

LL.B.(Hons) 1st Semester

History

Unit-III

V.P.Singh

- i. Social Institutions in Ancient India: Ashrams. Varna, Jati, Gotra, Pravara, Family, Slavery, Shudras and Panchmas (untouchables)
- ii. Position of women in ancient India: Status of Women, Education. Marriage. Right of Property, Legal Rights. Divorce. Prostitution and Widows
- iii. Reformation in Medieval and Modern times: Nanak, Kabir, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Aligarh Movement and Backward Caste movement (B. R. Ambedkar, Jyotiba Phule and Naicker)
- iv. Reformation of Mohammad-Bin-Tughluq and Market Reforms or Ala-ud-din Khilji
- v. Drain of wealth and stages of Colonialism

. Social Institutions in Ancient India: Ashrams. Varna, Jati, Gotra, Pravara, Family, Slavery, Shudras and Panchmas (untouchables)

Ashrams.

1. The **Ashram system** was established in the **later vedic period**.
2. The **meaning** of Ashram is “**stage of Life**”.
3. Only **three Ashrams** are mentioned in the **later vedic texts**.
4. In **Chandogya Upanishad** only **three ashrams** are found.
5. In the **Jabalopanishad** the first four Ashrams are mentioned together.
6. Ashrams is **duly received** from **Dharmasutra**.
7. The Ashrams were divided into four parts as **25 years each**.
8. The first Ashram Brahmcharya was a **period of learning** which began from **Upnayana(yagyopavit) rites**.
9. The **Brahmchari** who received **lifetime education** called **Naishtik**.
10. Brahmchari who got education till **certain time** is called **Upakurvan**.
11. The second ashram **Grihastha Ashram** was considered the **best** among all the Ashrams which started from **25 years** of the age.
12. The **third Ashram** was **Vanprastha Ashram** started from **50 years** when man attended **libration from work of social life**.

13. The meaning of **fourth ashram**, Sanyas Ashram, is ‘**Complete Sacrifice**’. It was started after 75 years.

Varna

14. The term Varna is first found referred for the first time in **Purushsukta, 10th Mandal of Rigveda**.
15. As per the ‘**Purushsukta**’ in Rigveda the people belong to four varnas constituting the four body parts of the **Brahma/Purusha** (the creator) - **Brahmin** was the **mouth**, **Kshatriya** was **arms**, Vaishya was **thigh** and Shudra was **feet**.
16. The word ‘**Shudra**’ is mentioned first in **Purushsukta, Rigved**.
17. Society of vedic age were divided in Varnas **on the basis of Occupation**.
18. In the ‘**Sutra period**’, the varna system became strict and its form became ‘**Jnmana**’ (**based on birth**), the foundation of the caste – system was laid.

Jati (Caste)

19. The word Caste is first mentioned by ‘**Yaska**’ in his book **Nirukta** as Krishna caste.
20. The word ‘**caste**’ started being used for Varna from the third century BCE.
21. According to **Boudhayan**, the child born of a Brahmin man and a Vaishya woman was called ‘**Ambastha**’.
22. **Boudhayan** has called the child born of a **Brahmin man and a Shudra woman** as ‘**Nishad**’.

Gotra and Pravar

23. Gotra system was established in the **later vedic** period.
24. The original meaning of the word “Gotra” is “**Goshtha**” or the place where the entire clan was reared.
25. Later the meaning of “Gotra” was a community of people **originating from the same root man**.
26. Intermarriage between the people of the **same Gotra** was **prohibited** as they were considered siblings.
27. The Pravara means **great** or **shreshtha**.
28. Pravara are identified with Rishis who were **part of the lineage**.
29. The Gotra is always identified by the name of a **single Rishi** (mostly) while the Pravara can have a number of Rishis associated with it – up to even **seven**.

Family

30. The family was the **basic unit** of social organization in ancient india.
31. The family at that time was usually a **joint family**, lived under one roof.
32. The family even **owned immovable property** in common.
33. The **right of shraddha** played an important part in binding the members from the **common ancestors**.
34. the **eldest male** member was **the head of the house** and administered joint property.

