



NEERAJ®

INDIAN CULTURE AND HERITAGE

N-223

**Chapter wise Reference Book
Including MCQ's
& Many Solved Sample Papers**

Based on

N.I.O.S. Class – X

National Institute of Open Schooling

By: Dheeraj



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

(Publishers of Educational Books)

Mob.: 8510009872, 8510009878 E-mail: info@neerajbooks.com

Website: www.neerajbooks.com

MRP ₹ 350/-

Content

INDIAN CULTURE AND HERITAGE

Based on: **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OPEN SCHOOLING – X**

Solved Sample Paper–1	1-7
Solved Sample Paper–2	1-5
Solved Sample Paper–3	1-5
Solved Sample Paper–4	1-5
Solved Sample Paper–5	1-5

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Chapterwise Reference Book</i>	<i>Page</i>
MODULE-1: UNDERSTANDING CULTURE		
1.	Culture: An introduction	1
2.	Indian culture	7
MODULE-2: HISTORY AND CULTURE THROUGH THE AGES		
3.	Ancient India	15
4.	Medieval India	26
5.	Modern India	35
MODULE-3: LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE		
6.	Indian Languages and Literature-I	42
7.	Indian Languages and Literature-II	53
MODULE-4: RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY		
8.	Religion and Philosophy in Ancient India	63
9.	Religion and Philosophy in Medieval India	75
10.	Religious Reform Movements in Modern India	80
MODULE-5: PAINTING, PERFORMING ARTS & ARCHITECTURE		
11.	Indian Painting	90
12.	Performing Arts: Music, Dance and Drama	102
13.	Indian Architecture	116
MODULE-6: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		
14.	Science and Technology In India	131
15.	Scientists of Ancient India	142

S.No.	Chapterwise Reference Book	Page
16.	Science and Scientists of Medieval India	147
17.	Scientists of Modern India	152
MODULE-7: EDUCATION		
18.	Education in India.....	158
MODULE-8: SOCIAL STRUCTURE		
19.	Indian Social Structure	165
20.	Socio-Cultural Issues in Contemporary India.....	171
MODULE-9 SPREAD OF INDIAN CULTURE ABROAD		
21.	Spread of Indian Culture Abroad	176



BIFURCATION OF SYLLABUS

Total No. of Chapters = 21		
Module (No. & Name)	TMA (40% of the Syllabus) (9 Chapters)	Public Examination (60% of the Syllabus) (12 Chapters)
Module-1: Understanding Culture	2. Indian Culture	1. Culture: An Introduction
Module-2: History and Culture through the Ages	3. Ancient India	4. Physical and Physiological Aspects 5. Psychological Aspects
Module-3: Languages and Literature	6. Indian Languages and Literature-I	7. Indian Languages and Literature-II
Module -4: Religion and Philosophy	8. Religion and Philosophy in Ancient India 9. Religionand Philosophy in Medieval India	10. Religious Reform Movements in Modern India
Module-5: Painting, Performing Arts & Architecture	13. Indian Architecture	11. Indian Painting 12. Performing Arts: Music, Dance and Drama
Module-6: Science and Technology	14. Science and Technology in India 15. Scientists of Ancient India	16. Science and Scientists of Medieval India 17. Scientists of Modern India
Module-7: Education		18. Education in India
Module-8: Social Structure	20. Socio-Cultural Issues in Contemporary India	19. Indian Social Structure
Module-9: Spread of Indian Culture Abroad		21. Spread of Indian Culture Abroad



Sample Preview of the Solved Sample Question Papers

Published by:



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

www.neerajbooks.com

Solved Sample Paper - 1

Based on NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling)

Indian Culture and Heritage - X N-223

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Note : (i) This question paper consists of 50 questions in all. (ii) All questions are compulsory. (iii) Marks are given against each question. (iv) **Section A** consists of—(a) Q. No. 1 to 20 – Multiple Choice type Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions. You have to attempt only one of the given choices in such questions. **Section B** consists of—(a) Q. No. 21 to 35 – Objective type questions carrying 2 marks each (with 2 sub-parts of 1 mark each). Attempt these questions as per the instructions given for each of the questions. (v) **Section C** consists of—Q. No. 36 to 40 Very Short questions carrying 2 marks each to be answered in the range of 25 words. **Section D** consists of—Q. No. 41 to 45 – Short Answer type questions carrying 3 marks each to be answered in the range of 40 to 50 words. **Section E** consists of—Q. No. 46 to 50 – Long Answer type questions carrying 5 marks each to be answered in the range of 150 to 200 words.

