

Section - B

Ruler or R

Q2 (a)

- Brahmi script is a modern name of the ancient script that was used in Central Asia and in Indian Subcontinent and in the Indus Valley Civilization needs discovered.
- Before, Indus Valley script and Kharosthi were two ancient script used to form languages.
- However, the origin of Brahmi is not yet specified, some scholars believe that it originated independently and is the most ancient script while some believe that it is successor of some pre Indus script or perhaps scripts other than that in India.
- Later on, Brahmi formed the basis of many other scripts like Bengali, Odia, etc.
- Thus, Brahmi script had proper defined grammar, phonetics which made it popular for many years.

ruler or people to use this as the basis of their language.

→ It is believed that the Mauryan Empire utilized the Brahmi script in its true form. That used formed grammar, alphabet and was used to form literature and documents during the period of reform King Ashoka.

→ Gautam Buddha, gave his preaching in "Pali" language which was derived from Prakrit. Prakrit which is modified Brahmi script.

→ Later on during Late Vedic Period and Middle Vedic Period, different languages and dialect come into existence such as Maghi which advanced into Demagii and written in Brahmi script.

→ Thus, 'Brahmi Script' being one of the ancient scripts of the Indian Subcontinent derived as the basis of many different scripts and languages.

Q3(a)

2

→ "Shrimad Bhagwat Geeta" is a sacred religious book in Hinduism.

→ It consists of teachings given by Lord Krishna to Arjuna in battlefield in Mahabharata which was later documented as Bhagavad Gita.

learning from "Shrimad Bhagwat Geeta".

1) What happened was good, what is happening is good and what will happen will also be good.

→ This teaching from Bhagavad Geeta symbolises that thinking about the past is vague as it cannot be changed and thinking about the future is illegal. So, one should focus on the present rather than clinging to the past or worrying about the future.

2.) Be on the side of Karma than Dharma.

→ It specifies that

your action defines your

fate.

One should do the right thing and not wrong deeds in the name of Dharma.

3.) Keep working and trying without thinking about the outcome, hard work always pays off.

→ This learning enables human beings to keep striving towards excellence without the fear of always being good. If you work hard result will

4.) Your company defines you. So keep good company.

→ This learning explains that a person is judged and defined by the people with whom he engages.

→ Even if you are a good person but your company is bad you will be considered as evil or bad.

→ So, always keep good company.

Q4(a)

Yoga Philosophy:

- Patanjali laid the foundation of this school of philosophy.
- Yoga Sutras was an important book in this philosophy.
- Patanjali specified the only way to achieve salvation was through physical training and meditation.
- 'Om' was considered as a sacred symbol.
- It had resemblance to Sankhyas in content of 25 fundamental elements except that it believed in God.
- This philosophy advised people to practice yoga and meditation as the only key to attain salvation.

Vedanta School of Philosophy :

- Badrayana laid the foundation of this school of philosophy.
- Badrayana's Brahma Sutra is popular amongst the school of philosophy.
- Vedanta means "end of nadas".
- It focused on Upanishads.
- Gautamapada was a key philosopher in this school of philosophy.
- Adi Shankaracharya and Indian philosopher wrote commentaries on 11 Upanishads.
- Adi Shankaracharya was born in Kaladi (Kerala) and died in Kedarnath (Uttarakhand).
- He established various monasteries across India, namely Jyotimatha in Badrinath.

Q5 (b)

→ Jainism is one of the oldest religions of the world.

→ It had 24 tirthankaras or the enlightened ones. Lord Mahavira was the 24th and last tirthankara of Jainism and he formulated most of the Jainism.

→ Mahavira was born in Bihar, India. He attained enlightenment at the age of 72 and preached Jainism to the world.

Jainism Philosophy :-

The philosophies of Jainism are:-

(a) Non-violence → People should practice non violence and live disciplined

(b) Non-possession → It incorporated complete detachment

from people, places or things.

(c) Satygraha (Truth) :- always speak untruthful truth.

(d) Asteya (Non-steal) :- One should carry or gain an entity that does not belong to him/her.

(e) Multiplicity of views :- Jainism preached rational & free thinking to audience the thought process.

Jainism believed in Godhood but not in God, it believed in Karma and cause & effect action.

