



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 5243929

Roll No. 24020000006
Total Mark 39/75.00

Exam MASTER OF ARTS_ODD EXAM-DEC-24
Subject A520703T - RELIGIOUS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 3/5

1B 3/5

1C 2/5

1D 3/5

1E 3/5

1F 3/5

1G NA/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 NA/15

3 NA/15

4 8/15

5 NA/15

6 NA/15

7 8/15

8 NA/15

9 NA/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Total										
Total Marks in Figures									Max. Marks	
Total Marks in Words										



A 5 2 0 7 0 3 T

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Date of Exam: 19/12/24
 With: IIT
 Room No.: 30
 Paper Code: AS20703T
 Subjects: Religion, History
 Year: IIT
 Name of Candidate: Bhaskar Pal
 Roll No.: 240200000006
 Signature of Candidate: *Bhaskar Pal*
 Signature of Invigilator: *[Signature]*
 COE Facsimile: *[Signature]*

Course: M.A.
 Session: 2024-25 Year: Semester: I A
 Subject Name: Religious Life in Ancient
 Medium: English Hindi India
 Paper Code: A 5 2 0 7 0 3 T
 Exam Date: 1 9 1 2 2 0 2 4
 Name of Candidate: BHASKAR PAL
 Father's Name: YOGESH KUMAR PAL

उत्प्रेषण संकेत
College Code

K N 0 3

A	A	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	0	0
E	B	<input type="radio"/>	1	1
F	D	<input type="radio"/>	2	2
H	J	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
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उत्प्रेषण संकेत
Exam Centre Code

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उत्प्रेषण संकेत
Type of Exam

Regular
 Private
 Open School
 Co-School
 On-line Exam
 Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

5243929

A 5 2 0 7 0 3 T

Paper Code



उत्प्रेषण संकेत
Enrolment Number: C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 1 3 2 4 7 1
 उत्प्रेषण संकेत
Candidate's Roll Number: 2 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 6
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Paper Code: A 5 2 0 7 0 3 T

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Bhaskar Pal
Signature of Candidate

[Signature]
Signature of Invigilator

C S Facsimile

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COE Facsimile

नोट - 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट दिनांक आता है कि आमतौर परले से पूरा नाम पर अधिक सभी विवरणों को आवश्यकता पूर्णक करें।
 2. परीक्षा में सही जगह सही प्रतिक्रियाएं करनी जरूरी है शून्य की जगहों। 3. शीटों को बदलने या चीरने कीजियेक से भयत करें।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tampering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को खोजकर अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक जहाँ जहाँ न मिले तब कोई भी विषय न प्रकट करेगा कि अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बाहरी आवरण उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद छेद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जावेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में फ्लिप बाल्पूँ साधन न लाये, जैसे किशोरे हूँ क्लॉक के टुकड़े, मोबाईल, डिजिटल वाच, डिजिटल बॉक, बॉडी, घुलक या सन्धी बाल्पूँ जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आते है। संभव संर्धित प्रश्नपत्र में ही पेनोरी लेस माइक्रोफिजिक कोम्प्यूटेर ले जाने को अनुमत्त होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में कल्पे न लखे न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखावे। ऐसा करने अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

उत्तरपुस्तिका में भरने की शर्तें

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर टोके ठीक लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID संख्याको पूर्णक लिखें।
6. अपनी विधि स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) के कम हो या फटे हुए हों, तो शुरु होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र को विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है, तो उत्तरों परी होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर उक्त निर्देशक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विषयविद्यार्थ्य द्वारा कोई भी कार्य न करें।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. बी बोरी का अतिरिक्त प्रक नही दिख जावेगा।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

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4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●

Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns .



Sec=C

- Ans 7 - Before the Archaeologists have discovered the Indus Valley Civilization; Vedic Age was considered as our history. But when the discovery of Indus Valley Civilization was done then every body was shocked to see such a highly developed Urban Civilization was existing.

The discovery of Harappa which was also the first site to be discovered by the big Archaeologist D.R. Sankar in 1921 was a great turning in history. The, in the same year the Mohenjodaro was also discovered by R.D. Banerjee. Mohenjodaro was very developed site of IVC.

• The Social Life of Indus Valley Civilization:

* Civic System:

- 1- The owners of the potter's kilns were not allowed to build their furnaces inside the town as it will do air pollution.



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2- The Street Light system and watch system at night was also their to stay away from night threats.

3- Every possible work was done to give or render the best possible services to the people of IUC, they have a great sanitizing system.

4- The houses were made of the burnt brick and staircase was also made. The only floors of bathrooms and kitchen were not made of burnt bricks.

* Formation of Industries:

There were different types of industries like

1- So many potter's kilns were discovered and so many well polished potteries are found this shows that there was a great guild made for the potters.

