two parts

Paippalda

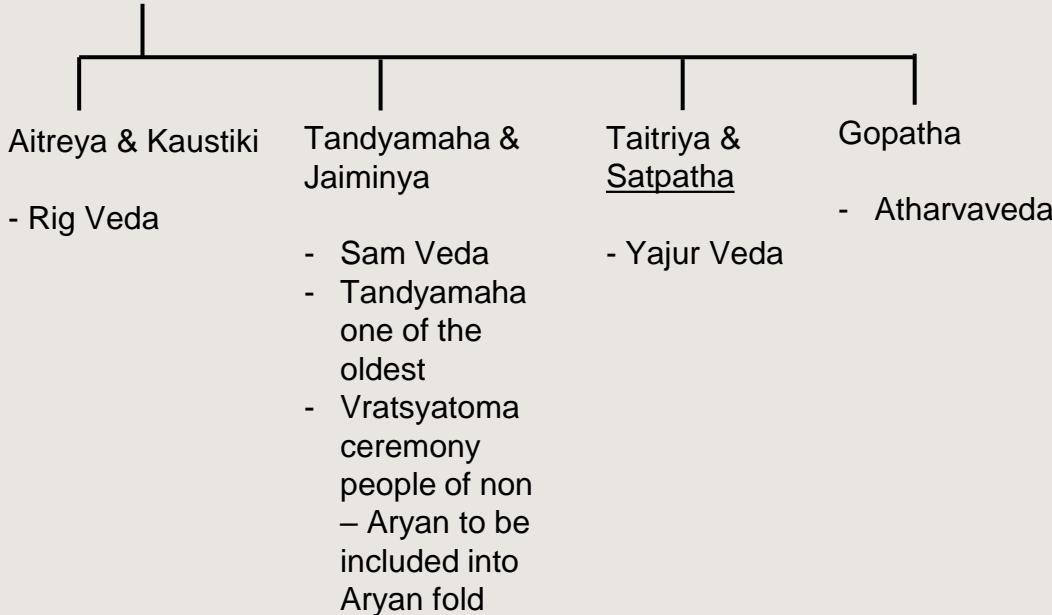
Saunikya

- 731 (760 hymns)
- 20 books

## Vedic Age

### 2. Brahmans – Attached to each Veda

- Treatise related to prayer & Sacrificial ceremony
- Prose style of language
- Deal with science of sacrifice, philosophy, manners, customs
- Important Brahmanas



## Vedic Age

### 3. Aranyakas

- Forest books
- Related to mysticism, symbolic sacrifice
- Composed by hermits living to forests.
- Transitional material between mythology & Rituals
- Starting point of upanishadic tradition
- Rig veda – kausitaki & Aitreya

### 4. Upanishads

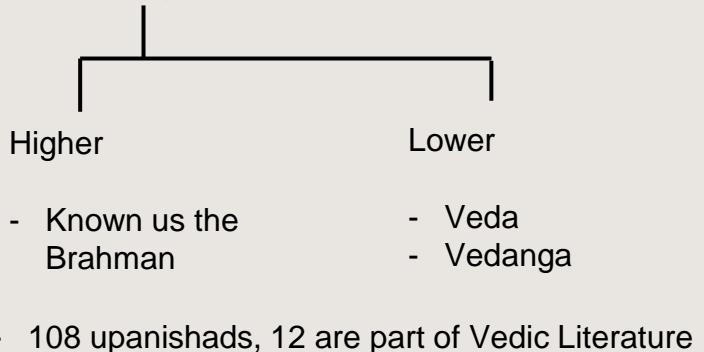
UPA – Near

Ni – Down

Shad – Be Seated

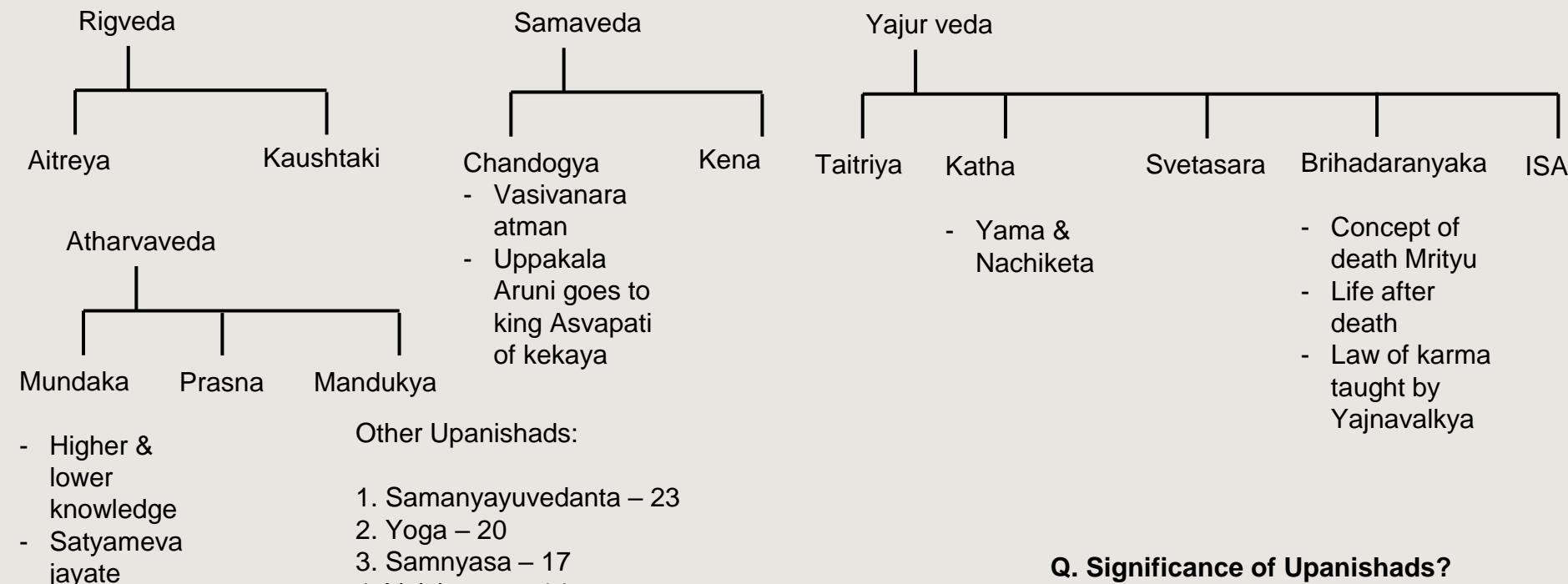
- Be seated @ feet of the guru to receive teaching

- Constitute fundamentals of Vedic philosophy
- Repository of knowledge
- Universal soul, the absolute, individual self, origin of the universe, mysteries of nature
- Relation between mind & Matter brahman & jivatman
- Criticise rituals, stress on right belief & knowledge
- Divergence of opinion, no dogmatism
- knowledge



## Vedic Age

### . Upanishads



**Q. Significance of Upanishads?**

## The wise beggar

Here is a dialogue based on a story from one of the most famous Upanishads, the Chhandogya Upanishad.

Shaunaka and Abhipratarin were two sages who worshipped the universal soul.

Once, as they sat down to eat, a beggar came and asked for some food.  
“We cannot spare anything for you,” Shaunaka said.

“Learned sirs, whom do you worship?” the beggar asked.

“The universal soul,” Abhipratarin replied.

“Ah! It means that you know that the universal soul fills the entire world.”

“Yes, yes. We know that.” The sages nodded.

“If the universal soul fills the whole world, it fills me too. Who am I, but a part of the world?” the beggar asked.

“You speak the truth, O young *brahmin*.”

“Then, O sages, by not giving me food, you are actually denying food to the universal soul.”

The sages realised the truth of what the beggar said, and shared their food with him.

How did the beggar convince the sages to share their food with him?

## Excerpts from Upanishads

**Tattiriya Upanishad:** *Satyam vada, Dharam chara, Matri devo bhava, Pitri devo bhava, Atithi devo bhava* (Speak the truth, Practice dharma, Treat your mother, father and guest as Lord).

**Chandogya Upanishad:** The significance of OM syllable is discussed—the chant of OM is the essence of all. *Ashrama* (stages of life) system is mentioned. The story of *satyakaram*, the son of Jabala is mentioned.

**Katha Upanishad:** 'Rise, awake! Having obtained these boons', understand them!' This slogan was adopted by Swami Vivekanand for his Ramakrishna Mission.

Conversation between father Vajasravasa and son Nachiketa.

**Brihadaranyaka Upanishad:** Longest of all *upanishads*.

**Popular Verses:** *Aham brahma smi, asato ma sadgamaya..., om shantih, shantih shantih'*.

Stories of King Janaka of Mithila and dialogues between sage Yajnavalkya and two learned ladies, Gargi and Maitreyi.

**Mundaka Upanishad:** *Satyameva Jayate* mentioned.

# Vedic Age

## Q. Smriti Literature

1. Vedanga → Handed down by tradition human origin

**Shiksha – Phonetics**

**Kalpa – Rituals**

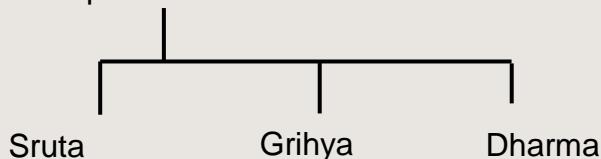
**Vyakarna – Grammar**

**Nirukta – Etymology**

**Chanda – Metrics**

**Jyotisha – Astronomy**

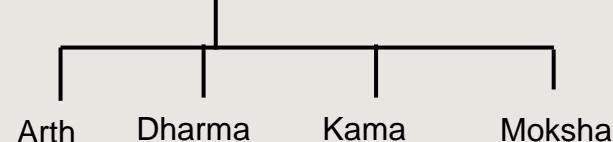
- Written in form of sutras – prose style
- Kalpa Sutra



- Sacrifice of Agni, Soma
- Solva sutra
- Geometry
- Domestic ceremony
- laws, manners & customs of people
- ↓
- Foundation of Dharmasutra  
Dharmashastra

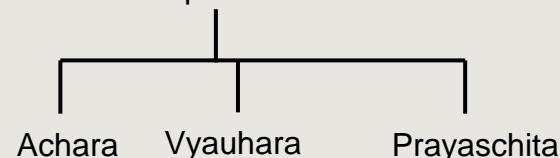
Dharma?

- Goals (purushartha) of life?



Dharma – Righteous conduct

- Book includes sources of varna
- Duties of varna, women, king
- Rules for taxation, food
- Sins, penances & Condition
- 3 main topics



- Written by many individuals

## Vedic Age

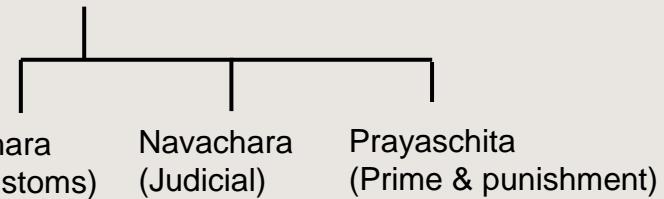
### 2. UPA Veda

- Ayurveda
- Dhanurveda
- Gandharva
- Shilp / Sthapatya

### 3. Darshan

- Samkhya
- Nyaya
- Vaishesikha
- Yoga
- Mimansa
- vedanta

- Manu Smriti
- 12 chapters
- Commentaries of others
- Yajnavalkya – 3 Kands

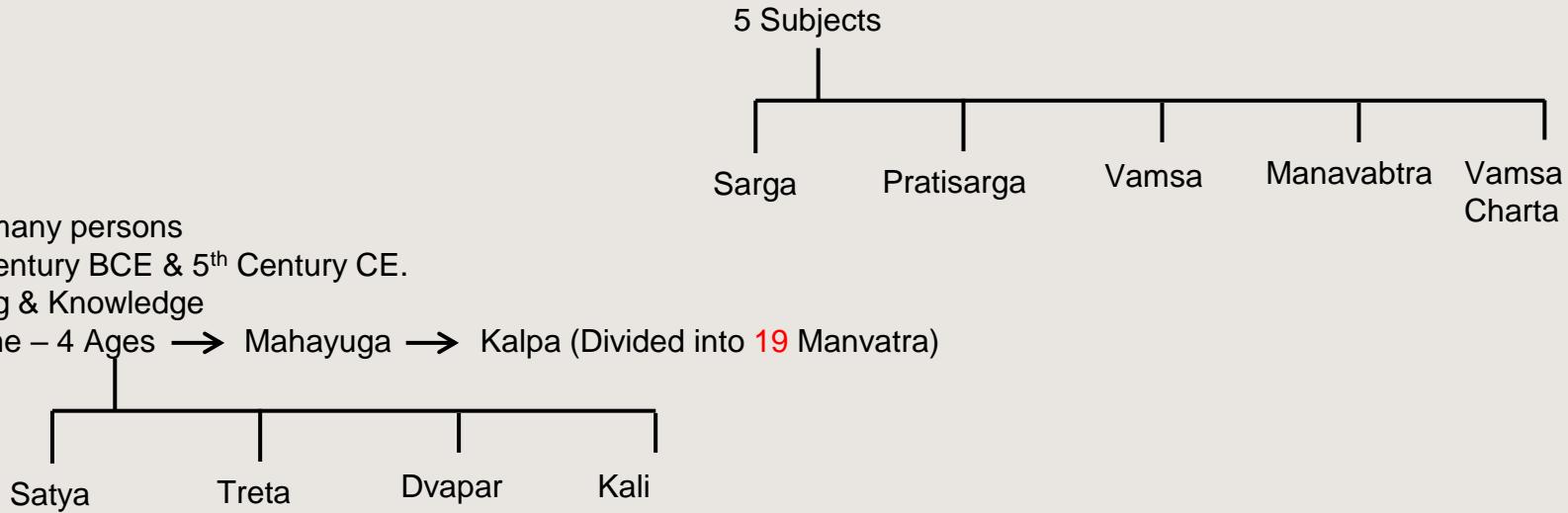


- Agrees & Disagrees with manu
- Commentary of mitagsara
- Parasara smriti – achara & Praiaschita commentary by madhacharya apadharma by four castes
- Suited for kaliyuga
- Narada smriti
- Brihaspati smriti
- Katayana smriti

## Vedic Age

### 4. Purana

- Means Old
- Compiled by many persons
- Between 4<sup>th</sup> century BCE & 5<sup>th</sup> Century CE.
- Gives teaching & Knowledge
- Concept of time – 4 Ages → Mahayuga → Kalpa (Divided into 19 Manvatra)



- Describes process of formation of universe – earth – India
- Gives detail @ political History – Haryanka, Shisunaga, Nanda, Maurya, Shunga kanya, Andhra
- Detail of mountains, rivers, places
- Devotion & Cults – Vishnu, Siva, Shakti
- Interaction between Asura, Deva, Sages

Vedic Age PYQ

# Question UPSC Pre 1999

Q. The term ‘Aryan’ denotes:

- a. an ethnic group
- b. a nomadic people
- c. a speech group
- d. a superior race

# Question UPSC Pre 1997

Q. The famous dialogue between Nachiketa and Yama is mentioned in the:

- a. Chhandogyopanishad
- b Mundakopanishad
- c. Kathopanishad
- d. Kenopanishad

# Question UPSC Pre 2004

Q. Which one of the following four Vedas contains an account of magical charms and spells?

- a. Rigveda
- b. Yajurveda
- c. Atharvaveda
- d. Samaveda

# Question UPSC Pre 1996

Q. In the context of ancient Indian society which one of the following terms does not belong to the category of the other three?

- a. Kula
- b. Vamsa
- c. Kosa
- d. Gotra

# Question UPSC Pre 1996

According to ancient Indian cosmogonic ideas the sequential order of the cycle of four ages (yugas) is:

[1996]

- (a) Dvapara, Krita, Treta and Kali
- (b) Krita, Dvapara, Treta and Kali
- (c) Krita, Treta, Dvapara and Kali
- (d) Treta, Dvapara, Kali and Krita

# Question UPSC Pre 1995

Q. Who among the following was a Brahmavadini who composed some hymns of the Vedas?

- a. Lopamudra
- b. Gargi
- c. Leelavati
- d. Savitri

# Question UPSC Pre 2011

Q. The “Dharam” and “Rita” depict a central Idea of ancient Vedic civilization of India. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. Dharam was a conception of obligations and of the discharge of one's duties to oneself and to others.
2. Rita was the fundamental normal law governing the functioning of the universe and all it contained.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

# Question UPSC Pre 2012

Q. The religion of early Vedic Aryans was primarily of

- a. Bhakti
- b. Image worship and Yajnas
- c. Worship of nature and Yajnas
- d. Worship of nature and Bhakti

# Question UPSC Pre 1996

Q. The river most mentioned in early Vedic literature is:

- a. Sindhu
- b. Sutudri
- c. Sarasvati
- d. Ganga

# Question UPSC Pre 2014

Q. The national motto of India, ‘Satyameva Jayate inscribed below the Emblem of India is taken from

- a. Katha Upanishad
- b. Chandogya Upanishad
- c. Aitareya Upanishad
- d. Mundaka Upanishad

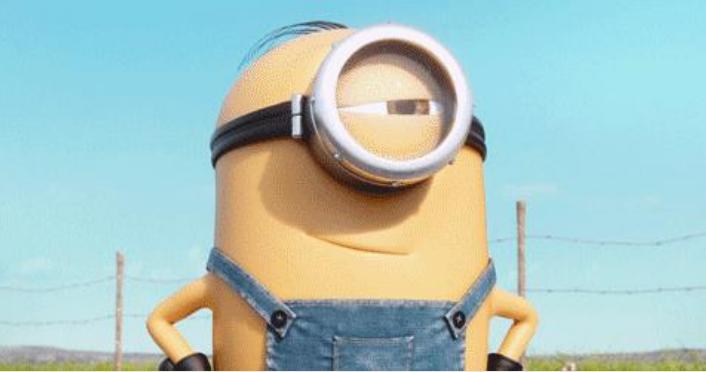
# UPSC CSE- Prelims 2017

10. With reference to the difference between the culture of Rigvedic Aryans and Indus Valley people, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Rigvedic Aryans used the coat of mail and helmet in warfare whereas the people of Indus Valley Civilization did not leave any evidence of using them.
2. Rigvedic Aryans knew gold, silver and copper whereas Indus Valley people knew only copper and iron.
3. Rigvedic Aryans had domesticated the horse whereas there is no evidence of Indus Valley people having been aware of this animal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 only       | (b) 2 and 3 only |
| (c) 1 and 3 only | (d) 1, 2 and 3   |



# THANKS!

SUBSCRIBE  
SUBSCRIBE  
SUBSCRIBE

# Buddhism

Presented by - Pratik Nayak



## About Me

Seven Years Experience online & offline teaching

BE Civil, M. Planning (CEPT University)

Cleared GPSC, Worked at Govt. of Gujarat

Sources of Reading-

Pratik Nayak- Lecture PowerPoint

Running notes of the class

Comprehensive Coverage-

Prelims + Mains

Previous Years Questions

#### Rule of the Class-

**Thematic Understanding is Important**

**Analysis is Important**

**Facts needs to be read from the Reference Books**

**Make Running notes during the classes**

**Doubts will be taken after the topic is completed**

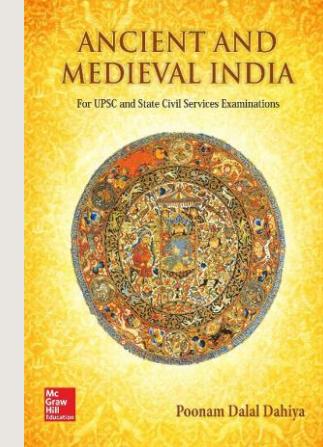
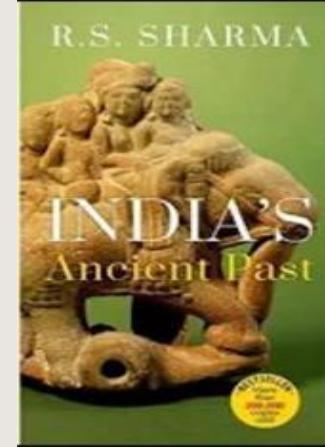
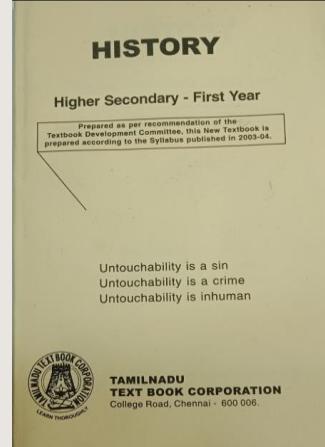
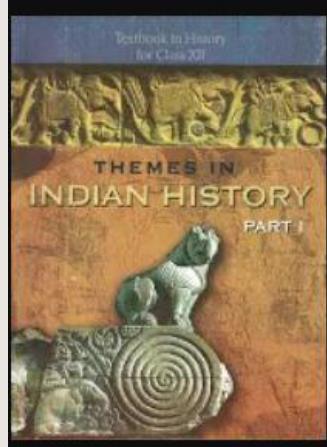
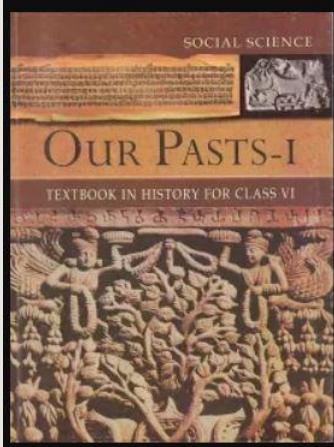
**Please don't comment unnecessarily during the live  
class- else you will be blocked**

