

Ancient Indian Society and Culture

By

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Indian History

- Salient features of Ancient civilisation-dynamics of transformation
- Vedic religion and socio-cultural conditions & Discontentment
- The Vedic religion gave the Brahmans, predominant position in society consequently the autocracy and monopoly of power of the Brahman upon the other castes was revolting to human nature.
- Rise of Jainism and Buddhism Causes
- Later Vedic ritualistic practices. Animal sacrifices-Yagnas and Yagas, Vedic Mantras and Priestly domination from Birth to Death
- Caste rigidity/ untouchability

Indian History

- Ancient Indian History, Society and Culture
- 6th Century BC and its significance. It was a period of philosophical discourses. Different schools of thought existed. Charvaka, lokayat, ajvika, etc.
- They were the first materialist philosophers, who rejected the authority of vedas
- The sixth century B.C. gave birth to Buddhism which had been one of tremendous mental ferment philosophic enquiries not only in India but in many parts of the world. It was not only the age of Buddha but of Leo-Tse and Confucius, of Zoroaster and Pythagorus. In the sixth century the great reaction that took place against the erstwhile religion torpedoed the very foundation of its corrupt and superstitious structure.
- After the sixth century B.C. there appears to have been a great intellectual and spiritual ferment throughout the whole of the then known world. This was the period which saw an outburst of spiritual efflorescence; it led to religious movements which have had far reaching influence on the history of man. Vedic religion and socio-cultural conditions & Discontentment

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- Charvakas existed since 7th century-prior to Jainism and Buddhism-no texts available. But mentioned in vedas, epics etc. The first non-vedic sect- it reject other worldliness and emphasis existence this worldliness. Belief in physical world and direct experience. No life after death. So physical world is real /they were atheists, rationalists/humanists/materialists/social revolutionaries-
- No belief in God, soul, no supernatural force, no karma, ritual, yaga, yajna, karma , no concept of moksha, etc

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- Jainism- Literary sources 12 Angas; Teachings of 24 Tirthankaras in Arth.magadhi
- Rishaba to Mahavira Jina attained Moksha
- Triratnas –right faith, knowledge, conduct-
- Pancha anuvratas- ahimsa, not to lie, non-attachment to worldly possessions celebacy
- No belief in the existence of God, rejection of yagnas-yagas renunciation, equality- condemn untouchability- gender equality,

Indian History

- Buddhism –jatakas- tales ; trpitikas, first sermon at sarnath- four noble truths
- Desire cause of suffering'; end deire by following ashtanga marga
- Right faith, right action Ahimsa-non violence
- Believed in Karma;; attain nirvanas through eight fold path; no place for vedic principles
- On faith in caste system- empasised on morality

Indian History

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SMvQtRtT4-I> spread of Buddhism
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XJcJA1B_J4k 4mints
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tNzO9HfB-iU> Rise and Fall of Jainism and Buddhism
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jfBFArv-8Y&t=82s> Ajvikas
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4S-CANIXN3w> Indian culture in SEASIA
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jxhf8o34QhM>
- https://youtu.be/lvGCdf_GVbM classical sufisong
- <https://www.hindustantimes.com/music/sufi-music-remains-unchallenged-singer-kailash-kher/story-sRokB1PJXKRYNZ4ZplzJhP.html> sufisong
- https://youtu.be/lvGCdf_GVbM Mastkalandar

Indian History

- The medieval period. Advent of Islam and its impact.
- Hindu-Muslim interface/culture, religion, mysticism. Sufism and its impact/ chisti, suharwardi /Darga, Khankha, Urs , Qawali music
- Bhakti movement- Ramananda, Vallabhacharya, Chaitanya, Namdev, Kabir, Nanak