

Module-1

1) Indian Education

- preservation of culture through education
- preservation of tradition through education
- preservation of Dharma through education

2) The purpose of knowledge in India

3) Methodology of Indian knowledge system

- systemization of knowledge field as shastra

4) Indian Architecture and Town planning.

- Importance of Sthapatya Veda
- Ancient cities of Indus Saraswati Region
- Town planning and drainage system
- Examples of Architectural significants - materials in Ramayana, & Mahabharata
- Indian Fine Arts - Basic concept of Indian music and dance

Indian Education

Ancient - Guru kula Sampradaya - (Gurushishya system)

- Education in which any body wishing to gain knowledge will stay with the teacher (Guru) and the student (shishya) gets the knowledge Guru
- Shishya staying at Gurugraha (Guru home) not just get involved only on classes but also helps in all the activities at Gruhome.
- It creates a strong bond between guru shishya helping the shishya (student) to learn how to run a home
- Guru teaches from the language sanskrit to all the holy scriptures which are vedas and from mathematics (ganitha) to Metaphysics.
- Guru assess the student whether the shishya had acquired all the knowledge linked to nature and life and attained complete contentment to life and committed to do all the karma.
- shishya stays with the Guru in his graham as long as he wish until guru is completely satisfied and convinced whether shishya had acquired all that is been taught by guru.

Modern : Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay [1830] subjected India introducing to a modern education system which was confined to a classroom

- The curriculum included modern subjects like maths and science, ignoring and giving less value to metaphysics and philosophy.
- It also broke the relationship of knowledge with nature and also relation bond between gurukul & shishya where a distance of limited where established in the modern education system.

Contribution of study of Indian knowledge system

to modern Era - Education helps to preserve the vital elements of our heritage - Nehru (JLN)

i) Preservation of culture

a) Transmission of culture:

- Educate to maintain the continuity of culture by maintaining the existing cultural values, traditions & customs which has to transmitted from one generation to others
- ⇒ Cultural transmission provides survival of nature, progress of mankind, preservation of human relationships and behavioural patterns & disciplines and hence maintain unity and harmony in society
- Famous sociologist → Offaway quote
" Function of education is to transmit the social values and ideals to young and capable members of society"

b) Promotion of Culture

- Along with preserving & transmitting of education the modification of cultural patterns are the needs and demand of society
- Progressive function of education which includes cross cultural variables ^{which gives} updated, reorienting, restoring or new cultural pattern by replacing the outdated cultural forms for the growth of society
- Thus education helps to reorganize & reconstruct human experiences to promote & enrich the culture

c) Adaptation to cultural pattern change

- Education is an important factor for adaptation and reconstruction of cultural patterns to modern aspects
- Education fill the generation gap due to the cultural adaptation
- It helps every individual to adjust accept and incorporate the change in cultural forms & pattern for a better lifestyle.

d) Personality Development

- Education molds and develops the personality of every individual without loosing universal element of culture
- It helps in maintaining good relations with others in a society and gives an insight on the behavioral patterns or culture that exist in society

- There culture which control society and education which molds and shapes the behaviour of individual as a part of culture to the society.

e) Restoring Unity of Mankind / Diffusion of culture

- Unity of mankind is much needed to restore the needs of any civilization
- Education helps in assisting and well treating human culture which can be affected due to the cultural diffusions. which is the spread of cultural ideas, beliefs of social activities & practices between cultures or with in culture or to different ethnicities or religions or nationalities.

f) Removal of Cultural lag :

By sociologist Ogburn

" Cultural lag is the time gap between changes in material culture (technology, tools and infrastructure) and non material culture (values, norms beliefs) with in a society.

- Advancement of material culture is due to rapid growth in science & technology and adapting the modern life style ignoring non material part of culture which create cultural lag.
- Education helps in removing cultural gap & restore the social change by which civilization gets progress.

- Education not just socialize an individual but also preserve, transmit & promote culture of a society.

2) Preservation of tradition

- The act that preserve, protect & maintain the traditional beliefs, practice, ~~one~~ values & customs of a society, community & region
- It preserve the cultural and traditional values which got lost due to social changes like globalisation & modernization
- It helps students to connect with tradition & culture by celebrating festivals & cultural tradition, and educating rituals and behavioural aspect like (respect to elders).

a) Essential to Preserve tradition.

- Interaction between different civilization makes cultural diversity by which a positive evolution of cultural nature is established which will lead to strong valued & structured society.
- Culture provides basic human values despite of the diversity in ~~no~~ religions, believes & values

e.g.: (i) the oldest civilization - Mesopotamian (4000-
3500 BC) which include area - Iraq, Syria & Kuwait in modern time

- They had sumerian language for communication & they portrayed culture between Tigris & Euphrates river
- They created 60 base numeric system
eg: 60 seconds, 60 minutes → 12 months.

Zodiac - 12 periods dominance after constellation.
It's still followed the same in modern era.

⇒ (ii) Ancient Egypt civilization - (3100 BC)

- developed design of pyramid
- developed system - 24 hours / day
 - 365 day calendar

= It's still followed during modern times.

(iii) Indus valley civilization (3300 BC).

- Insite on town ship, city plannings
- Baked bricks - home system
- grid structure, waste management (drainage sewage -
- water supply system

⇒ Certain systems are still an inspiration for the modern techniques in modern era.

- civilisation got collapsed - 1100 BC
 - due to climatic changes
 - saraswati river got dried out due to weather change and all the inhabitanse migrated for survival.

b) Influence of education

- education on tradition - for its preservation starts from family for every individual
- the ethics @morals and values impart from parents and ancestors
- rituals , rites and ceremony - to be included as a preservation of cultures
- humanity, positive thoughts aspects and mind with no revenge aspects to be imparted and ~~no~~ role modeled by the family
- Then comes the education to society which includes duties and responsibility as a part of tradition to the society sustainable upliftment & development
- Decorum and ~~etiquettes~~ etiquettes that has to be applied is educated from the schools and institutions ~~of~~ ^{period} individual . This education enriches & reconstruct culture & preserve tradition

c) Impact of Tourism on tradition

- = Tourism - industry of foreign exchange can be a tool used to enrich and uplift the economical aspect of a nation
- It brings different tradition and culture from different background, in to a single platform
- Tourists around the world explore the tradition and culture and the knowledge is shared which helps in the preservation & promotion of tradition & culture

d) Impact of Language on Tradition

- Language was communicating medium during the interaction of different culture.
- Some follow their ancestral languages and few follow innovated languages from other languages.
- Language provides written records of tradition and culture which has to be preserved in order to impart the information to the future generation.
- Extinction of language result in mitigating the tradition and culture. Thus language to be preserved.

e) Modernisation & Cultural Preservation

- ⇒ Modernisation creates a modern world which have all technological innovation and comfort aspects.
- ⇒ The young generation of modern era gets adapted to modern world considering it to be the way to enhance the quality of life and they treat culture and traditions to be an old way of living.
- ⇒ Modernization includes learning of global language and ignorance to native language (mother tongue).
- ⇒ Developed ~~countries~~ & nation are considered to be modern due to lack of preservation of culture and tradition.

- ⇒ There proper education to be imparted to the young generation through programs and role plays showcasing importance of culture & tradition for the late generation.
- ⇒ Knowledge to be transmitted which gives the right vision to modernization without loosing the traditional and cultural aspects of life.
- ⇒ Awareness to be given to the modern young youth about the ethics, morals, values and humanity to be instilled for developing the technologies and creative aspects for a quality life which will preserve tradition.

f) Global Diversity and Cultural Preservation

- ⇒ Preservation of tradition and culture is needed for identifying uniqueness in every individual, in every society, in every culture & nation.
- ⇒ New knowledge is accrued from different culture since every culture adopt different norms, different life style and different problem solving techniques.
- ⇒ Though there exist diversity in global aspect but there is a uniqueness in cultural aspect which is very predominant based on the problem solving techniques adopted by each culture.

g) Economic Benefits and Culture Preservation

The economical upliftment can be executed with a proper

preservation of ~~domestic~~ cultural heritage and artistic quotient of Indian culture (art, music, drama) to the tourists and visitors.

