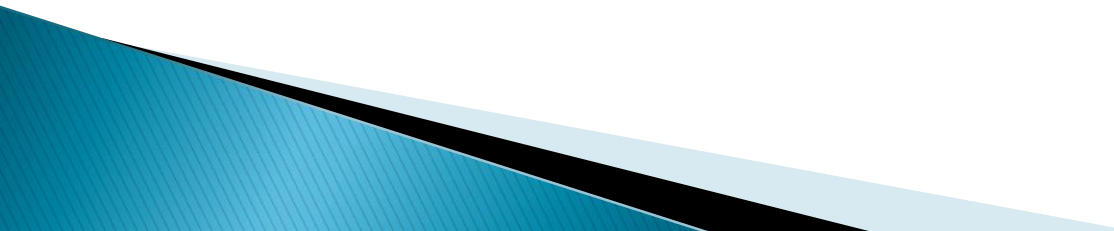


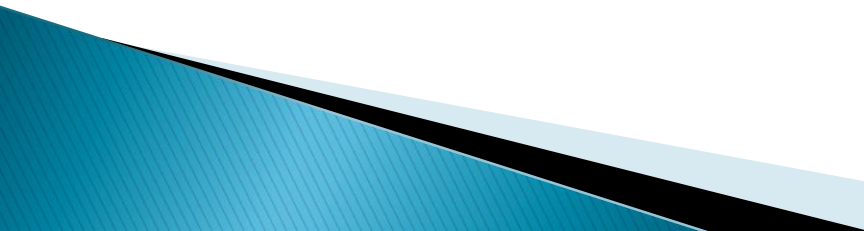
Socio-Cultural History of India Up To 1200

Ms. Pooja U. Yadav

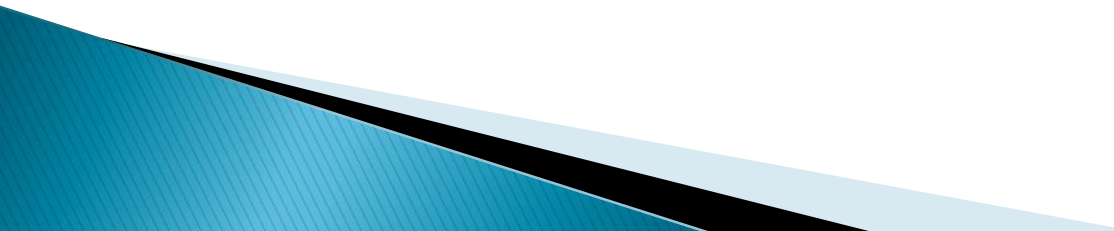


Ancient Indian Social Order


- ▶ Vedic Society– Four fold classification
 - ▶ Brahaman
 - ▶ Kshatriya
 - ▶ Vaishya
 - ▶ Shudra
 - ▶ First appeared in Rigveda–10th Mandala
 - ▶ Flexible to complex
- 

- ▶ Shudras– lowest in the hierarchy
 - ▶ First three– Dwija(Twice Born)
 - ▶ Shudras– To served upper three cast
 - ▶ Labour, slaves
 - ▶ No education rights
 - ▶ Served the masters
 - ▶ Discrimination in punishments
 - ▶ Untouchables– Antanjeya
- 

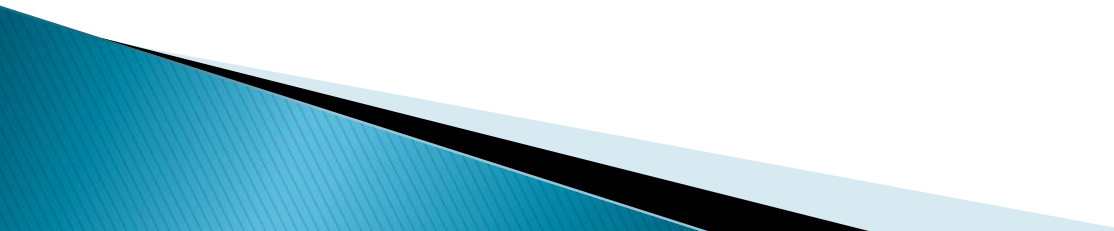
Family in Ancient India

- ▶ Basic unit of social organization
 - ▶ Joint family
 - ▶ Patriarchal
 - ▶ Purushartha– Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha
 - ▶ Varnashrama System
- 

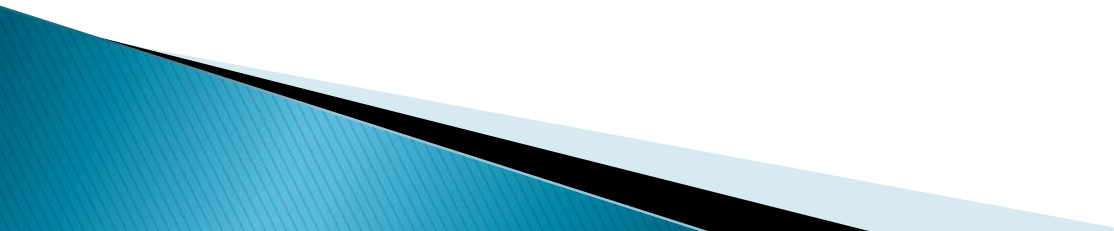
Varnashrama System

- ▶ Hindu society was divided into four varna System
 - ▶ Only first three casts were allowed (Dwija)
 - ▶ Shudras and women were not allowed
 - ▶ Upanayana ceremony
- 