**Get yourself a pen-paper, scribble down important facts**



- **What to read ?**
- **NEW NCERT- Std 6 & Std 12 +**
- **TN Board or RS Sharma or McGraw hill**

- **Sources of Reading-**
- **Pratik Nayak- Lecture PowerPoint**
- **Running notes of the class**



# Understanding History

Pre Historic India- Stone Age  
(Origin to 10000 BCE)

Indus Valley Civilisation – 2500  
BCE- 1600 BCE)

Aryans & Vedic Age (1500  
BCE-600 BCE)

Mahajanapda- Foreign Invasions  
Buddhism & Jainism

]} 600 BCE-350 BCE

Mauryan Age (325-185 BCE)

Post Mauryan India (200 BCE-300CE)

Gupta Age (320-550CE)

Post Gupta-(600-750 CE)  
Harsha, Chalukya & Pallava

Early Medieval ( 750-1000 CE, 1000-1200  
CE)

# 6<sup>th</sup> Century BCE

Political Developments

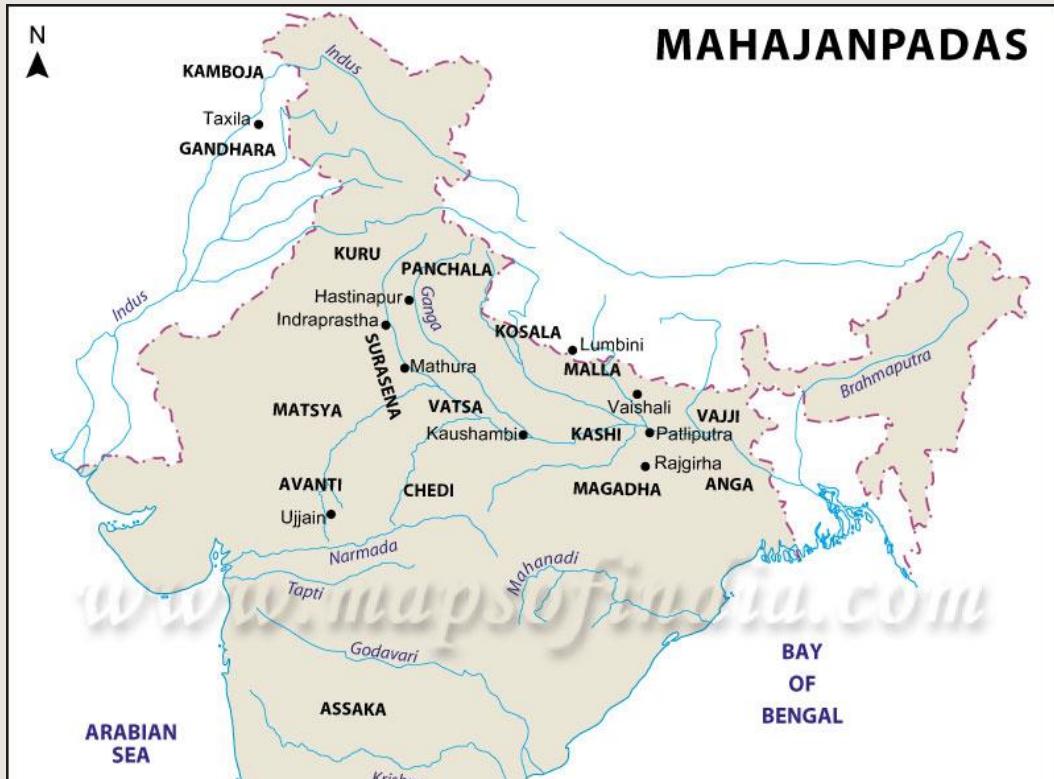
**Rise of Mahajanpada**

Socio-Religious developments

**Rise of New Religions**

## Buddhism

- Rise of Buddhism & Jainism
- Reasons behind them ?
- Origin ?



# Buddhism

- Sixth century BCE              Rise of heterodox sects
- Different parts of the world



- Eoinia Island      - Greece      - China      - Persia      - Babylon

- Wave of discontentment → traditions? Rituals?
- Questions → Salvation & Truth?
- Rise of new philosophy – gangetic plains
- Intellectual stimulation

## Buddhism

- ∴ **Rise of reform movements**
  - Didn't wanted to start independent religions
  - Drew inspiration from teachings of Upanishads
    - rational thought
  - Discarded rituals & sacrifices
  - Socio – Economic changes
  - Urbanisation
  - Varna system
- 
- **Upanishads** had initiated freedom of speculation into the fundamental problem of life
  - ferment of new ideas and philosophic principles, leading to the establishment of numerous religious sects
  - Aranyakas & Upanishads- Forest life to seek knowledge & learning
- 
- Nirgranthas discuss as many as
  - **sixty-two systems** of doctrines
  - Sutra-Kritanga gives their number as **363 sects**
- 
- **Jainism and Buddhism** take their stand on certain aspects of the preexisting system

# Buddhism

## Q. Catalyst for reforms?

### 1. Varna System

- Chaos, frustration
- Birth based issues
- Reaction from kshatriyas

### 2. Agrarian Economy

- 700 BCE – UP & Bihar
- Use of iron & Its tools
- Agri Surplus
- Trade & Commerce
- Urbanisation - Artisans

## Vaishyas?

- Accumulated wealth
- 3<sup>rd</sup> in social order
- Private, property
- Vedic rituals → not allowed
- Foreign trade

## Sudras?

- Agriculture
- Labour class

## Kshatriyas?

- 2<sup>nd</sup> in society
- Got support from vaishyas & Shudras

## Buddhism

### 3. Iron Age – 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE

- Prosperity
- Land clearance – agri & routes for trade
- Surplus production in agri
- Specialisation of crafts – trade
- Use of caravans → 500 to 1000 carts
- Coinage →
- Diverse art forms & crafts
- Occupations – Washer Man, painter, barber, tailor, weaver, cook,
- Manufacturing crafts – pottery, vehicles, needle, goldsmith, metals, carpenters, ivory garments etc.

### Urban Centres

- Fortified cities
- Script
- Coinage (punch marked coins)
- Jaina lit → more than 60 towers
- Buddha lit → 20+ towns

## Buddhism

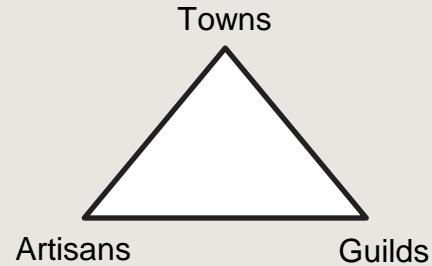
### 4. Organisation of guilds

- Rajgir → 18+ guilds
- Based on arts & Crafts
- Localisation of industries
- Towns based on crafts
- Hereditary transmission

### 5. Rural areas

- Rise of ***gahapati*** – peasant proprietors
- Disparity within society
- Got wealthy – land size.
- Mention of gahapati
- Mendaka – paid wages to army, gave 1250 cow herds to buddha

- Guild head – ***jetthaka***
- At times head – ***setthi*** – banker of guild
- Setthi controlled trade - respected by the kings



# Buddhism

6. Social – Religion
- Condition of woman – Changes
  - Vedic society discarded
  - Buddhism allowed

- Ordinary people – couldn't adjust with changes
- Buddhism – simple way of life
- Language used – pali
- Rise of preachers / teachers

1. Ajita kesakambali – doctrine of annhilatism (Ucchae davada)

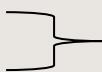
- Emergence of lokayata

2. Pakuda kaccayana – earth, water, air, light  
Sorrow, happiness, life

- Emergence of Vaishesikha

3. Purana Kassap – Soul is distinct from body

- Foundation of samkhya school

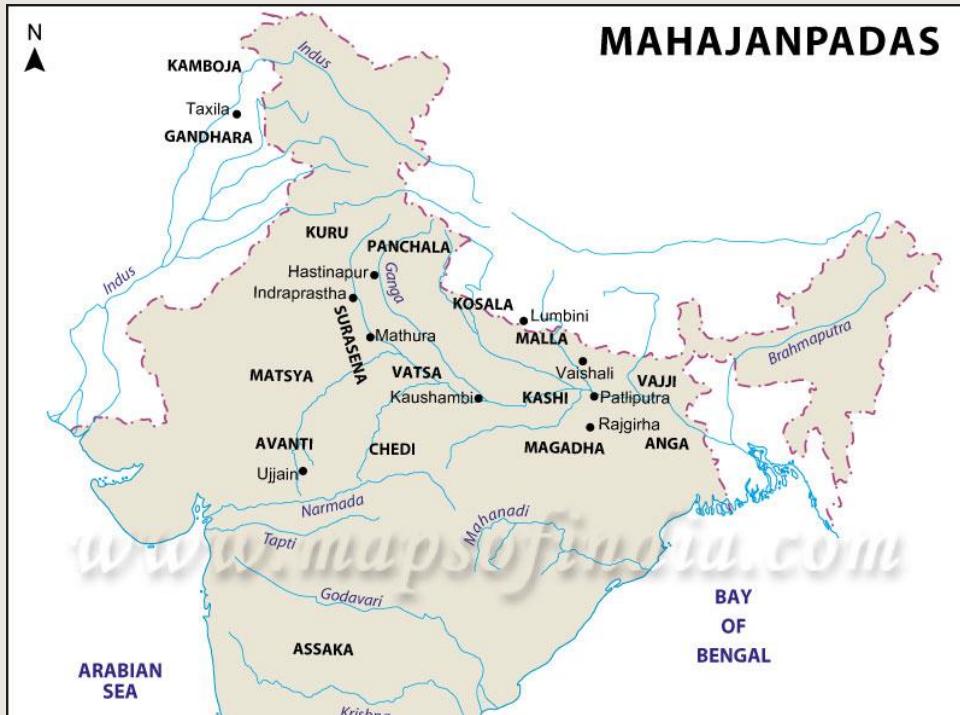


Indistructible elements

<i>Śramaṇa</i>	view ( <i>ditthi</i> ) <sup>1</sup>
<i>Pūraṇa</i> <i>Kassapa</i>	<b>Amoralism:</b> denies any reward or punishment for either good or bad deeds.
<i>Makkhali</i> <i>Gośāla</i> (Ājīvika)	<b>Niyativāda</b> (Fatalism): we are powerless; suffering is pre-destined.
<i>Ajita</i> <i>Kesakambalī</i> (Lokāyata)	<b>Materialism:</b> live happily; with death, all is annihilated.
<i>Pakudha</i> <i>Kaccāyana</i>	<b>Sassatavada</b> (Eternalism): Matter, pleasure, pain and the soul are eternal and do not interact.
<i>Nigaṇṭha</i> <i>Nāṭaputta</i> (Jainism)	<b>Restraint:</b> be endowed with, cleansed by and suffused with the avoidance of all evil. <sup>2</sup>
<i>Sañjaya</i> <i>Belaṭṭhiputta</i> (Ajñana)	<b>Agnosticism:</b> "I don't think so. I don't think in that way or otherwise. I don't think not or not not." Suspension of judgement.

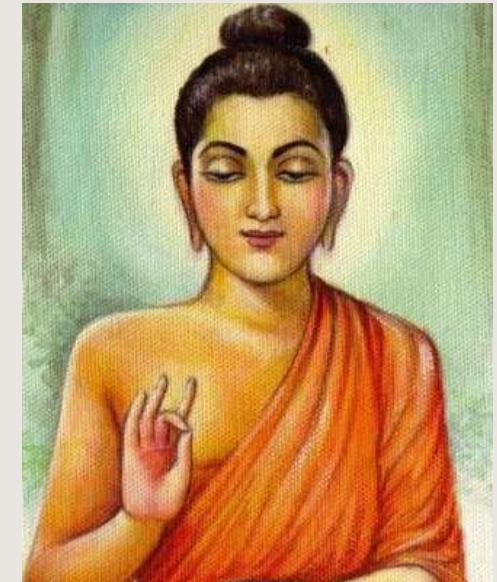
# Buddhism

- Origin
- Story of Siddhartha Gautama
- Teachings
- Spread
- Schism
- Literature
- Decline
- Impact



## Siddhartha Gautam & Buddhism

- Who was **siddhartha Gautama**?
- Born @ 563 BCE @ Lumbini, nepal
- Sakya royal Family
- Father – Shuddhodhan & Mother – Mahamaya (Koliyas)
- Mother died @ Child birth (after 7 days) , hence raised by Aunt – prajapati gautami
- Got married to yashodhara(koliya), birth of a son – rahul
- Attached to cousin – devadutta
- Lived a worldly life, till the age of 29.
- But left the house & Belongins – Witnessed somethings that changed his way of life.....
  
- Koliya→ Dynasty in Nepal on the banks of Rohini River
- Sakyas and Koliyas had matrimonial relations



## Siddhartha Gautam & Buddhism

- Sight of old Man
  - Sick man
  - Dead body
  - An Ascetic
- On one side – Rahul's birth took place
- Siddhartha left his house, family
- What was he looking for ???
- In search of truth
- Great renunciation “**Mahabhinishkarma**”

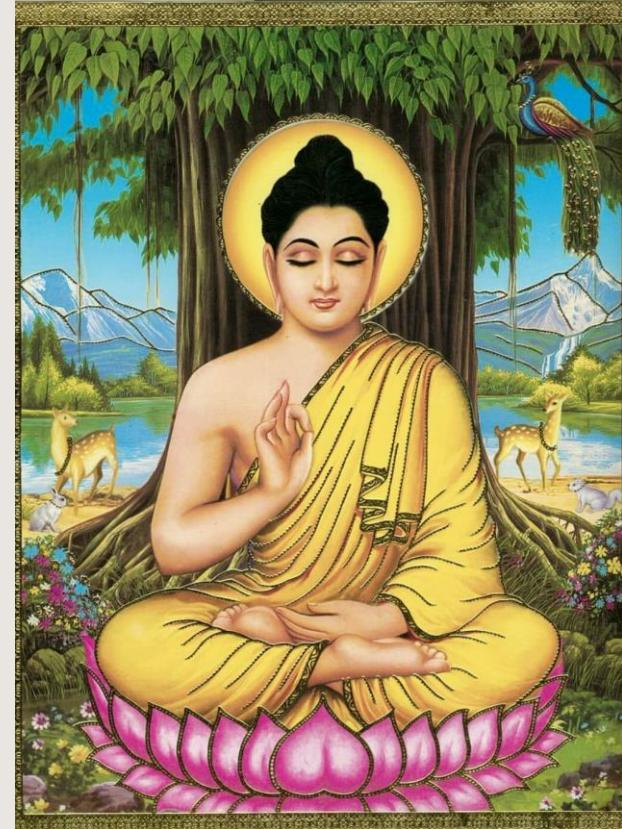


## Siddhartha Gautam & Buddhism

- From 29 to 35 years
- Six years – homeless ascetic- went to Rajgir- met Bimbisara
- Met teachers – **1. Alara kalama**
  - Taught him technique of meditation & Upanishads
- 2. Uddaka / Ramaputta**
  - Met others as well
  - not satisfied
  -

Later on went to Urevala (Gaya)

- Finally, took bath @ Niranjana, sat **under pipal tree**
- penance, austerity (because of vedic practices)
- Buddha & five brahmins companions started doing *tapasya*
- Sujata offering Milk (kheer)
- Reaction from the other followers
- Madhyammarga- story of musicians
- After 7 days- day of **Vaisakh Purnima**
- At age of 35, attained **supreme knowledge- 4 aryasatya**
- Revelation – peace must come from within
- Attained **enlightenment (Nirvana)**
- Came to be known as **Buddha Tathagat**
- Went to Sarnath ( Mrigadava, Migadāya, Rishipattana and Isipatana)



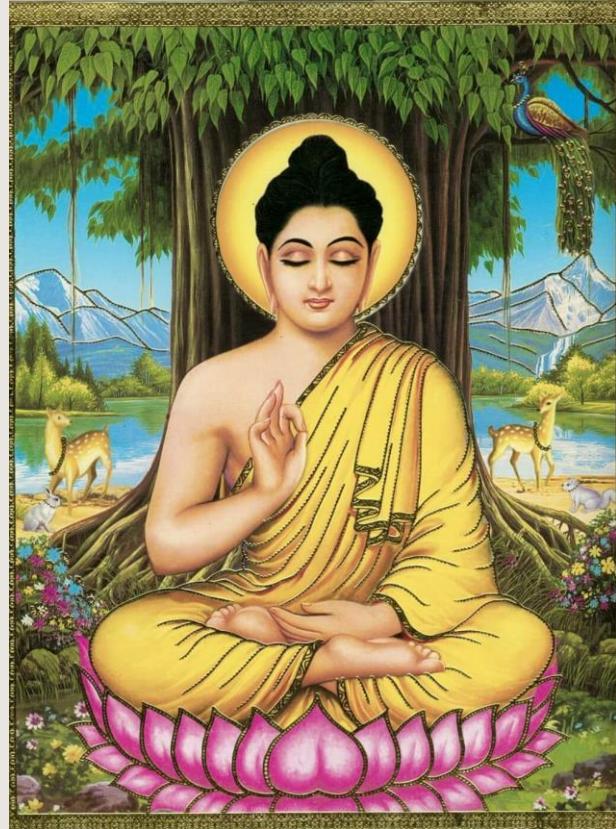
From 35 years to 80 years

- Life of a preacher
- Went to sarnath – 1<sup>st</sup> sermon
- Came into contact with his brahmin companions
- They became his *first 5 followers*

### Dhammachakra Pravartana

- Joining of first five disciples
- Establishment of sangha
- Vihara from one place to other place
- Sravasti became the major place

Started travelling from one place to other place ?



