1. Answer briefly the following.

Q1. What is Heritage?
   Ans.
   - Heritage is that which is inherited.
   - Heritage is something which is specific and typical of a particular place, area, region or country on the one hand and of a family, community or people on the other.
   - It is both natural or created or has evolved in the course of history.

Q2. Name three features of Natural Heritage?
   Ans. I ) Natural Heritage presents a Kaleidoscope of geographical and environmental features which,
   a. Includes natural features such as high lofty mountains and hills, mighty rivers to small
      rivers, rivulets and streams, dense forest, desert and a long coastline.
   b. Variations in climatic conditions ranging from temperate to extreme hot or extreme cold,
      arid areas and areas with abundant rainfall.
   c. Different types of soils, rocks, minerals, plants and animal life with regional variations.
   II ) Natural features have influenced in creation of unique cultural tradition and heritage of our
   nation.
   III) Uniqueness is the result of close interrelationship between nature environment and the
   people.

Q 3. Name three musical modes which are essentially seasonal?
   • India is bestowed with many regional diversities, music is one of the intangible
     component of our heritage.
   • Some of the music modes which are essentially seasonal and practiced are chaiti, Phag, Kajari etc.
   • These modes form part of the life style of the people.

Q 4. Name two rivers which are worshiped in human forms also?
   • India is a land of both perennial and non-perennial rivers are may be classified as Northern
     and southern rivers or as Himalayan and Peninsular rivers.
   • Some of the rivers are very sacred and are worshiped in human forms, they are river Ganga
     and river Yamuna represented in human forms in temples and are worshiped.

Q 5. Name five typical trees of India?
   • Our country is a land of rich flora and fauna with regional variations influenced by
     climatic conditions like sunshine, temperature, rainfall, nature of soil etc.
   • Some of the typical trees of India are teak, sal, Pea pal, Banyan, Neem, Mango, Deodar etc.
     (any five)

Q 6. Name three trees which are considered sacred and are respected?
   • Our country is vibrant with rich diversity of flora influenced by variations in climatic
     conditions such as rainfall, temperature, nature of soil, sun shine etc.
   • Some of the tree which are considered sacred and are respected are Peepal, Banyan, Khejari, Tulsi.
   • People hold these trees with lot of respect, pride, reverence, forming intangible component
     of our rich heritage.

Q 7. Mention two rivers that rise in Western Ghats?
   • Our mountains which form part of our Natural Heritage are the source for the origin and
     birth of many rivers.
   • The rivers which rise in western ghats are Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.
Q 8. What was Bharuch Known as ancient Indian literature?

- Bharuch was known as Bharukachecha or BhriguKachcha in ancient times.
- It was important port town during early historic period.
- Is mentioned as Barygaza in the Roman writings.

II.

Q 1. Why should we preserve our Natural heritage?

- The hills, rivers, plants, animal life are not simply the natural features of our mother land but they are important features and components of our rich natural and heritage. A unique feature of our country is that nature has been inextricably woven with our culture therefore the preservation of our natural heritage is very important in our thought and behaviour.
- The Very life style of the people of a particular area, region is influenced by nature. People have been responsible to the nature and adapt themselves to the natural environment.
- Our Natural heritage is under constant threat due to development, urbanisation, industrialisation, improper planning and rampant misuse.

Like:
1) Destruction of the natural habitat.
2) Unchecked killing of animals & birds.
3) Some species have become extinct or of near extinction.

So it is our duty to preserve these varieties of our natural heritage.

Q2. Explain the role of nature in shaping our heritage?

- Human forms & divine status of rivers:
  - Rivers like ganga & yamuna are represented in human forms in temples and are worshiped.
- Trees worshiped:
  - Trees like peepal & banyan & the Tulsi plant are considered sacred & are respected.
- Birds & Animals as vehicles of Gods & Godesses:
  - Most of the birds (Example: Peacock to Lord Subramanya, Eagle to Lord Vishnu, & animals like Lion to Goddess Chamundi(Kali), Rat to Lord Vinayaka) are considered as their vehicles.
- Communities identified:
  - Bishnois of Rajasthan are identified with the trees of Khejari & blackbuck.
- Components of nature as our cultural part:
  - Mountains, Rivers, Trees, Birds & Animals have been a part folklore, mythology & art.
- Animals & birds as Main characters in our popular stories:
  - The stories of Panchatantra, The Shukanasopadesha (popularly known as Kissa TotaMaina) or Buddhist Jatakas have animals & birds has main characters.
- Our heritage with nature & seasons:
  - Some of the classical ragas are based on seasons or moods of the day
  - The musical modes like Chaiti, Phag, Khajari,etc are seasonal.
  - Songs, poetic composition, festivals & even paintings have linked with the nature & seasonal cycles( Examples Barahamasa Paintings)
- Heritage in system of medicine:
  - Our system of ayurveda, Unani & naturopathy, rely heavily on nature.

