

# Heritage and Tourism PYQ 2022

## **Q1. How the concept of 'heritage' developed in Colonial India?**

Ans1 The concept of heritage in colonial India developed as a result of the colonial encounter between the British and Indian societies. During the colonial period, the British sought to impose their cultural norms and values on Indian society, and they used heritage as a tool to legitimize their rule and to justify their presence in India.

The British developed an interest in Indian heritage and history, and they began to collect and study Indian art, architecture, and literature. They established museums, libraries, and archives to preserve and display Indian cultural artifacts, and they created new categories of heritage, such as 'ancient monuments' and 'historical sites,' to classify and manage India's heritage.

This process of heritage-making was not without controversy, as the British often used it to erase or marginalize India's indigenous cultural practices and to impose their own values and beliefs. For example, the British often focused on India's ancient and monumental heritage, such as the Taj Mahal and other Mughal-era buildings, while ignoring or denigrating the vernacular cultural practices of India's diverse communities.

Despite these challenges, the concept of heritage in colonial India played an important role in shaping India's modern identity and in preserving and celebrating India's diverse cultural heritage. Today, India's rich cultural heritage continues to be a source of pride and inspiration for many Indians, and it is celebrated and promoted through various cultural institutions and initiatives.

## **Q2. Write a brief essay on the Great Exhibition of London.**

Ans2. The Great Exhibition of London, also known as the Crystal Palace Exhibition, was a world's fair held in London in 1851. The event was organized by Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, with the aim of showcasing the latest innovations and advancements in science, technology, industry, and culture.

The exhibition was held in a massive glass and iron structure called the Crystal Palace, which was designed by Joseph Paxton. The building was an architectural marvel of its time and became a symbol of the Victorian era's technological progress and modernity.

The Great Exhibition attracted over six million visitors from all over the world, making it the most popular event of its time. It featured more than 100,000 exhibits from 15,000 contributors, including machinery, textiles, fine arts, and cultural artifacts from around the world.

One of the most famous exhibits was the Koh-i-Noor diamond, which had been recently acquired by the British East India Company from India. Other notable exhibits included the telegraph, the hydraulic press, and the steam engine, which were all cutting-edge technologies of the time.

The exhibition was not just a celebration of technology and industry but also of culture and the arts. It featured a concert hall, where visitors could listen to performances by famous musicians and

composers, as well as an art gallery, which displayed works by some of the most prominent artists of the time.

The Great Exhibition was a significant event in the history of world's fairs and had a lasting impact on the development of industry, technology, and culture. It paved the way for future world's fairs and exhibitions and contributed to the growth of international trade and commerce. It also served as a symbol of the Victorian era's optimism, progress, and belief in the power of science and technology to improve human society.

### **Q3. Guide books and travel literature have brought revolutionary changes in the scope of tourism in modern days.**

Ans3. Guidebooks and travel literature have indeed brought revolutionary changes to the scope of tourism in modern days. Guidebooks, in particular, have played a crucial role in shaping modern tourism by providing practical information, recommendations, and advice for travelers to plan their trips and navigate unfamiliar destinations.

Before the advent of guidebooks, travel was often a luxury reserved for the wealthy, and the idea of tourism as a mass phenomenon was almost non-existent. However, with the publication of popular guidebooks such as the Michelin Guide, Baedeker's Guides, and Lonely Planet, travel became more accessible and affordable for a wider range of people.

Guidebooks provided travelers with detailed information on everything from transportation and accommodations to local customs and cultural attractions. They also helped to standardize tourism by establishing common norms and standards for service, safety, and hospitality. This standardization made travel more predictable and reliable, which in turn increased the appeal of travel as a mass phenomenon.

Travel literature, on the other hand, has played a more indirect role in shaping tourism by promoting destinations, inspiring wanderlust, and helping to create a sense of cultural identity and shared experience among travelers. Travel literature takes many forms, including memoirs, travelogues, essays, and novels, and it has been written by travelers from all walks of life.

