



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 5526063

Roll No. 24030000186
Total Mark 50/75.00

Exam MASTER OF ARTS HISTORY_ODD EXAM-DEC-24
Subject A050702T - INDIAN CULTURE AND HERITAGE

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 4/5

1B 3/5

1C 3/5

1D 3/5

1E 3/5

1F 4/5

1G 3/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 11/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 NA/15

6 NA/15

7 10/15

8 NA/15

9 NA/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
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Total										
Total Marks in Figures										Max. Marks
Total Marks in Words										



A 0 5 0 7 0 2 T
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Date of Exam : 18-12-24 Shift : J Room No. 17-3
Paper Code A050702T Subject: History Year Sem: J

Name of Candidate: Shrajal Dixit

Roll No. 24030000186

Signature of Candidate

 Signature of Invigilator

 COE Facsimile

Course: M.A (History)

Session: 2024-25 Year/Semester: J

Subject Name: Indian Culture & Heritage

Medium: English Hindi

Paper Code: A 0 5 0 7 0 2 T

Exam Date: 1 8 1 2 2 0 2 4

Name of Candidate: S H R A J A L D I X I T

Father's Name: J I T E N D R A K N D I X I T

संस्थान का कोड
College Code

K	N	O	L
A	A	0	0
E	B	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	K	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	0	7	7
U	T	8	8
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केंद्र का कोड
Exam Centre Code

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E	B	1	1
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U	T	8	8
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W			

परीक्षा का प्रकार
Type of Exam

Regular
 Ex-Student
 In-Test other
 Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.
5526063

A 0 5 0 7 0 2 T
Paper Code



पंजीकरण संख्या
Enrolment Number: C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 1 3 0 7 0 3

परीक्षार्थी अंगण संख्या
Candidate's Roll Number: 24030000186

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Signature of Candidate

Signature of Invigilator

C S Facsimile

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नोट- 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्टित किया जाता है कि उत्तरपत्र पाने को पृष्ठ भाग पर उचित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ें।
2. खिन्न में भरी जाने वाली प्रविष्टियाँ वापस लफ से लूना की जायें। 3. सोलों को बाले या नीले बॉल्पेन से भरा जायें।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital/ watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्देशित स्थान को खोलेकर अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक जहाँ जोर न दिखे तब कोई भी चिह्न न बनाई क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बालकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर कोई छेद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्षा में विना बसतु संकाय न लाये, जैसे किन्हीं हार्ड कागज के टुकड़ों, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डिक्टो, डिजिटल वॉच, घड़ी, घुमक वह सभी बसतु जो अनुचित साधन को अवलंबित करती है। कंकाल संबंधित उपकरण में ही केलेरी जैव सांकेतिक कोम्यूटेटर ले जाने की अनुमति नहीं है।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में सफेद न स्याही न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखावटी। ऐसा करण अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं को भिन्न दिशा में

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. ऊपर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ मुद्रण न हिलें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका को मुफ्त या दोन्ही तरफ हिलें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक के अतिरिक्त मुद्रण न हिलें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोट एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID साफसफाई पूर्वक हिलें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका को मुफ्त की संख्या देखें। उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम हो या ज़्यादा हो, तो शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. परीक्षा को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र को विषय कोट, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न नं. कोई छुट्टि है तो उसकी परीक्षा होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर उक्त निर्देशों को तत्काल सुधित करें, उसके बाद विद्यार्थियों को उत्तर लिखने की इजाजत नहीं दी जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. ही जगहों का अतिरिक्त चिह्न नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

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Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits, Please leave first three columns .



Section: A

Ques 1 Varna system and caste system: difference.

