



HISTORY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS HISTORY (HINGLISH)

THINKERS, BELIEFS AND BUILDINGS CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

Ncert Textbook Questions Solved | Answer

1. Were the ideas of the Upanishadic thinkers different from those of the fatalists and materialists ? Give reasons for your answer.



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2. Summarise the central teachings of Jainism.



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3. Discuss the role of the begums of Bhopal in preserving the stupa at Sanchi.



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4. In the year 33 of the Maharaja Huvishka, (a Kushana ruler) , in the first month of the hot season on the hot season, on the eighth day , a Bodhisattva was set up at Madhuvanaka by the bhikkuni Dhanavati , the sister's daughter of the bhikkhuni Buddhamita, who knows the

Tipitaka, the female pupil of the bhikkhu Bala, who knows the Tipitake, together with her father and mother .

How did Dhanavati date her inscription ?



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of the bhikkhuni Buddhamita, who knows the Tipitaka, the female pupil of the bhikkhu Bala, who knows the Tipitake, together with her father and mother .

Why do you think she installed an image of the Bodhisattva ?



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Who were the relatives she mentioned ?



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who knows the Tipitake, together with her
father and mother .

Which Buddhist text did she know ?



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From whom did she learn this text ?



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9. Why do you think women and men joined the Sangha ?



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Ncert Textbook Questions Solved | Write A Short Essay On The Following

1. To what extent does knowledge of Buddhist literature help in understanding the sculpture of Sanchi ?



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2. Figs are two scenes from Sanchi. Describe what you see in each of them, focusing on the architecture , plants and animals , and the activities . Identify which one shows a rural scene and which and which an urban scene,

giving reasons for your answer.



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3. Discuss the development in sculpture and architecture associated with the rise of

Vaishnavism and Shaivism.



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Ncert Textbook Questions Solved Iii Map Work

1. On an outline world map, mark the areas to which Buddhism spread . Trace the land and sea routes from the subcontinent areas.



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1. Of the religious traditions discussed in this chapter , is there any that is practiced in your neighbourhood ? What are the religious texts used , and how are they preserved and transmitted ? Are images used in worship ? If so , are these similar to or different from those described in this chapter ? Describe the buildings used for religious activities today, comparing them with early stupas and temples.



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Additional Questions Solved | Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mention four places associated with the life of the Buddha .



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2. What do you mean by Tri-ratna ?



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3. Into how many categories the religious sects that originated during the 6th century BC can be divided ?

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4. What do you mean by 'Dharma Chakra Pravartana

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5. Describe the various incarnation of Vishnu according to Vaishnavism .



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6. Name the Begums of Bhopal.



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7. What were the objectives of the sacrifices as mentioned in Rigveda.



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8. What were the incidences that led Siddhartha to leave the palace and set out in search of truth ?



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9. Name the wealth householder to whom Buddha gave advice in Sutta Pitaka. What was the advice?





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10. What do you mean by Tipitaka ? Write their names.



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11. What is the most important area of differences among Buddhism, Jainism and Brahmanical religion?



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12. What were Bhikkhus ?



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13. Who were Bhikkhus ?



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14. Who were Bodhisattas ?



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15. Define the stupas . Write the name of two places where stupas have been found .



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16. Mention the factors that led to the growth and expansion of Buddhism



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17. What were Chaityas?



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18. What was the contribution of Jaina scholars in literature ? Where was the manuscripts preserved?



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19. Who were Fa Xian and Xuan Zang? Why did they come to India ?



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20. As we know human beings are made up of five important elements. What happens when he dies?



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21. What was the sim of the thinker ?



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22. What did Buddha do after his enlightenment ?



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23. Name two sects of Buddhism . Write any one difference between them.



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24. Who were Ajivikas ?



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25. Name the village in Bhopal where wonderful ancient building are situated.



[View Text Solution](#)

26. Who was the first woman to be ordained as a bhikkhum ?



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27. Why did Buddhism become increasingly popular as a among the mass?



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28. What does the Shalabhanjika motif suggest?



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29. How does the content in the puranas evolve?



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30. State one unique features of the early temples .



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31. What was the reaction of nineteenth century European scholars when they first saw some of the sculptures of god's and goddesses?



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Additional Questions Solved | Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mention the teachings of Mahatma Buddha.



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2. What was the Buddha Sangha ? Discuss its characteristics.



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3. How were Buddhist text prepared and preserved ?



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4. What were the reasons for the development of a new belief of Mahayana in Buddhism ? Discuss.



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5. Explain hagiography of the Buddha which the art historians had to familiarize to understand Buddhist sculpture?



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6. Summarise the central teachings of Jainism.