Travel literature has helped to create a sense of cultural exchange and dialogue between different nations and cultures by promoting cross-cultural understanding and appreciation. It has also played a role in shaping perceptions of different regions and countries, either positively or negatively, which can impact tourism and travel patterns.

In conclusion, guidebooks and travel literature have been instrumental in shaping modern tourism by providing practical information, promoting destinations, and inspiring wanderlust. They have helped to democratize travel and make it more accessible, while also creating a sense of cultural exchange and dialogue between different nations and cultures.

**Q4. Religious tourism is an important aspect of Indian culture. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples**

Ans4. Religious tourism is a vital aspect of Indian culture, with millions of tourists visiting India every year to explore the country's rich and diverse religious heritage. India is known for its multicultural and multi-religious society, and its spiritual traditions have been an integral part of the country's cultural and social fabric for centuries.

Some of the most popular religious tourist destinations in India include:

**Varanasi:** Also known as Kashi, Varanasi is considered one of the holiest cities in India, situated on the banks of the sacred river Ganges. It is believed to be one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world and is a major pilgrimage site for Hindus.

**Amritsar:** Amritsar is home to the iconic Golden Temple, the most revered shrine for Sikhs. It is a place of worship and spiritual solace, as well as a symbol of the Sikh community's commitment to serving humanity.

**Bodh Gaya:** Bodh Gaya is the site of the Buddha's enlightenment and is one of the most important pilgrimage destinations for Buddhists. The Mahabodhi Temple complex is a UNESCO World Heritage site and attracts thousands of pilgrims every year.

**Rishikesh:** Rishikesh is known as the 'Yoga Capital of the World' and is a major pilgrimage site for Hindus. It is situated on the banks of the river Ganges and is home to several ashrams and temples, making it a popular destination for spiritual seekers.

**Ajmer Sharif:** Ajmer Sharif is the final resting place of the Sufi saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti and is one of the most important pilgrimage sites for Muslims in India. The Dargah Sharif of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti attracts devotees from all over the world who come to seek blessings and spiritual guidance.

These are just a few examples of the many religious tourist destinations in India. Religious tourism not only attracts visitors to these places but also contributes to the local economy and fosters cultural exchange and understanding. It is an essential aspect of India's rich and diverse cultural heritage and continues to play a significant role in the country's tourism industry.

**Q5. Memory and tourism are the two sides of same coin. Explain it with respect to Indian diaspora's search for roots.**

Ans5. Memory and tourism are indeed two sides of the same coin, and this is particularly evident in the case of Indian diaspora's search for roots. Many Indians who have migrated to other countries, such as the United States, Canada, or the United Kingdom, often have a strong desire to connect with their cultural and ancestral roots in India.

For these individuals, tourism becomes a means of accessing and reconnecting with their memories of India, both personal and collective. They often visit specific regions or landmarks that hold particular significance to their families or communities, such as the birthplace of their ancestors or important religious sites.

For example, many Punjabi Americans or Canadians travel to the Punjab region of India to explore their cultural roots and reconnect with their heritage. They may visit historic sites such as the Golden Temple or the Partition Museum, or participate in cultural festivals and events.

Similarly, many Indian Americans or British Indians visit their ancestral villages or towns to explore their family history and connect with distant relatives. They may also participate in religious rituals or ceremonies, such as weddings or funerals, which provide a sense of connection to their roots.

Overall, memory and tourism are intertwined for the Indian diaspora as they seek to connect with their cultural and ancestral roots. These individuals often use tourism as a way of accessing and reinforcing their memories of India, and as a way of maintaining a connection to their past and their identity as Indians.

**Q6. The formation of ecotourism has commercialised the nature. Do you agree with the statement?**

Ans6. The formation of ecotourism has the potential to commercialize nature, but it does not necessarily mean that it always does. Ecotourism, when practiced responsibly and sustainably, can actually be a powerful tool for conservation and community development. However, if not managed properly, it can lead to the commercialization of nature and the exploitation of natural resources.

