

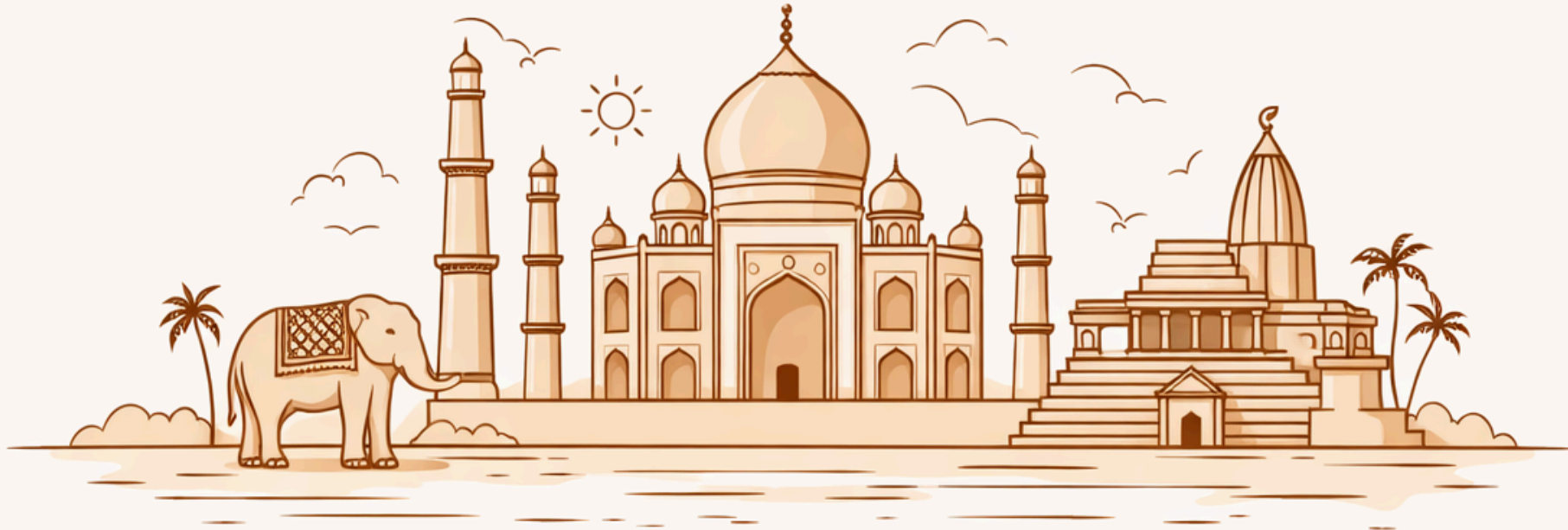
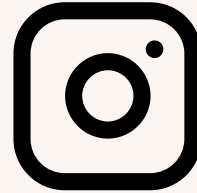
# Chapter 1

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ANKLESHWAR

# HERITAGE OF INDIA



GSEB 10th SS



### 1. Traditions & Customs



### 2. Culture & Values



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# Heritage

What is passed down from  
the past to the present.

### 3. Monuments & Historical Places



### 4. Art, Music & Literature



### 5. Natural Heritage



## How We Live

Culture means  
how we live.

## Behavior in Society

It shows our behaviour  
in society.

# What is Culture?

## Rules & Traditions

It includes the rules and  
traditions people follow.



## Better Lives

It helps people live better lives.



## Habits, Values & Customs

Culture is made of our habits,  
values, customs, and ideas.