**From 35 years to 80 years**

- Life of a preacher

**Sarnath- Dhammachakra pravartana**

**Varanasi- Establishment of Sangha**

**Urevala (Gaya) –**  
Met a group of 30 brahmins

**Rajgir** – met Bimbisar  
Got the 1st vihar as a gift  
Also converted Ajatsutra  
Brahmin scholars- **Sariputra & Moghalayana** also followed him

**Kapilavastu** – goes back to his **own city**  
- Gets his brother **Nanda** along with him  
- **Mother Gautami** also thought of joining sangha but **buddha didn't accept**  
- **Discourse** with his Father- Suddhodhana  
- Changes the rules of Sangha- minimum age & consent from parents  
- **Ananda, Upali, Aniruddha** joined him from this place

**Vaishali – Licchavi**  
- **Mother joined him in the Sangha**  
- story of Amrapali (**Ganika**)

**Sravasti- Kosala**  
Invited by king **Prasenjit**  
Dacoit Angulimala also became follower

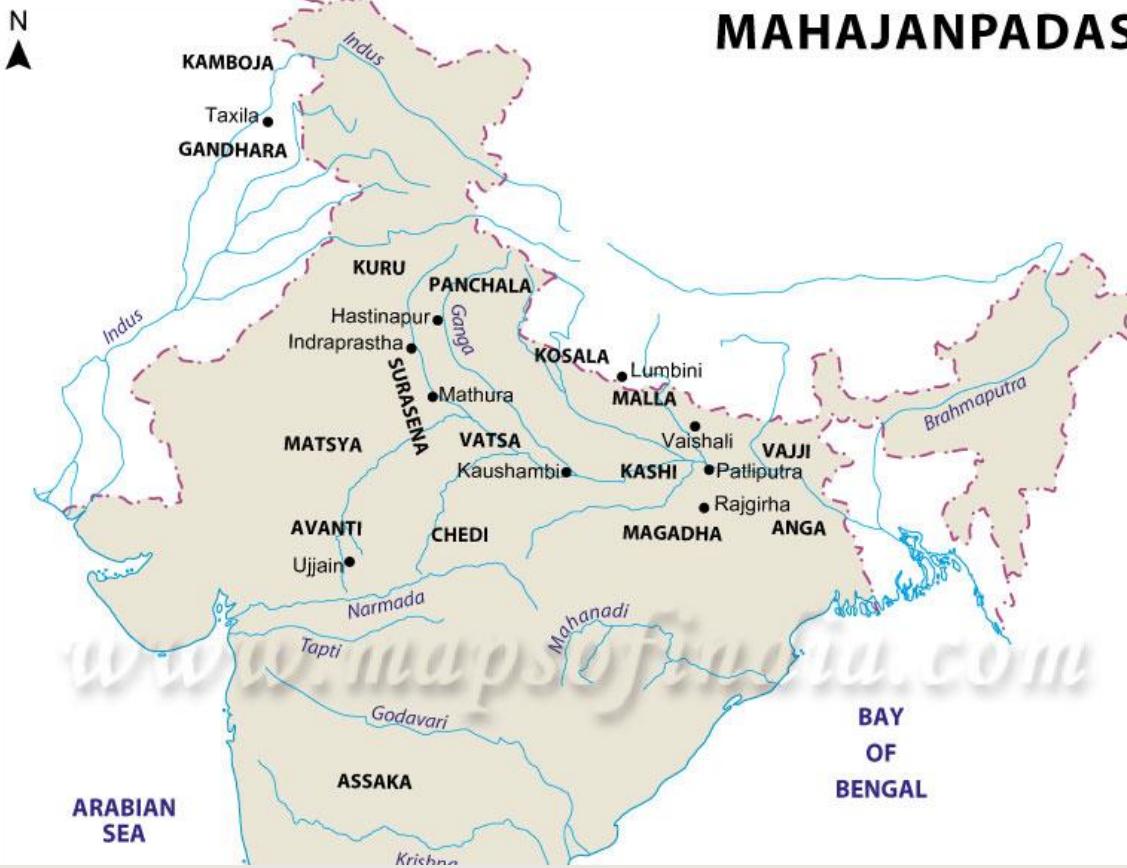
**Chunar**  
**Kaushambi- Udayan**

**Avanti**  
King Pradyota  
Sent his disciple

**Went to Pava Kusinagara**  
Shunivan vihara  
Last disciple- Shubhadra

**Mahaparinirvana- Vaisakh Purnima**

# MAHAJANPADAS

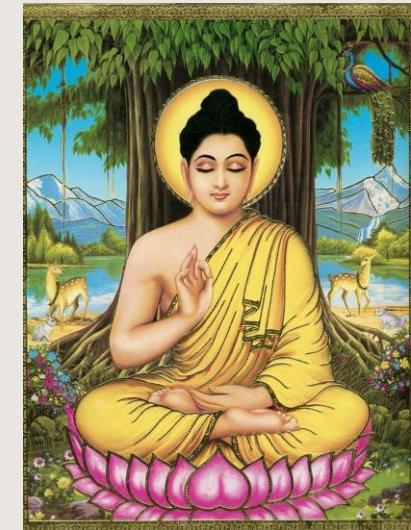


# Siddhartha Gautam & Buddhism

## From 35 years to 80 years

- Life of a preacher
- Lived till 483 BCE
- Last words heard by **subhadra & Ananda**
- All **living things decay**
- Strive earnestly & work out your own Salvation
- Death @ Kusinagara
- Cremated at a local river
- Issue regarding the Relics- ashes of Buddha-
- All kings claimed the ashes-
- Mediation by Brahmin Drona
- Relics- distributed in 7 kshatriya kingdoms & 1 brahman
- Teachings continued in form of sangha
- Disciples carried on the message
- Remembered in the **form of symbols**
- **Stupa- Piparhava (oldest one)**

"Vaya-dhamma sankhara,appamadena sampadetha"

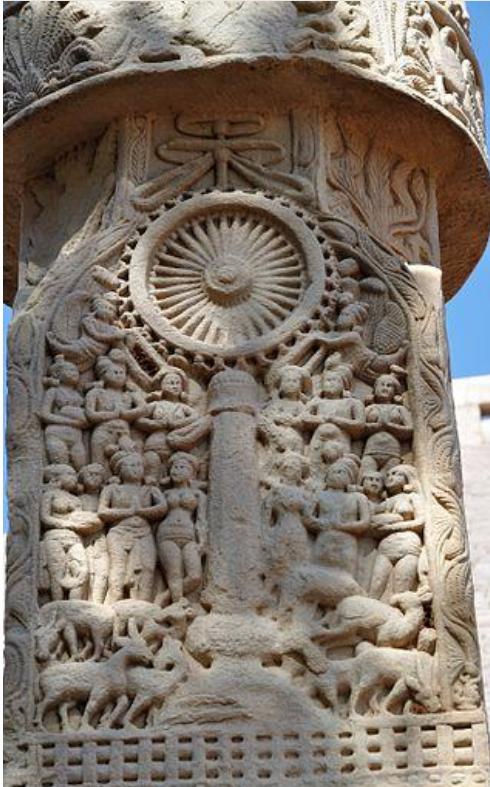


## Buddhism

### Gautama Buddha

No.	Events in the Buddha's Life	Symbols
1	Birth	Elephant Bull Lotus Foot Print (newly born child)
2	Great Renunciation	Horse Begging Bowl Gandhi Kuti Empty Throne
3	Enlightenment	Bodhi Tree Vajra Asana
4	Teachings (Sermon)	Dharmachakra Lion—The Buddha's teachings are referred as the "The Great roar of the Lion" Deer—First sermon at deer park [Foot Print—It symbolise that many a places were purified as the Buddha went there by walk.]
5	Parinirvana	Stupa

## Buddhism



## Gautama Buddha

3 Pillars of Buddha's teachings→

1. Buddha→ The enlightened

2. Dhamma→ Teachings

3. Sangha→ Order

## Q. Teachings of Buddha??



did not involve himself in fruitless controversies regarding metaphysical questions like god, soul, karma, rebirth, etc.

# Siddhartha Gautam & Buddhism

## Q. Teachings of Buddha?

- Between unrestrained individualistic self indulgence & Ascetic punishment
- ∴ Middle path
- Rational scheme
- Rejected infallibility of veda, rituals
- Agnostic towards god
- Believed in karma
- Gave practical solutions
- Astangika marga

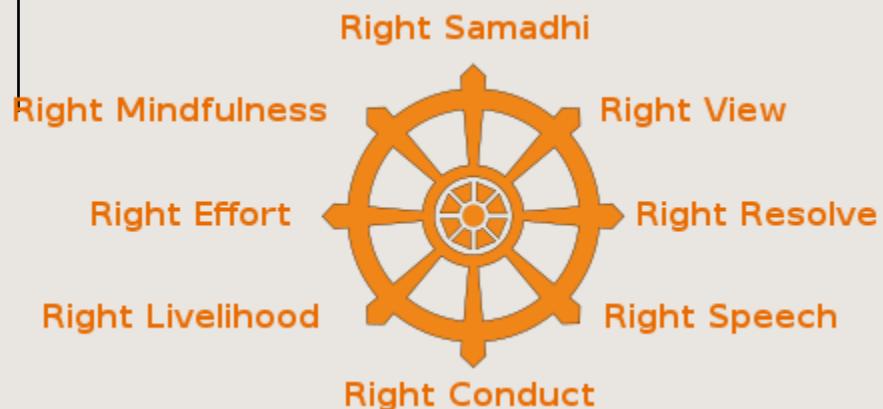
## Four Noble Truth

- Chatavari arya satyani
- The world is full of sorrows (Dukkha)
- The cause of sorrows is desire (trishna)
- If desires are conquered, sorrows can be removed
- How to **conquer desires**
- **Follow Astangika Marga**

# Siddhartha Gautama & Buddhism

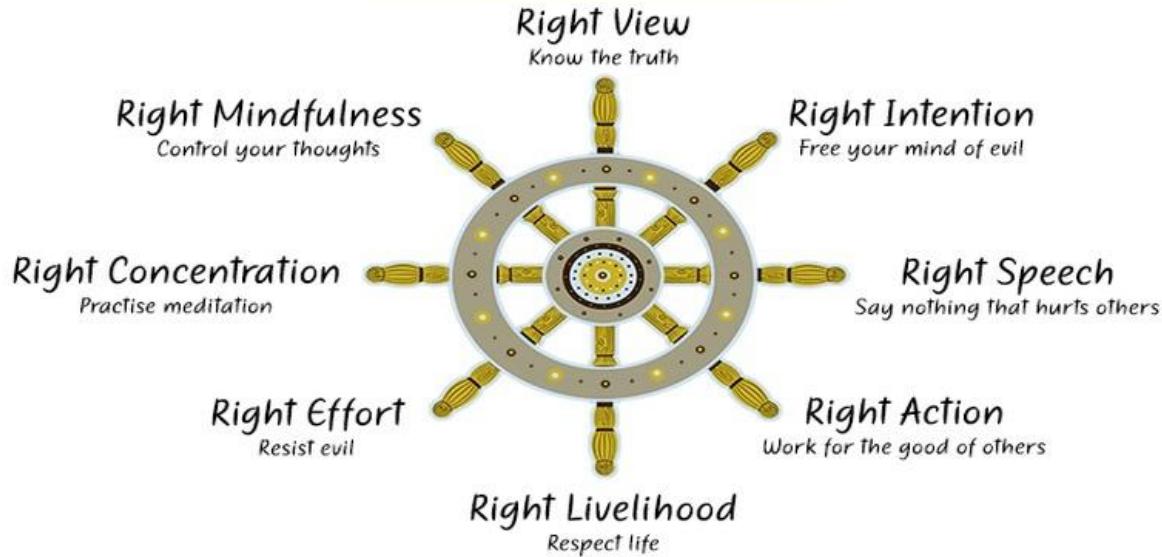
- **Eight fold path (Image)**
- 1<sup>st</sup> – Proper Vision – leading to realization sorrows, greed & desire
- 2<sup>nd</sup> – Avoid Luxury & Senses
- 3<sup>rd</sup> – Speech – Truthfulness
- 4<sup>th</sup> – Action – Killing, Stealing, Selfishness
- 5<sup>th</sup> – Earn with pure & Honest means
- 6<sup>th</sup> – Effort – control one's senses prevent bad thoughts.
- 7<sup>th</sup> – Awareness – body is impermanent mindfulness meditation
- 8<sup>th</sup> – Concentration – removal of evils generated by attachment

- This will lead to salvation
- Nirvana
- Rational
- Code of ethics
- Focus on karma



# Siddhartha Gautama & Buddhism

## The Noble Eightfold Path



## OLD PATH

### The Division of Wisdom

- 1.) Right Understanding
- 2.) Right Thought

### The Division of Ethical Conduct

- 3.) Right Speech
- 4.) Right Action
- 5.) Right Livelihood

### The Division of Mental Discipline

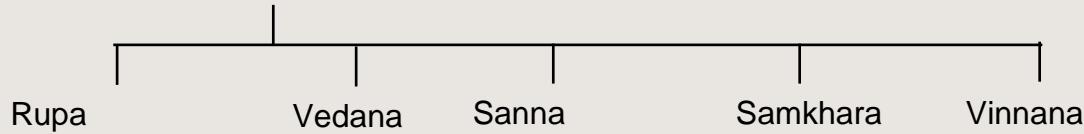
- 6.) Right Effort
- 7.) Right Mindfulness
- 8.) Right Livelihood

# Siddhartha Gautam & Buddhism

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Nirvana?</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Blowing out</li><li>- Extinction of desire (trishna)</li><li>- Tranquil state</li><li>- Realised by a person who “from all craving or want is free”</li></ul></li><br/><li>- <b>Karma?</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Presents determined by the past actions</li><li>- No sin – no rebirth – final bliss</li><li>- Deeds matter the most</li></ul></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>God?</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Agonistic</li><li>- Didn't discussed</li><li>- Mainly concerned with the deliverance of man from suffering</li><li>- Every thing in universe is transient.</li></ul></li></ul> |
|--|---|

## Siddhartha Gautam & Buddhism

- **Doctrine of Atman / Atta (Soul/ Ego)**
- **Soul does not exist**
- Every things are composite & Transient
- Soul is nothing but a physical & Mental → 5 Conditions which are impermanent
- Divided into five Khanda / Skhanda / Components



- From & Matter
- Feelings
- Perception
- Disposition
- Consciousness

sensation      - understanding      - will

- Constant state of flux

# Siddhartha Gautam & Buddhism

## Gautama Buddha

- **No soul, Rebirth?**
- Theory of causation – praticcha – samupadda
- Birth – rebirth → Ignorance is root cause
- Ignorance – Creates desires in a man
  - Attachment, actions
- Repeat of actions
- It can be snapped by knowledge
- How come same incarnation takes place?
- soul

## **Gautama Buddha**

## **Q. Teachings of Buddha??**

**Q. Does not believes in soul but believes in Rebirth?????**

According to the Buddha, there are four elements of Existence which go to compose the body.

They are (1) Prithvi; (2) Apa; (3) Tej; and (4) Vayu

**Q. When the human body dies, what happens to these four elements??**

**Q. Do they also die along with dead body??**

## **Gautama Buddha**

## **Q. Teachings of Buddha??**

Q. Does not believe in soul but believes in Rebirth?????

Buddha → they join the mass of similar elements floating in (Akash) space

When the four elements from this floating mass join together, a new birth takes place

The body dies. But the elements are ever-living

This is the kind of rebirth in which the Buddha believed

## Siddhartha Gautam & Buddhism

- Main Summary of Buddha's Teachings→



- Laid stress on
- Maitri (love)
- Karuna (passion)
- Mudita (Joy at others success)
- Equity (Equanimity)
- No anger, jealousy
- Not speak lie, drunk, illicit relationship
- Liberal & Democratic approach
- Welcomed by lower classes
- Righteousness, chastity, holy ideals
- Prince → monk
- Knowledge → self realization  
→ self emancipation
- Preach = Practise
- Organisation of sangha

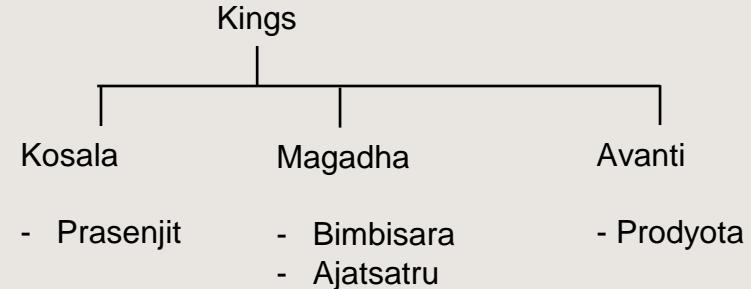
# Siddhartha Gautam & Buddhism

## Q. Buddhist Sangha? Disciples?

- Initial **five Disciples**
- Assaji – Sariputta – Mogalanna
- Ananda (Lousin)
- Kassapa (Most Learned)
- Upali (Barber)
- Vasa (Youth)
- Channa (Chairoteer)
- Kanthaka (Horse)
- Nanda

### **Women Disciples**

- Yashodhara
- Gautami
- Vishakha (belonged to Anga)
- Mallika (wife of Prasenjit)
- Khema (wife of Bimbisara)
- Amrapali (Ganika)
- Sujata (Gave Ricemilk @ Gaya)



# Siddhartha Gautam & Buddhism



- Open for all
- Above 15 years
- Permission required from certain classes

Slave → owner

Women → Family permission

- Criminals, debt ridden not allowed

Top 5 called as Panchsheel

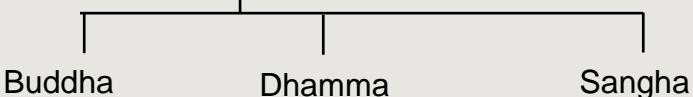
## Basic Buddhist beliefs

- Sila – moral code. Help followers progress toward enlightenment. Most Buddhists know these.
- A. Do not take life – **kill** no living thing
- B. Do not take what is not given – exploiting, manipulating, **stealing**
- C. Do not distort facts – exaggeration, **lying**
- D. Do not misuse the senses – **immorality**, food, laziness
- E. Do not use self-intoxicants – **drunk**, etc.

# Siddhartha Gautam & Buddhism

## How to join Sangha?

- Initiation ceremony- **Pravajya**- follows 10 rules for first 5 years
- Shaving of head
- Put a yellow robe
- Oath → triratna



- Once permitted
- Preliminary training
- Formal proposal by assembly
- Observe **discipline & rules**
- After 20 years- called as **Upasampada**

## Life in a Sangha?

- Ascetic life
- During rainy season
- Take up a fix abode
- Depend on neighbouring households for food
- Preached buddhism in locality
- After, rainy season – retreat – ascetic
- Ceremony – **pavarana / uposatha** confessing offence
- Special code

## Siddhartha Gautam & Buddhism

- Life in a **Sangha?**
- Monks – living within boundary
- Fornight assembly – role?
- Proper structure – election of president – **sangathera**
- Speakers – dhamma, vinaya
- Formal moving of resolutions (jnanpati)
- Seats according to seniority
- Ballot voting by wooden sticks (**Salaka**)
- Quorom – 10 members
- Formualtion of subcomimttees
- Code of conduct
- Punishment, privileges
- Novice / Women – Initially not, allowed vote
- Initially women not allowed to join but ananda persuaded buddha
- Sangha played most important role in spreading of buddhism
- Sangha became the basis of spread of Buddhism in India and outside India

## **Q. Buddhism→ Spread?**

organised efforts made by the *Sangha*

rapid progress in North India

Magadha, Kosala, Kausambi→ Accepted Buddhism

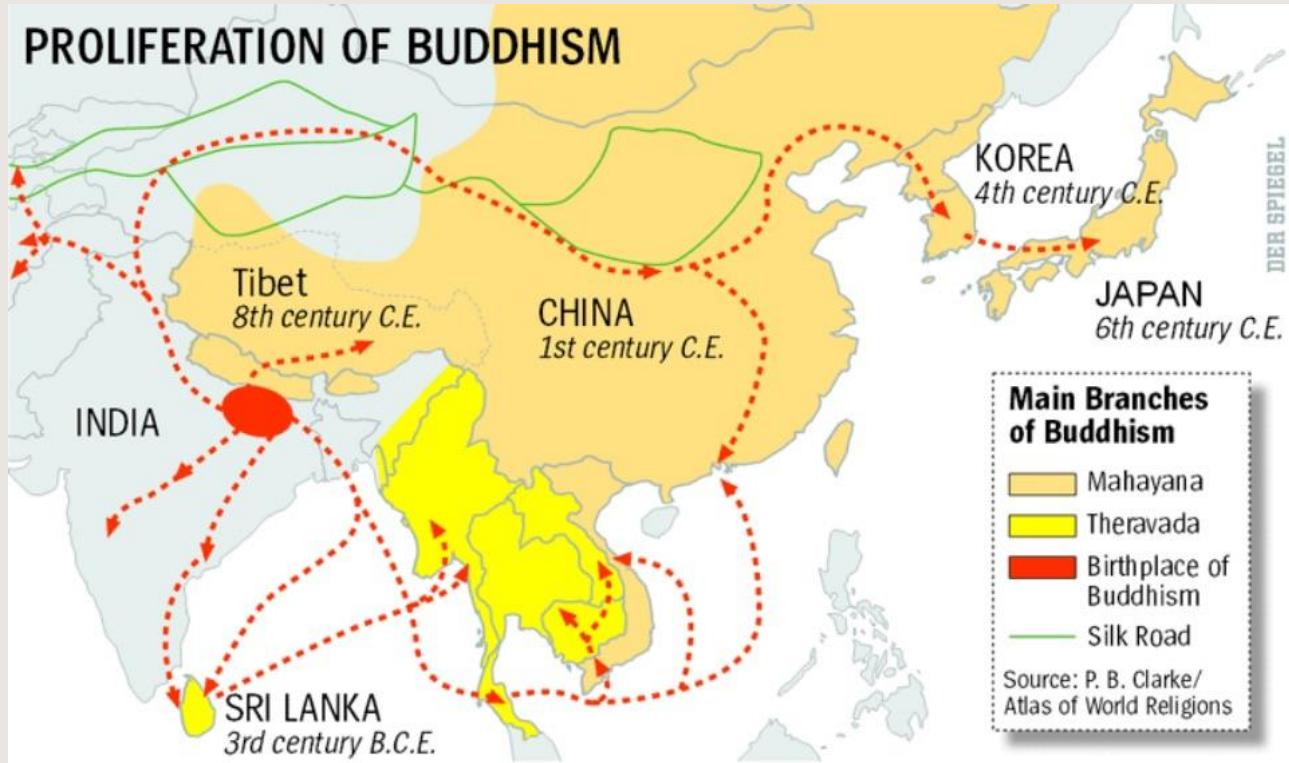
Asoka embraced Buddhism

Send missionaries→ Dhammadamantes

effort Asoka spread  
Buddhism into West Asia  
and Ceylon

Kanishka & Harshavardhan also accepted

Q. Buddhism→ Spread?



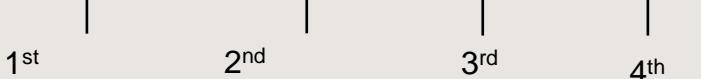
## **Siddhartha Gautam & Buddhism**

### **Q. Buddhism Post Buddha?**

- Transition phase
- Issues in Sangha
- Doctrines questioned
- Hence discussion by disciples & kings
- Rise of new ideas, change in interpretations & literature
- Establishment of councils & Schism in Buddhism

# Siddhartha Gautam & Buddhism

Buddhism Councils?