On one hand, ecotourism can generate revenue for conservation efforts, create jobs, and provide economic benefits for local communities. This can incentivize conservation practices, and create an appreciation for the natural environment among visitors. Responsible ecotourism can also help raise awareness about the importance of conservation and environmental protection.

On the other hand, ecotourism can lead to overuse of natural resources and damage to fragile ecosystems. Commercial interests can lead to the exploitation of natural resources, such as overfishing, hunting, or habitat destruction. Additionally, increased tourism can lead to crowding and pollution, which can negatively impact local ecosystems and wildlife.

In conclusion, while ecotourism has the potential to commercialize nature, it is not an inevitable outcome. It depends on how it is practiced and managed. Ecotourism can be a sustainable and responsible means of conservation and community development, but it requires careful planning, management, and regulation to ensure that it does not lead to the commercialization and exploitation of nature.

**Q7. Critically analyse the attempts of Government of India and other agencies in the restoration and conservation of Humayun's tomb, New Delhi.**

Ans7. Humayun's Tomb is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in New Delhi, India. Over the years, various government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private bodies have been involved in the restoration and conservation of this iconic monument. Here is a critical analysis of their efforts:

Government of India:

The Government of India has been one of the key agencies involved in the restoration and conservation of Humayun's Tomb. In 1993, the government established the Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) to undertake the restoration and conservation of the monument. The AKTC has done commendable work in restoring the monument and its gardens, such as repairing the dome and minarets, stabilizing the foundations, and improving the drainage system. The AKTC has also created a master plan for the area around the tomb, which includes the restoration of other monuments and the creation of a park and pedestrian walkway.

However, there have been some issues with the government's efforts. There have been complaints of poor maintenance of the monument, including littering and lack of cleanliness in the surrounding area. Additionally, there have been concerns about the impact of nearby construction projects on the monument and its foundations.

Non-governmental organizations:

Several NGOs have also played an important role in the restoration and conservation of Humayun's Tomb. For example, the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) has been involved in the conservation of the monument's frescoes and mosaics. Similarly, the Humayun's Tomb-Sunder Nursery-Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti Urban Renewal Initiative has been involved in the restoration of other monuments and the redevelopment of the surrounding area.

However, some NGOs have been criticized for their lack of transparency and accountability in their restoration work. There have been complaints of mismanagement of funds, lack of community involvement, and failure to follow proper conservation practices.

Private bodies:

Private bodies have also been involved in the restoration and conservation of Humayun's Tomb. For example, the Tata Trusts have supported the restoration of the monument's gardens, and the Indian Oil Corporation has provided funding for the AKTC's restoration work.

While private bodies can bring in additional funding and expertise for restoration and conservation efforts, there have been concerns about the potential for commercialization and privatization of heritage sites.

In conclusion, the restoration and conservation of Humayun's Tomb has been a collaborative effort involving various government agencies, NGOs, and private bodies. While there have been commendable efforts to restore the monument and its surroundings, there have also been some issues with maintenance, transparency, and accountability. Moving forward, it is important to continue to prioritize the conservation and sustainable management of heritage sites, with a focus on community involvement and transparent management practices.

**Q8. Describe the different aspects of National Museum, New Delhi or any other museums of Delhi as the part of field trip.**

Ans8. A field trip to the National Museum or any other museum in Delhi can provide a rich and immersive learning experience for visitors. Here are some aspects that can be explored during a museum visit:

Architecture and layout: The National Museum is housed in a building that combines traditional Indian and modern architectural styles. Visitors can explore the different galleries and exhibits

spread across four floors. Other museums in Delhi, such as the National Gallery of Modern Art and the Crafts Museum, also have unique architectural features that can be appreciated.

**Collections and exhibits:** Museums in Delhi are home to a vast collection of art, artifacts, and objects that provide insight into the rich cultural heritage of India. Visitors can explore different galleries showcasing Indian art, textiles, sculptures, and other historical artifacts. The National Museum, for example, has exhibits on Indus Valley Civilization, Indian art and artifacts from different eras, Buddhist art, and more.