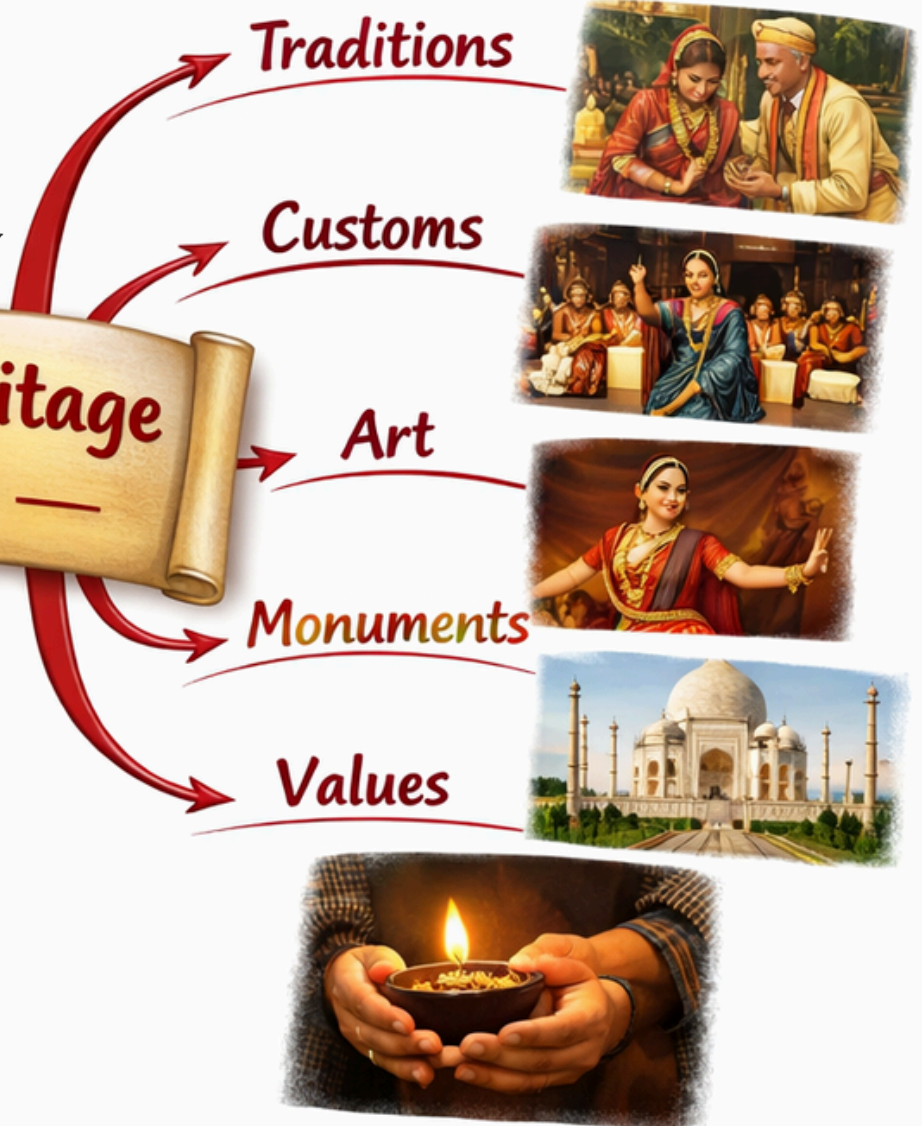
# 1. Natural Heritage



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## Cultural Heritage — of India —

# 2. Cultural Heritage



## Meaning of Natural Heritage

- 1.** India's natural heritage is very rich and full of variety



- 2.** It includes mountains, forests, deserts, rivers, seas, landforms, minerals, trees, plants, insects, birds, and animals



- 3.** Nature gives us food, water, fresh air, shelter, and medicines



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## Natural Heritage — of India —

- 4.** Indians respect nature and consider it sacred



- 5.** Stories like Panchatantra & Jataka Tales show our love for nature

- 6.** Indian music is based on the time of day (Prahara)



- 7.** Indian music is based on the time of day (Prahara)

- 7.** Ayurveda, Unani, and nature cure are based on natural elements



# 1. Landscapes

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1. Different shapes of land form landscaps.



