



Introduction

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CHAPTER 3
KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS:
Early Societies

CHAPTER 3 KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS

Introduction

In this chapter we learn about Mahabharata and ancient India. From 600 BC to AD. Until 600, many important changes took place in the economic and political life of India. The changes of this period left a deep impression on contemporary society.

CHAPTER 3 KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS

Introduction

Social inequalities began to increase as a result of the unequal distribution of wealth. The historian used the textual tradition for a number of reasons. According to a text written in ancient times the most popular and famous is the Mahabharata, which was composed between 500 BCE and 500 CE, Kinship is a system of relationships between such relatives that determines our relationship based on lineage.

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Introduction

These relationships are based on the lineage or lineage developed by the family. The paternal lineage is the lineage that appears from father to son, then to grandson and grandson. The Pitrivansh is prevalent even before the Mahabharata, although the Mahabharata supports it.

CHAPTER 3 KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS

1. Social Histories using the Mahabharata



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From 600 BC to AD. Until 600, many important changes took place in the economic and political life of India. The changes of this period left a deep impression on contemporary society. During this period various handicrafts and different social groups also flourished.

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1. Social Histories using the Mahabharata

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1. Social Histories using the Mahabharata

Historians believe it was written by a Vedic essayist, but many historians consider it to be the work of several authors. The Mahabharata was originally called Jail and has only 8800 verses. Later the number of poems increased to one lakh.

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1. Social Histories using the Mahabharata

In 1919 , An important work began under the leadership of Sukhatankar, a prominent Sanskrit scholar who persevered in crafting a critical version of the Mahabharata.

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1. Social Histories using the Mahabharata

The different types of social organizations during this period are as follows;

- Monopoly family
- Polyandrous family
- Polygamous family
- Convenient family
- Patriarchal family

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1. Social Histories using the Mahabharata

- Maternal family
- Neolocal family
- Rural family
- Urban family
- Joint family
- Small family

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1. Social Histories using the Mahabharata

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1. Social Histories using the Mahabharata

Historians often use textual traditions to understand socio-economic changes in society. In such a situation, it is important to remember who created what and for whom. The language and manner in which the text is transmitted are also important.

CHAPTER 3 KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS

2. Kinship, marriage rules and various rituals:

Families are usually part of a larger network of people defined as relatives or 'kinsmen', although family relationships are often considered 'natural' and defined in many different ways based on blood.

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2. Kinship, marriage rules and various rituals:

Reconstructing the family ties of ordinary people is much harder than that of upper- class families.

The Mahabharata valued the ideal of the patriarchy. Under patriarchy, sons can claim the throne or other resources when their father dies.

The idea of Pitrivansh is also accepted in the Rig Veda.

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2. Kinship, marriage rules and various rituals:

Daughters have no right over the resources of the home. Also, relatives wanted to marry them in families outside, Giving a daughter as a gift at a Kanya-dan or wedding is an important religious duty of the father.

Since 500 BCE, symbols of social behavior have been compiled in the Dharma Sutras and Dharma-Shastras written in Sanskrit. Manu-smriti is the most important theology compiled between 200 BCE and 200 CE.

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2. Kinship, marriage rules and various rituals:

The rules of social behavior were given by the Brahmins, There are eight types of marriages, the first four of which are considered good and the rest are condemned. People are classified according to their respective tribes. There are two important rules regarding tribes:

Women were expected to abandon their father's tribe and adopt their husband's tribe.

There can be no more members of the same tribe.

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2. Kinship, marriage rules and various rituals:

In the case of the Satavahanas rulers, it is clear that many of the wives of the Satavahanas rulers retained the names of their paternal tribes against the Brahmin rule.

Blood marriage or marriage within the endogamous group is prevalent in many societies in South India.

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DO YOU KNOW?

Dwij: The Kotwijs were the people who adopted the sacred thread system in the later Vedic period.

Endogamy: It refers to the arrangement of marriage in a caste-like unit.

Polygamy: The practice of having more than one wife.

Polyandry: Having more than one husband.

Tamasha: The Sanskrit word means clan of a person.

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DO YOU KNOW?

Kinship: Individuals belonging to the same family,

Politics: The form or process or system of government,

Relatives: A person with blood ties.

Patriarch: A system of identifying the lineage of father to son, grandson, etc.

