

## 1. Answer the following questions in detail :

### 1. Give details of the Aryan and Dravidian race.

#### Aryan Culture :

- The Nordic - Aryans were the creator of Aryan civilization in India.
- Hindus were called Aryans in the ancient time and the area where they lived was densely populated was called Arayavarta. As seven rivers were flowing over there so that region was named as 'Saptasindhu'.
- The area of Arayavarta was extended upto Mithila in the East, in South it spread upto Vindhyaachal during post vedic period.
- They were more developed than any other contemporary tribes.
- They were nature lovers. They loved and worshipped the trees, rivers, mountains, the Sun, the wind and the rain.
- They had composed hymns for praying various natural elements.
- In due course of time some religious ceremonies like recitation of vedas, performing yagya - yagyaedi activities became prevalent in India.

#### Dravid Civilization/Culture :

- Dravidians were direct decendents of stone age civilization and the creator of Mohan-lo-Daro culture.
- The tribes which came from North survived with their language and cultural features. Later on they were called Dravidians.
- Dravidians had matriarchal system of family.
- They gave the concept of mother as a Goddess means Parvati and father as a God means Shiva — Shiv puja developed.
- The tradition of worshipping with Dhup and Deep and Aarti are considered to be the gifts of Dravidians.
- Dravidians gifted us nature and animal worshipping.
- Dravidians progressed a lot in different crafts and arts like building of boat and raft, weaving, spinning, dyeing etc.

- Original dieties of Dravidians have been accepted by Aryans and re-established them as a God of culture with pace of time.
- Under the tremendous influence of North Aryan culture was seen deeply rooted in the Dravidians.
- Due to the dominance of Aryans they shifted to South India and settled there.
- We can see people speaking Dravidian family languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam etc.

## 2. Explain the meaning of culture and give its details.

- Culture means a way of living life.
- A way of living life of a particular group of people at a particular period. It means of achieving the highest ideals of mankind at a particular period of time in human history.
- We can also say that culture is a total of habits, values, customs, traditions and conduct of life style and to develop them upto the top most level.
- World's ancient civilization have been developed on the rive banks. For e.g. Egyptian civilization (Nile river) Chinese civilization (Hwangho and Yangtsekyang river) Iraq's Mesopotamia civilization (Ufretis and Taigris river) in short rivers are care takes of civilizations.

## 3. "Cultural Heritage ofGujarat" - Explain in detail.

- The places having cultural, legendary and archaeological importance are Lothal, Rangpur, Rozadi and Dholaveera.
- The places having historical importance are Jama Masjid, Shaking Towers, Sidi Saiyed's Grill, Hathising temple located in Ahmedabad while victory tower of Vadnagar, Stone inscription of King Ashoka at Lunagadh, Nawabi Palace, Parsi Agiyari in Navsari, Sahastraling lake of Patan, Palace of Vadodara, Sun Temple of Modhera, Champaner's Gate, Rudra Mahalay of Siddhpur and Munsar lake of Viramgam are worth seeing places.
- Places having religious importance are Dwarkadhish Temple of Dwarka, Shardapeeth of Jagadguru Shankaracharya, 12 Jyotirlinga consists Somnath temple, Amabaji in North Gujarat, Bahucharaji and Mahakali mataji and Miradatar at Unava, Iain pilgrimage Palitana, Ranchhodrayji Temple - Dakor and Shamlaji etc.
- Wellknown religious and tourism oriented places in Gujarat are polo forest (Vijaynagar - Sabarkantha district) Kite festival, Kankaria carnival (Ahmedabad) Tanariri festival (Vadnagar) Northern dance festival (Modhera) etc.

- Jain and Buddhist caves are seen at various places in Gujarat-Vadnagar, Taranga, Khambhaliya, Shamlaji, Koteswar, Talaja, Dhank, Jhagadiya etc.
- In varied culture of Gujarat fairs having traditional, religious and social importance are held at various places. In that mainly Tarnetar fair, Vautha fair of confluence of seven rivers near Surendranagar and Dholka, Bhavnath fair of Lunagadh on Mahashivratri festival and fair of Manekthari Poonam of Dakor are famous.
- Moreover in fair of the Bhanguria arranged in Chhota Udaipur and Kwant region and Go] Gadheda fair of Dahod are famous.
- Thus, fairs of Gujarat are famous for varied culture.