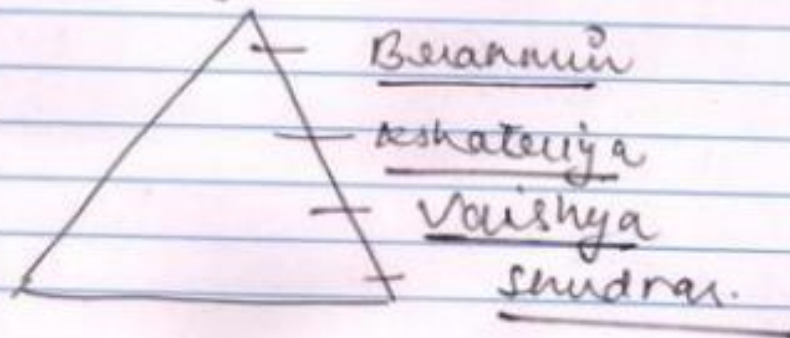
Varna system and caste system had emerged during the time of ancient India but its form of rules and regulations on had started changes later slowly and gradually.

They are basically formed to stratified society in different rules not for the sake of uniting or dividing the people. It to divide the work in different basis.

Varna system:

This was original developed in ancient period by stratified the people on the basis of ^{occupation} work division that were accorded to different section of society and rules was accorded here only to make the society smoothly.

caste





Brahmin: do or perform ritual practices and sacrifices.

Kshatriya: protect the society from warfare.

Vaishya & the basically perform trade and commerce activity.

Shudras: they were here to serve the upper section.

Caste: its form got rigid and personal Brahmin started dominating other section and caste was given on birth in the family.
They have exploitation majorly.

Varna	Caste
By occupation.	By Birth on the family.
No domination	domination
No exploitation	exploitation
divided on Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra	- Caste not divided on occupation.
Smooth system	rigid system



2) Define Anulom and pratilom marriage

Marriage is that ceremony which ties
(2) person relationship together and to produce family it includes Jati, gotra, kula, etc. all these are the aspect which were like conditions that person used to see before performing marriage
Ancient India we had 8 types of marriages.

Bandhar - by means of force

Paisach - by means of rape

Asur - by kidnap. This marriage accu-

Anulom - by means of caste.
Pratilom etc

Anulom: This form of marriage was performed by male in higher caste and female in lower caste was the condition in Anulom marriage.

Pratilom: In this form of marriage female in higher caste and male in lower caste, so it is just the opposite form of upper marriage mentioned.



Ex^o When the King of any tribe wanted to make themselves more powerful they used to do marriage of their daughter with low caste to gain powerful.

Marriage have been always considered sacred practices so there are the two types of marriage which are different on the basis of cast of boy and girl.
1. High caste boy and low caste girl: Anulom.
2. Low caste boy and high caste girl: Pratilom.



Ans

principal of Nyaya and Anukratavada.

these are two philosophy of ancient time period - that focuses on the ritual. Hindu religion and culture these two philosophy are found to connect with gods.

- Anukratavada in this a priest or a person believe in more than one god, they used to worship nature, plants, tree, God, Goddesses etc and believe that all are different which they distinct from God.

Nyaya: - this philosophy believes in believe in only one god and end to attain salvation from worshipping the eternal one, not statue's god. They used to worship Atma (soul) and belief to purify the soul and they reach the same what they are desire in far.

Anukratavada believe in polytheism and Nyaya believe in samadhi as mentioned in Buddhist and Jain literature they do not want to do violence, faith, no legal, do not kill, do not steal etc. Believe in rebirth of cycle of life and death.



4 Harappan Script

Script are the one which resembles the ideas in paper, rock, cloth, and in these thoughts are written or message are spread by using symbols.

Brahmi is considered as the mother of all languages.

Script have evolved from time to time on the basis of regional division.

South Indian script is written in round ~~circle~~ form because people used to write in ~~circle~~.

North Indian script had evolved in angular lines because here it is represented in brick, cloth etc.

So we can say script had evolved Harappan Script.

- it is undeciphered.
- used pictographic/ ideographic.
- written from right to left.
- symbols are more important form.
- in several places we found 'Pasupati' Mohenjo-daro, dancing girl etc.



Symbols are major part of this.