Thus there is intimate relationship between our cultural & natural heritage & nature had played an important role in shaping our heritage.

Q3. Distinguish between Natural Heritage and Cultural Heritage?

Ans. **NATURAL HERITAGE**:

a. It includes Natural features like mountains, forest, deserts, rivers, flora, fauna, large water bodies like seas and oceans etc.,

b. It is not the creation of the human beings but naturally existent (i.e gifts of nature)

c. It is exposed to natural agents of erosion, degradation, depletion due pressure of people on the resources etc.,

**CULTURAL HERITAGE**:

a. It is evolved through creation, imagination, intelligence, skills, artistic abilities of the people over a long period of time.
b. It is the cumulative result of different practices both religious and social which can be represented in customs, dance, music, food-habits living life styles, physical and behavioural patterns.

c. It has undergone a period of transition between ancient medieval and modern.

ii) Distinguish between Tangible and Intangible heritage?

**Ans.**

**TANGIBLE HERITAGE:**

a. It comprises Physical objects materials in concrete forms etc., e.g. Coins, monuments, artefacts, sculptures, seals, inscriptions.

b. Items collected over a long period of time objects in concrete forms preserved in museums are all seen visible, touched, learnt forms.

**INTANGIBLE HERITAGE:**

a. It is living heritage invisible, unseen but observable.

b. It includes host of things ranging from ideas to traditions living styles, practices, beliefs, customs etc.,

c. Behavioural traits such as truth, sincerity, honesty, humility, form part of the character building qualities of an individual which are perceived but cannot be seen.

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**CHAPTER-2 ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE**

1.

**I. ANSWER BRIEFLY THE FOLLOWING:**

i) Name four types of Archaeological monuments of India?

**Ans.** The four types of Archaeological monuments of India are:

a. Sacred Monuments like temples, mosques, churches, Gurudwaras, stupas, Monastries.

b. Secular buildings like palaces, forts, towers, etc.,

c. Funerary monuments like, tombs, dargahs, etc., e.g. Taj Mahal and Dargah of Nizam-ud-din – Aulia in Delhi.

d. Archaeological sites and historical remains like those of Harappa and Mohenjadaro etc.,

ii) Name four Religious monuments?

**Ans.** The four Religious monuments include:

a. Temples – Hindus.

b. Mosques – Muslims

c. Churches – Christians

d. Gurudwaras – Sikhs.

e. Fire temples – Parsi

Shrines, stupas, chaityas, Synagogues, Monastries, are all our sacred monuments.

iii) What are Sikh temples called?

**Ans.** The Sikh temples are called as Gurudwaras.

They are often imposing structures with large compounds and glittering water tanks some of them are:

b. Patna Sahib in Bihar.

e) Who built the Khajuraho temples?
Ans. The Khajuraho temples were built by Chandella rulers around 8 to 10 A.D. They are located at Chattrapur district in Madhya Pradesh.

f) Name three important temples of Orissa?
Ans. The three important temples of Orissa are:
   a. The Jagannath Temple at Puri.
   b. The Sun Temple at Konark
   c. The LingaRaja temple at Bhubaneshwar.

g) Name three rock-cut temples of India?
Ans. The Three rock cut temples of India are:
   a. The Kailash temple at Ellora in Maharastra.
   b. The Chaitya hall at Karle in Maharastra.
   c. Cave Temples at Ajanta and Elephants in Maharastra.

h) Name three important Mosques of the country?
Ans. The three important Mosques of the country are:
   a. The Sidi Sa‘id’s Mosque in Ahmedabad famous for its beautiful screens
   b. Jama Masjid – Fatehpur sikhri, famous for the imposing gateway (Buland darwaza)
   c. The Jama Masjid of Srinagar,(J & K) is the largest wooden Mosque in India.