- Cultural practice and tradition are inspiration source of creativity which can be promoted for economic benefits and business.
- These ~~communities~~ communities and groups are responsible to preserve the cultural heritage and tradition for the promotion of creativity and a sustainable economical development of nation.

Preservation of Dharma through Education:-

⇒ Dharma is the moral and ethical orders that upholds the universe and guides individual to live a righteous & virtuous life.

⇒ It's an important concept in Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and other philosophies and considered as a fundamental aspect of many cultural & traditional societies.

Importance of Education for Dharma

i) Transmission of values:

- Education transmits cultural values, moral principles and ethical guidelines from one generation to other. It preserves dharma for generations.

2) Study of Scriptures

- ⇒ Education gives an opportunity to study ancient texts - vedas, upanishads, puranas and traditional religious work which promotes dharmaic principle.
- ⇒ Scholars and ancient sages are responsible for preserving & interpreting these sacred scriptures.

3) Development of ethical character :

- ⇒ Education emphasis not just the knowledge aspects but also ethical character built up which includes truthfulness, compassion, self discipline and non-violence.

4) promotion of Rituals and Practices :

- Education maintains the knowledge and performance of rituals and practices preserving culture and spiritual heritage of a society.

5) Integration with society :

Education teaches the roles and ~~responsibilities~~ ^{responsibilities} of an individual, within family or community or society which is an important aspect of dharma.

6) Adaptation and Innovation :

- ⇒ Preservation of dharma continues through educational institutions, religious centers & cultural organizations which teaches knowledge and practice on tradition to the future generations.

⇒ Even though globalization and modernization have depreciated dharmic knowledge but traditional, cultural and philosophical system always preserve dharma from modern societal changes and western culture influence.

Purpose of knowledge in IKS

- ⇒ Knowledge is essential for personal growth, societal progress and spiritual enlightenment for a united livity hood in a diverse nation
- ⇒ IKS includes knowledge on fields like philosophy, spirituality, science, mathematics, arts, literature, medicine and more.

4 prime factors of Indian knowledge system

- 1) Identity : Indian knowledge systems connect the young generation to their roots and to their heritage which strengthens the sense of identity
- 2) Culture :- It includes tradition and customs with set of ideas and principles followed by an individual based on the education transmitted from their roots.
- ⇒ System shapes the culture of an individual
- ⇒ It gives sense of responsibility & realisation to each individual about the duties to society and to the nation.
- ⇒ Lack of Indian knowledge systems will lead an individual to get into wrong cultural practice which is risky.

3) Wisdom Received:

- ⇒ systematic continuous way of imparting the traditional thoughts and responsibility, cultural ideas and vision which is passed from generation to generation is the wisdom received from IKS.
- ⇒ It enhance modern ideas of creative innovation without disturbing the economical value of culture.

4) Economic Values

- Economical upliftment and sustainable development have great influence to IKS.
- Its evidently imbibed from past generation in a global aspects with right rules regulations and laws.
- IKS is been influenced in Indian culture, philosophy & spirituality which have evolved through 1000s of years.
- IKS includes Ayurveda, Yoga, Vedanta and Vedic Sciences, which is applicable even for the modern innovation & creations.

Application Ways in Modern Era

- a) Health (Well being) = It emphasize the traditional Indian medical system called Ayurveda which is based on vedas and granthas like Ashtanga-Hridayam and other manuscripts.
 - Charaka is considered to be the father of Ayurveda
 - The principle reference of Ayurveda are the classical book called a) Charaka Samhita
b) Sushruta Samhita
c) Bhela Samhita
 - It provides knowledge in natural healing, self curing, forestalling and conservation of health holistically

7 stages of Ayurvedas are:

- 1) Rasa Dhatus - based on plasma
- 2) Rakta Dhatus - " blood
- 3) Mamsa Dhatus - " Muscle
- 4) Meda Dhatus - " Fat
- 5) Asthi Dhatus - " Bones
- 6) Majja Dhatus - " Bone marrow
- 7) Shukra Dhatus - " Reproductive fluids and semens.

b) Stress Management: Yoga which is the tradition roots of

India is a practice that connects body, mind and breath for a healthy internal, physical & spiritual well-being.

- ⇒ Father of yoga is sage Patanjali through his famous contribution called Patanjali Yoga Sutra.
- ⇒ It includes asanas (= called Yoga asanas) which are the postures and pranayamas which are breathing techniques
- ⇒ It provides
 - healthy mental state
 - reduces stress & anxiety
 - increases compassion & humanity within
 - increases patience
 - increases observation skill and listening skill
- ⇒ Yoga is a must to meet the ultra modern reality work space and stress phase.

c) Sustainable living :

⇒ It provides an insight about the interdependency of living beings for a sustainable life style which includes

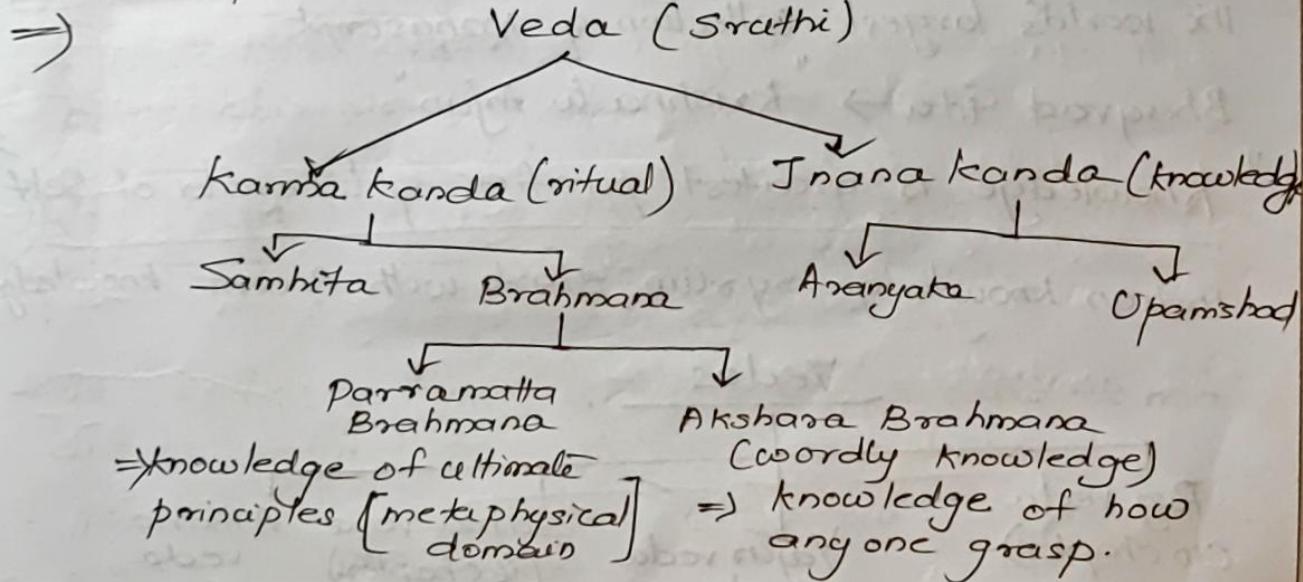
- 1) Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam - (One world One family)
- 2) Sangachadhvam - (Progress together in oneness)
- 3) Matwamasi - ('You in me and I am in you')

- For a sustainable living factors needed are:
 - conservation of natural resources
 - preservation of ecosystem
 - solving environmental issues.

d) Spiritual Growth: It's provide a deep vision to the natural reality, mental power for the growth of personality using systems like Vedantas

Vedanta :- Philosophical outlook based ancient literature book inspired from vedas which are collection of spiritual hymns and poems written in sanskrit.

