



Uttarakhand

Assistant Prosecuting Officer
(APO)

Uttarakhand Public Service Commission (UKPSC)

Volume - 4

General Studies



INDEX

S No.	Chapter Title	Page No.
1	Indus Valley Civilization	1
2	Vedic Age	5
3	Buddhism and Jainism	10
4	Mahajanpads and Magadha empires	15
5	Maurya Empires	18
6	Post Maurya Age	21
7	Gupta Age & Post Gupta Age	23
8	Arab Invasions and The Delhi Sultanate	27
9	The Mughal Empire	33
10	The Revolt of 1857 & Aftermath of Revolt	39
11	Birth of Nationalism and Indian National Congress	42
12	The National Movement (1905–1919)	45
13	The Gandhian Era & The National Movement (1919–1940)	48
14	Towards Independence (1940 – 1947)	55
15	Revolutionary Activities	58
16	Governor Generals and Viceroys	61
17	Geographical Location of India	63
18	Structures and Physiography of India	67
19	Drainage System	82
20	Natural Vegetation	92
21	Wild Life Conservation	95
22	The Census of India	103
23	World Geography	106

INDEX

S No.	Chapter Title	Page No.
24	Making of the Indian Constitution	112
25	Features of the Indian Constitution	116
26	Preamble to the Constitution	122
27	States and Union Territories	124
28	Citizenship	127
29	Fundamental rights	129
30	Directive Principles of State Policy	134
31	Fundamental Duties	136
32	President & Vice President	137
33	Prime Minister and Council of Ministers	144
34	Parliament	146
35	Constitution Amendment	154
36	Judiciary	158
37	Governor, Chief Minister and State Legislature	166
38	Panchayats and Municipalities	172
39	Non-Constitutional and Constitutional Bodies	179
40	Introduction of Economy	183
41	National Income	185
42	Money and Inflation	187
43	Economic Planning in India	192
44	International Financial Institution	195
45	Physics	198
46	Chemistry	209

INDEX

S No.	Chapter Title	Page No.
47	Biology	234

Indus Valley Civilization



- **Era:** Bronze Age civilization in northwestern South Asia.
- **The Indus Valley Civilization** was, along with Egypt and Mesopotamia, one of the three earliest and most widespread ancient civilizations.
- **Harappa** (also called Harappa) – first discovered in 1921 (his site was first discovered in the early 20th century at Harappa) at Harappa, **Punjab, Pakistan** by **Daya Ram Sahni**.
- Briefly explored earlier by **Sir Alexander Cunningham** (Director-General of ASI) in 1872–73.
- **First urban culture in South Asia** – known for **advanced city planning, architecture, and social organization**.
- **Extent of Civilization:** Daimabad in Maharashtra (Southernmost), Alamgirpur in UP (Easternmost), Sutgakendor in Pakistan (Westernmost), and Manda in Jammu (Northernmost).

Major Sites of Indus Valley Civilization:

Site, Location & River	Key Features
Harappa, Punjab (Pakistan) , Ravi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): Daya Ram Sahni (1921) under John Hubert Marshall ➤ The first-discovered site of the Indus Valley Civilization — revealed significant findings such as a stone male dancing figure (Nataraja), two rows of six granaries, a red-sandstone male torso, stone lingam and yoni, Mother-Goddess figurines, dice, and evidence of a cemetery culture.
Mohenjo-daro, Sindh (Pakistan) , Indus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): R.D. Banerjee (1922) under John Hubert Marshall ➤ Known for the Great Granary and the Great Bath (brick construction) — also yielded the Pashupati seal, paved bathrooms, the bronze Dancing Girl (10.5 cm, tribhangā posture), the Priest-King statue (steatite), a planned citadel and lower town, around 700 wells, and evidence of post-cremation burials.
Chanhudaro, Sindh (Pakistan) , Indus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): M.G. Majumdar (1931) ➤ A major craft hub of the Indus Valley Civilization — was renowned for bead-making, shell-cutting, seal and weight-making, and discoveries such as a dog-paw imprint, a terracotta bullock cart, and a bronze toy cart.
Lothal, Gujarat , Bhogava–Sabarmati confluence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): S.R. Rao (1954–63) ➤ An important port city of the Indus Valley Civilization — featured a dockyard, rice husk remains indicating rice cultivation, trade links with Mesopotamia, double burials, bead-making workshops, an ivory scale, boat models, fire altars, and carnelian stones.

