



HCS

Haryana Civil Services

Prelims

Volume - 1

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History of India and Indian National Movement & Culture



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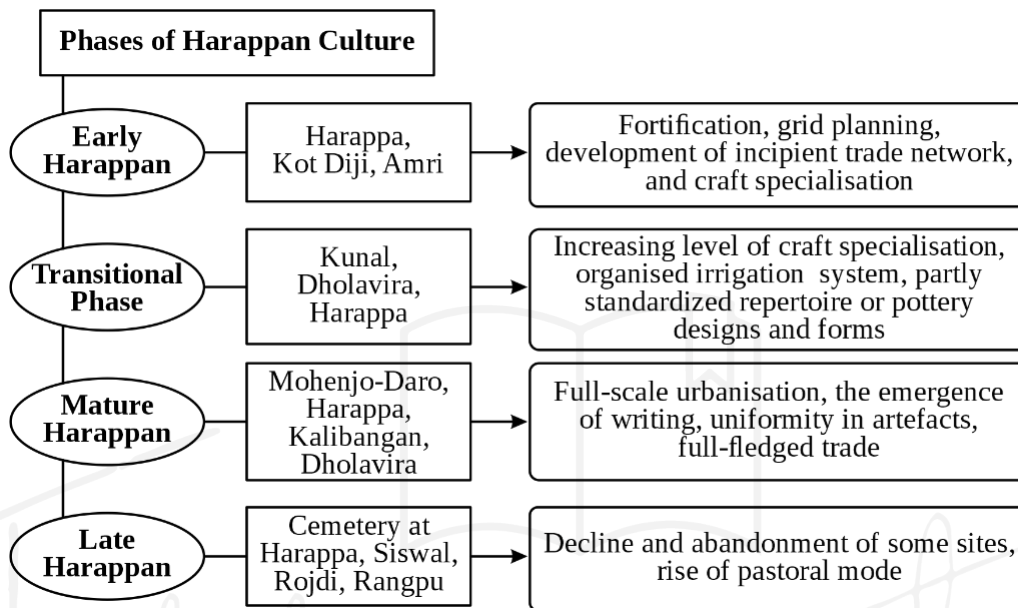
# 1

## CHAPTER

# Indus Valley Civilisation

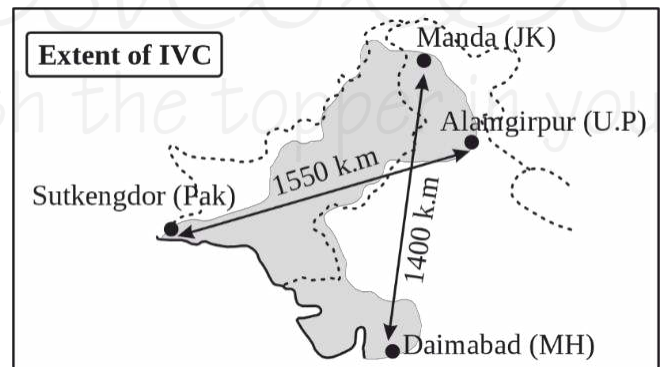


- The Indus Valley Civilization, also known as the Harappan Culture, flourished around the third millennium BC in the northwestern parts of India and Pakistan, marking the first phase of urbanization in the Indian subcontinent.
- The civilization gradually evolved from Neolithic villages that existed around 7000 BCE, notably at Mehrgarh in Balochistan, Pakistan.



## Geographical Extension of IVC

- The Indus Valley Civilization (IVC), one of the world's oldest urban civilizations, spanned across a vast region, covering parts of present-day India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan.
- **North:** Shortugai (Afghanistan)
- **West:** Sutkagendor (Pakistan–Iran border)
- **East:** Alamgirpur (Uttar Pradesh, India)
- **South:** Daimabad (Maharashtra, India)