SECTION-A

Q. No. 1 to 20 are Multiple Choice Questions
Carrying 20 marks.

Q. 1. Answer any one of the questions given below:

(i) Which of the following was the administrative language of Cambodia till 14th century?

- (a) Prakrit (b) Hindi
(c) Tamil (d) Sanskrit

Ans. (d) Sanskrit.

(ii) Which one of the following is the original name of Siam?

- (a) Thailand (b) Laos
(c) Vietnam (d) Cambodia

Ans. (a) Thailand.

Q. 2. Answer any one of the questions given below:

(i) Angkor Vat is considered to be the abode of which God?

- (a) Shiva (b) Vishnu
(c) Brahma (d) Indra

Ans. (b) Vishnu.

(ii) Identify the city that lies on the Southern Silk Route:

- (a) Khotan (b) Kanchipuram
(c) Kuchi (d) Kashi

Ans. (a) Khotan.

Q. 3. Answer any one of the questions given below:

(i) Which one of the following is an important monastery of Sri Lanka?

- (a) Mahavihar (b) Amarvati

- (c) Mar Saba (d) Phuktal Gompa

Ans. (a) Mahavihar.

(ii) The University which grew in stature under the patronage of the Pala Kings was _____.

- (a) Vikramashila (b) Odantapuri
(c) Nalanda (d) Taxila

Ans. (a) Vikramashila.

Q. 4. Answer any one of the questions given below :

(i) Identify the scientist from the clues given below:

- India's first atomic reactor Apsara was established under his expert guidance.
- He was the first Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission setup in 1948.

- (a) Dr. Vikram Ambalal Sarabhai

- (b) Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha

- (c) Sir C.V. Raman

- (d) Srinivasa Ramanujan

Ans. (b) Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha.

(ii) The man behind the launching of India's first Satellite Aryabhata:

- (a) Dr. Vikram Ambalal Sarabhai

- (b) Sir C.V. Raman

- (c) Srinivasa Ramanujan

- (d) Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha

Ans. (a) Dr. Vikram Ambalal Sarabhai.

Q. 5. Answer any one of the questions given below:

(i) In which year was the Indian Universities Act passed?

2 / NEERAJ : INDIAN CULTURE AND HERITAGE-X (N.I.O.S.) (SOLVED SAMPLE PAPER-1)

- (a) 1904 (b) 1905
(c) 1906 (d) 1907

Ans. (a) 1904.

(ii) In which year did Lord Curzon convene the Conference of Directors of Public Instruction?

- (a) 1801 (b) 1811
(c) 1901 (d) 1911

Ans. (c) 1901.

Q. 6. Answer any one of the questions given below:

(i) Who among the following opened the first telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra in 1853?

- (a) Warren Hasting
(b) Charles Cornwallis
(c) Lord Dalhousie
(d) Lord William Bentinck

Ans. (c) Lord Dalhousie.

(ii) Which one of the following was the original name of Ramakrishna Paramahansa?

- (a) Swami Vivekananda
(b) Gadhdhar Chattopadhyay
(c) Narayana Guru
(d) Keshab Chandra Sen

Ans. (b) Gadhdhar Chattopadhyay.

Q. 7. Answer any one of the questions given below:

(i) Who amongst the following translated Shakuntalam into Hindi?

- (a) Shyam Sunder Das
(b) Ram Chandra Shukla
(c) Raja Lākshman Singh
(d) Chaitanya

Ans. (c) Raja Lākshman Singh.

(ii) Who amongst the following won the Nobel Prize for the literature in 1913?

- (a) Debendranath Tagore
(b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Abanindranath Tagore
(d) Mahadevi Verma

Ans. (b) Rabindranath Tagore.

Q. 8. Answer any one of the questions given below:

(i) In which of the following century Malayalam emerged as an independent language?

- (a) 11th century (b) 12th century
(c) 13th century (d) 14th century

Ans. (a) 11th century.

(ii) Hindi evolved during the Apabhramsa stage between the 7th, 8th and 14th centuries A.D. The most famous figures from this period were _____.

- (a) Kabir and Tulsidas
(b) Tulsidas and Surdas
(c) Valmiki and Surdas
(d) Kabir and Valmiki

Ans. (a) Kabir and Tulsidas.

Q. 9. Answer any one of the questions given below:

(i) Who among the following wrote Ain-e-Akbari?

- (a) Akbar (b) Faizi
(c) Abul Fazal (d) Badauni

Ans. (c) Abul Fazal.

(ii) Who amongst the following was the famous scholar during the Shah Jahan's time?

- (a) Abul Fazal
(b) Badauni
(c) Abdul Hameed Lahori
(d) Amir Khusrau

Ans. (c) Abdul Hameed Lahori.