- ⇒ Veda - knowledge & anta - the end goal.
- ⇒ Upamshads are called as vedantas, thus every veda ends with vedanta & entire knowledge in veda ends with upamshad



⇒ Upa - nearness
 No - totally
 Shad - to sit } sitting near by Gurus devotedly
 for knowledge.

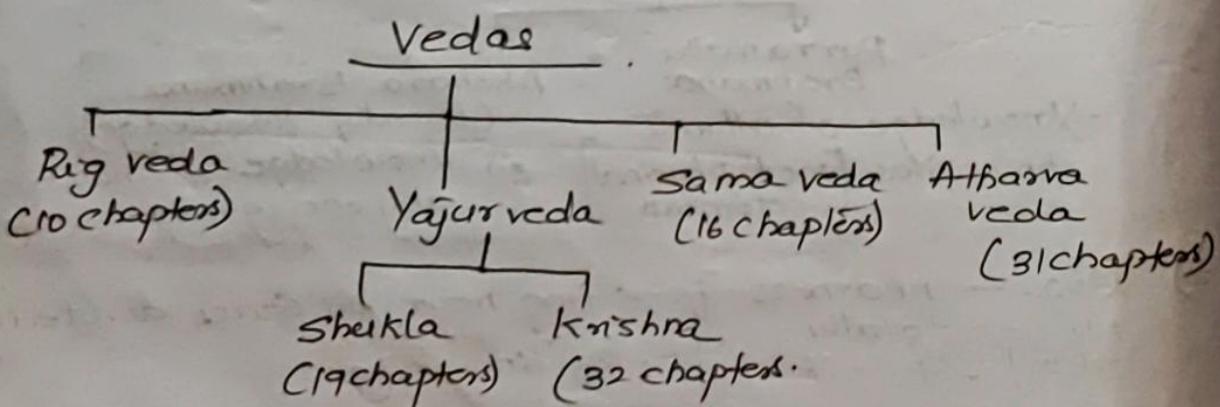
⇒ Upamshads include - Rahasya (Secret) & Grhya (Mystic) of teaching systems.

- ⇒ Guru (teacher) have rights to refuse to impart the instruction to the shishya (students) who could never prove the worthiness to receive the instruction.
- e) Innovation: → Iks is still used in disciplines like mathematics, astronomy and metallurgy
- ⇒ Another Ancient Indian knowledge including zero, the decimal system and trigonometry are still used in various technology signifying the advancement & invention in Iks.
- It deals with stress management, sustainability and a vast knowledge for advana people, community and humanity.

Methodology of Iks: systemization of knowledge field in shastra

- ⇒ Indian civilization gave huge value to the knowledge which includes vast body of intellectual text which is the world's largest collection of manuscript
- Bhagavad Gita → "Krishna to Arjun"
- "Knowledge is greatest purifier & liberator of Self"

Indian knowledge system starts with Ancient knowledge



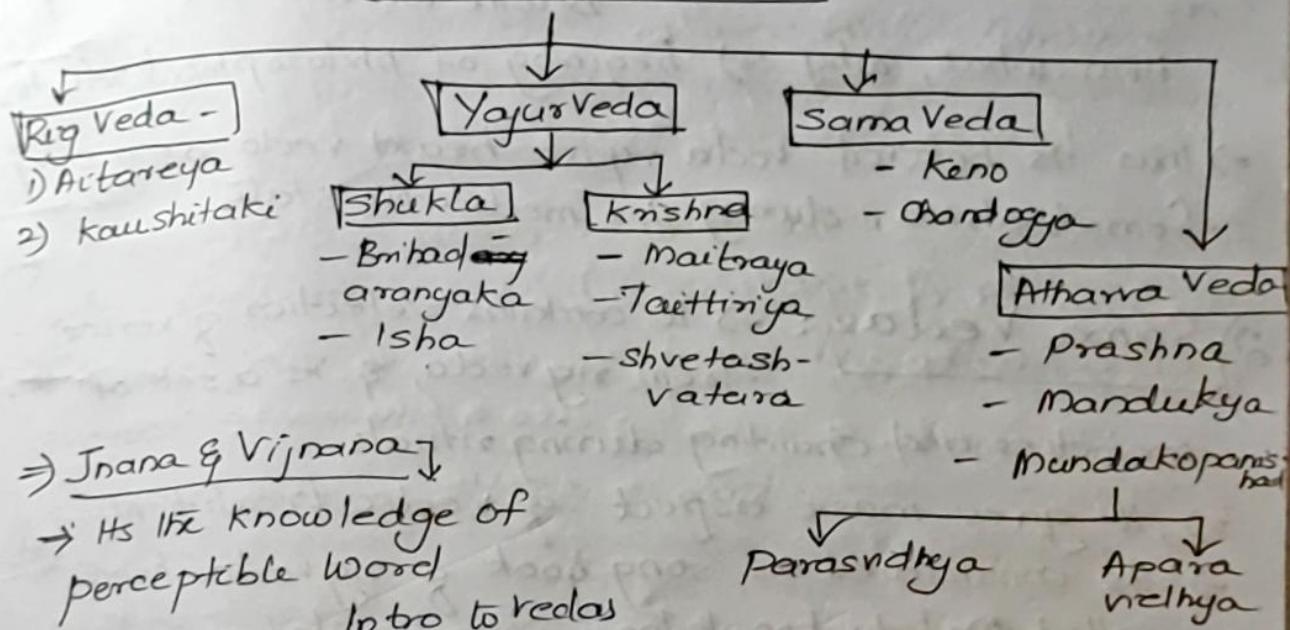
The end goal of all vedas includes upanishads or vedantas.

- The principle upamishads are 10 - Dashopamishads.
- 1) Isha
 - 2) Kena
 - 3) Kathā
 - 4) Brashna
 - 5) Munda
 - 6) Mandukya
 - 7) Taittirya
 - 8) Aitareya
 - 9) Chandogya
 - 10) Brihadaranyaka

Sub upamishads

- 11) Shvetashvatara
- 12) Kaushitaki
- 13) Maitrayaniya

Vedas & Vedantas



Inana & Vijnana

→ It's knowledge of
perceptible world

Intro to Vedas

Rig Veda : ⇒ It is oldest- prominent veda which have a collection of hymns which are composed in a poetic form

- The collection of hymns and praises dedicated to many deities, natural elements and cosmic forces.
- These hymns and poems are recited during religious rituals and ceremonies.
- It includes 10 books called mandalas which have 1028 hymns of 10600 verses.
- The verses are as per proper religious observance and practice based on universal vibrations.
- The sage who received the veda during meditative stage

loose Veda Vyasa - from Brahma (Creator) who was singing
⇒ The vedas includes hymns based on questions regarding
existence, to various gods like Agni, Mitra, Varuna,
Indra & Soma.

⇒ As Koller commented - vedic-thinks have questions

- 1) what is - thought
- 2) what is its source
- 3) why does wind blow
- 4) why sun gives heat & light in the sky.
- 5) How earth formed
- 6) How to renew existence & become whole.