Q2. Distinguish between Rock cut temple and structural temples.
Ans. 1) ROCK CUT TEMPLES:
   a. Rock cut temples are carved out of a single solid rock.
   b. Mainly related to Buddhism.
   c. Are of three types: Stupas, Chaityas, Monastaries.
      STUPAS – Tumulus mound containing the relics of Buddha or his disciples.
      More number of stupas are found in Andhra Pradesh – Nagarjuna konda and Amaravathi.
      Sanchi (Madhya Pradesh), Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh).
      CHAITYAS - or temple halls of Buddist are found in different parts of the country. Eg. Devnimori in Gujarat and Ratnagari in Orissa are the prominent one’s.
      MONASTARIES - or Viharas (Rock cut caves) – are used as dwelling places by Buddhist monks, more rock cut viharas or monastaries are found in Pune, Aurangabad, Kolaba, and Nashik District of Maharastra. Most rock cut temples of Hindus are found at Ellora and Ajanta.

II) STRUCTURAL TEMPLES:
   a. Temples are built out of bricks, mortar etc.,
   b. Are related with Hindus, Jains, Sikhs
   c. Shrines ranging from small size structure to large magnificent edifices may be plain, simple or highly ornamental.
   d. Have features, characteristics depending on area, period, material available for construction.
      Eg. Vary from single shrine or temple dedicated to a single deity temple complexes with multiple God and Goddess.

i) Distinguish between a temple and Gurudwaras.
Ans. TEMPLE:
   a. Temples may be rock cut or structural in form they range from small size to large size, magnificent edifices.
   b. They may be plain, simple, highly ornamental and complex.
c. They have features, characteristics depending on area, period, material available for construction or specific religious requirement.
d. On the basis of characteristic features temples are classified into three main types. Nagara, Dravida, Veesara.
e. The temples are dedicated to a single deity or it may have number of idols of Gods and Goddess.

**GURUDWARA :**

a. Sikh temples or places of worship are known as Gurudwaras.
b. They are imposing structures built in a distinct style emphasis is laid on Guru Granth Sahib main teachings contained in it.
c. Emphasis is laid on hymns in Punjabi or Hindi.
d. Important Gurudwaras are located at Nanded in Maharashtra, Patna in Bihar, Harmandir Sahib or Golden temple at Amristar in Punjab.

**Q3. Distinguish between Mosque and a Church ?**

**Ans. MOSQUE :**

a. Mosque is a religious place of worship for Muslims.
b. Emphasis is laid on teachings of Prophet Muhammed and Quran.
c. Only men and boys are allowed to offer prayers facing Mecca.
d. A mosque has a minaret from where people are called for prayers.
e. Minarets, domes, and halls are the dominating features.
f. No music is played and no bells are rung and prayers are offered only on floor.
g. Mullah and Maulvis play an important role in the conduct of prayers.

**CHURCH :**

a. A religious place of worship for Christians.
b. Emphasis is laid on the teachings of Jesus Christ and from the Bible. (Old and New Testament)
c. Italian Minarets with conical tops / domes altar, pulpit, aisle, pews are dominating features.
d. In few churches based on doctrinal beliefs bells are rung for prayers, few churches may have the pictures / idols of Mary / Child Jesus where as few churches do not have any idols/pictures, except the priest who preach from the word of God the Bible.

E.g. The First European church was built in 1510 AD at Cochin (Kerala)
e. There are well known churches at Goa, Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata built in Gothic style.

**III**

i) **Write short Notes on Sarais.**

**Ans.** **SARAIS** – were built during medievial period of Indian History. They were built along the Grand trunk road for traders and other travellers to provide safe relief and rest to travellers in the course of their long journey along G.T Road from Peshawar to Calcutta.

Some of them are Amanat Khan Sarai, Dakhni Sarai, Nurmahal Sarai are some of the famous sarais. They Provide a good deal of light on the welfare measures taken by the medieval rulers.

ii) **HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES :**

a. The need to harness and conserve water in areas of scanty rainfall led to the creation of human made lakes and reservoirs in several parts of the country.
b. The tradition of water harvesting goes back to Harappan culture, a network of reservoirs were created all around the settlements of people where they lived for harvesting water from streams during short and scanty rainfall.
c. An interesting early record of construction and repair of embankment of a lake is found at Girnar Junagarh in Gujarat.
d. Chola rulers built tanks which were maintained and managed by the community / villages Devaraya – I built an aque duct canal to bring water from River Tungabadra to Hampi.
e. More of man made lakes and reservoirs in different parts of the country still have plenty supply of water, some of the man made lakes are : i. Bhopal Tal built by Bhoja in 11 century.

ii. Anasagar in Ajmeer (Rajasthan), iii) HauzKhas in New Delhi.

iv) there are many man made lakes in Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh.
f. Water harvesting in forts also speaks about hydraulic engineering, they have ample evidence of water harvesting and storage.
g. Wells, Step-wells (Biolis), anicuts, canals, are all unique parts of our heritage.