Slavery

35. According to **Narada, Yajnavalkya** and **Katyayana**, a slave of any varna can be of the following varna but cannot be a slave of the **same varna**.
36. **Katyayana** has mentioned that slavery is **not for Brahmins**.
37. **Narada** is the first Smritikar who explains **the law of liberation of slaves**.
38. There is mention of slavery in **Anguttara Nikaya** and **Didha Nikaya**.
39. Narada has described **15 types** of slaves, and Mahabharata 7 .
40. Kautilya has described **9 types** of slaves. **Dhwajhrit, Udardas, Grihjat, Dayagat, Labdh, Kreet, Atmvikrayi, Ahitak, and Dandpranit**

Shudras

41. The word '**Shudra**' is mentioned first in **Purushsukta, 10th Mandal, Rigved**.
42. **Narsingha Purana** mentions that the main occupation of the Shudras is **agriculture**.
43. **Yajnavalkya Smriti** mentions that Shudra can perform **Panchamahayagna** by using the word '**Namah**' instead of '**Omkar**'
44. It is mentioned in the **Mritchkatikam** that **Brahmins and Shudras** used to fill water from the **same ghat**.
45. It is mentioned in the judicial committees that the Shudra can only become a witness (witness) of **his own caste**.

Panchmas (untouchables)

46. According to Manu, the children born of Shudra male and Brahmin woman were called '**Chandal**'.
47. Manu has written that 'Chandal' should reside **outside the village**.
48. **Banabhatta** has called Chandals forbidden to touch.
49. Chinese traveler **Fahyan** writes that whenever Chandal entered the market or village, he used to **play sticks**. So that people go away after listening to the voice.

Position of women in ancient India: Status of Women, Education. Marriage. Right of Property, Legal Rights. Divorce. Prostitution and Widows

Status of Women

50. Although the Rig Vedic society was male dominated, the condition of women was **quite good**.
51. During the Rig Vedic period women used to participate in **sabha** and **Vidatha**.
52. From the **Later Vedic** period, the condition of women began **to decline**.
53. In **Aitreya Brahmin**, daughters are considered the caused of all miseries.
54. Women were **banned** from **participating in Sabha and Vidatha** in **Later Vedic period**.

Education

55. In Rigvedic period Girls had **Upanayana rites**, due to which they too received education like men.
56. Women like **Lopamudra, Ghosha, Sikta, Vishwavara, Appala, Nivavari**, etc. composed the **Rigvedic verses**.
57. the **Upnayana ritual** of women ceased in Later Vedic period.
58. **Gargi, Sbhala** and **Vedvti** were prominent students in **Later Vedic period**.
59. women should have the right to **receive education** in Baudh period
60. In the Budha period, Shubha Subhecha and Anopana were women of high clan who wrote poems in **Therigatha**.
61. **Naganika** became the first ruler in the **Gupta period**.

Marriage

62. Girls were married only when they were **adults**.
63. The girls for their lifetime lived a virgin called **Amaju**.
64. The practice of **niyoga** and **polygamy** was prevalent.
65. The children born out of the system of employment are called **Kshetraj**
66. The word '**Ardhangini**' for women is mentioned first in '**Shatpath Brahmin**'.

Right of Property

67. For the first time in **Yajnavalkya Smriti**, the **daughter** was considered the **rightful owner** of the **property**.

68. According to **Yajnavalkya Smriti**, in the absence of a son and a widow, the daughter was the heiress.
69. According to **Dayabhag and Mitakshara**, In the absence of a son, **the widow receives the wealth** of the deceased husband.
70. According to Dayabhag and Mitakshara, Daughter has right to get **1/4th** of the son's share in wealth.
71. The money given by parents, brother and husband in front of the fire was under **female wealth (Stree dhan.)**
72. According to Manu, the daughter was the **heiress for female wealth**.
73. In the absence of a daughter, the **daughter-in-law** used to have rights over

Prostitution

74. There is mention of a **Prostitute (Ganika)** in the Mauryan period.
75. Women who prostitute independently called **Rupajeeva**
76. Many of the **Prostitutes** worked in the **intelligence department**

Widows

77. **Widows marriage** was prevalent in the society in Maury society.
78. Some widows **did not marry** called **Chhandvasini**.
79. **Rich widows** called 'Addya Widows' .

