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# **INDIAN CULTURE AND HERITAGE**

**N-223**

**Chapter wise Reference Book  
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*Based on*

**N.I.O.S. Class – X**  
**National Institute of Open Schooling**

*By : Dheeraj*



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# CONTENTS

## INDIAN CULTURE AND HERITAGE

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

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Chapters</i>	<i>Page</i>
	Solved Sample Paper - 1 .....	1-3
	Solved Sample Paper - 2 .....	1-4
	Solved Sample Paper - 3 .....	1-3
	Solved Sample Paper - 4 .....	1-3
	Solved Sample Paper - 5 .....	1-2
<b><u>MODULE-1 UNDERSTANDING CULTURE</u></b>		
1.	Culture: An Introduction .....	1
2.	Indian Culture .....	7
<b><u>MODULE-2 HISTORY AND CULTURE THROUGH THE AGES</u></b>		
3.	Ancient India .....	15
4.	Medieval India .....	26
5.	Modern India .....	35
<b><u>MODULE-3 LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE</u></b>		
6.	Indian Languages and Literature-I.....	42
7.	Indian Languages and Literature-II .....	53
<b><u>MODULE-4 RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY</u></b>		
8.	Religion and Philosophy in Ancient India .....	63

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
9.	Religion and Philosophy in Medieval India .....	75
10.	Religious Reform Movements in Modern India .....	80
<b><u>MODULE-5 PAINTING, PERFORMING ARTS &amp; ARCHITECTURE</u></b>		
11.	Indian Painting.....	90
12.	Performing Arts: Music, Dance and Drama .....	102
13.	Indian Architecture .....	116
<b><u>MODULE-6 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</u></b>		
14.	Science and Technology In India .....	131
15.	Scientists of Ancient India.....	142
16.	Science and Scientists of Medieval India .....	147
17.	Scientists of Modern India .....	152
<b><u>MODULE-7 EDUCATION</u></b>		
18.	Education in India .....	158
<b><u>MODULE-8 SOCIAL STRUCTURE</u></b>		
19.	Indian Social Structure.....	165
20.	Socio-Cultural Issues in Contemporary India .....	171
<b><u>MODULE-9 SPREAD OF INDIAN CULTURE ABROAD</u></b>		
21.	Spread of Indian Culture Abroad.....	176
■ ■		

**Sample Preview  
of the  
Solved  
Sample Question  
Papers**

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# Solved Sample Paper - 1

Based on NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling)

## Indian Culture and Heritage - X

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

**Note :** (i) Attempt all questions.

(ii) Q. No. 1 to 8 Multiple choice question-answers to these be given in the answer book periods.

**Q. 1. Non-material culture consists of:**

- (a) Dress (b) Household goods  
(c) Ideas (d) Food

Ans. (c) Ideas.

**Q. 2. Phulkari embroidery on clothes is peculiar to the region of:**

- (a) Lucknow (b) Bengal  
(c) Punjab (d) Orissa

Ans. (c) Punjab.

**Q. 3. The early vedic people primarily worshipped Gods like:**

- (a) Indra, Agni and Varuna  
(b) Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva  
(c) Indra, Brahma and Vishnu  
(d) Shiva, Indra and Vishnu

Ans. (a) Indra, Agni and Varuna.

**Q. 4. Who wrote the "Arthashastra"?**

- (a) Chanakya (b) Kalidasa  
(c) Shudraka (d) Vatsyayana

Ans. (a) Chanakya.

**Q. 5. Ratnavali is the famous work of:**

- (a) Asvaghosa (b) Sri Harsha  
(c) Kalhan (d) Panini

Ans. (b) Sri Harsha.

**Q. 6. Crescograph was invented by:**

- (a) J.C. Bose (b) C.V. Raman  
(c) S. Ramanujan (d) H. J. Bhabha

Ans. (a) J.C. Bose.

**Q. 7. Who was the Raj Vaidya (Royal doctor) in the Court of Kanishka?**

- (a) Susruta (b) Charak  
(c) Nagarjuna (d) Kanad

Ans. (b) Charak.

**Q. 8. Educational institutions 'Madrasas' were maintained by:**

- (a) Land Grants (b) Public Donations  
(c) Jazia Tax (d) Rulers and Nobles

Ans. (d) Rulers and Nobles.

**Q. 9. Where was Guru Nanak born? What was the first condition of approaching God demanded by Guru Nanak?**

Ans. Guru Nanak (1469-1539) born at Talwandi (Nankana Sahib in Pakistan). He proposed a simple way to connect to the Divine by remembering and repeating the Divine name.

**Q. 10. What is the importance of the Puranas?**

Ans. The *Puranans* are ancient and very important religious texts belonging to the Hindu, Jain and Buddhist pantheons. These consists largely of narratives about the history of the numerous epoches or cycles from creation to destruction, genealogies of kings, heroes, sages and demi-gods. These texts also deal with Hindu cosmology and philosophy.

**Q. 11. Explain the role of christian missionaries in the development of Modern Indian Languages.**

Ans. Scholars like William Carey, Gilchrist and Caldwell contributed a great deal in the preparation of grammar and compilation of dictionaries in modern Indian languages. The theme of the new literature was predominantly humanistic.

**Q. 12. Explain the development of Paper Industry in Medieval India.**

Ans. In India, the first paper industry was developed in Kashmir, established by Sultan Zainul Abedin (Shahi Khan) of Kashmir. With the rapid demand of writing materials the paper making centers were established in different parts of the country like in Sialkot (Punjab); Zafarabad in district Jaunpur (Oudh); Bihar Sharif in district Azimabad (Patna) and Arwal in district Gaya (Bihar); Murshidabad and Hooghly (Bengal); Ahmedabad, Khambat and Patan (Gujarat) and Aurangabad and Mysore in the south.