Jainism Doctrines:

1. Right faith :- To believe in the Tirthankaras,
2. the enlightened ones.
3. Right knowledge :- One should possess right knowledge and pass it to others.
3. Right action :- One must do right actions by following the path of non-violence

Section - C

Q 6 (a)

The four vedas are as follows:

(a) Rig Veda

- It is the oldest Veda and it contains information about different Gods and religious documents.
- It consists of teachings of different Gods and various Mantras dedicated to different Gods.

(b) Sama Veda

- It is the encyclopedia of every religious document and articles.

→ This Veda consists of different poetry, shlokas and mantras recited in the name of god.

- It is the encyclopedia of music and songs.
 - It consists of information about different musical instruments, dances and many more.
- (c) Yajur Veda
- It consists of the processes involved in conducting various yajnas.
 - These yajnas were done for sacrificial rituals and yajnas for materialistic gains.
 - It contains everything about the reason, outcome, methods to conduct yajnas.
- (d) Atharva Veda
- It consists of documents related to black magic, superstition and religious rituals.
 - It has details on black magic, sacrifice etc.

Q7(a)

Buddhist teacher's

The teachings of Buddha are as follows:

(a) First Truth :- Life is a cycle of endless sorrow & suffering.

→ Life is a cycle of life and death, pain and suffering.

(b) Second Truth :- The reason of suffering is people's craving and desire for pleasure which never lasts and leads to rebirth & suffering.

→ The desire of people are the ultimate cause of their pain & suffering

- (a) Third truth :- The end of suffering can be achieved by putting an end to suffering deserves.
- To lead a happy life one must let go of his desires
- (a) Fourth truth : - To end suffering and attain enlightenment one must follow the eight fold paths.
- Eight fold paths
- (a) Right Vision → One must think correct and act to reason
- (b) Right Intent → One must have right intent in all their doings and deeds.
- (c) Right Speech → One must think before speech and speak clear without disrespecting the other person.

(d) Right action :- One must perform right actions during their life and those of wisdom.

(e) Right Linguistic :- One must study well and take a proper dialect to be able to communicate their thoughts.

(f) Right effort:- One must put efforts in the right direction to achieve success.

(g) Right mindfulness :- One must do any task with a clear instinct & correct mindset.

(h) Right Meditation :- One must do meditation correctly so as to achieve wisdom.

Section A

Q1 (a) The four Noble truths are:-

1. Life is full of sorrow and suffering
2. The cause of suffering is people's craving and desire

for pleasure which mere lasts and leads to rebirth and suffering.

- 3) The end of suffering is through end of desire
- 4) To end desires and achieve enlightenment one must follow the eight fold path.

Q(c)

Buddha was in Tavirin where the one is who attained enlightenment and later preached people. People believed that Buddha were born human beings but they achieved enlightenment and became God. There are 24 Buddhas in Tavirin.

Q(d)

Four Buddhist Pali literature are :-

- 1) Vinaya Pitaka
- 2) Sutta Pitaka
- 3) Abhidhamma Pitaka
- 4) Ratnaka

Ques)

The two characteristics are:

1. It has one of the oldest script as it belonged to one of the oldest civilization

2. It is not yet been deciphered which makes it unique.

Ques)

Brahmanas

→ It consists of descriptions about various religious rituals and rites

→ It contains the methods to conduct a religious activities

Ashvayakas

→ It consists of information about ritual sacrifices and what should be taken care of.

→ It defined the send to Brahmanas.

(g) "Hedic Religion and Practices"

It means that the religion during the time of Aryans and Nedas had some differences than the modern religion and sacrificial practices in the name of religion were also conducted at that time. During Hedic period four of nature means worshipped.

(h) Brahmi script served as the basis of different languages such as Prakrit, Avahni Magadhi, Nagari & Devnagri. It consisted of well formed characters and was one of the ancient script in India. Sub-continent which made people adapt it and used it as basis to formulate language for communication.

(i) Purushit → They were the priest for Kup and were his prime advisor. Pandit → They did the rituals and sacrificial

Ceremony in temple

Note → Belong to Rig Veda

Adonaga → Belonged to Rig Veda

(if)

- The animals were worshipped during Harappan Civilisation. Bull was considered as a sacred symbol.
- Mother Goddess was the chief deity of the people of Harappa. as large figures of females have been discovered.
- The Great Bath in Mohenjodaro symbolises that water worship was also practised.
- Amulets and talismans were also used.
- From common inscription it comes it is symbolised that Harappan people believed in the cycle of life and death.