

a) Explain how education in India contributes to the preservation of culture. (6 marks) R.

Ans Education helps to preserve the vital elements of our heritage. Preservation of culture includes.

a) Transmission of culture:

- Educate to maintain the community of culture by maintaining the existing cultural values, traditions and customs which has to be transmitted from one generation to another
- Cultural transmission provides survival of nature, progress of mankind, preservation of human relationships and behavioural pattern & disciplines. Thus maintain unity and harmony in society.
- Function of education is to transmit the social values and ideals to young and capable members of society" — (Ottaway quote) — sociologist.

b) Promoting / Promotion of culture:

- Along with preserving and transmitting of education, the modification of cultural patterns are the needs and demand of society
- Progressive function of education includes cross-cultural variables which gives an updated, reoriented restoring a new cultural pattern by replacing the outdated cultural forms for the growth of society.
- Thus education helps to reorganize & reconstruct human experiences to promote & enrich the culture.

c) Adaptation of cultural pattern change:

- Education is an important factor for adaptation and reconstruction of cultural patterns to modern aspects
- Education fills the generation gap due to the cultural adaptation
- It helps every individual to adjust, accept and incorporate the change in cultural forms & patterns for a better life styles.

d) Personality Development:

- Education molds and develops the personality of every individual without loosing universal elements of culture.
- It helps in maintaining good relations with others in a society and gives an insight on the behavioural patterns ~~and~~ or culture that exist in society.
- It has culture which control society and education which molds and shapes the behaviour of individual as a part of culture to the society.

e) Restoring Unity of Mankind/ Diffusion of culture:

- Unity of mankind is much needed to restore the needs of any civilization
- Education helps in assisting and well treating human culture which can be affected due to the cultural diffusion
- Cultural diffusion is the spread of cultural ideas, beliefs, social activities & practices between cultures or within the culture or to different ethnicities

or religions or nationalities.

Removal of cultural lag :

- Cultural lag is the time gap between change in the material culture (Technology, tools and infrastructure) and non material culture (values, norms, beliefs) within a society.
- Advancement of material culture is due to rapid growth in science and technology and adapting the modern life style, ignoring non material part of culture which creates cultural lag.
- Education helps in removing cultural gap & restore the social changes by which civilisation gets progressed
- Education not just socialize an individual but also preserve, transmit and promote culture of a society.

Define "Raga" in Indian classical Music?

Raga derived from sanskrit word 'Raaj' which means delighted, satisfied & happy someone.

- Raga serves foundation for the melody
- Each raga gives different emotions, different sounds and energy.
- The basic element required for raga is the note (swara) on which it's placed.

(melody
emotions
swara)

Name 2 forms of Indian Folk dance?

Ans

Folk dance depict the life & individual and the culture of people in a particular region

- Each state have its unique tradition and cultural folk dance / Ritual dance / Religious dance for their purpose.

- Folk dance is an ethnic form which emphasize the cultural roots of the dance.

Eg:

1) Chhau - Odisha - It's the mask dance that tells the mythological story and features martial movement included.
- It was recognized by UNESCO in 2010.

2) Kalbelia - Rajasthan - It's a tribal dance form

- Women wear black dress skirts, dance & swirl like a serpent move.
- Men play Khanjani percussion instrument and Pungi - wood wind instrument which is originally used to catch snake.

3) Mudiyettu - Kerala - It's a ritual theatre performance based on the story of Dantika Radha - fight of Dantika (goddess kali) with the Demons
- recognised by UNESCO - in 2005

4) Garba - Gujarat - Popular folk dance which is performed during Navratri.
- It actually refers to 'garba deep' (holed earthen pot in which lamp is lit) and ladies dance in circle clapping around.

- 5) Dandiya Raas - Gujarat - A dynamic vibrant dance which uses dandiya (polished stick) depicting battle between Devi durga & Demon Mahishasura
- 6) Tarangam - Goa - Folk dance during the Festival Dussehra & Holi which is a visual show with rainbow outfit
- 7) Ghoomar Gangore - Rajasthan - Traditional folk dance by ladies of Bhil tribe
- Movements are highlighted with the multicolour vibrant dress called Ghaghara
- 8) Paika - Odisha - Martial Folk dance of south Odisha
- dancers uses armed wooden spears and shields to make many formations of army
- 9) Danda - Tatra - Odisha - Its a combo of a drama, dance and music which tell myth story of shiva and give message on social harmony and brotherhood.
- 10) Jat- Tatin - Bihar - Its the north western region Folk dance specially in Mithila
- It depicts the married couple's love and dispute situations in their lives.

Explain the significance of Jyotisha in ancient Indian culture and its role in relation to astronomy.

It focus on the celestial and astrological aspects of choosing an auspicious day and time for vedic

rituals and ceremonies & sacraments.

- Auspicious hours are based on the location of the luminous bodies such as sun, moon, stars and other celestial bodies.

