

Knowledge Traditions and Practices of India

Sample Paper - Answer Key – XI

Section A: Reading Skills (20 Marks)

Question 1 A:

10 Marks

- (i) āngika abhinaya (voluntary non-verbal expression) , vācika abhinaya (verbal expression) , āhārya abhinaya (costume and stage expression), sāttvika abhinaya (.5+.5+.5+.5)
- (ii) sāttvika abhinaya (involuntary non-verbal expression) expressed by the presence of tears, mark of horripilation, change of facial color, trembling of lips, enhancing of nostrils) to express the deepest emotions of a character. (2)
- (iii) According to Bharata, dramatic presentation primarily aimed at giving rise to rasa (aesthetic sentiment) in the aesthete and later this experience was followed by moral improvement. He further said that dramatic presentation imparted harṣa (pleasure) to all who were unhappy, tired, bereaved and ascetic. (2)
- (iv) The disciples of Bharata after witnessing the drama, and analyzing the effect it has on them, realized that it brought about identification with the focus of the dramatic situation, to the effect that the audience realized through experience (because of generalization) that the four recognized objects or four ends of life, dharma, artha, kāma, mokṣa (righteousness, worldly possessions, desires, salvation) ought to be pursued. (2)
- (v) lokadharmi (realistic), which involved the reproduction of human behaviour on the stage and the natural presentation of objects, and nāṭyadharmī (conventional), which is the presentation of a play through the use of stylized gestures and symbolism and was considered more artistic than realistic. (1+1)

Question 1 B:

10 Marks

- (i) Vedic period (1)
- (ii) Nārada , Rāvaṇa (0.5+0.5)
- (iii) (i) *tata* (stringed instruments) (ii) *anavaddha* (percussion or stretched instruments), (iii) *ghana* (metallic instruments), and (iv) *suśra* (wind or reed-type instruments). (0.25+0.25+0.25+0.25)
- (iv) Music is interwoven in ordinary life as Indian life and culture from birth to death, is essentially celebratory and all ceremonies are conducted accompanied by singing, recitation or music. (2)
- (v) *Br̥hatdeśī of Matar̥ga* (4th century CE) (1)
- (vi) *Nāṭyaśāstra* (1)
- (vii) Songs are classified on the basis of *jāti*. (1)

- (viii) The Vedic hymns are metrical and intended to be recited with great modulation of voice and intermediate pauses. (2)

Section B: Analytical Skills (25 Marks)

Question 2

10 Marks

- (i) **The candidate is expected to elaborate the following points** (6)
- a. Wide variety of compositions
 - b. Participative: close relationship with masses
 - c. Indian literature is celebratory in its function
 - d. Performative and aural-visual
 - e. kathā paramparā
- (ii) **The candidate is expected to elaborate the following points** (3)
- Change in forms, themes, metrical frames, influence of Western sociopolitical thought, compositions by Indians in a new language — English.

Question 3:

15 Marks

1. **The candidate is expected to elaborate the following points** 5+5
- Ayurveda: holistic in approach, Integrative approach to healthcare
physiological,
psychological
spiritual well-being
Health is a tool to achieve the four-fold goal of life: pursuit of spiritual and material well-being through resources obtained by righteous activity — dharma, artha, kāma and mokṣa
Ayurvedic notion of a happy and wholesome life.
Balance of inner environment and personalized medicine
Comparison with Modern day practices on the above points or any other relevant point.

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2. **The candidate is expected elaborate and draw comparison on the following points**
5+10

Reasons of ecological imbalance and environmental degradation
Nature perceived as a commodity
Separation of man from nature
Domination over nature
Behavioural and Attitudinal changes of man towards nature
Reverence towards nature
Any other relevant point

Section C: Thinking Skills

Question 4:

15 Marks

1. Āryabhaṭa's contribution to astronomy

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Units of time and features of the celestial sphere, described the earth as a rotating sphere hanging in space, and produced a table of the planets' mean positions.

Āryabhaṭa also gave a correct explanation for both lunar and solar eclipses, the diameter of the earth is 1,050 yojanas (defining the yojana as 8,000 average human heights or about 13.6 km); this is close to the actual dimension, though 12% too large.

2. The categories of chemical substances as mentioned in rasaśāstra are

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- (i) *mahārasas* or eight major substances: mica, tourmaline, copper pyrite, iron pyrite, bitumen, copper sulphate, zinc carbonate, and mercury (sometimes lapis lazuli and magnetite or lodestone are included);
- (ii) *uparasas* or eight minor substances: sulphur, red ochre, iron sulphate, alum, orpiment (arsenic trisulphide), realgar (arsenic sulphide), collyrium (compounds of antimony), and tintstone or cassiterite (tin dioxide).
- (iii) *navaratnas* or nine gems, including pearl, topaz, emerald, ruby, sapphire and diamond;
- (iv) *dhātus* or seven metals: gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, zinc; a few alloys (such as brass, bronze and combinations of five metals) were also included;
- (v) *poisons* (*viṣa* or *garala*) and plants; among the latter, over 200 are named in the texts (their identification is not always certain); plants were required, in particular, to treat or 'digest' metals and minerals.

3. Siddhārtha Gautama advised to overcome problem of suffering

Siddhārtha Gautama, taught that human life is full of *duḥkha*, suffering, and to overcome this suffering we do not need to ponder over big questions such as 'Does God exist?' or 'Does the soul exist?' Instead we need to follow certain basic rules of living such as 'Do not think only about yourself, think about others as well', 'To be happy in life, we must make others happy', 'We should avoid extremes and take the middle path', 'Do not do to others what you do not want others to do to you', and so on. This is typical Indian philosophy.

4. Earliest text

The Śulbasūtras, are the earliest texts of geometry offering a general statement, in geometric form, of the so-called Pythagoras theorem (which was in fact formulated by Euclid around 300 BCE).

Geometry two features of these texts

They spelt out elaborate geometric methods to construct a square resulting from the addition or subtraction of two other squares, or having the same area as a given circle, and vice-versa — the classic problems of the squaring of a circle or the circling of a square (which, because of π 's transcendental nature, cannot have exact geometrical solutions, only approximate ones). All these procedures were purely geometrical, but led to interesting corollaries; for instance, $\sqrt{2}$ was given a rational approximation which is correct to the fifth decimal!

The Śulbasūtras also introduced a system of linear units, most of them based on dimensions of the human body; they were later slightly modified and became the traditional units used across India

5. Vṛkṣāyurveda

Vṛkṣāyurveda includes topics like collection, selection and storage of seeds, germination and sowing, various techniques of plant propagation and grafting, nursing and irrigation, testing and classification of soil, selection of soils suitable for various plants, types of plants, manuring, pest and disease management, nomenclature and taxonomy, description and classification of plants to suit varied purposes, favourable and unfavourable meteorological conditions, use of plants as indicators of weather, water, and minerals as well as botanical marvels.

6. According to Rājaśekhara, three important features of Indian literature are

- i. It is composed in many languages including dialects and the speech of small communities;
- ii. While having a distinct Indian character, it has immense regional variety of forms and themes; and
- iii. It is worldly and concerns the travails of ordinary human life.

Question 5:

10 Marks

1. The Gupta Period
2. 1050 *yojanas*
3. Guru Granth Saheb
4. Bishnois
5. mokṣa or liberation
6. Bhagwadgita
7. General Medicine, Surgery, Paediatrics
8. *Suśruta*
9. Mercury
10. *Pandavānī*