- 483 BCE
- 383 BCE
- 1<sup>st</sup> Council – held @ Rajgir
- Presided by MahaKasapa
- Vinaya Pitaka → Upali
- Sutta Pitaka → Ananda
- Texts written on palm leaves & Kept in Baskets

2<sup>nd</sup> Council @ Vaisali @ 383 BCE

- President By Sabkami
- Vinay Pitaka?

Change Rules      No Change

- Division of Sangha

Sthaviravadins (Orthodox)      Mahasangika (unorthodox)

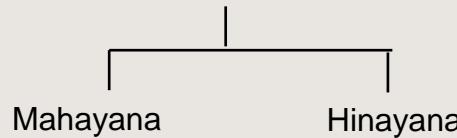
## Siddhartha Gautam & Buddhism

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Council @ Pataliputra, 250 BCE

- Presided by Mogali Putta Tissa (Upagupta)
- Establishment of Sthaviravadins
- Considered as true followers
- Expulsion of others
- Tripitaka Compiled
- Addition of Abhidhamma Pitaka
- Sending of Missionaries
  
- Mahasangika were ousted from Pataliputra
- Sthaviravadin were considered
- Out of Sthaviravadin- Sarvastivadin emerged- but they later on became part of Mahayana doctrine
  
- Later on other sects also emerged

### 4<sup>th</sup> Council @ Kashmir, 78 BCE

- President by Vasumitra helped by Asvaghosha
- Convened by Kanishka?
- Why? By 1<sup>st</sup> century, 18 sects emerged in Buddhism
- Outcome:- Sanskrit deliberation major Division



- Mahasangika
- Sthaviravadin
- Mahavibhassa
- Spread outside India

## Siddhartha Gautam & Buddhism

- Mahasangika had 8 Sects
- Sthaviravadin had 11 Sects
- Kathavatthu – 18 Sects
- Book written by Vasumitra also talks about 18 sects in Buddhism
- Every sect had their own vinaya and own Literature.

The *Mahasanghikas* gave rise to the following sects:

1. *Ekavyaharikas*
2. *Lokottaravadins*
3. *Kukkutikas*
4. *Bahusrutiyas*
5. *Prajnapativadins*
6. *Chaitya-sailas*
7. *Apara-sailas*
8. *Uttara-sailas*

## Siddhartha Gautam & Buddhism

- Mahasangika had 8 Sects
- Sthaviravadin had 11 Sects
- Kathavatthu – 18 Sects
- Every sect had their own vinaya and own Literature.

Out of the *Sthaviravadins*, the following sects emerged:

1. *Haimavatas*
2. *Sarvastivadins*
3. *Vatsiputriyas*
4. *Dharmottariyas*
5. *Bhadrayanikas*
6. *Sammatiyas*
7. *Shannagarikas*
8. *Mahisasakas*
9. *Dharmaguptikas*
10. *Kasyapiyas* or *Suvarshakas*
11. *Sautrantikas* or *Sankrantivadins*

1. *Mahasanghikas*
2. *Gokulikas*
3. *Ekabboharikas* or *Ekavyaharikas*
4. *Bahasrutikas*
5. *Prajnaptivadins*
6. *Chaityavadins* or *Lokottaravadins*
7. *Sthaviravadins*
8. *Vajjiputtakas* or *Vastiputriyas*
9. *Mahisasakas*
10. *Dharmottariyas*
11. *Bhadrayanikas*
12. *Sannagarikas*
13. *Sammitiyas*
14. *Sarvastivadins*
15. *Dharmaguptikas*
16. *Kasyapiyas*
17. *Sankrantikas*
18. *Sautrantikas*

# Siddhartha Gautam & Buddhism

## Sthaviravadin

- Also called as Theravadin
- Founded by Mahachanakya (Avanti)
- Buddha As god of gods (Devatideva)
- World teacher

## Sarvastivadin

- Replaced to theravadin
- Also known as hetovadin
- Vasu bandhu – Wrote abhi Dharmakosa
- Kanishka Patronised
- All thing exists continuously.

## Mahasangika

- Belived in transcedent nature of buddhas
- Importance to budhisatva
- Given name of andhraka settled in eastern ghats
- Didn't belived in arhathood.

# Buddhism

- **Hinayana**

- believed in the original teachings of the Buddha
- sought individual salvation through self-discipline and meditation
- did not believe in idol worship
- worship the symbols

Popular in → Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos

## Buddhist Theravada

### Hinayana (Theravada) tradition



- 1 Human being are emancipated by self-effort without supernatural aid
- 2 Key virtue is Wisdom
- 3 Attainment require constant commitment and is primarily for monks and nuns
- 4 Ideal is centered on an Arathan remains in Nirvana after death



- 5 Buddha is a saint, the supreme teacher and inspirer
- 6 Does not emphasize so much on metaphysics
- 7 Does not emphasize on rituals
- 8 Main practice is centered on meditation

# Buddhism

- **Mahayana**

- claimed to offer salvation for all
- the Greater Vehicle (to Salvation),
- represent the final doctrines of the Buddha
- Believes into Swarga-Nark
- revealed only to his spiritually most advanced followers
- Focuses on heavenly Buddhas and Bodhisattvas and its idealistic metaphysics
- held that Gautama Buddha was preceded by six Buddhas, viz.  
(1) Vipasyi, (2) Sikhi, (3) Visvabhu, (4) Krakuchchhanda, (5) Kanakamuni, and (6) Kasyapa

Important → Nigali Sagar Edict of Asoka which refers to the enlargement of a stupa erected in honour of Kanakamuni

art of Bharhut → Except Sikhi all are shown via symbols

# Buddhism

- Mahayana

- 3 types of Buddha

1. Buddhas', who perceived the truth for themselves and taught it to others;
2. 'Pratyeka Buddhas' (Private Buddhas), who perceived it, but kept it to themselves and did not teach it; and
3. 'Arhats' or 'Arhats' (Worthies), who learned it from others, but fully realised it for themselves.

replacement of the ideal of the Arhat by that of the Bodhisattva  
Faith in the Bodhisattvas and the help they afforded was thought to carry many beings on the road to bliss

many famous Bodhisattvas in Buddhist tradition

# Buddhism

## - Mahayana

- Bodhisattvas → Samanta-bhadra and Vimala-kirti

Considered as saktis or consorts and are treated as gods and goddesses

### 1. Amitabha (boundless light)

Established -- > Pure Land' called Sukhavati for the salvation of man

Doctrine → Mahayana sutra called the Sukhavati-vyuha

### 2. Avalokitesvara (watchful lord), also called Padmapani (lotus-bearer),

attribute is compassion, reaches down even to Avichi

sakti is Tara, given a female form in China & Japan

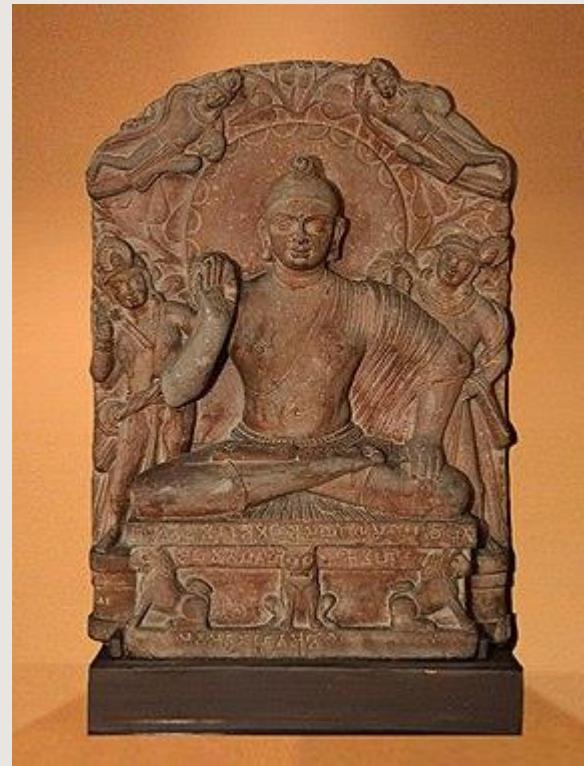
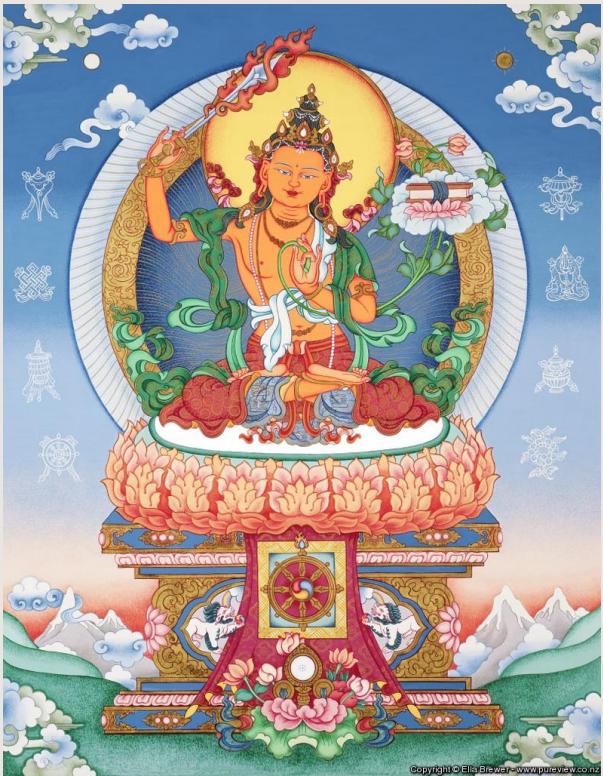
### 3. Manjusri (charming)

wisdom-aspect of the Buddha

### 4. Vairochana (illuminant) → dharmakaya aspect

### 5. Samanta-bhadra (instantly auspicious), also called Chakrapani

(wheel-bearer), taught Sudhana the ten vows



## Buddhism

- Mahayana

- Other Bodhisattvas→
- **Akshobhya (unshakable)**, → Vajrapani
- **Ratnasambhava** (gem-being) or Ratnapani (gembearer),
- **Amoghasiddhi** (infallible power) or Visvapani (allholding),
- **Mahasthama** (great-stance)
- **Maitreya** (benevolent) → saviour still to come, he is waiting in the Tushita heaven

## Buddhism

- **Mahayana**
- doctrine of the 'Three Bodies' (*trikaya*).
  - Buddha
  - has **three bodies**—
    - the Body of Essence (dharmakaya),
    - the Body of Bliss (sambhogakaya) → Body of Bliss, encompasses the whole universe
    - the Body of Magic Transformation (nirmanakaya) → only lived in earth ,emanation of the sambhogakaya, which dwells forever in the heavens as a sort of supreme god
  - two **chief schools of Mahayana philosophy** were the
    - Madhyamika (Doctrine of the Middle Position) and
    - the Vijnanavada (Doctrine of Consciousness) or Yogachara (The Way of Yoga or Union).

## Buddhism

- **Mahayana**

***Madhyamika*** (Doctrine of the Middle Position)

Propounded by Nagarjuna

phenomenal world had only a qualified reality;  
that all beings labour under constant illusion of perceiving things where in fact there  
is only emptiness.

This emptiness or void (*sunyata*) is all that truly exists, and  
hence the *Madhyamikas* were sometimes also called *Sunyavadins* (exponents  
of the doctrine of emptiness).

Nagarjuna's *Madhyamika Karika*

## Buddhism

- Mahayana

the **Vijnanavada** (Doctrine of Consciousness) or **Yogachara** (The Way of Yoga or Union).

founded by Maitreyanatha

whole universe exists only in the mind of the perceiver

Perception therefore is no proof of the independent existence of any entity.

less influential than Myadhika

Asanga

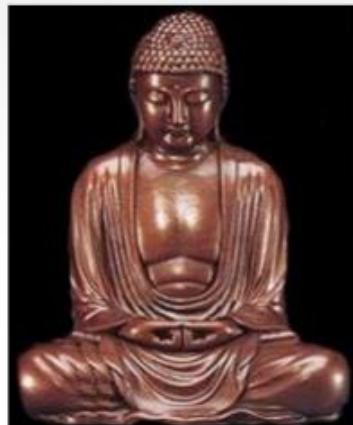
Vasavbandhu

Dignaga and Dharmakirti

# Buddhist Mahayana

## **Mahayana tradition**

- 1 Human aspiration are supported by divine powers and the grace they bestow
- 2 Key virtue is compassion
- 3 Religious practice is relevant to life in this world and thereafter for laypeople
- 4 Ideal is centered on the Bodhisattva
- 5 Buddha is a savior
- 6 Elaborates metaphysics
- 7 Put emphasis on ritual
- 8 Practice includes petitioner prayers



Theravada Buddhism	Mahayana Buddhism
Intense, dedicated and time-consuming effort required to attain enlightenment.	Enlightenment is achieved through a normal life with varying degrees of spiritual involvement.
Reaching Nirvana is the ultimate goal of the Theravada Buddhist.	Vow to be reborn in order to help <i>all</i> other sentient beings reach Nirvana <i>first</i> .
Strives for wisdom first .	Compassion is the highest virtue.
Centers on meditation, and requires major personal dedication such as being a monk or nun.	Encourages practice in the world and among the general community.
Followed as a teaching or Philosophy.	Followed with reference to higher beings, more like a religion.
Moved primarily South and West covering Indochina and Ceylon (Sri-Lanka).	Moved Primarily North and West, covering China, Korea, Japan, and Tibet.
Early work written in Pali (e.g. kamma, dhamma).	Early texts are in Sanskrit (e.g. karma, dharma)
Emphasizes rules and education	Emphasizes intuition and practice
Politically conservative	Politically liberal

## Buddhism

- Vajrayana

Towards 5<sup>th</sup> century CE onwards

the cults of feminine divinities and in the practice of magicoreligious rites

Leads to salvation

Came from the *Tantras* or scriptures of the sects, describing the spells, formulas, and rites that the systems advocated

Right Hand (*dakshinachara*)

The Left Hand (*vamachara*)

Followers → Attained by acquiring magical power, which they called *vajra* (thunderbolt or diamond

repetition of mystical syllables and phrases (*mantras*), such as the famous *Om mani padme hum*.

*Yoga* postures and meditation

drunkenness, meat-eating and sexual promiscuity were often indulged

texts on Tantric Buddhism are the *Guhyasamaja* and the *Manjusri Mulakalpa*

## Buddhism

### - Vajrayana

Towards 5th century CE onwards

the cults of feminine divinities and in the practice of magicoreligious rites

Leads to salvation

Came from the Tantras or scriptures of the sects, describing the spells, formulas, and rites that the systems advocated

Right Hand (dakshinachara)

The Left Hand (vamachara)

Followers → Attained by acquiring magical power, which they called vajra (thunderbolt or diamond

repetition of mystical syllables and phrases (mantras), such as the famous Om mani padme hum.

Yoga postures and meditation

drunkenness, meat-eating and sexual promiscuity were often indulged

texts on Tantric Buddhism are the Guhyasamaja and the Manjusri Mulakalpa

Bengal and Bihar from the eighth century AD under the patronage of the Palas,

More Popular in Tibet

## Buddhism

### - Vajrayana

Towards 5th century CE onwards

the cults of feminine divinities and in the practice of magicoreligious rites

Leads to salvation

Came from the Tantras or scriptures of the sects, describing the spells, formulas, and rites that the systems advocated

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## Buddhism

### - Q. Dhyani Buddhas ?

extensive and diversified pantheon of later-day Buddhism post Vajrayana  
early days, Buddhism recognised thirty-three gods of the Hindus,

By Mahayana → Buddha became to worshipped as god

By Vajrayana → hierarchy of these gods and goddesses stands the divine pair of Adi Buddha  
and Adi Prajna, the uni-versal parents of Buddhism, from whom originate  
**five Dhyani Buddhas,**

**Each Dhyani Buddha is symbolised  
Reflects particular element  
Also has their own Bodhisattva**

Five Great Buddhas are emanations and representations  
of the five qualities of the Adi-Buddha or "first  
Buddha" Vairocana or Vajradhara, which is associated  
with the Dharmakāya

## Buddhism

### - Dhyani Buddhas

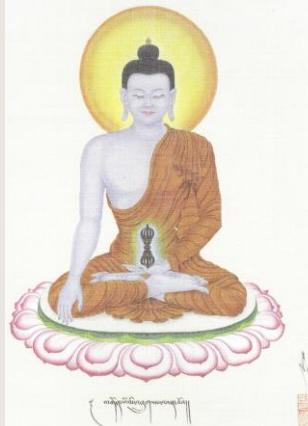
Names Elements	Material	Cosmic Elements	Mudras	Colours	Symbols	Vahanas
Amitabha	Air	Samjana	Samadhi	Red	Padma	Peacock
Akshobhya	Water	Vijnana	Bhuspresa	Blue	Vajra	Elephant
Vairochana	Ether	Rupa	Dharmachakra	White	Chakra	Dragon
Ratnasam- bhava	Fire	Vedana	Varada	Yellow	Ratna	Lion
Amoghasi- ddhi	Earth	Samskara	Abhaya	Green	Visvavajra	Garuda

Names	Saktis	Bodhisattvas	Manushi Buddhas
Amitabha	Pandara	Padmapani or Avaloktesvara	Gautama
Akshobhya	Lochana	Vajrapani	Kanakamuni
Vairochana	Marichi	Samanthabhadra	Krakuchchhanda
Ratnasambhava	Mamaki	Ratnapani	Kasyapa
Amoghasiddhi	Vajradhatvesvari	Visvapani	Maitreya

# Buddhism

## - Dhyani Buddhas

Names Elements	Material	Cosmic Elements	Mudras	Colours	Symbols	Vahanas
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Amoghasi- ddhi	Earth	Samskara	Abhaya	Green	Visvavajra	Garuda



	<b>Theravada (Way of the Elders)</b>	<b>Mahayana (Great Vehicle)</b>	<b>Vajrayana (Tantric Buddhism)</b>
Origins	Believed to be from the original followers of Buddha.	200 BCE Mahayana (a more liberal school) emerges.	750 CE Buddhism spread to Tibet and mixed with local religion.
Areas of Practice	Southeast Asian countries (i.e. Sri Lanka, Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, South Vietnam)	China, Korea and Japan	Tibet, Nepal and Bhutan.
Focus	Cultivation of wisdom through knowledge of the 4 noble truths and practice of the 8-fold path (especially meditation).	Buddhism for the masses – emphasizes compassion for all living things (particularly fellow humans) as the supreme virtue.	Fighting fire with fire – harness the sensual energies of life and turn them against themselves.  Practices used to achieve this are: mandalas, mudras, mantras, and in rare cases ritualized (tantric) sex. All of which can only be learned through study with a master.
	Emphasis on monastic life resulting in a religious hierarchy. The Sangha consists of monks/nuns and only they can achieve enlightenment. Lay people support the monks/nuns and can gain merit by following the Buddha.	Does not hold to monasticism as the only legitimate path (more inclusive). Focuses on the Buddha himself, celebrates him as a divine saviour.	Together these practices invoke sound, movement and sight, capitalizing on sensual energies as ways to enhance spiritual energies.
	Guidelines for monks/nuns include: chastity, begging for food, giving up possessions, meditating and pacifism.		

