



VEDIC PERIOD _HERITAGE OF ANCIENT INDIA

Dr. T. N. Shinde

Dept. of History, A.R.Burla Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Solapur.

ABSTRACT :

BC In the year 2000 AD, the civilization of the Indus Valley saw its origins in the Holy Land. The people living in the valley of the Indus River will be considered Dravidians, whose descendants later migrated south to India. Environmental changes can be attributed to the deterioration of this civilization, which developed a commerce-based culture and survived by agribusiness. The second millennium BC migrated to the subcontinent from the north-western frontier to the Baklik Aryan castes. These tribes gradually merged into their ancestral cultures and gave birth to new milieu.

KEYWORDS : *Morality, Voluntary action, Good, Pleasure, Happiness etc.*

INTRODUCTION:

PERIOD OF RIGVEDA:

Rigveda is the oldest book in the world, but there is no consensus among practitioners as to the age of its composition. Their opinions vary, not limited to centuries, but to thousands of years. Some dated to the year 1000 B.C. As a preliminary limit, others have fixed it between 3000 and 2500 BC.

Historians have analyzed the Vedas to create Vedic culture in Punjab and upper Gangetic plains. Most historians also think that the Indo-Aryan voyage from the north-west to the subcontinent covered many waves during this time. The flour and the cow were consecrated at the time of Atharva Veda. Many concepts of Indian philosophy reach the Vedas after religion, karma, etc. The earliest Vedic community is described in vedGweda, one of the oldest Vedic texts in the northwest part of the Indian subcontinent during the second millennium BC. At this time, the Aryan community consisted largely of tribal and pastoral groups, which was different from the urbanization of Harappa. Early Indo-Aryan presence is related to the Ocher Collard Pottery culture in archeological context.

Ed At the end of the Vedic period, the AryaSamaj began to expand from the northwestern part of the Indian subcontinent to the plains of the West Ganges. It became increasingly agricultural and was organized socially in four-character classifications or around social classes. The features of this social structure were excluded by synchronizing with the native cultures of northern India, but ultimately by saying that the occupation of indigenous peoples was profane. During this time, many small tribal divisions and

ministers of the past started uniting in monarchy, state-level states.

Organized guides refer to a highly Rigveda society. There was a common rule, but polygamy was also done among princes. However, there was no definite information about the son. Marriage was a sacred bond that no human act could break. However, widows were allowed to remarry, especially when they were not children, "because the Vedic Indians' strong



desire to perform the funeral of a child is known by the Gheda". It is not considered necessary to marry girls and there are references to unmarried girls being abusive, and there are references to daughters who are single and living with their father and brothers till late. After the marriage, the bridegroom is brought to the groom's house and given a place of honor in her new home. She has the authority over her adult in-laws, mother-in-law and her husband's siblings. At the religious ceremony, the wife was the husband's partner, and no ceremony is considered effective without her participation. Child marriage was unknown. The choice of the groom was measured in the choice of the bride but in that case the girl was also given freedom.

SANSKRITIZATION:

From Vedic times, "people from many levels of society across the subcontinent transform their religious and social life into Brahminist traditions", a process sometimes referred to as Sanskritization. This is reflected in the tendency of identifying local deities with the gods of Sanskrit texts. The Kuru kingdom was the first state-level society of Vedic times, beginning in the Iron Age in north-west BC to B5 BC. The Kuru kingdom collected Vedic hymns and developed an Orthodox Shrut ritual to maintain social order. When the Kuru kingdom was rejected, the center of Vedic culture shifted to their former neighbors to the Panchala kingdom. In northern India, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh, from around 1100-600 BCE The rich grayartifact painted gray ware culture is believed to belong to the Kuru and Panchala kingdoms. During the late Vedic period, the kingdom of Vidaha emerged as a new center of Vedic culture, which is located very close to the east. The latter part of this period deals with the consolidation of large states and states throughout Northern India, called Mahajanapada.

EPICS OF SANSKRIT:

Apart from the Vedas, the main texts of Hinduism, the Sanskrit epic Ramayana and the original theme of the Mahabharata are said to have their origin in this period. Mahabharata is still the longest poem in the world. Historians have previously written an "epic age" of these two epics as milieu, but now recognize that centuries of texts have undergone many stages of development. For example, the Mahabharata should be based on a small conflict that was eventually "transformed into an epic war by birds and poets". There is no evidence of archaeology as to whether particular events in the Mahabharata have a historical basis. Existing texts from these epics are circulated in the year AD. The Vedas, meanwhile, are believed to have been of the North 400 BCE and 400 CE. Some have tried to date events using the methods of ancient architecture, depending on which passages are chosen and how they are described, in the middle of approximately 2,000 BCE.