Reformation in Medieval and Modern times: Nanak, Kabir, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Aligarh Movement and Backward Caste movement (B. R. Ambedkar, Jyotiba Phule and Naicker)

Nanak

80. Guru Nanak was born on **15 April** 1469 at **Rāi Bhoi Kī Talvaṇḍī** village (present-day Nankana Sahib, Punjab, Pakistan)
81. Guru Nanak travelled far and wide across Asia teaching people the message of **ik onkar**
82. Nanak's teachings can be found in the Sikh scripture **Guru Granth Sahib**, as a collection of verses recorded in **Gurmukhi**.
83. Nanak believed in **monotheism** and emphasized the worship of **Nirgun Brhama**.
84. According to Guru Nanak dev the idol worshiper is **polytheism** unnecessary.

Kabir

85. The years of Kabir's birth and death are unclear but most favor **1440–1518**.
86. The **philosophy of Kabir** is the seeking of the **Absolute (Nirguna)**.
87. **Nirguna** is the concept of the **Advaita interpretation** which denies any distinction between the soul and God,
88. Kabir Das strongly opposed **Castism, Untouchability, discrimination, hypocrisy and idolatry**
89. Literary works with compositions attributed to Kabir include **Kabir Bijak, Kabir Parachai, Sakhi Granth, Adi Granth (Sikh), and Kabir Granthawali (Rajasthan)**.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

90. Raja Ram Mohan Roy often Known as **the Father of Indian Renaissance** and **Yugdut**.
91. Ram Mohan Roy was given the title of **Raja** by **Akbar II**, the Mughal emperor.
92. Raja Ram Mohan Roy set up the **Atmiya Sabha** in **1815** to Propagate Monotheistic ideals of Hindus.
93. In 1828 Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded **Brahmo Sabha**, which was later renamed as **Brahmo Samaj**.
94. Raja Ram Mohan Roy Advocated **English Education in india**.
95. Raja Ram Mohan Roy **found** the **Anglo- Hindu school (1822)** and set up **Vedanta College (1826)**.
96. Raja Ram Mohan Roy demanded **property inheritance rights for women**.
97. Raja Ram Mohan Roy set up the **Hindu College** at Calcutta In 1817, in collaboration with **David Hare**,
98. **Sambad Kaumudi** was the most popular journal of Raja Ram Mohanm Roy.
99. Ram Mohan Roy tried a lot to make people enlighten against Sati system, thus at last in the year **1829** lord William Bentick banned **Sati System** by law.

Aligarh Movement

100. The **Aligarh Movement** was the push to establish a **modern system of education** for the **Muslim population** of British India,
101. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a great educationalist, who founded **the Anglo-Oriental College** at **Aligadh**.
102. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded the **United Indian Patriotic Association** in **1888**.

103. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan believed that the **continuance of British rule** was a **“Guarantee for the welfare and progress of the community.”**
104. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan declared that if the educated Muslim **support the British**, the latter would reward them **with government jobs and other special favors.**

Backward Caste movement (B. R. Ambedkar, Jyotiba Phule and Naicker)

B. R. Ambedkar

105. Bhimrao Ambedkar was born to Ramji Maloji Sakpal and Bhimabai Sakpal on **April 14th, 1891, Muhu, Madhya Pradesh.**
106. **Bahishkrit Hitkrini Sabha** was founded by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in **1924** to promote education and socio-economic improvement of Dalits.
107. Dr. B.R Ambedkar appointed as independent india’s first **Law Minister and** chairmen of the **Constitution drafting committee.**
108. Dr. B.R Ambedkar has written books- **Thoughts on Pakistan, Annihilation of caste, The problem of Money: origin and solution.**
109. Dr. B.R Ambedkar was the **first and only satyagrahi** to conduct **“Satyagrah for drinking water”.**
110. **On 20th March 1927**, he organized a **satyagrah** in the city of “Mahad” to get the untouchable community the right to get water from the cities Chavdar pond.
111. In order to protect the rights of Dalits, Dr. B.R Ambedkar had brought out **five journals.** Namely: **Bahishkrit Bharat, Muknayak, Samta, Prabhudh Bharat and Janta.**