How what, why ⇒ beginning of philosophical reflection

⇒ Thus it's believed Veda Vyasa heard Veda as a song
from brahma, during his meditative state

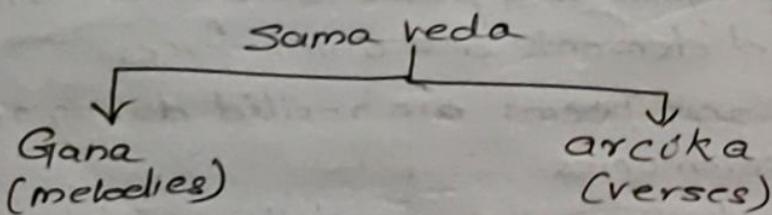
2) Sama Veda : ⇒ It contains selection of verses
from Rig Veda, & it's a set of
melodies and chanting during rituals.

⇒ It gives music aspect of Vedic traditions.

⇒ It's considered as song book of Rig Veda hence
called Melody knowledge / Song knowledge.

⇒ It includes liturgical songs, chants & text meant
to be sung melodiously the lyrics of Rig Veda

= It includes 1549 verses.



⇒ Melodies encourage dance and when combined
with words elevates the soul.

3) Yajur Veda: It provides instructions and formulas for performing rituals and ceremonies.

Yajur Veda

↓
Shukla Yajurveda
(White Yajur) (Right)
Focused on mantras
(unclear & poorly arranged)

↓
Krishna Yajurveda
(Black Yajur) (Dark)
Focused on Mantra
(more information
clear parts
& better arrangement)
additional explanation
& prose passages)

- ⇒ It's also called 'Ritual knowledge' / Workshop knowledge.
- ⇒ It includes rituals, recitations, ritual workshop formulas, mantras and chants directly during worship.
- ⇒ It's also derived from Rig Veda but focus of 1875 verses is on religious observances.

4) Atharva Veda : ⇒ It contains hymns, & magic spells associated with domestic & healing rituals.

- ⇒ It includes aspects of health, prosperity & social life and its known as (knowledge of Atharvan)
- ⇒ It not just includes magic spells & hymns but also have ritual to ward off evil spirits & danger chants & prayers, rituals for marriage & funeral ceremonies, and observations on daily life.
- ⇒ The name is derived - from priest Atharvan who was well known healer and religious innovator
- ⇒ His work was composed which includes 20 books of 730 hymns in which some are from Rig Veda.
- ⇒ The nature of occult language used form it takes one the assessment aspect of authenticity of Veda.

These vedas include Srauthi concepts that includes

- 1) Samhitas
- 2) Brahmanas
- 3) Aranyakas
- 4) Upanishads.

⇒ Vedas & upanishads forms the foundational understanding of sanatana dharma.

⇒ It provide direction & purpose of life

⇒ It is understood that Brahma was not the only created existence but also included avatars - 3 main ones

Brahma - the creator

Vishnu - the preserver

& Shiva - the destroyer

} They are considered to be brahmans

⇒ The purpose of life is to recognise self (Atman) & perform the duty (dharma) which is properly given with proper karma (action) in order to free one's self from the cycle of rebirth & death (samsara) which is based on the suffering & loss experienced in the physical world

⇒ When individual break all bonds, that person atma returns to Brahman at eternal peace.

Around 2000 years ago, the Indian thought was classified as:

- 1) Dharma shastra - governance & sociology
- 2) Arthashastra - economics & politics
- 3) Kama shastra - Art and Pleasure

- Thus the knowledge on different domains has been divided into various disciplines - Vidhyas and crafts - Kalas which includes fields like
 - philosophy - Metres - sociology - economy & politics
 - Astronomy - Metres - sociology - economy & politics (Dharma Shashtra) (Athashashtra)
 - Patti shashtra (ethics), - geography, & - logics - military science - weaponry . - Agriculture, - mining - trade & commerce - metallurgy - ship building - medicine
 - Poetics - Boiology - veterinary science .

Thus the tradition describes about :-

18 vidhyas — theoretical disciplines

64 → kalas — vocational disciplines & crafts .

18 vidhyas are 18 science in the Ancient India :-

- 1) 4 vedas - Rig, Yajur, Sama, Atharva
- 2) subsidiary vedas - Ayurveda - medicine
- Dhanurveda - Weaponry
- Gandharvaveda - Music
- Sthapatya veda - Shilpa sashtra
architecture
- 3) Purana & Itihasas.
- 4) Nyaya
- 5) Mimamsa
- 6) Dharma sastra - and vedaangas .
- 7) 6 auxiliary science -
- 8) 13) phonetics
- 9) grammar
- 10) Metre
- 11) Astronomy
- 12) ritual (study of history of language)
- 13) Philology (study of literary canonical text)

Arthashastra: The father of arthashastra is Chanakya who have written book called Chanakya's Arthashastra - Economics.

- Chanakya is also known as Kautilya & Vishnugupta in 300 BC - , its also called Kautilya Arthashastra or Chanakya Nethi. - which gives a meaning on the economic & political aspects.
- Chanakya Arthashastra is not on marketing, sales, business development as usual economic topics but more on the kingship and legal issues.
- While writing Kautilya Arthashastra, Chanakya had reference based on 2 aspects.
 - Brahaspati - Guru of Devas
 - Shukracharya - Guru of Asuras
- Battle between deva & asura is not a moral battle which is between good or bad instead between people who got more wealth & enlightenment - devas & who felt some discrimination happened, with trick & cheating & stolen the wealth - asuras.
 - => The current societal conflict is also based on have & have not where people who is given with all wealth and power - like devas & and the people to whom wealth has not been distributed properly like asura
 - => Thus Chanakya Arthashastra more deals with the wealth distribution along with wealth generation.
 - * Role of King is defined as .. - "A King is to create an ecosystem where wealth can be found & generated but along with that the generated wealth is properly distributed".

⇒ Purpose of king as per Chanakya → King should enable wealth generation and facilitates fair wealth distribution - thus king follows dharma & good governance.

4 principles of Kautilya - All the legal disputes must be evaluated base on:

- 1) Dharma (Moral)
- 2) Vyavahara (Evidence)
- 3) Chaitanya (History)
- 4) Raja sasana (laws & rules - edicts of King)

4 upayes (solutions) in state politics to avoid the conflict & war situations

- 1) Sama - talk about dispute & reach to agreement with the help of 3rd party
- 2) Dana or Dama - Pay the value by gifting or any compensation.
- 3) Danda - takes up war with military force
- 4) Bheda - Influencing the mind using logic and trickery.

4 types of vidhya - Branches of knowledge in Chanakya Arthashastra

1) Anvilesiki : It's the general sense of science, logic and philosophy.

⇒ It's also called as metaphysics.

⇒ It's concerned with understanding the nature of knowledge and reality, often focusing on how to discern the truth from falsehood.

⇒ Its important in the context of philosophical debates and the development of reasoning in Indian thought

2) Trayi : ⇒ its the traditional knowledge of vedas.
→ trayi - it's a 3-fold ritual chants of veda includes rig, yajur & sama

(Note) - Arthava was not accepted yes as a veda at the time of composition of Arthashastra)

3) Vartta ? ⇒ its the science of agriculture, cattle breeding, animal husbandry & commerce
⇒ its used to represent wealth generation and creation

4) Dandaniti - → Science of slave craft
→ Science of governance/government
⇒ its the logic of international trade which have created economical prosperity and social stability during Maurya dynasty.
⇒ its used to represent Politics and public administration

The classical literature of India - Its described as chaturdasa (14) vidhyasthanas :

a) 4 Vedas — Rig, Sama, Yajur, Atharva
b) 6 Vedangas — Siksha, Kalpa, Vyakarana, Chandas, Niruktam, Jyotisa.

c) Itihasa and Purana — (Brahmapuran, Shiva Puran, Vishnu puran, Bhagwathan)
(Ramayana, Mahabharata)

d) Dharma sastra [Manusmriti, Parasara smriti & Yajnavalkya smriti]

e) Darshana — 6 orthodox, 6 heterodox

f) Nyaya — (Logic & Epistemology)

- ⇒ In many places 4 upavedas included to be 18 vedas
 = its astadasa vidya sthanas
- g) Ayurveda - (Ancient medicine - health care)
 - h) Dhanurveda - (Archery)
 - i) Gandharvaveda - (Dance, music)
 - j) sthapatya veda - (Architecture)

Itihasa & Puranas :

"itihasa - puranabhyam vedam samupa brambhayet"

⇒ The vedic rituals and values are to be communicated through itihasa and puranas. Thus

iti - ha - asa = thus - it - happened.