**Q. 13. Explain the contribution of Charak in the field of medicine.**

Ans. *Charak* was a noted Ayurveda practitioner who wrote that physician who fails to enter the body of a patient with the lamp of knowledge and understanding can never treat diseases. He put more emphasis on prevention rather than cure. He made these remarks in his famous treatise *Charaka Samahita* which are held in great reverence even today. The other notable fields were physiology,

etiology and embryology. He also wrote extensively on digestion, metabolism and immune system.

**Q. 14. What was the 'Upanayana' ceremony?**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-18, Page No. 159, Q. No. 2.

**Q. 15. Explain any two features of Nalanda University.**

**Ans.** Features of Nalanda University:

(i) All the student at Nalanda university studied *Mahayana*.

(ii) Nalanda was destroyed thrice but rebuilt only twice.

**Q. 16. What is a Hypogamous marriage?**

**Ans.** In the case of pratiloma or hypogamous type of marriage, the alliance is formed between a man of low caste and a woman of high caste.

**Q. 17. Give names of any eight monuments which are important places of our cultural heritage.**

**Ans.** Monuments with the importance of Cultural Heritage.

1. Taj Mahal Agra – Architectural monument.
2. Red fort of Agra – Architectural monument.
3. Hawa Mahal Jaipur – Architectural monuments.
4. Jama Masjid Delhi – Architectural Monument.
5. Fatehpur Sikri – Architectural monument.
6. Mahabalipuram – Architectural Monument.
7. Gongikoda Chalapuram – Architectural monument.
8. Gol Gumbaz Bijapur – Architectural Monument.

**Q. 18. Which different ethnic groups of people came to India? Mention any eight of them.**

**Ans.** Different ethnic groups of people came to India:

1. Aryans – (1500 BCE)
2. Dravidian – (1300 BC)
3. Mongolian – (1398 BC)
4. Kushanas – (Third Century A.D.)
5. Mughals – (1526 BC)
6. Persians – (Sixth Century B.C.)
7. Shakas – (180 BC)
8. Hunas – (Early 6th Century).

**Q. 19. Explain any of four occupations of the Harppan people.**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-3, Page No. 16, Q. No. 2.

**Q. 20. Examine the development of literature during the Mughal period.**

**Ans.** The Mughal period produced a vast literature. This was possible because the Mughal emperors were great patrons of literature.

1. **Babar:** Babar wrote 'tuzak-i-Baburi' in Turki.
2. **Humayun:** His sister Gulabadan Begun wrote Humayunama.
3. **Akabar:** Akabarnama, Ain-i-Akbari by Abul Fazal.
4. **Shah Jahan:** Padshanama by Abul Hamid Lahon.
5. **Aungzeb:** Fatwa-i-Alamgiri by Khafikhan.

**Q. 21. Examine any four common characteristics of the Religious and Social Reform Movement of modern times.**

**Ans.** Common characteristics of the religious and social reform movement of modern times.

1. **Bramho Samaj:** Practices prevalent in the society such as Sati Pratha, Caste System. In essence, the Bramhosamaj mainly concentrated about the non-dualistic aspect of Hindu faith.

2. **Prathna Samaj:** It was a reform movement within Hinduism and concentrated on social reforms like inter-dining, inter-marriage, widow remarriage and uplift of depressed class.

3. **Mohammedan Literary Society:** This society promoted discussion of religious, social and encouraged upper and middle class muslims to take to western education.

4. **Arya Samaj:** Its motto was "Back to to the Vedas" and against of Idol worship, child marriage and caste system based on birth.

**Q. 22. Give details of any four monuments built by Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri.**

**Ans.** The crowning achievement of reign of Akbar was the building of his new capital at Fatehpur Sikri. Even now there exist anumber of magnificent structures in Fatehpur Sikri:

1. The arch of Buland Darwaza is about 41 meters and is perhaps the most imposing gateway in the world.
2. The tomb of Salim Chisti build in white marble is exquisite in its beauty.
3. The Jami Masjid shows the influence of the persian style. The cloister surrounding it have a lage number of domes and rooms.
4. Ibadat Khana where learned people belonging to various religious gathered to discuss on philosophy.

**Q. 23. Evaluate the contribution of Ancient India in the field of Mathematics.**

**Ans.** The first known mathematician was Baudhayana. Not much is known about him, except that he developed a value for  $\pi$  and calculated the square root of 2. He is noted as the author of the earliest Sulba Sutra-appendices to the Vedas giving rules for the construction of altars-called the Baudhayana Sulbasutra, which contained several important mathematical results. He is older than the other famous mathematician Apastambha. He belongs to the Yajurveda school. He is accredited with calculating the value of  $\pi$  before Pythagoras, and with discovering what is now known as the Pythagorean theorem.

Aryabhata, one of the world's greatest mathematician-astronomer, was born in ancient india. he wrote his famous treatise the "Aryabhata-siddhanta" but more famously the "Aryabhattiya", the only work to have survived.

The mathematical part of the Aryabhattiya covers arithmetic, algebra, plane trigonometry and spherical trigonometry. It also contains continued fractions, quadratic equations, sums of power series and a table of sines. But his greatest contribution has to be Zero, for which he became immortal. Aryabhattiya,a

# **Sample Preview of The Chapter**

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# 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 wideness 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.