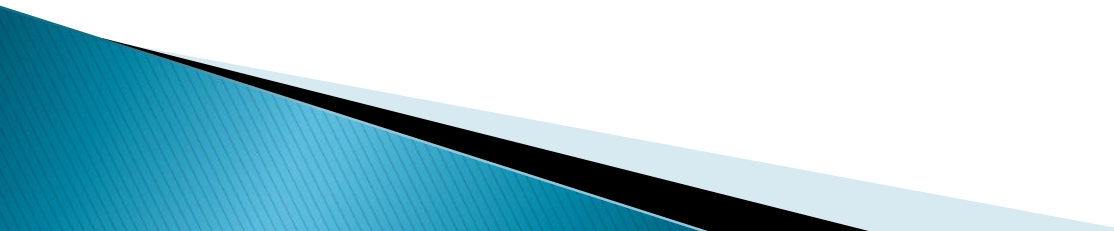
Varnashrama System

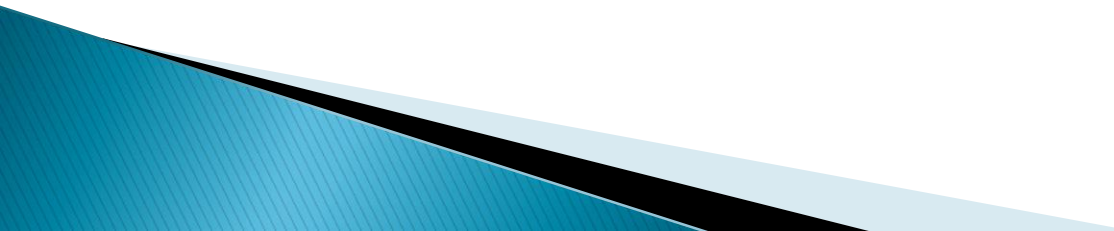
- ▶ Varna + Ashrama
 - ▶ Varna= Cover, envelope, color
 - ▶ Ashrama= Stay, stages
 - ▶ Life of an individual divided into four four Stages
- 

Four Ashrama

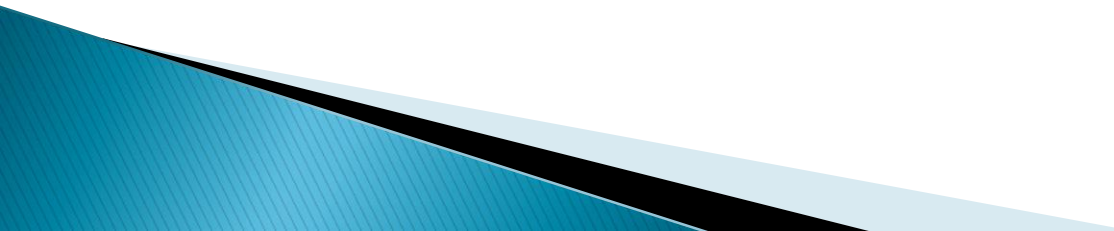
- ▶ Brahamacharya – life of the Student
 - ▶ Grihasthashrama– Married man , householder
 - ▶ Vanaprashthashrama– Retired life in the forest, abandoning home
 - ▶ Sanyasashrama– Life of complete renunciation
- 

Women in Ancient India

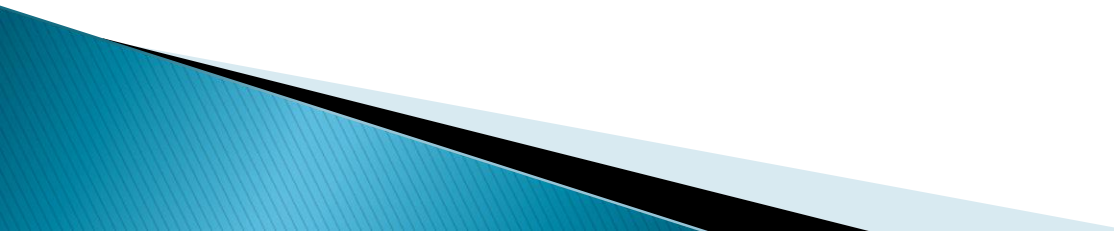
- ▶ **Stridharma** – Duty of the women
 - ▶ **Striswabhava**– Nature or behavioural pattern
 - ▶ **Status of women**–
 - ▶ **Rigveda** mentioned– Apala, Ghosha, Vishwavara, Gargi, Maitreyi–Educated
 - ▶ No sati system
 - ▶ No female infanticide
 - ▶ No Purdha
 - ▶ Permission of remarry
- 

- ▶ **Later vedic Age:**
 - ▶ Inferior to men
 - ▶ No education
 - ▶ Child marriage
 - ▶ Compared with Shudras
 - ▶ Polygamy
- 

Women and Marriage

- ▶ 8 forms of marriage
 - ▶ Age for marriage
 - ▶ Qualification
 - ▶ Second marriage
 - ▶ Life of widow
 - ▶ Women and property rights
 - ▶ Stridhana
 - ▶ Women and slavery
- 

Education in Ancient India

- ▶ Education –freely available later became an institution
 - ▶ **Varnashrama System:**
 1. Upanayana ceremony
 2. Brahmacharya System
 - ▶ Gurukul System:
 - ▶ Upanishada
 - ▶ Ancient Education System
- 

Higher education

- ▶ Ancient Universities:
 - ▶ 1. Takshashila/ Taxila university:
 - ▶ Earliest university
 - ▶ Early Buddhist learning centre
 - ▶ 5th – 6th c BC
 - ▶ Chanakya, Chandragupta Maurya, Charvaka
 - ▶ Subjects: Vedas, 18 arts, archery, law school, medical school, military science
- 

