

1. Historiography : Development in the West

- 1.1 Tradition of Historiography
- 1.2 Modern Historiography
- 1.3 Development of Scientific Perspective in Europe and Historiography
- 1.4 Notable Scholars

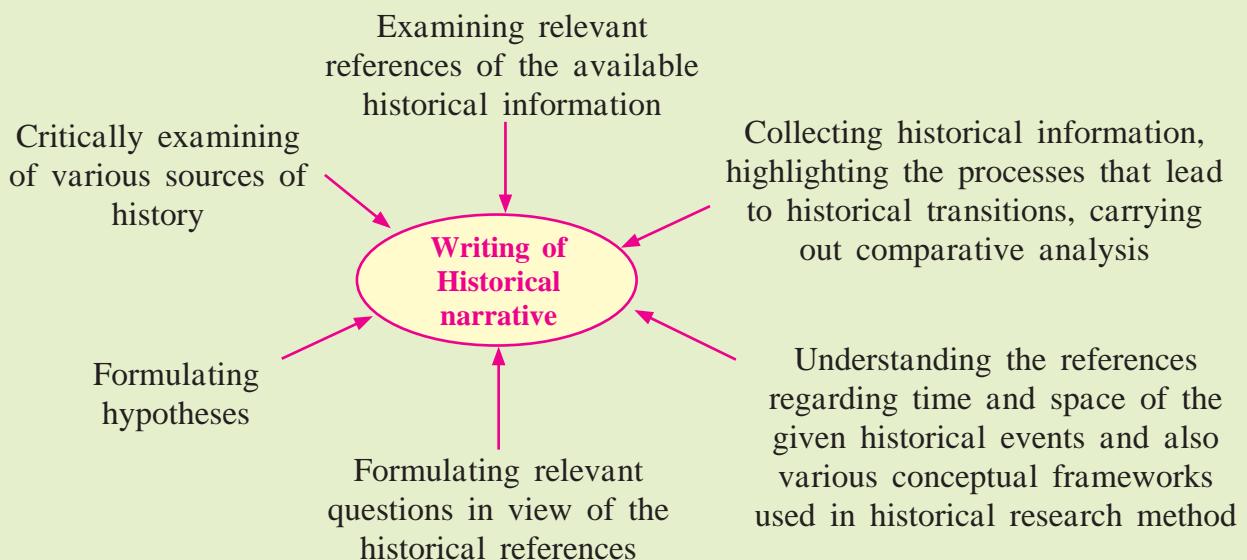
Historical research, writing and studies are carried out with an objective of understanding the chronology of the past events and their interconnections. This is a continuous process.

In the physical and natural sciences the empirical method (laboratory method of experiments and observation) is used to verify the available knowledge. This method allows formulating laws that remain true irrespective of the time and space. Those laws can be tested and proved repeatedly.

In historical research it may not be possible to use the method of laboratory experiments and observation. This is so because we were not present in the historical time and space and the historical events cannot be recreated. Also in history it is not possible to formulate laws that remain true irrespective of the time and space.

To begin, we need an expert who knows the language and script of a historical document in order to read it and understand its meaning. Also, the experts can examine the authenticity of the document by using criteria such as lettering style, author's style of writing, manufacturing date and type of paper, stamps of authority, etc. Such a document is further scrutinised by a historian with the help of relevant historical references.

Historical Research Method



Understanding the references regarding time and space of the given historical events and also various conceptual frameworks used in historical research method

Methods of various disciplines are useful in historical research. For example, Archaeology, Archival Science, Manuscriptology, Epigraphy (Study of inscriptions), Analysis of lettering style, Linguistics, Numismatics (Study of coins), Genealogy (Study of lineage), etc.

1.1 Tradition of Historiography

We have learnt about the historical research method, critically examining the historical sources and writing the historical narrative. The writing of critical historical narrative is known as ‘Historiography’. A scholar who writes such a narrative is a historian.

The historian cannot include every past event in his narrative. The inclusion and interpretation of historical events by the historian often depends on the conceptual framework adopted by him. His style of writing is determined by that conceptual framework.

The tradition of writing historical narrative, that is historiography, was not prevalent in the ancient societies of the world. However, that does not mean that they were not aware of the historical time or were not eager to know about it. Ancient people also felt the need of passing on the stories of the life and valour of the ancestors to the next generation. Ancient communities all over the world used various means like cave paintings, story-telling, singing songs and ballads, etc. for this purpose. These traditional means are looked upon as the sources of history in the modern historiography.

1.2 Modern Historiography

Four main characteristics of modern historiography :



Do you know ?



The earliest inscription in the Louvre museum

The above picture shows a fragment of the earliest inscription. A forward marching file of soldiers holding shields and spears is seen here. The General is in the front.

The tradition of recording historical event can be traced back to Sumer civilisation in Mesopotamia. Names of Sumerian kings and the stories of battles fought by them have been preserved in various inscriptions. The earliest inscription shown above, dates back to 4500 B.C.E. It records a battle fought between two kingdoms. It is now displayed at the Louvre museum in France.

(1) Its method is based on scientific principles. It begins with the formation of relevant questions.

(2) These questions are anthropocentric. It means that these questions are about the deeds of the members of ancient human societies of a particular period. History does not suggest any interrelation between the Divine and human deeds.

(3) Answers to these questions are supported by reliable evidence.

(4) History presents a graph of mankind's journey with the help of past human deeds.

It is said that the modern historiography with above characteristics has its roots in the ancient Greek historical writings. 'History' is originally a Greek term. Herodotus, the Greek historian of the fifth century B.C.E. used it first for his book entitled, 'The Histories'.

1.3 Development of Scientific Perspective in Europe and Historiography

Till the eighteenth century C.E. Europe had achieved a remarkable progress in the fields of Philosophy and Science. Scholars by then had come to believe in the possibility of studying the social and historical truths by applying scientific methods. Now the philosophical discussions focused more and more on the objectivity in history and historiography.

Prior to the eighteenth century all European universities were interested only in the philosophical discourses revolving around Divine phenomena. However, gradually this scenario began to change. In 1737 C.E. the Gottingen University was founded in Germany. This university for the first time had an independent department of history. Later, other German universities also became centres of historical studies.

1.4 Notable Scholars

The contributions of many scholars are important in the development of historiography. Let us have a look at the contributions of the few notable scholars.