iii) Write short notes on Performing Arts:

Ans. a. Our heritage of performing arts is very rich and unique. We have living traditions of music, dances or theatre, Puppetry etc., When people display special skill they possess or have perfected in the field of music, dance, singing, acting, is called as performing arts.

b. The oral tradition of passing on knowledge from one generation to other in the form of Guru-Shishya parampara has kept the art skills alive and vibrant, it can be music, dance, occupations and any type of skill, designs, transmitted from elders to younger ones.

c. Some styles of classical dances that have developed through many centuries are Kathakali, Kuchpudi, BharatNatyam, Kathak, Manipuri, every region or area have developed rich traditions of classical or folk dances.

d. In ancient times people used theatre for staging dramas. These dances and dramas are medium of expressions of emotions, or a mode of telling a story with good moral.

e. Ballad singers, ministrels, Puppetry, recitations, Kirtans are several forms of projecting thoughts, emotions, innate feelings, love, sympathy, affection are all conveyed through vocal and non-vocal modes with a soothing and caressing touch appealing to the viewers/listeners etc.

Q4. Describe the nature of forts found in India.

Ans. The basic nature of forts found in our country, Forts have been built as a symbol of huge fortification with only one or two entry points and few escape routes.

a. They are huge in character.

b. Fortified huge walls serve as protection, safety, security free from the onslaughts of the enemy.

c. Each fort in India is unique in character, with inner clandestine signals for the emperors, rulers about the enemy and possible escape tunnel routes.

d. They are several traps for the enemy, if by force if the enemy enter the fortified walls, the deceptive traps are laid so secretive that the enemy cannot escape but has to surrender or get killed in the process of encounter.

f. Some of the forts are magnificent, decorative with all facilities for the emperor and his troops to feel safe and secured. Most of the forts are situated in almost all parts of the India. The Archaeological Survey of India helps in the maintenance and preservation of the forts.


5Q. Write an account of funerary monuments of India

Ans: Funerary monuments include graves, tombs, dargahs, memorial stones megaliths, towers of silence, chatri. These structures are built in memory of the dead preserved in a particular areas, they are symbols of respect and reverence, a few of the famous funerary structures prompt the viewers to offer floral tributes from time to time and recall the sacrifices and contributions made by them.

a. Graves and tombs: are found all over the country some of them are unique in character and architecture, the best example being Taj Mahal in Agra, U.P built by ShahJehan in memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal with white marble.

b. Gol-Gumbaz- in Bijapur district Karnataka is one of the largest dome in the world.

c. Akbar`s and Itmadud Daula`s tombs in Agra.

d. Sher shah Suri`s tomb at Sasaram in Bihar, Humayun Tomb in Delhi.

e. Dargahs – Tombs composed of mortal remains of few sufis saints which are the places of tourists attraction ex; Dargah – Tomb of sheik Salim Chisti at Fatehpur Sikri, Moinuddin Chisti at Ajmer in Rajasthan, Nizamuddin Aulia in New Delhi.

f. Megalith – Big stones erected on the place where hero`s are buried on account of their sacrifice. They are found in different parts of the country. Kerala, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, U.P. and J&K.

g. Towers of silence or Dakhma are the place of burial for parsi community. The parses wrap the dead bodies and exposed them in an elevated huge cement structure resembling a huge basic/tray/ tank. The dead bodies are exposed openly to decay or
consumed by foul birds /vultures naturally. Ex Sanjan in Gujarat and Diu, Parsi Gutta in Hyderabad.

6Q Describe the nature of non religious buildings of India?
Ans: Non religious buildings or structures are include the following :
   a. Dwelling places from simple houses to Havelis and Palaces
   b. Forts and Fortresses – are of great historical significance built in different historical periods by different rulers / emperor’s of different dynasties which are magnificent and inspiring for their Gigantic structures, beauty and glory of that particular period.
   c. Sarais – built along GT road for travellers and traders by Sher shah Suri as rest houses to relax from hectic journey. Kos minars were milestones fixed along the route to calculate the distance length of journey covered.
   d. Hydraulic structure –man made rivers, Lakes, Reservoirs for water harvesting and storage facilities by constructing embankments, water tanks, aqueduct canals, wells, step wells all these to harness the water sources which stand as a testimony symbolising the engineering skill of those period.
   e. Other monuments- Astronomical observatories, Bridges, Dams, Buildings, both residential and for public, railway stations, cemeteries most of these patronised during the modern age.
   f. Funerary monuments include Graves, Tombs, Dargahs, Memorial stones, Towers of silence etc.
   g. Historical sites/ remains- includes excavating sites, natural rock cut shelters that depict paintings and engravings, inscriptions on rocks and pillars.

