

- Ancient Indian architecture is the architecture of the Indian subcontinent from the Indian Bronze Age to around 800 CE. By this endpoint Buddhism in India had greatly declined, and Hinduism was predominant, and religious and secular building styles had taken on forms, with great regional variation, which they largely retained until and beyond the great changes brought about by the arrival of first Islam, and then Europeans.
- Much early Indian architecture was in wood, which has almost always decayed or burnt, or brick, which has often been taken away for re-use. The large amount of Indian rock-cut architecture, essentially beginning around 250 BCE, is therefore especially important,

- In the Bronze Age the first cities emerged in the Indus Valley Civilization. Archaeology has unearthed urbanization phase from early Harappan in Kalibangan to the late Harappan phase when urbanization declined but was preserved in few pockets.
- The Mahajanapada period was characterized by Indian coins and use of stone in the Indian architecture.
- The Mauryan period is considered as the beginning of the classical period of Indian architecture. Nagara and Dravidian architectural styles developed in the early medieval period with the rise of Hindu revivalism and predominant role of Hindu temple architecture in the Indian Subcontinent.

Indian Architecture



The Great Chaitya in the
Buddhist Karla Caves, Maharashtra,
India, c. 120 CE



Rock-cut Hindu temple[

- Indians were familiar with *Sthapatya Kala* i.e., art of construction.
- The knowledge of civil engineering and architecture acquired by Harappan people is undisputed.
- The knowledge of construction and its use once again caught momentum in later vedic period and finally culminated into second urban revolution in sixth century B.C.

- The development and growth of the science is best manifested in the form of temples, palaces and forts. Indian architecture and civil engineering reached Baluchistan, Central Asia, Sri Lanka, South-East Asian countries, Korea, Japan etc.
- World heritage sites like Ajanta, Ellora, Khajuraho, Sanchi, Mahabalipuram etc. bear the testimony of excellent planning and execution by architects and craftsmen.

Ancient India not only practised scientific methods of design and construction but also documented them for future generations. Here are some tips given by ancient sages on selection of site and construction

(1) **Vishwakarma Vastu Shastra**- Vishwakarma explains the first point of construction in the ancient book *Vastu Shastra* – ‘पूर्वं भूमिं परिक्ष्येत् पश्चात् वास्तु प्रकल्पयेत्’, This means that before construction one should test the land. Vishwakarma further says that construction should not be done on the land which is very mountainous or on land with large cracks.

(2) **Kashyap Shilpa (Craft)** – In this ancient book, Kashyap Rishi has said that the foundation should be dug until water is seen because this way you would ensure that you have reached the rock level and the foundation would be strong.

(3) **Bhrigu Samhita** – In this scripture saint Bhrigu says that before buying land, one should test it for form, colour, juice, smell and touch. Rishi Bhrigu also explains its methods in his book.

A comprehensive form of architecture in India

- Ancient Indian architecture was very comprehensive.
- It included cities, buildings, temples, sculptures, and painting.
- The cities consisted of roads, water supply system, public utility, bathroom, drains, buildings were also categorised according to their shapes, their direction, measurement, type of land/soil on which they were built, nature of objects used in construction etc.

A comprehensive form of architecture in India

- In the water supply system, the idea of dams, wells, basins, canals, rivers etc. was also considered.
- For centuries, construction work was done in villages and cities of India on this basis.
- For craft work, soil, inlays, limestone, wood, metal and gems were used.
- Each of these materials was properly tested and used as per their need.

- **1. Achyut Puroshottam Kanvind**
- The recipient of Padma Shri in 1974 for his contribution in the Science and Engineering field, Kanvind specialised in the Brutalist or Brutalism architecture style.
- He has carried out several major construction design projects such as the ISKCON Temple in New Delhi and the Dudhsagar Dairy Complex which is the largest milk processing unit in Gujarat.

- **2. B. V. Doshi**
- He is considered as the most important and the most influential architects of India and is responsible for the progression of Indian architecture. Doshi has won several awards for his professional contributions such as the Padma Shri in 1976 and the Pritzker Architecture Prize in 2018.

- **3. Nariman Gandhi**
- Studied from the same school of architecture as Achyut Kavind, Gandhi is considered a legend for his unconventional architectural creations which specialised in organic architecture.
- **4. Hafeez Contractor**
- The man responsible for the three tallest buildings in India, The 42 in Kolkata and The Imperial twin-towers of Mumbai, Hafeez Contractor is also a recipient of the 2016 Padma Bhushan.

Sculpture in the Indian subcontinent

- **Sculpture in the Indian subcontinent**, partly because of the climate of the Indian subcontinent makes the long-term survival of organic materials difficult, essentially consists of sculpture of stone, metal or terracotta. It is clear there was a great deal of painting, and sculpture in wood and ivory.

Sculpture in the Indian subcontinent

- The first known sculpture in the Indian subcontinent is from the Indus Valley civilization, and a more widespread tradition of small terracotta figures, mostly either of women or animals, which predates it.
- Thus the great tradition of Indian monumental sculpture in stone appears to begin relatively late, with the reign of Asoka from 270 to 232 BCE, and the Pillars of Ashoka he erected around India, carrying his edicts and topped by famous sculptures of animals, mostly lions, of which six survive

Sculpture in the Indian subcontinent

- The pink sandstone Hindu, Jain and Buddhist sculptures of Mathura from the 1st to 3rd centuries CE reflected both native Indian traditions and the Western influences received through the Greco-Buddhist art of Gandhara, and effectively established the basis for subsequent Indian religious sculpture. The style was developed and diffused through most of India under the Gupta Empire (c. 320–550) which remains a "classical" period for Indian sculpture, covering the earlier Ellora Caves, though the Elephanta Caves are probably slightly later.

Bronze age sculpture



The Pashupati seal, showing a seated figure, surrounded by animals



Priest king of Mohenjo daro

Pre-Mauryan art



Anthropomorphic artefact. Copper Hoard Culture (2nd millennium BCE). Mathura Museum.