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7. By which sources the Buddha's teachings were reconstructed by the historians ?



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8. Discuss about the Bodhisattas.



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9. Describe the responsible factors that led to decline of Buddhism.



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10. Mention the factors which led to the decline of Buddhism.



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11. What were the similarities and differences between Buddhism and Jainism ?



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12. Explain the spread of Jainism in different parts of India. From where were the earliest stone sculptures produced?



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13. Why did Sanchi stupa survive while Amravati did not ?



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14. How did the nineteenth century European scholars make sense of the depictions of gods and goddesses ?



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15. Accounting to Buddhism , which are four eternal truths?



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16. How did the Buddhism become popular ?



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17. What were the impact of Buddhism on Indian society? Mention.



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18. Mention the changes which developed gradually during 600 BCE -600 CE .



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Additional Questions Solved iii Long Answer Type Questions

1. How and why were the stupas built ? Explain.



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2. Explain the growth of Puranic Hinduism in the form of Vaishnavism and Shaivism ? How were they visualised ?



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3. Explain the importance of new questions and debates that began from the 6th century BCE regarding Vedic traditions and practice of sacrifices.

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4. Discuss the Sanchi Stupa.

 [View Text Solution](#)

5. Why did new religious sects emerged during sixth century BCE ?

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Additional Questions Solved Iv Source Based Questions

1. Fatalists and materialists

Here is an excerpt from the sutta Pitaka , describing a conversation between king Ajatasattu, the ruler of Magadha , and the Buddha:

On one occasion King Ajatasattu visited the Buddha and described what another teacher named Makkhali Gosala, had told him: "Thought the wise should hope, by this virtue...

by this penance I will gain karmaand the fool should by the same means hope to gradually rid himself of his karma,neither of them can do it , Pleasure and pain , measured out as it were , cannot be altered in the course of samara (transmigration) It can neither be lessened or increasedjust as a ball of string will when thrown unwind to its full length , so fool and wise alike will take their course and make an end of sorrow. "

And this is what a philosopher named Ajita Kesakambalin taught :

"There is no such thing , O king , as alms or

sacrifice, or offeringsthere is no such thing as this world or the next

A human being is made up of the four elements . When he dies the earthy in him returns to the earth , the fluid to water , the heat to fire , the windy to air , and his senses pass into space.....

The talk of gifts is a doctrine of fools , an empty lie..... fools and wise alike are cut off and perish . They do not survive after death. "

The first teacher belonged to the tradition of the Ajivikas. They have often been described as fatalists : those who believe that everything is

predetermined . The second teacher belonged to the tradition of the Lokayatas, usually described as materialists . Texts from these traditions have not survived , so we know about them only from the works of other traditions.

From where has this excerpt been taken ?



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What does it describe ?



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How many elements is a human being made - up of ? What happens after his death ?



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What were Makkhali Gosala's opinions about joy and sorrow ?



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By what another name Ajivika tradition is known ?

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Write any two principles of Fatalists.



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Distinguish in brief between fatalists and materialists .



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8. The world beyond the palace

Just as the Buddha's teaching were compiled by his followers, the teachings of Mahavira were also recorded by his disciples. These were often in the form of stories, which could appeal to ordinary people. Here is one example, from a Prakrit text known as the Uttaradhyayana Sutta, describing how a queen named Kamalavati tried to persuade her husband to renounce the world:

If the whole world and all this treasures were yours, you would not be satisfied , nor would all this be able to save you , When you die , O king and leave all things behind , dhamma alone , and nothing else, will save you . As a bird dislikes the cage, so do I dislike (the world) . I shall live as a nun without offspring , without desire , without the love of gain and without hatred .

Those who have enjoyed pleasures and renounced them, move about like the wind, and go wherever they please, unchecked like birds in their flight.....

Leave your large kingdomabandon what pleases the senses, be without attachment and property , then practise severe penance, being firm of energy

Name the text from which this excerpt has been taken . What is the language of the text ?



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9. The world beyond the palace

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What did Queen Kamalavati ask the king to
renounce ?



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10. The world beyond the palace

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Leave your large kingdomabandon what pleases the senses, be without attachment and property , then practise severe penance, being firm of energy

Describe the main principles of Jainism .



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11. Buddhism in practice

This is an excerpt from the Sutta Pitaka , and contains the advice given by the Buddha to a wealthy householder named Sigala:

In five ways should a master look after his servants and employeesby assigning them work according to their strength , by supplying them with food and wages, by tending them in sickness, by sharing delicacies with them and by granting leave at times.....In five ways should the clansmen look after the needs of samanas (those who have renounced the world) and Brahmanas : by affection in act and speech and mind, by keeping open house to them and supplying their worldly needs.