All the above mentioned structures form part of our valuable cultural heritage, various habitation, architectural feachers, crafts, practices, coins, seals, inscriptions, paintings al enrich the knowledge of the past, from which we draw our inspiration and enjoy the glory and beauty of the past years of historical importance.

CHAPTER- 3

LIVING HERITAGE

EXERCISES :

1Q. In which state is the Pushkar fair held ?
ans: Our country is a land of fairs and festivals. Festivals are celebrated since they are associated with religious events observed and enjoyed with religious fervour and traditional gaiety, while fairs are held to mark an event specifically in one part or other part of the country like the Pushkar fair held in Rajasthan it is an important colourful fair, people from all over Rajasthan come to Ajmer to attend the fair with camels to enjoy the camel races and cattle fair, It is a fair of great rejoicing for the rural folk in particular.

2Q. Name a place where Kumbha Mela is held ?
Ans: people move on pilgrimage with great devotion and religious fervour to places of religious significance, thousands of people congregate at these places. Kumbha Mela is held at Allahabad in U.P or ardha Kumbha Mela held at Haridwar in Uttaranchal, once in every twelve years.

3Q. Name two folk Paintings of India ?
Ans: Painting has developed since time immemorial from the harappan period and culture later during first to seventh centuries AD. The painting has been further enriched with those of Ajanta Paintings depicting different themes. The two folk Paintins of India are a) Madhu Bani paintings of Bihar b) Warli paintings of Maharrastra .
4Q. Who was Tukaram and Narsi Mehta?
Ans: During medieval period the bhakti literature has developed in different languages and dialects. Tukaram and Narsi Mehta of the Bhakti poets of Maharastra and Gujarat respectively, other prominent Bhakti poets were Tulsi Das, Kabir, Nanak, Shankara Deva etc.

5Q In which language was Tripitaka originally written?
Ans: Canonical literature is religious literature which comprises inspired writings of the holy saints forming holy scriptures, it is both authoritative and acceptable by all people. Tripitaka is the canonical literature of the jains and it was written in Pali language.

6Q Name the language in which Valmiki composed the Ramayana
Ans: the early writings were all in Sanskrit, they contain works on religious systems, philosophy, science and technology, medicine, arts, architecture, poetry, grammar etc. some of the literary works with everlasting value and significance were a) Upanishads b) Puranas c) Ramayanas d) Mahabharata e)Bhagavat Gita. Valmiki composed Ramayana in Sanskrit language.

7Q What is Sarangi?
Ans: India has rich variety of musical instruments both traditional and modern that have developed over centuries they are classified as sring instruments, percussion instruments and wind instruments. Sitar, Veena, Sarangi all come under string instruments while mrdangam, Pakhawaj, Tabla are percussion instruments of flute, clarinet come under wind instruments.

8Q What kind of dance in kathak?
Ans: Dances in India has good rhythm, facial expressions, foot movements are orderly and systematic. The dances can be divided classical and folk Dances
Kathak is a classical dance of north India it evolved as religious Dance but later developed as the Court Dance under Moghuls. The dance is performed with intricate compositions, fast spins, complex foot work and with styled facial expressions. There are three styles of performing kathak
   a. Banaras Gharana
   b. Lucknow Gharana
   c. Jaipur Gharana

II
1Q. Write a brief description about the Indian classical music?
Ans: The growth of Indian classical music was an inspiring force to reckon with, to promote cultural unity. Most of the words, themes of Indian classical music derived from Hindu mythology but mostly it was patronised both in vocal and instrumental. The Indian classical music is based on raga system and broadly divided in to two distinct traditions called Hindustani and Carnatic School of Music which presents a good example of Pan-Indian Heritage.
Each Gharana in Hindustani school has its own style of singing, main of classical renditions in hindustani music are Dhrupad, Dhamar, Khayal, Thumri, Dadra and Tappa. In carnatic music kritis of musical trinity (three) Purandara Dasa, Tyagaraja and Muthu Swamy, Dikshitar are mainly rendered and they are the prominent figures in Carnatic music. These two styles have many things in common and performed in a variety of forms. This rich heritage of classical music has been further enriched by the masters of the present times and has been admired by people all over the world. Besides, classical music, our folk music with its rich variety and diversity has greatly influenced our classical music adding flavour, taste and variety to the listener’s.

