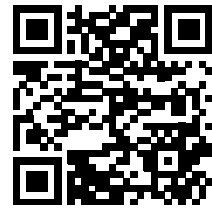


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# Ancient Indian Law and Society



In ancient \_\_\_\_\_, laws played a crucial role in society, guiding people's daily lives and maintaining order. The \_\_\_\_\_, an ancient text, was a source of law, emphasizing duties, rights, and morals.

\_\_\_\_\_, known as the first lawgiver, compiled laws that affected all aspects of life, from family \_\_\_\_\_ to state administration. These laws were not just about punishment but also focused on \_\_\_\_\_, or the moral order. The king was seen as a guardian of \_\_\_\_\_, responsible for ensuring justice and prosperity in his kingdom. Judges in ancient India, referred to as \_\_\_\_\_, were expected to decide cases with wisdom and impartiality. \_\_\_\_\_ played a crucial role in the judicial process, and their honesty was highly valued. Property rights, marriage, and

\_\_\_\_\_ were key areas covered by these laws, reflecting the social and economic priorities of the time. Education and \_\_\_\_\_ also received attention, showing an understanding of the importance of knowledge and trade.

\_\_\_\_\_ had certain rights but were often subject to the authority of male relatives. The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ influenced legal thought, suggesting that one's actions determined their fate, both in this

\_\_\_\_\_ and the next. Despite the emphasis on social order, the ancient legal system allowed for some degree of social \_\_\_\_\_, with laws adapting over time to reflect changes in society.

Manu   dharma   Dharmashastra   Witnesses   life   mobility   dharmasthas  
inheritance   India   relations   dharma   karma   commerce   Women