There are similar instructions to Sigala about

how to behave with his parents, teacher and wife.

In this excerpt who is being advised by whom ?



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There are similar instructions to Sigala about how to behave with his parents, teacher and wife.

Mention the internal functioning of the Buddhist sangha.



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There are similar instructions to Sigala about how to behave with his parents, teacher and wife.

How should master look after servants an employees ?



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14. Rules for monks and nuns

These are some of the rules laid down in the Vinaya Pitaka :

When a ne felt (blanket/rug) has been made by a bhikkhu , it is to be kept for (at least) six years. If after less than six years . If after less than six years he should have another new felt

(blanket/rug) made, regardless of whether or not he has disposed of the first , then - unless he has been authorised by the bhikkhus - it is to the forfeited and confessed .

In case, a bhikkhu arriving at a family residence is presented with cakes or cooked grain - meal , he may accept two or three bowlfuls if he so desires . If he should accept more than , it is to be confessed . Having accepted the two or three bowlfuls and having taken them from there, he is to share them among the bhikkhus. This is the proper course here.

Should and bhikkhu, having set out deeding in

a belonging to the sangha - or having had is set out - and then on departing neither put it away nor have it put away, or should he go without taking leave , it is to be confessed .

What is the importance of Vinaya Pitaka ?



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Why do you think men and women joined sangha ? Give two reasons.



[View Text Solution](#)

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Should a bhikkhu, having set out alms in a bowl belonging to the sangha - or having had it set out - and then on departing neither put it away nor have it put away, or should he go without taking leave , it is to be confessed .

What was the Bodhi sangha ?



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17. This unique Buddhist text , part of the Sutta Pitaka, is collection of verses composed by bhikkhunis . It provided an insight into women's social and spiritual experiences . Punna, a dasi or slave woman, went to the river each morning to fetch water for her maste's household There she would daily see a Brahman performing bathing rituals . One morning she spoke to him . The followings are verses composed by Punna, recording her

conversation with the Brahmana :

I am a water carrier :

Even in the cold

I have always gone down to the water

frightened of punishment

Or the angry words of high class women .

So what are you afraid of Brahmana,

That makes you go down to the water

(Though) your limbs shake with the bitter cold

?

The Brahmana replied :

I am doing good to prevent evil ,

anyone young or old

who has done something bad is freed by washing in water .

Punna said :

Whoever told you

You are freed from evil by washing in the water ?

In that case all the frogs and turtles

Would go to heaven , and so would the water snakes and crocodiles !

(Instead) Don't do that thing , the fear of which leads you to the water .

Stop now Brahmana!

Save your skin from the cold

Name the text where the above excerpt taken from . Which of the teachings of the Buddha are evident in this text ?



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18. This unique Buddhist text , part of the Sutta Pitaka, is collection of verses composed by bhikkhunis . It provided an insight into women's social and spiritual experiences . Punna, a dasi or slave woman, went to the river each morning to fetch water for her

maste's household There she would daily see a
Brahman performing bathing rituals . One
morning she spoke to him . The followings are
verses composed by Punna, recording her
conversation with the Brahmana :

I am a water carrier :

Even in the cold

I have always gone down to the water
frightened of punishment

Or the angry words of high class women .

So what are you afraid of Brahmana,

That makes you go down to the water

(Though) your limbs shake with the bitter cold

?

The Brahmana replied :

I am doing good to prevent evil ,

anyone young or old

who has done something bad is freed by
washing in water .

Punna said :

Whoever told you

You are freed from evil by washing in the
water ?

In that case all the frogs and turtles

Would go to heaven , and so would the water
snakes and crocodiles !

(Instead) Don't do that thing , the fear of which leads you to the water .

Stop now Brahmana!

Save your skin from the cold

Why did Punna want to join the Buddhist Sangha ?



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What was emphasised in the context of
individuals ?



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1. " The notice if saviour is seen in both Hinduism and Buddhism " Justify .



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2. " Buddhist literature needs to be studied to understand the sculpture at Sanchi and other please." Justify .



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3. How was Buddha's presence shown through symbols? Given two examples .



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4. Mention any four social groups from which the followers of Buddha came.



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5. What was the contribution of the rulers of Bhopal for the Stupa at Sanchi ? How was the Stupa saved from destruction?



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6. Why is mid first millennium in world cultural history ?



[View Text Solution](#)

7. Discuss how and why stupas were built.

Describe the structure of stupa with example.



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8. Buddhism grow rapidly both during the

lifetime of Buddha and also after his death.

Justify that statement.