- written 1900 - 1500 BC.
- but still today script was difficult to decipher.
- written by people of Indus valley civilisation.
- mostly pictures are depicted.

conclusion: script had immense slowness and gradually on the basis of regions and these are the mirrors of the society.





Ans

Sangam literature.

Literature had played very important role from ancient times to get knowledge regarding art and culture & societies at that time.

But, we found very less sources of sangam literature.

Katigompa inscription: Mentions about the southern king name.

Ashokan edict (13) & (14): from where we get sources of South Indian Kingdom.

Foreign travellers Account: Strabo, Ptolemy etc.

Sangam literature: Sangam is basically the assembly which used in South India. That is why we called Sangam Samiruchchayam.

total (3) Assemblies were used to write literature of southern area. patronised by chera / cholas / pandyas. pandyas had patronised a lot.

So in these (3) assemblies literature were written as follows:



- ① Madurai^o - God had come to write literature.
- ② Kapadpuram - several great poets.
- ③ Madurai^o - Here also several great poets.

① Madurai: are less available to us.

② 2nd ^{Madurai} ~~Madurai~~ literature source: TOLAKAPPIYAR
Kapadpuram

③ 3rd Madurai assembly?
Maignal.
Pittipita.
patinenpatitam.
Etthipai.

so Sangam literature was written in
② 1st examples.
and it was uniquely patronised by
pandya to write the literature.



Aw-6

Mathura School of Art

Art have been always great patronising feature of India which resembles society of that form.

Mathura School: ✓ ...Uttar Pradesh region developed.

- o purely indigenous no outside influence.
- o depict Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism etc.
- o use gentle colour mainly from plant. Rose petals etc.
- o Here we can see some features:
 - 1. Buddha had been depict in dignified way.
 - o with muscular body.
 - o highly energetic
 - o Sad Buddha.
 - o No hair curly that we see in Gandhara art it was influenced by Greek culture.
 - o Face show no beard.
 - o meditating Buddha.
 - o Halo was also behind Buddha's head.
 - o Buddha symbols are used like Lotus, ✓ white elephant.
 - o Standing Buddha etc.
 - o Buddha's followers were also shown.

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Ans-7

Mughal painting during the time of Jahangir

painting had reached its peak from medieval India. Though we can not say that before Mughal painting was not known but from medieval period painting had gain its importance.

Jahangir's time. This was also Golden Era for Mughal paintings because Jahangir had patronised various ~~crafts~~ artisans in his court and during his reign painting found like her change.

apart from painting several monuments were also built by him.

When we talk about painting we see a great detailing of art and try to portray realistic in nature and in his time human appearance like eyes and great detailing of face can be simply seen in his work.

Background had same white or we can say light colour that makes a beautiful painting.



Paper Code

A050702T



12

When we talk regarding colours
bright colour have been used.
great detailing in cloth and
minute. Minute detailings are
also find during this time.



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Ans

Spread of culture in South East Asia:

We clearly say that Indian culture was spread all over the world not regard with religion but also, language art and culture, astronomy & sciences etc.

When we talk about South East Asia will take territories like: Myanmar, Burma, South Korea, China, etc. So in these region culture had transmitted so gradually with the help of traders.

- Traders:** Traders played an important role for spreading the culture because they have to sell their goods for some days and for entertainment they used to carry amusement things with them.
- Gypsies:** They are well trained in war making war, so they had been sold to the people in this manner culture have spread.
- Religion:** Religion is the one of the highest factor for transmitting culture mainly Buddhism and Jainism. There missionaries were sent in different part and from there they had encouraged the people to follow their religion.



d) literary text: like to understand religion people had to take the deep of text in order to understand the text or culture properly literary text has also encouraged the people.

e) philosophies: Yoga, vedanta philosophies had encouraged the people and

✓
cuisines: we have several dishes divided on the basis of geographical localities.

Ans
Six major theistic school of Indian philosophy.

✓
philosophies are those that have power to guide the people and tried to bound in our belief regarding different different philosophies.

Ancient India had produced so many philosophies after later india period due to corrupt practices so these philosophies came out.