René Descartes

René Descartes (1596-1650) : René Descartes was the foremost among scholars who insisted on verifying the reliability of historical documents by critically examining them. Among the rules given by him in his book, 'Discourse on the method', the following is supposed to have a great impact on the scientific method of research : Never to accept anything for true till all grounds of doubt are excluded.

Voltaire (1694-1778) : Voltaire's original name was François-Marie Arouet. He was French. He opined that along with objective truth and chronology of historical events considering social traditions, trade, economy, agriculture, etc. was also equally important in historiography. It gave rise to the thought that understanding all aspects of human life is important for history writing. Thus, it is said that Voltaire was the founder of modern historiography.



Voltaire

Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831) : Hegel was a German philosopher. He insisted that the historical reality should be presented in a logical manner. To him the timeline of historical events was indicative of progress. He also thought that the presentation of history is bound to change over time as new



Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel

is published in a book, entitled ‘Encyclopaedia of Philosophical Sciences’. His book, ‘Reason in History’, is well known.

It is good to know this :

According to Hegel, grasping the meaning of any event happens in terms of two direct opposites. Human mind cannot understand the true nature of that event, without understanding the opposites, for example, True-False, Good-Bad, etc. In order to understand the true nature of a thing one needs to know both true and false, similarly good and bad. This method of analysis which is based on opposites is known as ‘Dialectics’. In this method a theory is proposed at the beginning, which is called, ‘Thesis’. Then another theory is proposed, which is contrary to the thesis. It is called, ‘Antithesis’. After a thorough logical discussion of the both a new thesis is proposed which includes the gist of both, the thesis and the antithesis. This process of arriving at the new thesis is called, ‘Synthesis’.

evidence would come forth. With Hegel’s philosophy many scholars were convinced that historical methods were not of lesser quality though they differed from scientific methods. The collection of his lectures and articles

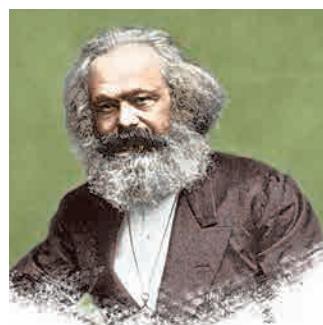
Leopold von Ranké (1795-1886) :

Historiography of the nineteenth century was greatly influenced by the thoughts of Leopold Von Ranke of Berlin University. He spoke about the critical method of historical research. He put emphasis on the utmost importance of information gathered through original documents. He also stated that all types of documents associated with a historical event need to be examined with greatest care. He believed that with this method it was

possible to reach the historical truth. He criticised imaginative narration of history. Collection of his articles is published in two books, entitled ‘The Theory and Practice of History’ and ‘The Secret of World History’.

Karl Marx (1818-1883) :

In the latter half of the nineteenth century a new school of thought arose keeping in view the new thesis formulated by Karl Marx. According to Karl Marx, history was not about abstract ideas; it was about living people. Human relationships are shaped by the fundamental needs of people and the ownership as well as nature of



Karl Marx

prevailing means of production to meet those needs. The accessibility of these means to different strata of the society may not be equal. This inequality causes

a division of the society into classes, leading to class struggle. According to Marx, human history is the history of class struggle, as the class that owns the means of production economically exploits the rest of the classes. ‘Das Kapital’, a treatise written by him is the most referred book all over the world.

Annales School : At the onset of the twentieth century a new school of historiography arose in France, which is known as ‘Annales School’. Annales school gave a new direction to history writing. It was recognised now that history is not only about the political events, kings, great leaders and accordingly politics, diplomacy and wars but also about the climate, local people, agriculture, trade, technology, means of communication, social divisions and their collective psychology, etc. in the historical times. The Annales School was started by French historians.

Feminist Historiography

Feminist historiography means the restructuring of the history from the perspective of women. The writings of Simone de Beauvoir, helped in establishing the fundamentals of feminism. She was French. The feminist historiography emphasised not only on the inclusion of women in history but also on the rethinking of the male dominated perspective of history. It drove historical research to focus in depth on various aspects of women’s life such as their employment, their role in trade union, institutions working for their cause, their family life, etc. In the historical writings after 1990 women were portrayed as an independent social class.

Michel Foucault (1926-1984) : The French historian of the twentieth century, Michel Foucault brought forth a new concept in historiography. He, in his book, ‘Archaeology of Knowledge’, argued that the prevailing practice of arranging historical events in a chronological order



Michel Foucault

is not right. He drew attention to the fact that archaeology does not strive to reach the ultimate historical truth but attempts to explain various transitions in the past. Foucault felt that explaining the transitions in history is more important. He called his method, ‘the archaeology of knowledge’.

Foucault subjected the so far unacknowledged areas by historians such as psychological disorders, science of medicine, prison administration, etc. to historical analysis.

Thus, the scope of historiography kept continuously expanding. Writing of histories of various subjects like literature, architecture, sculpture, drawing and painting, music, dance, drama, films and television, etc. came into practice.



Exercise

1. (A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the sentences.

- (1) It may be said that was the founder of modern historiography.
(a) Voltaire (b) René Descartes
(c) Leopold Ranké (d) Karl Marx
- (2) wrote the book entitled 'Archaeology of Knowledge'.
(a) Karl Marx (b) Michel Foucault
(c) Lucien Febvre (d) Voltaire

(B) Identify the wrong pair in the following, correct it and rewrite.

- (1) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel – 'Reason in History'
- (2) Leopold von Ranké – 'The theory and Practice of History'
- (3) Herodotus – 'The Histories'
- (4) Karl Marx – 'Discourse on the Method'

2. Explain the following concepts.

- (1) Dialectics
- (2) Annales School

3. Explain the following with its reason.

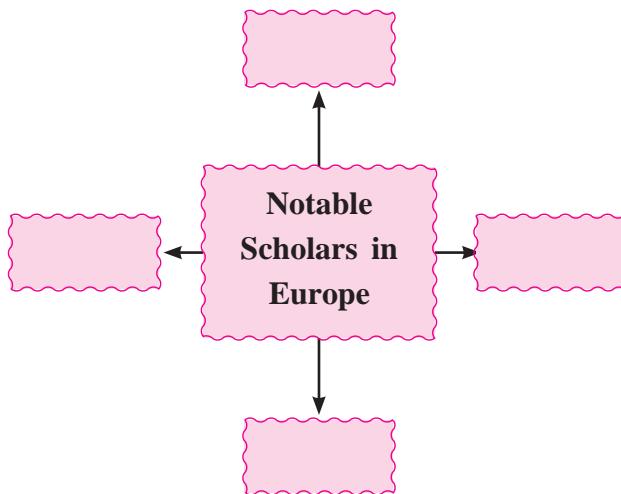
- (1) Historical research was driven to focus in depth on various aspects of women's life.
- (2) Foucault called his method, 'the archaeology of knowledge'.