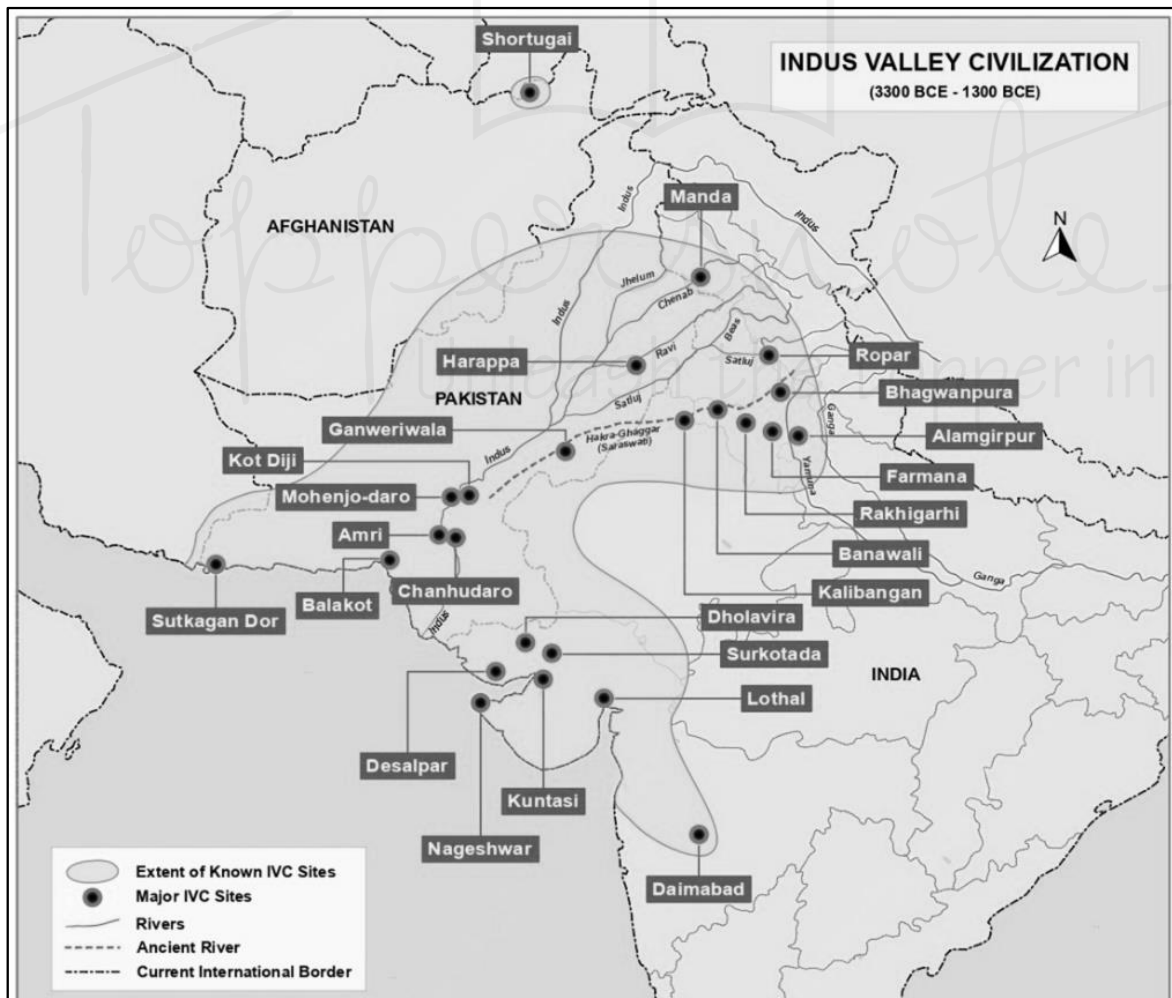
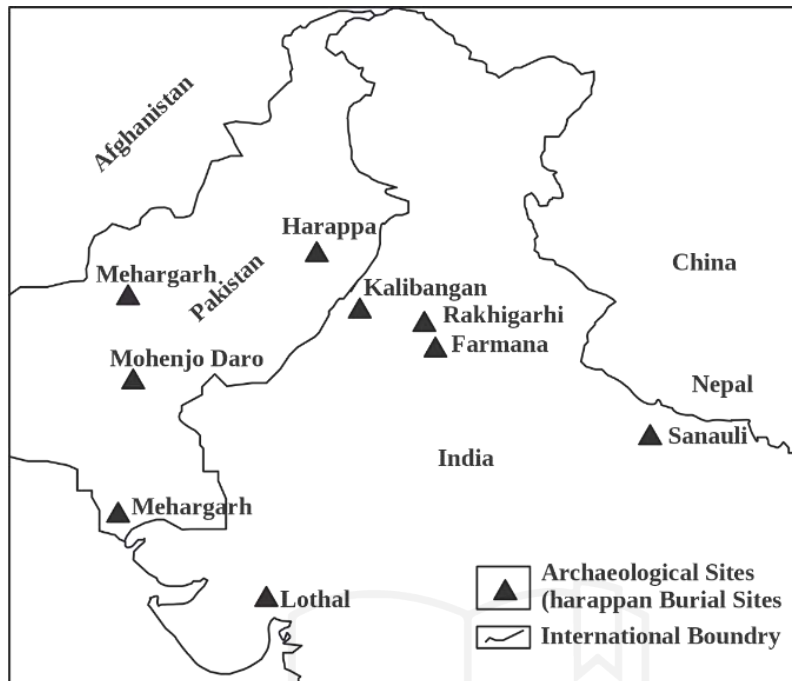


## Key Harappan Sites & Their Features

Site	Location	River / Water Source	Key Features
Harappa	Punjab (Pakistan)	Ravi	First-discovered IVC site, two rows of six granaries; red-sandstone male torso; stone lingam & yoni symbols; Mother-Goddess figurines; dice, cemetery culture.

<b>Mohenjo-daro</b>	Sindh (Pakistan)	Indus	Post-cremation burials; Great Granary; Great Bath (largest Structure); Pashupati & Mother-Goddess seals; bronze statue of "Dancing Girl" & buffalo; bearded-man statue(made up of Steatite); planned citadel & lower town.
<b>Chanhu-daro</b>	Sindh (Pakistan)	Indus	Dedicated craft hub: bead-making, shell-cutting, metal-working, seal- & weight-making; dog-paw brick imprint; terracotta bullock-cart model; bronze toy cart.
<b>Lothal</b>	Gujarat	Bhogava–Sabarmati confluence	Port with dockyard for trading with west & granaries; rice-husk remains; male-female double burial; elevated (unwalled) citadel; fortified town with internal walls, Ivory scale, evidence of rice cultivation;the figures or models of boat are found
<b>Surkotada</b>	Gujarat	Shadi Kaur river	Oval graves; pot burials, bone of horses (this site is excavated by Sri Jagat Pati Joshi)
<b>Kalibangan</b>	Rajasthan	Ghaggar	Bangle factory; ploughed-field surface; camel bones; fire altars; bronze bull figure, traces of tillage fields found.
<b>Banawali</b>	Haryana	Rangoi	Pre, Mature & Late Harappan phases; oval settlement; barley grains; lapis lazuli; fire altars; radial streets; lack of systematic drainage, terracotta models of ploughs.
<b>Dholavira</b>	Gujarat	Luni	UNESCO World Heritage; ingenious water-harvesting & storm-drainage systems; megalithic stone circle; specialized drills; large reservoirs; stone architecture; ancient inscribed signboard; three-part (Citadel, Middle town, Lower town) fortified layout. Rock cut excavation.
<b>Ropar</b>	Punjab	Sutlej	First post-Independence excavation; dog-and-human burials; oval pit graves; copper axe.
<b>Suktagendor</b>	Sindh (Pakistan)	Dasht	Ash-filled pot; copper axe; earthen bangles & pottery; originally a port (linked to Babylon), later cut off by coastal uplift.
<b>Rakhigarhi</b>	Haryana	Ghaggar	Largest known IVC site; two mounds discovered c. 2016; evidence of all three Harappan phases, <b>planned settlement and mud-brick structures</b> ;Pottery types similar to <b>Kalibangan</b> ;Discovery of <b>animal bones</b> ;stacked hopscotch set..
<b>Rangpur</b>	Gujarat	Madar	Pre- and Mature Harappan remains; yellow & grey pre-Harappan pottery, evidence of rice cultivation
<b>Alamgirpur</b>	Uttar Pradesh	Hindon	Late Harappan phase; broken copper blade; cloth impression on trough.
<b>Kot-Diji</b>	Sindh (Pakistan)	Sindh	Mud-brick & stone fortification; well-fired red & buff wares with horned-deity, pipal-leaf & fish-scale motifs.
<b>Amri</b>	Sindh (Pakistan)	Sindh	Pre-Harappan settlement; transitional culture; rhinoceros remains.

<b>Mandi</b>	Haryana	Sahibi/Sabi	Late Harappan phase; reflects rural Harappan life, with evidence of pottery, mud structures, and subsistence agriculture.
<b>Daimabad</b>	Maharashtra	Pravara	Bronze images of charioteer with chariot, ox, elephant & rhinoceros.