# Buddhism

## - Buddhist Literature ?

1. Hinayana canon written chiefly in Pali  
Mahayana canon written chiefly in Sanskrit

## 2. Other Pali Literature

## 3. Other Sanskrit Literature



# Buddhism

## - Buddhist Literature ?

*Pali Literature* →

Compiled between 350 BC and 90 BC.

Vinaya Pitaka- Sutta Pitaka- Abhidhamma Pitaka

### **The Vinaya Pitaka (350 BC)**

*Patimokkha* or rules of monastic discipline for *bhikshus*

1<sup>st</sup> Part → rules for admission to the monastic order,  
the mode of life during the rainy season, regulations on dress, and personal hygiene,

2<sup>nd</sup> Part → edifying Buddhist stories,

duties for monks and nuns, methods of settling disputes among monks, expiation and penances

# Buddhism

## - Buddhist Literature ?

Pali Literature→

Compiled between 350 BC and 90 BC.

### **The Sutta Pitaka (300 BC)**

Five **nikaya or collections**, of aphorisms, precepts and discourses for the laity

1. **Digha-nikaya**→ origin of the universe, rebirth, asceticism, miracles, nirvana, heresy, condemnation of caste, and an account of Buddha's last speeches and his death and the funeral

Ceremonies

2. **Majjhima-nikaya**

relation of Buddha to the Jainas and other sections

various forms of asceticism, punishment in case of offences

3, **Samyutta-nikaya**→ riddles, ballads, last sayings of buddha

4. **Anguttara-nikaya**→ collection of sermons, also 16 mahajanapadas

5. **Khuddaka-nikaya**→ comprising fifteen books, essence of buddhism

## Buddhism

### - Buddhist Literature ?

Pali Literature→

#### **Sutta Pitaka**

5. Khuddaka-nikaya→ comprising fifteen books, essence of buddhism

***Khuddaka-patha***→ for young people joining sangha

***Dhammapada*** (the Law-path): saying of Buddha

***Udana***: story of blind person touching elephant

***Itivuttaka***: highlights problem of human existence

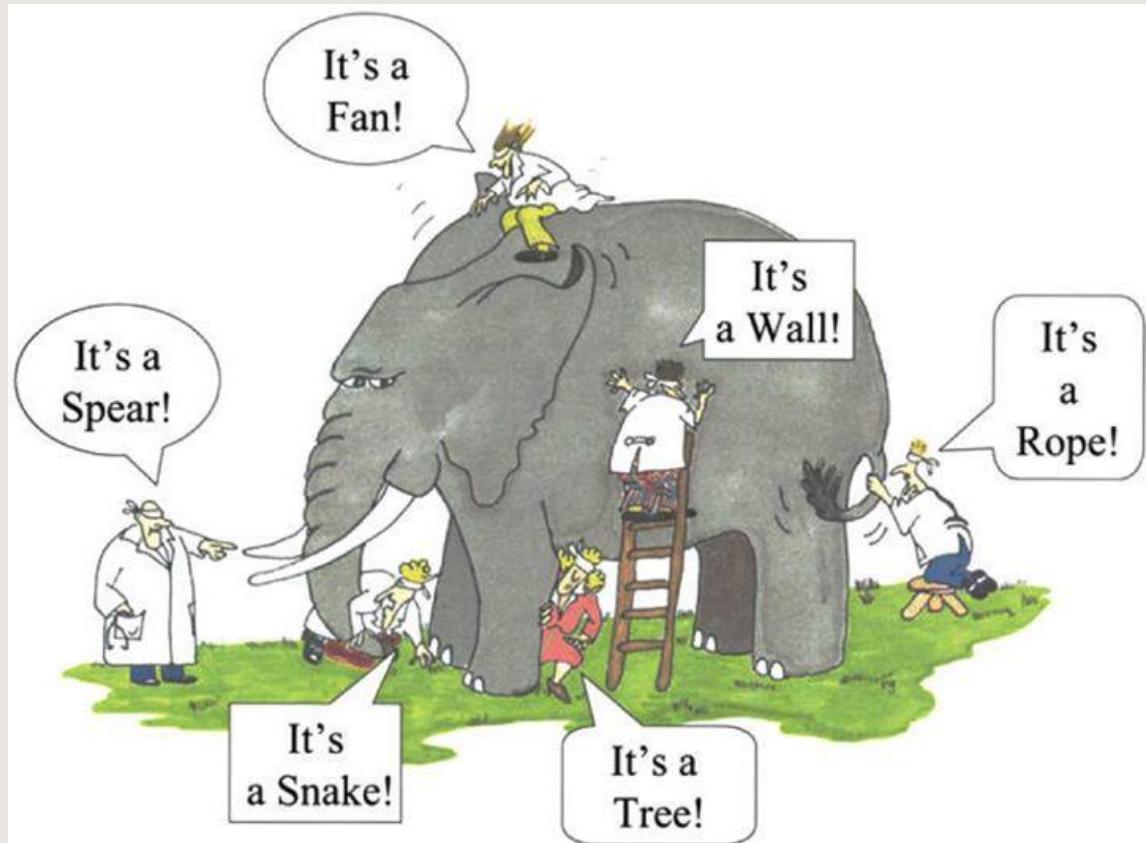
***Suttanipata***: origin of Buddhism and socio religious conditions

***The Jataka***: stories of Buddha's former lives

***The Buddhavamsa***: 24 buddhas who preceded Buddha

***The Theragatha***: Songs of Elders

***The Therigatha***: Songs of Lady Elders



## Buddhism

### - Buddhist Literature ?

Pali Literature→

#### **Abhidhamma Pitaka**

Supplementary philosophical dissertations and expositions of the finer points of mindtraining,  
Psychology

Total→ seven books

2 Famous books→

**Dhammasangani** (350 BC) provides a good exposition of Buddhist philosophy, psychology and ethics;

**Kathavatthu** (or Vinnanapada), ascribed to Moggaliputta

## Buddhism

### - Buddhist Literature ?

Pali Literature → other than 3 Pitaka

Bactrian Greek and the Kushana periods of Indian history

Favoured Mahayana Writing

**Milindapanho** (130 BC)

sage Nagasena converts the Bactrian Greek king Menander

**Mahavastu** (75 BC), 'Great Subject',

Hinayana doctrines along with additional metaphysics of the Mahasanghika (proto-Mahayana) sects.

**Lalitavistara** (30 BC) is an anonymous biography of Buddha written

in the Gatha (Sanskritized Prakrit) form of language

Therawada school of Ceylon

the **Dipavamsa** (350 AD), 'Island Chronicle', of unknown authorship, which speaks of introduction of Buddhism into Ceylon by Asoka's son Mahinda;

and **Mahavamsa** (550 AD) composed by the monk Mahanama

## Buddhism

### - Buddhist Literature ?

#### **Sanskrit Literature – part of Mahayana Sect**

second and sixth centuries CE

series of dialogues, discourses and sermons, delivered by Buddha  
known as the Vaipulya Sutras or 'expanded discourses'

**Nagarjuna**→ Myadhmic Darshan

**Asvagosha**→ Buddha Charita

**Asanga & Vasavbandhu**→ Yogachara

**Prajna-paramita**

**Saddharma-puhdarika**→ *Lotus Sutra*

**Avatamsaka**→ doctrine of interpretation

**Gandhavyuha**→ part of the above Avatamsaka Sutra, relates to Buddha's story at Sravasti

## Buddhism

### - Buddhist Literature ?

Sanskrit Literature → Sutras

(a) the **Sukhavativyuha**, dealing with the subject of salvation through faith in Amitabha;

(b) **the Vajrachchedika** or the Diamond Sutra, the doctrine of sunyata and clarifies several other concepts central to Mahayana,

(c) the **Mahapari-nirvana**, delivered by Buddha just as he was about to enter nirvana,

(d) **the Lankavatara** (400 AD), supposedly written by Vasubandhu, teaches the ultimate reality of Mind alone; and

(e) the **Surangama** outlines the means of attaining enlightenment by concentration, meditation, and super conscious intuition.  
in the form of a dialogue between Buddha and the errant Ananda who had been lured by the harlot Chitta

Many of them were translated to Chinese and Japanese languages  
Tibetan literature → Kanzur literature

# Buddhism

## Q. Causes for the Decline of Buddhism in India

revival of Brahmanism                      rise of Bhagavatism

Buddha called as reincarnation of Vishnu

Initially → Use of Pali language

1<sup>st</sup> Century CE → Use of Sanskrit

birth of Mahayana Buddhism

idol worship and making offerings

attack of the Huns in 5th and 6th centuries

Turkish invaders in 12th century destroyed the monasteries

## Buddhism

### Q. Impact of Buddhism

concept of ahimsa

cherished values of our nation

Gave simple religion to the masses

promoted education

residential universities

Taxila, Nalanda and Vikramasila

Development → language of Pali and other local languages

Significance of Smiling Buddha

Geopolitics

## Buddhism

### Q. Impact of Buddhism

contribution to the art and architecture

stupas at Sanchi, Bharhut and Gaya

chaityas and viharas

Image worship

promoted the spread of Indian culture in other countries

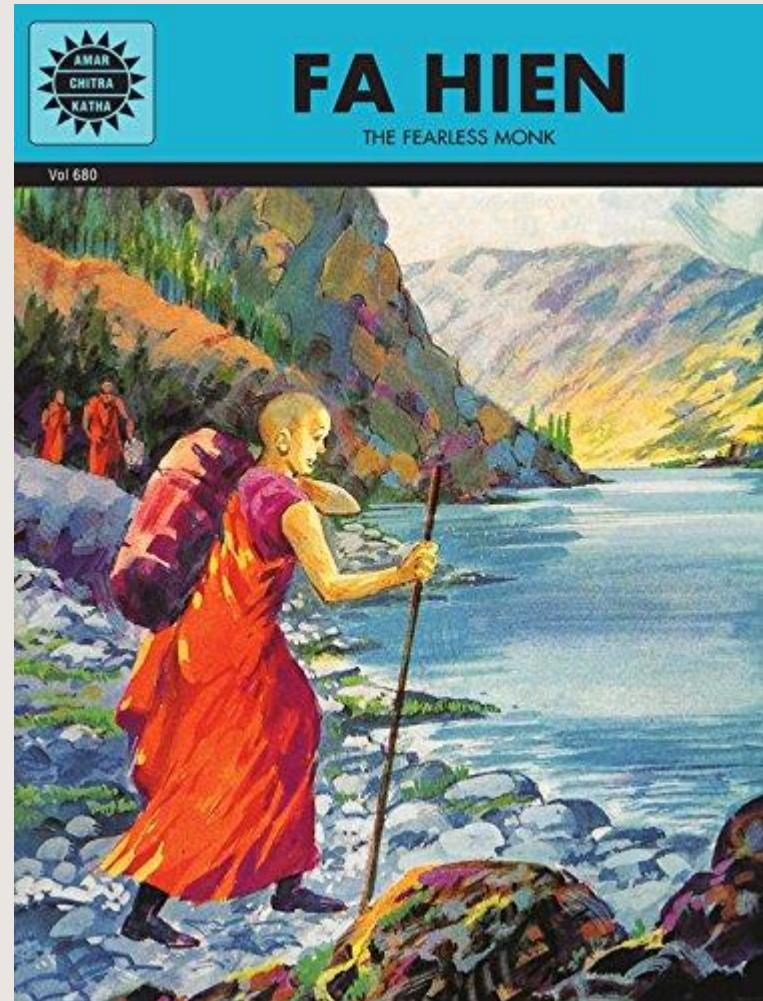
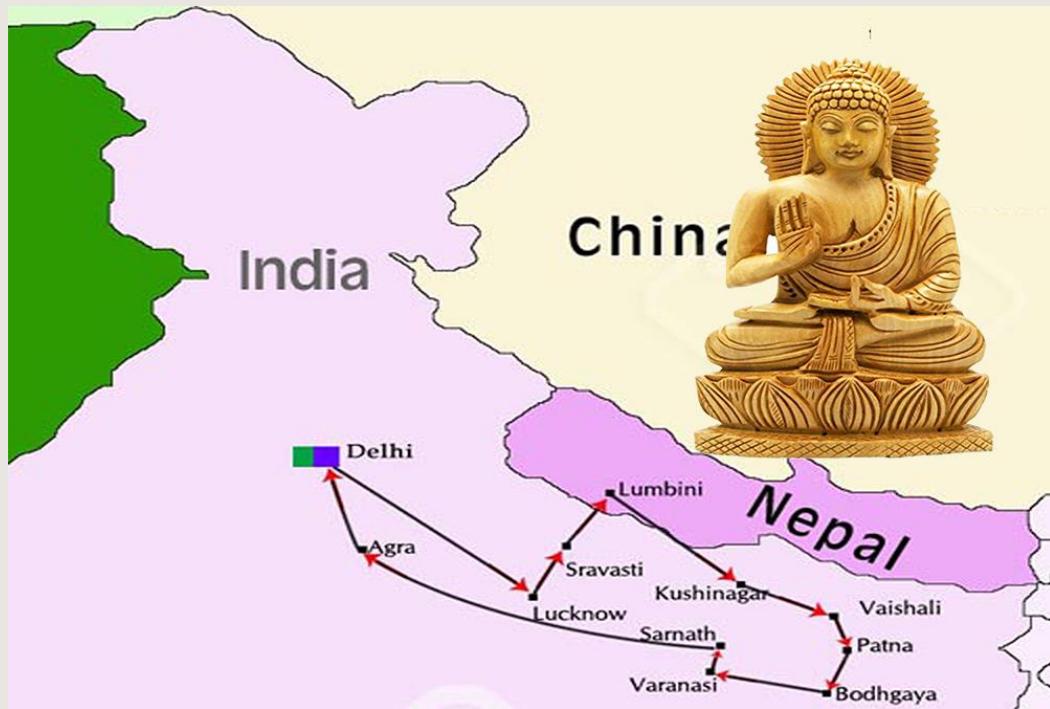
Cultural diplomacy in present day

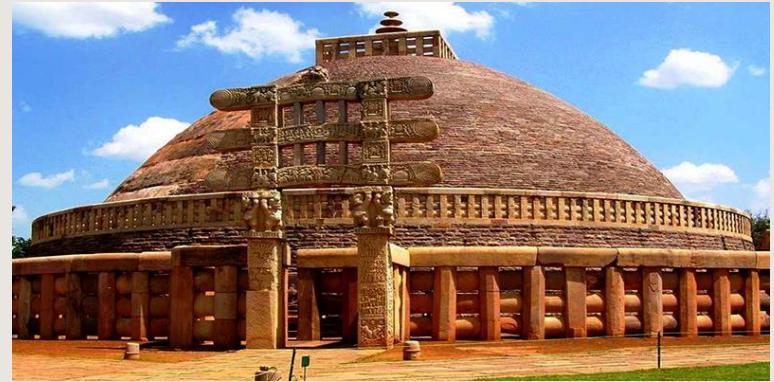
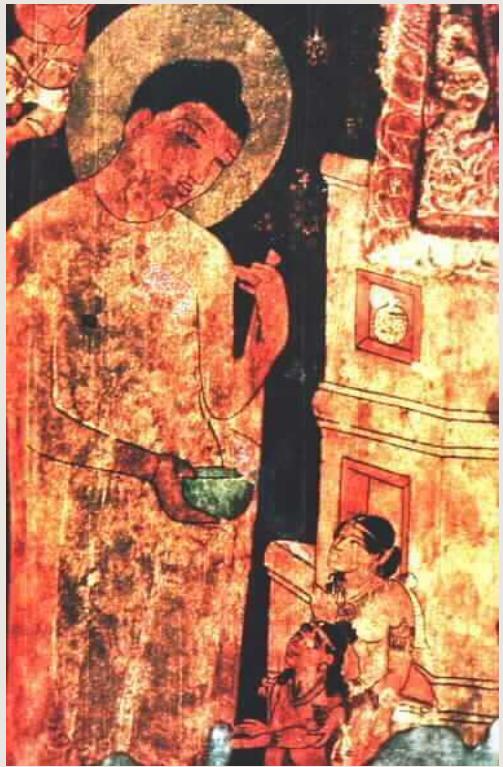


## Buddhism









## Next Dalai Lama must be chosen within China; India should not intervene: Chinese authorities

Wang, the director general at the government of Tibet Autonomous Region, said the current Dalai Lama was recognized by Beijing and his successor must be found through the "draw of lots in golden urn process" within China.

PTI | Last Updated: Jul 14, 2019, 06.14 PM IST

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A+



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Wang alleged that the Dalai Lama has been "inciting" and "misguiding" young Tibetan people for his political motives.

The successor of the Dalai Lama has to be decided within [China](#) and any interference by [India](#) on the issue will impact bilateral ties, Chinese authorities have said.

In first clear assertion on the sensitive issue, senior Chinese officials and experts said the reincarnation of the Dalai Lama must be approved by the Chinese government and the selection should take place within the country based on an over 200-year old historical process.

## Previous Years Questions

# UPSC CSE- Prelims 2020

**(Pre'20-SetB) Q.91. With reference to cultural history of India consider the following pairs :**

- 1.Parivrajaka – Renunciant and Wanderer
- 2.Shamana – Priest with a high status
- 3.Upasaka – Lay follower of buddhism

**Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched ?**

- [a] 1 and 2 only
- [b] 1 and 3 only
- [c] 2 and 3 only
- [d] 1, 2 and 3

# UPSC CSE- Prelims 2020

**(Pre'20-SetB) Q.11. With reference to the cultural history of India, which one of the following is the correct description of the term 'paramitas'?**

- [a] The earliest Dharmashastra texts written in aphoristic (sutra) style.
- [b] Philosophical schools that did not accept the authority of Vedas.
- [c] Perfections whose attainment led to the Bodhisattva path
- [d] Powerful merchant guilds of early medieval south India.

# UPSC CSE- Prelims 2019

Q. Consider the following :

1. Deification of the Buddha
2. Treading the path of Bodhisattvas
3. Image worship and rituals

Which of the above is/ are the feature/ features of Mahayana Buddhism?