2- Bead Making and Jewellery Making was also a basic work of IUC as so many jewelries of Gold, Copper, Bronze, Silver etc. were worn by the people of IUC. Combs, Bronze mirrors, razors were also discovered. Ladies used to have lipstick on their lips.




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3- The Agricultural Produce of the people of IVC was so much so they used to trade the surplus grains with the Mesopotamian Civilization for this purpose boats were made.

4- Spinning wheel were discovered from IVC, this showed that they used to make clothes. Both woolen & cotton clothes were made by them.

* Food: People of IVC were both Vegetarian and Non-Vegetarian. They used to produce wheat, Rice, Barley, Cotton etc. They were the first to produce Cotton.

* Dress: Evidence  found in which we can conclude that the people of IVC were very much inclined towards the fashion. The spinning wheel was found which shows that both cotton & woolen clothes were wore by the people of IVC.

● Religious Life of the people of IVC

* worship of Mother Goddess:



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The people of IVC used to worship the Mother Goddess. Her name was probably 'Sindhu Mother'. A terracotta figure of Mother Goddess is found in Mohenjodaro in which she is in semi-nude state and she is adorned with rings in her joints.

* Worship of Pashupati: A seal of Pashupati

was found in Mohenjodaro who is surrounded by the animals like Buffalo, Elephant, Tiger, Rhino, Deer. The Pashupati is shown in crossed legs position basically he is in Yogic Posture. He is worshipped for the protection of IVC people.

* Worship of Animals and Trees: IVC people

used to worship animals also as they were very helpful for them. They also worship trees like "Peepal" and "Neem" as the traces of both of them were found.

* Worship of Water: A huge great bath is found in Mohenjodaro which shows that the people used to come there for the purpose of Ritual bathing for maintaining the Chastity and Purity of them.



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Sec = B

Ans 1 - Mahatma Buddha was contemporary to Vaidhman Mahavid. Mahatma Buddha's original name was "Siddhart". He was born in "Sakya Clan" which is a Kshatriya Clan in Nepal and Uttar Pradesh. His father was king and his name was "Suddhoden". The name of his mother was "Mahameya", she died within the seven days of giving birth to Siddhart.

Siddhart were brought up by his step-mother "Prayapati Gautami". She was the younger sister of Mahameya. Gautam Buddha was married to a very beautiful princess named "Yashodhara" from her a son was also born & his name was "Rahul".

Since childhood Siddhart was very curious about the knowledge of Life and Death of a person. He used to generally asked these types of question from his father and other elder teachers of him.

His father was worried about such questions of Siddhart so he decided to give all the sensual pleasures to his child and gave all the luxury to his son so that he will indulge in such worldly pleasures.



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Do Not Write anything in this Portion

But nothing could stop his questions he was still much attracted to the knowledge of Life and Death.

Siddharth renounced his home at the age of 29 yrs when his wife Yashodhara and his son Rahul was sleeping at night.

Following were the reasons for the Renunciation of Gautam Buddha:

- ⇒ He saw a person who was old and shivering due to old age.
- ⇒ He saw a person who died and his relatives were crying very badly.
- ⇒ He saw a "Saint" who was going and was very cheerful. His cheerfulness was the cause to attract the Buddha.

In the starting days he was roaming here and there in search of knowledge. He stopped eating & was self-mortifying himself, his body become a set of bones only, all the devotees who were travelling with him left him as they thought that he left the path of knowledge.



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He meditated for 7 days and got Enlightenment then he went for the preaching of truth.

Basic principles of Mahatma Buddha that he said :

⇒ He said that this world is full of sufferings and our main aim is to attain the Enlightenment.

⇒ He said that the cause of suffering is our desires or Vashas. One has to leave our Vashas to get knowledge.

Mahatma Buddha has given Eight fold path which was called Dharmachakra Pravartan.

He said that for the good life one has to do good karmas and the bad karmas could not be eliminated by the sacrifices and the reciting of mantras. He said that

⇒ One should follow Brahmacharya, releasing our energies on silly things is not worthy.

⇒ One should always speak truth, so get pure.

⇒ One should never steal the things.



Paper Code

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8

⇒ One should not attach himself from an worldly thing.

He has made Sanghe in which Buddhist Monks were there for the attainment of knowledge.

- He said come under the shadow of Dharma.
- He said come under the shadow of Buddha
- He said come under the shadow of Sangha ✓

By this way Lord Buddha preached his sermons & told the path of Truth, Non-Violence, Joyfulness.

Mahatma Buddha had died in Kushinagar which is in Uttar Pradesh presently.

Sec = A

Ans 1 - Economic life of the people of Indus Valley Civilization can be categorised into:

* Agriculture: IVC was a agrigarian society. They were mainly

dependent on Agriculture. We have found large Granaries in Harappa & Mohenjodaro which shows that the surplus grain was stored into them and excess was also traded with Mesopotamian Civilization. They used to cultivate wheat, Rice, Barley, Cotton etc.

