

# CULTURE

Time Allowed: 50 Mins.

Max. Marks: 50

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 05 questions.</li> <li>• All questions are compulsory.</li> <li>• The marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li> <li>• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.</li> <li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li> <li>• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li> </ul>
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

12

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name ANENDYA RAJESHRE

Roll No. 57184

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 12/11/2021

Signature Anandya Rajeshre



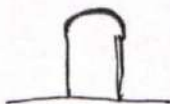


Q1. 'The medieval and modern architecture in India is a mixture of the elements from different parts of the world, while the indigenous elements are very few and far in between'. Comment.  
(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Indian architecture is mixture of both indigenous elements & elements borrowed from external world like Persian architecture, Victorian architecture etc.

Mixture of elements → I Persian ⇒

① Domes and arches :-



↳ introduced by Delhi Sultanate (~~and Hollow Dome~~)

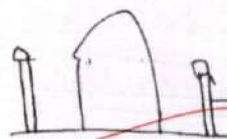
↳ made extravagant by Mughals (Double Dome)

Ex: Lodhi's tomb at Delhi

② Minars and Baghs :-

↳ introduced by Mughals

↳ first used in Humayun's tomb in Delhi



Minars

*Good coverage*

③ Reitra Dura :- technique where expensive stones


Remarks



Along with these also cover indigenous (Indian) features of Indo-Islamic arch.

are added to the plaster.

Ex: Taj Mahal.

II Victorian & Gothic Architecture →  Big windows

① Churches with sharp peaks and straight lines

② Big windows for sunlight to enter

③ High ceilings with multicolored glasses

Cover Indian features of Indo-Saracenic also

But, the indigenous architecture

is also a part of medieval & modern architecture as:-

① Arches & vaults were already present → Chaitya & Viharas (Buddhism).

Example of Indian arch

② Buildings raised on a plinth were used for later monuments like Taj Mahal.

③ Mural paintings were ancient old tradition that was carried forward. Focus on arch features

3!

Thus, India combines all the elements perfectly.



Focus on specific demand

GS SCORE

- Q2. Elaborate on the evolution of pillar architecture in the early history of India and explain how Ashokan pillar architecture was different from Persian pillar architecture. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Pillars have been important part of architecture from propagating orders of king (Ashoka) to supporting mandapas (Vijayragara).

IVC phase

I Early History:-

① Ashokan Times → usage of pillar increased

↳ Monolithic pillars

↳ generally made of red sandstone from Chunar.

↳ highly polished with lion capitals on top.

↳ Sas-Sarnath pillar

② Gupta period → pillar used for inscriptions

↳ shifted from rocks to metals due to evolved metallurgy.

↳ ~~not~~ generally not monolithic

Remarks



# About Garuda pillar

- ↳ Polished and reduced / absence of corrosion.
- ↳ Ex:- Iron pillar at Mehrauli.

③ Mughal period & later → revived use of pillars as minars in their buildings.

↳ Monolithic culture revived.

↳ Not polished surface

↳ Had short domes on top.

Ashokan Pillar

Persian Pillar

① Made of sandstone generally from Chunar

Initially from red sandstone, but later marbles used

② Highly polished surface

Lacked polishing

③ Sandstone

stood alongside buildings

④ Large capitals on top

like Taj Mahal

small domes on top.

Be precise

Thus, the pillar architecture has evolved to include all the elements of India.

Remarks

Cover till ancient India only

2½

Bring in precision in your analysis and content

acking knowledge Road about it



Q3. To what extent did trade play a role in disseminating Indian culture abroad in ancient times? Illustrate. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Trade in India has been occurring since ancient times. Some famous ports of that time were Muziris etc.

→ Covers trading regions and other routes also

Role in disseminating culture abroad →

① Greeks → learned the use of cotton & clothes. (used term Hindoi - Indus)

Focus on cultural aspect

↳ Use of expensive stones and cutlery.

② Arabs → trade with Arabs led to global spread of Indian culture.

↳ Mathematics :- Numerical system, use of '0', decimal system, geometry.

↳ Science :- Medicines and plants, surgical

Remarks



Techniques (Charak Samhita)

*Contextually explain*

③ Spread of rock-cut architecture and standalone temple architecture.

India also gained from other cultures through trade links:-

① Greeks:- use of cloths during theatre.

↳ knowledge of astrology.

↳ knowledge of various medicines and herbs.

↳ knowledge of world and geography.

↳ gold minting technology (used by Kushans & Gupta)

Context

*2*  
*Ans. content lacking clarity*  
*contextual*

Thus, trade overall helps

to disseminate & spread cultures across the world.