4. Answer the following in 25-30 words.

- (1) What is historiography?
- (2) What did René Descartes insisted upon?

- (3) Why is Voltaire said to be the founder of modern historiography?

5. Complete the concept chart.



6. Answer the following in detail.

- (1) Explain Karl Marx's 'Class Theory'.
- (2) What are the four characteristics of modern historiography?
- (3) What is feminist historiography?
- (4) Explain Leopold von Ranké's perspective of history?

Project

Obtain detailed information on your favourite subject and write its history. For example :

- History of Pen
- History of Printing technology
- History of Computers



2. Historiography : Indian Tradition

2.1 Tradition of Indian Historiography

2.2 Indian Historiography : Various Ideological Frameworks

2.1 Tradition of Indian Historiography

We learnt about the western tradition of historiography in the last lesson. In this lesson we will know about the tradition of Indian historiography.

Historiography in the Ancient Period :

In the ancient period in India memories of the great deeds of ancestors and mythological lore, also memories of social transitions were preserved with the help of oral recitals.

The inscriptions on the Harappan seals and other artefacts confirm that Indians had mastered the art of writing as early as the third millennium B.C.E. or perhaps before that. However, the Harappan script is not yet successfully deciphered.

The earliest known written documents of historical nature found in India are in the form of inscriptions. They are dated to the 3rd century B.C.E., that is emperor Ashok Maurya's times. His edicts are inscribed on natural rocks and stone pillars.

From the 1st century C.E. inscriptions begin to occur on coins, metal images and sculptures, and also on copper plates. They provide important historical information. We get to know about the dates of various kings, dynastic genealogies, territorial extent and

You would like to know this:



Sohagaura Copper-plate : The copper-plate was found at Sohagaura (District Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh). It is supposed to be from the Mauryan period. The inscription on it is in Brahmi script. The symbols known as 'Tree-in-railing' and 'Mountain' at the beginning of the inscription also occur on punch marked coins. Another symbol which looks like a structure erected on four pilars is supposed to be indicative of a granary. The inscription records a royal order that the grains stored in the granary should be distributed carefully. It is supposed to be suggestive of precautions taken in the times of a famine.

administration of various empires and kingdoms and also important political events, social organisation, climate, famines, etc. of the respective times.

The ancient Indian literature including the epics Ramayana and Mahabharat, Puranas, Jain and Buddhist texts, historical accounts by Indian authors and also travelogues by foreign travellers are

important sources of history.

Writing of biographies of kings and dynastic histories mark an important step in the Indian historiography. ‘Harshacharit’, written in the 7th century C.E. by Banabhatta is King Harsha’s biography. It portrays a realistic picture of the social, economic, political, religious and cultural life during the king’s times.

Historiography in the Medieval Period : The style of writing ‘Rajtarangini’, the history of Kashmir by Kalhana in the 12th century C.E. is quite close to the concept of modern historiography. Kalhana himself says that he wrote this text after critically examining various sources like inscriptions, coins, remains of ancient monuments, dynastic records and local traditions.

In the medieval India the historians in the courts of Muslim rulers were influenced by Arabic and Persian historiography. Among them Ziauddin Barani holds an important place. In ‘Tarikh-i-Phiruz Shahi’, a book written by him, he has stated the purpose of historiography. According to him the historian’s duty is not limited only to the recording of the ruler’s valour and policies of welfare but he should also write about the ruler’s failings and incorrect policies. Barani further says that a historian should also take into consideration the impact of the teachings of the wise, the learned, and the saints on the cultural life of people. Thus, Barani expanded the scope of historiography.

For the historians in the Mughal courts praising the emperors and exhibition of loyalty became more important. The custom of adding suitable poetic quotes and beautiful pictures was also introduced.



Do you know ?

Alberuni wrote in Arabic about Indian knowledge and social life. In the following period many books about India were written by foreign scholars. Among them, to name a few, are : Hasan Nizami’s ‘Tajul-Ma’asir’; Minhaj-i-Siraj’s ‘Tabaqat-i-Nasiri’; various works by Amir Khusrau; ‘Tuzuk-i-Timuri’, the autobiography of Timur (-i) Lang, who was also known as Amir Timur who invaded India; ‘Tarikh-i- Mubarakshahi’ by Yahya Bin Ahmad Sirhindi. Their accounts provide us with historic information of Sultanate period.

Accounts of foreign travellers in India are also important. Among them are Ibn Battuta, Abdul Razzaq, Marco Polo, Nicolo Conti, Barbosa and Domingos Paes. Their accounts provide us with historic information of medieval India. Ishwardas Nagar, Bhimsen Saxena, Khafi Khan and Niccolao Manucci were among the historians of Aurangzeb’s times whose accounts are important sources of Mughal history.

Babur, the founder of the Mughal empire wrote an autobiography, entitled, ‘Tuzuk-i-Babari’. It contains the descriptions of the battles fought by him. Babur also recorded his minute observations of various regions and cities travelled by him including the local economy, customs and the flora.

Abul Fazl’s ‘Akbarnama’ is very important from the viewpoint of critical historiography. His method of collecting authentic historical documents and their

scrutiny is looked upon as devoid of bias and hence realistic.

‘Bakhar’ is an important type of historical documents of medieval times. It contains eulogies of the heroes and stories of historic events, battles, lives of great men.

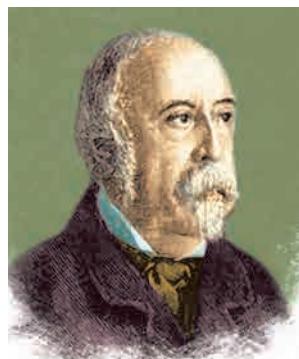
Marathi bakhars are of various types. ‘Sabhasad Bakhar’ was written by Krishnaji Anant Sabhasad during the reign of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj. It is an important bakhar for getting information about the rule of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

‘Bhausahebanchi Bakhar’ describes the Battle of Panipat. Another bakhar, entitled ‘Panipatachi Bakhar’, is also about the same event. ‘Holkaranchi Kaiphiyat’ provides information about the Holkars and their contributions to the Maratha rule.