10. Answer any one of the questions given below:

(i) Ragini is a popular form of folk songs of which state?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Haryana
(c) Kashmir (d) Madhya Pradesh

Ans. (b) Haryana.

(ii) Who amongst the following invented the Sitar and the Tabla ?

- (a) Tansen (b) Aamir Khusrau
(c) Ustad Aamir Khan (d) Ustad Zakir Hussain

Ans. (b) Aamir Khusrau.

Q. 11. Answer any one of the questions given below:

(i) Which of the following drama testifies that Kalidasa belonged to the Gupta age?

- (a) Kuntleshwar Dautya
(b) Meghadduttam
(c) Kam Savadha
(d) Padmavati

Ans. (b) Meghadduttam.

(ii) Identify the Carnatic music composer from the following:

- (a) Ustad Faiyyaz Khan
(b) Thyagaraja
(c) Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar
(d) Swami Haridas

Ans. (b) Thyagaraja.

Q. 12. According to Swami Vivekananda, the highest religion was _____.

- (a) Medanta (b) Vedanta
(c) Hinduism (d) Sanatan Dharma

Ans. (b) Vedanta.

Q. 13. Identify the social reformer with the help of the following information:

- He interpreted the Quran in the light of rationalism and science.
- He got many western books translated into Urdu.
- He started the Aligarh movement.

- (a) Syed Ahmad Khan (b) Naoriji Furdunji
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) Muhammad Iqbal

Ans. (a) Syed Ahmad Khan.

Sample Preview of The Chapter

Published by:



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

www.neerajbooks.com

INDIAN CULTURE AND HERITAGE

Based on NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OPEN SCHOOLING – X

MODULE-1

Understanding Culture

Culture: An Introduction



SUMMARY

Culture refers to the cumulative deposit of knowledge, experience, beliefs, values, attitudes, meanings, hierarchies, religion, notions of time, roles, spatial relations, concepts of the universe, and material objects and possessions acquired by a group of people in the course of generations through individual and group striving. Reflecting its Latin origin in the word *cultus*, past participle of *colere*—meaning to inhabit, cultivate, foster, worship or take care of—the term culture holds numerous meanings throughout various disciplines such as sociology, cultural anthropology, biology and agriculture. The word for culture is *Sanskriti*, “refinement,” suggesting a means for extracting the spiritual essence of life. “Sanskrit” similarly means “the most refined language.” The similarity of the two words reflects the close relationship between (i) religious scholarship, and (ii) culture as a vehicle of spiritual expression.

Culture is a learned pattern of behaviour, and is a way in which a person lives his life. It is an integral part of every society, and creates a feeling of belonging and togetherness among the people of that society. Culture encompasses various aspects of communication, attitude, etiquette, beliefs, values, customs, norms, food, art, jewellery, clothing styles, etc. Every society has a different culture, which gives it an identity and uniqueness.

Culture is the collective manifestation of human intellectual achievement, and relates to the

accomplishments and attitudes of a people of a particular time.

A material culture places emphasis on objects, material accomplishments; the acquisition of material wealth; skill and productivity in arts and crafts; technology; fine buildings and displays of material prosperity.

A non-material culture values ‘abstract/intangible’ things more highly than objects, e.g. things such as ideas; the things of the mind; philosophy; metaphysics; spirituality; values; beliefs; relationships between God and man; ‘being’, etc .

Culture has also been considered “the human-made part of the environment”. Culture can be considered a system that a group of people has developed in order to survive and flourish in their particular environment. It is a combination of aspects that a group can have in common because they share a language, a time period, and a geographic location, which has been described as the three crucial elements of culture. When they share these elements, a group will likely develop similar attributes.

It serves a useful purpose and because of that it is transmitted to others. Culture has also been considered “the human-made part of the environment”.

Our worldview influences how we interact with our environment, including how we relate to our families, communities, and societies, as well as how we create the systems that help us to live a productive life. It is important to understand that culture is not just a

2 / NEERAJ : INDIAN CULTURE AND HERITAGE (N.I.O.S. – X)

group—or society-level concept. It exists and is transmitted in the minds of individuals. There are, therefore, objective and subjective components. Objective components are the obvious, material products generated by a people, such as food, art, and literature. Subjective components refer to such aspects as how people categorize and define things, what values they place on them, and how they view themselves in relation to others.

The subjective part of culture is often the focus of attention because it is the basis for all of its other manifestations. Just looking at the subjective aspect, culture has been described as consisting of practices, rules, patterns of rewards, and values. In fact, culture has been conceptualized in numerous ways, but all of them have been helpful to understanding similarities and differences between people.

