

# HOLI FESTIVAL



# OBJECTIVES

- \*To describe what is the Holi festival?
- \*To tell origin, history of Holi festival
- \*To talk about cultural and religious concept
- \*To aware of foods, clothing, decorations in Holi
- \*To tell entertainment purpose
- \*To describe modern adaptations
- \*To talk about global spread



# OUTLINE

## **Introduction**

### **1.Origin , history of Holi festival**

- 1.1 Roots in ancient Hindu mythology
- 1.2 Celebrating the love between Lord Krishna and Radha
- 1.3 In ancient times Holi is celebrated mainly in North India
- 1.4 Holi has become a global recognition and is celebrated in many countries

### **2.Cultural and religious concept**

- 2.1 The festival starts with a prayer of Lord Shiva
- 2.2 The festival is celebrated in two days
- 2.3 Holi is also a festival of harmony



### **3.Foods , clothing and decorations**

- 3.1 Favourite Indian snacks, desserts,dishes and beverages
- 3.2 Dress up in their best traditional clothes
- 3.3 Use traditional colours such as red ,yellow, green and blue to create a bright and festive atmosphere

### **4.Entertainment activities**

- 4.1 Playing with colors
- 4.2 Music and dance
- 4.3 Water Balloon Fights



## 5.Modern adapters

5.1 Technology and social media

5.2 Eco friendly celebrations

## 6.Global spread

6.1 How is Holi festival spread globally?

6.2 Holi now celebrating in many countries around the world

6.3 “The World’s biggest Holi” celebration is hosted in United States

## Conclusion



# INTRODUCTION

- What is the Holi Festival ?
- It called as the “ Festival of Love”
- The word Holi draws smile and enthusiasm amongst the people.
- Holi also celebrate the arrival of spring ,a season of joy and hope.





# 1.ORIGIN ,HISTORY OF HOLI FESTIVAL

## 1.1 Roots in ancient Hindu mythology

Holi festival has its roots in ancient Hindu mythology, celebrating the love between Lord Krishna and Radha and it is also known as festival of colours.

## 1.2 Celebrating the love between Lord Krishna and Radha

young Krishna trying to change Radha's skin color is symbolized by throwing colored powders and water during Holi.



### *1.3 In ancient times Holi is celebrated mainly in North India*

In ancient times Holi is celebrated mainly in North India, has now become a nationwide and global festival.

### *1.4 Holi has become a global recognition and is celebrated in many countries*

Currently Holi has become a global recognition and is celebrated in many countries as a symbol of unity, diversity, and the shared human experience.



## **2.CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS CONCEPT**

### **2.1 The festival starts with a prayer of Lord Shiva**

- There are many cultural and religious concepts to mark the Holi festival.
- The festival starts with a prayer of Lord Shiva.
- They believed Lord Shiva as the destroyer of all evil & darkness.

### **2.2 The festival is celebrated in two days**

- On the first day people gather around the burning piles of wood and cow dung , called 'Bonfires'.
- On the second day people of all ages play with colored water & colored "gulal" prepared by powdered colors.

### 2.3 Holi is also a festival of harmony

In the evening of the Holi day people visits their friends, relatives and neighbors. They great them with sweets , called 'guja'.



## **3.FOODS, CLOTHING & DECORATIONS**

### **3.1 Favourite Indian snacks, desserts, dishes and beverages**

Like any festival food plays an important part in Holi celebration. Here are their favourite Indian snacks, desserts, dishes and beverages.

- Gujiya
- Thandai
- Lassi
- Rasmali
- Coconut milk murukku
- Puran poli
- Ladoo





### 3.2 Dress up in their best traditional clothes

Indian people dress up in their best traditional clothes.

which are usually bright and colourful, to reflect the joyful and festive spirit of the occasion.

If it's holi Indian women tend to wear white contemporary.



### 3.3 Use traditional colours such as red ,yellow, green and blue to create a bright and festive atmosphere

Hindus celebrate Holi with traditional decorations such as diyas, colourful flowers garlands and rangolis.

Here are some Holi decoration ideas:

- Jazz up the walls with wall arts
- Beautiful lighting
- Spruce up with vibrant cushions covers and curtains
- Colourful dining table







## 4. ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITIES

### 4.1 *Playing with colors*

The most iconic aspect of Holi is the throwing of colored powders and water on each other.

People use powdered colors (gulal) and water balloons to drench each other in a colorful mess.

This act of smearing colors is not only entertaining but also a symbol of unity and fun.



## 4.2 Music and dance

Music is an integral part of Holi celebrations.

People gather to sing and dance to traditional and modern Holi songs.

Popular Holi songs are often played, and people dance to the beats of drums and other instruments.





### 4.3 Water Balloon Fights

Water balloons filled with colored water are used for playful water fights.

People aim at each other and enjoy soaking themselves in water.

Which provides relief from the heat of the spring season.



## **5.MODERN ADAPTATIONS**

### **5.1 Technology and social media**

- Virtual celebration
- Event promotion
- Educational content

### **5.2 Eco friendly celebrations**

An eco friendly holi festival is essential to minimize health issues and to maintain environmental sustainability.



## **6.GLOBAL SPREAD**

### **6.1 How is Holi festival spread globally?**

Holi originated and is predominantly celebrated in the Indian subcontinent but has also spread to other regions of Asia and parts of the Western world through the Indian diaspora.

### **6.2 Holi now celebrating in many countries around the world**

Holi has become increasingly popular outside of India — in large part because of the millions of Indians and other South Asians living all over the world.

### **6.3 "The World's biggest Holi" celebration is hosted in United States**

According to The Indian Times, "the world's biggest Holi" celebration is hosted in the United States.



# CONCLUSION

- \*Holy festivals vary widely depending on the religious and cultural context.
- \*But they generally serve to bring communities together.
- \*Celebrate religious beliefs, and often involve rituals, feasting, and acts of goodwill.
- \*These festivals hold significant cultural and spiritual importance for those who observe them, fostering a sense of unity and reinforcing faith.



*THANK YOU...*





# QUESTIONS