Matrivanshi: A system of identifying lineage from the maternal side.

Adi Parva: Adi Parva is the first volume of the Sanskrit version of the Mahabharata.

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3. Social differences:

The Dharma-Shastras and Dharma contain rules about the ideal 'profession' of the four sects or castes.

Brahmins study and teach the Vedas, perform yagnas and Kshatriyas take part in war, protect and do justice to the people; Vaishyas are engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry and trade; And appointed Shudras to serve the three 'higher' castes.

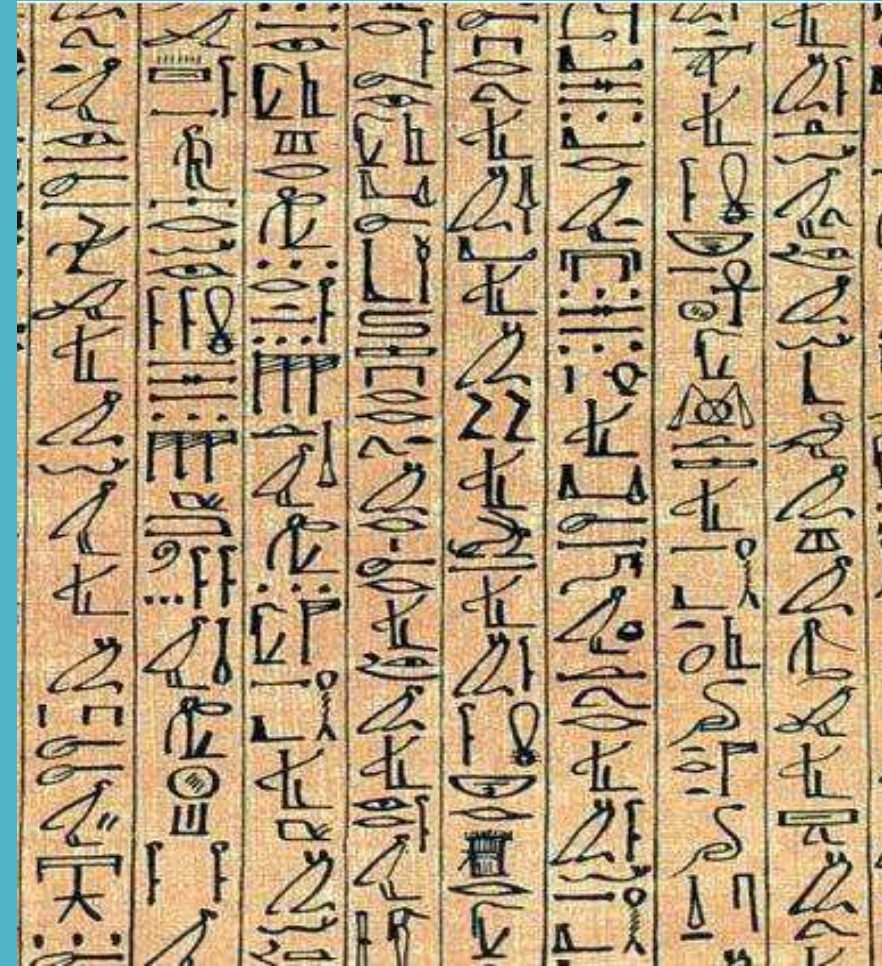
CHAPTER 3 KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS

3. Social differences:

According to the scriptures only Kshatriyas can become kings. But in reality political power is effectively dependent on the ability to mobilize support and resources and is seldom born,

Gautama Putra Shri Satakrni was the Brahmin who destroyed the pride of the Kshatriyas, Ordered that there should be no extramarital affair between members of the four castes.

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3. Social differences:

Castes that share a common occupation or occupation are sometimes organized into communities or communities. There are other sects in the society beyond the four castes like Nishad (people living in the forest), Ekalavya is believed to belong to this class.

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3. Social differences:

Sometimes non-Sanskrit speakers are labeled as filthy and looked down upon. The Brahmanical texts developed a sharp social division by classifying certain social groups as 'untouchables'.

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4 . Social status and property rights:

According to Manusmriti, after the death of the parents, the ancestral property should be divided equally among the sons, with a separate share for the elders.

Women have no right to their ancestral property but are allowed to keep dowry as gifts they receive during the marriage, According to the Brahmanical text, apart from gender, color is the criterion for controlling access to wealth.