Surkotada, Gujarat, Shadi Kaur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): J.P. Joshi (1964) ➤ revealed oval graves, pot burials, and evidence of horse bones.
Kalibangan, Rajasthan, Drishadvati (Ghaggar/Saraswati)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): Amlānand Ghosh (1953); B.B. Lal (1960s) ➤ featured a bangle factory, a ploughed field surface, camel bones, fire altars, traces of tillage fields with crossed furrows (for wheat and barley), burnt-brick drains, and copper-rich artifacts.
Banawali, Haryana, Rangoi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): R.S. Bisht (1974–77) ➤ Representing the Pre-Mature and Late Harappan phases ➤ Revealed barley grains, lapis lazuli, fire altars, radial streets, terracotta ploughs, and was representative of classic Harappan
Dholavira, Gujarat (Kutch), Manhar & Mansar (Luni basin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): J.P. Joshi (1967); R.S. Bisht (1990–2005) ➤ UNESCO World Heritage Sites (2021) ➤ Is renowned for its stone water reservoirs, an inscribed signboard, the first known astronomical observatory, and a three-part town layout consisting of the Citadel, Middle Town, and Lower Town.
Ropar (Rupnagar), Punjab, Sutlej	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): Y.D. Sharma (1953) ➤ The first post-Independence excavation of the Indus Valley Civilization ➤ Revealed dog-and-human burials and a copper axe.
Suktagendor, Baluchistan (Pakistan), Dasht	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): Aurel Stein (1927) ➤ Yielded an ash-filled pot, a copper axe, pottery, and served as a port for trade with Mesopotamia.
Rakhigarhi, Haryana,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): Amrendra Nath (1997); Deccan College (2011–16) ➤ The largest Indus Valley Civilization site had three phases (Early, Mature, Late), a planned settlement, pottery similar to Kalibangan, and even a hopscotch set.
Rangpur, Gujarat, Madar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): S.R. Rao (1931; 1953–54) ➤ Revealed Pre- and Mature Harappan remains, yellow and grey pottery, and evidence of rice cultivation.
Alamgirpur, Uttar Pradesh, Hindon (Yamuna tributary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): Y.D. Sharma (1958) ➤ Late Harappan phase; yielded a copper blade and cloth impressions on a trough.
Kot Diji, Sindh (Pakistan), Sindh region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): F.A. Khan (1955) ➤ A pre-Harappan site - featured fortifications and red and buff pottery with horned-deity motifs.
Amri, Sindh (Pakistan), Indus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): N.G. Majumdar (1929) ➤ Pre-Harappan transitional culture; rhinoceros remains.

Daimabad, Maharashtra, Pravara (Godavari tributary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): B.P. Bopardikar (1958); S.R. Rao (1974–75) ➤ Bronze images of chariot, ox, elephant, rhinoceros.
Inamgaon, Maharashtra (Pune district), Ghod river (Bhima tributary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): H.D. Sankalia (1968–82, Deccan College) ➤ Chalcolithic site; featured wheat, barley, and lentil farming, an irrigation canal, mud-walled houses, burials with heads towards the north, and instances of children buried inside houses.
Nageshwar, Gujarat (near Jamnagar, Saurashtra coast), Arabian Sea coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): S.R. Rao (1955) ➤ a shell-working center and coastal settlement — produced beads, bangles, and ornaments and shows evidence of trade with Mesopotamia.
Shortugai, Afghanistan, Oxus (Amu Darya)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): French Archaeological Mission (1970s, Henri-Paul Francfort) ➤ The northernmost Indus Valley Civilization site was involved in lapis lazuli trade (from Badakhshan mines) and yielded carnelian and turquoise beads along with storage jars.
Bhirrana, Fatehabad district, Haryana, Saraswati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavator(s): R.S. Bisht (ASI, 2003–04) ➤ The oldest Indus Valley Civilization site (~7570–6200 BCE) — shows evidence of pre-Harappan farming and pottery.

Characteristics of the Indus Valley Civilization

1. Town Planning and Civic Infrastructure

- ✓ Towns followed a **rectangular grid pattern**, with streets laid at right angles.
- ✓ Construction used **baked and burnt mud bricks joined with gypsum mortar** for all houses.
- ✓ The **drainage system** was underground, connecting houses to street drains, ensuring proper sanitation.
- ✓ The **citadel**, built on a mud-brick platform on the western side, was separated from the lower town.
- ✓ Streets were oriented along **cardinal directions**, reflecting a well-planned layout.

- ✓ **Kalibangan houses** had walled rooms accessible from the outside and were occasionally used by passersby.
- ✓ **Granaries** were built on circular brick platforms for threshing and storing grains.

2. Agriculture

- ✓ **Main crops** included wheat (staple), rice, millets, barley, lentils, chickpeas, and sesame.
- ✓ **Cotton** was cultivated at Mehrgarh around 7,000 years ago, making it among the earliest in the world.
- ✓ **Ploughing** was done using wooden ploughshares.
- ✓ **Domesticated animals** included oxen, buffaloes, goats, sheep, pigs, dogs, cats, asses, humped bulls, and camels for farm work.

3. Faith-Based Practices

- ✓ **Symbols** such as lingams, yonis, and Mother Goddess figurines indicate religious practices.
- ✓ Worship was through **statues and figurines**, as no temples have been discovered.
- ✓ **Burial practices** included wooden coffins (Harappa), double burials (Lothal), brick chambers (Kalibangan), and pot burials (Surkotada).
- ✓ **Grave offerings** like pottery, ornaments, jewelry, beads, and copper mirrors suggest a belief in life after death.

4. Trade and Commerce

- ✓ Harappans traded with regions such as **Mesopotamia (Persia/Iran)**.
- ✓ The trade system was based on **barter**, as metallic money was not used.
- ✓ **Exports** included copper, gold, cotton goods, beads, and lapis lazuli.
- ✓ **Imports** included gold and tin (Afghanistan), jade (Central Asia/China), copper (Oman/ Afghanistan), and turquoise (Iran).
- ✓ **Note:** Iron was unknown to the Harappans.

5. Art and Craft

- ✓ **Bronze casting** was done using the lost-wax technique,
- ✓ **Stone statues** include the Bearded Man (steatite, Mohenjo-daro) and male torso (red sandstone, Harappa).