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9. " Buddha laid stress on right conduct and values ",In the right of this message , explain his teachings life.



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10. Name the two sources through which we come to know about Buddha and his teachings.



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11. How did Sutta-Pitaka reconstruct the philosophy of Buddhism ? Mention about Buddhist Tipitaka



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12. Why are Buddhist Stupas said to be "stories in stone" ?



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13. What were the reasons for the popularity of Buddhism?



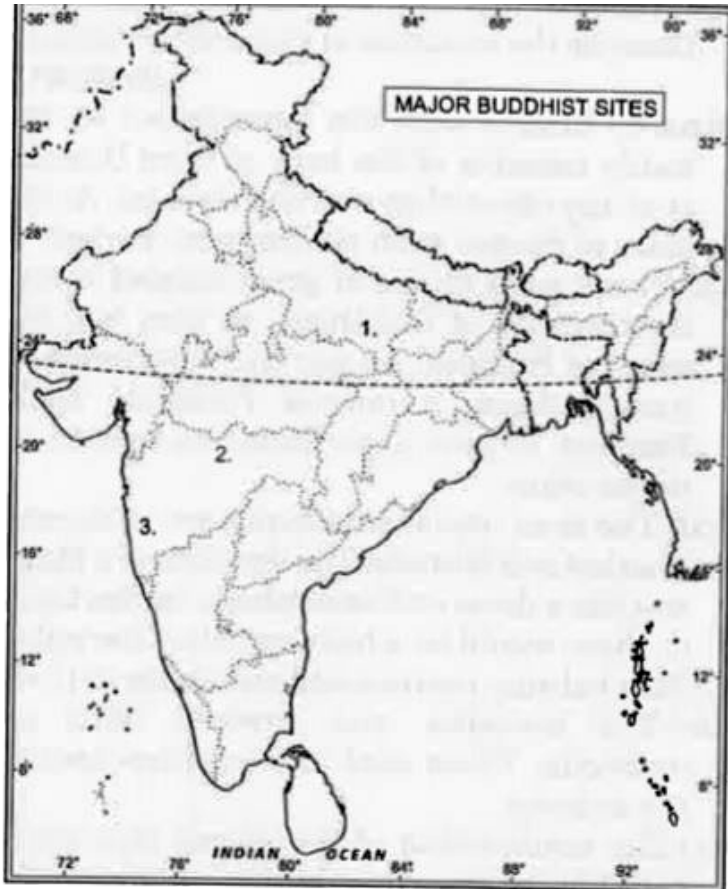
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14. Describe the impact of Buddhism on Indian society .



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15. Name any three major Buddhist sites which have been marked as 1,2 and 3 on the outline map of India.



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16. The world beyond the palace

Just as the Buddha's teachings were compiled by his followers , the teachings of Mahavira were also recorded by his disciples . These were often in the form of stories , which could appeal to ordinary people . Here is one example , from a Prakrit text know as the Uttaradhyayana Sutta, describing now a queen named Kamalavati tried to persuade her husband to renounce the world : If the whole world and all its treasures were yours , you

would not be satisfied , nor would all this be able to save you. When you die, O king and leave all things behind , dhamma alone , and nothing else , will save you . As a bird dislikes the cage, so do I dislike (the world). In shall live as a nun without offspring , without desire, without the love of gain, and without hatred ... Those who have enjoyed pleasures and renounced them, move about like the wind, and go wherever they please, unchecked like birds in their flight.. Leave your large kingdom ...abandon what pleases the , senses , be without attachment and property , then

practice severe penance , being firm of energy

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Who compiled the teachings of Buddha and Mahavira?



[View Text Solution](#)

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Those who have enjoyed pleasures and renounced them, move about like the wind, and go wherever they please, unchecked like birds in their flight.. Leave your large kingdom ..abandon what pleases the , senses , be without attachment and property , then practice severe penance , being firm of energy

Explain how did the queen try to convince her husband to renounce the world .



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Describe any three principals of Jainism .



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19. Buddhism in practice

This is an excerpt from the Sutta Pitaka , and contains the advice given by the Buddha to a wealthy householder named Sigala : In five ways should a master look after his servants and employees ...by assigning them work according to their strength , by supplying

them with food and wages by tending them in sickness , by sharing delicacies with them and by granting leave at times. . In five ways should the clansmen look after the needs of samanas (those who have renounced the world) and Brahmanas : by affection in act and speech and mind , by keeping open house to them and supplying their worldly needs.

There are similar instructions to Sigala about how to behave with his parents , teacher and wife .

In what ways should a master look after his servants and employees ?



[View Text Solution](#)

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Explain the main aspects of Buddhist philosophy .



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