- a. 1 only
- b. 1 and 2 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

# UPSC CSE- Prelims 2018

Q. With reference to Indian history, who among the following is a future Buddha, yet to come to save the world?

- a. Avalokiteshvara
- b. Lokesvara
- c. Maitreya
- d. Padmapani

## UPSC CSE- Prelims 2017

Q Q. With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements: (2017)

1. Sautrantika and Sammitiya were the sects of Jainism.

1. Sarvastivadin held that the constituents of phenomena were not wholly momentary, but existed forever in a latent form.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

# UPSC CSE- Prelims 2015

Q. Which of the following kingdoms were associated with the life of the Buddha?

1. Avanti
2. Gandhara
3. Kosala
4. Magadha

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a. 1, 2 and 3
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1, 3 and 4
- d. 3 and 4 only

# UPSC CSE- Prelims 2016

Q. With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements :

1. The concept of Bodhisattva is central to Hinayana sect of Buddhism.
2. Bodhisattva is a compassionate one on his way to enlightenment.
3. Bodhisattva delays achieving his own salvation to help all sentient beings on their path to it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 2 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

## Question UPSC Pre 1997

Q. In the Mahayana Buddhism, the Bodhisatya Avalokitesvara was also known as:

- a. Vajrapani
- b. Manjusri
- c. Padmapani
- d. Maitreya

# Question UPSC Pre 1998

Q. The concept of Eight fold path forms the theme of:

- a. Dipavamsa
- b. Divyavadana
- c. Mahaparinibban
- d. Dharma Chakra Pravartana Sutta

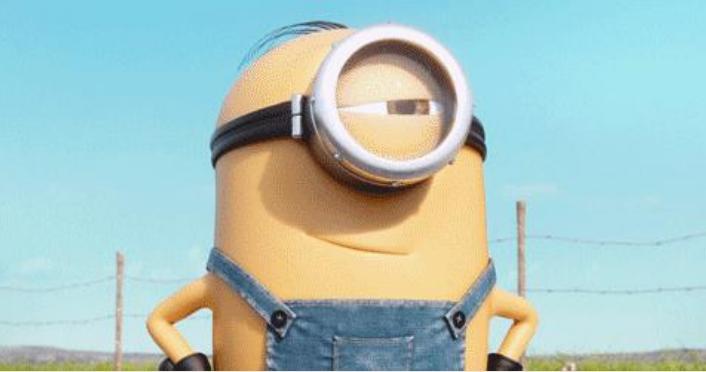
# Question UPSC Pre 2000

Q. In ancient Indian Buddhist monasteries, a ceremony called Pavarana used to be held. It was the: [2002]

- a. occasion to elect the Sanghparinayaka and two speakers one on Dhamma and the other on Vinaya
- b. confession by monks of their offences committed during their stay in the monasteries during the rainy season
- c. ceremony of initiation of new person into the Buddhist Sangha in which the head is shaved and when yellow robes are offered
- d. gathering of Buddhist monks on the next day to the full-moon day of Ashadha when they take up a fixed abode for the next four months of the rainy season

# Question UPSC Pre 2013

- Q. Which one of the following describes best the concept of Nirvana in Buddhism?
- a. The extinction of the flame of desire
  - b. The complete annihilation of self
  - c. A state of bliss and rest
  - d. A mental stage beyond all comprehension



# THANKS!

SUBSCRIBE

# Jainism

Presented by - Pratik Nayak



## About Me

Seven Years Experience online & offline teaching

BE Civil, M. Planning (CEPT University)

Cleared GPSC, Worked at Govt. of Gujarat

Sources of Reading-

Pratik Nayak- Lecture PowerPoint

Running notes of the class

Comprehensive Coverage-

Prelims + Mains

Previous Years Questions

#### Rule of the Class-

**Thematic Understanding is Important**

**Analysis is Important**

**Facts needs to be read from the Reference Books**

**Make Running notes during the classes**

**Doubts will be taken after the topic is completed**

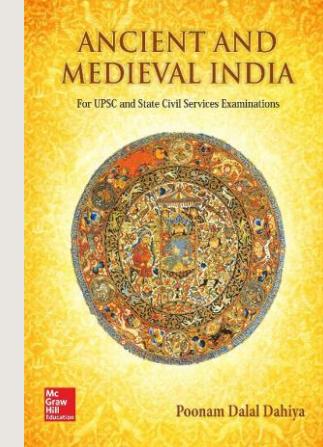
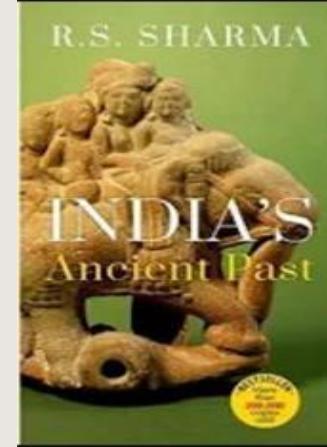
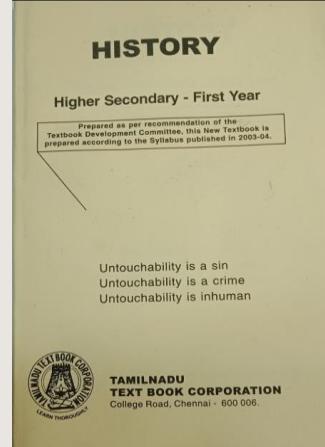
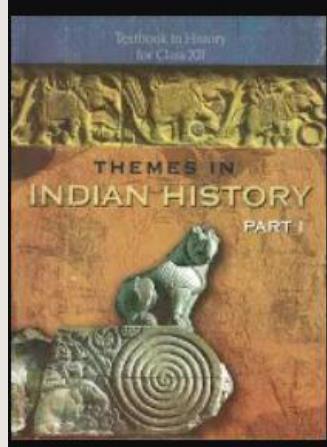
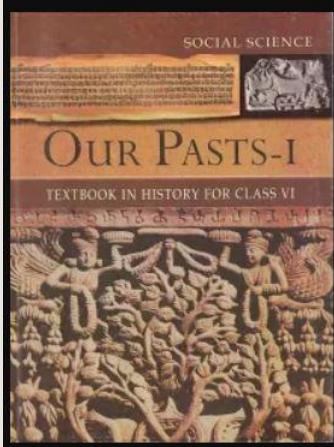
**Please don't comment unnecessarily during the live  
class- else you will be blocked**

**Get yourself a pen-paper, scribble down important facts**



- **What to read ?**
- **NEW NCERT- Std 6 & Std 12 +**
- **TN Board or RS Sharma or McGraw hill**

- **Sources of Reading-**
- **Pratik Nayak- Lecture PowerPoint**
- **Running notes of the class**



# Understanding History

Pre Historic India- Stone Age  
(Origin to 10000 BCE)

Indus Valley Civilisation – 2500  
BCE- 1600 BCE)

Aryans & Vedic Age (1500  
BCE-600 BCE)

Mahajanapda- Foreign Invasions  
Buddhism & Jainism

]} 600 BCE-350 BCE

Mauryan Age (325-185 BCE)

Post Mauryan India (200 BCE-300CE)

Gupta Age (320-550CE)

Post Gupta-(600-750 CE)  
Harsha, Chalukya & Pallava

Early Medieval ( 750-1000 CE, 1000-1200  
CE)



# 6<sup>th</sup> Century BCE

Political Developments

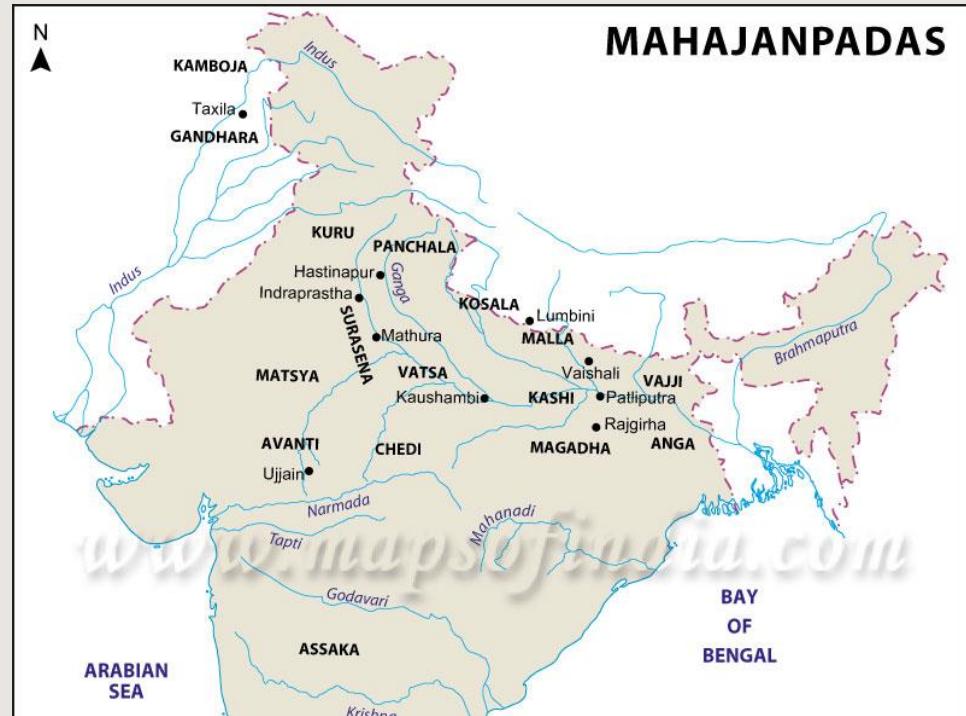
**Rise of Mahajanpada**

Socio-Religious developments

**Rise of New Religions**

## Jainism

- Origin
- Story of Tirthankara and Vardhamana
- Teachings
- Spread
- Schism
- Literature
- Decline
- Impact



## PRE-MAURYA PERIOD

### JAINISM:

#### Origin of Jainism:

shrouded in mystery.

Rigveda → references to Rishabha and Arishtanemi, two of the Jaina *tirthankaras*.

*Vishnu Purana and Bhagavat Purana* → Mention of Rishabha

#### Q. Who were the Tirthankaras?

*Tirthankara (ford-finder) is the title of Jain patriarchs of the highest order,*

they show men the passage through the dark waters of life.

They are also known as *jina*, ‘conqueror’.

*Though there are said to be twenty-four tirthankaras of the present cycle,*

*most of them are known only by their names and symbols.*

# Jainism

## Jaina Cosmic Cycles:

### Why the need for Tirthankara evolved ?

The process of transmigration continues eternally,  
and the universe passes through an infinite number of phases of progress and decline.

Each cosmic cycle is divided into two halves,  
the ascending (*utsarpini*), and the descending (*avasarpini*).

*Jainism believes* → the phase of descent,  
which is divided into six periods.

#### 1<sup>st</sup>→ the ‘very happy’ (*silsama-susama*),

People were of enormous stature and longevity and had no cares;  
they were spontaneously virtuous, so had no need of morals or religion.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup>→ the ‘happy’ (*susama*)→ diminution of their stature, longevity and bliss.

3<sup>rd</sup>→ called ‘happy-wretched’ (*susama-duhsama*),  
witnessed the appearance of sorrow and evil in mild forms.  
Mankind decline in its fortunes,  
looked to patriarchs (*kutakara*) for guidance and advice  
Hence → The origin of Tirthankara took place

#### Rishabhadeva

Institutionalised → Civilisation

Took life of asceticism

Became the 1<sup>st</sup> Tirthankara → Founded Jainism

Made his son Bharata → Universal Emperor (Chakravartin)  
Daughter Brahmi → Invented numerous alphabets of India

## Jainism

4<sup>th</sup>→ ‘wretched-happy’ (*duhsama-susama*),

further decline and saw the birth of the other twenty three *tirthankaras*.

5<sup>th</sup>→ the ‘wretched’ (*duhsama*),

some three years after Mahavira’s death and is at present current.

This will continue for 21000 years→ after this→ what will happen ?

Jainism will gradually disappear, and the stature, virtue and longevity of men will gradually diminish.

6<sup>th</sup>→ the ‘very wretched’ (*duhsama-duhsama*), → Will last for 21000 years

People will live for only twenty years.

Civilisation will be forgotten, and men will live in caves.

Morality will be non-existent, → Theft, incest, adultery, and murder

Fierce storms → destroy many of the remaining pygmy inhabitants of the earth;

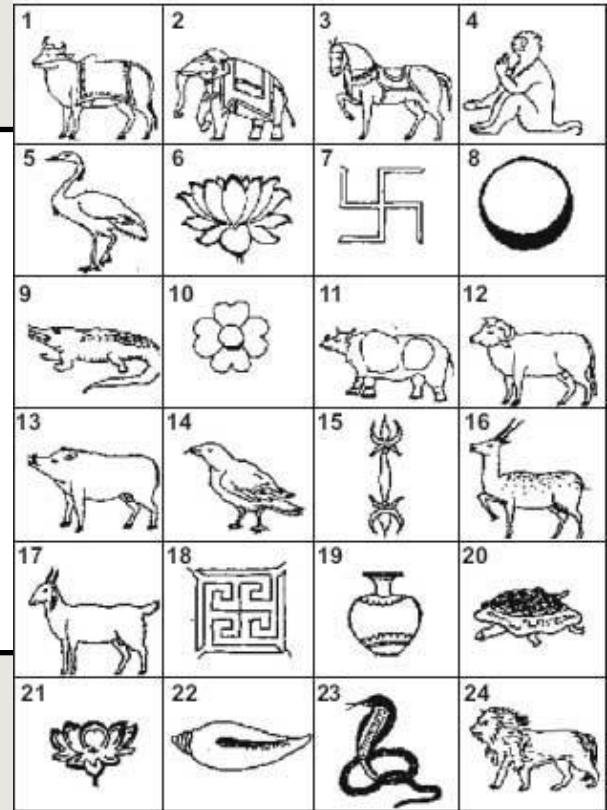
some will survive→ grow better, for the age of ascent will have commenced.

The six periods will be repeated in reverse order.....the cycle continues.....

# Jainism

## TWENTY-FOUR TIRTHANKARAS WITH SYMBOLS

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1.Rishabha—bull         | 13.Vimala—hog                                     |
| 2.Ajita—elephant        | 14.Ananta—hawk or porcupine                       |
| 3.Sambhava—horse        | 15.Dharma—thunderbolt                             |
| 4.Abhinandana—ape       | 16.Santi (king of Hastinapura)—antelope           |
| 5.Sumati—heron          | 17.Kunthu—goat                                    |
| 6.Padmaprabha—red lotus | 18.Ara—fish                                       |
| 7.Suparsva—swastika     | 19.Malli (daughter of the ruler of Mithila)—jar   |
| 8.Chandraprahba—moon    | 20.Suvrata—tortoise                               |
| 9.Suvidhi—dolphin       | 21.Nami—blue lotus                                |
| 10.Sitala—shrivats      | 22.Arishthanemi or Nemi (cousin of Krishna)—conch |
| 11.Sreyamsa—rhinoceros  | 23.Parsva—hooded serpent, and                     |
| 12.Vasupujya—buffalo    | 24.Mahavira—lion                                  |



# Jainism

## JAINISM:

### Who were the Tirthankaras?

Belief in **twenty four *tirthankaras***, all Kshatriyas, coming one after the other.

First 22 Tirthankaras → not much details.

1<sup>st</sup> → Rishabha

2<sup>nd</sup> → Ajita

3<sup>rd</sup> → Sambhava

23<sup>rd</sup> Tirthankara → Parsvanatha,

lived 250 years before Vardhamana Mahavira.

He was the son of king Asvasena of Banaras.

left a well-formed organisation behind him → Sangha/Order

The parents of Vardhamana Mahavira and the members of his family were the followers of Parsvanatha's order.

The next and the last *tirthankara* was **Vardhamana Mahavira himself.**

## Jainism

### Mahavira's Life and Preachings:

Initial Name→ Vardhamana,

Born as the second son in 540 BCE at Kundagram near Vaisali.

Father→ Siddhartha was the head of a Kshatriya clan called the Jnatrikas;

Mother→ Trisala was the sister of Chetaka, the most famous of the Lichchhavi princess and ruler of Vaisali.

Contemporary→ Bimbisara of Magadha had married Chellana, (the daughter of Chetaka, )

Mahavira was related to the Haryanka dynasty of Magadha.

He was married to Yasoda, by whom he had a daughter, Anuja.

later became *mahavira* (*Great Hero*) or *jina* (*Conqueror*),

But how ??

## Jainism

### Mahavira's Life and Preachings:

Transformation of Vardhmana → Mahavira ??

#### 1. At the age of 30 → Vardhaman's parents passed away

Took permission from elder brother Nandivardhan

became an ascetic at the age of 30

#### 2. From 30 to 32 years

Became member of an order founded by Parsvanatha, but left it after 2 years

#### 3. 32 to 42 years → roamed for the next 10 years.

During this period → spent the first six years of his wandering with Gosala Maskariputra (founder of the Ajivika sect).

Later on → At age of 42

Sat under Sal Tree → at Jrimbhikagrama

Intense penance → Attained Kaivalya → Perfect Knowledge

## Jainism

### Mahavira's Life and Preachings:

Transformation of Vardhmana→ Mahavira ??

#### 4. From 42 to 72 years→ preached for 30 years

First Disciple→ Jamali (son in law)

First Sermon→ Rajgir @ Varakar River bank

Started preaching in ardha-magadhi

Institutionalised Jain Sangha

1<sup>st</sup> Female Worshipper→ Padmvati, (Daughter of Champa King Dighavahini)

Became the head of a sect, called *nirgranthas* (*Free from Fetters*),

*later came to be known as 'Jinas'*→ Conquered Happiness & Misery

*Also called as Arhat*

Died at the age of 72

468 BCE at Pavapuri near Rajagriha.

## Jainism

### Teachings of Mahavira ???

**Five Cardinal Principles:** Mahavrata → Followed by a Monk / Anuvrata → Followed by a lay worshipper

non-violence (*ahimsa*),

*truth or no lies (satya)*,

*non-stealing (asteya or achaurya)*,

*non-attachment or nonpossession (aparigraha)* and

observing continence (*brahmacharya*). → added by Mahavira

### Ratnatraya (Three Gems):

- Full knowledge
- Action
- Liberation

# Jainism

## Teachings of Mahavira ???

### Ratnatraya (Three Gems):

- Right Faith
- Right Conduct
- Right Knowledge



### Five Cardinal Principles: Right Conduct→ ?

**Mahavrata→ Followed by a Monk / Anuvrata→ Followed by a lay worshipper**

non-violence (*ahimsa*),

*truth or no lies (satya)*,

*non-stealing (asteya or achaurya)*,

*non-attachment or nonpossession (aparigraha) and*

*observing continence (brahmacharya).* → added by Mahavira

# Jainism

## Main Teachings of Mahavira:

Mahavira believed in dualistic philosophy (*Syadvada*)  
**matter and soul** are the only two existing elements.

Matter → perishable,  
Soul → eternal and evolutionary.

*Belief in karma* (the accumulated effect of the actions done in the past lives),

The soul is in a state of bondage

Passions → Desires → Bondages → No liberation

Karma → constitutes the final liberation of the soul (*jiva*).

Code of Conduct for Monks/Householders →

The aim of life → to attain salvation,

Avoid evil *karmas*,

*prevent all kinds of fresh karmas and destroy the existing ones.*

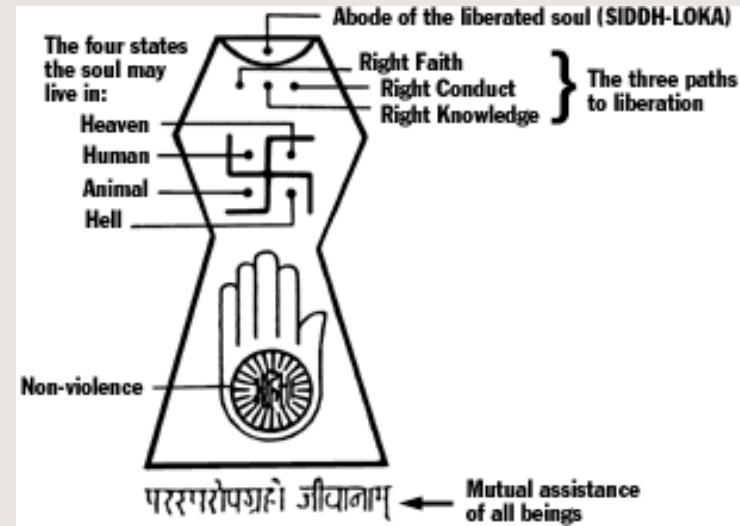
Hence → observe five vows.

two more principles—

Right Faith → belief in the *jinas*

and Right Knowledge—*knowledge of eventual liberation and of life in all existing things.*

More severe than this is the code laid down for a monk.



## Jainism

### Main Teachings of Mahavira:

Mahavira believed in dualistic **philosophy (Syadvada)**

**matter** and **soul** are the only two existing elements.

All **objects, animate or inanimate,**

They are endowed with various **degrees of consciousness.**

**Has different levels of senses**

Possess life and feel pain on the infliction of injuries.

### Q. Belief in Veda?

rejected the authority of the *Vedas and*

*objected to the Vedic rituals and the Vedic society heirarchy.*

Supported→ very holy, ethical and elevating code of life and severe asceticism and extreme penance for the attainment of the *moksha or the highest spiritual state.*

Established Sangha asked the monks to join the institution.

## Jainism

### Rules for Monks:

- Not eat potatoes or other root vegetables → Why? → contain large colonies of plant-lives.
- Straining of drinking water → little harm as possible to the soul within it.
- wears a face-cloth → ensure that he does not cause serious injury to the wind-lives in the air he breathes.
- No running or stamp his feet → less harming the soul in earth and stones, or destroy small insects.
- refrains from all quick and jerky movements for fear of injuring the soul in the air.



Thus a monk's whole life must be circumspect and thoroughly regulated.