Bakhars can be divided into various types such as biographies of kings, dynastic history, descriptions of events, history of a sect, autobiographies, regarding grievance, based on mythologies and state administration by a king.

Historiography in the Modern Period :

In the 20th century the Indian archaeological exploration and research started under the British rule. A number of ancient sites were excavated under the supervision of Sir Alexander Cunningham, the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India. He chose mainly the sites mentioned in the Buddhist texts for this purpose. Harappan Civilisation was discovered during the tenure of Sir John Marshall. Because of this discovery the antiquity of Indian history could be traced to 3rd millennium B.C.E. or even earlier.



Alexander Cunningham

John Marshall

Many British officials in India wrote about Indian history. Their writings display strong influence of the colonial policies of the British.

Three Volumes of ‘The History of British India’, written by James Mill were published in 1817. This was the first book



James Mill

on Indian history written by a British historian. It clearly reflects an absence of objective perspective and prejudice about various aspects of the Indian culture.

‘The History of

India’, written by Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay (now Mumbai) was published in 1841.

The period of Maratha Empire is very important in the Indian history. Grant Duff’s name stands out among the British officers who wrote about Maratha history. He wrote the book entitled, ‘A History of Mahrattas’. This book is published in three volumes. Grant Duff’s writing also shows the British inclination of condemning Indian culture and history. Similar tendency is witnessed in Colonel Todd’s writings about Rajasthan’s history. The two volumes written by William

Wilson Hunter on Indian history show a somewhat impartial treatment of the subject.

Nilkanth Janardan Kirtane and Vishwanath Kashinath Rajwade were two Indian historians who took upon the task of exposing the limitations of Grant Duff's writings.

2.2 Indian Historiography : Various Ideological Frameworks

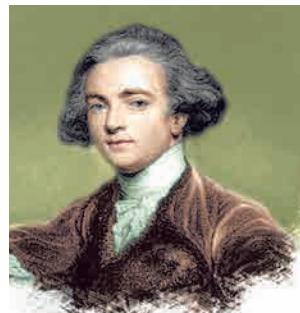
Colonial Historiography : The early scholars who studied and wrote Indian history were mainly British officers and Christian missionaries. Their prejudice is clearly reflected in the way some of them have ridiculed Indian culture. Their writings were used to justify the colonial British rule. The five volumes of 'Cambridge History of India', published during 1922-1937 C.E. are distinct examples of colonial historiography.

Orientalist Historiography : Many European scholars felt curious about civilisations and countries of the East. Some of those scholars felt admiration and respect for them. These scholars were known as 'Orientalists'.

The orientalists studied the similarities between Sanskrit and some of the European languages. They focused more on Vedic tradition and Sanskrit literature. Their studies resulted into formulating the notion of an ancient language that could be the mother of all Indo-European languages.

In 1784, Sir William Jones founded Asiatic society in Kolkata. It opened the doors for research in ancient Indian literature and history.

Among the Orientalist scholars, Friedrich Max Muller deserves a special



William Jones

mention. In his opinion Sanskrit was the most ancient language of the Indo-European languages. He was deeply interested in Sanskrit literature. He first translated the Sanskrit

text of 'Hitopadesha'. He was the editor of 50 volumes of 'The Sacred Books of the East'. He also compiled 'Rigveda', which has been published in six volumes. He translated Rigveda in German.

Lately, Edward Said, a scholar who has re-evaluated the orientalist writings, has thrown light on imperialistic interests of orientalist scholars.



Friedrich Max Muller

Nationalistic Historiography : The writings of Indian historians who were trained in the British educational system show an inclination to restore the pride in the ancient glory of India and the self-esteem of the Indian readers. Their writings are known as 'Nationalistic Historiography'. Nationalistic writings in Maharashtra were inspired by Vishnushastri Chiplunkar. He criticised the prejudiced history of ancient India written by British officers. The nationalistic historians tried to seek the golden era of Indian history. They are at times blamed for ignoring the critical analysis of the historical truth. Mahadev Govind Ranade, Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Rajendra Lal Mishra,

Ramesh Chandra Majumdar, Kashi Prasad Jayswal, Radha Kumud Mukherjee, Bhagawan Lal Indraji, Vasudev Vishnu Mirashi and Anant Sadashiv Altekar are the names of some renowned scholars among the nationalistic historians.



Do you know ?

Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade has explained the background of the rise of Maratha empire in great details in his book, 'The Rise of Maratha Power'. According to him it was not like a suddenly erupted forest fire but the ground for it in Maharashtra on the social, cultural and religious levels was getting ready over a prolonged period.

Rajwade is well-known for his writings in Marathi on varied subjects



like history, linguistics, etymology, grammar, etc. He was of the firm opinion that we should write our own history. He compiled and edited 22 volumes of 'Marathyanchya Itihasachi Sadhane'.

V.K.Rajwade He wrote very scholarly prefaces to each of the 22 volumes. He stated, 'History is the all-inclusive image of the past societies. It does not include only the stories of political images, conspiracies and wars for seizing power.' He insisted that history should be written only using the authentic documentary source.

The nationalistic historiography helped in the triggering of the independence



Do you know ?

V. K. Rajwade founded 'Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal' in Pune, on 7th July 1910 to facilitate historical research.

'Human history is defined by Time and Space. Describing any event necessitates that the final portrayal should be spread on the complete canvass of the given time and place.

Only if a balanced combination of the three factors, Time, Space and Personalities is present, then only an event does qualify to be called so.'

- **V. K. Rajwade**



Vinayak D. Savarkar

movement of the Indian people against the British. In this aspect the book, 'The Indian War of Independence, 1857', written by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar is of great importance.

The nationalistic historiography provided a momentum to the writing of regional histories too. As a result the attention of historians was drawn to the geographic conditions and history of south Indian regions.

Historiography in the Post-Independence Era : Now along with writing the dynastic histories, the cultural, social, economic histories were also being written. Scholars of the post-independence

era began to feel the need of writing histories of various communities, sciences, economic systems, political ideologies, cultural aspects, etc. The historiography of this era has been influenced mainly by three ideological schools: (1) Marxist History (2) Subaltern History (3) Feminist History.

Marxist History : The concern for the means of production, modes of production and the industrial relations were at the centre in the writings of Marxist historians. Accordingly, to analyse the impact of every social event of significance has remained the basic theme of Marxist historiography.