**Interactive exhibits:** Many museums in Delhi have interactive exhibits that allow visitors to engage with the collection in a more immersive way. For example, the National Science Centre has exhibits on various scientific concepts and principles, and visitors can participate in hands-on activities and experiments.

**Educational programs:** Museums in Delhi offer educational programs and workshops for students and other visitors to learn more about different aspects of Indian history, art, and culture. These programs can include guided tours, workshops, lectures, and other activities.

**Digital exhibits:** With the increasing use of technology, museums in Delhi are also incorporating digital exhibits and interactive installations. The National Museum, for example, has a digital interactive exhibit on the history of Indian coins.

In conclusion, a field trip to the National Museum or any other museum in Delhi can provide a rich and multi-faceted learning experience. Visitors can explore the architectural features, collections and exhibits, interactive installations, educational programs, and digital exhibits to gain a deeper understanding of India's rich cultural heritage.

**Q9. Delhi, as the Capital of India, witnessed different culinary joints of regional food. Describe the statement.**

Ans9. Delhi is not only the political capital of India but also a melting pot of cultures and cuisines. The city has been a center of trade and commerce for centuries, attracting people from different parts of the country and beyond. As a result, Delhi's food scene is diverse and vibrant, with a range of regional cuisines and culinary traditions.

Some popular regional foods that can be found in Delhi include:

**North Indian cuisine:** Delhi is known for its rich and indulgent North Indian food, which includes dishes like butter chicken, kebabs, biryanis, and naans. These dishes are characterized by the use of aromatic spices, rich gravies, and tender meats.

**South Indian cuisine:** South Indian food is also popular in Delhi, with many restaurants serving dosas, idlis, vadas, and sambar. These dishes are typically light and vegetarian, with a focus on rice and lentils.

**Bengali cuisine:** Delhi is home to a large Bengali community, and there are many restaurants that serve Bengali delicacies like fish curry, luchi, and cholar dal.

**Punjabi cuisine:** Punjab is a neighboring state of Delhi, and the city has a strong Punjabi influence on its food. Punjabi dishes like chole bhature, sarson ka saag, and makki ki roti are popular in Delhi.

Mughlai cuisine: Delhi has a long association with Mughlai cuisine, which was introduced during the Mughal era. Mughlai dishes like kebabs, biryanis, and kormas are popular in the city.

In addition to these regional cuisines, Delhi also has a thriving street food scene. Some popular street foods in Delhi include chaat, chole kulche, parathas, and momos.

In conclusion, Delhi's food scene is a reflection of its rich history and diverse culture. The city is home to a range of regional cuisines and culinary traditions, making it a paradise for food lovers. Whether it is indulging in rich North Indian food or sampling the light and vegetarian South Indian dishes, Delhi has something for everyone.

**Q10. Write short notes on any two of the following:**

**(a) Indian Museum, Kolkata**

Ans10 a The Indian Museum in Kolkata, also known as the Imperial Museum, is the oldest and largest museum in India. Established in 1814, the museum is located on Jawaharlal Nehru Road and is considered to be one of the most important cultural institutions in the country.

The museum has a vast collection of over 100,000 artifacts, including natural history specimens, art and archaeological objects, and ethnographic materials. The museum's exhibits are divided into six sections, including art, archaeology, anthropology, geology, zoology, and botany.

The art section of the museum has an impressive collection of Indian art, including paintings, sculptures, and textiles from different periods of Indian history. The museum's collection of archaeological objects includes relics from ancient Indian civilizations such as the Indus Valley civilization, as well as Buddhist and Jain art and artifacts.

The anthropology section of the museum has a collection of tribal art and ethnographic materials from different parts of India, while the geology section has a large collection of minerals and rocks. The zoology and botany sections of the museum have collections of animal and plant specimens from all over the world.

One of the most famous exhibits at the Indian Museum is the Egyptian mummy, which is believed to be over 2,000 years old. The museum also has a collection of rare coins, including the famous silver punch-marked coins from the 6th century BCE.

In addition to its exhibits, the Indian Museum also has a library with over 200,000 books and journals on subjects related to archaeology, anthropology, art, and natural history.