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4 . Social status and property rights:

The only 'occupation' referred to by the Shudras was slavery, with a variety of occupations listed for men of the first three castes.

Buddhists recognize differences in society but do not regard them as natural or inflexible. He rejected the idea of status claims based on birth.

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4 . Social status and property rights:

There are other possibilities as well; In cases where liberals are respected, the worst are criticized. Buddhists have developed an alternative understanding of the institutions needed to control social inequalities and social conflicts.

The king's organization relied on human choice, taxes as payment for the services provided by the king.

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DO YOU KNOW?

Indra: God of war, rain, and valor, one of the main deities of the Rig Veda.

Dharma Sutras: These are texts written in Sanskrit by Brahmins.

Aryan: They are Central Asian people settled in the northwestern part of the subcontinent.

Tajima Nikaya: This is a Buddhist scripture. It was part of a conversation between a king named Avantiputta and Kachan, a disciple of the Buddha.

Tribe: People of the same type and the same left.

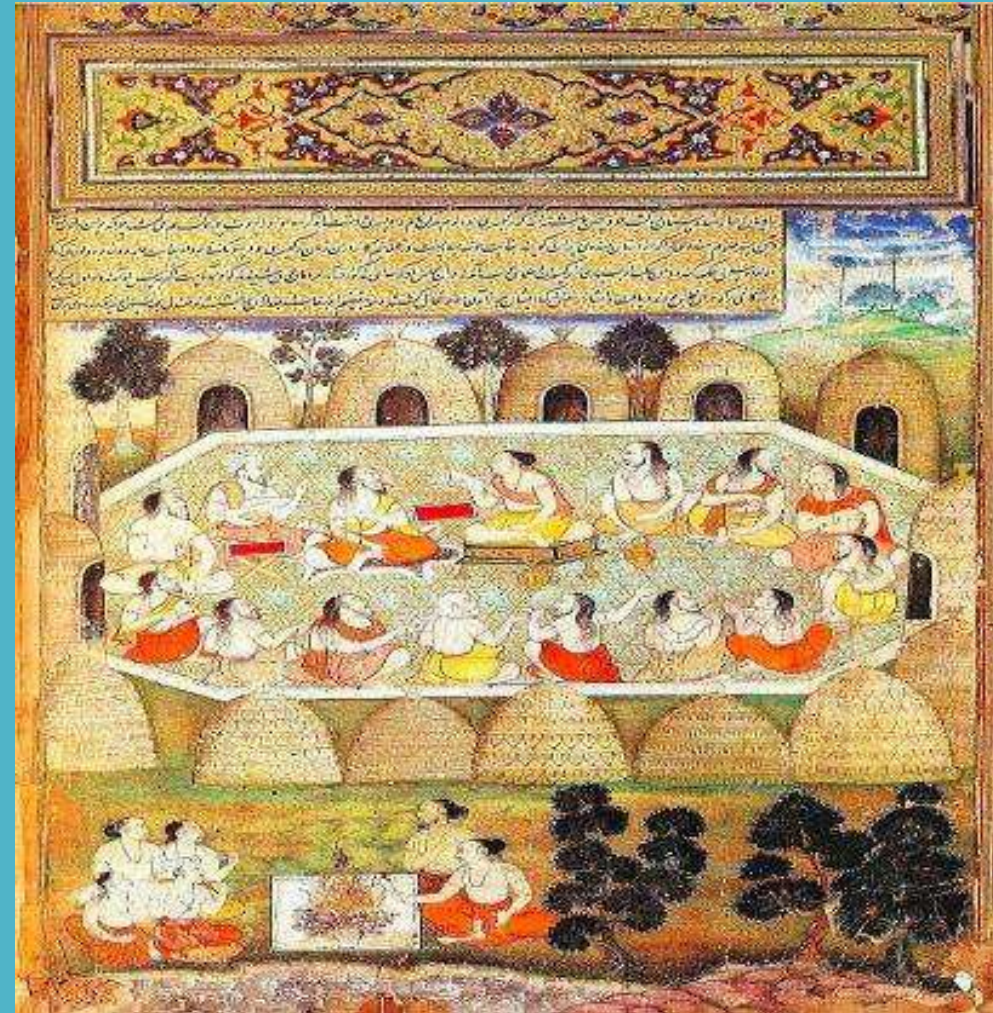
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5. The Mahabharata:



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5. The Mahabharata:

The Great Indian epic

Leading Indian culturalist V.S. Sukthankar along with his team began the work of preparing a complex version of the Mahabharata. Part of this was the collection of Sanskrit manuscripts of texts written in different scripts from different parts of the country.