Damodar Kosambi the notable Indian historians who adopted Marxist ideological framework, scholars like Damodar Dharmanand Kosambi, Comrade Shripad Amrut Dange, Ram Sharan Sharma, Comrade Sharad Patil have contributed notably. Comrade Dange was one of the founder members of the Indian Communist Party. ‘Primitive Communism to Slavery’, the book written by him represents Marxist historiography.

Subaltern History : The seeds of subaltern history are found in the Marxist historiography. The role of the Italian historian Antonio Gramsci is very important in developing the idea that history should be written starting from the bottommost ranks of people in the society. In fact, subaltern means the ‘bottommost ranks’.

Folklore has been considered as a very important source of writing subaltern histories. Ranjit Guha, an Indian historian played a major role in establishing subaltern history as an important academic school of historiography. However, we may point out that much before the onset of subaltern ideology similar thoughts were expressed by Mahatma Jyotirao Phule and Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar.

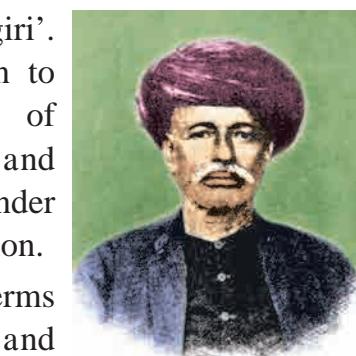
Mahatma Phule unfolded the history of the ‘shudratishudra’ communities in his book, ‘Gulamgiri’. He drew attention to the exploitation of women, *shudras* and *atishudras* done under the name of religion.

The terms ‘*shudra*’ and ‘*atishudra*’ indicates **Mahatma Jyotirao Phule** the bottommost ranks in the caste system.

The role of the people belonging to Dalit castes is very significant in the shaping of various cultural and political aspects of India. However, their role was not duly acknowledged in the colonial and nationalistic historiography. Dr Babasaheb



Dr Ambedkar



Ambedkar focusing on this fact, consistently wrote about it. Two of his books, ‘Who Were the Shudras’ and ‘The Untouchables’ may be cited as examples of history of subaltern type.

Feminist History : Over a significant period of time, mainly male scholars were involved in the writing of Indian history. As a result, the role and achievements of women in history remained neglected. To

highlight this fact was a major task faced by the feminist historians. Also, it was important to study and compile the historical writings of women. It was also necessary to rethink of women's position in history.

Among women authors writing about



Tarabai Shinde

women in the 19th century C.E., Tarabai Shinde was the foremost one. She wrote attacking the male dominated social system and the caste system. Her book, 'Stripurush Tulana', published in 1882, is acknowledged as the first feminist book in India. In 1888, the book written by Pandita Ramabai was published, entitled, 'The High Caste Hindu Woman'.

The feminist literature of the post-independence era concentrated on the issues like employment of women, treatment meted out to them at their work place, their right to political equality, etc. Among the recently published feminist literature Meera Kosambi's book, 'Crossing Thresholds : Feminist Essays in Social History' is of importance. It contains essays on the life stories of women like Pandita Ramabai and Dr. Rukhamabai, the first practicing lady doctor of India. A lot of literature is available unfolding the viewpoint of Dalit

women in Maharashtra. Dr. Sharmila Rege's work is noteworthy in this context. Her book, 'Writing Caste, Writing Gender : Reading Dalit Women's Testimonies' includes her essays on the autobiographies of Dalit women.



Do you know?

Publication of 'Marathi Riyasat' by Govind Sakaram Sardesai was a momentous achievement in the field of Indian Historiography. His work became so famous that people began to address him as 'Riyasatkari'. He published several volumes of Maratha history.

There have been a number of Indian historians who wrote without embracing a particular ideology. Among them historians like Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Surendra Nath Sen, Riyasatkari G.S. Sardesai, and Tryambak Shankar Shejwalkar are noteworthy.

In the recent times historians like Yashawant Dinkar Phadke, Ramchandra Guha, etc. have contributed extensively to the historiography of modern India.

Thus, it is evident that the Indian historiography has been influenced greatly by the social and political movements. It seems that some part of the Indian historiography was also developed outside the influence of these movements.



Exercise

1. Complete the sentences by choosing a correct option.

- (1) was the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India.

- (a) Alexander Cunningham
(b) William Jones (c) John Marshall
(d) Friedrich Max Muller

- (2) translated the Sanskrit text of 'Hitopadesha'.
- James Mill
 - Friedrich Max Muller
 - Mountstuart Elphinstone
 - Sir John Marshall

(B) Identify the wrong pair in the following, correct it and rewrite.

- 'Who were the Shudras' – Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar
- 'Stri-Purush Tulana' – Feminist writing
- 'The Indian War of Independence 1857' – Marxist History
- Grant Duff – Colonial History.

2. Explain the following with its reason.

- Writing of the regional history received a momentum.
- Bakhar is an important type of historical documents.

3. Answer the following in 25-30 words.

- Which things are included in the descriptions by Emperor Babur in his autobiography?
- What is the contribution of Svatanttryaveer Savarkar to nationalistic historiography?

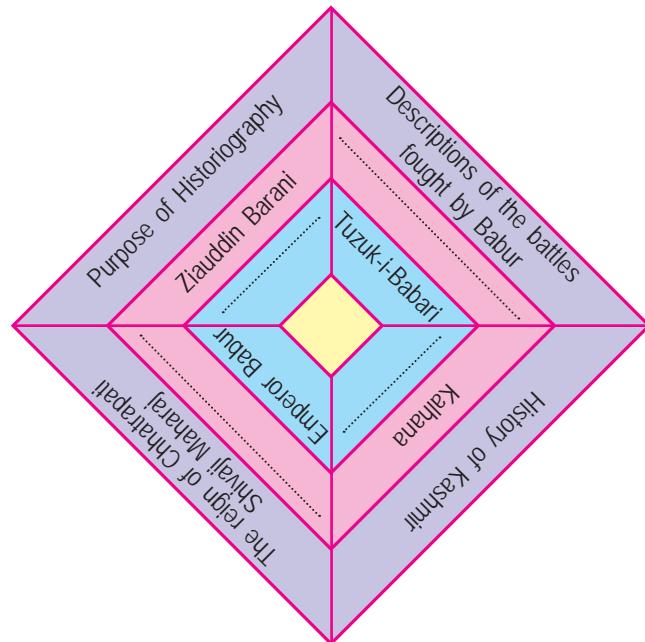
4. Write detailed answers to the following questions :

- What is Marxist History?
- What is the contribution of Itihasacharya V.K. Rajwade to historiography?