## Town Planning and Structures

- **Harappan cities** followed a systematic grid planning with right-angled streets, dividing the city into rectangular blocks.
- **Civic Infrastructure:**
  - ✓ Cities were divided → Lower Town (residential) & Citadel (public buildings, granaries).
  - ✓ The Great Bath in Mohenjo-Daro was most likely used for ritual purification.
  - ✓ Granaries in Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, used for storing grains.
  - ✓ Kalibhangan had houses which had walls, often in a room that could be reached from the outside and even used by the passers by.
  - ✓ Drainage system connected all houses to street drains, made of bricks & set in mortar.
  - ✓ The citadel was constructed on a mud-brick platform and physically separated from the lower town.

## Faith-based practices

- **Secular civilization:** Religion was inferred from symbols like lingams, yoni, and Mother Goddess figurines
- **No temples found** - worship was inferred from statues & figurines.
- **Pasupati Seal** depicts a three-headed figure surrounded by animals, interpreted as a proto-Shiva figure.
- **Zoolatry** (animal worship) & **fire altars** were important in religious rituals.

## Harappan Script

- The **script** remains undeciphered and is the oldest script in the Indian subcontinent.
- Pictographic in nature, it contained 250-400 symbols and was written from right to left.
- Used primarily on seals for marking goods and ownership.

### **DID YOU KNOW?**

- The seals from the Indus Civilization often depict a tree with a distinctive shape, which is identified as the **Peepal tree**.



## Agriculture and Animal Domestication

- Agriculture was the primary source of sustenance, with wheat, barley, rice, and millets being cultivated.
- Evidence of rice cultivation found from Rangpur and Lothal while models of plough have been found from Banawali. Cereals were also received as taxes from the peasants.
- Animal domestication included cattle, buffaloes, goats, sheep, pigs, dogs, and cats. Also, the people were mainly engaged in Pastoralism.
- Irrigation was practiced through both canals and wells.
- Excavations at Banawali (Haryana) revealed terracotta models of ploughs, indicating knowledge of agricultural tools.
- Kalibangan (Rajasthan) is noted for the earliest evidence of a ploughed field in the world.
- Shortughai (Afghanistan), showed traces of canal irrigation, indicating agricultural planning.

## Trade and Commerce

- Extensive trade with regions like Mesopotamia, including cotton, beads, terracotta figurines, and gold.
- Barter system was used, as there was no metallic money.
- The major commodities for internal trade included cotton, grain and foodstuffs, and livestock, alongside lumber and other manufactured goods.
- Trade imports included gold, tin, jade, and copper.
- Exports included copper, gold, cotton goods, beads, and lapis lazuli.

## Garments and embellishments

- Harappans had knowledge of cotton and silk fabrics.
- Cotton and wool spinning was widely practiced.
- Beads & ornaments were made of carnelian, jasper, crystal, steatite, copper, bronze, gold, shell, faience, terracotta, and burnt clay.
- The red color of carnelian was produced by firing yellow chalcedony.
- Mesopotamian excavations show Indus bead exports.

- The Farmana cemetery (Haryana) had bodies buried with ornaments.

## Decline of the Harappan Civilization

- The decline of the Harappan Civilization, also known as the Indus Valley Civilization, is a subject of much debate among historians and archaeologists. Several factors may have contributed to the collapse like **Climate Change, Decline in Trade, and internal Conflict.**

### **DID YOU KNOW?**

- The **oldest known civilization in the world** is the **Sumerian Civilization**, which emerged in **Mesopotamia** (modern-day Iraq) around **4500 BCE**.



Despite mysteries around its script and polity, the Indus Valley Civilization's urban planning and cultural legacy laid the groundwork for India's urban heritage. It reflects an ancient, innovative, and peaceful society.



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# 2

## CHAPTER

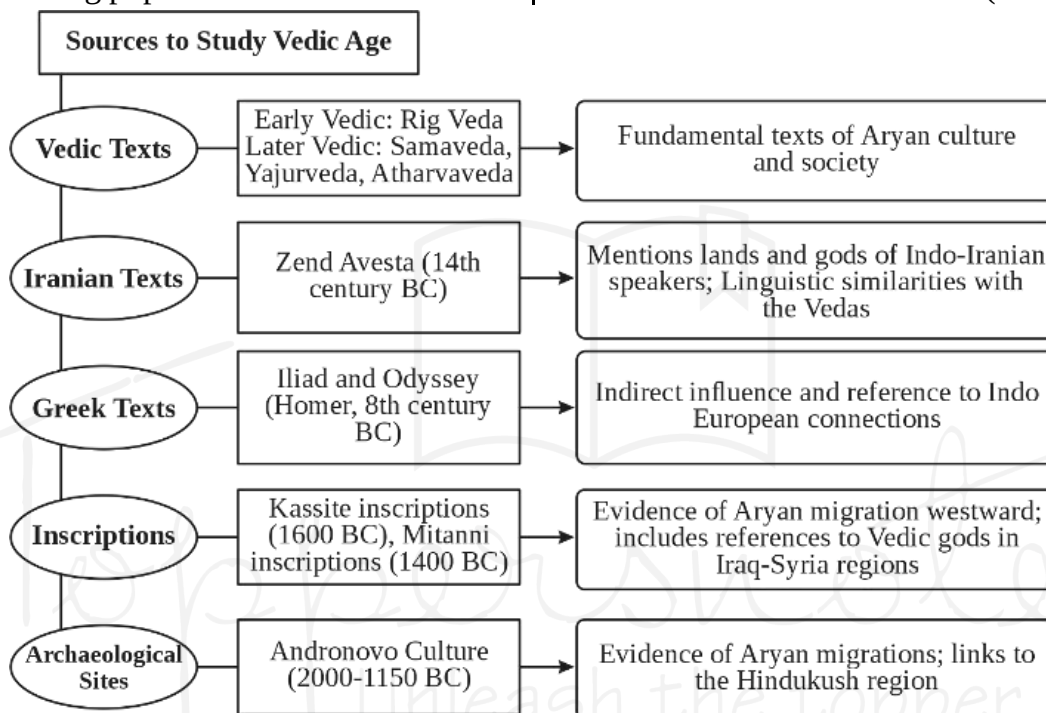
# Vedic Age (1500–600 BCE)



- The Vedic Age (1500–600 BCE) spanned the late Bronze and early Iron Ages in India, situated between the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization and the rise of the second urbanization around 600 BCE in the Indo-Gangetic plains.
- Agricultural surplus, expanding crafts and trade, and rising population led to new town

formations in the Gangetic basin, marking the second wave of Indian urbanization.