Jyotiba Phule

112. **Jyotiba Phule** with his wife, **Savitribai Phule**, started one of the first Girls school in **Pune** in **1851.**
113. In **1854**, Jyotiba Phule established a **school for untouchable** and started a private **orphanage for the widows.**
114. Jyotiba Phule formed the **Satyashodhak Samaj** in 1873.
115. The main objective of **Satya Shodhak Samaj**, was to literate the shudraj and Dalit to prevent their exploitations by Brahminas
116. Jyotiba phule composed critical book ‘**Sarvjanik Satydharm Pustak**’ and ‘**Gulamgiri**’ (1872).

Naicker

117. E.V. Naicker was born on **17 September 1879** in Tamilnadu.
118. Naicker started '**Atmsamman Movement** in **1927**
119. Naicker opposed **Brahmin and Hindu Religion**
120. Dalit people called him **Periar** (Great) and **Tante** (father)

. Reformation of Mohammad-Bin-Tughluq and Market Reforms or Ala-ud-din Khilji

. Reformation of Mohammad-Bin-Tughluq

121. Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq established a new department **Diwan-i-Amir-Kohi** for the development of agriculture.
122. A Land of **60 square** miles was selected for the development purpose in agriculturer.
123. Muhammad –Bin-Tughlaq issued **gold coins** called '**Dinar**'.
124. He launched **Takkavi** loans (loans for cultivation).
125. Mohammad Bin Tughlaq **shifted the capital** from **Delhi to Devgiri** in **1327**. CE.
126. Mohammad Bin Tughlaq **issued copper and brass coins** as the token currency which has the same value of gold or silver coin in **1330-32** CE.
- 127.

Market Reforms of Ala-ud-din Khilji

128. Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316) instituted **price controls** and related reforms in Marke in the early **14th century**.
129. Alauddin Khilji **fixed the prices** for a wide range of **goods**, including **grains, cloth, slaves and animals**.
130. Alauddin implemented price control measures by setting up following types of markets in Delhi
 - a. **Mandi**, the central grain and grocery market.
 - b. **Sera-i Adl**, market for manufactured commodities and imported goods.
 - c. **Markets for slaves and animals**
 - d. **General markets** for other commodities
131. Alauddin ordered all the merchants to be registered with the Ministry of Commerce (**Diwan i Riyasat**)

132. Alauddin appointed **Barid (head of secret agents)** and **Munhiya** (secret agents) to getting information of market.

Drain of wealth and stages of Colonialism

The Drain Of Wealth

133. **The Drain of Wealth theory** was systematically initiated by **Dadabhai Naoroji in 1867**.
134. Dadabhai Naoroji mentioned The Drain of Wealth theory in his book **“Poverty and Unbritish rule in India”**
135. The Drain of Wealth was the **portion of India’s wealth** and economy that was not available to Indians.
136. Dadabhai Naoroji calculated a huge drainage amounted to about **12 million pound** per year
137. Constituents of Drain of Wealth are **Home charge, Civil and Military charge, Council bill, Foreign banking, etc.**
138. The Drain of Wealth affected countries prospects of employment and income.

Stages of Colonialism

139. Colonialism is the distinct stage in the modern historical development of the colony that **intervenes** between the **traditional economy** and **modern capitalist economy**
140. There were **3 distinct stage** of Colonialism.
First stage: **Monopoly trade and plunder,**
Second stage: **Era of free trade,**
Third stage: **Era of finance capital.**
141. The East India Company used its pollical power to acquire **monopolistic control** over Indian trade and handicrafts.
142. **The era of free trade** saw import of Manchester cloth increased in value from **90 lakh sterling** in **1860** to **27 crore sterling** in **1900**.
143. The third stage is rightly known as the **era of financial capital.**
144. In the Third stage, a huge amount of capital was invested in **Railway, Loans to the Government of India, Trade** and to a **leisure extent in plantation, Coal mining, Jute mills, Shipping and Banking** in India.