6. Seals

- ✓ Made of **steatite**, typically square (2×2 cm), mai amil literaturnly for commercial use.
- ✓ **Inscriptions** consisted of 26 signs; the longest Harappan seal has been found.
- ✓ **Motifs** included the Unicorn and Humped Bull, the most common.
- ✓ The **Pashupati Seal** shows a three-faced deity with a buffalo-horned headdress, seated cross-legged, surrounded by an elephant, tiger, buffalo, rhinoceros, and two deer, serving as a religious symbol.
- ✓ **Mesopotamian seals** were cylindrical with continuous designs on clay tablets.

7. Script

- ✓ The Harappan script remains **undeciphered** and is the **oldest known in the Indian subcontinent**.
- ✓ It was **pictographic**, consisting of 250–400 symbols, and written **from right to left**.

The Reason for the Decline of the Indus Civilization and Related Scholars

Reason	Scholars
Climate Change	Aurel Stein, A.N. Ghosh
Geological Change	M.R. Sahni
Natural Disaster	K.U.R. Kennedy
Flood	Mackey and Marshall
Aryan Invasion	Gordon Childe and Wheeler
Ecological Imbalance	Fairservis



- **The Vedic Civilization** emerged after the Indus Civilization and is divided into **Rigvedic/Early Vedic Period (1500–1000 BCE)** and **Post-Vedic Period (1000–600 BCE)**.

Vedas

- The word **Veda** comes from “**vid**” (to know), meaning **knowledge**, and there are **four Vedas: Rig, Sama, Yajur, Atharva**, with **Vedatrayi** referring to **Rig, Yajur, and Sama Vedas**.

1. Rig Veda

- ✓ **Rig Veda**, the **oldest Veda** and called the “**First Testament of Mankind**”, describes the **origin of the universe**, mentions the **Bharat Clan (later Bharat/India)**, and contains **1,028 hymns (10,580 verses)** with the addition of **11 Bal Khilya Suktas**.
- ✓ Mentions **Stupa** for the first time (early **Brahmi script**) and **Nishka**, originally a **throat ornament** later used as a **gold coin**, along with various **metals (Ayas)**.
- ✓ The priest associated with Rig Veda is **Hotra**.

2. Sama Veda

- ✓ **Sama Veda** contains **1,810 verses**, mostly from **Rig Veda**, arranged according to **musical notation**, forming a **collection of melodies** and serving as the **musical version of Rigvedic hymns**, forming the basis for **ragas, raginis, and Dhrupad**.

- ✓ Divided into **Purvarcika (6 subdivisions/Apathaka)** and **Uttararcika (9 subdivisions/Prapathaka)**; the priest associated with Sama Veda is **Udgata**.

3. Yajur Veda

- ✓ **Yajur Veda**, known as the “**ritual Veda**” or **book of sacrificial prayers**, focuses on **rituals and sacrifices**, contains **40 chapters** with **~2,000 hymns**, and includes **Krsna Yajurveda (hymns)** and **Sukla Yajurveda (prose commentary)**.
- ✓ **Two main texts:**
 - **Krsna Yajurveda (Black Yajurveda):** Contains hymns (*mantras*).
 - **Sukla Yajurveda (White Yajurveda):** Contains commentary in prose.
- ✓ **Isopanisad**, the last chapter, deals with **philosophical and metaphysical concepts**, while other parts cover **laws and rules of yajnas**; priest is **Adhvaryu** and **Upaveda is Dhanurveda (archery)**.

4. Atharva Veda

- ✓ **Atharva Veda**, the **latest of the four Vedas** and also called **Brahmaveda or Atharvaṅgiras Veda**, contains **731 hymns (~5,987 mantras, ~1,200 from Rig Veda)**, including **spells, charms, and magical formulas**, reflecting **popular beliefs and ways to overcome evil spirits**.

- ✓ Divided into 20 books (Kandas) with two branches (Saunaka and Paippalada); initially excluded from the original three Vedas (Trayi).
- ✓ Mentions Sabha and Samiti (assembly and committee); priest associated is Brahma.

Brahmanic Text

- Brahmanic texts, composed in simple prose, focus on Yajna (Brahma = Yajna), and each Veda has its own set of Brahmana texts.

Veda	Brahmanas / Notes	Priests / Remarks
Rig Veda	<i>Aitareya Brahmana</i> (explains coronation ceremony), <i>Kaushitaki Brahmana</i>	Composed by Hotri priests
Yajur Veda	<i>Taittiriya Brahmana</i> → attached to Krishna Yajurveda <i>Shatapatha Brahmana</i> → attached to Shukla Yajurveda (<i>Shatapatha Brahmana</i> composed by Adhvaryu priest Yajnavalkya)	
Sama Veda	<i>Tandya Mahabrahmana</i> , <i>Chhandogya (Khadira/Khandogya) Brahmana</i> , <i>Jaiminiya Brahmana</i>	Composed by Udgatri priests
Atharva Veda	<i>Gopatha Brahmana</i>	—

Aranyakas

- They form the **last part of Brahmana texts**, discuss **philosophical and mystical subjects** including **Yajna and Yoga**, were **read in forests**, and a total of 7 Aranyakas exist: **Aitareya, Shankhayana, Taittiriya, Maitrayani, Madhyandina, Talvakara, Jaiminiya**.