2. The Himalayas are the most important natural landform of India.



3. Rivers, Forests, Minerals, Snow & Rare Animals



4. Holy Places: Amarnath, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Nanda Devi

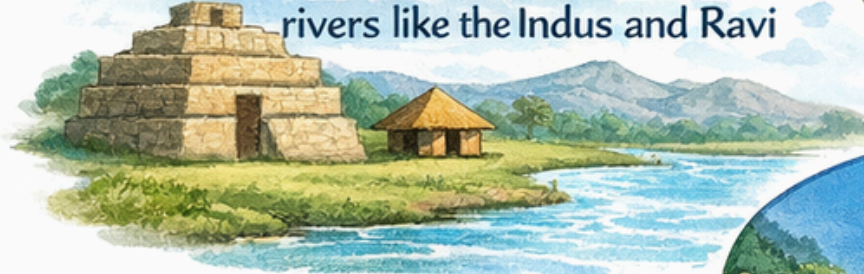


5. The Himalayas have been very important for India.



## 1 Civilisation

Indian civilisation grew near rivers like the Indus and Ravi



## 2 Major Rivers

- Ganga, Yamuna
- Saraswati
- Indus
- Narmada
- Godavari; Krishna



# 2. Rivers

## 3 Uses

- Drinking water
- Farming
- Electricity
- Transport
- Fertile land



## 4 Ancient Use

- Pottery
- House building
- Other work



## 5 Beauty



## 5 Beauty

- Rivers inspire art & poetry



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**1.** Indians have loved plants and trees since ancient times.



**2.** People, animals, and birds depend on trees for life.



**3.** Peepal, Banyan & Tulsi are worshipped.



**4.** Rich Farms, Forests, Herbs & Medicinal Plants.



**5.** Neem, Aloe Vera, Harde & Ambala for Medicines.



**6.** Lotus, Rose, Jasmine, Sunflower, Champa & Tuberose.



# Vegetation

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**1** India loves and respects animals.



**2** Tigers, Lions, Elephants, Rhinos, Deer, Birds and More



**3** Asiatic Lions in Gir Forest.



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# Wildlife

**4** Animals Linked with Gods & Goddesses



**5** Lion Capital of Ashoka.



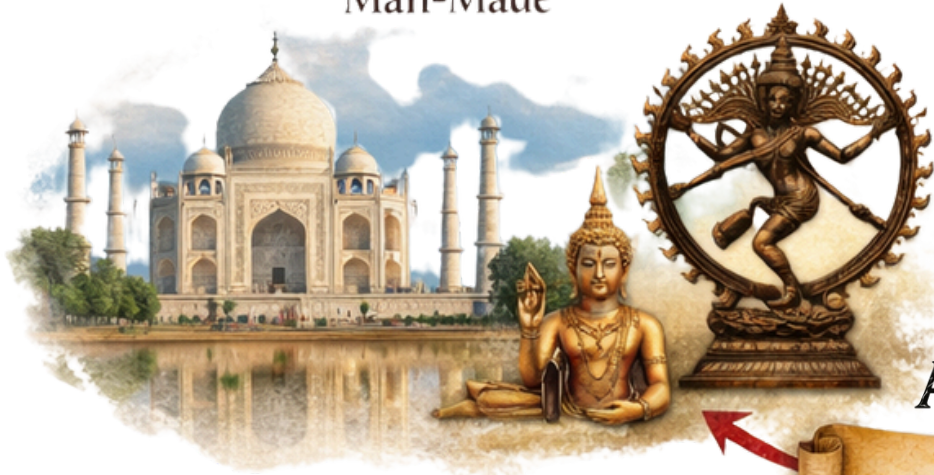
**6** Wildlife Reserves & National Parks.