- The term 'Vedic' originates from the Vedas, a collection of sacred texts authored by people identifying as Aryans.
- The Vedic Age is divided into:
  - ✓ **Early Vedic Period** (1500–1000 BCE)
  - ✓ **Later Vedic Period** (1000–600 BCE)



### Indo-Aryans: Identity and Theories

- 'Indo-Aryans' refers to speakers of Indo-Iranian languages.
- 'Arya' is derived from 'ar' (to cultivate), meaning noble or companion.
- Theories on Aryan origin:
  - ✓ **European Theory:** Migration from north of the Black Sea (William Jones, Morgan).
  - ✓ **Central Asian Theory:** Emphasized linguistic ties to Indo-Iranians (Max Muller, Meyer).
  - ✓ **Arctic Theory:** Tilak posited Arctic homeland based on references to six-month days/nights.

- ✓ **Tibetan Theory:** Dayanand Saraswati linked flora-fauna in Rig Veda with Tibet.
- ✓ **Indian Theory:** Sampurnanand and A.C. Das highlighted Sapta Sindhu as homeland; Sanskrit closest to original Aryan language.

### Early Vedic Period (1500–1000 BCE)

#### 1. Geography

- ✓ Aryans inhabited Sapta Sindhu (Jhelum, Beas, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej, Saraswati, Indus)- the land of seven rivers.
- ✓ Territories spanned modern Afghanistan, Punjab, and Haryana.

- ✓ Saraswati was the holiest river & Sindhu, most frequently mentioned in Rig veda.
- ✓ Brahmavarta referred to Saraswati Valley; Himavant referred to the Himalayas; and Munjavant referred to Hindu Kush.

## 2. Political Life

- ✓ Major tribes: Bharatas, Matsyas, Yadus, Purus were prevalent.
- ✓ Rajan (tribal chief): Head of tribe, called Gopati or Gopa (protector of cows).

- ✓ The position of the King also appeared hereditary, but some traces of elections by tribal assembly were also prevalent.
- ✓ Women had access to participate in Sabha and Vidatha.
- ✓ Assemblies:
  - **Sabha:** Elite elders.
  - **Samiti:** Common assembly.
  - **Vidatha:** Ritual and administrative forum.
  - **Gana:** Clan organization.
- ✓ No judicial structure; use of spies prevalent to deter theft.

### DID YOU KNOW?

➤ According to the Atharva Veda, Sabha and Samiti are twin daughters of Prajapati.



## 3. Officials and Functions:

- ✓ **Purohita:** Chief priest, motivator of the tribal chiefs.
- ✓ **Senani:** Army commander skilled in weaponry.
- ✓ **Vrajapati:** Head of pasture lands and battle unit.

## 4. Military

- ✓ No permanent standing army; depended on tribal units (Vrat, Gana, Grama, Sardha).
- ✓ **Battle of Ten Kings (Dasharajna):** Sudas of Bharatas defeated a coalition of ten tribes on the Ravi river. Bharatas later merged with Purus to form Kurus (ancestors of Pandavas and Kauravas).
- ✓ Aryans overpowered Dasas (enslaved) and Dasyus (likely indigenous groups; portrayed as non-Vedic).
- ✓ Use of horse-drawn chariots and protective mail (Varman) and basic shields/spears/bows.

## 5. Society

- ✓ Initial varna was based on color: Aryans (fair) vs. Dasyus (dark-skinned).
- ✓ No caste rigidity; occupation was flexible.
- ✓ Slavery existed during the period (mainly women).
- ✓ Varna hierarchy introduced in Purusha Sukta (10th Mandala of Rig veda).

## 6. Family & Marriage:

- ✓ **Kula:** Family unit headed by Kulapa.
- ✓ **Griha:** Household led by Grihapati, wife = Sapatni.
- ✓ **Vis** (clan), **Jana** (tribe); multiple **Vis** formed **Jana**.
- ✓ **Samgrama** = War (Grama vs. Grama).
- ✓ Monogamy was prevalent; but polygyny & polyandry were also seen.
- ✓ Rig Veda reflects preference for sons, not daughters.

## 7. Status of Women:

- ✓ Patriarchal yet egalitarian society.
- ✓ Women received education, chose spouses & even remarriages allowed.
- ✓ Female sages: Apala, Viswavara, Ghosa, Lopamudra.
- ✓ Practices like sati, purdah were absent; marriageable age: 16–17.

## 8. Economy

- ✓ Pastoralism was dominant; (cattle = wealth)
- ✓ Barter economy was prevalent (Cow chief item of exchange); no private land.
- ✓ Agriculture used fire-clearing (Slash and Burn), wooden ploughs (Langala, Sura).
- ✓ Crops: Barley (Yavam), Wheat (Godhuma) were cultivated.
- ✓ Water drawn via cattle-driven pulley.

- ✓ Professions: Spinning (Siri), Carpentry (Takshan), Chariot-making.
- ✓ **Bali**: Tax/contribution to Rajan.
- ✓ **Metals known**: Ayas (copper/bronze), Hiranya (gold).

## 9. Religion

- ✓ Nature worship via Yajnas was prevalent.
- ✓ **Henotheism**: One deity supreme in each hymn.
- ✓ **Major Gods**:
  - **Indra: Purandhar** (Breaker of forts), **Vritrahan** (Slayer of Vritra) – 250 hymns (Maximum times mentioned)
  - **Agni**: Fire, 200 hymns attributed to him.
  - **Varuna**: The God of water, maintain Cosmic Order (Rita) thus called Ritasya Gopa.
  - **Soma**: Intoxicating Deified drink
  - Others: Rudra, Yama, Pushan, Vishnu, Maruts, Dyus
- ✓ **Major Goddesses**: Aditi (Goddess of eternity), Usha (Goddess of Dawn), Savitri (Gayatri Mantra), Sinivali (Goddess of fertility)

## Later Vedic Period (1000-600 BCE)

- The Later Vedic period is known through texts written after the Rigvedic era and saw major shifts in society, economy, politics, and religion.

### 1. Geography

- ✓ The Aryans, after establishing their dominance in the northwestern regions of India, expanded eastward towards Bengal.
- ✓ Their core area of settlement initially centered around the **Kuru-Panchala region**, which included the important cities of **Hastinapur** and **Indraprastha**. **Hastinapur**, considered the capital of the Kuru dynasty
- ✓ 3 divisions of India in later vedic texts as: Aryavarta (north), Madhyadesa (central), Dakshinapatha (south).