⇒ It also refers " Thus - it was - indeed "

eg: True story based .

1) Ramayana → itihasa by valmiki during
 Tretayug of Rama .

2) Mahabarath → itihasa by vyasa during time
 (100000) of pancha pandavas in
 Verses . dwaparayug .

⇒ Its considered as panchama veda - 5th veda and
 its called as kavyam (Poetic literature)

⇒ This ramayana and Mahabarata are more popular
 than vedas hence it serves inspirations to many
 karya (literature) & natakas (drama) in sanskrit.
 and other languages .

⇒ Brihatkatha is the oldest kavya which was served by a famous maharashtrian poet called Gunadhyā.

⇒ It was a tale written in language Prakrit and Pali's Aschi which was an extincted language literature in the modern era.

PLOT : ⇒ Gunadhyā wrote Brihatkatha on Pali's Aschi language with his own blood after receiving it from pisacha (Ghost/demon) in the Bindhu forest vampire celestial spirit

⇒ It was during King Satravahana, gunadhyā presented his kavyam to the king but the king refuse to acknowledge it since the language was poor to understand and methodology was improper.

⇒ Gunadhyā return back to forest with great disappointment and started sacrificing each page of his kavyam to fire.

⇒ King was charmed with the sound and immediately found Gunadhyā & stopped him sacrificing the kavya in fire.

→ By then it was 7th chapter which is the only part remains in the original Brihatkatha] X. ⇒ concept

⇒ Like Brihatkatha, Ramayana & Mahabharata given a great communication to the people through story telling concept.

⇒ It has the imposed tales from these are Panchatantra, Hitopadesha, Arabian Nights, Jataka Tales, Aesop's fables etc.

Puranas: "वृत्ति आपि नवम् वीति पुराणं"

Something old but ever new & fresh

"किंतु हे वृत्तिमास्ते यस्मिन् से विविहासः";

Something that happened in past has been recorded

⇒ Purana - means which is old

It have 5 characteristic ~~feature~~ features include:

1) Sarga - Creation of cosmos
(creation of universe)

2) Prati Sarga - (Renovation of universe)

3) Vamsa - (lineage of living creature
(lineage of Deva, Rishi, King)

4) Manvantara - (reigns of king called Manu)
Manu → considered as 1st man
(of existence)

- deals with genealogies of Manu
- Every time universe gets destroyed
a new man appears → Manu
include 14 manu

5) Vamsanachanita - (cores of legendary kings
of deities)

- rise & fall of all famous
kings belongs to sunya
dynasties & chandra dynasties

⇒ The tradition implies mainly 18 puranas & 18 upa-puranas - Major ones are

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1) Brahma | 7) Narada | 13) Vamana |
| 2) Vishnu | 8) Markandeya | 14) Kurma |
| 3) Shiva | 9) Agni | 15) Matsya |
| 4) Mahadev | 10) Bhavishya | 16) Garuda |
| 5) Padma | 11) Lengha | 17) Brahmanda |
| 6) Bagalata -
Skanta | 12) Varaha | 18) Brahmavivarta |

⇒ 1st purana is matsya purana written by Vyasa mabanshi.

⇒ Also Indian poet Kalidasa depicted the lineage of kings from various puranas and composed maha kavyas called Raghuvansha

⇒ He have composed works for the promotion of puranas during buddism, & Jainism periods and they are :

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1) Harivamsa | } | Inspired from ancient puranas |
| 2) Dipavamsa | | |
| 3) Tataloka Katha | | |
| 4) Maha Puranas | | |

⇒ Itihasa and Puranas are retolded many times in Indian language like : 1) Ramayana

⇒ 1) Adhyatma Ramayana - In sanskrit by Vyasa from Brahma purana

⇒ It predominates the divinity of Rama - the rituals & practices of Rama

⇒ Valmiki Ramayan ⇒ Composed by sage Valmiki
- portrays about Rama human nature
and human values. (1st century)

⇒ Kamba Ramayana ⇒ In Tamil by Tamil poet Kamban
- depicted the godly qualities of Rama
and Ravana is mentioned not as a
bad person who had huge love and
respect to devi sīlā
- the text stops in Yudhakandam (Rama
kills Ravana & get back to Ayodhya)

⇒ Agastya Ramayana ⇒ The health concept of Rama
- Bravery of Rama
- How Rama over come his
tiredness and fatigue -
his metal power
- based on Adithya Hridhayam

2) Mahabaratha

- The Ancient Mahabarata composed by - sage Vyasa
- Andhra Mahabarata - Nannaya
Tikkana
Errapragada } In Telugu
- Kumaravyasa Bharata - By Narasimha - Kannada language
- Bhagavatam Translation - Bammerla P.Tara - Telugu language
- Ramacharitamanas - By Goswami
Tulasidas - In Avadhi

20th Century Ramayana

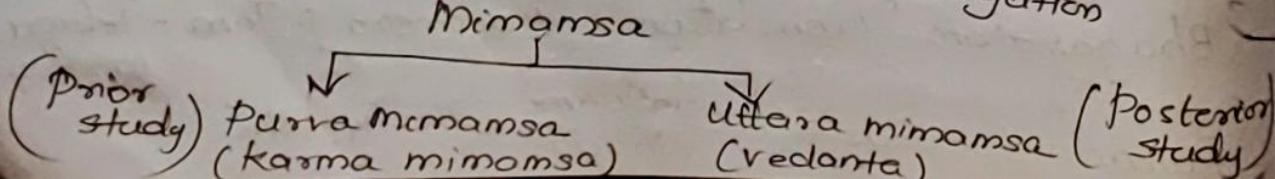
- Sri Ramayana dharsanam - kuvempu
(Kupalli Venkabappa puttappa)
 - In Kannada
- Ramayana kapavikrama - by Visvanatha Sartha Narayan - In Telugu
 - awarded 1st Jnanapitha award.

- d) Dharma shastra: It's a puranic smriti text that is based on law and conduct
- = It refers to the governance, sociology and treaties on dharma.
 - = It's based on the reference called Dharma sutra - which is completely based on vedas.

Mimamsa: It comes under (Dharma)shastra which is a sanskrit words meaning Reflection

- It's the critical investigation
- It's the tradition of contemplation which reflects on the meaning of vedic texts
- It's based on reference - Mimamsa sutra composed by Sage Jaimini (in 3rd century)

⇒ It implies the Hindu philosophical school holds that vedas are the ancient sanskrit Hindu text which completely focus on dharma and ritual obligation



Dharmastra deals with 4 main factors :-

1) Acara:

- It deals with action practice that is done individually
 - eg:- sandhyavandhanam - Japam - Puja.
 - Yajna - dhaana - tapas.
- = Its benefits which are not evident nor demonstrated to others but evident with individual who practice based on its convictions.

2) Vyavahara:

- It deals with those actions which is to be done and not to be done, with others in society.
- Sense of morals, ethics, values & norms.