Terracotta figurine, Mathura, 4th century BCE

- The coins are the earliest evidence of the economic activity of the human being. When early men started to have surplus produce, the need for exchange was felt. In the primitive society, this exchange was done through barter – commodity for commodity or commodity for service.
- However, as the social structure grew complex and the needs of the people multiplied, a metallic medium, commonly accepted by all, came into use. Later metallic pieces of definite weight and purity came into use in India. These pieces were stamped with certain symbols, probably to vouch for their weight and fineness.
- Thus, Punch Marked Coins, the earliest coinage of the world was born in India. The coins were primarily minted in gold, silver and copper, but sometimes alloys of different metals were also used.

- On the basis of their contents the coins are of two kinds: uninscribed and inscribed.
- The coins bearing inscriptions or the legends generally display the name and title of the issuer, and sometimes, particularly during the medieval times, also the date and place of their issue.
- These features help a historian in ascertaining the development, use and extent of a particular script, the name of the issuer, his reign, the extent of his empire and a number of such things.

Coins in India

- **Coinage** of India began anywhere between early 1st millennium BCE to the 6th century BCE, and consisted mainly of copper and silver **coins** in its initial stage. The **coins** of this period were Karshapanas or Pana. The tradition of **Indian coinage** in the 2nd millennium evolved with Indo Islamic rule in India.
- The history of coins of India has evolved over time. Buying and selling began with cowrie shells and beads being used as money. This use of commodity money paved the way for the barter system. Coins evolved from the problems associated with the barter system.
- Precious metals were shaped and then struck with designs and marks so that they could be used as legal tender or coins in India. For convenience, they have been categorised into ancient coins, medieval coins, colonial coins, and modern Indian coins.

Coins in India

- The earliest **coins of India** were silver punch-marked ones. They were struck with individual punches bearing a design and were circulated in the Janapadas. Each Janapada had its own combination of punches. One of the peculiar punch mark coins is that of the Gandhara Janapada.
- These coins were elongated and punched on each end with the six-armed symbol. Gold, copper, lead and billon coins soon came into circulation.
- During the British rule in India, currency slowly, but steadily shifted from precious metals to token currency. Coins of British India were minted in brass, bronze, aluminium, stainless steel, and other metals which were not deemed precious.

- Indus Valley Civilization has an ancient tradition of pottery making. Though the origin of pottery in India can be traced back to the much earlier Mesolithic age, with coarse handmade pottery - bowls, jars, vessels - in various colors such as red, orange, brown, black and cream.
- **Famous for pottery in India**
- Khurja in Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh is a **famous** tourist attraction, thanks to the colourful **pottery** it produces. Also known as the '**ceramic city**', the Khurja **pottery**, which the GI tag, boasts of a variety of tea-sets, crockery, and ceramic tile works.

- **Introduction:**
- In Hindu mythology, **dance** is believed to have been conceived by Brahma. Brahma inspired the sage Bharata Muni to write the Natya Shastra, a treatise on performing arts, from which a codified practice of **dance** and drama emerged.
- India's classical performing art germinated from theory. Ancient texts of Natya Shastra consist of 6,000 poems in 36 chapters describing the foundations of music, dance, and literature. The art encyclopedia, written by Bharata Muni, gives details of specific limb movement and facial expressions that dance must incorporate. Here's a look at the ancient classical dance forms in India.

- **Bharatnatyam**
- Natya Shastra emphasizes that performing arts is not meant for entertainment only. Bharatnatyam originated in the Southern state of Tamil Nadu. The dance is a physical expression of mythical stories and is accompanied by classical music.
- **Odissi**
- This is a form of expression to get immersed in, and that will transport you to a parallel world of euphoria. Odissi was born in the temples of the Eastern coastal state of Orissa.

- **Mohiniyattam**
- Mohiniyattam originated in the Southern state of Kerala in India. The name comes from a mythical character Mohini—an enchantress—who is an incarnation of Lord Vishnu. The dance form was given the contemporary form in the 18th century. Mohiniyattam was infamous for being a dance form of the *devadasis* (temple slaves).
- **Kuchipudi**
- Originally Kuchipudi was only performed by men. Even the female characters in the dance drama would be staged by a man. The dance form originated in Andhra Pradesh and tells mythological tales like other classical dance forms in India.

- **Manipuri**
- Manipuri originated in the North Eastern part of India. It is characterized by graceful, swaying movements, and because of the unique costume, it almost looks like dolls performing on stage. Manipuri is performed at festivals and occasions in North East India. It is typically a group performance.
- **Kathakali**
- Another dance that originated in Kerala, Kathakali is a difficult dance form. The performance is usually done in a theatre play style and it is one of the most complicated forms of dance in India. The contemporary style of Kathakali originated in the 17th century.

- **Kathak**
- Kathak originated in North India and the dance form was cultivated in Varanasi, Lucknow, and Jaipur. Kathak is distinguished by the tapping footwork that is emphasized because of the *ghungroo* (an accessory of small bells stitched to an ankle belt) that the dancer has on her ankle.
- **Sattriya**
- Sattriya originated in Assam, North East of India. Like many other classical dance forms, Sattriya is also a tale recitation using performance art. Scholar Srimanta Sankardev is said to have systemized Sattirya into a performing art form.