5. (a) Complete the following chart.

James Mill	'The History of British India'
James Grant Duff
.....	'The History of India'
S.A. Dange
.....	'Who were the Shudras'

(b) Complete the following concept chart.



6. Explain the following concepts.

- Orientalist historiography.
- Nationalistic historiography.
- Subaltern history.

Project

Prepare an illustrated manuscript with the help of the internet giving more information about the historians mentioned in this lesson.



3. Applied History

3.1 What is Applied History?

3.2 Applied History and Research in Various Fields

3.3 Applied History and Our Present

3.4 Management of Cultural and Natural Heritage

3.5 Affiliated Professional Fields

3.1 What is Applied History?

'Applied History' is also known as 'Public History'. 'Applied History' is a field of study concerned with the application of history for the benefit of people in the contemporary and future

It is interesting to know :

Public History : People have lot of misgivings about the practicality of the knowledge of history. For example, history is usually thought as a field of interest only for historians and students wishing to pursue higher studies in the subject and not pertaining to practical life, history as a field of knowledge does not have any applicability to economically productive fields, etc.

'Public History' helps to overcome such misgivings and makes history meaningful in everyday life connecting people to history.

There are many universities abroad, where various courses in 'Public History' are offered. Srushti Institute of Art Design and Technology is an institute at Bengaluru, Karnataka. This institute has an independent department, named, 'Centre for Public History'. This department has taken up various projects and research in the field of public history.

times. Knowledge of history is useful as it can provide guidance in finding solutions to contemporary social issues and incorporate them in the social planning. Knowledge of history is essential for this purpose.

The projects and programmes related to applied history can create opportunities for people to participate along with the technical experts. Their participation in the capacity of tourists visiting museums and ancient sites is also important. Tourism creates interest in history among people. They can volunteer to participate in the conservation and preservation projects of their own city or town or village.

3.2 Applied History and Research in Various Fields

History is about the past events. The way our present life style is shaped, is dependent on the historical chain of events. Historical events relate to various fields like politics, social and religious structure of a community, philosophy, technology and science, etc. Each of these fields have their own history of building knowledge. The direction of future development in every field is dependent on the state of available knowledge. Hence, the method of history can prove to be of value in the research of various fields. For example,

(1) Philosophy : The history of philosophy helps in understanding the origin of various ideologies, the intellectual traditions giving rise to those ideologies and their historical development. Philosophy needs language as a medium

of expression. In order to understand the philosophical expression, knowledge of the history of language proves useful.

(2) Science : The history of science helps in understanding the chronological order of scientific discoveries, inventions and theories. It can also help to understand the cause-effect chain that led to those discoveries and inventions. It is said that ‘need’ is the mother of inventions. Scientific discoveries/inventions are often the effects of human efforts to fulfil a need and also curiosity. These efforts are based on already available scientific knowledge. Knowledge of history of science helps in understanding the factors that facilitated a scientific discovery/invention and also its chronology.

(3) Technology : The history of technology helps in understanding the changes and their causes in the field of agricultural production, commodity production, architecture, engineering, etc. Scientific discoveries/inventions and technological advancement are mutually dependent on each other. Knowledge of science and technology was very important at every step from the making of stone tools to agricultural production in the evolution of mankind. Later the advancement of science promoted the mechanisation of production. It is necessary to know the history of technology in order to understand the development of mechanisation and the mutual dependence between science and technology.

(4) Industry and Commerce : The field of mutual social transactions expands with the growth of industry and trade. It also promotes continuous development of the network of cultural interactions. It is an integral part of the industrial and commercial management. It is essential to

understand the history of these processes. The nature of the market and commerce has continued to change. Accordingly, the nature of human relationships and the social organisation also has continued to change. To understand this development it is necessary to study the history of culture, social organisation and economic institutions.

(5) Management Studies : In order to understand various factors involved in the chain of production such as means of production, human resources and processes of production, as well as the chain of market and sales management, etc. it is essential to have a knowledge of similar functional systems of the past. It is essential to understand the psychological character of people working at various levels in the chain of production and marketing for healthy management. In order to achieve it, understanding of the social and economic institutions that support the industrial and commercial processes is important. Knowledge of history in this regard makes the management at various levels easier.

(6) Arts : It is important to understand the development of various art forms with the help of their style of expression and their foundation in the form of intellectual-emotional-cultural traditions. The key to the expressions in any art form, emotional temperament of the artist and the developmental history of the respective art form can be understood with the help of cultural history.

(7) Humanities : Humanities include disciplines like history, archaeology, sociology, anthropology, political science, economics, etc. To understand the history of the origin and development of these disciplines is an essential part of their

learning. All disciplines are supposed to have their origin in philosophy. Ancient people all over the world tried to speculate in order to understand the relationship between the universe and human existence. It gave rise to various mythological stories about the origin of this world, the universal order, human life, gods and goddesses, rituals and their philosophical explanation. Roots of philosophical ponderings are to be found in these mythological stories. Various disciplines under humanities have theoretical foundations based on philosophical theories. Only historical knowledge can help us in understanding these developmental stages.

3.3 Applied History and Our Present

People often ask about the practical value of history. The answer to the question about the nature of applied history answers this question as well. The visible and invisible relics of the past exist in the present. We nurture some kind of curiosity, attraction toward them. We wish to know more about their history because they represent the creative thoughts and traditions of our ancestors. It is our heritage. It helps in building our identity. The history of our heritage links us with our origin. Hence it becomes necessary to preserve and conserve it for future, for our benefit as well as for the benefit of future generations. Applied history is concerned with the preservation and conservation of our heritage and make it accessible to people. Heritage management creates opportunities of employment. In brief, applied history can be described as understanding of our present with the help of history and finding right direction for the benefit of our future.

3.4 Management of Cultural and Natural Heritage

(a) Cultural Heritage : It is in the form of human creation. It is of two types – tangible and intangible.

1. Tangible Cultural Heritage : This type of cultural heritage includes ancient sites, buildings, artefacts, manuscripts, sculptures, paintings, etc.

