# Audio file

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# Transcript

Welcome students, my name is Jovita Gauss and I'm from Vida Prabudh any college today I'll be picking up a history lesson from Semester 2, the title of our paper is History of India from earliest times up to 8th century CE.

The name of our model is early baby culture, social stratification and quality.

In this module we are going to study about the early Vedic period, the social stratification, the caste system, the concept of marriage, education and the dress habits.

We are also going to have a look at the political structure that existed in the early Vedic society.

After completing this module, student will be able to acquire knowledge about the social life of the Aryans and will be able to understand and analyze the political structure that existed in the early Vedic period.

After the decline of Harappan civilization, new culture emerged in India and this culture was called as Vedic culture.

The arrival of audience in India marked the beginning of Vedic culture.

The Vedic age is divided into 2 periods.

The early Vedic period in the later Vedic period period between 1500 BC to 1200 PC is considered as the early.

The Early Vedic society.

Was well established and family was the base of the society.

It was patriarchal in nature, wearing the eldest son in the family was the head of the family and family was called as grim or cool and its head was called as gravity or cooler.

Party Joint Family system existed in the early Vedic period.

Marriage was considered as a sacred bond.

Monogamy was a general rule, but polygamy was also practiced.

However, polyandry did not exist in the early Vedic period.

Child marriage and dowry system was also unknown.

To the people of early Vedic.

Women occupied a distinctive place of honor in the society they took part in religious and political ceremonies.

They could educate themselves.

They composed mantras.

They enjoyed considerable freedom in selection of their group.

Their right of adoption was also accepted.

Widow remarriage was permitted, but.

They the women's were not allowed to inherit their ancestral property.

Let's talk about the education.

Education was a very private affairs and it was imparted into Gurukuls which were mostly located in the forest areas.

The students were required to stay in the gurukul till the completion of their education.

The entire.

Instruction to the students were given orally.

The subjects like Vedic literature, grammar, mathematics, astronomy, astrology, logic, military medicine, and science were taught to the students.

Caste system.

The Early Vedic society was divided into two groups.

That is Aryans and non Aryans.

So today's caste system did not exist in the early Vedic society.

The non Aryans were called as dasas.

Their source or asura's.

Gradually the society was divided into four different social orders and this social order.

Was based on the basis of the occupation, so behave promens Shreyas, Visha and Shudras.

The early Vedic people.

They ate both vegetarian and non vegetarian food.

They consumed fruits, vegetables, cereals, pulses, milk and its product, gay and meat of ship, goat and horses.

They never consumed.

Dress the early Vedic people were three types of garments, but area, which means the upper garment and area.

Was a lower garment and Navy was an undergarment.

Both men and women were ornaments.

They used necklaces, earrings, bracelets and armlets.

The amusements of the early Vedic people included horse racing, chariot racing, music.

Dancing and dicing both men and women took part in dancing.

Audience worship the different forces of nature.

The Rigvedic courts can be divided into 3 categories terrestrial gods.

Like Agni Prithvi cylindrical gods like Verun Surya.

And atmospheric codes.

Let's come to the political life.

Monarchy was the system of the government, and kingship was hereditary in nature.

The king was basically called as Rajan and his prime duty was to protect his subject from internal and external threat to maintain peace and order and to impart.

Justice, and in return of this he received a voluntary offerings from his subjects, which were called as being.

King was also assisted by Council of Ministers, for example.

Purohit basically means a priest whose prime duty was to perform sacrifices and rituals.

He was a guide and philosopher to the King, say Nani was military commander.

And Graminea was the head of the village.

The existence of assemblies like Saba, Samithi and data were the striking features of the early Vedic period.

Saba is mentioned in Rig Vedic passages as the body of elders.

Sanity was an ordinary assembly of the people in its prime duty was to elect the.

King Vedanta was a religious assembly.

Now let's have a look at the local government.

So the cool or the family was the lowest administrative unit.

Which was headed by Kulapathi.

These schools or families came together and they form a gram or a village which was headed by gram, meaning the main duty of the graminea was to lead the village in in times of peace and war and to attend the meetings of Saba and submitting.

These grounds together they form of this, which basically means a claim, and it was headed by Vispa theme.

Jenna basically refers to the tribal people and the head of these tribes were called as Rajan.

To conclude, the early period saw the emergence of the hierarchy of the classes, and it laid the foundation of Hinduism in India.

Thank you.