3Q) Describe different types of decorative arts.
Ans: Creativity is an instinct in an individual to use his skill and intelligence to make life attractive simple, beautiful,decorative, the creativity in man beautifies himself and his surroundings, to make it more pleasurable and pleasant. Since beginning decorative arts developed in different parts of India and still continue to influence man even today.
   a) Among the traditional decorative arts sculptures and wall paintings are the oldest. Paintings of different schools such as Chola, Pahari, Mughua or Rajput and many others were reckoned to be of great value.
   b) Besides ornamental carvings, inlay work, appliqué work, papier mache, stucco work or creation of sculptures in stone, metal, wood or terracotta. In inlay work, the artists or craftsmen embed or fix precious stones/glass/ivory into a hard surface such as marble, wood etc to produce beautiful designs.
© In appliqué work, a fabric is cut into a design and then stitched on to another fabric to produce a design and make it more attractive and beautiful.

(d) Walls of the houses are painted with different colours to depict themes from legends, epics to beautify the houses at Madhubani village in Bihar, every house has wall paintings.

e) Even floors are decorated with different colours and designs, they are known by different names in different regions, examples—Rangoli in Maharashtra, Rangavalli in Karnataka, Kollam in Tamil Nadu, Mandana in M.P, Alpana in W.Bengal.

(f) Creativity in everyday art can also be seen in objects made of bamboo, cane or metal.

(g) Rich heritage of Indian textiles in cotton and silk can be best seen in colourful dresses and saris worn in different parts of the country, Patola sari of Gujarat, Kanchipuram silk of Tamil Nadu, Banaras of U.P., Chanderi of M.P., Pochampalli sarees of A.P., Ikat of Orissa.

4Q) Describe literary heritage of India.
Ans) Our literary traditions is very old and rich, India has given to the world works of great literary merit and Universal value. Our literature includes both oral and written composing into languages and dialects (spoken) language of our country. The early languages were Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Apabhramsha, Tamil, Persian etc. Each language and dialect of our country has its own rich literary tradition.

The early writings were in Sanskrit containing works on religious systems, philosophy, science and technology, medicine, grammar etc. The literary works of everlasting value and significance were:

a) Upanishads
b) Puranas
c) The Ramayana
d) Mahabharata
e) The Bhagavad Gita.

4) Tirukkural in Tamil
g) writings of Sangam poets.

  a. Panini’s Astadhyayi is recognised by scholars as the greatest work on grammar.
  b. Charaka and Sushruta works of medicine is worth mentioning.
  c. Varahamihira’s—Brihatsamhita
  d. Aryabhata’s— Aryabhatiya
  e. Lagdhacharya’s—Vedanga Jyotisha are some of the important work covering subjects like mathematics, astronomy, astrology, geography, medicine, agriculture etc.
  f. Kautilya’s Arthashastra is about state, government, administration, prescribing rules, regulations etc for a better civil society.
  g. Buddhist and Jain canonical literature is equally important.
  h. Ramayana and Mahabharata were two great epics of India, Bhagavad Gita contains the fundamentals of Indian philosophy.
  i. In South, Sangam literature is the oldest
  j. The Gupta period saw the revival of Sankrit literature, well-known figure being Kalidasa, a great poet and play-writer.
  k. In Medieval period Persian became a prominent language with Urdu being developed during the same period; with the arrival of British it was the dawn of English language which became the supplementary language with Hindi as the National language.

Thus India has been a place for the birth of many ancient languages with many regional languages evolved in due course of time adding lingual diversity and rich literary heritage which is unique in character in the world.

5Q) Our Musical heritage is very rich”
Ans) Our Musical heritage has been very rich, the Indian classical music based on the raga system is broadly divided into two distinct traditions called Hindustani and Carnatic school of Music. Our music presents a good example of Pan-Indian Heritage. Each Gharana in Hindustan school of music has its own style of singing. Some of its forms are Dhrupad, Dhamar, Khayal Thumri, Dadra and Tappa. While in carnatic music, kritis of the musical trinity of Purandara dasa, Thyagaraja and Muthuswami Dikshitar are mainly rendered. The richness of our musical heritage is best reflected through our fold music with its rich variety and diversity has greatly influenced our classical music. Each area or region in India has its own unique folk music, Sufi traditions of Khanquas gave birth to Qawwals.

Haveli sangeet, Kirtans, Bhajans, Choirs, are some of the prominent modes of devotional music. The musical instruments which accompany our singing can be divided into:

a. String instruments.

b. Percussion instruments.

c. Wind instruments.