**7** Laws to Protect Wildlife.



# 1. Artificial Heritage "Man-Made"



# 2. Human Intelligence, Skill, Art & Wisdom.

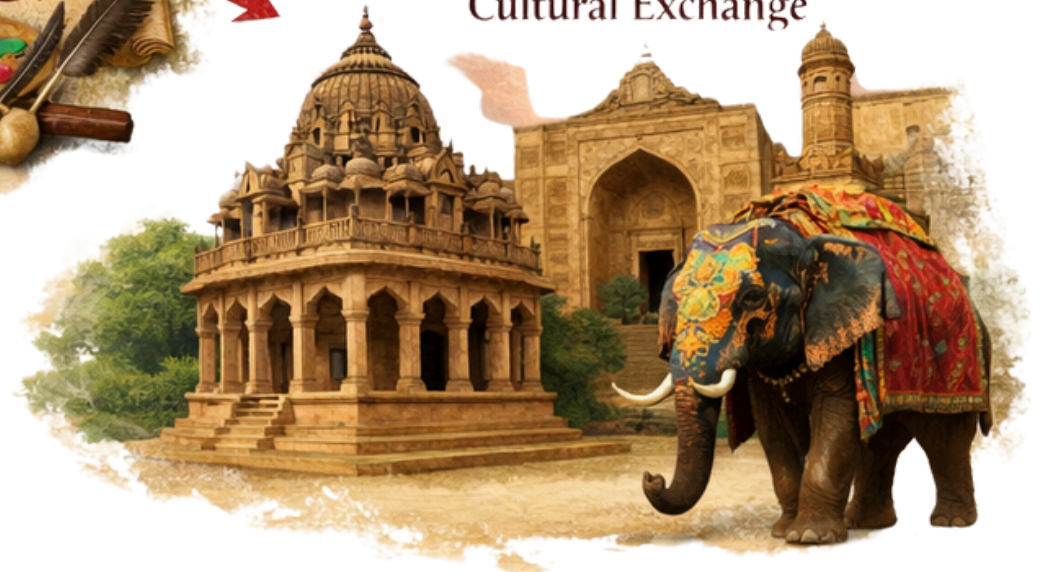


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# 3. Groups Came to India Aryans, Kushans, Huns, Persians, Turks, Mughals, British, French.



# 4. Rich & Developed Culture "Cultural Exchange"



# 1. About 5000 Years Old



# 2. Indus Valley Civilization



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# 3. Statues of Gods & People