EMPIRE OF MAGADHA:

Soon the Aryan tribes began to infiltrate east of the Ganges and Yamuna rivers. BC Until 500the whole of North India was a civilized land where people knew about iron tools and worked voluntarily or otherwise as workers. India's earliest political map includes a large number of independent states, with fluid borders emerging to dispute disputes over growing populations and wealth overflows. North India touched the skies as the unified unity of the famous Gupta dynasty, administration and relation of Hinduism. It is amazing that it is considered as the golden age of India. BC Up to 600, modern-day Afghanistan was ruled by sixteen dynasties over the north Indian plains extending to Bangladesh. Some of the most powerful of them were the dynasties who ruled Magadha, Kosala, Kuru and Gandhara.

Found two important cities: Harappa on the Ravi River and Mohanjodaro on the Indus. The remains of these two cities were part of a larger civilization and part of civilized ancient civilization, which historians now call the 'Indus Valley'. Civilization ' or' Saraswati civilization '. Later on in Harappan (Saraswati) culture 3100-1900 shows the sophistication of abundant cities, complex farming and metallurgy, arts and crafts, and the precision of weights and measures. They built large buildings that were planned for mathematics. City planning in those ancient cities is better than our modern cities. This civilization had a written language and was very civilized. Some of these cities were about three miles in diameter, with thousands of inhabitants.

These ancient municipalities had grain, castles, and even household toilets. In Mohenjodaro, a mile-long canal connected the city to the city, and merchant ships sailed to Mesopotamia. At its height, the Indus culture spread over half a million square miles in the Indus river valley, and although ancient Egypt and Egypt existed at the same time, it did not explain much about it. This Saraswati was the center of civilization trade and the spread of civilization throughout South and West Asia, which often dominated the Mesopotamian province.

BUDDHA AND MAHAVIRA:

The sequence of development in literature is not parallel to the migration of India, but the historical development of civilization in India from Saraswati to the Ganges. BC In the 5th century, Siddhartha Gautam founded Buddhism, a powerful work of human thought still available by most people in the world. In the meanwhile, another religion called Jainism was founded by Mahavira. BC Around round 500, when the Persian kings Cyrus and Darius pushed their empire to the east, they conquered the usual Indus valley. The Persians were conquered by the Greeks under Alexander the Great. Arriving there by the river Beas, he defeated King Porus and the army of two hundred elephants in 600 BC. Defeated in, the tireless, charismatic victory wanted to extend his empire further to the east, but his own army (undoubtedly suppressed) refused to advance. Alexander returned home from the outpost to open the trade route.

The foundation of the Mauryan Empire in 321 B.C. Chandragupta Maurya was one of the most unique events in history. This was especially found shortly after Alexander's conquest of northwestern India during B.C. 327- 325 B.C. There is no consensus on the race of the Mauryas. In the Puranas they can be described as sudras and culprits, probably because Mauryas were patrons of the heterodox cult. In the Buddhist works, an attempt was made to associate the Mauryan race with the Buddhist Sakya tribe. In the Divya day, Bindusara, the son of Chandragupta, is described as Kshatriya Morbidishaksha or Abhishek Kshatriya. According to Buddhist writers, the region from which Mauryas came, was full of peacocks and hence became known as the Mauryas. This proves that the Buddhists were trying to elevate the social standing of Ashoka and the people before him.

Ashok was the most trusted son of Bindusara and grandson of Chandragupta. During his father's rule he was the governor of Ujjain and Takshashila. Setting aside all the claims before his throne from his brothers, Ashoka reigned as an emperor. He ruled from 269 to 232 B.C. And he was a renowned ruler of India. During the reign of the great King Ashoka, the Mauryan Empire conquered almost the entire subcontinent. In his kingdom there are historical records written by Ashoka inscriptions on rocks and stone pillars located in prominent places like Lampaka, Mahasthan and Brahmagiri. According to some inscriptions, after the massacre following his campaign against the Kalingaempire, Ashoka left the bloodline and pursued a policy of non-violence or non-violence and upheld the principle of the state. Although he personally adhered to Buddhism because of his different religious beliefs and tolerance for languages, it reflected the reality of India's regional plurality. The earliest Buddhist stories suggest that he held a Buddhist conference in his capital, regularly visited his province and sent Buddhist missionary ambassadors to Sri Lanka. His rule recorded the height of the Mauryan Empire and collapsed only 100 years after his death.

During his career Buddhism spread to Syria, Egypt, Macedonia, Central Asia, Burma. In order to spread Buddhism, he wrote articles on rocks and pillars in places where people could easily read. These pillars and rocks are still found in India spreading their message of love and peace for over two thousand years. He called his ideas religion. BC Ashok died in 232. The capital of the Ashoka pillar at Sarnath is adopted by India as its national symbol. The "Dharma Chakra" on the Ashoka pillar adorns our national flag.

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