

### **Suggested guidelines**

Please answer all questions. Wherever necessary and possible, the break-up of marks for specific queries is given within parentheses. Please structure your answers for which you might want to use the last page of your booklet.

#### **Question 1 (3x2=6 marks)**

One of the dominant characteristics of the heritage of India is plurality or diversity. Plurality facilitates greater freedom, for human beings as well as for other species. All forms life can thus flourish. Diversity is therefore a great strength of Indian heritage. Demonstrate the plurality or diversity of Indian heritage in a substantial sense in any three distinct domains or fields.

#### **Question 2 (5 marks)**

Why is the Indus Valley Civilization significant from the point of view of heritage or Heritage Studies? List five factors and rationalise each of those factors.

#### **Question 3 (5 marks)**

India has absorbed ideas and practices from other parts of the world and so has the world from India. Arthur Llewellyn Basham has outlined the 'world's debt to India' in *The Wonder that was India*. Explain five distinct ways (without being repetitive) in which Indian heritage has influenced these countries/regions: i) Sri Lanka ii) South East Asia iii) Tibet, China, Korea, and Japan iv) West Asia, and v) Western Europe.

#### **Question 4 (5 marks)**

Write a note on the Rg Vedic culture for the following rubrics:

- Religion/Gods/deities
- Economic activities
- Society and government
- Gender roles
- Core geographical area of the Rg Vedic culture

**Question 5 (1+4=5 marks)**

Definition of heritage (1). Distinguish tangible from intangible heritage as well as natural and cultural heritage with illustrative examples from India for each of the four categories (4).

**Question 6 (3+1=4)**

Name and identify on the map one archaeological site of the Indus Valley Civilization in each of the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Haryana (3).

Trade within India during the Ancient and Medieval periods was along two main routes known as the Dakshinapatha and the Uttarapatha. Such intra-regional trade led to the creation of a pan-Indian civilizational or cultural identity. Intersections of these two paths and the regions surrounding these intersections have become important economic and cultural centres. Name and identify on the map one such intersection (1).

**Please write your name and roll number on the map. Place the map in between the pages of the answer script booklet and tie both together with a thread.**