Historians initially accepted texts written in Sanskrit as the main source, but later they also relied on Pali, Prakrit, and Tamil texts to reconstruct social history.

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DO YOU KNOW?

Shrines: An association of artists and merchants of ancient India. It is also known as the Guild,

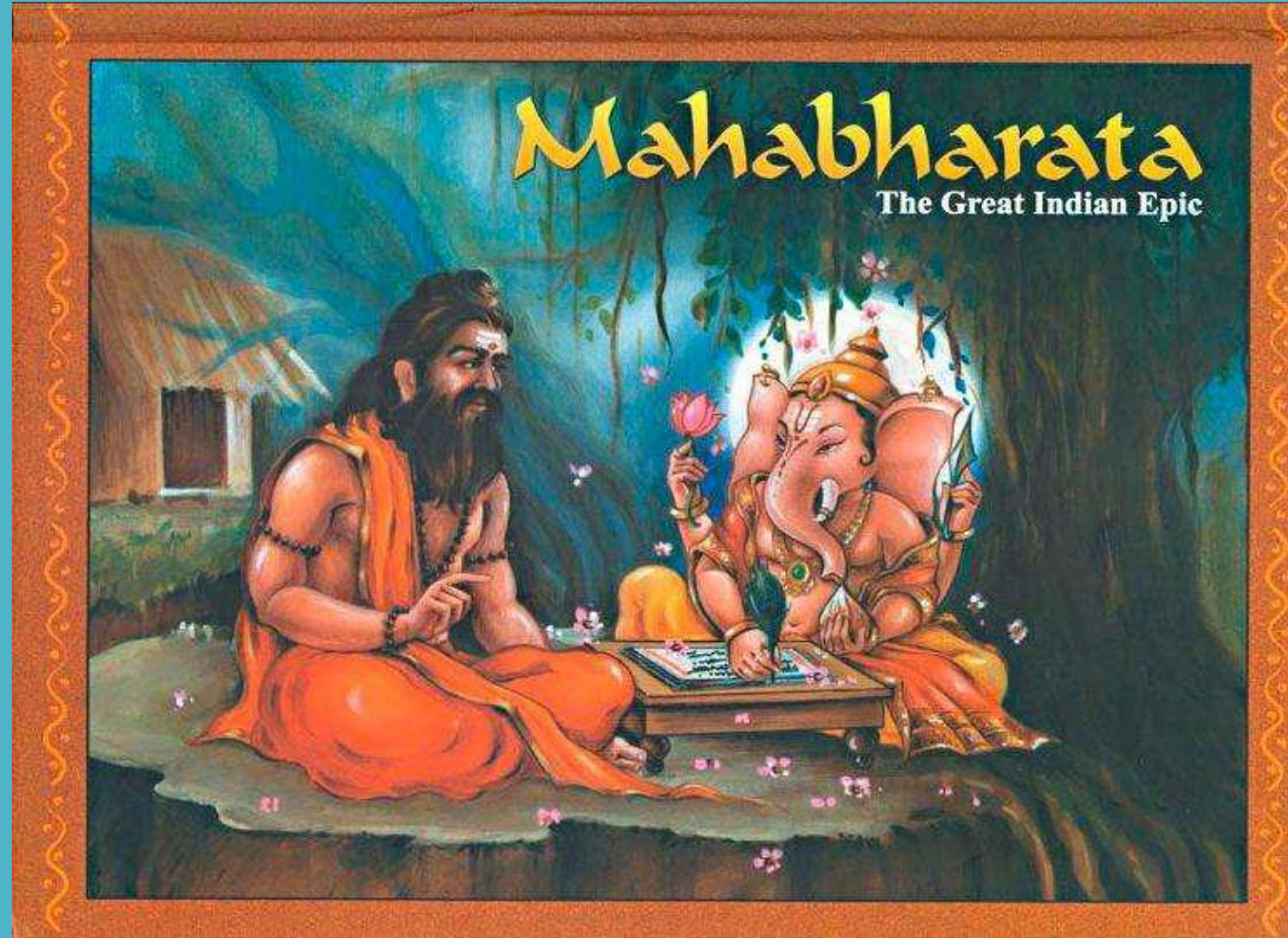
Chandala: Untouchables of ancient India, who did small jobs.