## 2. Politics

- ✓ Tribal assemblies declined with increasing royal power; Vidatha disappeared completely.
- ✓ **Janas** → **Janapadas**; references to Nagara (towns).
- ✓ Proto-urban sites: Hastinapura, Kausambi.
- ✓ King's titles: Samrat, Ekkrat, Ahilabhuvanapati.
- ✓ Rituals:
  - **Ashvamedha**: Horse sacrifice.
  - **Rajasuya**: Royal consecration.
  - **Vajapeya**: Royal chariot race.

## 3. Society

- ✓ Varna system formalized: Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra.
- ✓ **Dvija** (twice-born) initiated via Upanayana which was limited to the upper sections of the society specially Brahmana.
- ✓ Shudras and women- denied from Vedic education & chanting Gayatri Mantra.
- ✓ **Chandalas**: Outside varna (untouchables).
- ✓ **Rathakaras** (chariot-makers) earned ritual status.

## 4. Women's Status:

- ✓ Declined: Negligible participation in assemblies or rituals. Role became limited to domestic tasks.
- ✓ Rise of Sati, child marriage. Also, Aitrey Brahmana devalues daughters.
- ✓ Exceptions: Gargi, Maitreyi (great women philosophers of that time).
- ✓ Daughters even labelled as a source of sorrow (Aitrey Brahmana)

## 5. Economy

- ✓ Farming intensified: wheat (Punjab), rice (Ganga-Yamuna).
- ✓ Iron (Krishna Ayas) by 1200 BCE; tools widespread by 800 BCE.
- ✓ Mixed farming (Agriculture + Animal rearing) was common.
- ✓ Land: community-owned; Grihapati = owner.

- ✓ Trade via Shrenis (guilds); head = Shreshthi.
- ✓ Barter system continued using Nishka.
- ✓ Collecting taxes was made mandatory, primarily from the vaishyas, facilitated by Sangrihitri (Tax collector)

## 6. Arts and Crafts

- ✓ Pottery types: Painted Grey Ware, Black & Red Ware were prevalent. Use of burnt bricks was not commonly known.
- ✓ Crafts: Pottery (Kulala), spinning (Urna sutra), smithy (Karmara).
- ✓ Professions: Boatmen, cooks, goldsmiths, astrologers, elephant trainers (Atharva Veda).

## 7. Religion

- ✓ Indra & Agni replaced **Prajapati, Vishnu, Rudra**.
- ✓ Ritualism intensified; Dakshina (offerings) increased.
- ✓ Rise of idol worship, caste-based deities could be seen. Pushan was now considered as the God of Shudras.
- ✓ Upanishads countered ritual excesses, emphasized Atman.
- ✓ Sacrificial gifts were more prevalent. Sometimes even some portions of territory was claimed as Dakshina by the priests
- ✓ Countered by → Jainism, Buddhism (moral reform).

## 8. Education and Literature

- ✓ Vedic education male-centric, oral tradition.
- ✓ The discipline of Philosophy, literature, & science developed in this period.
- ✓ **Upanishads** - The literal meaning of 'Upanishad' is 'to sit near someone' They are records of philosophical dialogues and discourses between teachers (Gurus) and students (Shishyas)
- ✓ There are 108 Upanishads, of which 13 are the most prominent,
  - **Mandukya Upanishad** – the largest of all Upanishads, mentions “Satyamev Jayate”.

- **Maha Upanishad** - Famous Sanskrit phrase "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" found here.
- **Chhandogya Upanishad** – Refers to the first three ashrams
- **Brihadaranyaka Upanishad** - Dialogue between Yajnavalkya and Gargi Vachaknavi
- **Jabala Upanishad** : discusses the 4 Ashramas & 4 Purusharthas (Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha); excluded Shudras/women.

Ashramas	Stage of Life	Main Duties
<b>Brahmacharya</b>	Student life	Study of Vedas, discipline, service to teacher
<b>Gṛhastha</b>	Householder life	<b>Perform Panch Mahāyajñas</b> , earn livelihood, support family and society
<b>Vānaprastha</b>	Retired life	Simple living, meditation, guiding next generation
<b>Sannyāsa</b>	Renunciation	Detachment from world, pursuit of moksha

- ✓ Teachers = Gurus, pupils = Shishyas.

## Vedic Literature

Vedic Literature is the earliest sacred literary record of the Indo-Aryans, composed in Vedic Sanskrit during 1500–600 BCE. Transmitted orally for centuries, it forms the foundation of Indian philosophy, religion, and culture, and is a key source for understanding ancient Indian history and society.

- 'Veda' from 'Vid' = knowledge.
- **Vedic literature** is divided into **Shruti (Vedas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas, Upanishads)** and **Smriti (Epics, Puranas, Dharmashastras, etc.)**.
- Four Vedas: The Vedas are in **Vedic Sanskrit**

Veda	Core Themes & Structure		
<b>Rig Veda</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Oldest text describing the universe's origin</li> <li>➤ 10 Mandalas: II–VII (earliest); I &amp; X (added later),</li> <li>➤ VIII: Kaṇva family hymns;</li> <li>➤ IX: Soma-hymns;</li> <li>➤ X: Puruṣa Sūkta on the four varṇas.</li> <li>➤ Collection of hymns to deities (Agni, Indra(most mentioned deity, <b>god of</b> war and weather/rain), Mitra, Varuṇa) by various poet-families (“Clan books”)</li> <li>➤ Oral chanting tradition inscribed as UNESCO Intangible Heritage</li> <li>➤ Preserves many Munda &amp; Dravidian loan-words.</li> <li>➤ Basic script of Rigveda is Brahmi &amp; word Stupa used for the 1st time.</li> </ul>		Yajur Veda) intersperses mantras with explanatory prose
<b>Sama Veda</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Musical rendition of Rig-Vedic verses (Saman = melody)</li> <li>➤ Basis for ragas &amp; raginis</li> <li>➤ Includes the Dhrupad melody later popularized by Tansen</li> </ul>		
<b>Yajur Veda</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ritual formulas for sacrifices in prose and verse</li> <li>➤ Two recensions: White (Shukla Yajur Veda) contains only mantras; Black (Krishna</li> </ul>		
		<b>Atharva Veda</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Charms, omens &amp; spells</li> <li>➤ Practical knowledge on agriculture, crafts &amp; cattle-rearing</li> <li>➤ Early material medica: cures for diseases and life-rituals</li> <li>➤ It mentions Sabha and Samiti as separate institutions</li> </ul>

#### Associated Texts

- **Brahmanas:** Sacrificial rites; key: Shatapatha Brahmana (attached to yajur veda & known for “ the doctrine of Karma”).
- **Aranyakas:** Forest meditations, mystical philosophy.
- **Upanishads:** Teacher-student discourses.
  - ✓ Translated to Persian by Dara Shikoh (1657).
  - ✓ Total 108 Upanishads, of which 13 are the most prominent.
- **Vedangas (Limbs of Vedas)**
  - ✓ **Shiksha:** Pronunciation of the words; education.
  - ✓ **Chhanda:** Metrics used in Sanskrit verses
  - ✓ **Vyakarana:** Sanskrit grammar
  - ✓ **Nirukta:** Origin of the words
  - ✓ **Jyotisha:** Astrology
  - ✓ **Kalpa:** Knowledge of rituals (Dharma sutras).