6) philosophies had total origination and each one have different thought and belief.



Sankhya

Nyaya
Vasisheka
Miroch
Yoga

Uttar Mimansa and Udana

Nyaya: it tells people to always believe in truth and do not do something wrong with people.

Yoga: it actually tells how to connect yourself with god with etc
camp of meditation

Mimansa and Udana: they tell about
astute and trust nature of believe.
do not believe in non-wisdom and wanted
to kill in birth and rebirth cycle.

Miroch: always be in a place where
you are not desiring for if we
arrive we will be in same position
if you wanted to ~~if~~ neglect desires.

Vasisheka: part of 64 philosophies -
philosophies are metaphysical in nature.
that wanted to connect with abstract
thing and energies

Section : B.

2. Long type Answer.

There is unity in diversity.

India is a culture that have different - different languages, traditions, clothing style and cuisines.

Main quality of india is it had different-geographic setting so, due to that it had divided the people on the basis of region they used to live.

It is "A HOT MILDING POINT OR A PLATE OF SALAD" that had different diversity and along with it it comprises unity, that made it different from other countries.

Dances, music, art and painting are also playing major role in it.

Different culture and language also diversified it.



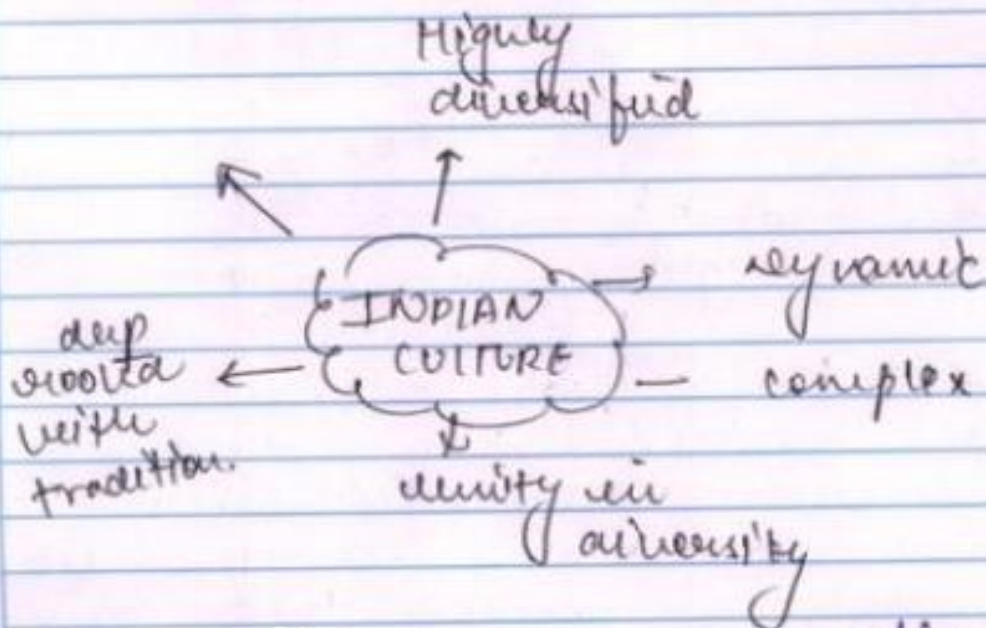
We can divide Indian into Geographical setting.

Himalayas: that present in northern part and ^{here} it usually various saints used to live so this become a places of saint.

Rivers: This had divided the region from river. Like Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati these sacred river along it with we had to totally rely on river that can diversify from agricultural basis.

Hilly Areas: in Hilly areas we usually have cold climatic condition and from this point of view it is a people had to make woollen clothes and eat dry fruit that grow on the basis of crops present there.

Soils: we have several types of soil like alluvial soil, desert soil etc. diverse nature of soil present different region. It divides the vegetation condition, Agriculture and all.



we can clearly see difference
 for Kashmir to Kanyakumari
 region on the basis of
 dressing sense, language etc

Maharashtra: Lavani, Rangmanchi
 festival Ganpati festival
 attire: Maharashtra style saree

Gujarat: cuisine: Khanna Anokla.
 Attire: Chhagra-choli.
 dance: Dandia

Bengal: cuisine: Mishti Rasogulla.
 Lang: Bengali
 festival: Durga puja.