Summary

We have covered the following topics in this lecture:

- Indian Architect & Architecture in Ancient India
- Engineering and Sculptures
- Coins
- Pottery
- Dance

Prerequisite and Recap

- Indian Architect & Architecture in Ancient India
- Engineering and Sculptures
- Coins
- Pottery
- Dance

Topic Mapping with course outcomes

Unit-V	So. No.	Mapping		
		Topic	Course Outcomes	Level
V	1	Music & Theatre	CO5	High
				High
	2	drama, Painting & Martial Arts Traditions	CO5 CO3	High Low

Objectives of topic/Session

- Students will be able to know the following concepts:
- Music & Theatre
- Drama
- Painting & Martial Arts Traditions

- **Brief History of Music in India**
- Carnatic music can be traced to the 14th - 15th centuries AD and thereafter. It originated in South India during the rule of Vijayanagar Empire through the Keerthanas composed by Purandara Dasa. Like Hindustani music, it is melodic, with improvised variations, but tends to have more fixed compositions.
- **Music festivals:** Saptak Festival of Music; Chen
- **Music awards:** Filmfare Awards; Sangeet Natak
- **Music media:** Sruti; The Record

- **Which instruments are used in Indian classical music?**
- **Sitar**
- The sitar is a plucked stringed instrument used in Hindustani (North Indian) classical music. The instrument flourished under the Mughals and it is named after a Persian instrument called the setar (meaning three strings). The sitar flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries and arrived at its present form in 18th-century India.
- **Tabla**
- The tabla is a membranophone percussion instrument originating from the Indian subcontinent, consisting of a pair of drums, used in traditional, classical, popular and folk music. It has been a particularly important instrument in Hindustani classical music since the 18th century, and remains in use in India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka.

- **Vocal**
- Many instruments aim to emulate the voice in their technique and expression. In both North and South India there is a strong tradition of vocal music ranging from extensive elaborations of 'ragas' to lighter songs and romantic or spiritual poetry.
- **Veena**
- The veena comprises a family of chordophone instruments of the Indian subcontinent. Ancient musical instruments evolved into many variations, such as lutes, zithers and arched harps. The many regional designs have different names such as the Rudra veena, the Saraswati veena, the Vichitra veena and others.

- **The History Of Indian Theatre**
- Indian theatre dates back around 5000 years. The earliest form of Indian theatre was Sanskrit theatre that emerged sometime around the 2nd century BC. It then flourished between the 1st and 11th centuries. Soon after, due to the Islamic conquests, theatre was banned and forbidden.
- Later, village theatre was encouraged across the subcontinent in an attempt to reassert indigenous values and ideas, developing in a large number of regional languages from the 15th to the 19th centuries.
- Modern Indian theatre developed during the period of British rule. Indian theatre has three specific periods: the classical period, the traditional period, and the modern period.

Ancient Indian Theatre and Drama

- Indian theatre is one of the most ancient forms of theatre and it features a detailed textual, sculptural, and dramatic effects which emerged in mid first millennium BC.
- Like in the areas of music and dance, the Indian theatre is also defined by the dramatic performance defined by the concept of *Natya*, which is a Sanskrit word for drama but encompasses dramatic narrative, virtuostic dance, and music.
- Indian theatre exerted influence beyond its borders, reaching ancient China and other countries in the Far East.

- With the Islamic conquests that began in the 10th and 11th centuries, theatre was discouraged or forbidden entirely.
- Later, in an attempt to re-assert indigenous values and ideas, village theatre was encouraged across the subcontinent, developing in a large number of regional languages from the 15th to the 19th centuries.
- Modern Indian theatre developed during the period of colonial rule under the British Empire, from the mid-19th century until the mid-20th.
- From the last half of the 19th century, theatres in India experienced a boost in numbers and practice. After Indian independence in 1947, theatres spread throughout India as one of the means of entertainment.

Ancient Indian Theatre and Drama

- In the *Natyashastra* (Art of Theater), Bharata writes that educated and noble men are the ideal spectators for theatrical performances, though all four castes attended and sat separately.
- Bharata focuses in particular on a rectangular building measuring 96x48 feet in his treatise's chapter on three forms of playhouses.
- This rectangular building mimicked a cave in order to resonate actors' voices.
- Playhouse interiors were divided into a seating area (*prekshagriha*), and a back section containing a dressing room/ backstage (*nepathy*) and performance area (*ranga*).
- The performance area (*ranga*) consisted of a main area (*rangapitha*), upstage (*rangashirsha*), musicians' area (*kutapa*) hidden from the audience's view with a curtain (*yavanika*), and two downstages (*mattavaranis*).
- Multiple performance areas allowed for several events and encounters to take place simultaneously.
- Few props, scenery, and decorations were used; instead, location and actions were indicated through symbolic movements and mime.
- Unlike Greek and Roman theater, women and men could be actors.

- Bharata describes ten categories of play but two dominated: *Nataka*—based on mythology and heroic tales, and *prakarana*—based on fictitious stories and less important characters.
- Indian dramatists composed plays in a mixture of Sanskrit and dialects known as Prakrit.
- The finest Sanskrit plays parallel the flourishing of science, math, literature, and philosophy during the Gupta Dynasty (240–550 c.e.).
- Kalidasa's epic romance *Shakuntala* is considered by many to be the finest Sanskrit play.
- Muslim invasions and political instability led to the disappearance of Sanskrit theater by 1000 c.e.

- The tradition of paintings has been carried on in the Indian subcontinent since the ancient times. With time, Indian classical paintings evolved to become a sort of blend of the various traditions influencing them.
- Indian paintings provide an aesthetic continuum that extends from the early civilization to the present day. In the beginning Indian painting was essentially religious in purpose. But as years passed by Indian painting became a fusion of various cultures and traditions.
- During the colonial era, Western influences started to make an impact on Indian art. By the time of Independence in 1947, several schools of art in India provided access to modern techniques and ideas. Galleries were established to showcase these artists. Indian Art got a boost with the economic liberalization of the country since early 1990s. Artists from various fields now started bringing in varied styles of work.
- Post liberalization. Indian art thus works not only within the confines of academic traditions but also outside it.