Folk music and dance in each area and region has a unique to suit their emotions and Occasions to express their joy or sorrow.
There are Folk music and Dances which mark the harvesting seasons egs:

a. Bihu in Assam
b. Pongal in South Indian
c. Baisakhi in Punjab
d. Makarsankranthi and lohri in North and Eastern parts of India.

There are variety of mask dances performed in different parts with great enthusiasm.

a. Chau dance of West Bengal and Orissa.
b. Chakri dance of Kashmir
c. Wangla dance of Meghalaya
d. Lepacha dance of Sikkim

Besides Martial dance is another unique variety of folk dance.

a. Thangta dance of Manipur
b. Kalari Payatu of Kerala
c. Sattariya of Assam
d. Patebaji of Punjab
e.

The folk dances or music are performed during the birth of a child or during engagement and marriages and during festivals to express joy, happiness, rejoicing to the tune, rhythm of singing followed by dancing. Thus the musical heritage of diverse nature is very soothing performed during different occasions.

CHAPTER - 04 PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE

I. Answer briefly the following:

I Q. Why should be preserve our heritage?
Ans. a. Heritage is unique and costly. It is the reflection of the identity of the people and the nation which gives a sense of pride only by patronising nurturing and protecting the heritage, the identity of the nature can be ensured and preserved.

b. Indian heritage is unique in many ways, it has evolved over a long period of time with the contribution of people of different regions, the people of a particular area / region take pride over the heritage sites so it must be preserved.

II Q. What is the economic benefits of heritage?
Ans. a. Some of the historical monuments places attract good number of tourists from all parts of the country and from all over the world, Foreign tourists are also drawn to these heritage sites.

b. Our tourism industry is earning a good deal of Foreign exchange and in Indian currency from tourist.

d. Large number of people in close proximity to the tourist places also earn their livelihood.

e. Our hotel industry, our artisans and craftsmen who are employed for the creation of traditional handicrafts also attract tourist and earn a good deal of income to survive.

III Q. What has been done for the protection of Natural Heritage?
Ans. For protection of Natural Heritage the Indian Government passed many acts which ensures the protection safety and survival of these plant and animal species, many national Parks, wild life sanctuaries and biosphere reserves have been set up by the Govt. for the protection of endangered species in the natural environment.

b. Indian wild life board has been constituted which serves as advisory body to the Govt. for conservation, preservation, creating awareness among the people.

c. Wild life Protection act 1972 was passed, Besides several voluntary organisations and societies were set up to take the responsibility along with the Govt. Ex. Bombay Natural History Society.
IV Q. Mention the duties of a citizen in the protection of cultural heritage?
Ans:  
   a. The constitution has made it bound upon every law abiding citizen that it is the duty of every citizen of India to value and preserve the rich composite cultural heritage.
   b. It is the duty of every citizen to protect and improve natural environment including forest, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures.
   C Citizens must co-operate with the Govt.to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historical interest from spoliation, disfigurement destruction or exporting any part, item to any other country.

V Q. Mention two acts which are related to preservation of heritage?
Ans:  
   The two acts which are related to preservation of our heritage are:
   a. Wild life protection Act: It was passed in 1972 it gave a firm status to the national parks, wild life sanctuaries which ensured preservation of natural habitats.
   b. Ancient monuments and Archaeological sites and remains Act: It was passed in 1958 with a view to provide for the preservation of ancient and historical monuments and sites of archaeological excavations.

VI Q. What are Museums?
Ans. Museums refer to place or building which are repositories of our heritage. These are responsible for preservation, protection, display of valuable items/objects of historical significance and heritage. They are also referred to as storage houses of worth exhibits of rich cultural heritage preserved for posterity.

   There are museums of different types:
   b. Archaeological Museums set up by Archaeological survey of India.
   c. Ethnological Museums - for preservation of cultures of different races.
   d. National Rail Museums depicting the historical phases of Indian Railways.

VII Q. What is the role of people in the preservation of Heritage?
Ans: India is a vast country with thousands of monuments, historical sites and objects of historical significance. Though the Govt. tries its best to preserve these, but it is also requires the cooperation of people to make the task of the Govt. more easy.

   c. It is mandatory as per the provisions of the constitution upon every citizen to help preserve India’s rich cultural heritage.
   d. People should not make quick profits by selling rare objects of historical importance to any Foreign country.
   e. People must save the heritage objects / monuments etc., from spoliation, disfigurement or destruction.
   f. In course of search if people come across any objects of rare surprise of historical importance by knowledge or by accident immediately they must bring it to the notice of the Govt.