Overall, the Indian Museum in Kolkata is a treasure trove of Indian art, culture, and history. Its vast collection of artifacts and exhibits make it an important destination for tourists and scholars alike.

**(b) Surajkund Craft Fair**

Ans10 b The Surajkund Craft Fair is an annual cultural and handicrafts fair held in the city of Faridabad, Haryana, India. The fair is organized by the Surajkund Mela Authority, a government body that promotes arts, crafts, and tourism in the region.

The fair is held every year in the first two weeks of February and showcases traditional handicrafts from all over India. The fairgrounds are designed to resemble a traditional Indian village and are decorated with colorful handicrafts, fabrics, and decorations.

The fair attracts thousands of visitors from all over the country and abroad who come to witness the colorful spectacle of the fair and to purchase traditional Indian handicrafts. The fair features hundreds of stalls selling a wide range of handicrafts, including textiles, pottery, jewelry, and wood carvings.

The fair also features cultural programs, such as traditional dance performances and music concerts, that showcase the rich cultural heritage of India. Food stalls at the fair offer a wide range of traditional Indian cuisine, including regional specialties from different parts of the country.

The Surajkund Craft Fair provides a platform for traditional Indian artisans to showcase their skills and promote their art. The fair also helps to promote tourism in the region, as visitors from all over the country and abroad come to witness the colorful spectacle of the fair and to experience the rich cultural heritage of India.

Overall, the Surajkund Craft Fair is a celebration of India's rich cultural heritage and traditional arts and crafts. The fair provides a unique opportunity for visitors to experience the vibrancy and diversity of India's traditional handicrafts and cultural heritage.

### **(c) Heritage Walks**

Ans10 c Heritage walks are guided tours that take visitors through a city or town's historical, cultural, and architectural landmarks. These tours are designed to provide visitors with a deeper understanding of the city's heritage, culture, and history.

Heritage walks are usually conducted by trained guides who have in-depth knowledge of the city's history, architecture, and cultural heritage. They take visitors through the city's streets, alleys, and monuments, highlighting the unique features of each location.

Heritage walks typically cover important landmarks such as historical buildings, temples, churches, museums, and other cultural institutions. These tours provide visitors with an opportunity to learn about the city's past and present, as well as its people and their way of life.

In addition to providing an educational experience, heritage walks are also a great way to explore a city or town's local culture and cuisine. Many heritage walks include stops at local markets, food stalls, and restaurants, where visitors can sample local delicacies and learn about the city's culinary traditions.

Heritage walks are becoming increasingly popular in many cities and towns around the world, as they offer a unique way to experience a city's cultural and historical heritage. They are particularly popular in India, where many cities and towns have rich cultural and historical legacies.

Overall, heritage walks are a great way to explore a city's cultural heritage and learn about its history and people. These tours provide visitors with a unique and immersive experience, allowing them to gain a deeper appreciation of a city's rich cultural heritage.



#### **(d) Light and Sound shows**

Light and Sound shows are audio-visual productions that use technology to enhance the storytelling experience of a historical monument or landmark. They typically involve projecting images or videos on the monument or nearby screens, synchronized with a scripted narration that tells the story of the monument's history, culture, and significance.

The use of lights and sound effects helps to create a dramatic and immersive experience for visitors, making it easier for them to connect with the monument or landmark on an emotional level. The shows are typically held in the evening or at night, when the monument is illuminated with colorful lights that enhance its beauty and grandeur.

Many historical monuments and landmarks around the world have started offering light and sound shows as a way to attract tourists and promote their cultural and historical significance. In India, many popular tourist destinations such as the Red Fort in Delhi, the Khajuraho temples in Madhya Pradesh, and the Golconda Fort in Hyderabad have light and sound shows that showcase their history and cultural heritage.

Light and sound shows are a popular way for visitors to learn about a monument or landmark's history and culture in an engaging and entertaining way. They offer a unique and immersive experience that is both educational and enjoyable. With the increasing popularity of light and sound shows, it is likely that more historical monuments and landmarks will adopt this technology in the future.