Sage Bhngu: First astronomer who compile a database of every person who will ever be born on earth.

- Jyotisha plays significant role in creating the vedic calendar, astrological charts for performing rituals and ceremonies.

- It gives significants in determination of date, time and location of sacrificial ceremonies & rituals.

- Used for determining the time of day & night, day of the week, period of seasons, month, year and study of motion of sun, moon, & stars, planets & other celestial bodies.

Historians believe - knowledge of Jyotisha was started from Mesopotamia, → then Egypt, then Persia and Greece by the travellers → then to Islamic world when they conquered → then its transmitted to us.

Q1)

e) Describe the basic principles of Ayurveda and how they reflect a holistic approach to health care.

Ayurveda Principle

- It is the root of ancient Indian medical system which represents Indian health science.
- Ayurveda basic principle is to deal with the harm of the body, mind and soul (spirit) which provides good health.

- Ayurvedic treatment is based on the person's ^④ Prakriti (body nature), way of life, diet and environment
- Ayurveda has given a holistic approach to the Indian health care by dealing with the streams.
 - Yoga & Meditation
 - Diet & Nutrition
 - Life style suggestions
 - Herbal medicines.
 - Detox process & therapies.
- It reestablish the harmony and balance in the body for an optimum health.

Q1)
f) Summarize the role of Vyakarana in word formation according to Panini

- ⇒ Vyakarana - focus on sanskrit grammar that includes word analysis, breakdown, word root, word formation & sentence patterns.
- ⇒ Its the mouth of veda purusha which helps ~~red~~ to grasp language.
- ⇒ Ashtadhyayi of panini prevailes the traditions & conserving them for future generation.

Structure & content - Ashtadhyayi

- It includes 8 chapters which signifies sanskrit grammar and linguistic analysis including Shiksha (phonetics), Nisukta (morphology), Vyakarana (syntax)
- It contains 4000 sutra which is the relevant part of sanskrit grammar e.g: Shiva sutra

2) Generative grammar and sutras : Ashvadadyayi

- It includes generative grammar where a set of rules generates all valid combinations of sound & words in sanskrit
- Panini sutra form the essence for this which encapsulate a specific rule governing linguistic elements and their interactions.
- sutra helps in easy memorization, & oral transmission preserving the knowledge for future

3) Phonetics and Morphology : Ashvadadyayi

- It's has classified sanskrit sounds to vowel, consonants and semi vowels.
- It gives the rules of pronunciation, sound transformations and the formation of compound words also understanding the structure of language

4) karakas & Semantic Roles

- Karakas - semantic roles performed by different elements within a sentence by panini
- It provides relation between verb & noun, also about sentence structure and syntax.
- karaka prakaranas - sections on semantic roles for understanding word relationships and overall meaning of sentence

8) List the four important texts of Indian language science.

→ 1) Rig Veda: The oldest prominent veda which have a collection of hymns and praises which are composed in a poetic form dedicated to many deities, natural elements and cosmic forces.

2) Sama Veda: It contains selection of verses from Rig Veda which gives music aspect of vedic traditions called as (Melody / Song knowledge) which includes liturgical songs of melody & chants of text sung during rituals.

3) Yajur Veda: (It's called Ritual/Worship knowledge)
It's derived from Rig Veda which gives instructions and formulas for performing rituals and ceremonies that include ritual recitation, ritual worship formulas, mantras & chants.

Atharva Veda: It contains hymns and magical spell associated with domestic and healing rituals which also includes health aspects, prosperity and social life.

Important text books

1) Asthadhyayi - by Panini

- master piece in sanskrit grammar
- format that gives a generative grammar system
- gives all valid combination of sanskrit

2) Katantra Vyakarana - by Katyayana

- additional insight in to grammars
- complementing panini work

3) Vaiyakarana siddhanta kaumudi - by Bhattacharya Dekshita

& siddhanta kaumudi - Varadaraja

- Explains & elaborates panini sasthra
- Simplify & make more accessible to the coming generation of vedic students.

4) Nirukta - by sage Yaska

- Primary text on etymology
- Explains the meaning & roots of vedic words
- aids in understanding vedic texts with different words.

5) Katyayana & Sakatayana - expansion of Yaska work.

- it gives further insights into the origins and interpretation of words.

6) Amarakosha

- by Amara Simha - enrich the study of etymology
- its a detailed vocabulary of sanskrit words.

7) Shiksha Valli - gives knowledge of vedic phonetics to vedic students emphasizing the sacredness of accurate sound intonation. ⑥

8) Atharva Asanyaka - focus on vedic phonetics as an integral part of vedic rituals and meditation.