Upanisads

- Upanishad means “Upa + ni + shad” → **to sit near a teacher to receive secret knowledge**; there are 108 Upanishads (13 principal), which are **philosophical texts interpreting Vedic ideas spiritually and metaphysically** and **emphasize knowledge, meditation, and renunciation over ritual sacrifice**.

Key Upanishads:

- **Brihadaranyaka Upanishad** → oldest → philosophical dialogue between **Yajnavalkya** and **Gargi Vachaknavi**
- **Mundaka Upanishad** → largest; mentions “**Satyamev Jayate**”
- **Chandogya Upanishad** → discusses the **first three ashrams** and the story of sage **Satyakama Jabala**
- **Katha Upanishad** → dialogue between **Nachiketa** and **Yama**

Vedangas (Six Limbs of the Vedas) – Later Vedic Period

1. **Shiksha** → **Pronunciation of mantras** → Focus: correct recitation.
2. **Kalpa** → **Rituals, duties, sanskaras** → Focus: procedure of sacrifices & ceremonies.

3. **Vyakarana** → **Grammar, language science** → Focus: rules of language.
4. **Nirukta** → **Etymology** → Focus: origin & meaning of words (famous: Yaska's Nirukta).
5. **Chhanda** → **Meter / poetic structure** → Focus: rhyme, rhythm (Pingala's Chandasutra).
6. **Jyotisha** → **Astronomy & calendar** → Focus: calculation of sun, moon, planets for rituals (Jyotish Vedanga – 400 verses).

18 Puranas : **Brahma, Padma, Vishnu, Shiva, Bhagavat, Narad, Markandeya, Agni, Bhavishya, Brahma-vaivartya, Linga, Varaha, Skanda, Vamana, Kurma, Matsya, Garuda, Brahmanda.**

EARLY VEDIC AGE (1500–1000 BCE)

➤ The Indo-European speaking Aryans were semi-nomadic pastoralists who spoke an early form of **Sanskrit** (related to **Avestan, Greek, and Latin**), entered India through the **Khyber Pass** around **1500 BCE** in multiple phases (some via Iran, per **Zend Avesta**), and the term '**Aryan**' is derived from **ar** (**foreigner/stranger**); first historical mention is in the **Bagharkai Peace Treaty (1350 BCE)** referencing Aryan gods: **Varuna, Indra, Mitra, and Nasatya.**

- The **Aryans** first settled in the **Punjab region** and later spread eastward into the **Gangetic plain**; the area from **Afghanistan** → **Punjab** → **Western U.P.** was called **Sapta Sindhu (Land of Seven Rivers)**, which included **Sindhu (Indus), Vitasta (Jhelum), Asikni (Chenab), Parushni (Ravi), Vipasha (Beas), Shutudri (Sutlej), and Saraswati (Ghaggar–Hakra).**
- The **Aryan society** had **Kula (family)** as the basic unit; families formed **Gramas (villages, headed by Gramani)**, villages combined into **Vis (clan/district)**, and several Vis formed a **Jana (tribe)**, led by a **Rajan (chieftain/king)** who was **hereditary but not absolute**, guided by **Sabha (council of elders), Samiti (general assembly), and Vidatha (tribal assembly); Senani (military commander)** led the army, protected the tribe, received **Bali (gifts/tribute)**, and priests held **significant influence**, often checking the king's power.
- The **Aryans** were semi-nomadic **pastoralists** living in **joint families** headed by the **Grihapati (father); women were respected**, participated in **dance, wrestling, and boxing**, had **access to education, choice in marriage, and remarriage**, with famous women sages like **Apala, Viswavara, Ghosa, and Lopamudra.**

Types of Marriages		
Type	Key Feature	Social Acceptability
Brahma Vivaha	Daughter given to learned man of good character, no dowry	Most approved (ideal)
Daiva Vivaha	Girl married to priest as dakshina for yajna	Approved

Arsha Vivaha	Symbolic bride-price (cow & bull)	Approved
Prajapatya Vivaha	Marriage with blessings of duty and companionship	Approved
Asura Vivaha	Bride purchased with wealth/dowry	Disapproved
Gandharva Vivaha	Marriage by mutual love and consent	Disapproved (tolerated)
Rakshasa Vivaha	Marriage by force/abduction (often in warfare)	Disapproved, allowed for Kshatriyas
Paisacha Vivaha	Exploiting girl when asleep, intoxicated, or helpless	Most condemned

Economic Life

➤ The Aryan economy was initially **pastoral**, with **cattle as a measure of wealth**; later **agriculture** became the main occupation as villages settled, **cattle breeding** indicated prosperity (**wealthy man = gomat**), and **Rigveda** terms like **gavyuti** and **godhuli** reflect economic references.

Religion

- Main gods: **Indra** (Purandhar, Vritrahan; rain, thunder, war; ~250 hymns), **Agni** (fire, intermediary; ~200 hymns), **Varuna** (cosmic order/Rita, water, morality), **Soma** (deified drink), **Rudra** (storms, healer), **Yama** (death), **Pushan, Vishnu, Maruts**.
- Goddesses: **Aditi** (eternity), **Usha** (dawn), **Savitri/Gayatri**, **Sinivali** (fertility), **Akhyani** (forests).
- Among rivers, the **most mentioned** in Vedic texts were **Saraswati** and **Sindhu**, while **Ganga** was called **Jahnavi** and **Yamuna** as **Amsumati**.