## 2. Answer the following questions pointwise :

### 1. Explain our constitutional duties for preservation and conservation of I critage.

- Each aspect of Indian heritage made India eye catching, picturesque and attractive. For its protection and preservation it becomes primary and pious duty of each citizen of India.
- Nobody harms the ancient memorials and to preserve places having historical importance and values fundamental duties of citizens of India are shown in constitution of India.
- In Article 51(A) of our Indian constitution 6, 7 and 9 are mentioned.
- To understand the importance of our harmonious culture, prosperity and to preserve it.
- The protection of public property and giving up violence.
- Maintain the forests, tanks, rivers, ponds and the wild animals and birds along maintaining the natural environment and to show compassion for all the living creatures.
- Thus, nature has created beautiful landscapes. We should maintain the purity, sanctity and beauty of the places considering it to be our moral duty.

### 2. Explain the meaning of natural heritage and state what does it comprise of?

- The result of close relationship between nature, environment and human life is natural heritage.
- Natural heritage of India is unique and varied.
- The example of our close relation with nature are stories of Panchtantra and Jataka Tales of Buddhist religion.

- Mountains, forests, deserts, rivers, streams, seas, trees, plants, creepers, flowers, leaves, insects and varied landscapes, wide range of minerals, vegetation, plants and animals are seen in this natural heritage and natural peculiarities.
- Ayurveda, unani and nature cure are totally based on nature.
- Our classical and folk music and several ragas are based on Prahar.
- Beautiful landscapes are generally formed due to different shapes of land. For example, Himalaya is a landscape.
- People of India are environment lover since ancient time, its proof is their love/ affection towards flowers and shrubs and plants. Harde, Ambala, Aloe vera, Arduji, Neem etc. medicines and flowers like Mogra, Rose and Damru etc. fragrant flowers have made human life very beautiful, fragrant, healthy and prosperous. Social and religious life of India is greatly influenced by the vegetation.
- In our civilization landscape scenes at dawn and dusk are very fascinating on the side of river, these are sources of inspiration for artists and have enriched the lives of people by developing the aesthetic sense. So, we have honoured river as “Lokmata”.
- Green fields, prosperous herbs packed forests and medicinal plants have ultra enriched our life from ancient time and played important role. Thus humans, animals, birds etc. are dependent on trees for their food. Tiger, lion, elephant, rhino, leopard, foxes, bear, deer, sambar, rabbit, python, snake, mongoose, lizard, porcupine are found here since ancient times that shows it is a country of animal lover culture.
- Our religious beliefs have given a status of God-Goddesses’s vehicle to some of the wild animals like tiger, peacock, alligators, eagles etc.
- Our national currency is highly valued by putting the figure of four lion, horse and bull.
- To protect the wild life reserves are created and even laws for the protection of their life are made.

### 3. Write about cultural heritage of India.

- Cultural heritage means whatever is received or created by human with his tact, wisdom, art and skill.
- The people of India from the prehistoric period have contributed to the people of the world.
- The art of architecture and sculpture is 5000 years old.

- The remains of Indus valley civilization is an evidence of this. The remains of the figures of Gods-Goddesses, humans, animals and several toys as well as sculpture of a bearded man and the statue of a dancer by seeing all feel self esteemed and pride in our cultural heritage.
- We can see the bullock or lion on an inverted lotus of Mauryan Era, the statue of Gautam Buddha in a meditative form.
- The Kalkhand statues of Jain Tirthankars, the cave of Ellora of Rashtrakuta dynasty etc. By seeing this heritage we feel proud, gladdened and reverence for cultural heritage.
- Our cultural heritage accomodates palaces, buildings, sculptures, stupas, viharas, chaityas, temples, mosques, tombs, forts, gates.
- Historical places of our freedom struggle like Dandi, Shantiniketan, Vardha, Delhi can also be considered as a part of our cultural heritage.
- Besides language, script, discovery of zero, mathematics, calendar, astronomy, iron, literature, religion, yuddhashastra, chariot, political science, zoology, botany, vastushastra, republic, judiciary, legislation, environment protection etc. are the important discoveries of India.

### 3. Answer the following questions in short :

#### 1. What is the other name by which Aryans were called ?

- Aryans were known as Nordic as other name.

#### 2. Write a short note on Negritoit (Habsi).

- Negritoit or Negrose are the most ancient inhabitants of India.
- They were black having height of 4 to 5 feet and curly hair.
- Some historians believe that Negrito or Negrose came from Africa via Baluchistan to India.

#### 3. Which animals are shown on our national currency ?

- In national currency of India animals like four lions, horse and bullock are shown.

### 4. Answer each of the following question selecting the correct option from those given below :

1. The word 'Lokmata' is used for ..... .

(A) Bharat

(B) Nature

(C) Rivers

(D) Paniharies

2. Find out the correct match.

(A) Shardapeeth- Somnath

(B) Polo festival - Vadnagar

(C) Northern dance festival - Modhera

(D) Sidi saiyad Grill – Bhavnagar

3. Which language does not belong to Dravid language group ?

(A) Hindi

(B) Tamil

(C) Kannada

(D) Malayalam