

1. With reference to the Buddhist Philosophy, consider the following statements:

- i. To eradicate evils such as cruelty, hatred, the Buddha advised that farmers should be provided with grain and other facilities, and the traders with wealth.
- ii. Buddhism taught that if the poor gave alms to the monks they would be born wealthy in the next world

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

- a) Only I
- b) Only II
- c) Both I & II
- d) Neither I & II.

NCERT- Old text Ancient History; page no.98.

Solution: c).

Both the statements are correct. Buddhism asked people not to accumulate wealth. According to it, poverty breeds hatred, cruelty and violence. To eradicate these evils, the Buddha advised that farmers should be provided with grain and other facilities, and the traders with wealth, and the laborers with wages. These measures were recommended to remove poverty from this world. Buddhism further taught that if the poor gave alms to the monks they would be born wealthy in the next world.

2. Consider the following statements:

- i. Although the Buddhist monks had renounced the world & repeatedly criticized the greedy Brahmins; in several ways, they resembled the Brahmins.
- ii. The Brahmanical insistence on the sacredness of the cow & non-violence was apparently derived from Buddhist teaching
- iii. The earliest Jain text, *Suttanipata* declares the cattle to be givers of food, beauty & happiness.

Which of the above statements is/are **correct**?

- a) I & II
- b) II & III
- c) I,II&III
- d) Only III.

NCERT- Old text Ancient History; page no.98 & 99.

Solution: a).

First two statements are correct. Both Buddhist monks & brahmanas did not participate directly in production and lived on the alms or gifts by society. Both of them emphasized the virtues of carrying out family obligations, protecting private property and respecting political authority. Both of them supported the social order based on classes; for the monks, however, the varna was based on action and attributes, but for the brahmanas it was based on birth.

Third statement is wrong because *Suttanipata* is Buddhist text, not a Jain text.

3. With reference to Jainism, consider the following statements:

- i. Parshva, the predecessor of Mahaveera asked his followers to discard clothes altogether.
- ii. It is said that, of the five doctrines of Jainism, only the fifth was added by Mahaveera and other four were taken over by him from previous teachers.
- iii. Jainism recognized the existence of gods but placed them lower than Jina.

Which of the above statements is/are **correct**?

- a) I & II
- b) II & III
- c) I,II & III
- d) Only III.

NCERT- Old text Ancient History; page no.92, 93 .

Solution: b).

Second and third statements are correct whereas first one is wrong. It was Mahaveera who asked his followers, to discard clothes altogether. Parshva had asked his followers to cover the upper and lower portions of their body.

4. Consider the following statements:

- i. Southern Jainas were called Shwetambara & Magadhan were called Digambara.
- ii. The spread of Jainism in Karnataka is attributed to Chandragupta Maurya.
- iii. Jainas mainly confined themselves to trade & mercantile activities as Jainism prohibited practice of war & even agriculture.

Which of the above statements is/are **correct**?

- a) I & II
- b) I & III
- c) II & III
- d) Only III.

NCERT- Old text Ancient History; page no.93.

Solution: c)

The Southerners were begun to be called Digambaras and Maghadans Shwetambaras. The spread of Jainism in Karnataka is attributed to Chandragupta Maurya (320-298 B.C). The emperor became a Jaina, gave up his throne, and spent last years of his life in Karnataka as Jaina ascetic. But this tradition is not corroborated by any other source. The second cause of spread of Jainism in India is said to be the great famine that took place in Magadha 200 years after death of Mahaveera. The famine lasted for 12 years and in order to protect themselves many Jaina went to the south under the leadership of Bhadrabahu but the rest of them stayed back in Magadha under the leadership of Sthalabahu. The emigrant Jainas spread Jainism in South India.

Regarding the third statement Jainism prohibited the practice of war and even agriculture for its followers because both involve the killing of living beings. Eventually the Jainas mainly confined themselves to trade & mercantile activities.

5. Consider the following statements:

- i. Mahaveera taught that a person should avoid the excess of both Luxury & austerity.
- ii. The adoption of Pali by the Jaina helped the growth of this language & literature.
- iii. Marathi language which grew out of *Shauraseni*, was in turn developed out of Pali language during Jaina period.

Which of the above statements is/are **correct**?

- a) I & II
- b) I,II & III
- c) II & III
- d) None.

NCERT- Old text Ancient History; page no.94, 95.

Solution: d).