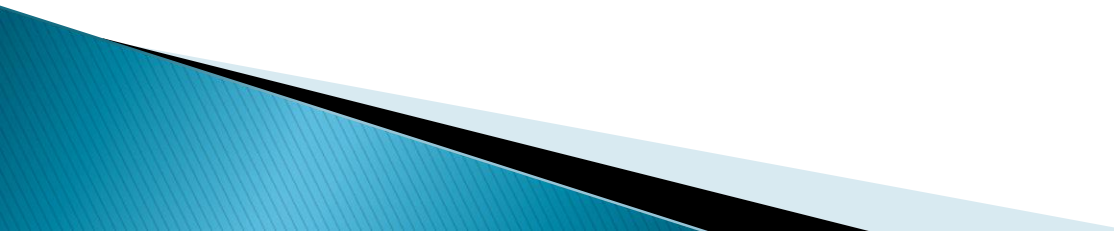
- ▶ **2. Nalanda University:**
 - ▶ Ancient centre of learning in Bihar
 - ▶ 5th – 12th c AD
 - ▶ Gupta patronized
 - ▶ Entrance exam
 - ▶ Subject: fine arts, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, politics, art of war
 - ▶ 10,000 students
 - ▶ Scholars from Korea, China, Japan Tibet, Indonesia, Persia
 - ▶ Classrooms, halls, hostels, Libraries
- 

Nalanda University



Ancient Indian Literature

- ▶ Four Vedas
 - ▶ 1. Rigveda
 - ▶ 2. Samaveda
 - ▶ 3. Yajurved
 - ▶ 4. Atharvaveda
- 

- ▶ Brahmanas
 - ▶ Aryanakas
 - ▶ Upanishada
- 

Smriti Literature

- ▶ **Vedangas:**

Siksha, Kalpa, Vyakrana, Nirukta, Chhanda, Jyotisha

- ▶ **Upavedas:**

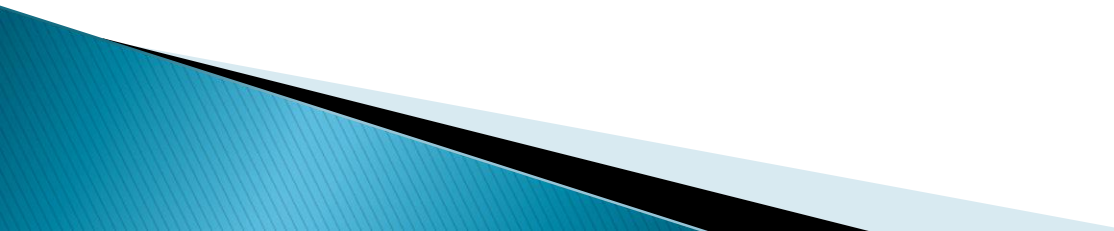
Ayurveda, Dhaurveda, Gandharvaveda, Shilpavea

- ▶ **Epics:**

Ramayana, Mahabharata

- ▶ **Puranas:**
- ▶ 18 Puranas. Eg; Vishnu Purana, Garuda Purana, Shiva Purana, Matsya Purana

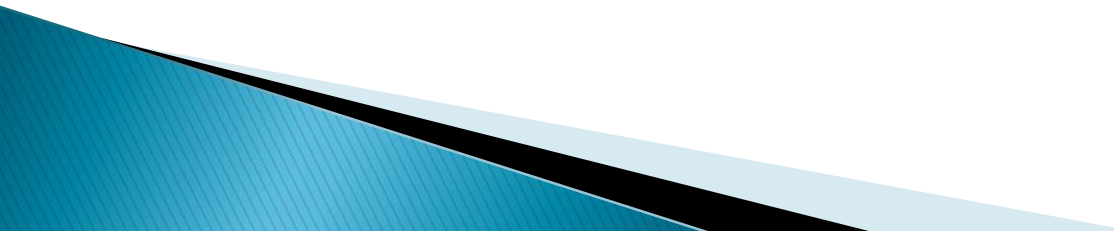
Buddhist literature

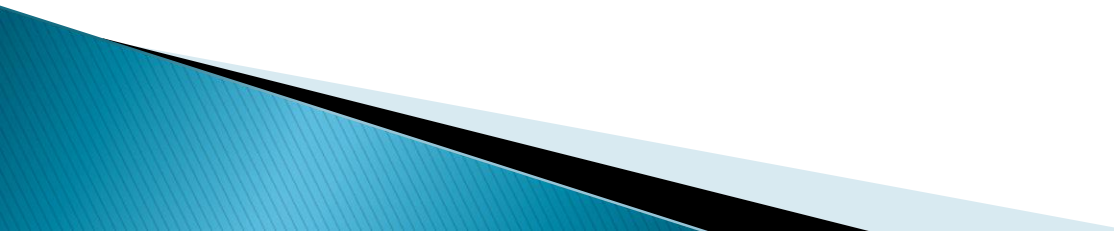
- ▶ Three pitakas:
 - ▶ 1. Vinaya Pitakas
 - ▶ 2. Sutta Pitakas
 - ▶ 3. Abhidhamma Pitakas
 - ▶ Jatakas: Stories of the previous births of Buddha
 - ▶ More than 550 stories
- 

Jain and Tamil literature

- ▶ Jain Literature:
- ▶ Angas and upangas
- ▶ Tamil literature:
- ▶ Sangama literature
- ▶ Sanskrit Literature:
- ▶ Kalidasa
- ▶ Meghdutam, Raghuvamsham,
Malvikagnimitram, Abhijata shakuntalam

Ancient Indian Religion and Philosophy

- ▶ Vedic Religion
 - ▶ Nature worship
 - ▶ Yajna (sacrifice)
 - ▶ 4 Vedas
 - ▶ Complexity
 - ▶ Upanishads: Philosophical belief of the Aryans
 - ▶ Metaphysical
- 