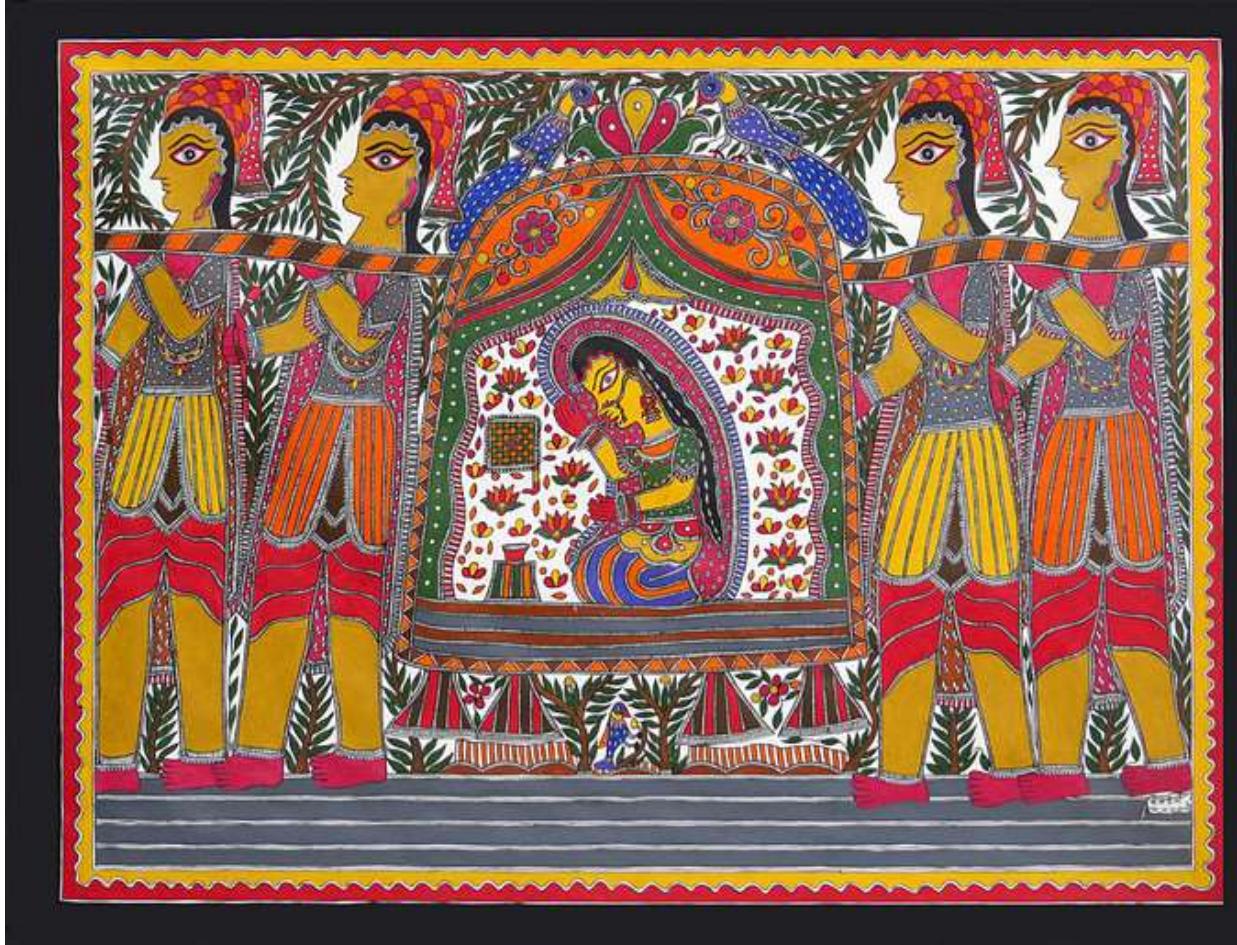
- **Origin of painting in India**
- There is a Legend in India that Brahma taught a king how to bring back to life the dead son of a brahmin by executing a portrait of the deceased, which he endowed with life. Brahma as the creator is also associated with Vishvakarma, The divine architect and the presiding genius of art and crafts.
- Ancient Period Origin: Paintings as an art form flourished in India from very early times as is evident from the remains have been discovered in caves, and the literary source.

Genres of Painting in India

- **Cave Painting** : Cave paintings of India date back to the prehistoric times. The finest examples of these paintings comprise of the murals of Ajanta, Ellora, Bagh, Sittanavasal etc. It reflect an emphasis on naturalism.
- **Madhubani Painting** : Madhubani painting originated in a small village known as Maithili of Bihar. Initially, the women folk of the village drew the paintings on the walls of their home, as an illustration of their thoughts, hopes and dreams.
- **Miniature Painting** : Miniature paintings are handmade paintings, which are quite colourful, but small in size. The peculiarity of these paintings is the intricate and delicate brush work, which lends them a unique identity.