Later Vedic Age (1000–600 BCE)



- Post-Rigvedic sources show changes in **society, economy, politics, and religion**; the Aryans, initially in **Punjab**, expanded into the **Ganga and Yamuna plains (1500–800 BCE)**, and by **500 BCE**,

Political System

➤ Early **tribal settlements** evolved into **strong kingdoms** with the **rise of hereditary monarchies and republics**; **revenue collection and labor conscription** supported expansion, **assemblies declined**, and the **king (Samrat)** gained power, maintaining a **regular army** with **Rajanyas (Kshatriyas)** as warriors, while **lawgivers** included **Manu (Manusmrti), Narada, and Brhaspati**.

Social System

Growth of cities such as **Ayodhya, Indraprastha, and Mathura** occurred, while the **status of women declined** (excluded from **Sabha, inheritance, property rights**; daughters seen as a burden per **Aitareya Brahmana**), **Sudras and women** lacked access to **Vedic education, Gayatri Mantra, and Upanayana Samskara**, the **Brahmanas** rose as a **respected priestly class**, the **Gotra system** emphasized lineage, **Chandalas (untouchables)** existed outside Varna, and **metals** in use included **gold, copper/iron, tin, lead, and silver**.

Economic System

- Occupations included **agriculture, cattle rearing, trade, and industry**; iron (**Krsna Ayas**) was known around **1200 BCE** with **widespread use of tools** like **axes and ploughs** by **800 BCE**; land was **community-based** under the **Grhapati** (household head), merchants organized into **guilds (Shrenis)** led by a **Sresthin**, units of value included **Niska** (gold lump), **Satamana** (unit), **Krisanala** (1 ratti), and **taxation** was compulsory, mainly on **Vaisyas**.
- In the Later Vedic Age, the officer responsible for collecting the tax (**Bhaga**) was called **the Bhagadugha**. **The Samgrahit** was the royal treasurer who stored the collected taxes and tributes in the royal treasury.

Religion

- The period, called the **Brahminical Age**, saw **simple worship evolve into elaborate sacrifices**, with older gods (**Varuna, Prithvi, Indra, Agni**) declining and new gods (**Prajapati – Supreme Creator, Visnu, Rudra**)

emerging; **important texts** included **Samhitas and Brahmanas** (focused on sacrifices), **concepts** like **Karma, Maya, Transmigration, Atman = Brahman** were introduced, **Upanishads** provided the first **philosophical expressions**, major **Sutras** included **Srauta** (public sacrifices), **Grhya** (domestic rites), **Dharma** (social duties and moral conduct), **Sulva** (altar construction/geometry), and **religious reforms** arose due to dissatisfaction with **ritualism and priestly dominance**, leading to **Jainism and Buddhism**.

Varna System

- Originally three varnas: **Brahmin (priest), Kshatriya (warrior), Vaishya (commoner)**.
- Later, a fourth varna, **Shudra (labourer/servant)**, was added.
- Outcastes, or **Chandalas**, formed a fifth category.
- Result: the **four-fold Varna system**:
 - ✓ **Brahmins** – priests
 - ✓ **Kshatriyas** – warriors/rulers
 - ✓ **Vaishyas** – traders/farmers
 - ✓ **Shudras** – servants/labourers

3

CHAPTER

Buddhism and Jainism

Buddhism

- It was founded by a Kshatriya prince of Saka clans, Gautama Siddhartha, in the 6th century BCE.



Gautam Buddha:

- Buddhism is based on the teachings and life of **Siddhartha Gautama** (born c. 563 BCE) of the **Sakya clan** (Kshatriya) from **Kapilavastu, Lumbini** (near the Indo-Nepal border); his family included father **Suddhodana**, mother **Maya/ Mahamaya Devi**, stepmother **Mahaprajapati Gautami**, wife **Yasodhara (Bhaddakaccana / Gopa)**, and son **Rahula**.
- At **age 29**, he **renounced princely life**, adopted **asceticism**, and At **age 35**, after **49 days of meditation under a pipal tree at Bodhgaya**, attained **Bodhi (enlightenment)**, during a time when **16 Mahajanapadas** existed in **North India** (7th–6th centuries BCE).

After Enlightenment

- **Buddha's First Sermon** was delivered at **Sarnath** as the **Dharmachakrapravartana (Turning of the Wheel of Dharma)**, commemorated by the **Lion Capital of Ashoka**, with disciples **Ananda, Sariputta, Mahamoggallana, and Mahakaccayana** present; most subsequent sermons were at **Sravasti** in **Pali**, including the **Fire Sermon (Adittapariyaya Sutta)**; **Mahaparinirvana** occurred at **Kushinagar** in **483 BCE**, with his last words: “**Be lamps unto yourselves.**”



Teachings of Buddha

- Core teachings: **Four Noble Truths (Ariya-saccani)** and the **Eightfold Path (Atthangika Magga)**.
- The **Eightfold Path (Atthangika Magga)**.
 - ✓ Right Meditation (Samma – samadhi)

- ✓ Right Resolve (Samma Sankappa)
- ✓ Right Mindfulness (Samma Sati)
- ✓ Right Effort (Samma - Vayama)
- ✓ Right Means of Livelihood (Samma - Ajiva)
- ✓ Right Conduct (Samma - Kammanta)
- ✓ Right Speech (Samma - Vaca)

Four Noble Truths

- i. Dukkha: the truth of Suffering
- ii. Samudaya: origin of suffering
- iii. Nirvana: cessation of suffering
- iv. Magga: path leading to cessation of suffering

Other Doctrines

- **Anatmavada** – There is no permanent soul (atman).
- **Three Jewels (Triratna)** – Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha.