#### DID YOU KNOW?

- According to Shankracharya- Prasthanatrayi refers to the three authoritative texts of Vedanta: the **Upanishads**, **Brahma Sutras**, and the **Bhagavad Gita**.



The Vedic Age shaped the spiritual and cultural framework of India through the composition of the Vedas, development of the varna system, and early forms of statecraft and political assemblies. Its legacy continues to influence Hindu philosophy, rituals, and societal norms, making it a cornerstone of Indian civilization



## Origin of Buddhism and Jainism

- Buddhism and Jainism emerged during the Later -Vedic period as heterodox sects.
- **Causes for emergence:**
  - ✓ Growing scepticism toward ritualism and orthodoxy.
  - ✓ Kshatriyas opposed Brahminical dominance.
  - ✓ Opposition to animal sacrifice, especially cattle, which hindered agrarian economy.
  - ✓ Supported by Vaishyas due to emphasis on non-violence, easing trade and reducing wars.
  - ✓ These sects rejected Dharmasutras ban on interest-based lending.
  - ✓ Rejected the Varna system; elevated the status of Vaishyas.

## Buddhism

### 1. Life of Gautama Buddha.

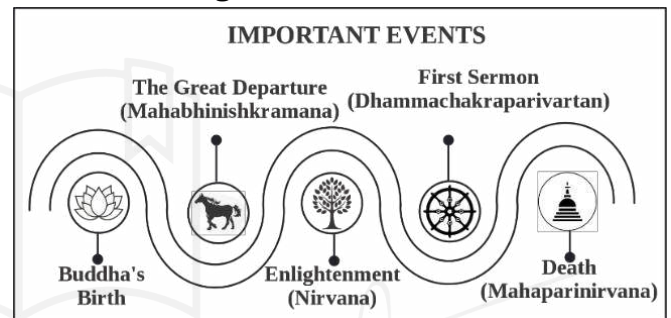
- ✓ Born in 563 BCE at Lumbini (Nepal) in the Sakya clan; father: Siddhodana (Kapilavastu ruler); mother: Mahamaya of Kosala.
- ✓ Fostered by Mahaprajapati Gautami (first Bhikkhuni).
- ✓ Married Yashodhara; son: Rahula.
- ✓ Encountered: old man, sick man, corpse, ascetic → Led to renunciation at age of 29 (Mahabhinishkramana).
- ✓ Practised austerities under Alara Kalama and Uddaka Ramaputta. Also Subhadda was the last person to get enlightenment from Gautam Buddha.

### 3. Symbolism in Hinayana vs Mahayana

Event	Hinayana (Symbolic Form)	Mahayana (Figurative Form)
<b>Birth</b>	Elephant and lotus	Maya's dream
<b>Renunciation</b>	Horse	Buddha (in monk dress) along with Horse

- ✓ The doctrine of momentariness is said to have been propounded by Buddha which explains the relevance of existence within time.
- ✓ Attained Nirvana under Bodhi tree at Bodh Gaya at the age of 35. The present Bodhi tree in Bodhgaya belongs to the 5th generation located on the banks of Niranjana river.

### 2. After Enlightenment



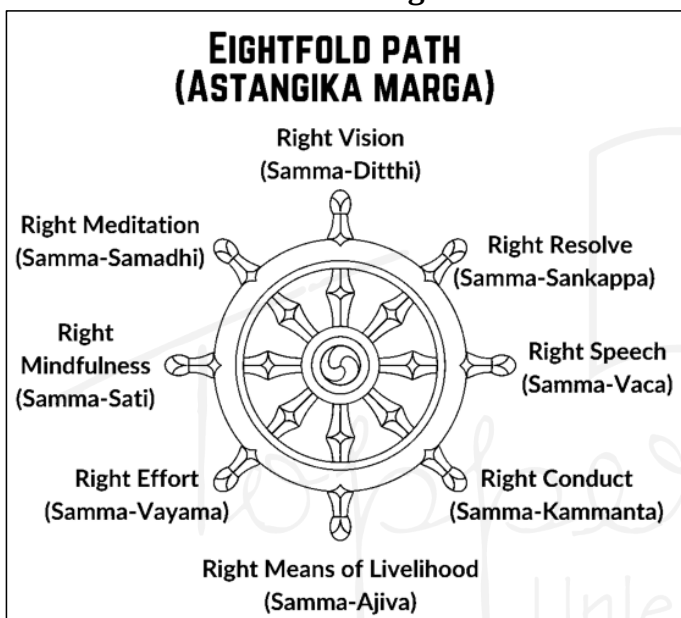
- ✓ First sermon: Sarnath (Dharmachakrapravartana).
- ✓ The Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath marks this event.
- ✓ Prominent disciples: Ananda, Sariputta, Mahamoggallana, Mahakaccayana.
- ✓ Maximum sermons of Buddha were given at Sravasti.
- ✓ Passed away at Kushinagar in 483 BCE (Mahaparinirvana).
- ✓ Last words to his followers: "Be lamps unto yourselves."

<b>Enlightenment</b>	Peepal tree	Bhumisparshamudra
<b>First Sermon</b>	Wheel (8 spokes showing 8 paths)	Dharmachakra Pravartana Mudra
<b>Death</b>	Stupa	Mahapariniravana mudra Lying on one side and head resting on the palm

#### 4. Philosophy & Core Doctrines

- ✓ World is transient (Anicca), soulless (Anatta) & full of suffering (Dukkha).
- ✓ Rejected extremes of luxury and asceticism → Middle Path.
- ✓ Rejected authority of Vedas; upheld rationalism.
- ✓ Rejected Varna system; advocated equality.