* Industries: 1- Industry for clothes was there as the spinning wheel was found in IVC, and it is also found in almost every house.

2- Pottery Making was also there as there are so many Pottery kilns found in the outskirts of the towns.

3- Bead Making & Jewellery making was also common as the ornaments of Gold, Silver, Copper, Bronze were found.



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* Trade: The trade was at the peak with the Mesopotamian Civilization as the excess grains was exported and it was traded in some very precious stone. Lapis lazuli was a blue precious stone. The evidence of trade is that so many seals of Harappan civilization are found in Mesopotamian Civilization.

In this way we can say the economic condition of the people of IUC was very good.



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Ans(b) - In Vedic Period the Vedas were compiled and the society was driven by the Vedas itself.

In Vedas it is mentioned that all the human beings are the creation of 'Purusha' a cosmic man. The mention of Nature related gods is there like the worship of Indra is for the rain so that the cultivation could be better.

Worship of Agni (god) as Agni was considered as a  protector and it was considered to be the messenger of god and the common people.

Worship of Varuna is mentioned in Rig Veda.

People also worship "Soma" who was considered as the lord of plants. He was basically representing the Jungles.

"Vayu" was also worshipped by the people for giving good breath.

In Rig Vedic or Early Vedic period there are no traces of idol worship was found as it was found in the Indus Valley Civilization.



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Ans (C) - The Term 'Syadvada' is referred to as some rules for the people.

Mahavir Swami who attained the knowledge after the 13 years of renunciation of his home has given three basic principles :

Samayak Gyan → Right Knowledge
Samayak Darsan → Right Faith Conduct
Samayak Dev → Right Faith

Syadvada was made to be followed by the people who follow the Jainism. Too much extremities had to be faced by the jains as an extreme form of Ahimsa or Non-Violence is followed.



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Ans(d) - Lord Buddha do not believe in Rig Veda or any type of Vedas & do not believe in the sacrifices of the animals. He said to follow the path of Ahimsa or Non-Violence.

He left his home at the age of 29 yrs and attained salvation at the age of 35 yrs.

He said the peo^{ple} ✓ to follow the some rules :

- ⇒ One has to follow the Ahimsa or Non-Violence and the sacrifice of the animals had to be stopped.
- ⇒ One has to remain sexually Monogamous or follow the Brahmcharya as wasting our energies for some cheap thrills is folly.
- ⇒ He said one should speak truth and giving abuse or any bad words for others is considered folly.
- ⇒ He said that one should never steal anything as it will hinder oneself from attaining Salvation.



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Ans (e) - Lingayat sect of the Indian Ancient History is one of the prominent sect it is basically a sect who worship the Lord Shiva.

The Shaivism has also a great variety of sects inside it, like Lingayat, Worship of Rudra, Worship of Bhairav

There are so many ✓ of peeth in India in which people go for worship.

Ans (f) - In the 10th Mandala of Rigveda there is a mention of "Purusha Sukta". ✓ According to the Rigveda it is said that the four varnas are originated from the Purusha

- The Brahmanas originated from the mouth of the Purusha.
- The Kshatriyas originated from the shoulders of Purusha.
- The Vaishya originated from the thighs of Purusha
- The Shudras originated from the legs of Purusha.



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These all distinctions are symbolic and these Varnas are divided according to their talent and capabilities.

Hence the Society was divided into 4 groups of people.

- The Brahmins were the knowledge providers.
- The Kshatriyas were the people to provide security and safety to the all Varnas.
- The Vaishya were the Trading Community.
- The Shudras were the Service Provider.





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Ans(h) - The Vedic Time is considered as the Rural Civilization of the Ancient India.

The tax was collected in the form of kind and the people give the tax as per the fertility of the land.

These were basically agrarian society and their main source of livelihood was Agriculture. The Kings also used to do the labour in the fields and they were called as 'Gopatis'.

They were using wooden "Plowshare" because ~~they~~ of which so much of grain surplus was not accommodated.

They also used to make the clothes so trading class was trading in clothes also.



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Ans(i) - In the Ancient times the Ashram System was prevalent basically in Rig Vedic period.

The main 4 pillars were these and these were Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha. To fulfill all these there were 4 Ashrams were divided:

- * Brahmacharya: Till the age of 25 years one has to follow the Brahmacharya and has to attain knowledge.
- * Grihastha: From the age of 26-50 years one has to look after his family and parents. They helped in the betterment of society.
- * Vanaprastha: From the age of 51-75 years one has to renounce the house and has to travel into the Jungles for the search of Salvation.
- * Sanyas: After the age of 75 years Sanyas Ashram begins and one has to completely detach himself & herself from all worldly pleasures.



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