Buddhism → not taken to such extreme lengths.

## Jainsim

### Jainism → more rigid discipline

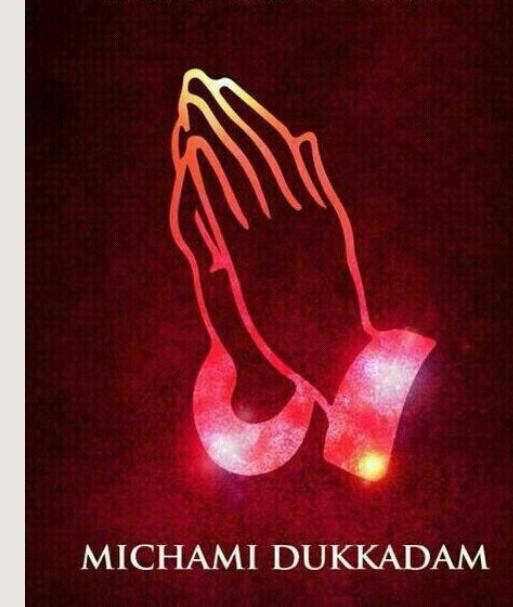
spend full and newmoon days in fasting and penance at a Jaina monastery (*basadi*).

Fastdays → called *posadha*,

Jaina Lent, called **paryusana**, which lasts for eight days for the Svetambaras and for fifteen for the Digambaras.

The year ends with a general penance in which all good Jainas, monks and laymen alike, are **expected to confess their sins**, pay their debts, and **ask forgiveness** of their neighbours for any offences, whether intentional or unintentional.

“ IF I HAVE CAUSED YOU OFFENCE IN ANY WAY, KNOWINGLY OR UNKNOWINGLY, IN THOUGHT, WORD OR DEED, THEN I SEEK YOUR FORGIVENESS ”



## Jainism

### Belief→ ?

Injury to one of the higher forms in the scale of being involves more serious consequences to the soul than injury to a lower form; but even the maltreatment of earth and water may be dangerous for the soul's welfare.

For the layman it is **impossible not to harm or destroy lives of the one-sensed type**, Hence, Agriculturist refrained from Joining it.

The **Jaina monk vows that as far as possible he will not destroy** even the bodies of arth, water, fire, or wind.

In order to remain alive he must of course eat and drink, but he will not damage living plants in order to do so, preferring to leave this to the lay supporters who supply him with food.

Carry a Broom (called as Ogho/Rajoharan)

### God ?

- According to Jaina philosophy there is no god or creator.
- Man's salvation from suffering does not depend upon the mercy of any god or creator.
- Man is the architect of his own destiny.
- By leading an austere life of purity, virtue, and noble thinking and action, one can escape the ills of life.
- Life of renunciation is the shortest way to salvation.



## **Jainism**

### **Jaina Philosophy:**

close affinity with *Samkhya system* .

*Term→ Syadvada.*

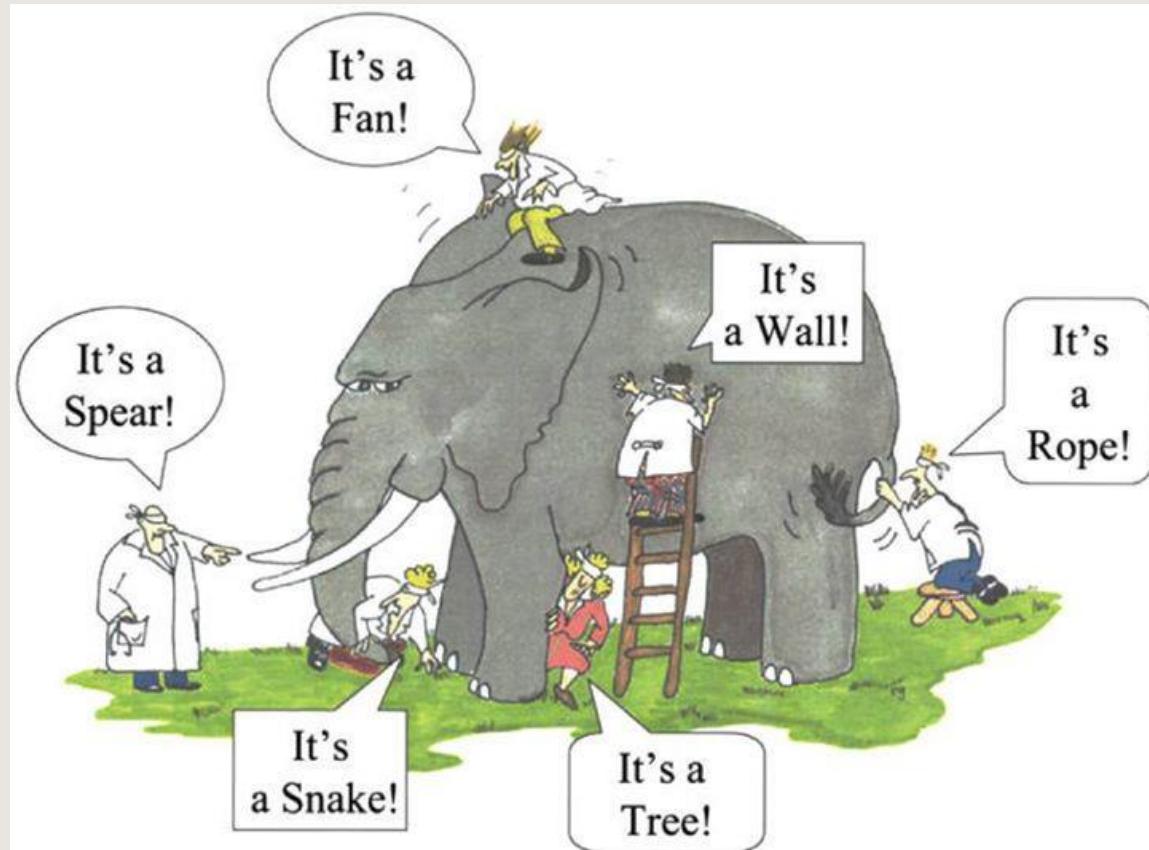
*Syadvada → (the theory of may be),  
seven modes of predication (**saptabhangi**) are possible.*

*Nayavada → (the doctrine of view point's),  
which shows the seven ways of approaching an object of knowledge or study.*

**Syadvada+Nayavada**→ together called the ***Anekantavada (the doctrine of many-sidedness)***

**Truth is not absolute**

**Nothing is absolute true/false**



## Jainism

### Jain Philosophy ?

#### theory of reality .

the world consists of **two eternal, uncreated, coexisting but independent categories,**

1. the conscious (*jiva*) → Soul

knows and feels. It acts and is acted upon. It suffers by its contact with matter and is born again and again only to suffer.

Its highest endeavour is to free itself from this bondage.

This is **salvation which could be attained by higher knowledge and meditation upon the great truth**

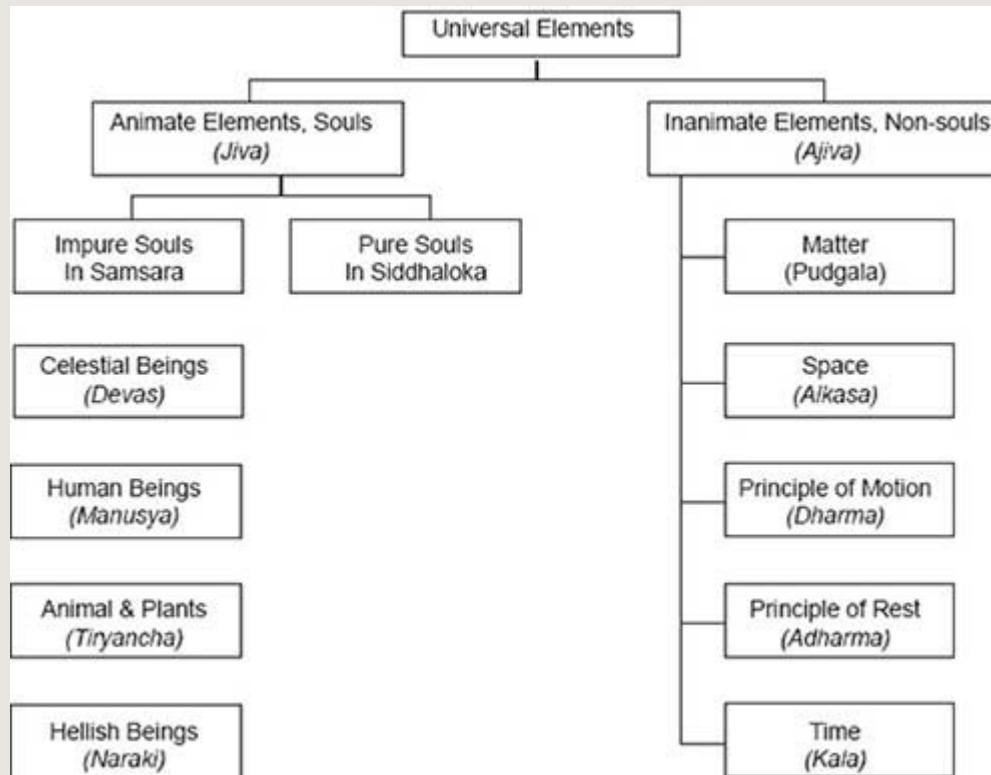
2. *the unconscious (ajiva).*

The **unconscious** is not what we call matter.

**It includes matter, which is given the name *pudgala*, but it also includes such things as space and time, virtue and vice, and the like.**

# PRE-MAURYA PERIOD

## Jain Understanding of Reality



## Jainism

According to Jaina philosophy **all living things are classified into five categories**,

Based on → the **number of senses they possess**.

- **1<sup>st</sup> group**→ possessing five senses, includes men, gods, the higher animals and beings in hell.
- Of these, men, gods, and infernal beings together with certain animals (notably monkeys, cattle, horses, elephants, parrots, pigeons and snakes) possess intelligence.
- **2<sup>nd</sup> class**→ have four senses only —touch, taste, smell, and sight;
- this class includes most larger insects, such as flies, wasps, and butterflies.
- **3<sup>rd</sup> Class** of three-sensed beings,
- devoid of sight and hearing, contains small insects, such as ants, fleas, and bugs, as well as moths(blind)
- **4<sup>th</sup> Class**→ Two-sensed creatures, with only the sense of taste and touch, include worms, leeches, shellfish, etc.
- **5<sup>th</sup> Class**→ one-sensed beings→ only the sense of touch, like earthly objects etc.

## Jainism

### Jain Sangha

Mahavira → founded the Jaina Sangha.

asceticism and simple doctrines attracted many followers.

fourteen *Purvas*, the text books of the old Jaina scriptures taught by Mahavira

eleven close disciples or apostles → *ganadharas* (heads of schools).

*Post Mahavira's Death* → Disciples continued with the Sangha

1<sup>st</sup> Arya Sudharman → became the *thera* (pontiff), continued for 20 years

2<sup>nd</sup> → Jambu who held the office for 44 years.

3<sup>rd</sup> → Post Jambu → Three generations of pontiffs passed after him and

4<sup>th</sup> → by the time of Nanda → two *theras*,

*Sambhutavijaya* → Passed away during 325 BCE

*Bhadrabahu* → *Chandra Gupta Maurya* became his follower

Both of them refined the Purva literature

## Jainism

### Jain Sangha

#### 6<sup>th</sup> →Role of Bhadrabahu

Wrote Jaina Kalpasutra .

The Jaina *Kalpasutra* consists of three different sections—

1<sup>st</sup> Section→ the *Jainacharita*→ the biographies of the twenty three jinas or tirthankaras who preceded Mahavira.

2<sup>nd</sup> Section→ the *Theravali*, a list of schools (ganas) and their heads (ganadharas).

3<sup>rd</sup> section → contains the *Samachari* or the rules for the ascetics or Jaina monks.

*Chandragupta Maurya became the follower of Bhadrabahu,*

Serious famine in the Ganges valley→ Famine

Jain monks led by Bhadrabahu & Chandragupta Maurya migrated to South India

Hence, a council was called by the other Jain Saints led by Sthulabahu.

Resulting into change of rules of sangha and literature

Division took place in Jainism

## Jainism

### Jaina Councils and Schisms in Jainism:

serious famine in the Ganges valley leading to a great exodus of many Jaina monks to the Deccan and south India (Sravana Belgola) along with Bhadrabahu and Chandragupta Maurya.  
They returned to the Gangetic valley after 12 years.



Differences between Jain Sects

The leader of the group which stayed back at Magadha was Sthulabahu.  
Sthulabahu convened a Jain Council .  
The changes that took place in the code of conduct of the followers of Sthulabahu led to the division *Digambaras (Skyclad or Naked) and Svetambaras (White-clad)*.

## Jainism

### Jaina Councils

S.No.	Venue	Year	Chairman	Result
1.	Pataliputra	Early 3rd cen. Bc	Sthulabahu	Compilation of 12 Angas by Svetambras, but 14 Purvas continued to be the sacred texts of Digambaras under Bhadrabahu (6th Thera)
2.	Vallabhi	5 <sup>th</sup> Cen. Ad	Devardhi Kshamasramana	Compilation of 12 Upangas, 10 Prakirnas, 6 Chedasutras & 4

*Digambar* → Samaiyas

*Svetambar* → Terapantis

Both these new groups renounced idol worship and worshipped only the scriptures.

## Jainism

### Digambara

'sky clad  
Absolute penance → not wearing clothes

leadership of Bhadrabahu  
Women can't attain liberations, has to take birth as a male → Mallinath

Once enlightenment → free from all desires including hunger, thirst, sleep etc.

Believes, Mahavira had never married, left world while parents were alive

Purva literature

Idols → down cast eyes, without clothing

two possessions:  
*Rajoharana & Kamandala*

### Svetambara

"White clad, nudity not required to get liberation

Leadership of sthulbahu,  
Women can attain liberation → Malli

Basic requirement like food, sleep needed

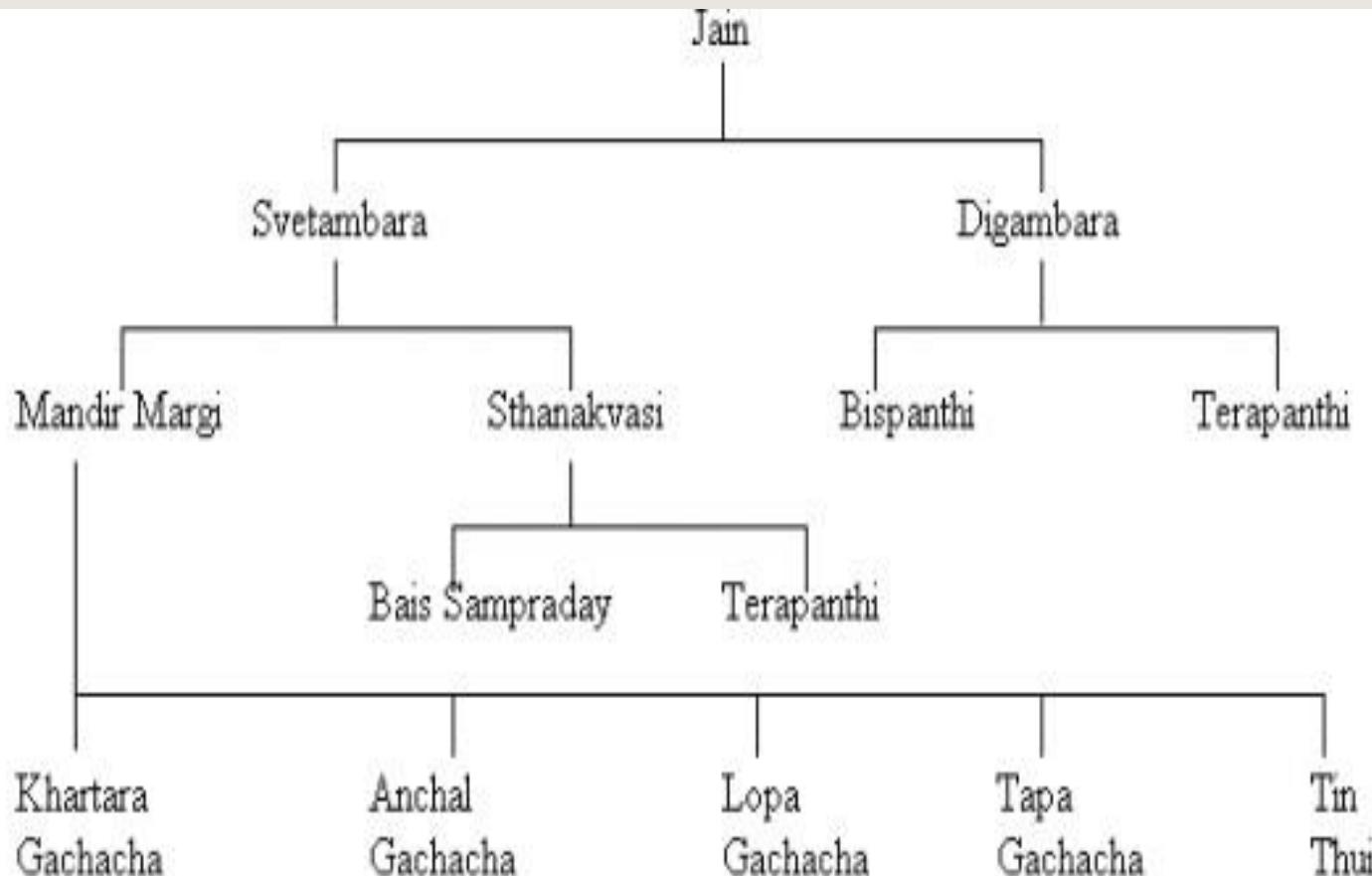
Mahavaria had married and also had a daughter, left world after death of parents

Charita → Anga, Upanga, etc.

Idols → jewel eyes, lion cloth, jewel eyes

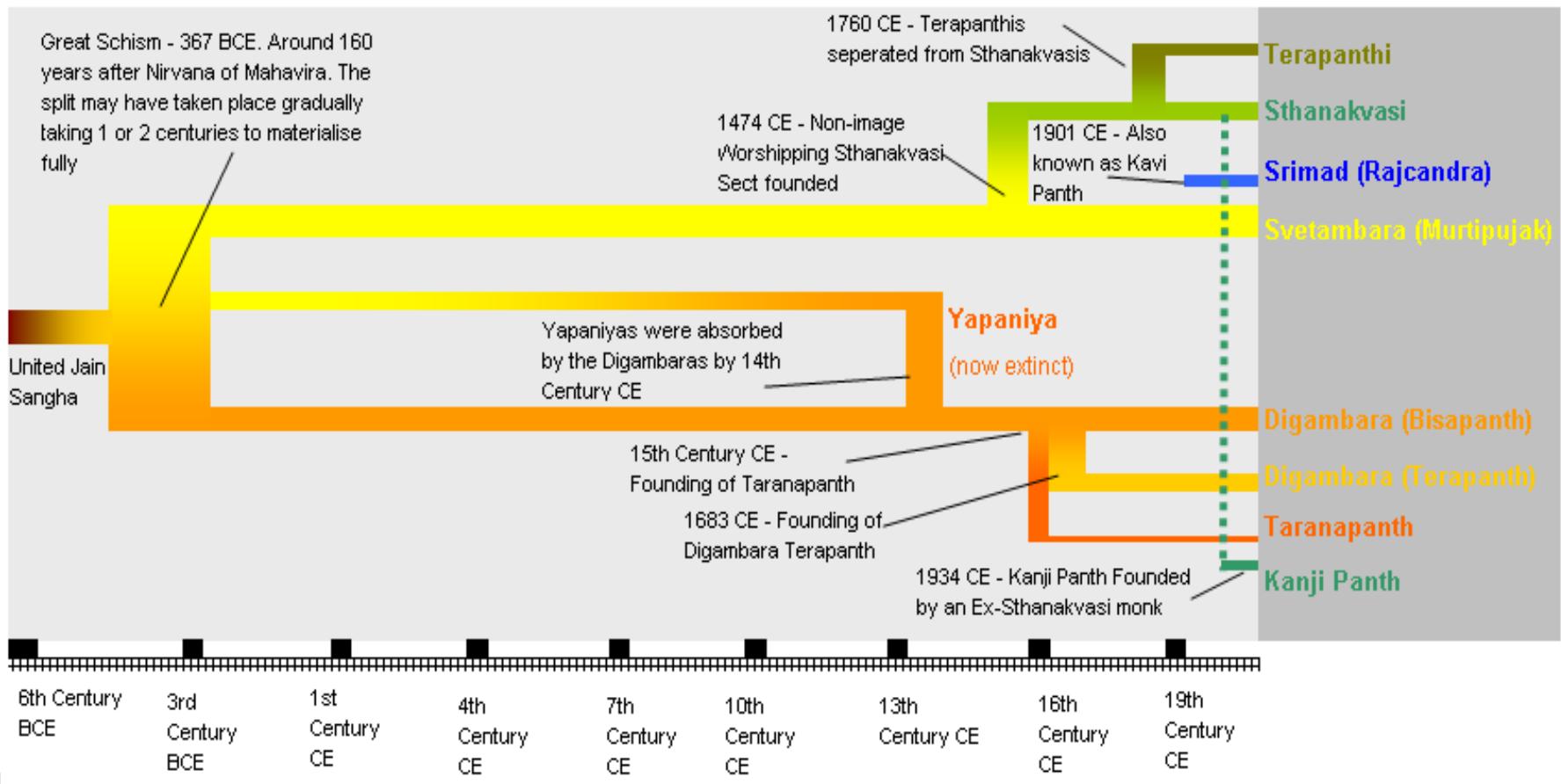
14 Possessions → lion cloth, etc.