# 4. Mauryan Pillars with Lions & Bulls

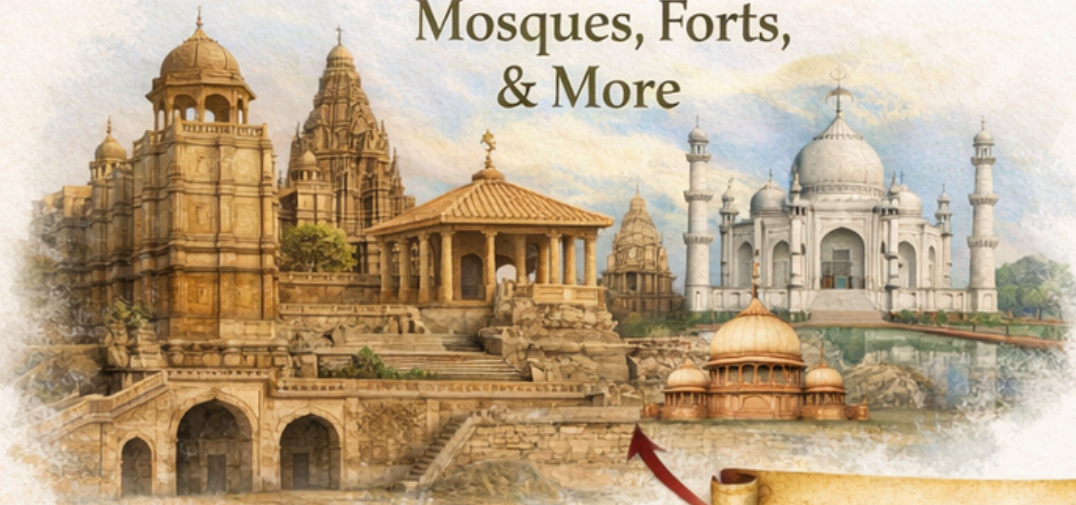


# 4. Mauryan pillars with Lions & Bulls

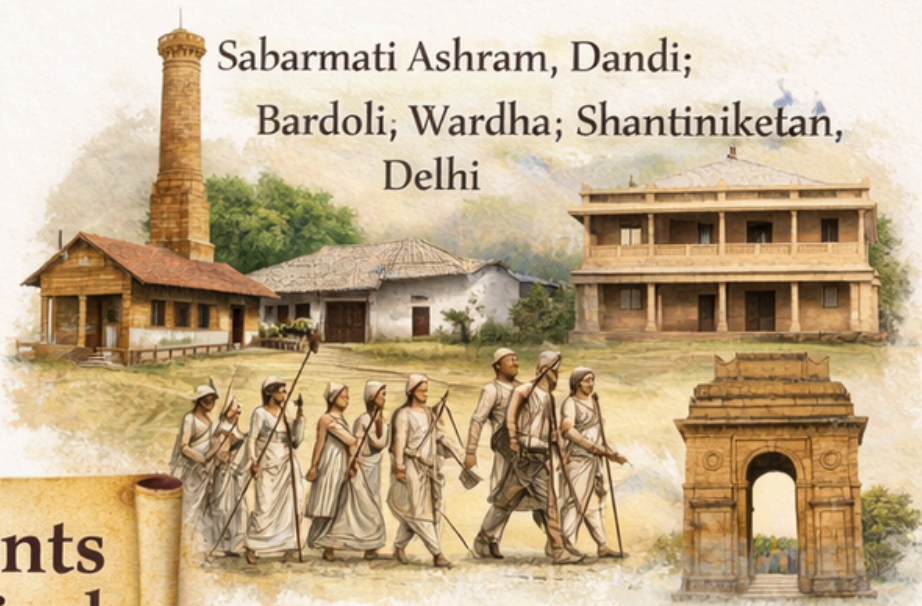
# 5. Proud, Happy & Respectful



# 1. Palaces, Temples, Mosques, Forts, & More



# 2. Places of the Freedom Movement



Monuments  
and Historical  
Places

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# 1. Palaces, Temples, Mosques, Forts, & More



# 1. Languages and Scripts



# 2. Discovery of Zero & Mathematics



# 3. Calendar & Astronomy



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**Knowledge  
and Discoveries**

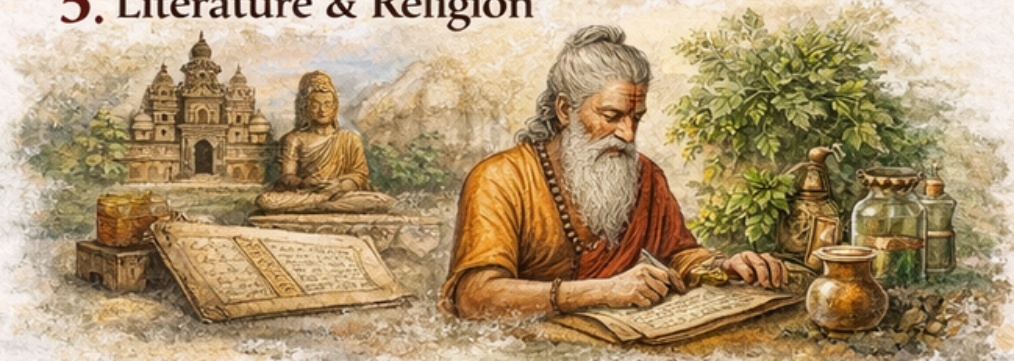
# 4. Iron & Science



# 6. Political Science, Law

# 5. Literature & Religion

# 7. Medicine, Environmental, Republic System



# 7. Medicine, Environmental Protection, Zoology, Botany & Architecture

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# Cultural Heritage of Gujarat

Gujarat has a very rich cultural heritage.