River: Ganga flows from their


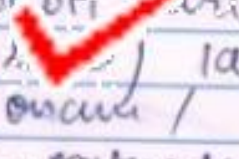
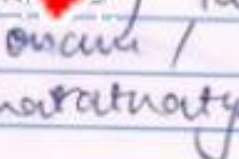
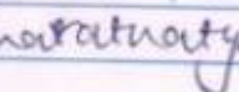
Kashmir: Pheran - attire.
 cuisine: Kesar and dry fruit
 famous



Lang: Kashmiri
Festival: Raaf

Eastern state: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Assam etc
all these have diversified quality.


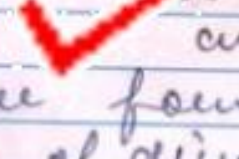
Central India

art - Dhoti  with
music -  /  / 
Festival: Onam / Pongal
Dance: Bharatnatyam.

Central India: Uttar Pradesh, M.P., U.K
here temperature is normal
music: Surti.
dance: Kathak.
Lang: Hindi

from above division by we have divided India.

India had total (22) languages.

(1) Classical dance other
different religion - Hindu Folk dances
- Muslim
-  / 
and Jainism.

but still we found unity apart
so much of diversification.

Language: Hindi / Telugu / Marathi / Gujarati /
Kannad etc.

Dance: Bharatnatyam, Mohiniattam,
Sattriya Kathak.



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Section: C

7

different style of temple architecture

Temple it had unique features were
 deities and shrines were worshipped
 people think it as their sacred places
 and all the major rituals and
 religious practices were performed
 temple architecture it different
 on the regional basis these
 slowly and gradually it

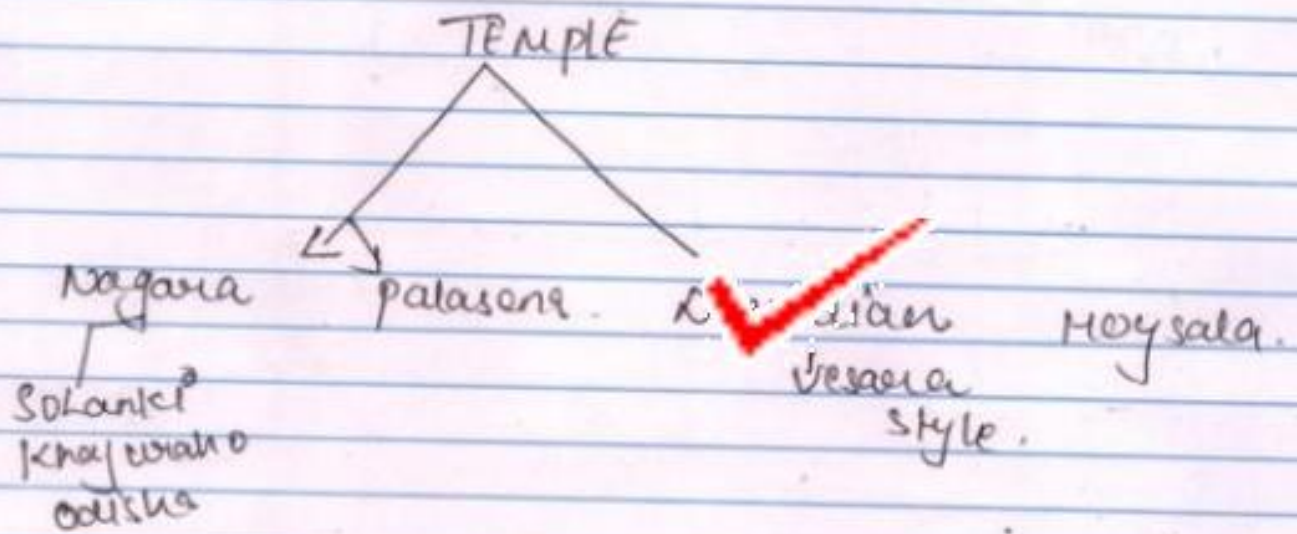




form had been changed as we can see in archaic style.

