



# FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

COURSE: B.A.LL.B. 1st Semester

SUBJECT: HISTORY - I

SUBJECT CODE: BAL 102

NAME OF FACULTY: Dr. Sadhna Trivedi

# Lecture-9



## Social, Economic, Political and Religious Life during Rig Vedic and Later Vedic Period

### Religious Philosophy:

The Later Vedic age witnessed the emergence of a new intellectual thought. The people thought deeply about the problems of creation, life and death and arrived at the conclusion that there is one 'Brahma' (one Unchanging Principle) beyond the universe—the creator and controller of the whole order.

It is the universal soul or the Absolute “that dwelleth in everything that guideth all beings within, the Inward guide, Immortal.” After the death of a person his soul passes into another body and again into another and this process continues till it can be liberated from all its imperfections and merged in the Universal Soul. This is the doctrine of transmigration of souls.

### Ascetic Life:

The later Vedic Aryans developed the concept of ascetic ideal of life as the rites and ceremonies were not the only means of attaining success in this world or bliss in heaven. So there developed the ideas of Tapas and Brahmacharya (celibacy) leading to the same or even more important results. Tapa means meditation, accompanying by physical tortures.

An ascetic person renounced the worldly life and retired to the solitude and exercised all the ascetic practices with the belief that they would not only obtain heaven, but also develop, “mystic, extra-ordinary and superhuman faculties.” This asceticism was widely practiced in the Epic age.

The Aryans of Vedic age had reached the highest stage of civilization. This age had excelled in every walks of life. All the valuable things in man's life—philosophy, religion, science and code of conduct were all developed in the Vedic age. In fact Aryans served as the torch-bearers of Indian civilization throughout the ages.

### MCQ

1. Which of the following types of Vedic priests was most responsible for making correct arrangements for vedic sacrificial rites?

- [A] Hotri
- [B] Udgatri
- [C] Adhvaryu
- [D] Nakshotr

2. Which of the following is the equivalent term used for Raja in early vedic era?

- [A] Gopati
- [B] Gomat
- [C] Gopa
- [D] Gomitra

3. The term "Vitasta" in Rig Veda refers to which among the following rivers?

- [A] Indus
- [B] Beas
- [C] Jhelum
- [D] Chenab

4. What was the profession of Karmara in Vedic age?

- [A] Blacksmith
- [B] Potter
- [C] Ratha (Chariot ) Makers
- [D] Goldsmith

5. Rigveda Samhita denotes one-fourth of its hymns to:

- [A] Rudra
- [B] Marut
- [C] Agni
- [D] Indra