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## 1 Important Ancient Sites:



Lothal (Dholka)



Rangpur (Surendranagar)



Dholaveera (Kutch)



Rozadi & Shrinathgad  
(Rajkot)

## 2 Ancient Civilisation Glory:



Harappan Artifacts



Old Structures



*These places show the glory of Gujarat's ancient civilisation.*



# Famous Heritage Monuments

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1 Victory Tower of Vadnagar

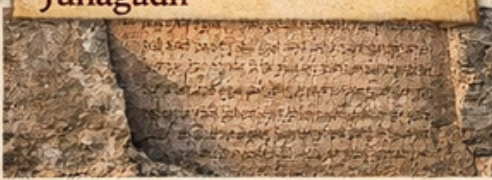


Victory Tower of Vadnagar

2 Ashoka's Stone Inscription, Junagadh



2 Ashoka's Stone Inscription, Junagadh



7 Jama Masjid, Jhoolta Minara, Sidi Saiyyed ni Jali, Ahmedabad



Jama Masjid, Jhoolta Minara, Ahmedabad



Sidi Saiyyed ni Jali, Ahmedabad



Hathisinh Jain Temple, Sahastra linga Lake, Patan

3 Sun Temple of Modhera



Sun Temple of Modhera

6 Mansar Lake at Viramgam

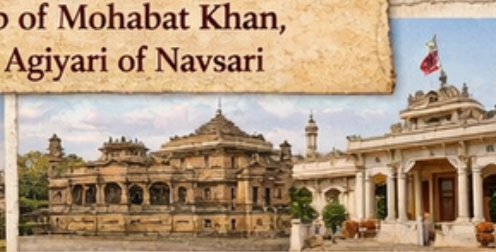


Mansar Lake at Viramgam

8 Rajmahal of Vadodara, Tomb of Mohabat Khan, Parsi Agiyari of Navsari



Rajmahal of Vadodara, Tomb of Mohabat Khan, Parsi Agiyari of Navsari





1

**Dwarkadhish Temple, Dwarka**



2

**Somnath Temple  
(Jyotirlinga)**



3

**SharadaPeeth of Shankaracharya**



4

**Ambaji (Banaskantha)**

**Religious Places**



6

**Ranchhodrai Temple, Dakor  
(Kheda)**



5

**Bahucharaji (Mehsana)**



6

**Ranchhodrai Temple, Dakor  
(Kheda)**



7

**Shamlagi (Aravalli)**



1

**Polo Forest, Vijaynagar  
(Sabarkantha)**



2

**International Kite Festival**



3

**Kankaria Carnival (Ahmdabad)**



4

**Tana-Riri Festival (Vadnagar)**

**Cultural Festivals and  
Tourist Places**



6

**Rannotsav (Kutch)**



4

**Tana-Riri Festival  
(Vadnagar)**



5

**Northern Dance Festival  
(Modhera)**



6

**Rannotsav (Kutch)**



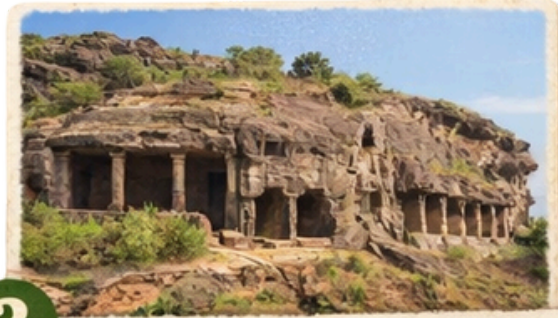
1

Vadnagar



2

Taranga



3

Khambhaliya



4

Koteswar

Jain and Buddhist Heritage



5

Shamlaji



4

Talaja



5

Talaja



6

Jhagadiya

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1

Because of India's rich natural wealth, many foreign tribes came to India and settled here!



Australoids



2

Kalash



Nishads



Aryans



6

Negritos

## India: Land and People



3

Therefore, we find the remains and features of many tribes in India



4

But modern researchers say that even before the Dravidians, six tribes came to India



4

But modern researchers say that even before the Dravidians, six tribes came to India.

Earlier, Dravidians were considered the oldest people of India

Negritos were the earliest people of India.

1

They came from Africa to India through Baluchistan.

2



## Negritos (Habsi People)

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3

They were short in height (4-5 feet),

4

dark-skinned, and had curly hair.

**1** They came from Southeast Asia.



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Tribes like Kol, Munda, Khasi, tribes of Assam, Nicobar, and Myanmar are similar to them.



Their features were dark skin, broad head, flat nose, and short height

**2**



## Australoid (Nishad People)

**3** Aryans later called them 'Nishad'

**5** Their contribution to Indian culture is very great.

**4**



**5**

They made clay pots, wore cotton clothes, and knew many skills.