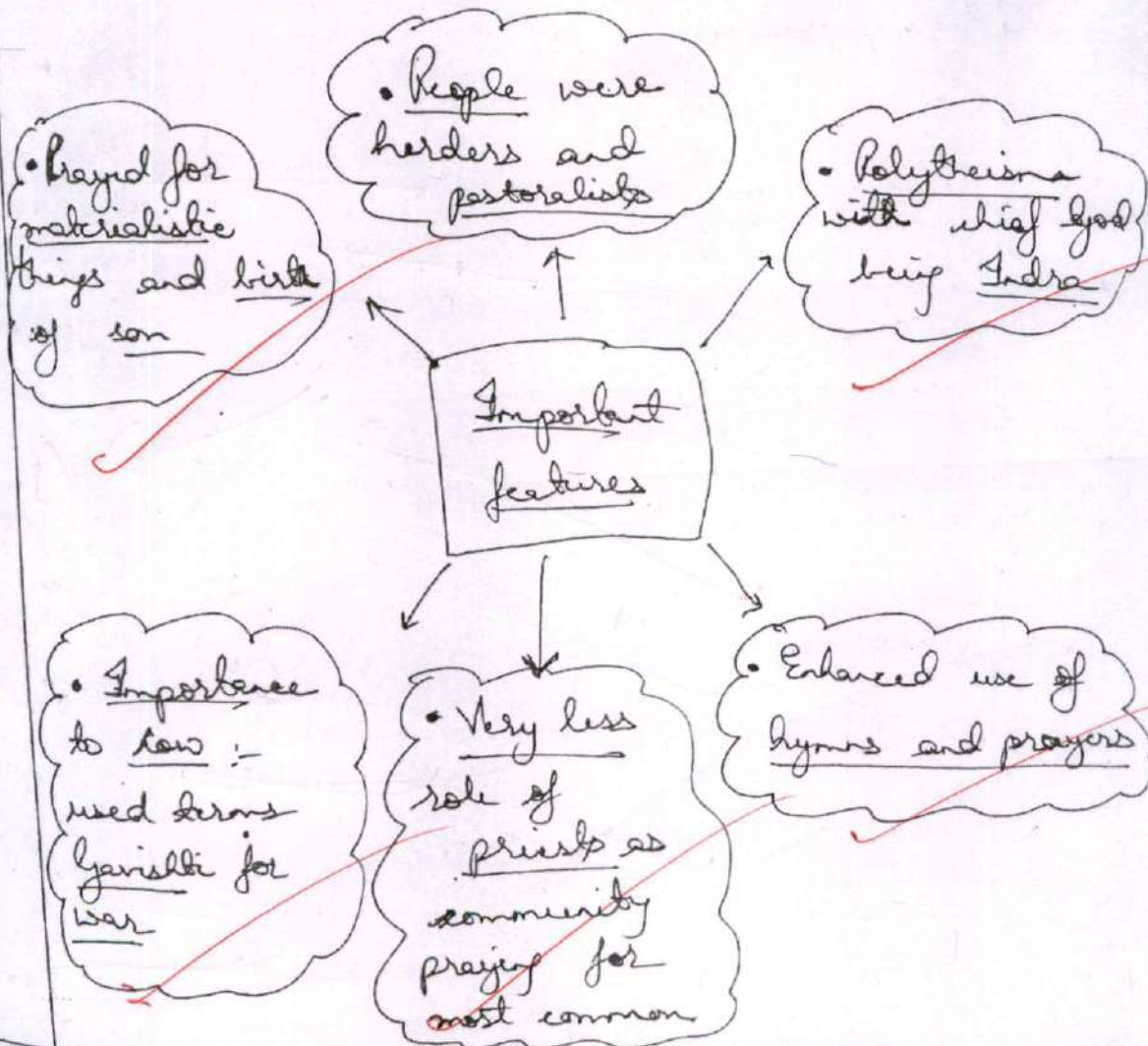


Q4. Discuss the important features of Rigvedic religion. How it stood apart from religion in Indus valley civilisation and Later Vedic period? (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Rigvedic civilisation

occurred in the period 1500-1000 BC.

It occurred after the Harappan civilisation



Remarks



Rigvedic Religion

- ① Importance to prayers and hymns
- ② Male deities (Indra, Agni)
- ③ Lack of idol worship
- ④ Importance to 'fire' in prayers.
- ⑤ Materialistic aims & birth of son prayed for

Well differentiated

Indus Valley Religion

- No such evidence found
- Bath <sup>male</sup> & female gods  
(Ex- ashupati & Mother Earth)
- Idol <sup>Icon</sup> worship occurred
- No such evidence found
- Generally for peace & prosperity.

Language still to be deciphered so no concrete knowledge

Rigvedic Religion

- ① Importance to prayers & hymns
- ② No sacrifice occurred
- ③ No idol worship
- ④ Less role of priest
- ⑤ Indra - chief god & lack of female deities

Later Vedic Religion

- More importance to rituals
- Culture of sacrifice important
- Advent of idol worship
- Enhanced role because of rituals
- Gods like Brahma, Shiva became important along with Durga (female)

(1000-600 BC)  
(Read about it)

Ugta period

Remarks

4



Q5. Elaborate on the concept of Sufism in India and its relevance in present context.  
Highlight the influence of Indian tradition on Sufism. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Sufism was brought to  
India after the invasion by Turks & Moysals  
in around 11<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> century.

*Not sufficient for evaluation*



GS SCORE

--

Remarks