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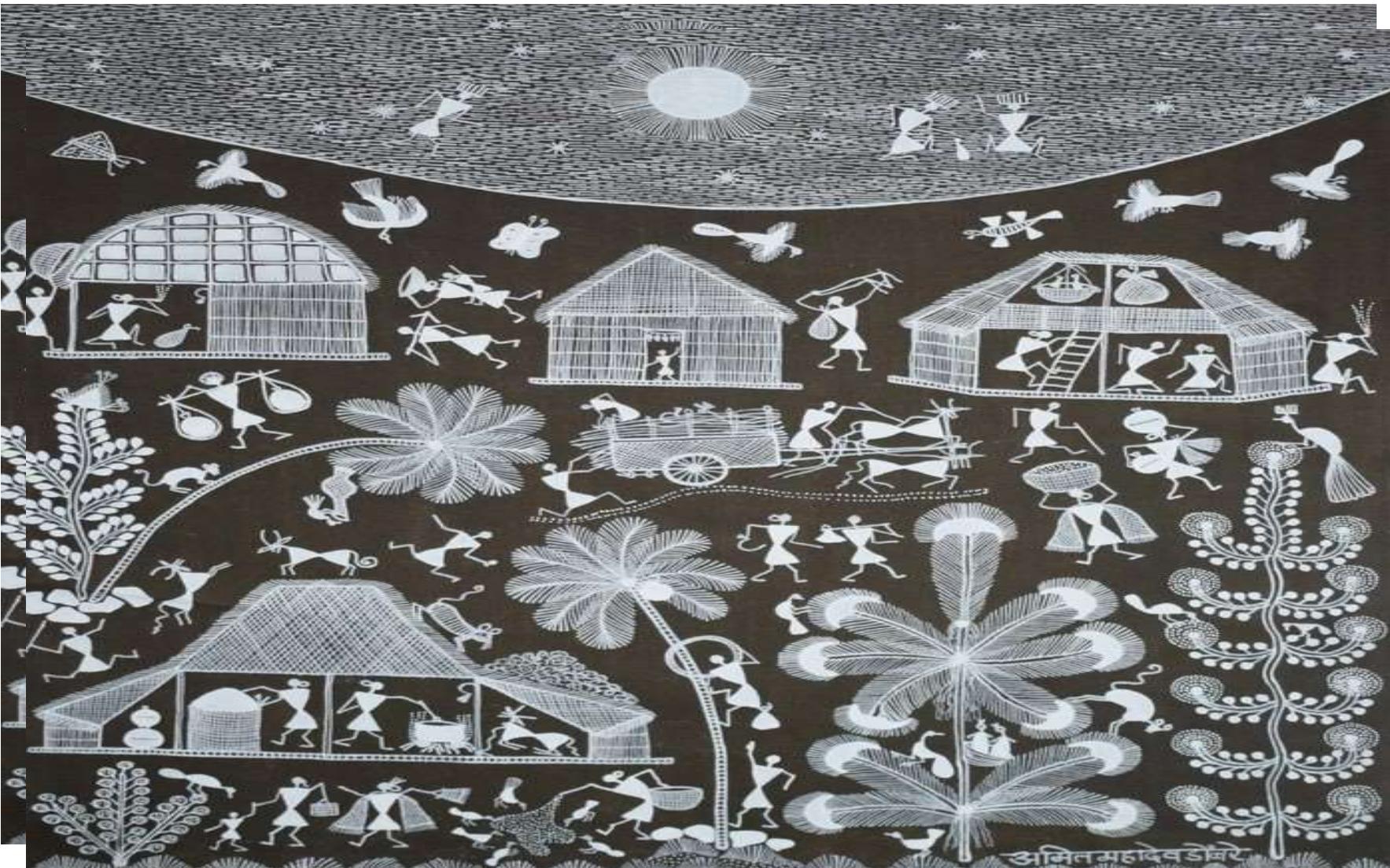
Madhubani Painting



Miniature Painting



Warli Painting



Genres of Painting in India

- **Mughal Painting :** Mughal painting is a particular style of Indian painting, generally confined to illustrations on the book and done in miniatures. It emerged, developed and took shape during the period of the Mughal empire. Mughal painting reflects an exclusive combination of Indian, Persian and Islamic styles.
- **Mysore Painting :** Mysore painting is a form of classical South Indian painting, which evolved in the Mysore city of Karnataka. These paintings are known for their elegance, muted colours, and attention to detail. The Themes for most of these paintings are Hindu Gods and Goddesses and scenes from Hindu mythology.
- **Rajput Painting :** Rajput painting originated in the royal states of Rajasthan. Each Rajput Kingdom evolved a distinct style, but with certain common features, Rajput paintings depict a number of themes, events of epics like the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, Krishna's life, beautiful landscapes, and humans . Miniatures were the preferred medium of Rajput painting.

Genres of Painting in India

- **Tanjore Painting** : Tanjore Painting is one of the most popular forms of classical South Indian Paintings. It is the native art form of Thanjavur (also known as Tanjore) city of Tamil-Nadu. These dense composition, surface richness and vibrant colours of Indian Thanjavur paintings distinguish them from the other types of paintings. The themes for most of these paintings are Hindu Gods and Goddesses and scenes from Hindu mythology.
- **Pattachitra** : Pattachitra refers to the folk painting of the state of Orissa, in the eastern region of India.'Patta' in Sanskrit means 'Vastra' or 'Clothings' and 'Chitra' means paintings. The tradition of Pattachitra is closely linked with the worship of Lord Jagannath. The painters use vegetable and mineral colours without going for factory made poster colours. They prepare their own colours.
- **Bengal schools of painting** : The Bengal School of Art was an influential style of art that flourished in India during the British Raj in the early 20th Century. It was associated with Indian nationalism, but was also supported and promoted by many British art administrators. The Bengal School's influence in India declined with the spread of modernist ideas in the 1920s.

Patachitra Painting



Phad Painting



Kalamkari Painting



Gond Painting



Painting in India

- The history of art and paintings in India begins with the pre historic rock paintings at Bhimbetka caves [Madhya Pradesh] where we have drawings and paintings animals. The cave paintings of Narsinghgarh show skins of spotted deer left drying. Thousands of years ago paintings and drawings had already appeared on the seals of Harappa Civilization.

- lepyacitras: Represents of folklore.
- Lekhacitras: Line drawings and paintings on textile.
- Dhulitcitas: Paintings on the floor.
- Buddhist Vinayapitaka describes the existence of painted figures in many royal buildings. The play Mudrarakshasa mentions numerous paintings or patas.

- The Vishnudharmotlara purana [7th century A.D.] has a section on paintings called Chitrasutra which describes the six organs on paintings [Shadanga or Limbs].
- Rupabheda - Knowledge of appearances
- Pramanam - Correct perception, measure and structure.
- Bhava - Action of feeling on forms.
- Lavanya Yoganam - Infusion of grace, artistic representation.
- Sadrisyam - Similitude
- Varnikabhangha - Artistic manner of using the brush and colours.

- **Indian martial arts** refers to the fighting systems of the Indian subcontinent. A variety of terms are used for the English phrases “Indian martial arts”, usually deriving from Dravidian sources.
- Among the most common terms today, *śastra-vidyā*, is a compound of the words *śastra* (weapon) and *vidyā* (knowledge).
- *Dhanurveda* derives from the words for bow (*dhanushya*) and knowledge (*veda*), the “science of archery” in Puranic literature, later applied to martial arts in general.

- The Vishnu Purana text describes dhanurveda as one of the traditional eighteen branches of “applied knowledge” or upaveda, along with *shastrashastra* or military science.
- A later term, *yuddha kalā*, comes from the words *yuddha* meaning fight or combat and *kalā* meaning art or skill.
- The related term *śastra kalā* (lit. weapon art) usually refers specifically to armed disciplines.
- Another term, *yuddha-vidyā* or “combat knowledge”, refers to the skills used on the battlefield, encompassing not only actual fighting but also battle formations and strategy.
- Martial arts are usually learnt and practiced in the traditional akharas.