2. Intangible Cultural Heritage : This type of cultural heritage includes the following things –

- * Oral traditions and their language
- * Traditional knowledge
- * Social customs and rituals of celebrating festivals
- * Styles of performing arts
- * Certain traditional skills
- * Communities, groups who represent such traditions, Customs and skills

(b) Natural Heritage : the concept of natural heritage gives importance to the thought of biodiversity. It includes the following things –

(1) Fauna (2) Flora (3) Ecology and geomorphic characteristics which is crucial for sustaining the flora and fauna of a particular region.

It is essential for the benefit of future generations to preserve our heritage. UNESCO, the global organisation has announced some directives with the objective of promoting the cultural and natural heritage. On the basis of those directives list of sites and traditions are declared as ‘World Heritage’.

The list of UNESCO’s World Natural Heritage now includes Western Ghats. The Kaas plateau in the District Satara, is also a part of the Western Ghats.



At a glance :

The Indian traditions declared as Oral and Intangible heritage :

- 2001 : Kootiyattam, Sanskrit Theatre, Kerala.
- 2003 : The tradition of Vedic Chanting.
- 2005 : Ramlila – the traditional performance of the Ramayana in Uttar Pradesh.
- 2009 : Ramman : religious festival and ritual theatre of the Garhwal Himalayas.
- 2010 : Kalbelia : folk songs and dances of Rajasthan.
- 2010 : Chhau dance : a tradition from eastern India.
- 2010 : Mudiyyett : a ritual theatre of Kerala.
- 2012 : Buddhist chanting of Ladakh: recitation of sacred Buddhist texts in the trans-Himalayan Ladakh region, Jammu and Kashmir.
- 2013 : Sankirtana : ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur.
- 2014 : Traditional craft of making utensils of brass and copper among the Thatheras of Jandiala Guru, Punjab.
- 2016 : Yoga

World Cultural Heritage Sites - India

- 1983 : Agra Fort
- 1983 : Ajanta Caves
- 1983 : Verul (Ellora) Caves
- 1983 : Taj Mahal
- 1984 : Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram
- 1984 : Sun Temple, Konark
- 1986 : Churches and Convents of Goa
- 1986 : Fatehpur Sikri
- 1986 : Group of Monuments at Hampi
- 1986 : Khajuraho Group of Monuments
- 1987 : Elephanta Caves

- 1987, : Great Living Chola Temples -
- 2004 Gangaikondcholapuram,
Brihadishwar and Airavateshwar
at Darasuram
- 1987 : Group of Monuments at Pattadakal
- 1989 : Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi
- 1993 : Humayun's Tomb, Delhi
- 1993 : Kutub Minar and its Monuments, Delhi
- 1999 : Mountain Railways of India
 - (1) Darjeeling Himalayan Railway,
 - (2) Nilgiri Mountain Railway,
 - (3) The Kalka-Shimla Railway,
- 2002 : Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya
- 2003 : Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka
- 2004 : Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park
- 2004 : Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus, Mumbai
- 2007 : Red Fort Complex, Delhi
- 2010 : The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur
- 2013 : Hill Forts of Rajasthan
- 2014 : Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat
- 2016 : Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University) at Nalanda, Bihar
- 2016 : The Capital Complex at Chandigarh
- 2017 : Ahmedabad - Historical City

World Natural Heritage Sites :

- 1985 : Kaziranga National Park
- 1985 : Keoladeo National Park
- 1985 : Manas Wildlife Sanctuary
- 1987 : Sundarbans National Park
- 1988, : Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks
- 2005 : Western Ghats
- 2012 : Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area

Mixed

- 2016 : Khangchendzonga National Park



Kailasa Temple, Verul

‘Cultural and Natural Heritage Management’ is one of the main aspects of applied history. The work of conservation and preservation of the Cultural Heritage falls under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India and India’s State Departments of Archaeology. Beside, INTACH (Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage) is actively working in this field. The work of conservation and preservation of cultural and natural heritage requires participation of experts from various fields. They need to be duly aware of the cultural, social and political histories of the heritage site. Principles of applied history are useful in creating the awareness among them. Thus,

(1) The operations necessary for the conservation, preservation and development of the heritage site can be handled without causing any change in its original state.

(2) The local social structure and psychology of the local people, challenges faced by them in the present situations and their expectations can be surveyed in detail.

(3) Due precautions can be taken to avoid hurting sentiments of the local

people while completing the projects of conservation, preservation and development of a heritage site.

(4) Participation of the local people in the project can be facilitated.

(5) Systematic plan can be designed to employ the local skills in a creative way and create better opportunities of livelihood.

3.5 Affiliated Professional Fields

Knowledge of history can be supportive in the decision making with regard to respective legal provisions and public policies in the following fields :

1. Museums and Archives
2. Preservation and conservation of historical site
3. Tourism and Hospitality
4. Entertainment and Mass Media



Do you know ?



Clay Tablets The earliest museum (6th century B.C.E.) in the world was discovered during the excavations at the city of ‘Ur’ in Mesopotamia. The excavations were conducted by Sir Leonard Woolley (1922-1934). This museum was built by the princess of Mesopotamia. Her name was Ennigaldi. She herself was the curator of the museum.

A noteworthy feature of the that museum is the clay tablets inscribed with the descriptions of exhibited artefacts.



Do you know ?



Indian Museum, Kolkata

The ‘Indian Museum’ at Kolkata was founded by the Asiatic Society in 1814 C.E. Nathaniel Wallich, a Danish botanist was the founder and the first curator of the museum. The photograph of the museum seen here is dated to 1905. The museum has three main departments, Arts, Archaeology and Anthropology. Other affiliated departments are : conservation, publication, photography, exhibition-presentation, model-making, training, library, security.

Every field mentioned here requires expert personnel with specialised skills. For example, architects, engineers, historians, archaeologists, museum curators, sociologists, archive management professionals, legal experts, skilled photographers, etc. Of course, this is just a representative list. The help of experts from many more fields is required. These experts need to have adequate knowledge of the ancient sites, the historical background of the structural remains and artefacts. Projects in the field of applied

It is interesting to know :

Archives preserve and store old documents, official records, old films, etc.

The National Archives of India is in Delhi. Every state in India maintains its archives independently.

Archives with a distinct purpose :

The main office of the National Film Archives of India is located in Pune, Maharashtra. It was established in 1964 as the Media Unit of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Indian Government. It served three objectives.