**6**



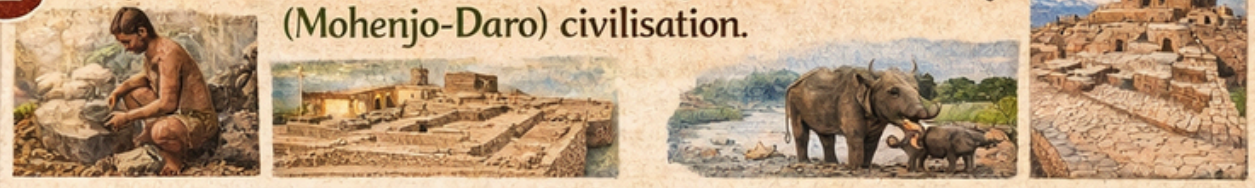
They also had strong religious beliefs.

**7**



**1** Dravidians were the original people of India.

**2** They were connected to the Stone Age and Indus Valley (Mohenjo-Daro) civilisation.



**3** They worshipped the mother as the Goddess and the father as the God



**3** They worshipped the mother as the Goddess and the father as the God.



**4** Nature worship started with them.



**5** They also worshipped animals and natural forces.



**Dravidians**  
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**7** Later, the Aryans accepted many Dravidian gods.



**9** Dravidians followed a matriarchal family system.



**10** They were skilled in boat-making, weaving, spinning, and dyeing.

**11** Due to Aryan influence, many Dravidians moved to South India.

தமிழி சீலு க்நாடு  
காளீயம் வர்வ

**12** Today, languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, and Malayalam belong to the Dravidian family.



தமிழி | தீலு | காளகா  
கீணுநீ சீகலிம் குயிம்

1. Came from North China through Tibet.



2. Settled in Assam, Sikkim, Bhutan & West Bengal.



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4. Called "Kirat".



**Mongoloid**

3. Yellow skin, flat face, round cheeks, slanting eyes.

5. Slowly mixed with Indian Culture.



1. Came to India from Central Asia.



2. Had similar physical features.



## Alpine, Dinaric and Armenoid Tribes

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3. Their descendants are found in large numbers in Gujarat, Saurashtra, Maharashtra, Bengal, and Odisha.



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1. The Nordic Aryans were the founders of Aryan civilisation in India.



2. In ancient times, Hindus were called Aryans.



3. The area where Aryans lived was called Aryavrata.



5. First, Aryans lived mainly in North-West India.



# The Aryans

6. Later, Aryavrata spread east to Mithila (Bihar) and south to the Vindhya mountains.

7. They were more advanced than many other tribes of that time.

# Nature and Religious Life of Aryans

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5. First, Aryans lived mainly in North-West India.



8. This land was later called Bharatbhumi, Bharatkhand, and Bharatvarsha, after King Bharat.



1. Aryans were nature lovers.  
2. They worshipped the Sun, rivers, trees, mountains, wind and rain.

3. They composed hymns (Richas) to praise natural forces.

3. Slowly, religious practices like reciting the Vedas, performing yajnas, and rituals became common.



# Mixing of Tribes and Cultures

1. Many tribes slowly mixed.



2. Ways of life joined together



3. Inter-caste marriages took place



4. Languages, Scripts & Religions



5. Ancient times: A Mixed Culture



7. A Rich & Colourful Culture



6. Finally, All Became Indians



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# Preservation and Conservation of Heritage

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1. Indian heritage makes India beautiful, famous & respected in the world.

2. Heritage has brought glory to the nation.

## Fundamental Duties (Article 51 A)

3. Duty to protect ancient monuments & historical places.

4. No one should damage or spoil our heritage.

CONSTITUTION  
OF  
INDIA

1. Value & preserve our rich culture.

2. Protect nature:  
Forests, Rivers,  
Wildlife

3. Show kindness  
to all living beings.

4. Protect public  
property.

5. Give up violence  
& live peacefully.