- The martial arts are different systems of fighting taught all over the world. The term martial art has become heavily associated with the fighting arts of eastern Asia, but was originally used in regard to the combat systems of Europe as early as the 1550s. The term is ultimately derived from Latin, martial arts being the "Arts of Mars," the Roman god of war.

- **1. Kalaripayattu (Oldest Martial Art in India)**
- Kalari is a Malayalam word which means School/gymnasium/training hall where Martial arts are practiced or taught.
- Kalaripayattu was introduced as martial art by a legend, sage Parasurama, who built temples.
- **Originated:** In the state of Kerala in 4th century A.D.

- **2. Silambam (is a kind of Staff Fencing)**
- Silambam is promoted in Tamil Nadu by the rulers Pandya, Chola and Chera and the reference to the sale of Silambam staves, pearls, swords and armours can be seen in a Tamil literature '*Silapaddigaram*'.
- This art also travelled to Malaysia, where it is a famous sport apart from a self defence technique

- **3. Thang-ta and Sarit Sarak**
- **Originated:** This art was created by the Meitei people of Manipur.
- **About it:**
- Thang refers to a ‘sword’ while Ta refers to a ‘spear’ and is an armed martial art whereas Sarit Sarak is an unarmed art form that uses hand to hand combat.
- In 17th century this art was used by Manipuri kings against Britishers later on when Britishers captured the area this technique was banned.

- **4. Thoda**
- Thoda name is derived from the round wooden piece attached to the head of an arrow to minimise its lethal potential.
- It is a mixture of martial art, sport and culture.
- It takes place during Baisakhi every year.
- This martial art relies on a player's skill of archery and can be dated back at the time of Mahabharata where bows and arrows were used in the valleys of Kullu and Manali.

- **5. Gatka**
- Gatka is a weapon based martial art form performed by Sikhs of Punjab.
- Gatka means whose freedom belongs to grace. Others say that ‘Gatka’ comes from a Sanskrit word ‘Gadha’ means mace.
- This art uses weapons like Kirpan, Talwar and Kataar.
- It is displayed in various occasions, celebrations in the state including fairs.

- **6. Lathi**
- Lathi is one of the oldest weapon used in martial arts.
- Lathi refers to a ‘stick’ mainly cane sticks which is generally 6 to 8 feet in length and sometimes metal tipped.
- It is also a common sport in various villages of the country.

- **7. Inbuian Wrestling**
- **Originated:** Mizoram, believed to have its genesis in 1750 A.D. in Duntland village.
- **About it:**
- This art consists of very strict rules that prohibit stepping out the circle, kicking and knee bending.
- It also involves catching of the belt worn around their waist by the wrestlers.

- **8. Musti Yuddha**
- **Originated:** Varanasi
- **Techniques:** Kicks, punches, knee and elbow strikes are the techniques used by this martial art.
- **About it:**
- It is an unarmed martial art form.
- Since 1960 it is a popular art.

- **Kung Fu**
- Chinese martial arts, also referred to by the Mandarin Chinese term wushu and popularly as kung fu (Chinese: 功夫; pinyin: gōngfu), are a number of fighting styles that have developed over the centuries in China. These fighting styles are often classified according to common traits, identified as "families" (家, jiā), "sects" (派, pài) or "schools" (門, mén) of martial arts. Examples of such traits include physical exercises involving animal mimicry, or training methods inspired by Chinese philosophies, religions and legends.

- **Karate**
- Karate is a martial art developed in the Ryukyu Islands in what is now Okinawa, Japan. It was developed partially from local Okinawan fighting methods and from Chinese kenpō. Karate is a striking art using punching, kicking, knee and elbow strikes, and open-handed techniques such as knife-hands.
- **Jujutsu**
- Jujutsu (Japanese: 柔術, jūjutsu, also known as jujitsu), is a Japanese martial art and a method of close combat for defeating an armed and armored opponent in which one uses no weapon, or only a short weapon.

- **Capoeira**
- Capoeira is a Brazilian martial art that combines elements of dance, and music. It was created in Brazil mainly by descendants of African slaves with Brazilian native influences, probably beginning in the 16th century. It is known by quick and complex moves, using mainly power, speed, and leverage for leg sweeps.

Summary

- We have covered the following topics in this lecture:
- Music & Theatre
- Drama
- Painting & Martial Arts Traditions

Prerequisite and Recap

- Music & Theatre
- Drama
- Painting & Martial Arts Traditions

Topic Mapping with course outcomes

Unit-V	So. No.	Mapping		
		Topic	Course Outcomes	Level
V	1	Fairs and Festivals	CO5	High
	2	Current developments in Arts and Cultural	CO2 CO5	High High

Objectives of topic/Session

- Students will be able to know the following things:
- Fairs and Festivals
- Current developments in Arts and Cultural
- Indian's Cultural Contribution to the World
- Indian Cinema

Fairs and Festivals in India

- India, the land of varied culture and traditions, is a land of festivals and fairs. It is a land of festivity, religious as well as folkloristic. Wherever you go, to the north or south, west or east you would be able to enjoy a festival every month or so. Be it religious or cultural, it gives everyone the opportunity to enjoy and join the festivity.
- Festivals are the time to rejoice and have fun. Following are some of India's most enjoyed festivals.