Buddhist Councils

Council / Date & Location	King & President	Key Outcomes
First Council – 483 BCE, Rajagriha (Sattapani Cave)	King: Ajatasatru President: Mahakassapa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Compilation of Buddha's teachings into Tripiṭaka: ➤ Vinaya Piṭaka (monastic rules) ➤ Sutta Piṭaka (sermons – 5 Nikayas) ➤ Abhidhamma Piṭaka (philosophy & psychology)
Second Council – 383 BCE, Vaisali	King: Kalasoka President: Sabbakami	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dispute over monastic practices → Split into: ➤ Sthaviravadins (Elders) ➤ Mahasanghikas (Great Community)
Third Council – 250 BCE, Paṭaliputra	King: Ashoka President: Moggaliputta Tissa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Addition of Kathavatthu to Abhidhamma ➤ Buddhist missions sent abroad (Sri Lanka, etc.) ➤ Expansion of Buddhism beyond India
Fourth Council – 72 CE, Kuṇḍalavana (Kashmir)	King: Kaniṣka President: Vasumitra (Sarvastivada School) Vice-President: Asvaghoṣa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Commentaries on Pitakas compiled ➤ Mahavibhaṣa written ➤ Buddhism divided into Mahayana & Hinayana

Different Schools of Buddhism

Aspect	Hinayana	Mahayana	Vajrayana
Meaning	Lesser Vehicle	Greater Vehicle	Thunderbolt Vehicle
Spread	Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, SE Asia	China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Tibet	Bengal, Bihar, Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet (via Padmasambhava)
Goal	Individual salvation (self-nirvana)	Collective salvation (through Bodhisattvas)	Enlightenment through rituals & Tantra
Buddha	Historical human, not divine	Deified as a divine being	Buddha divine; Tantric deities central
Concept	Focus on Arhatship	Focus on Bodhisattvas , compassion (Karuna), emptiness (Shunyata)	Rituals, mantras, Tantric practices

Patronage	Ashoka, Shailendra kings (Java)	Chinese & Tibetan rulers	Tibetan rulers (esp. 11th century)
Key Texts	Pali Canon (Tripitaka)	Mūlamadhyamikakarika, Sutralankara, Lalitavistara	Tibetan Tantras, Vajrayana scriptures

Symbolism in Hinayana vs Mahayana

Event	Hinayana (Symbolic)	Mahayana (Figurative)
Birth	Elephant & Lotus	Maya's Dream
Renunciation	Horse	Buddha (monk form) with Horse
Enlightenment	Peepal Tree	Bhumisparsha Mudra
First Sermon	Wheel (8 spokes)	Dharmachakra Pravartana Mudra
Death	Stupa	Mahaparinirvana Mudra (lying on side, head on palm)

Buddhist Literature

- **Jataka Tales:** ~600 stories of Buddha's past births; compiled ~300 BCE.
 - ✓ Matanga Jataka: Buddha in a past life as a Chandala.
- **Digha Nikaya** – 34 Long Discourses.
- **Majjhima Nikaya** – Middle-length discourses.
- **Samyutta Nikaya** – Connected Discourses.
- **Anguttara Nikaya** – Numerical Discourses.
- **Asvaghoṣa:** Buddhacharita, Saundarananda.
- **Buddhaghosa:** Visuddhimagga.
- **Vasubandhu:** Abhidharmakosa.
- **Milinda Pañha:** Dialogue between Indo-Greek king Menander (Milinda) and monk Nagasena.



Jainism

- Jainism originated in the 6th century BCE as a revolt against Brahminism, establishing a non-Brahminical religion; a Tirthankara or Jina is a human who attains enlightenment (perfect knowledge) through asceticism and becomes a spiritual guide.

- The first Tirthankara was Rishabhdev (father of Chakravarti King Bharat, mentioned in Srimad Bhagwat and Rig Veda), attained death at Mount Kailash, and his symbol is the bull.
- There are 24 Tirthankaras, all Kshatriyas, with the last being Vardhamana Mahavira, who emphasized celibacy as a core teaching.

Mahavira (Nigantha Nataputta)

- Birth: Born as Vardhamana on the 13th day of the bright half of Chaitra, 540 BCE, at Kundagrama (near Vaishali).
- Family:
 - ✓ Father: Siddhartha, head of the Jnatrika clan.
 - ✓ Mother: Trishla, sister of Lichchhavi Prince Chetak of Vaishali.
- Marriage & Children:
 - ✓ Wife: Yashoda
 - ✓ Daughter: Priyadarsena
 - ✓ Son-in-law: Jamali, who became his first disciple.

- **Renunciation:** At the age of **30**, he **renounced worldly life** and wandered as an ascetic for **12 years**.
- **Enlightenment:**
 - ✓ Attained **Kevalajnana (supreme knowledge)** at the age of **42** on the banks of the **Rijupalika River**, near **Jrimbhikagrama**.
- **Death:** Passed away in **527 BCE** at **Pawapuri**, near **Patna (Bihar)**, at the age of **72**. His death is **celebrated with a lamp festival** by the **Mallas and Lichchhavis**.

