TS- 4 INDIAN CULTURE: PERSPECTIVE FOR TOURISM
(TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT)

Course Code: TS-4 **Programme: DTS**
Total Marks: 100 **Assignment Code: TS-4/ TMA/ 2026**

Note: This TMA consists of ten questions, out of which you have to attempt any five.

The question carries 20 marks each and should be answered in about 600 words each.

Send your TMA to the coordinator of your Study Centre.

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1. What do you mean by culture? Discuss the outside influences on Indian culture. **20**

2. Discuss the importance of conservation of culture. Give suitable examples. **20**

3. Describe the structure of Indian Society during ancient period. **20**

4. Analyse the impact of colonial rule on India. **20**

5. Write short notes on **20**

a) Bharatnatyam

b) Kathak

6. Analyse the role of modern Indian Theatre. **20**

7. Describe the features of India's Residential Architecture. **20**

8. What is museum? How the museums developed historically. **20**

9. Write an essay on "Varieties of stone works". **20**

10. Write short notes on **20**

a) Central Indian Tribes

b) Performing Arts

1. What do you mean by culture? Discuss the outside influences on Indian culture. 20

Answer

Culture means the shared way of life of a group of people. It includes their beliefs, values, language, knowledge, customs, food, clothing, festivals, art, music and social behaviour. Culture is learned through family and society; it is not something that a person inherits biologically. It gives people a sense of identity and teaches them how to behave with others. At the same time, culture is not fixed. People change their habits and ideas when they travel, trade, migrate or come into contact with other communities. Indian culture is a good example of this continuous process.

India has a long cultural history and enormous regional diversity. Different languages, faiths, occupations and artistic traditions exist together. Indian civilisation developed many practices within the subcontinent, but it also received influences from Central Asia, West Asia, Europe and other parts of the world. These contacts did not replace the older traditions completely. In many cases, Indians adopted selected outside elements and gave them new local forms.

Contacts through trade and migration

The subcontinent was connected to other lands by routes through the north-west and by the Indian Ocean. Merchants carried spices, textiles, metals and precious stones, but they also carried stories, artistic ideas, religious beliefs and techniques. Contacts with West Asia, the Mediterranean world, South-East Asia and Central Asia encouraged cultural exchanges. Ports on India's western and eastern coasts became meeting places for people who spoke different languages and followed different customs. Traders and travellers also brought new plants, foods and styles of dress, which gradually became familiar in several regions.

Persian, Greek and Central Asian influences

Contacts with the Achaemenid Persian world and the campaigns of Alexander brought some parts of north-western India into closer connection with western and Central Asian societies. The most visible artistic interaction appeared later in the Gandhara region, where certain Buddhist sculptures used naturalistic drapery, facial forms and decorative elements associated with Hellenistic art. The subjects, however, remained strongly connected with Buddhism. Coins, inscriptions and political practices also reveal exchanges across frontiers. The Kushanas, who ruled territories linking Central Asia and northern India, supported trade and a mixed artistic environment.