- Diwali: The Grand Festival Of Lights (4 November, Thursday)
- Holi: The Vibrant Festival Of Colours (29th March, Monday)
- Dussehra: Witness The Triumph Of Good Over Evil (15th October, Friday)
- Navratri: The Nine Days Of Fasting, Faith, & Devotion (7th Oct to 14th Oct)
- Durga Puja: Of Prosperity, Goodness, And Devotion (Begins On 15th October, Friday)
- Krishna Janmashtami: The Birth Of The Mighty & Mischievous (30th August, Monday)

- Ganesh Chaturthi: Eleven Days Of Pampering Lord Ganesha! (10th September, Friday)
- Gurpurab: Religious Processions & Peaceful Hymns (19th November, Friday)
- Raksha Bandhan: Strengthening The Bond Of Kinship (22nd August, Sunday)
- Eid-Ul-Fitr: Sumptuous Buffets & Sweet Festivities (13th May, Thursday)
- Bihu: Dance, Music, And Laughter (Begins on 13th April, Tuesday)
- Hemis: Soothing Chants And Colourful Costumes (Begins on 30th June, Wednesday)
- Onam: Welcoming The Mighty Mahabali (Begins on 23rd August, Monday)
- Pongal: Rich Rangolis And Sweet Savories (Begins on 17th January, Sunday)

Diwali

- It is the **most popular festival in India.**
- **Significance:** The festival marks the return of Lord Rama, along with his wife Sita and brother Lakshmana, after a long exile of 14 years.

Key attractions: Homes decorated with fancy lights, candles and clay lamps, bustling shops and markets, and fireworks and crackers

When: The darkest new moon night of Kartik month of the Hindu lunisolar calendar, which corresponds to mid-October – mid-November as per the Gregorian Calendar

Where: All over the country

- **Holi**
- Also known as the festival of colors, holi is one of the famous festivals of India, celebrated with a lot of fervor across the country. On the eve of Holi, people make huge Holika bonfires and sing and dance around it. On the day of Holi, the **famous festival of Indian states**, people gather in open areas and apply dry and wet colors of multiple hues to each other, with some carrying water guns and colored water-filled balloons. It tops the charts of **10 famous festivals in India** as it is celebrated all across the world with happiness.
- **Significance:** It signifies the victory of good (Prince Prahlad) over evil (Holika) and the arrival of spring.

Key attractions: Holika bonfire, playing with colors, and bhang thandai

When: Full moon (Purnima) of the Phalgun month of the Hindu lunisolar calendar, which corresponds to the month of March of the Gregorian calendar

- **Dussehra**, also referred to as *Vijayadashami*, is also among the most famous **festivals of India in Hindu religion**.
- It is celebrated in different forms of nationwide.
- Ramlila (enactment of scenes from Ramayana) is held everywhere for 10 days. It's culminated with "*Ravan Dahan*" – the burning of huge effigies of Ravana, Meghnath, and Kumbhkaran which is a real spectacle to see.
- While in Mysore, a colorful procession is taken out, in Kullu it is celebrated for 10 days welcoming their mountain deities in the valley.
- **When:** 10th day of the month of Ashwin according to the Hindu lunisolar calendar, which corresponds to September or October of the Gregorian calendar

- **Janmashtami** is again a beautiful one among the most important religious festivals of India. Janmashtami celebrations in Mathura and Vrindavan are very popular.
- People fast throughout the day and break it with a special meal after dusk which makes it one of the important in the **list of festivals of India**.
- Images and picturization of Krishna's life story are depicted in the "*jhankis*" in temples.
- **When:** The 8th day (*Ashtami*) of the Krishna Paksha (dark fortnight) of the month of Bhadrapada according to the Hindu lunisolar calendar, which corresponds to August or September of the Gregorian calendar

- **Baisakhi**
- Baisakhi, also known as vaisaki is a festival celebrated across the northern Indian subcontinent, especially in the Punjab region by the Sikh community. More recently, this festival is also celebrated around the world by Sikh diaspora.
- For the Sikh community this festival commemorates the establishment of the Khalsa. It is also celebrated by Hindus and Buddhists for different reasons including the start of a new year. People in the Punjab Region regard Vaisakhi as a harvest festival.
- The festival bears a great significance for the Sikhs due of the fact that on the Vaisakhi Day in the year 1699, the 10th Guru of the Sikhs, Guru Gobind Singh laid down the foundation of the Panth Khalsa, that is the Order of the Pure Ones.

- **Christmas**
- Christmas is an annual commemoration of the birth of Jesus Christ and a widely observed cultural holiday, celebrated generally on December 25 by millions of people around the world. A feast central to the Christian liturgical year, it closes the Advent season and initiates the twelve days of Christmastide, which ends after the twelfth night.
- Christmas is a civil holiday in many of the world's nations, is celebrated by an increasing number of non Christians, and is an integral part of the Christmas and holiday season.

- **Eid**
- Eid al-Fitr also called Feast of Breaking the Fast, the Sugar Feast, Bayram (Bajram), the Sweet Festival and the Lesser Eid, is an important religious holiday celebrated by Muslims worldwide that marks the end of Ramadan, the Islamic holy month of fasting.
- The religious Eid is a single day and Muslims are not permitted to fast on that day. The holiday celebrates the conclusion of the 29 or 30 days of dawn-to-sunset fasting during the entire month of Ramadan. The day of Eid, therefore, falls on the first day of the month of Shawwal.

- **Ganesh Chaturthi**, another one of the important Hindu **religious festivals of India** , is a 10-day affair of colorful festivities. Huge handcrafted Ganesh idols are installed in homes or outdoors, in public pandals. Pujas are performed in the morning and the evening. The last day is the day of Visarjan – immersion of an idol in a water body. Cultural activities of singing, dancing, and theater, and free medical and blood donation camps are held.
- **When:** The 4th day of the first fortnight (Shukla Chaturthi) in the month of Bhadrapada of the Hindu lunisolar calendar, which corresponds to August or September of the Gregorian calendar

- Raksha Bandhan
- One of the famous festivals in the **list of festivals of India**, Rakhi is celebrated among Hindu. Signifying the brother-sister bonding, during Rakhi, the sister performs *Aarti* (prayer), applies *tilak*, and ties rakhi (a sacred thread) on the brother's wrist wishing his well being. The brother, in return, vows to protect the sister. Another festival which has a strong similarity to Rakhi is Bhai Dooj which comes just after Diwali.
- **When:** The full moon day of Shravana month of the Hindu lunisolar calendar, which corresponds to August of the Gregorian calendar

- **Basant Panchami**
- Celebrated in the months of January or February, Basant Panchmi is dedicated to Goddess Saraswati and is one of the **famous festivals of India**. It is an important day for scholars and students when they worship the Goddess of Knowledge. It is widely celebrated in the states of Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Odisha, Punjab, and Haryana. People in Rajasthan offer jasmine garlands to the goddess and langars are held in the state of Punjab.
- It is celebrated on the fifth day of Magha month of Hindu calendar.