- ▶ Buddhism
 - ▶ Jainism
 - ▶ Heterodox Sects
- 

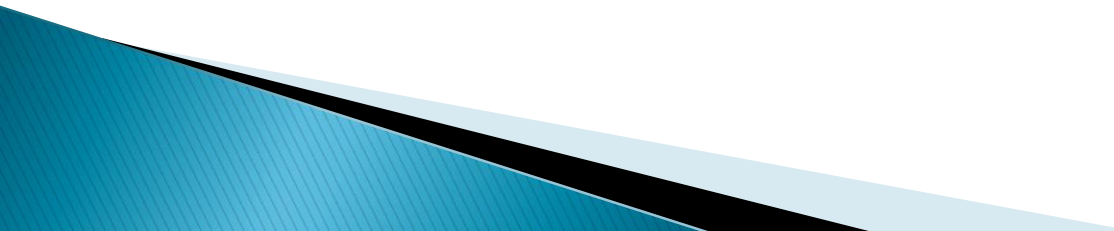
Fine arts

- ▶ Pre-historic art
 - ▶ Folk art, tribal art
 - ▶ 64 arts – chatushasti kala
- 

Music

- ▶ Seven Swara or Suras
- ▶ Sa, re, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni, sa
- ▶ Sounds of seven animals
- ▶ Sa- peacock
- ▶ Re- bull
- ▶ Ga - goat
- ▶ Ma- bird
- ▶ Pa- cuckoo
- ▶ Dha- horse
- ▶ Ni- elephant

Dancing

- ▶ Pre-historic art
 - ▶ Proto-historic art
 - ▶ Nritya- ananya and Natya
 - ▶ Lord Shiva was originally the pioneer of Nritya
 - ▶ Natraja, Natesh
 - ▶ Male artist- Tandava nritya
 - ▶ Female artist- Lasya Nritya
- 