3) Prayaschitta:

- Its the remedial actions which has to be done if the action (actara) are skipped.

4) Danda:

- Its the punishment or fine for the slips and mistakes occurred in vyavahara.

- eg: Sandhyavandhan - done during sunrise / sunset
- If its missed to perform on given time → ~~Danda~~
~~is that~~ - the corresponding meal to be skipped → which is the (prayaschitta).

Modern ex: Income tax & ~~house~~ rent - duties that is observed under vyavahara

If not paid → state gives fine & punishment to the person ⇒ its danda

- ⇒ In modern era, - more practice on Vyavahara & danda is seen than any acara & prayaschitta.
 - ⇒ It decreases personal purity in individual thus people gets focussed only on duties.
 - ⇒ For a healthy society , there need a high number of acara practice (Samuhik way).
-

- e) Darshana (Darsanas) : It means vision
- Its the system of thought and vision of truth of existence.
 - It includes 6 orthodox school of philosophy called 6 darsanas - Shatadarshana -
 - It accepts Veda as a valid source of knowledge
- 6 darsanas are:

- | | | |
|----------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Nyaya | 2) Vaishesika | 3) Sankhya |
| 4) Yoga | 5) Purva
mimamsa | 6) Uttara
mimamsa |

- i) Nyaya : = Its the logical analytics of philosophy
= Its also called logical epistemology
-

⇒ It was developed by sage Gautam from various pramanas (evidences, measures) which mentions the sole way to attain liberation from the cycle of birth and death.

⇒ Its concerned with the study to how knowledge arises (i.e validation of knowledge) and discusses why knowledge arises

→ the most important means of knowledge is called pramana which means evidence to measure (pramana - ma - measure - evidence)

Various pramanas are the following:

- 1) Pratyaksha : direct perception through Panchatanya (5 senses) — ^{e/p} sound, touch, sight, taste & smell
- 2) Anumana : its the inference given
- 3) Upamana : its the example provided
- 4) Anuphalabdhī : its non perceptions
- 5) Asther patti : 2 stepped inference
- 6) Sabda : its the verbal testimony

→ the unique relationship of revealer - revealed between the pramana & its object is called as Prameya

⇒ 1 prameya can reveal only one pramana.

eg: If 1 prameya have 2 pramanas - it will give an Intrinsic truth and other considered as incidentally/ Apparently true.

eg: A stick immersed in half-filled tank of water
Apparent truth - stick is bend → sense of vision due to refraction of light

Intrinsic truth - stick is straight → sense of touch

2) Vaiśeṣika: It is developed by sage Karvaṇa which deals with metaphysics.

- ⇒ It mentions universe is reducible to a finite number of atoms.
- ⇒ Brahman being fundamental force causing consciousness in these atoms.

3) Saṅkya: It's the oldest philosophy composed by sage Kapila.

- ⇒ It refers to the dualistic philosophy - Purusha (soul) and Prakṛiti (nature) - it's based on the Advaita Vedānta.
- ⇒ It's said that the attainment of supreme knowledge is possible only through meditation & concentration.

4) Yoga: Its methods deals with discipline of body and mind composed by maharishi Patanjali based on his composition work named Patanjali Yoga sutra.

- ⇒ Liberation of Purusha from Prakṛiti by self awareness will be only through Yoga.
- ⇒ eg: Practice of Ashtanga yoga on daily basis will be a way to relieve all the past sin for moksha (salvation).

5) Pūraṇa Mimāṃsa: - It's called Karma Mimāṃsa which is a part of Veda in Karma Kanda which deals with prior study.

- ⇒ It's based on sage Jaimini's Mimāṃsa Sutra.

- It emphasises the power of Yajnas & mantras in sustaining the activities of the universe
- Human can attain salvation only by acting in the conformity with the principle of Veda.

6) Uttara Mimamsa : = Its the study of soul which is called Atma nitya which is the later part of Vedas called Upamshads.

= Thus its the posterior study of Veda even called as Vedanta.

⇒ It believes that the world is unreal and the only reality is Brahman.

⇒ 3 sub branches of Vedantas - based on Upamshads

a) Advaita - by Shankaracharya

b) Vishishta Advaita - by Ramanujacharya

c) Dvaita - by Madhvacarya.

Other Darshana - which do not accept Vedas to be a valid means of knowledge.

e.g.: Nastika Darshana (non asthika).

⇒ Other canonical types of Darshanas are :-

1) Sautrantika
2) Vaibhasika
3) Yogacara
4) Madhyamika

} Based on Buddhism.

5) Svetambara
6) Digambara

} Based on Jainism

Indian Architecture & Town Planning - Sthapatya Veda

- ⇒ The science of architectural construction and town planning in ancient period considered geography, political relativity and governance of the place.
- ⇒ The respect for nature, cosmological consideration, resource sharing, spatial planning, cohesive community living & cultural practices - concept of Ancient Indian cities (even modern)
- ⇒ This architecture & town planning have roots from 2500 BC based on Indian civilization.
- ⇒ Town planning practice of nation is based on 2 phenomena:
 - 1) The examples of architectural & planning marvels is been traced across the nation for an indept observation of huge beautiful structure on various culture / civilization / dynasty, which is visible & accessible even today.
 - 2) Finding diverse literature dealing with this subject written in sanskrit or other languages across the nation in various locations and ages in India ⇒ its known as Vastu shastra or Shilpa shastra (science of architecture)

Sthapatya Veda & Importance

- ⇒ Sthapatya in sanskrit means establishment

=> It is Sthāpatya Veda → establishment of knowledge on the relationship between the owner, house/building and cosmic order.

=> It is based on fundamental laws of nature which promotes health, happiness and prosperity & which relate Graha, Grahosta & Brahmaanda

=> Sthapatyaveda is also called Shilpa Veda – considered as upaveda (subset) of Atharva Veda (supplementary branch)

= It deals with – planning
- designing &
- construction (house/village or cities)

with a precise mathematical formulas, equations,
~~for~~ design promotion (office/home/institution/commercial buildings
and Industries) in a perfect harmony with law of
Nature

=> Vastu shastra – originated from ~~sthe~~ Sthapatya Veda connect individual life with cosmic intelligence & the architectural logic connects the mindset, health and mutual relationship of inhabitants maintaining harmony & positivity.

=> Home is designed based on sun's alignment since law of nature comes from sun.

=> Building should be sustainable with natural & non-toxic materials suitable for local climatic condition

=> Materials includes = Wood, brick, clay, natural fibers, - used in carpets, curtains & furnitures

(Rahu)

W (saturn)

S
(Mars)
(Yama)

E (sun)
Indra

N
(Mercury)
(Kubera)

Nairatya Earth (Nirnti) Master bed room Inausp:	In Ausp: Living Room	In Ausp: Vayu (Moon) Guest room
Dining room	Brahma (open) to 5 elements	Auspicious Study room
Inauspicious Agnii (Venus) (Kitchen)	Entrance Auspicious	Ishana (Varuna) (Jupiter) (pooja) Inausp:

Auspicious
- good for
entrance
Inauspicious
- not good
- for entrance

Factors considered for Architecture:

- 1) Location of land
- 2) Slope & shape of land
- 3) Entrance of land
- 4) Direction of sun
- 5) Water bodies

Indus Saraswati Region

- ⇒ It's called as Harappa civilization - from ~~out~~
- ⇒ modern north east Afghanistan to Pakistan and north west India
- ⇒ - Sites located in Pakistan - Mohenjo Daro or
 - "Mound of the Dead"
 - between 2600 BC - 1900 BC

- In 2002, 1000 cities and settlements had been reported but only 100 sites were excavated mainly near Ind

5 major urban cities:

⇒ In 2008. The report was

Report

- 1) Harappa
- 2) Mohenjo-Daro
- 3) Dholavira
- 4) Ganeriwala
- 5) Rakhigarhi

616 sites = In India

406 sites = In Pakistan

Report

⇒ The urban culture was very evident in Indus Valley making them 1st urban center with proper municipal town planning.