So being a sacred place it was built with masonry and great detailing.

We can divide temple architecture into schools and styles.



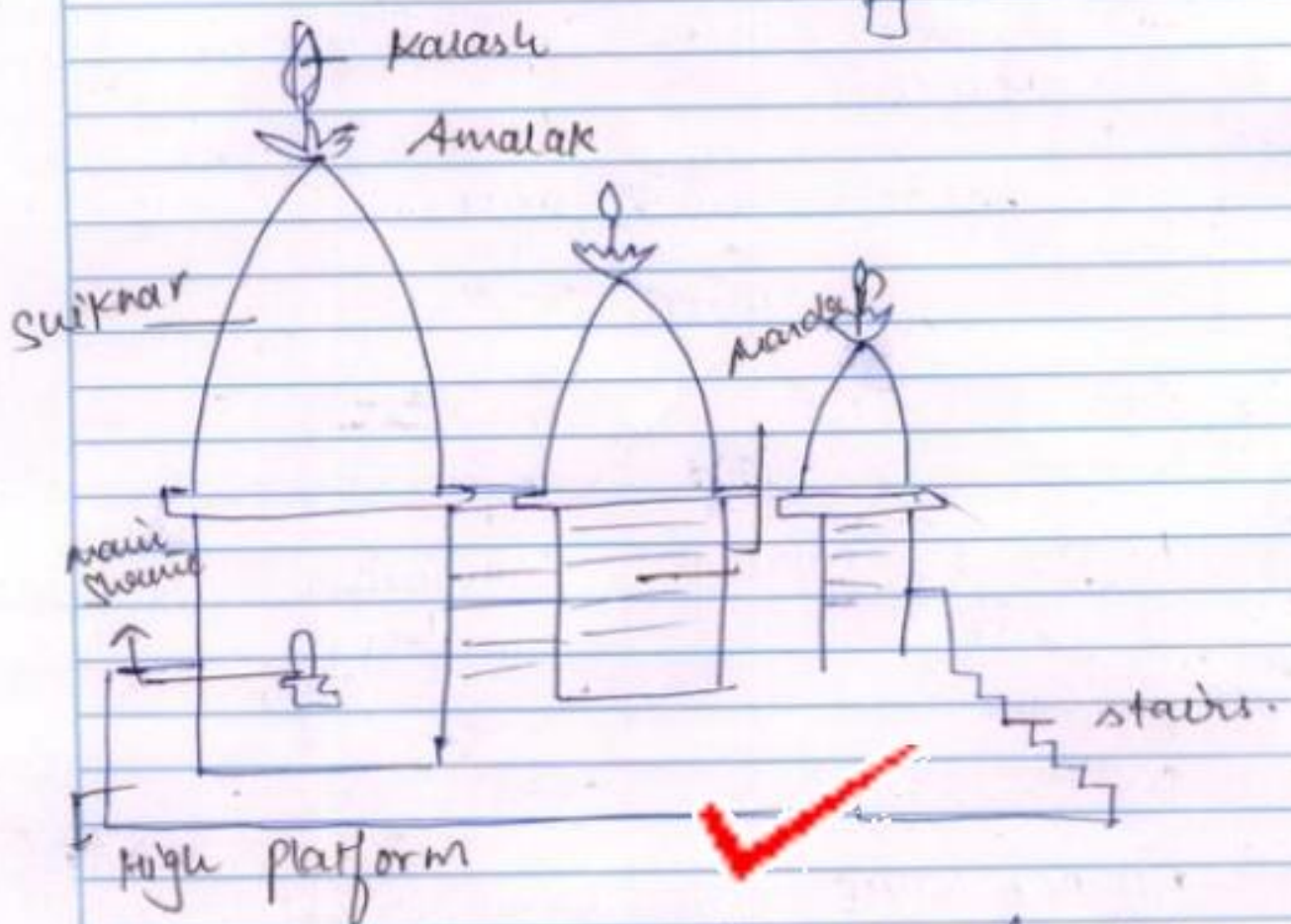
NAGARA STYLE: it can be visible in northern Indian side both school are different in structures and names assigned to particular structures.