9) Sankhya - Vedang - Pronunciation

10) Chhand sutra - Markandeya //

Q2
(a)
Ans

Discuss the concept of Dosha in Ayurveda

Doshas - They are the biogenetic forces of Ayurveda which includes 3 main doshas : They are

1) Vata (2) pitta (3) kapha

→ It's a unique feature about equilibrium of the bodily physiology and process with the combination of 5 elements

→ The imbalance in the aspects of dosha create many diseases in human body hence they have to be restored to get a balance health and restoring dosa give balance and harmony for maintaining our physical body and mental health

3 dasas are :

1) Vatta = (Air + Space)

- It's related to air and space which governs mobility and invention & the verbal exchange - (Talk, breath, ~~at~~ asthma)

- 2) Pitta - (fire + water)
- It is in charge of metabolism, digestion, and transformation
(food, eat-food habits)
- 3) Kapha - (soil + water)
- It offers stability, support and nutrition,
- type of food (satvik, rajasik, thamasik)

2)
b)

Explain some specifications of Susruta-Samanya

→ It's the work of sage Sushruta which describes various surgical techniques of Ayurveda

e.g.: 1) Plastic surgery

2) Cataract surgery

3) Bone fracture surgery.

- Sushruta emphasize the quality nature of the physician → Vaidhya Prakriti that contribute a skilled vaidhya.

- Significants of vaidhya includes:

1) Knowledge & skill:

- In ayurveda Sushruta emphasize the thorough knowledge value that contribute a skilled vaidhya.

- Vaidya should have good knowledge about the human body, its processes & illness.

- Vaidya should be knowledgeable about various surgical and therapeutic approaches.

2) Stability and stead fastness:

- stable approach to be done by vaidyas for the diagnosis and therapy
- Therapy needs stability, focus and consistency
- Vaidyas should be committed to patients' welfare with strict discipline

3) Patience and Perseverance:

- Sushruta emphasizes on importance of the patient's and perseverance in practice of medicine
- Vaidyas should keep trying to heal patients, committed to discover best treatments
- gentle listening to patient's worries.

4) Cleanliness and hygiene:

- Sushruta emphasizes that Vaidyas should ~~have~~
 - have personal hygiene & know the value of cleanliness
 - keep the surrounding clean
 - keep their look and attire neat and clean

Q3)
a)

Define Kavya and identify its two main types in classical literature.

- Kavya - An exquisite form of poetry that transcends time & culture
- It is an art-form that weaves together the beauty of language, the power of imagination and the depth of emotion

Primary purpose of Kavya:

- It evokes "rasa" or aesthetic delight ^{as} reader or listener.
- It is beyond story-telling ~~and~~ express proto-philosophical concepts, moral values and cultural ideals.
- It ~~is~~ is a way to preserve & transmit knowledge, wisdom and cultural heritage across generations, ^{written} in all the Indian languages.

They are 2 types

1) Dreshya Kavya :

- It is poetry that delights the eyes ~~as~~ as much as it enthrals inscriptions, paintings, sculptures.

eg: Ajanta Caves } depicts Jataka tales
Elora Caves } & Indian epics, poems

Characteristics

- a) Integration of Art & Poetry - integrate visual with poetic expression
- b) Epigraphy and Inscriptions - Temples & monuments with Poetic inscriptions
→ living testimonies of cultural impact
- c) Visual Imagination :- enrich narration with symbolic depth in visualisation

2) Sravya karya = Audible Poetry

- It reveals the lyrical and melodic charm of poetry when heard or recited aloud.
- It's an oral tradition of poetic expression of Indian culture where poetic compositions are shared and celebrated through the art of recitation.

e.g.: 1) Ramayana } oral recitation with a
 2) Mahabharata } rhythmic flow and evocative language to mesmerize the audience

- 3) Bhagavat Gita - classical Sanskrit recitation of Lord Krishna to Arjuna
- 4) Kalidasa karyam - by Kalidasa famous poet.

3)

What does the term "Niruktta" refer to in the context of Indian language science.

- ⇒ It's the study of origin of words and interpretation and explanation of difficult words.
- ⇒ It's considered as ear of Veda purusha and gives the history of linguistic and explains the hard words in Vedas, challenging words in dictionaries.
- It gives an analysis of essential studies to be done and various comprehensions of Veda.

Yaska? The famous grammarian before

panche, who represented the field Nirukta with his great contribution found named Noghanta (meaning-dictionary in sanskrit)

⇒ It deals with:

- Interpretation & study of difficult sanskrit words
- perception given in to the vedas.
- hidden meaning of the vedas
- linguistic and philosophical significance of vedic language

eg: heat → came from middle English(hete)
→ come from German word → hotze → means hot

⇒ Ancient scholars contributed in the field of etymology called Nirukta are:

1) Sage Yaska (Nirukta)

- Primary text on etymology
- It explains the meaning and roots of vedic words
- It aids in understanding of vedic-texts words difficult words

2) Katyayana & } - expansion of yaska
Sakatyayana } work on Nirukta

⇒ It gives further insight in to the origins and interpretation of words

3) Amarakosha - by Amara Simha

- enrich the study of etymology
 - its a detailed vocabulary of sanskrit words
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END .