⇒ It suggests good knowledge of urban planning,

and efficient municipal governments which gives high priority on hygiene & also give access for religious rituals

e.g: Partial excavation of Ratnagiri → Architecture

⇒ It is known for the 1st known urban sanitation system walls in the city

⇒ They had individual/group house getting water from common well.

⇒ They had proper rooms, bathrooms, covered drains for wastewater; inner courtyard opening to house.

⇒ Even today some village in that region resembles some constructional aspects of Harappa

⇒ Sewage and drainage system of Ancient Indus system were more advanced than in any urban sites

Architecture of Harappa:

⇒ Advanced architecture shown in dockyards, granaries, warehouse, brick platforms & protective walls of Harappa Architecture

⇒ The massive wall of Harappa protects from flood and from military conflicts

⇒ The home is open only to inner courtyards & smaller lanes

⇒ Covered drains and good waste water management is lined in major streets of Harappa.

Architecture of Mesopotamian & Ancient Egypt

⇒ There was no monumental large structures were built.

- ⇒ There is no evidence on existence of palaces or temples in this ~~civilization~~ excavation
- ⇒ The one structure of well built bath - Public bath called as 'The Great Bath' was found.
- ⇒ The structure of protective wall gives clear idea on the defense methodology of civilization
- ⇒ Materials from different regions were used in the cities for making seals, beads & other objects.
- Steatite seals have animal image, God image & other inscriptions
- Some seals are used for stamping clay for trading of goods.
- ⇒ They had houses access to water sources and also they had a good drainage facilities = its an itibasic Architecture.

Indian Epic Architecture based on Ramayana

- ⇒ Ayodhya: The king dasharatha made it a grand city with a well-planned layout.
 - It had wide roads, beautiful houses, gardens & palaces which portray advanced urban planning & importance of ethics & functionality in city design
 - Materials Used : Gold, Silver, & gems were used for constructing palace & temples indicate wealth, prosperity of city, power and divinity on materials used for city.

2) Lankha : The Demon King Ravana made lanka as a magnificent city of gold.

- Ravana palace portrayed as an architectural marvel included with precious stones, metals & intricate carvings.
- It gives ~~date~~ indication on the luxurious life style of all the inhabitants
- Materials used : The emphasis on gold and gems signifies their wealth, craftsmanship and artistic skills.

3) kishkindha : The monkey kingdom of ~~bad~~ king Sugriva features natural Architecture integrated into the landscape.

- The kingdom includes caves, waterfalls & lush forests indicating a harmonious relationship with nature and the use of nature as shelter.

Based on Mahabharata

- 1) Indraprastha \Rightarrow Its the palace of illusion called maya sabha built by a demon architect called maya, for Pandavas
- \Rightarrow The hall had illusions to trick the sense whose floor appears to have water
- \Rightarrow The walls seemed transparent which reflect the knowledge of architecture, optics & psychology.

Materials : Precious stones, metals and other material shows how royal construction architecture Pandava had and it highlights their wealth.

2) Hastinapura :-

It's the city of Elephant & the capital of Kuru Kingdom which signifies the political power and military strength of Kurus.

Materials used : It includes stones and metals which indicates durability and defense, reflecting the royalty of Kuru dynasty.

3) Dwaraka => City of Lord Krishna located near the ocean with advanced urban planning & architectural skills.

- It has beautiful gardens, palace & public buildings.

Materials : Stone, wood & metals used and the location highlights the importance of city as a culture & trade centre.

Significance :-

1) Cultural Reflection :

- It reflects the cultural values, religious belief and social hierarchies of ancient India.
- It signifies the divine rights & power of kings and deities.

2) Technological Advancement :

- The materials used for construction gives a high level of technological development.
- Illusion of maya sabha & golden city lankha gives a deep understanding of the art & engineering.

3) Symbolism: The material & architecture have the symbolic meanings

Eg: golden lotus not just represent wealth but the pride & overconfidence of Ravana kishkindha gives ^{not just} a harmonic integration with nature but also symbolizes virtues of monkey kingdom.

4) Legacy: Architecture in Indian epics influence Indian art, literature and many others for centuries.

- It had inspired many temples, palaces and cultural monuments throughout Indian history.

Indian Fine Arts - Indian Music & Indian Dance

⇒ Music is the soul of any culture and the art of music was introduced to Earth by Narada Muni.

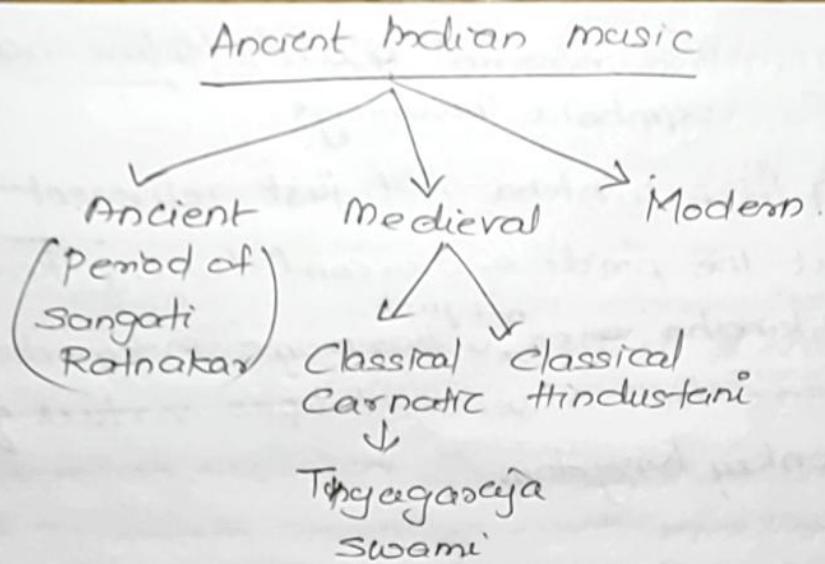
⇒ ~~Narada~~ Narada taught Naada Brahma - sound that pervades entire universe, to all the inhabitants

⇒ Musical Instruments like flute existed during Indian civilization period.

History of Indian Music

⇒ The origin of Indian Music is from Samaveda which gives slokas in form of songs

⇒ Religious rituals includes vedic hymns chanting which have a pitch & scale.



Anatomy of Indian Music :

3 main pillars of Indian classical music :

1) Svara : Recitation of Vedas.

- It's the composition notes / scale
- Bharata mani divided swara in to 22 notes scale → In natyasasta
- Notational system of Hindustani music is currently modified to saptaswara and same followed in carnatic music

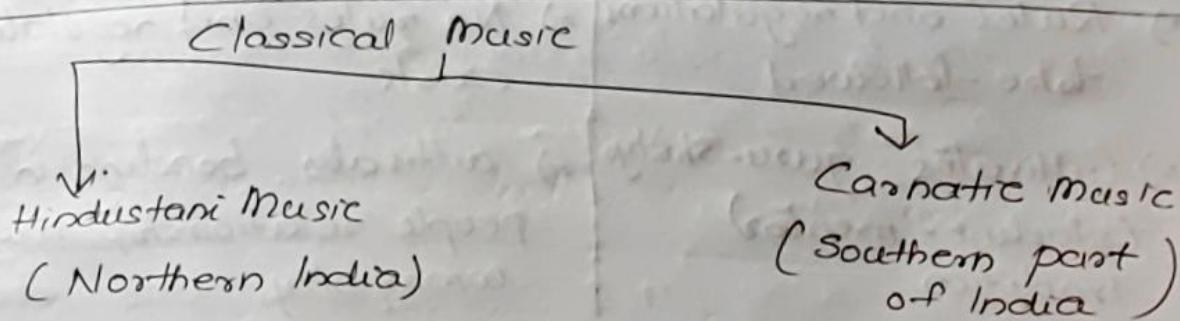
Saptha swara : sa, se, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni

2) Raga : - Raga derived from sanskrit word 'Ranj' which means delighted , satisfied & happy some one.