Pre-historic painting of Dancing



Proto- Historic dancing

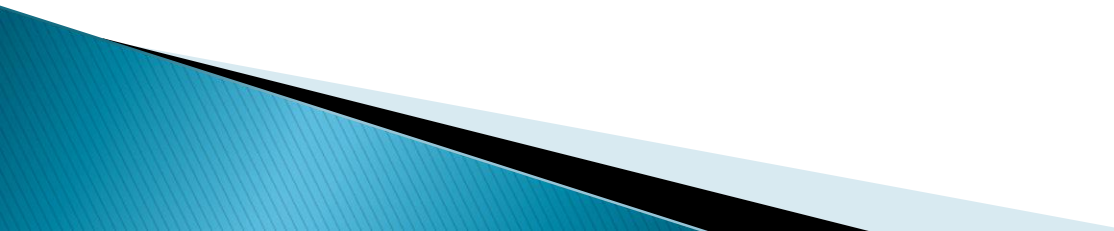




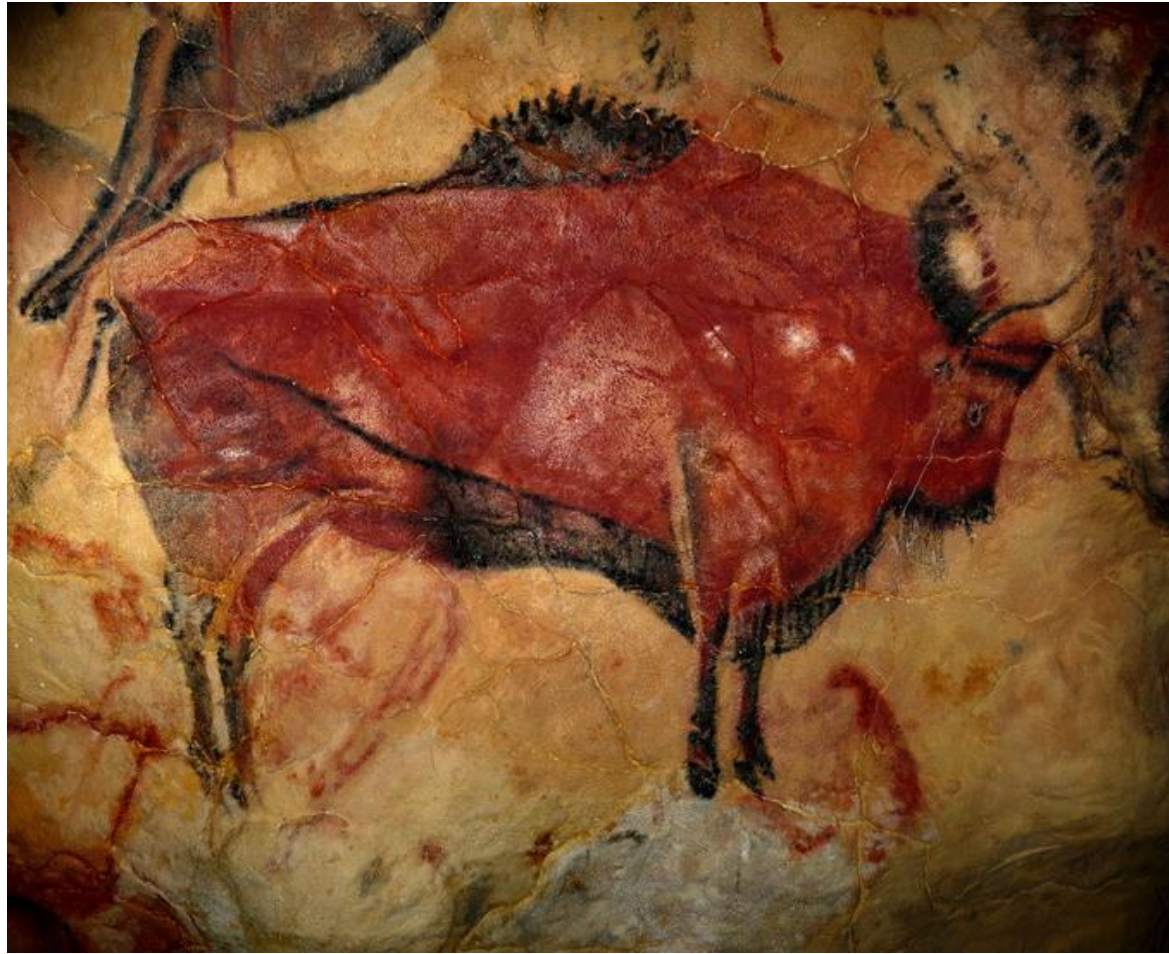
Nataraja



Art of Painting

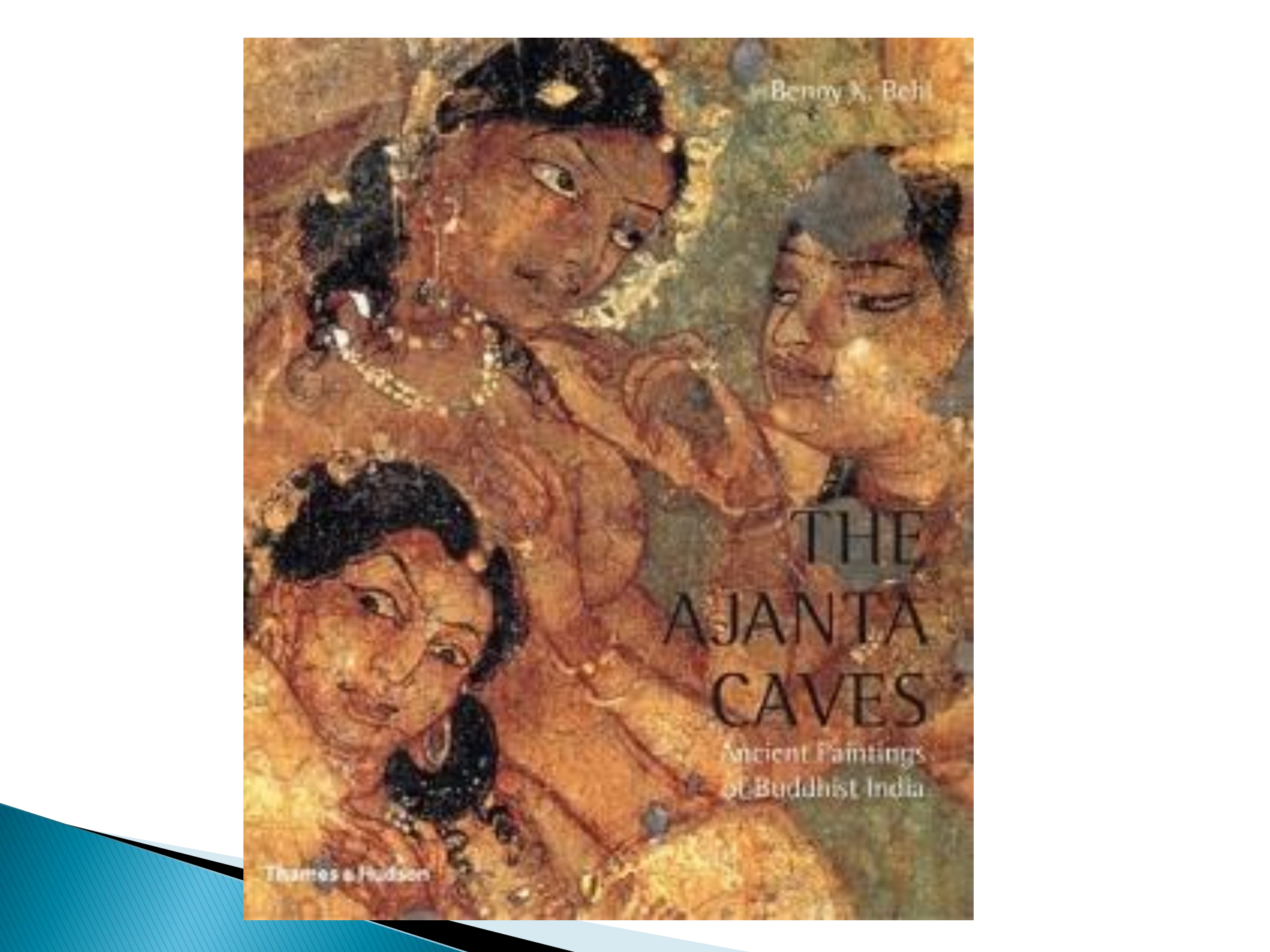
- ▶ Pre– historic cave paintings
 - ▶ Chitra
 - ▶ 6 limbs of paintings
 - ▶ 1. Rupabheda– forms
 - ▶ 2. Pramana– proportion
 - ▶ 3. Bhava– Emotions
 - ▶ 4. Lavanya– Creation
 - ▶ 5. Sadrisya– Portyal
 - ▶ 6. Varnikabhanga– Color mixing
- 