Of course, culture should not be seen as the only determinant of human thought and behaviour. We are a product of our biology, and various levels of our environment, and we, in turn, can influence our biology and environment. Also, there are substantial variations among individuals within a particular culture. A cultural categorization is only a useful tool for describing the average characteristics of individuals with that cultural background.

In general, our cultural background may influence how we perceive and give meanings to aspects of our environment, what we expect from other people and things, and what rules we follow. This mental framework is reflected in our behaviour and how we interact with and construct our environments. Ultimately, the individual and societal aspects of culture form a mutually reinforcing relationship.

Cultures were small groups that enabled them to survive, a civilization was what came later, it was more complex and it was formed for a larger number of human beings. Civilization is more wide-spread than Culture; it is the comprehensive result of the complementary efforts of the human communities throughout the history.

Civilization denotes utilitarian things used as apparatus. To understand the term ‘culture’ clearly it would be desirable to distinguish it from civilization. Writers have many different concepts of civilization. Civilization is considered to have begun at the time of writing and the advent of metals. The important points of difference between culture and civilization may be described as follows:

- Civilization has a precise standard of measurement but not culture.
- Civilization is always advancing, but not culture.
- Civilization is passed on without effort, but not culture.
- The works of civilization can be improved by anybody but that is not possible in the case of culture.
- Civilization is external and mechanical while culture is internal and organic.
- Civilization is borrowed without change or loss, but not culture.

Culture refers to the daily living, attitudes, traditions, and norms of a society. One’s cultural values can change over a lifetime as a person moves or participates in norms of a society in different places. Culture changes over time as technology and industry change.

Heritage is not capable of change. Heritage includes a set of ethnic traits you are born with or inherit. Culture is our outward display of our values and living attitudes, it often reflects heritage, but the two are not the same.

Heritage is what we inherit. It includes customs, language and values. Culture is what we live. It includes following our heritage and the day to day living of our country or locale. Culture evolves and changes, but our heritage is what came before.

The study of society becomes incomplete without proper understanding of culture of that society because culture and society go together. Culture is a unique possession of man. Man is born and brought up in a cultural environment. Culture is the unique quality of man which separates him from the lower animals. Culture includes all that man acquires in his social life.

The characteristics of culture are shared; group products; symbolic; learned; patterned; integrated; adaptive; compulsory; cumulative; dynamic and diverse.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.1

Q. 1. How can you say that Culture and Sanskriti carry the same meaning?

Ans: In Hindi “Sanskriti” means “culture”. Culture and tradition give our life definition and provide us with a foundation on which we stand and grow. It is our backbone. The similarity of the two words reflects the close relationship, between (i) religious scholarship and (ii) culture as a vehicle of spiritual expression.

2. Fill in the blanks:

(a) All the achievements of human beings and groups can be called.....

(b) Culture has two distinctive components viz. material and.....

Ans. (a) culture, (b) non-material.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.2

Q. 1. What is the difference between culture and civilization?

Ans: Difference between Culture and Civilization:

- Culture includes religion, art philosophy, literature, music, dance, etc. which brings satisfaction and pleasure to many. It is the expression of final aspects of life.
- Civilization includes all those things by means of which some other objective is attained. Type writers, motors, etc. come under this category. Civilization consists of technology or the authority of man over natural phenomenon as well as social technology which control man's behaviour.

Q. 2. Give two similarities of culture and civilization.

Ans: Culture and civilization tend to occur in the same society and both of them are related because:

1. They are dependent on one another i.e. a change in either of the two leads to the formation of the other thus, an advancement in the other.

2. They both require the same medium in order to be expressed i.e. both of them require a channel in which they can be expressed. Everything created by man is culture, civilization is an advanced state of cultural development.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.3

Q. 1. What is cultural heritage?

Ans. Cultural Heritage is an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions and values. Cultural heritage is often expressed as either intangible or tangible cultural heritage.

Q. 2. Give some examples of cultural heritage.

Ans. Some examples of culture heritage are: Taj Mahal, Red Fort of Agra, (Architectural monuments) *Vedas*, *Upanishads* and *Gita*, (Treasures of knowledge, Scientific and intellectual achievements).

INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.4

Q. 1. What is meant by permissible behaviour patterns?

Ans. "Culture gives us a range of permissible behaviour patterns". Culture provides us with the norms of appropriate behavioural patterns. It involves how an activity should be conducted, how an individual should appropriately act, as husband, wife, parents, child, and others. It tells us how to dress based on gender, occasions, statue and many more.