#### 5. Four Noble Truths & Eightfold Path



<b>Sabbam Dukkam</b>	The world is full of suffering.
<b>Dwadash Nidan</b>	Desire, ignorance and attachment are the causes of suffering.
<b>Nirvana</b>	The suffering could be removed by destroying its cause
<b>Ashtangika Marga</b>	To end suffering, one must know the right path- i.e. Eight-Fold Path

#### 6. Code of Conduct

- ✓ Laypeople: Avoid theft, lies, intoxication, violence, immorality.
- ✓ Monks: No sexual conduct, no property; lived communally.

#### 7. Special Features

- ✓ Triratna: Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha
- ✓ Sangha open to all (men initially, later women via Ananda)
- ✓ Kutagarashala: Assembly hut for discussions.
- ✓ Buddha didn't name his successor. He said his teachings would be the guide for his followers.

#### 8. Buddhist Councils

Council	Date & Location	King	President	Key Events
<b>First Buddhist Council</b>	483 BC (After Buddha's death) Rajagriha (Sattapani Cave)	Ajatashatru	Mahakassapa	Upali recited Vinaya Pitaka; Ananda recited Sutta Pitaka.
<b>Second Buddhist Council</b>	383 BC (100 yrs after Buddha) Vaishali	Kalashoka	Sabbakami	Buddhism split into two groups: Sthaviravadins (Teachings of the Elders) Mahasanghikas (Great Community).
<b>Third Buddhist Council</b>	250 BC Pataliputra	Ashoka	Moggaliputta Tissa	Added Kathavatthu to Abhidhamma Pitaka; missions sent abroad, notably to Sri Lanka; Buddhism expanded beyond India for the first time.

<b>Fourth Buddhist Council</b>	72 AD Kundalvana, Srinagar	Kanishka	Vasumitra (Sarvastivada School) Ashvaghosha (Vice-president)	Pitaka commentaries written; Sarvastivadin doctrines compiled as Mahavibhasa; Buddhism formally divided into Mahayana and Hinayana sects.
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## 9. Buddhist Sects

- ✓ **Theravada & Sthaviravada:** meaning "Way of the Elders," is an orthodox tradition aiming for Nirvana through ending Kleshas (defilements).
  - It emphasizes personal insight and critical analysis (Vibhajjavada), prevalent mainly in Myanmar, Cambodia, and Sri Lanka.
  - Key texts include Visuddhimagga by Buddhaghosa (5th century AD). Notable early offshoots are Sarvastivadins, Sammatiyas, and Vatsiputriyas (Pudgala theory).

- ✓ **Mahasanghikas:** emerged during Buddhism's first major division at the Second Buddhist Council, separating from the orthodox Sthaviravadins ("Way of the Elders").
  - Their distinct perspectives on the nature of Buddha and the concept of Arhat anticipated the development of Mahayana Buddhism.
  - Prominent later branches included Lokottaravadins, Ekavyavaharikas, and Kaukkutikas.

## 10. Differences between Hinayana, Mahayana and Vajrayana Buddhism

Aspect	Hinayana Buddhism	Mahayana Buddhism	Vajrayana Buddhism
<b>Meaning</b>	Lesser Vehicle	Greater Vehicle	Vehicle of the Thunderbolt
<b>Geographic Spread</b>	Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Southeast Asia	China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Tibet	Bengal, Bihar, Nepal, Tibet
<b>Goal</b>	Self-nirvana, individual salvation	Collective salvation through Bodhisattvas	Enlightenment through rituals and Tantrism
<b>Buddha</b>	Ordinary human, not deified	Deified Buddha, divine being	Buddha is divine; Tantric deities are central
<b>Key Concept</b>	Focus on Arhatship, personal effort	Bodhisattvas helping others, compassion over karma	Tantrism, rituals, and mantras
<b>Bodhisattva</b>	Not emphasized	Central to Mahayana; compassionate beings helping others	Powerful figures like Tara, Vajrapani
<b>Key Texts</b>	Pali Canon (Tripitaka)	Mula Madhyamika Karika, Sutralankara	Tibetan Tantras, Vajrayana scriptures
<b>Philosophy</b>	Focus on individual meditation	Emphasis on compassion (Karuna) and emptiness (Shunyata)	Tantric practices, combining wisdom and compassion
<b>Schools</b>	Theravada, Sthaviravada	Madhyamika, Yogacara, Pure Land	Tantrism, Tibetan Buddhism
<b>Rituals</b>	Simple meditation, self-discipline	Complex rituals, devotion to Bodhisattvas	Elaborate rituals, mantra chanting, visualization

<b>Prominent Locations</b>	Sri Lanka, Burma	Nalanda, Tibet, China, Japan	Vikramashila, Tibet
<b>Patronage</b>	Emperor Ashoka	Patronized by emperors and Tibetan rulers	Supported by Tibetan rulers, particularly in the 11th century

## 11. Bodhisattvas and Mahayana Deities

<b>Five Dhyani Buddhas</b>	
A Vairochana Buddha	B Ratnasambhava Buddha
C Amitabha Buddha	D Amogasiddhi Buddha
E Akshobya Buddha	
<b>Eight Bodhisattvas</b>	
01 Akasagarbha	02 Kshitigarbha
03 Vajrapani	04 Samantabhadra
05 Avalokiteshvara	06 Maitreya
07 Manjushri	08 Nivaranavishkambhin
<b>Other Deities</b>	
09 Vajradhara	10 Vajrasattva
11 White Tara	12 Vajrakilaya
13 Green Tara	14 Hayagriva
15 Tashi Tseyi Wangmo [Queen of Longlife]	
16 Senge Dongma [Lionheadmother Dakini/Simhavaktra]	
17 Padmasambhava	18 Vajravarahi [Thutop Dakmo]
19 Lokapala Kubera	

## 12. Buddhist Literature

### i. Tripitakas (Pali):

- **Vinaya:** It outlines the discipline (Vinaya) required for leading a monastic life.
- **Sutta:** Contains Sermons delivered by Buddha (Divided into 5 Nikayas: Digha, Majjhima, Samyutta, Anguttara, Khuddaka)
- **Abhidhamma:** Deals with the systematic analysis of mind, matter, and consciousness
- It is divided into seven books namely Dhammasangani, Dhatukatha, Kathavatthu, Patthana, Puggalapannatui, Vibhanga, and Yamaka.