Pre-historic cave painting







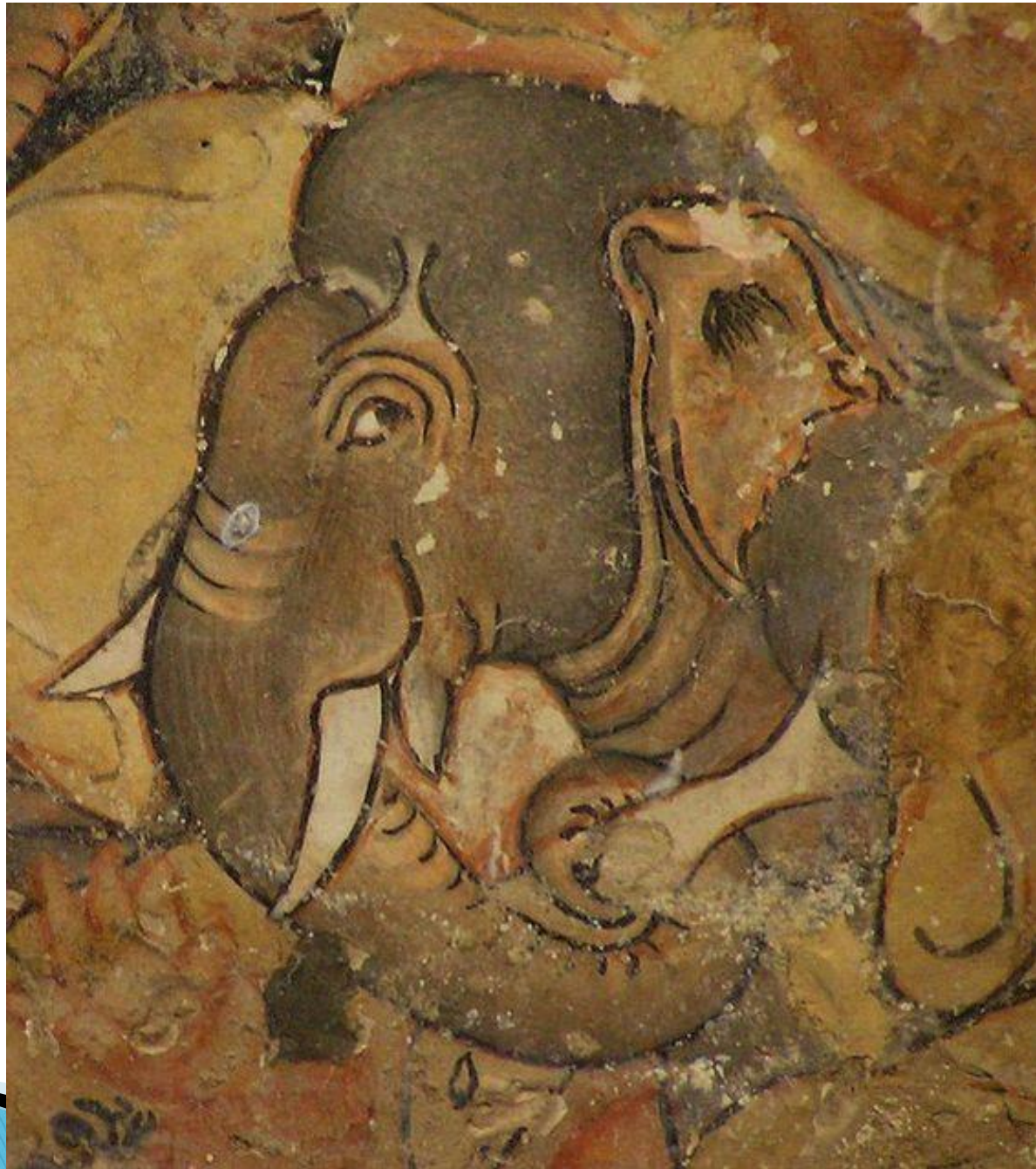


Benny A. Behl

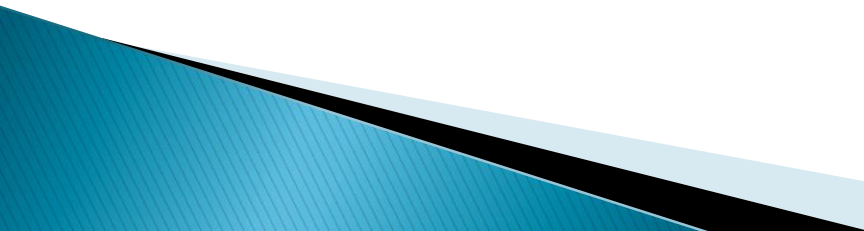
THE AJANTA CAVES

Ancient Paintings
of Buddhist India

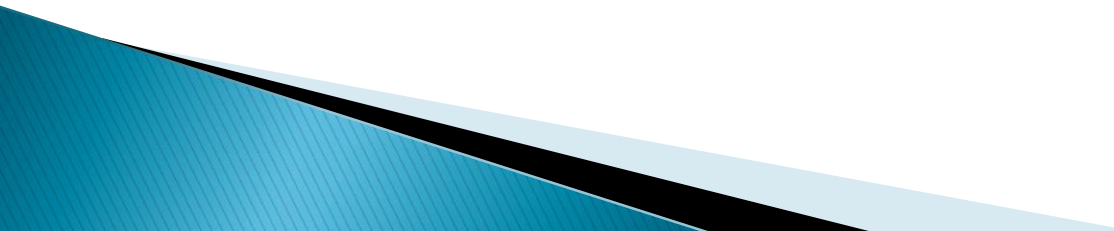
Thames & Hudson



Iconography

- ▶ No idol worship in vedic period
 - ▶ Kushans patronised
 - ▶ Made of terracotta, wood, stone, ivory, metals
- 