2 Q. Describe some measures of conservation and preservation of heritage.
Ans:  
   a. According to the Indian constitution, it is obligatory on the part of Central and State Govt. to protect every monument or site of historical importance.
   b. Archaeological survey of India has been set up for supervising the preservation and protection of all monuments, historical sites and object of historical importance.
   c. Museums has been set both by Central and State Govt to preserve and store the rare collections of the objects / remains of the past.
   e. If any monument or sculpture is destroyed or disfigured due to environmental pollution, specially skilled persons are engaged to repair carefully to restore back its original look, if spoiled by environmental pollution, chemical cleaning is done by specially trained skilled people.
   f. National Archive, Buddhist and Jain Bhandars preserve rare manuscripts.
   g. National History Museums has been set up to display our Natural and Cultural heritage to create awareness about the endangered species and rare historical collections respectively.
3 Q. Describe the importance of ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains Act 1958 in preservation of Archaeological heritage?

Ans. a. In order to safeguard the Archaeological heritage our Parliament passed Ancient monuments and Archaeological sites and remains act 1958 mainly to provide for the preservation of ancient and historical monuments and archaeological excavation sites and for the protection of sculptures, carvings and other like objects, the act 1958 is an extension of 1904 act of the Govt. of India.

b. The act also ensures that no person or agency should conduct archaeological excavations without permission of the Govt., this will also ensure wilful destruction of archaeological sites by untrained persons or clandestine (Secret illegal) digging is prohibited.

c. As a result of this specific acts it has been possible to protect and preserve ancient monuments and Archaeological sites which have been declared to be of National Importance. The State Governments too have enacted laws for the protection and preservation of archaeological heritage.

4 Q. Where is the Papanasi group of temples located? Why was this transplanted to another place?

Ans. Sangameswara temple and Papanasi group of temples are located in Andhra Pradesh. They were going to be submerged due to construction of Srisailam Hydro Electric Project. These temples have been shifted block by block and have been transplanted to a safer elevated place at Alampur in Mahaboobnagar Dist. of Andhra Pradesh by Archaeological survey of India. This is a classic example to prove how the objects of Historical significance have been preserved yet accommodating and paving the way for modern trends in science and technology to suit the present times keeping intact the past historical objects of glory manificience.

5 Q. How can Non-Governmental organisations help the Govt. in documenting in cultural heritage?

Ans. Though the Govt. has taken several measures and is responsible for protection and preservation of heritage but yet individuals as well as community have an important role to play and contribute to safeguard the monuments sites objects etc.,

a. Individuals can help by identifying hither to (till now not known) unknown monuments, sites and antiquities.

b. To take up the work of listing and documenting these and maintain constant vigil so that the monuments are removed or stolen from their location by unscrupulous people.

c. The Non-Governmental organisations can organize shows creating awareness and collect money by selling posters, greeting cards depicting the monuments, and mementos showing heritage objects / monuments, rare flowers, animal species etc., to gather and support to the Government financially and further help in preservation and protection of our valuable and natural / cultural / archaeological heritage.

Tips for the Student

a. As you are aware of the fact that Social Science text-book has been changed last year, compared to the previous years, portion has been trimmed, condensed, concise, very much objective and subjective.

b. Varied facets of our past historical glory, monuments, sites of historical significance, really contemporary and relevant in nature to learn has been presented in the book.

c. But some of the words/terms/vocabulary in the text book is very superb. Students must strive their best towards word-building exercise by collecting and learn at least 3 to 5 words per day culminating into 120 to 150 words per month and 1800 words per year, this exercise will make you comfortable as you appropriate and assimilate the difficult and intricate terms and gulp the same with ease.

d. The above exercise if done sincerely will help you to mug-up the answers and practise them memorise them more easily and help you to recall easily as well. This exercise is
part of the hard-work done secretly by you at your own convenience, personal time not by the compulsion or coercion by anyone.
e. This exercise of memorising and practicing answer will dissipate all nervousness/tension/fear that are inherent while facing examinations and make you bold, confident to face your exams more courageously.
f. In brief Examination; steps to follow
   a. Preparation involves hard work, time management
   b. Presentation of three hours in exam hall
   c. Prompt in exam hall while answering when prepared thoroughly you will be confident to present efficiently and you will be prompt to complete your answers within the stipulated time prescribed for the examination

Above principles apply whether it is a unit test of one hour duration or examination of three hours duration.

Thank you

E.A. Abednago
PGT HISTORY