Key Jain Tirthankaras

Tirthankara & Birthplace	Symbol (Lanchhana)	Nirvana (Death Place)
1. Rishabhanatha (Adinatha) – Ayodhya (Kosala)	Bull	Mount Kailash
2. Ajitanatha – Ayodhya	Elephant	Sammed Shikhar (Parasnath Hills, Jharkhand)
3. Sambhavanatha – Shravasti	Horse	Sammed Shikhar
19. Mallinatha – Mithila (Bihar)	Waterpot (Kalasha)	Sammed Shikhar
22. Neminatha (Arishtanemi) – Sauripura (near Dwarka, Gujarat)	Conch	Mount Girnar (Gujarat)
23. Parshvanatha – Varanasi	Serpent (Snake hood)	Sammed Shikhar
24. Mahavira (Vardhamana) – Kundagrama (Vaishali, Bihar)	Lion	Pavapuri (Bihar)

Tenets of Jainism

- Liberation (Moksha) can be attained through the **Three Jewels (Triratna)**:

 1. Right Faith (Samyak Darshana)
 2. Right Knowledge (Samyak Jnana)
 3. Right Conduct (Samyak Charitra)

Five Doctrines of Jainism

1. **Ahimsa** – non-injury to living beings (Sutrakritanga Sutra).
2. **Satya** – Truthfulness (do not lie).
3. **Asteya** – non-stealing.
4. **Aparigraha** – non-possession, non-attachment.
5. **Brahmacharya** – Celibacy/continence.

Jain Councils

Council	Location, Date & Presided By	Key Contributions
1st Jain	Location: Pataliputra (modern Patna) Date: ~300 BCE Presided by: Sthulabhadra	Compilation of the 12 Angas (canonical scriptures).
2nd Jain	Location: Vallabhi (Gujarat) Date: 512 CE Presided by: Devardhi Kshamasramana	Final compilation and writing down of scriptures; addition of 12 Upangas ; preservation of teachings of Mahavira and his disciples.

- ✓ **“Namo Arihantanam”** – A line from the Navkar Mantra, meaning “I bow down to all Arihantas”. Arihantas are souls who have attained perfect knowledge, vision, bliss, and power.
- ✓ **Nirvana** – When a Tirthankara, having conquered the cycle of birth and death (samsara), leaves the mortal body, it is called Nirvana or Moksha.
- ✓ **Basadis** – Jain temples or monasteries, especially common in Karnataka.

Sects and Sub-sects of Jainism

Aspect	Shvetambara (White-clad)	Digambara (Sky-clad)
Origin & Leader	Stayed in Magadha under Sthulabhadra	Moved south during famine under Bhadrabahu
Clothing	Wear simple white clothes	Do not wear clothes; nudity is considered essential for liberation
Sacred Texts	Accept Jain Agamas (Angas and Anga-bahyas)	Reject authenticity of original Agamas; follow texts of Acharya Kundakunda
Major Sub-sects	Murtipujaka, Sthanakavasi, Terapanthi	Bisapantha, Terapantha, Taranapantha (Samaiyapantha)
Royal Patronage	Kumarapala (Chaulukya ruler of Gujarat), under Acharya Hemachandra	Chandragupta Maurya, Southern rulers like the Gangas of Karnataka, Kadambas, Rashtrakutas

Ajivika Sect

- Founded by **Makkhali Gosala (Gosala Maskariputra)**, contemporary of Buddha and Mahavira (6th century BCE).
- Everything is pre-determined by **cosmic order (Niyati)**.

- ✓ Believed in **atomism** – the universe is composed of indivisible particles combined under natural laws.
- Patronage: Bindusara (father of Ashoka) was an Ajivika follower.
- **Ashoka** dedicated caves in the **Barabar Hills (Bihar)** to Ajivika monks (e.g., Lomas Rishi Cave, Sudama Cave, Nagarjuni Cave).



- The term “Mahajanapada” combines “Maha” (great) and “Janapada” (foothold of a tribe/people), referring to the earliest territorial states evolved from tribal communities; the 16 Mahajanapadas between the Himalayas and the Narmada are mentioned in Buddhist literature (Anguttara Nikaya).

List of Mahajanapadas and Their Capitals

S. No.	Mahajanapada (Region)	Special Features
1	Kashi (Banaras, Uttar Pradesh) Capital: Varanasi River: Ganga	➤ A renowned religious and trade center , later absorbed into Kosala. ➤ One of the most powerful Mahajanapadas; ➤ famous for cotton textiles and horse markets.
2	Kosala (Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh) Capital: Shravasti River: Sarayu	➤ Most popular king was Prasenjit , a contemporary and friend of Buddha.
3	Anga (Eastern Bihar) Capital: Champa River: Champa	➤ Important center of trade and commerce; ➤ annexed by Magadha in the 6th century BCE. ➤ Famous for maritime trade with Suvarnabhumi (Southeast Asia).
4	Vajji (North Bihar) Capital: Vaishali River: Gandak	➤ A confederacy of clans , including the Lichchhavis and Jnatrikas (Mahavira's clan). ➤ the Videhas were the most prominent.
5	Malla (Uttar Pradesh) Capital: Kushinagar / Pava (Pavapuri) River: Gandak, Rapti	➤ Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar; later annexed by Magadha.
6	Chedi (Chhattisgarh / Bundelkhand region) Capital: Suktimali River: Ken	➤ Territory corresponded to eastern Bundelkhand; ➤ A branch founded a dynasty in Kalinga . ➤ Ruled by King Shishupala (Mahabharata reference).
7	Vatsa (Allahabad region, Uttar Pradesh) Capital: Kausambi River: Yamuna	➤ Strong kingdom; ➤ most notable ruler was Udayana . ➤ noted for cotton textiles ; a monarchy.