Features: Shikhra (tower) has been kept.

1. **MANDAP:** (where people used to come and collect)
2. **GARBAHARA:** main shrine are kept.
3. **SHIKHAR:** it is dome like structure present just above the shikhra.
4. **KALASH:** Top Kalash like structure.
5. **ANAIAK:** Kawa like structure below the



Kalash
panchakutra style



This was an architecture of Nalpa style:

Sikhara: Rekha prasada style made
mallemat, soft red sandstone,
marble etc

one unique feature is that they were
built on high platform.
and Sikhara is being above other
shrine as well.

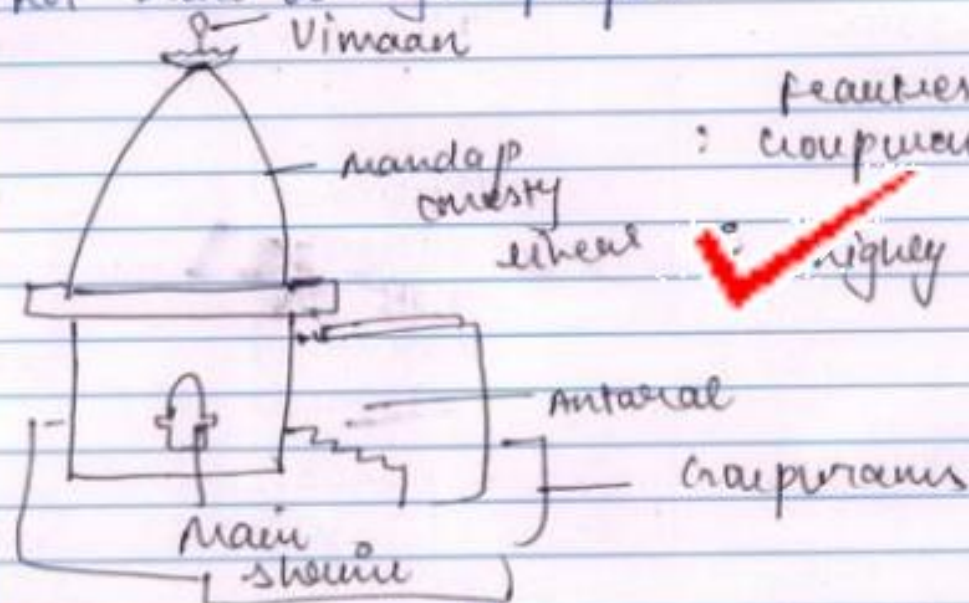
Do Not Write anything in this Portion



	SOLANKI	KHAJURAHO	ODISHA
	western region	central region	Eastern region
	Gurjar and pratihar rulers	centralised	Kalinga ruler
→	Water tank present	No present	Not present
-	walls plain	exterior + interior both are equally carved	only exte - subtle painted + interior plain
-	panchayatana style	panchayatana style	panchayatana style
•	soft marble	✓ sandstone	both soft and hard sandstone
•	Absent boundary wall	present absent	stone marble
•	Examples: Sun temple	Khajuraho Mahadev temple	Absent boundary wall. Jagannath temple



- Deavadia style.
- panchatetra style but the Mandap not on main shrine
- Croupurans (High boundary wall)
- Toran present
- water tank present
- not build on high platform



features:
 : Croupurans water tank.
 : highly round.

We can see difference name and terms terminology.

ex: Deogiri temple

panaha / had highly patronised temple architecture

malunderavawan group: temple; Mandap.

Navisankha group. temple more cent develop

Rajsingha group. where present of style are present