- **Kumbh Mela – Major Pilgrimage Festival In Hinduism**
- One of the most **religious festivals of India**, Kumbh Mela is celebrated in a cycle of 12 years, approximately at four banks of rivers that are considered holy – namely Prayag, Haridwar, Nashik, and Ujjain. The pilgrims in this festival dip in the holy waters to get rid of all their sins in life. Along with this, the celebrations also include exorbitant fair, religious discourses by gurus and saints, mass feedings of the poor, and more!
- **Where:** Haridwar, Allahabad, Ujjain, and Nasik (On rotation)

Kumbh Mela 2021: 14th January to 27th April 2021

Fairs in India

- <http://www.leadthecompetition.in/GK/fairs-of-india.html>

Current developments in Arts and Culture

- <https://www.fresherslive.com/current-affairs/arts-culture-current-affairs>

Current developments in Arts and Cultural

- Culture plays an important role in the development of any nation. It represents a set of shared attitudes, values, goals and practices.
- A country as diverse as India is symbolized by the plurality of its culture.

India has one of the world's largest collections of songs, music, dance, theatre, folk traditions, performing arts, rites and rituals, paintings and writings that are known, as the '**Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)**' of humanity.

- In order to preserve these elements, the Ministry of Culture implements a number of schemes and programmes aimed at providing financial support to individuals, groups and cultural organizations engaged in performing, visual and literary arts etc.

Summary

- We have covered the following topics in this lecture:
- Fairs and Festivals
- Current developments in Arts and Cultural

Prerequisite and Recap

- Fairs and Festivals
- Current developments in Arts and Cultural

Topic Mapping with course outcomes

Unit-V	So. No.	Mapping		
		Topic	Course Outcomes	Level
	1	Indian's Cultural Contribution to the World	CO1 CO5	Medium High
	2	Indian Cinema	CO5	High

Objectives of topic/Session

- Students will be able to know the following concepts:
 - Indian's Cultural Contribution to the World
 - Indian Cinema

- **Indian's Cultural Contribution to the World**
- India's languages, religions, dance, music, architecture, food, and customs differs from place to place within the country. Many elements of India's diverse cultures, such as religions, philosophy has a profound impact across the world.
- People Of India are culturally diverse, and religion plays an important role in the life of the country. About 81 percent of the people practice Hinduism, a religion that originated in India.
- Another 13 percent are Muslims, and millions of others are Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Jains. There are Eighteen major languages and more than 1,000 minor languages and dialects are spoken in India.

- **Language**
- Sanskrit is the mother of all Languages. Sanskrit was the root of all Indo European languages.
- Sanskrit is one of the official languages of India.
- Sanskrit is now attracting the modern world
- Ramayana And Mahabharata Were Also Written In Sanskrit

- **Influence Of Sanskrit Language In The World**
- List of english words derieved from sanskrit:- there are approx 400 words used from sanskrit language
- Some of them are:
- Gau (meaning Cow)
- Matr(meaning Mother)
- Jan(meaning gene)
- Madhyam(meaning medium)
- Kaal(meaning calender)
- Pithr(meaning father)

- Ayurveda, which literally means the science of life (Ayur = Life, Veda = Science), ayurveda is an ancient medical science which was developed in India thousands of years ago.
- Ayurveda is an ageless medical system of ancient India.
- It is said that ayurveda cuts the deseases from its root irrespective of other treatment.
- Ayurveda influenced the ancient civilizations such as Egyptian, Greek, Chinese and Roman
- Ayurvedic medicine help treat Asthma,cancer, High blood pressure or cholesterol that's why world's top researchers are researching on ayurveda for more fruitful medicines.

Indian great Contribution to the World

- <https://www.famousscientists.org/15-famous-indian-scientists-inventions/>

- **Indian Cinema**
- The Indian Cinema has undergone a massive change over the years. It started in 1913 from silent movies to the first talkie in 1931 to the colored movies to the hi-tech ones today
- **Early Indian Film History**
- First cinema show was on July 7, 1896 in Bombay.
- Early films were British and American imports.
- In early 1930's , Indian production companies grew and were mainly centered in Bombay.
- Musical and dance numbers were popular in Indian films , reflecting the importance of music and dance in Hindu culture.

- **Evolution of Indian films**
- India's first full length film was made by Dadasaheb Phalke called "Raja Harishchandra".
- India's first talkie film was "Alam Ara"
- Also India's first coloured film was "Kisan Kanya"
- **The Black and Whites**
- Indian black and whites ruled on the industry from 1913 to 1936.
- It marked the importance of music in the industry.
- Many superstars came in the limelight in this period.

- **The Golden Age**
- The time period from 1944 to 1960's was considered the Golden Age of Indian cinema.
- New techniques and the “parallel cinema movement” made this cinema the most liked entertainment source among the people of India.

- **Diversity in Indian cinema**
- There Are About Approximately 16 Different Film Industries In India, Depending Upon The Language Used By An Individual Industry.
- **Modern Indian cinema**
- The amazing action, thrill, comedy and suspense movies that we see are a part of the modern Indian cinema.
- The Indian film industry is annually producing about 1000 films becoming the largest film maker in the world.

- **Global impact of Indian cinema**
- The Indian films like “The Slumdog Millionaire” are hitting the Oscar.
- Indian films are being shown in International Film festivals.
- Indian productions are doing a lucrative business over the globe.
- **Impacts of cinema**
- Imitations of the actors and actresses in terms of hairstyles, dresses, etc is a very popular craze in our country.
- Also some bad habits might be adopted due to the influence of cinema.

- **Awards on Indian cinema**
- Different awards given to the stars appreciates their work and encourages them to continue with their good work.
- <https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/gk-questions-and-answers-on-the-indian-cinema-1549443229-1>