### ii. Other Texts:

Author	Text / Work	Language
Gautama Buddha	Teachings later compiled as <b>Tripitaka (Vinaya, Sutta, Abhidhamma Pitaka)</b>	Pali
Buddhaghosa	Visuddhimagga (Path of Purity)	Pali
Ashvaghosha	Buddhacharita, Saundarananda, Mahayanashraddhotpada Shastra	Sanskrit
Nagarjuna	Madhyamika Karika (on Sunyavada)	Sanskrit
Aryadeva	Catushataka (Four Hundred Verses)	Sanskrit
Vasubandhu	Abhidharmakosha	Sanskrit
Dignaga	Works on Buddhist Logic (Pramana Samuccaya)	Sanskrit
Atiśa Dīpaṅkara Śrījñāna	Bodhipathapradīpa (Lamp for the Path to Enlightenment)	Sanskrit
Dharmakirti	Pramanavarttika	Sanskrit
Anonymous	Aryamanjushrimulakalpa	Sanskrit

Menander–Nagasena dialogue	Milinda Panha	Pali
Shantideva	Bodhicaryavatara	Sanskrit
Atisha Dipankara	Bodhipathapradipa	Sanskrit

### 13. Mudras

- ✓ In Buddhism, different mudras represent various aspects of the Buddha's life, teachings, and meditative states.
- ✓ Important Mudras include:
  - **Bhumisparsa Mudra:-** Touching the earth as Gautama did, to invoke the earth as witness to the truth of his words.
  - **Varada Mudra:-** Fulfilment of all wishes; the gesture of charity.
  - **Dhyana Mudra:-** The gesture of absolute balance of meditation. The hands are relaxed in the lap, and the tips of the thumbs and fingers touch each other. When depicted with a begging bowl this is a sign of the head of an order.
  - **Abhaya Mudra:-** Gesture of reassurance, blessing, and protection. "Do not fear."
  - **Dharmachakra Mudra:-** The gesture of teaching usually interpreted as turning the Wheel of Law. The hands are held level with the heart, the thumbs and index fingers form circles.
  - **Vitarka Mudra:-** Intellectual argument and discussion. The circle formed by the thumb and index finger is the sign of the Wheel of Law.
  - **Tarjani Mudra:** Threat, warning. The extended index finger is pointed at the opponent.
  - **Namaskara Mudra:-** Gesture of greeting, prayer, and adoration. Buddhas no longer make this gesture because they do not have to show devotion to anything.
  - **Jnana Mudra:-** Teaching. The hand is held at chest level and the thumb and index finger again form the Wheel of Law.

- **Karana Mudra:-** Gesture with which demons are expelled.
- **Ksepana Mudra:-** Two hands together in the gesture of 'sprinkling' the nectar of immortality.
- **Uttarabodhi Mudra:-** Two hands placed together above the head with the index fingers together and the other fingers intertwined. The gesture of supreme enlightenment.

### 14. Buddhist Schools of Philosophy

- ✓ There are 4 principal Buddhist philosophical schools, which are the four pillars of Buddhist doctrine
  - **Vaibhashikas:** Believes that relative truth is that which can be broken down into parts, whereas ultimate truth is indivisible
  - **Sautrantikas:** Accept the selflessness of persons but not the selflessness of phenomena
  - **Cittamatrins:** Accept the selflessness of both self and phenomena, but believe in the true existence of mind
  - **Madhyamikas:** It claims that things appear to be real and substantial but are actually without inherent true existence.

### 15. Key Terms and Concepts in Early Buddhism:

- ✓ **Upasaka** (Lay follower): A male lay devotee of Buddhism who follows Buddhist moral precepts but does not renounce household life.
- ✓ **Parivrajaka** (Wanderer): A spiritual mendicant or ascetic who renounces worldly life to seek liberation, often traveling from place to place.

- ✓ **Shramana** (Ascetic): A seeker or renunciant engaged in self-discipline & meditation, distinct from Vedic Brahmanical tradition; includes Buddhists, Jains, and others.
  - ✓ **Paramita** (Perfection): The ten perfections or virtues (like generosity, morality, patience) cultivated by Bodhisattvas on the path to enlightenment.
  - ✓ **Samannaphala Sutta** (Fruits): A discourse in the Digha Nikaya where the Buddha outlines the benefits (fruits) of a contemplative life to King Ajatashatru.
- ✓ **Bodhisattva** (Enlightenment-being): One who seeks Buddhahood for the benefit of all sentient beings, practicing compassion and wisdom.
  - ✓ **Mahasanghika** (Community): An early Buddhist school formed after the first schism; emphasized the transcendental nature of the Buddha and bodhisattva ideal.
  - ✓ **Santarakshita & Dipankara (scholars)**: From Bengal associated with the revival and transmission of Mahayana and Vajrayana Buddhism to Tibet.

## 16. Buddhist Learning Centers of Ancient India-

Name	Location	Key Features
<b>Nalanda</b>	Bihar	First residential university; patronized by Gupta and Pala rulers; 10,000+ students
<b>Vikramashila</b>	Bihar	Founded by Pala king Dharmapala; famous for Tantric Buddhism
<b>Takshashila</b>	Pakistan (Taxila)	One of the world's earliest universities; Panini and Kautilya studied here
<b>Odantapuri</b>	Bihar	Established by Gopala (Pala king); center for Mahayana Buddhism
<b>Valabhi</b>	Gujarat	Rivalled Nalanda; specialized in Hinayana Buddhism and secular subjects
<b>Jagaddala</b>	West Bengal (Murshidabad)	Founded by Pala king Ramapala; contributed to Vajrayana Buddhist texts
<b>Somapura Mahavihara</b>	Bangladesh (Paharpur)	UNESCO World Heritage Site; architecture influenced SE Asia
<b>Pushpagiri</b>	Odisha	Spread of Buddhism in Eastern India; ruins found near Langudi hills

## Jainism

### 1. Origin

- ✓ Derived from "Jina" (conqueror). First Tirthankara: **Rishabhanatha**; Last: **Mahavira (24th)**.
- ✓ **Mahavira (Nigantha Nataputta)**
  - Born in 540 BCE at Kundagrama (near Vaishali).
  - Parents: Siddhartha (Jnatraka chief), Trishala (Lichchavi princess).
  - Jamali was the first disciple of Mahavira, said to have met him in Kundagrama.
- Renounced household at 30, wandered for 12 years, attained Kevalya at 42.
- Died at 72 in 468 BCE at Pavapuri near Rajgir.
- ✓ **Sammed Shikharji** (in Jharkhand) is the **nirvana place for 20 Tirthankaras**.
- ✓ **Rishabhanatha's** nirvana is at **Mount Kailash**, which is revered in Jainism, Hinduism, and Buddhism.
- ✓ **Naiminatha's** nirvana place is **Girnar Hills** in Gujarat.