## Jainism



# Jainism

Great Schism - 367 BCE. Around 160 years after Nirvana of Mahavira. The split may have taken place gradually taking 1 or 2 centuries to materialise fully



## **Jainism**

### **Spread and Growth of Jainism:**

The use of common dialect → Ardha Magadh → Prakrit  
the simple and homely moral precepts, the free ministration of spiritual truths to the masses,  
the activities of the Jaina monks and  
royal patronage were the forces which helped in the spread of Jainism.

Role of Sangha → spread all over country  
Jaina monks were to be seen on the banks of the Indus when Alexander invaded India.

Role of Bhadrabahu → Spread in south India → Sravana Belgola  
900 CE Inscription → the summit of the Chandragiri (Mysore) is marked by the footprints of Bhadrabahu  
and Chandragupta Muni pati.

Role of Merchant Community

## **Jainism**

Royal patronage→ ???.

**Udayin**, the successor of Ajatasatru, was a devoted Jaina.

The **Nandas accepted Jainism** In the first century BC Ujjain became a great centre of Jainism as is evidenced from the legends of

1. **Chandragupta Maurya** → cave is dedicated to him and the hill on which it exists is known as Chandragiri after him.
  
2. During the second century BC **King Kharavela** of Kalinga professed Jainism, Hathigupha Inscription  
1<sup>st</sup> Century BCE→ Ujjain→ the Jaina **Saints Kalakacharya and Gardabhilla** and his son Vikram of Ujjain.
  
3. In the Kushana period, it flourished well at Mathura and was dominant in eastern India in the time of Harsha.
  
4. 5<sup>th</sup> Century CE Royal dynasties of the south, such as **the Gangas, the Kadambas, the Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas** patronised Jainism.

## Jainism

6. **Rashtrakuta**→ Ruled from Manyakhet

Built **Ellora Caves**

*king Amoghavarsha*→ Jaina work *Ratnamalika*

Jinasena and Gunabhadra composed their *Mahapurana*

King→ Indra IV, died in the traditional Jaina fashion→ Sallekhna .

7. 11-12<sup>th</sup> Century→ Gujarat

**Chalukya king Siddharaja Jaysingh**(1094–1143), King **Kumarpala**.

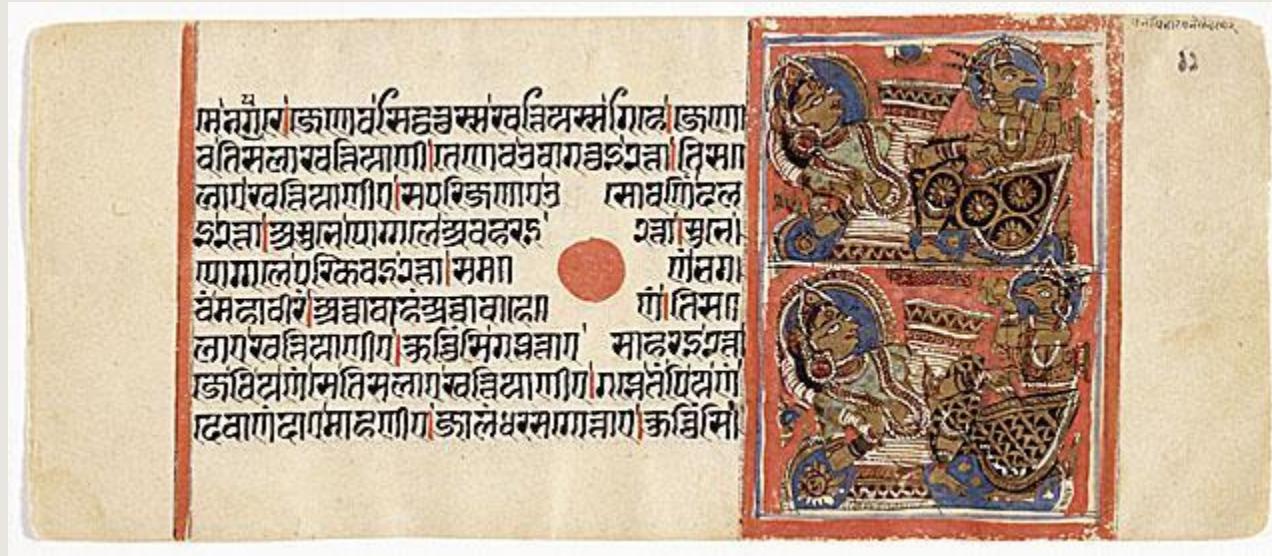
famous Jaina scholar Hemachandra works are philosophical treatises, grammars of Sanskrit and Prakrit, lexica of both the languages, a treatise on poetics, and narrative poetry.

**Trisastisalaka Purushacharita** (*Deeds of the Sixty-three Eminent Men*), an enormous work telling the stories of the twenty four tirthankaras and of other eminent figures in Jaina mythology, including the patriarchs and various legendary world emperors. The last section of this forms an independent whole,

**Siddhahemshabdanasam**

8. During Medieval India→ It had limited impact, some of them were made ministers in the royal courts

## Jain Literature



### Jain

- Anga
- Upanga
- Prakrin
- Chedsutra
- Mulasutra

# **Jainism**

## **Jaina Literature:**

### **Features→**

utilised the prevailing spoken languages

Languages→ different times at different places

Advantage→ religious propaganda and  
the preservation of sacred knowledge.

literary shape to some vernaculars languages.

Mahavira himself preached in the mixed dialect called Ardha-Magadhi

Impact→ people speaking Magadhi or Suraseni → understand him thoroughly.

teachings recorded→ twelve books called *Srutangas* are written in the Ardha-Magadhi language.

*Post Mahavira the literature continued to develop in different ways*

### **Canonical and Non-Canonical**

# Jainism

## Jaina Canonical Texts:

### Main focus on Svetambara

written in the **Arsha** or **ArdhaMagadhi** form of Prakrit,

Classification→

- twelve *Angas*,
  - twelve *Upangas*,
  - ten *Prakirnas*,
  - six *Chhedasutras*,
  - four *Mulasutras* and
  - two miscellaneous texts.
- 
- texts aren't the authentic productions of the founder of Jainism,
  - the twelve Limbs were codified some two hundred years after Mahavira's death,
  - the whole **canon complied in 5<sup>th</sup> Century CE→ 2<sup>nd</sup> Council @ Vallabhi**

# Jainism

## I. Angas

1. The **Ayaramga-sutta (Acharangasutra)** → *the rules of conduct* which a Jaina monk was to follow.
2. The **Suyagadamga (Sutrakritanga)**, → *a refutation* of the heretic doctrines.
3. The **Thanamga (Sthananga) and 4. Samavayamga** → doctrines in an ascending numerical series.
5. The **Bhagavati** → exposition of the Jaina doctrine, description of the joys of heaven and the tortures of hell.  
legends about Mahavira and his predecessors and contemporaries → **Gosala Makkhaliputta and 16 Mahajanapada**
6. The **Nayadhammadakahao (Jnatadhar-makathah)** → teachings via use of parables, legends and stories.
7. The **Uvasagadasao (Upasakadasah)** → *the story of ten rich* merchants who were converted to Jain faith.
- 8., The **Amtagadadasao (Antakriddash)** and 9. **Anuttarovavaiyadasao (Anuttaraupapati-kadasah)** contain stories of Jain ascetics
10. The **Panhavagaranaim (Prasnavyakar-anani)** → *ten perceptions* , ten prohibitions, etc.
11. The **Vivagasuyam (Vipakasrutam)** → *the consequences*, after death, of good and bad deeds of a man done in this life.
12. The **Ditthivaya (Drishtivada)** → *illusionary*

## **Jainism**

### ***II. Upargas:***

***Total 12 in number***

#### ***Supplementary to Anga***

mostly dogmatic and mythological in character.

The second *Rayapasesnaijja* → contains a dialogue between the Jaina monk Kesi and a king, Paesi (probably Prasenajit of Kosala).

The fifth → Astronomy

The sixth → Geography

The seventh → Cosmology

*The eighth → Nirayavalisuttam contains an interesting account of Ajatasatru (not confirmed)*

### ***III. Prakirans:***

***Total 6 in number***

(Prakima—scattered), they deal with various doctrinal matters and are written in verse.

## **Jainism**

### **IV. Chhedasutras:**

disciplinary rules for monks and nuns  
Eg→ *Kalpasutra*, written by Bhadrabahu.

### **V. Mulasutras:**

the *Uttaranjjhayana* (*Uttaradhyayanasutra*) → contains parables, maxims, ballads and dialogues.

### **VI. Miscellaneous Texts:**

*Nandisutta* (*Nandisutra*) and *Anuyogadara* (*Anuyogadvara*)  
encyclopaedic texts, containing accounts of the different branches of knowledge pursued by the Jaina monks.

### **Now non-canonical texts of Jainism**

## Jainsim

### Non-Canonical Works:

#### I. Commentaries:

**Called as Nijjutis (Niryuktis)** → traced as far back as the time of Bhadrabahu.

later developed into elaborate *Bhashyas* and *Churnis* written in Prakrit, and *Tikas* and *Vrittis* written in Sanskrit.

Haribhadra → 9<sup>th</sup> Century CE → Composed 144.

Santisuri,

Devendragani and

Abhayadeva lived in the 11<sup>th</sup> century CE

poetic literature of what are called *haritras* and *Prabandhas*

## **Jainism**

### **III. Historical Works:**

*Haritras* → narrate the stories of tirthankaras

*Prabandhas* → account of historical Jaina monks and laymen

1. *Trisastisalaka Purushacharita* (lives of 63 best men) of Hemachandra, which ranks as a *Mahakavya* among the Jainas.
2. *Theravali of Merutunga*.
3. The **Prabhavakacharitra of Prabhachandra and Pradyumnasuri** (1250 CE) gives the story of 22 Jaina teachers including Hemachandra himself.
4. *Prabandhachintamani* of Merutunga  
*Prabandhrakosa* of Rajesekhara

## Jainism

### II. Stories:

1. The **Kalakacharya-kathanaka** is looked upon as very old and gives a legendary account of the conquest of Ujjayini by the Sakas.
2. The **Kathakosa** is a rich mine of stories some of which have travelled beyond the boundaries of India. It contains the Jaina version of the Nala-Damayanti episode of the *Mahabharata*.

Jinasena is also the author of *Harivamsapurana*

*Mahapurana*, written partly by Jinasena  
partly by his disciple Gunabhadra

*Nemiduta* by Vikrama in which the last line of every stanza is taken from Kalidasa's *Meghadutam*  
Amitagati, the author of *Subhashitaratna-samdoha* and *Dharmapariksha* → criticised the caste system

## **Jainism**

### **Q. Decline of Jainism?**

Absence of preacher after Mahavira

No active conversion took place

*Challenge from Vedic religion & Buddhism*

Over reliance on Doctrine of Non Violence

Agriculturalists didn't joined Jainism

## **Jainism**

### **Q. Contribution/Impact of Jainism?**

Simple Religion

Challenged the orthodox religion

*Open for all people*

Used the language of masses → Prakrit

Jaina literature → *Apabrahmsa*

Jaina scholars produced a wealth of literature in a variety of languages – Prakrit, Sanskrit and Tamil

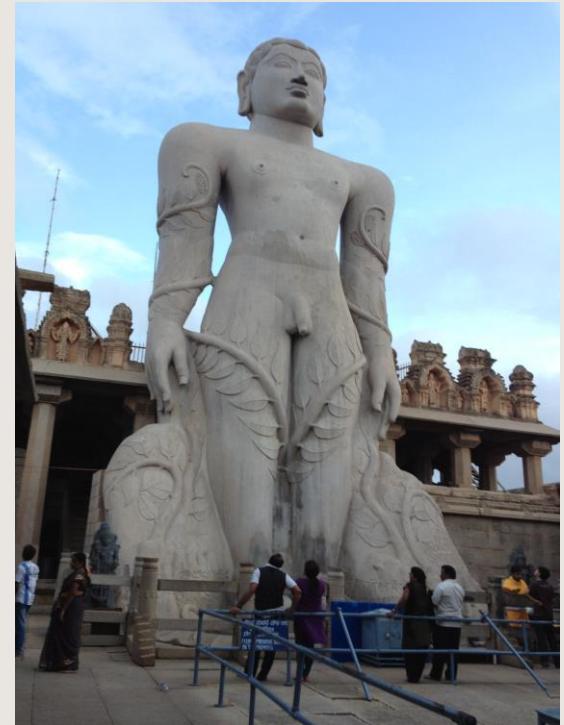
## Jainism

### Jaina Architecture:

1. Bahubali → Gomatesvara, at Sravana Belgola and Karkal in Mysore.

56.5 feet high, carved out of a mass of granite, erected in 982 CE by Chamundaraya, the minister of a Ganga ruler, Rachamalla.

2. Jain temples at Khajuraho

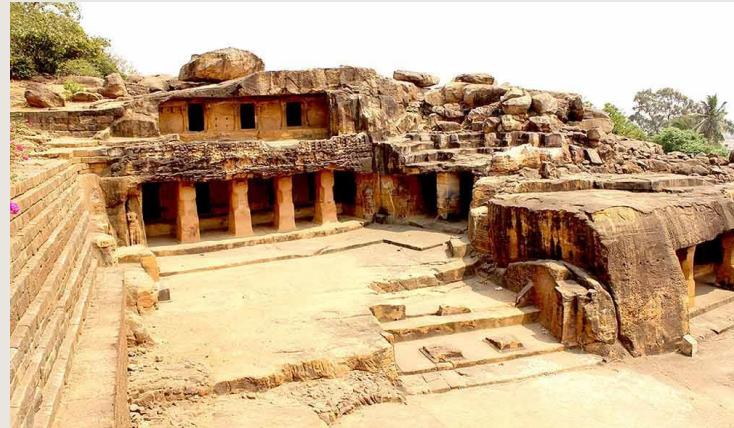


## Jainism

### Jaina Architecture:

3. Udaigiri and Khandgiri → Odissa
4. Udaigir (Bhilsa) → MP
5. Ellora Caves → Maharashtra
6. Jain Temples in Rajasthan → Dilwara, Bhilwara
7. Gujarat → Palitana

Important places like Pavapuri, Samvat shikhar



## Others Sects → Ajivika

Śramaṇa	view ( <i>dīṭṭhi</i> ) <sup>1</sup>
<i>Pūraṇa</i> <i>Kassapa</i>	<b>Amoralism:</b> denies any reward or punishment for either good or bad deeds.
<i>Makkhali</i> <i>Gośāla</i> (Ājīvika)	<b>Niyativāda</b> (Fatalism): we are powerless; suffering is pre-destined.
<i>Ajita</i> <i>Kesakambalī</i> (Lokāyata)	<b>Materialism:</b> live happily; with death, all is annihilated.
<i>Pakudha</i> <i>Kaccāyana</i>	<b>Sassatavada</b> (Eternalism): Matter, pleasure, pain and the soul are eternal and do not interact.
<i>Niganṭha</i> <i>Nātaputta</i> (Jainism)	<b>Restraint:</b> be endowed with, cleansed by and suffused with the avoidance of all evil. <sup>2</sup>
<i>Sañjaya</i> <i>Belaṭṭhiputta</i> (Ajñana)	<b>Agnosticism:</b> "I don't think so. I don't think in that way or otherwise. I don't think not or not not." Suspension of judgement.

## Ajivika

### Ajivika

Buddhist sources → more than 62 sects and philosophies flourished in this period  
Ajivikas or 'Followers of the way of life,'

founded by Makkhali Gosala.

Even Vardhmana had discussions with Makkali Gosala for few years  
But due to ideological differences, they parted the ways

*Ajivikas* (pre-determinism or '*niyati*').  
rigid fatalists and determinists

the affairs of the entire universe were ordered by a cosmic force called  
*niyati* (meaning 'rule' or 'destiny' in Sanskrit)  
It determined all events, including an individual's fate, to the last detail and that barred personal efforts to change or accelerate improvement toward one's spiritual destiny



## Ajivika

### Ajivika

*karma* is a fallacy.

Nirvana was only reached after living through an immense number of lives → rebirth cycles

practiced austerities

later Ajivikas worshipped Gosala

Bindusara followed the path of Ajivikas

Ashoka built Lomas Rishi caves for them.

## **Q. Previous Years Questions**

## **Question UPSC Pre 1996**

Q. Which one of the following is not a part of early Jains literature?

- a. Therigatha
- b. Acarangasutra
- c. Sutrakritanga
- d. Brihatkalpasutra

## Question UPSC Pre 1996

Q. Which of the following were common to both Buddhism and Jainism?

1. Avoidance of extremities of penance and enjoyment
2. Indifference to the authority of the Vedas
3. Denial of efficacy of rituals
4. Non – injury to animal life

Select the answer using the codes given below:

- a. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- b. 2, 3 and 4
- c. 1, 3 and 4
- d. 1 and 2

### **Question UPSC Pre 1996**

Q. The term ‘Apabhramsa’ was used in medieval Sanskrit texts to denote:

- a. outcastes among the Rajputs
- b. deviations from Vedic rituals
- c. early forms of some of the modern Indian language
- d. non – Sanskrit verse metres

## Question UPSC Pre 2000

**Assertion (A):** The emphasis of Jainism on non-violence (ahimsa) prevented agriculturalists from embracing Jainism.

**Reason (R):** Cultivation involved killing of insects and pests.

- a. Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

### **Question UPSC Pre 2004**

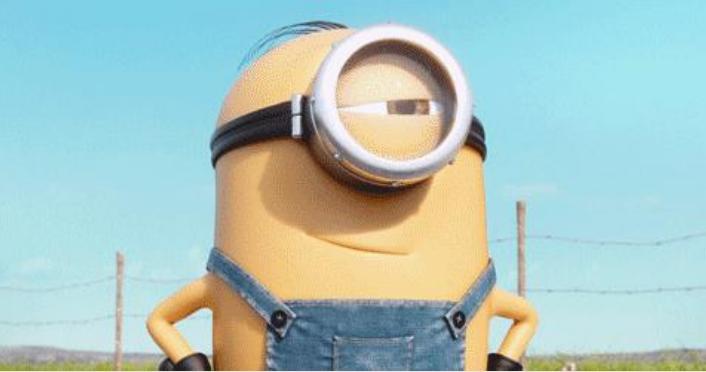
With reference to ancient Jainism, which one of the following statements is correct?

- a. Jainism was spread in South India under the leadership of Sthalabahu.
- b. The Jainas who remained under the leadership of Bhadrabahu were called Shvetambaras after the council held at Pataliputra
- c. Jainism enjoyed the patronage of the Kalinga king Kharaavela in the first century BC.
- d. In the initial stage of Jainism, the Jainsas worshipped images unlike the Buddhist.

### **Question UPSC Pre 2011**

Q. The Jain philosophy holds that the world is created and maintained by

- a. Universal Law
- b. Universal Truth
- c. Universal Faith
- d. Universal Soul



# THANKS!

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