Consensus: That means great elections. A person elected by the whole people.

Nishad: A hunting club.

Epic: A long poem about the actions of great men and women or the history of a nation.

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6. Significance of the Mahabharata:

Historians examine whether the texts were written in Prakrit, Pali, or Sanskrit. They try to find out about the authors who shaped the text with their perspectives and ideas.

The Sanskrit used in the Mahabharata is much simpler than the Vedas.

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6. Significance of the Mahabharata:

Historians classify the content of the text under two broad headings, including articles and informative prescriptions and social norms.

The Mahabharata was written in several stages. This is not the work of any single author. However, it is traditionally attributed to a sage named Vyasa.

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Krishna said, "Arjuna, it is evil that you fight and evil that you will kill. You are a warrior and it your duty to fight for a cause. You can only kill the body and not the soul. Have faith in me and do your duty!"

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6. Significance of the Mahabharata:

The Mahabharata contains detailed descriptions of wars, forests, palaces, and settlements, Draupadi's marriage to five Pandavas is one of the most challenging episodes in the Mahabharata,

It refers to polygamy (having multiple wives per woman) in the ruling classes.

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6. Significance of the Mahabharata:

Some historians believe that polygamy was undesirable from a Brahmin point of view, but it was prevalent in the Himalayan region due to the shortage of women during the war.

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DO YOU KNOW?

- Ashtadhyayi of Panini, work on Sanskrit grammar in 500 BC.
- Early Buddhist texts (in Pali), including Tripitaka 500-100 BC.
- 500 BCE-400 CE Ramayana and Mahabharata (in Sanskrit).
- An anthology of 200 BC myths (in Sanskrit)
- 300 CE Bharata's Natyashastra, an essay on Natyashastra (in Sanskrit).

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DO YOU KNOW?

400-500 CE Sanskrit plays an important role in the compilation of Kalidasa's works on astronomy and mathematics by Aryabhata.

Versions of the Mahabharata are written in different languages. Many stories from specific areas have been added to the epic. The story of the epic is often repeated in different ways.

Writers like Mahashweta Devi interpret the stories of the Mahabharata in different ways.

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7. Different versions of Mahabharata:



UDUPI
This scene from the battle at Kurushetra, at the Sri Krishna Temple in Udupi, southern India, has all the characteristic features of traditional Karnataka arts and crafts, including the headgear, which is typical of the regional Yakshagana theatre performances.

TIBETAN
Buddhist deities and episodes from their lives are the focus of Thangka paintings so integral to the spiritual lives of devotees. The continuity in mythology and concepts across traditions reflect the importance of the Himalayan region to the spiritual culture of the entire subcontinent.

CHITRAKATHI PAINTINGS
Used as graphic accompaniment to storytelling by the Chitrakathi community of Maharashtra in western India, this vibrant folk art form added a dramatic visual reference to the narration of the feats of legendary heroes.

PATTAচিত্র
Painted by a community of painters called Chitkars, these religious paintings on cloth from the Puri district of Odisha, in eastern India, play an important role in the rituals of the Jagannath Temple. Although the most popular subject is Krishna, as Lord Jagannath, his brother Balabhadra, and their sister Subhadra, the paintings also feature stories from the epics.

RAJA RAVI VARMA
The first Indian artist to paint in oil on canvas, Raja Ravi Varma was a pioneer of the Academy school of painting, a style hitherto unknown in the country. A vast body of the artist's work illustrates events from the Hindu mythology. So popular were his paintings that he set up a press to print copies (lithographs) for mass distribution.

CHAPTER 3 KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS

7. Different versions of Mahabharata:

GANDHARVA
Inside the most part of the Gandharva, the veena and related a series of musical instruments, including mythical birds, Anapurna (Anapurna) and Gandharva.

MAHABHARATA
The Mahabharata is a collection of stories and legends, based on the Mahabharata. The entire Mahabharata is a collection of stories and legends, based on the Mahabharata. The entire Mahabharata is a collection of stories and legends, based on the Mahabharata.

BHAIKAVATA
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