Classification of Images

- ▶ Chala and Achala
 - ▶ Purna and Apurna
 - ▶ Shanta and Ashanta
- 

Ashanta



Mudras

Abhay Mudra



Varada Mudra



Dhyana Mudra



Vyakhyana Mudra



Namaskar Mudra



Gajahasta Mudra



Bhumisparsha Mudra



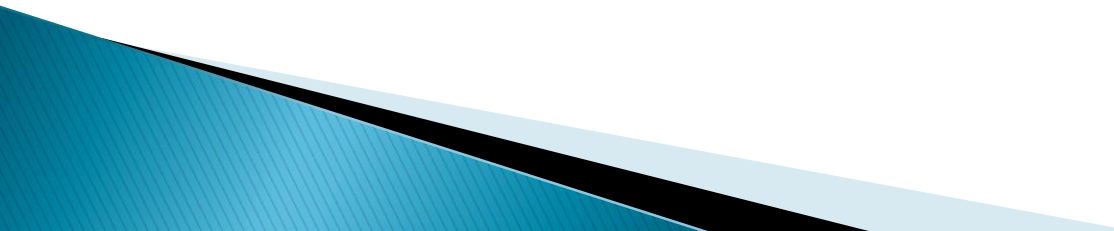
Samapadam Mudra



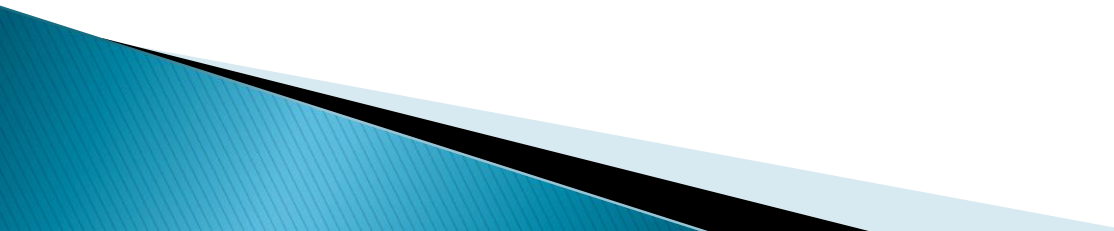
Alidha Mudra



Cave architecture

- ▶ Stone age man
 - ▶ Natural caves
 - ▶ Earliest man made cave– Bihar– Barabara hills
 - ▶ Dedicated to Ajivika sects
 - ▶ Technology
- 

Classification of Rock –cut Monuments

- ▶ Cahityagriha– Prayer hall
 - ▶ Lena(Viharas)– Dwellings for monks
 - ▶ Matapas– Benches with or without roof
 - ▶ Podhis– Erected to store water
 - ▶ Asanpindikas: Benches
 - ▶ Kodhis– Recesses hewn into the rock
- 