8	Kuru (Delhi region) Capital: Indraprastha/ Hastinapur River: Yamuna	➤ During Buddha's time, ruled by a titular chieftain named Korayvya . ➤ The historical center of the Mahabharata .
9	Panchala (Western Uttar Pradesh) Capital: Ahichchhatra & Kampilya River: Ganga, Ramganga	➤ Covered Rohilkhand and parts of central Doab. ➤ Divided into North Panchala (Ahichchhatra) and South Panchala (Kampilya) ; included Kannauj .
10	Matsya (Rajasthan (Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur)) Capital: Viratanagara River: Sarasvati, Chambal	➤ Located in Rajasthan; ➤ King Sujata ruled both Matsyas and Chedis. ➤ Ruled by King Virata (Mahabharata figure).
11	Surasena (Western Uttar Pradesh) Capital: Mathura River: Yamuna	➤ Had a republican form of government . ➤ Ruled by King Avantiputra , a disciple of Buddha; Mathura was also revered as Krishna's land .
12	Ashmaka (Maharashtra, on Godavari River) Capital: Potana (or Potali) River: Godavari	➤ Southernmost Mahajanapada; ➤ ruled by Ikshvaku Kshatriyas . ➤ The only Mahajanapada south of the Vindhyas , engaged in trade.
13	Avanti (Madhya Pradesh) Capital: Mahishmati / Ujjain River: Shipra	➤ Divided into two parts: Northern Avanti (Ujjain) and Southern Avanti (Mahishmati) . ➤ Ruled by King Pradyota ; a prominent Buddhist center .
14	Gandhara (Northwest Pakistan) Capital: Takshashila River: Indus, Kabul	➤ Famous center of education and learning ; associated with Panini (grammarian) and Kautilya (Chanakya) . ➤ Celebrated for trade and education ; later conquered by Darius I of Persia .
15	Kamboja (Northwest, near Rajapura) Capital: Rajapura	➤ Mentioned in Kautilya's Arthashastra and Ashoka's Edict XIII ; followed a republican constitution . ➤ famous for horses and cavalry .
16	Magadha (Southern Bihar) Capital: Girivraja (Rajgir) River: Ganga, Son	➤ Pioneered a policy of imperialism . ➤ Early rulers: Jarasandha and Brihadratha . ➤ Real founders: Bimbi Sara and Ajatashatru . ➤ later became the core of imperial expansion.

Magadha Empire



Haryanka Dynasty

- The founder of this dynasty was Bimbisara, who made Girivraja (Rajagriha) his capital.
- **Bimbisara (542–493 BCE):** He built the **first standing army, conquered Anga**, strengthened his position through **strategic marriage alliances** (wife from Kosala, Lichhavi princess Chellana from Vaishali, and daughter of Madra chief from Punjab), and was a **patron of Jainism**.
- **Ajatashatru (492-460 BCE) :** He killed his father to seize the throne and pursued an aggressive expansion policy, defeating Kosala, Vaishali, and the Vajji Confederacy, consulted Buddha via his minister Vassakara, and is also mentioned in Jain texts such as the Aupapatika and Avashyaka Sutras.
- **Udayin (460-444 BCE) :** He built a fort at the confluence of the Ganga and Son rivers (Patna);

Shishunaga Dynasty (c. 413–345 BCE)

1. **Shishunaga:** Shishunaga defeated Avanti, making it a province of Magadha, and briefly moved the capital to Vaishali.
2. **Kalasoka (Kakavarna):** Kalasoka (Kakavarna) presided over the 2nd Buddhist Council at Vaishali, shifted the capital back to Pataliputra, and his death created a power vacuum, paving the way for the **rise of the Nanda dynasty**.

Nanda Dynasty (345–321 BCE)

1. **Mahapadma Nanda:** Mahapadma Nanda, founder of the Nanda dynasty and the **first Shudra ruler of Magadha**, also known as **Ugrasena, Ekarat, and Sarva-Kshatrantaka**, expanded the empire by annexing Kalinga (removing the Jina idol) and Kosala, standardized weights and measures (Nandopakramani), constructed a canal from Tansulia Road to Kalinganagari, and is credited as the **“First Empire Builder in Indian History.”**
2. **Dhana Nanda:** Dhanananda, inheritor of **immense wealth** and commander of a **large standing army**, made **Magadha one of the most powerful kingdoms** of its time; Greek accounts identify him as **Agrammes/Xandrames**, and **Alexander’s invasion of north-western India (327–325 BCE)** occurred during his reign.

Iranian (Persian) Invasion:

- **Cyrus (558–530 BCE):** Annexed Gandhara and the Kabul Valley.
- **Darius I (522–486 BCE):** Extended Persian control to the Indus region (Punjab and Sindh) as the 20th satrapy.
- The **Behistun Inscription** records Darius’s Indian campaign (c. 516 BCE).

Alexander:

- **Alexander**, son of Philip of Macedonia, invaded north-west India when it was divided into small states: Taxila, Punjab (Porus), Gandhara, etc.
- **Battle of the Hydaspes:** Porus fought Alexander on the banks of the Jhelum; all other kings surrendered.