Q. 2. How can you say that culture is dynamic?

Ans. Culture is changing constantly as new ideas and new techniques are added in time modifying or changing the old ways. This is the characteristic of culture that stems from the cultures cumulative quality. There is continuous change of culture as new ways of life evolved by the changing conditions of the societal life. There are cultural practices that no longer useful today.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.5

Q. 1. What does culture provide for a decent life?

Ans. Culture provides us with ideas, ideals and values to lead a decent life. The cultural values of a community give it an identity of its own. A community gains a character and a personality of its own, because of the culture of its people. Culture is shared by the members of a community. It is learned and passed from the older generations to the newer ones. For an effective transfer of culture from one generation to another, it has to be translated into symbols. Language, art and religion serve as the symbolic means of transfer of cultural values between generations.

Q. 2. Which individual would be called uncultured in society?

Ans. One who does not have self-restraint in thought, in feelings and in action, may be called an uncultured individual.

TERMINAL QUESTIONS

Q. 1. How will you define the concept of culture?

Ans. Culture can be defined as a way of life. The way we think and do things in life are all aspects of our culture. It includes arts, beliefs and institutions of a population that are passed down from generation to generation. As such, it includes codes of manners, dress, language, religion, rituals, games, norms of behaviour such as law and morality, and systems of belief as well as the art.

4 / NEERAJ : INDIAN CULTURE AND HERITAGE (N.I.O.S. – X)

Culture consists of the beliefs, behaviours, objects, and other characteristics common to the members of a particular group or society. Through culture, people and groups define themselves, conform to society's shared values, and contribute to society. Thus, culture includes many societal aspects i.e. language, customs, values, norms, mores, rules, tools, technologies, products, organizations and institutions. This last term institution refers to clusters of rules and cultural meanings associated with specific social activities. Common institutions are the family, education, religion, work, and health care.

All the capabilities and habits, including knowledge, belief, art, morals, law and custom, acquired by us as a member of society are constituents of culture.

Q. 2. How is culture and civilization synonymous?

Ans. The term “civilization” has been used almost synonymously with culture. This is because civilization and culture are different aspects of a single entity. Civilization can be viewed as the external manifestation, and culture as the internal character of a society. Thus, civilization is expressed in physical attributes, such as toolmaking, agriculture, buildings, technology, urban planning, social structure, social institutions, and so forth. Culture, on the other hand, refers to the social standards and norms of behaviour, the traditions, values, ethics, morality, and religious beliefs and practices that are held in common by members of the society. culture links closely with social “cultivation”–The progressive refinement of human behaviour.

People who use “culture” in this way tend not to use it in the plural as “cultures.” They do not believe that distinct cultures exist, each with their own internal logic or values, but rather that only a single standard of refinement suffices, against which one can measure all groups.

Thus, in this view, people with different customs from those who regard themselves as cultured are not considered as “having a different culture,” but rather as as “uncultured.”

Q. 3. What is cultural heritage?

Ans. Cultural heritage is the legacy of physical artifacts (cultural property) and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations. Cultural heritage

includes tangible culture (such as buildings, monuments, landscapes, books, works of art, and artifacts), intangible culture (such as folklore, traditions, language, and knowledge), and natural heritage (including culturally significant landscapes, and bio-diversity).

The deliberate act of keeping cultural heritage from the present for the future is known as preservation or conservation, though these terms may have more specific or technical meaning in the same contexts in the other dialect.

Cultural heritage is unique and irreplaceable, which places the responsibility of preservation on the current generation.

Q. 4. What are the general characteristics of culture?

Ans. The characteristics of culture are shared; group products; symbolic; learned; patterned; integrated; adaptive; compulsory; cumulative; dynamic and diverse.

1. It is shared: The culture is shared by the social interaction may take in many forms to transmit the beliefs, values and expectation of the human society. The exchange of social ideas may provide understanding and learning the human culture and tradition.

2. It is a group product: The group product is the by product of culture is shared by the social activities of the society. The group products provide important knowledge and experiences about the racial and ethnic activities.

3. It is learned: The cultural transmission or enculturation is the best way to describe culture is learned. The people acquire information about the culture by many ways. This is done by learning the language and other form of educational information of the society.

4. It is symbolic: The communication process uses symbols to identify the given actions, attitudes and behaviours of the people.

5. It is patterned and integrated: The culture is patterned by specific dimension of social life such as the economic and political activities. These are the norms of conformity for the human beings to follow in order to meet the psychological and social needs.

6. Culture is adaptive: The cultural adaptation is the evolutionary process that modifies the social life of the people in the given natural environment.

7. Culture is compulsory: The human beings always consider the harmonious relationship with any of group cultures being grown for a period of time.