Chaityagriha



Viharas



Benches

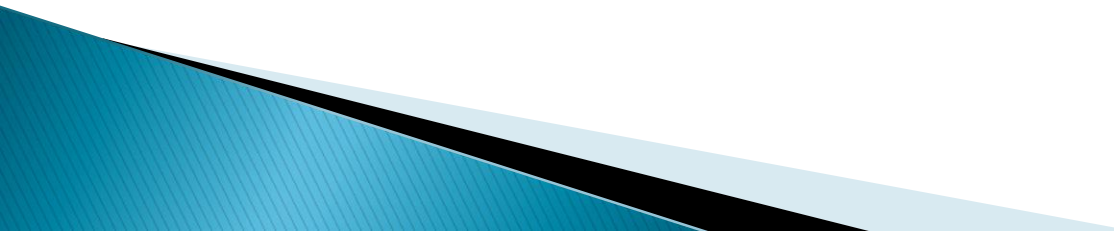


Podhi- Water storage



Stupas

- ▶ Sharikas
- ▶ Paribhoga
- ▶ Avdeshika
- ▶ kamyā

- ▶ Medhi
 - ▶ Vedika
 - ▶ Anda
 - ▶ Harmika
 - ▶ Chhatra
- 

Sanchi Stupa



Rock-cut Stupa



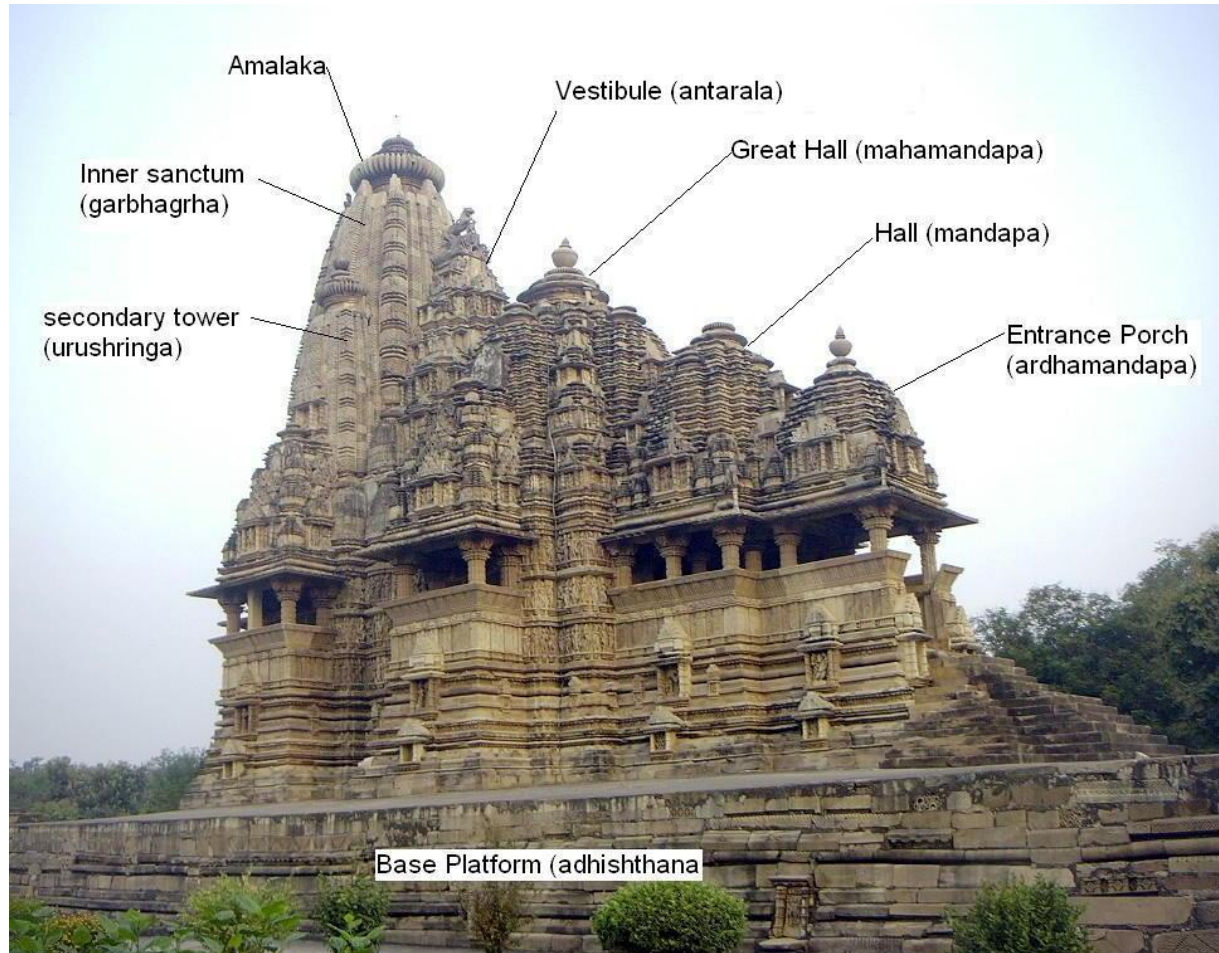
Temple Architecture

- ▶ Dravidian style
- ▶ Indo- Aryan style

Dravidian Style

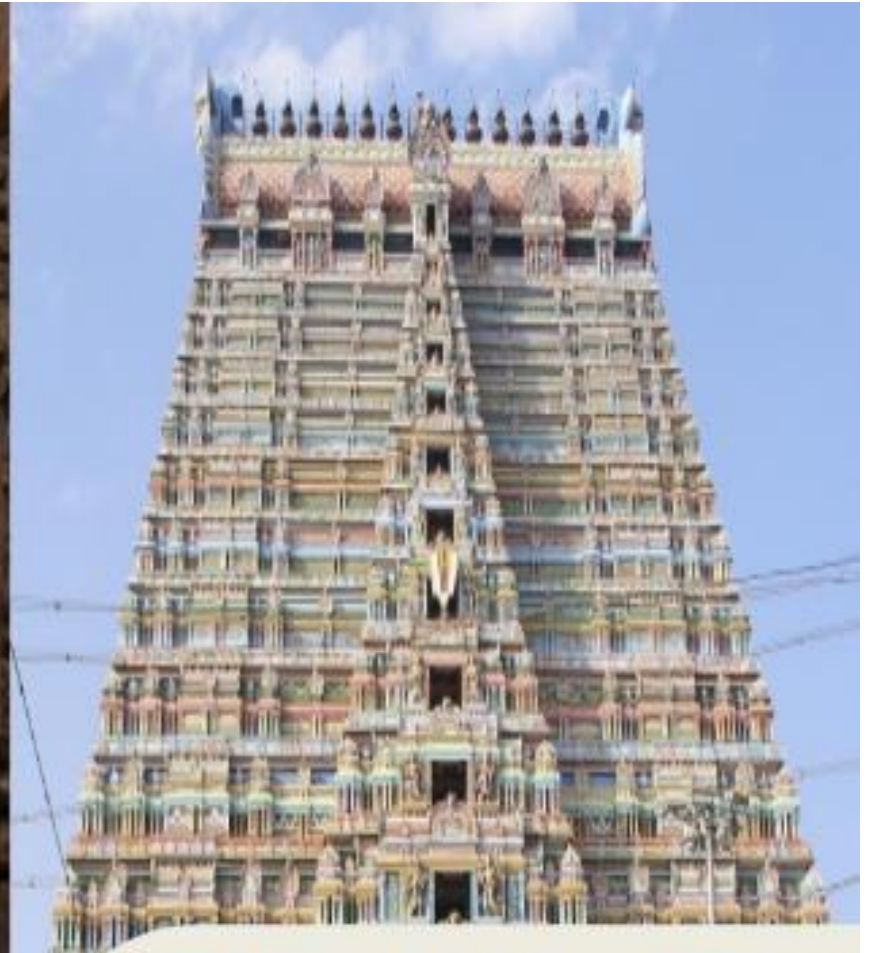


Indo- Aryan style





***Nagara (North
Indian) Styles***



***Dravidian (South
Indian) Style***



Nagara style



Dravida style



Vesara style

Fortification

- ▶ Harappan fortification
- ▶ Types of forts:
 - ▶ Girdurga/ Parvata (Mountain fort)
 - ▶ Jaladurga (Water fort)
 - ▶ Dhanavana durga (Desert fort)
 - ▶ Vanadurga (Forest fort)
 - ▶ Mahidurga (Earth fort)

Harappan Fortification