- Raga serves foundation for the melody
- Each raga gives different emotions different sounds and energy

The basic element required for raga is the note (swara) in which it's placed.

- Tala: - It's the rhythmic beats for the song meters.
- The musical time is divided into simple & complex meters according to Tala concept.
 - Tala serves foundation for the rhythm.
 - The Tala is independent of the music that it accompanies in their own dimension.
 - Laya is the tempo of tala that maintains uniformity of the time span.



Indian music is based on traditions, cultures, place of origin, socio-economic practices etc.

Moods of Indian Music

→ All human emotions are derived from basic emotions which are 9 types = It's called Nava rasa

- 1) Hasya - laugh
- 2) Kāsma - sorrow
- 3) Sringara - beauty
love
romance
- 4) Raudra - Anger
- 5) Veera - courage
heroistic

- 6) Bhayānaka - horror
terror
- 7) Bebhatsa - disgusting
- 8) Adbalha - wonder
surprise
- 9) Shantaa - Peace

Folk Music

It reflects the culture and the foundation of cultural identity & each state have its own style of music.

Classical Music

- ⇒ Based on evolution with systematic concept
- ⇒ Based on Natya Shastra
- ⇒ Rules and regulations to be followed
- ⇒ Cultivates guru-shishya (student - mentor) tradition

Folk Music

- ⇒ Based on cultural aspects with emotional concept
- ⇒ Based on people in the community of region
- ⇒ No rules and regulations exists
- ⇒ cultivates bonding in people relationship in a community

Musical Instruments :

- ⇒ Required for creating any types of music
materials used - wood, bamboo, metal, mud etc
- 4 types of Instruments

- 1) Avanadha Vadya - Percussion Instrument
 - uses animal skin membrane
 - eg: Mridangam, Tabala

- 2) Sushra Vadya - Aerophones instrument
 - uses air vibration to create sound
 - eg: flute, nadhaswara, kazoo.

3) Ghana Vadya :- Solid instruments, idiophones
- it doesn't require tune
eg: clap, stick, rods.

4) Tala Vadya : String Instrument
- which includes playing string
for making music
- eg: Veena, guitar.

Modern Music: Its 20th century music which had
a significant change of period,
science and technology and modernisation
of world.

- New forms, techniques and styles added, and
revised rhythmic pattern, melody tone & harmony
for the modern music.
eg: Jazz, Rock, Pop music.

Concept of Indian Dance

- ⇒ It's one of the renowned Hindu arts which integrates song, drama, shape, line, and emotions.
- ⇒ It emphasizes gestures of face and hand, body movement with leg and head movement.

History of Indian dance:

- 3300 BC & 9000 year old murals & Rock shelter in ~~the~~ India & the tomb of Egypt had paintings of dancing figures.
- ⇒ Dance was an integral part of communication which can impart the culture and story through oral and

performance and no written languages needed for this.

- Dance is for embracing deities during events, seasonal festivals, ceremonies which is performed in temple.
- Mudras and hand gestures of bharathnatyam are inspired from the raundra tanda of nataraja (Lord shiva)
- Some of the hastamudra was inspired from the Indian epic of kaliyamardhana nrityam of Lord Krishna
- = According to Bharata mani, Lord brahma blended the elements of 4 vedas to get a new 5th veda called Natya veda.
- Natya is a fusion of samaveda, dance, drama and music along with the Rasa (emotion) of Atharva veda
- folk dances are different depending on the local tradition of state, ethnic group and geographical region

Classical Dance

1) Bharatanatyam - Tamil Nadu

- Nandikesvara's Abhinaya Darpana - important reference text for study of technique, grammar of body movement in Bharatanatyam
- It is an ekahara dance where single dancer will

perform multiple characters in one play.

2) Kuchipudi - Andhra Pradesh (AP)

- Its the name of village in (AP)'s Krishna district with rich dance-drama history
- Its also called as Yakshagana
- Siddendra Yogi was the creator of Kuchipudi style of Yakshagana in 17th century.
- It is a dance drama which can be done in group.

3) Kathakali - Kerala.

- Its a combo of dance drama music and acting of Indian epic stories.
- different facial colours denote different emotions → green - nobility
black - wickedness
Red patches - evil.
- Hand gestures, with facial expression and eye-eyebrow movement is very important.

4) Mohiniyattam - Kerala

The classical solo dance form of Kerala inspired from the incarnation of Lord Vishnu - named Mohini

- Its mentioned by Mazhamagal Narayanan Nampudiri in 1709, in a literature named Vyavahara Mala

- 5) Odissi - Odisha = Incarnations of lord vishnu & lyrics
- from Gita Govinda by Jayadeva
- Tribhangi & chowk (body gets deflected at the neck, torso & knee) are the 2 positions (primary postures) imitating a square
- 6) Manipuri - Manipur - Its associated with the rituals and traditional festivals, - shiva parvathi cosmic dance depicted as a story.
- 7) Sattriya - Assam - This was a dance established by a vaishnava saint named Sankaradeva in 15th century in order to spread vaishnava faith
- It is a dance style which have a religious nature & link with sattras
- 8) Kathak - uttar pradesh = Derived from word kada (stony) and was developed during bhakti movement in 15th century
- the leg stamping, hand posture & facial expression is very important aspects

Folk dance of India

- = Folk dance depict the life of individual & culture of people in a particular region

→ Each state have its unique tradition & cultural
Folk dance / Ritual dance / Religious dance for their
purpose.

⇒ In-as folk dance is an ethnic form which emphasize
the cultural roots of the dance

Eg:

1) Chhau - Odisha - Its the mask dance that tells
the mythological story & ferocious
martial movements included.

- It was recognised by UNESCO in
2010

2) Kalbelia - Rajasthan - Its a tribal dance form

- Women wear - black dress skirts,
dara & swirl like a serpent more.
- Men play Khanjani percussion instrument &
Pungi - woodwind instrument originally used to catch
snake

3) Mudiyettu - Kerala - Its a ritual theatre
performance based on the story
Danki Radha - fight with demon
Danki by the goddess 'Kali'

- ~~Eg~~ recognised by UNESCO in 2010

4) Garba - Gujarat - Popular folk dance performed
during Navratri

- It actually refers to with Garba
deep (holed earthen pot in which
lamp is lit) and ladies dance
in circle clapping around.

5) Dandiya Raas - Gujarat - A dynamic vibrant dance which uses dandiya (polished stick) depicting battle between Devi Durga & Mahisbasura demon.

6) Tarangam - Goa - Folk dance during Festival Dussehra & Holi which is a visual show with rainbow effects.

7) Ghoomar - Rajasthan - Tradition folk dance by ladies of Bhil tribe

- Movements are highlighted with the multi colour vibrant dress called Ghaghara.

8) Paika - Odisha - Martial folk dance of south Odisha

- dancers were armed w/godess spears & shields - to make many formations of army.

9) Danda - Jatra - Odisha - Its a combo of drama, dance & music which tell myth story of shiva & give message on social harmony and brotherhood.

10) Jat-Jatin - Bihar - Its the north western region folk dance specially in Mithila

- It depicts the married couple's love and dispute situations in their lives.