All three are wrong. It was Buddha who taught that a person should avoid the excess of both luxury and austerity which is called as the middle path. Jainas adopted Prakrit language, not Pali to preach their doctrines. Shauraseni was developed out of Prakrit language and not Pali.

6. During the second half of 6th century B.C, numerous religious sects were born because of,
- i. The Vedic practice of killing cattle indiscriminately in sacrifice stood in the way of the progress of new agriculture. This killing had to be stopped.
 - ii. The use & circulation of punch-marked coins facilitated trade and commerce adding importance to the Vaishyas who sought a religion to improve their position.

Which of the above statements is/are **correct**?

- a) Only I
- b) Only II
- c) Both
- d) Neither I or II

NCERT- Old text Ancient History; page no.90, 91.

Solution: c).

Both the statements are correct. Around 600 to 500 B.C, the use of iron tools made possible clearance, agriculture & large settlements. The agricultural economy based on the iron ploughshare required the use of bullocks and it could not flourish without animal husbandry. But the vedic practice of killing cattle indiscriminately in sacrifices stood in the way the progress of new agriculture. The cattle wealth slowly decimated because the cows and bullocks were killed in numerous vedic sacrifices. If the new agrarian economy had to stable, this killing had to be stopped.

The earliest coins belonged to the 5th century B.C. and they are called punch-marked coins. They circulated for the first time in the eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The use of coins naturally facilitated trade and commerce which added to imporatance of Vaishyas. In the brahminical society, the Vaishyas ranked third. Naturally they looked for some religion which would improve their position

7. With reference to Stupa at Sanchi, consider the following statements:

- i. Nawab of Bhopal, Shahjehan Begum provided money for the preservation of the Ancient site.
- ii. Major Alexander Cunningham examined the ancient site & deciphered the inscriptions.
- iii. The discovery of Sanchi has vastly transformed the understanding of early Jainism

Which of the above statements is/are **correct**?

- a) I & II
- b) II & III
- c) I & III
- d) Only III

NCERT- Themes part-I; page no.83.

Solution: a) I & II.

The rulers of Bhopal Shah Jehan Begum and her successor Sultan Jehan begum provided money for the preservation of Sanchi stupa. Sultan Jehan funded the museum that was built there, as well as the guest house where Europeans lived & wrote the books.

The discovery of Sanchi, has vastly transformed the understanding of early Buddhism, not Jainism.

8. With reference to Tipitaka, consider the following statements:

- i. The *Abhidhamma pitaka* dealt with the Buddha's teachings.
- ii. The *Sutta pitaka* dealt with philosophical matters.
- iii. The *Vinaya pitaka* included rules & regulations for those who joined the Sangha.

Which of the above statements is/are **correct**?

- a) I & II
- b) II & III
- c) I & III
- d) Only III.

NCERT- Themes part-I; page no.86.

Solution: d)

Only III. After Buddha's death, his teachings were compiled by his disciples at a council of elders or senior monks at Vaishali in present day Bihar. These compilations were known as Tipitaka – literally, 3 baskets to hold different types of texts. The *Abhidhamma pitaka* dealt with philosophical matters; the *Sutta pitaka* dealt with Buddha's teachings and the *Vinaya pitaka* included rules & regulations for those who joined the Sangha .

9. With reference to Jainism, Which of the following statements is **incorrect**?
- Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of *Karma*. This can be achieved only by renouncing the world.
 - According to Jainism even stones, rocks and water have Life.
 - Jaina monks and nuns took four vows to strictly follow in their lives
 - Monastic existence is a necessary condition of salvation.

NCERT- Themes part-I; page no.88.

Solution: c).

All are correct except third. Jaina monks and nuns took five vows: to abstain from killing; to abstain from stealing; to abstain from lying; to observe celibacy and to abstain from possessing property.

10. According to Buddhist philosophy, which of the following statement is **incorrect**?
- The world is *anicca* and constantly changing; it is also *anatta*.
 - In this transient world, *Dukkha* is intrinsic to human existence.
 - To attain *Nibbana* the Buddha emphasized individual agency & righteous action.
 - None of the above.

NCERT- Themes part-I; page no.92.

Solution: d).

According to Buddhist philosophy the world is transient (*anicca*) and constantly changing; it is also soulless(*anatta*) as there is nothing permanent or eternal in it. Within this transient world sorrow (*dukkha*) is intrinsic to human existence.

Nibbana which literally means the extinguishing of the ego and desire, was emphasized by the Buddha to escape from the cycle of rebirth and attain self realization.