- To search and obtain rare Indian films and to preserve the heritage for the benefit of future generations.
- To categorise the important aspects of films, to create documentation and catalogues and carry out research in the field.
- To establish a centre for dissemination of ‘films culture’.

history can create various opportunities for these professionals.

In this lesson we learnt about the role of applied history in public training programmes for understanding the importance of history, for creating social awareness regarding the conservation, preservation of our cultural and natural heritage, using knowledge of history for this purpose, to enhance the professional skills of people and to develop industrial, commercial field, to carry out preparatory work and plan for effective implementation

of heritage projects, etc. It is essential to avoid vandalising of historic and public places and to ensure that they are

preserved for the benefit of future generations.



Exercise

1. (a) Complete the sentences by choosing the correct option.

(b) Identify the wrong pair in the following, correct it and rewrite.

- (1) Kootiyattam – Sanskrit theatre, Kerala
 - (2) Ramman – Dance form in West Bengal
 - (3) Ramlila – Traditional Performance of the Ramayana in Uttar Pradesh
 - (4) Kalbelia – Folk songs and dances of Rajasthan.

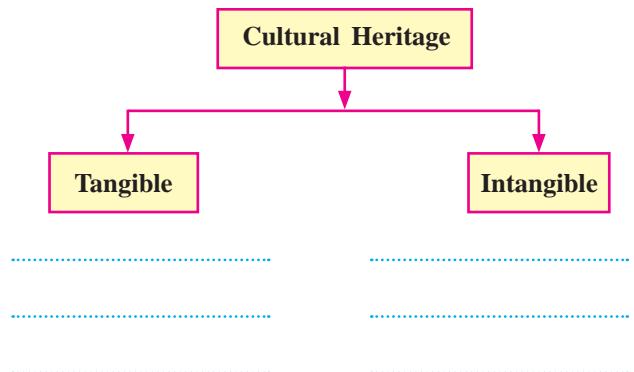
2. Explain the following concepts :

- (1) Applied History
 - (2) Archives

3. Answer the following in 25-30 words.

- (1) Explain the concept of ‘Public History’.
 - (2) What is the role of UNESCO in the context of heritage sites?
 - (3) Find out the world cultural heritage sites located in Maharashtra and write their names.

4. Complete the following concept chart.



5. Explain the following statements giving reasons.

- (1) It is essential to study the history of technology.
 - (2) The list of world Heritage Sites is announced by UNESCO.

6. Write elaborate answers .

- (1) How is the method of history useful in the research of
 - (a) Science
 - (b) Arts
 - (c) Management Studies
 - (2) How can we correlate applied history with our present?
 - (3) Suggest at least 10 solutions for preservation of the sources of history.
 - (4) What objectives can be fulfilled through the heritage projects.

Project

Show the Indian heritage sites on the map of India.



4. History of India Arts

4.1 What is ‘Art’?

4.2 Indian Traditions of Visual Arts

4.3 Indian traditions of Performing Arts

4.4 Art, Applied Art and Professional Opportunities

4.1 What is Art ?

It is a natural human instinct to want to share his experience, wisdom, and also emotions. When that instinct results in a beautiful creation, it is acknowledged as ‘Art’. The artist’s power of imagination, sensibility, state of emotion and his skills are the crucial factors at the root of artistic creation.

Visual Arts and Performing Arts :

Artistic creations are of two types, ‘Visual Arts’ and ‘Performing Arts’. The Sanskrit term for the first type is *Drik Kala* and for the second type, *Lalit* or *Aangik Kala*. Many examples of Prehistoric rock art have been discovered at many sites in the world. It proves that the origin of visual arts is as old as the stone-age man.

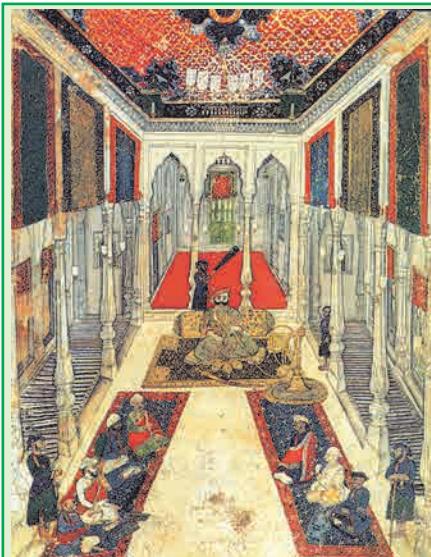
Folk Arts and Classical Arts : There are two distinct traditions of art, ‘Folk Art’

and ‘Classical Art’. Folk art is a tradition that has continued from the prehistoric times. The expression of folk art is a natural part of people’s way of living. Hence its expression is spontaneous. Folk art is created by collective participation of the members of a social group. Classical art, on the other hand, is expressed within an established frame of consistent rules. It needs a prolonged training to master any form of classical art.

Style in Art : Artists tend to have their own method of working. It is known as the style of the artist. When a style is adopted by many artists over a prolonged period of time, it may become a tradition. Such tradition gets established as an ‘art style’. Various art styles develop in every culture, which are characteristic of a certain period and region. Such styles are helpful in studying art history.

4.2 Indian Traditions of Visual Arts (*Drik Kala*)

The art of painting and sculpting are visual arts.



Maratha Style of Painting : Maratha paintings is an example of art style. The style known as Maratha paintings began to develop in the latter half of the 17th century C.E. This style consists of coloured paintings and they occur as murals and also miniatures used in manuscripts. Murals of Maratha style can be seen in the old wadas at places like Wai, Menavali and Satara in Maharashtra. The Maratha style was influenced by the Rajput and European styles of painting.

Painting styles help us in understanding various things about the times in which it was developed such as the life style, attires, customs, etc.

Art of Painting :



The mural of Bodhisattva

finest examples of the art of painting.

Folk styles of Paintings : Rock paintings dating to stone ages have been discovered in many countries.

In India, there are rock painting sites in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The rock paintings in the caves at Bhimbetka are famous. Bhimbetka is a World Heritage site.

Rock paintings usually depict human, animal and geometric figures. However, the style of rock paintings seems to be changing according to the cultural changes from stone ages to the beginning of agriculture. The change is visible in the depiction of flora and fauna or it may be evident in the style of portraying various figures and also in the colours that were used. Black, red and white colours were used in the rock paintings, which were made from natural substances. With the help of rock paintings we can understand the knowledge of ancient people about their natural surroundings and also the way they exploited available natural resources.

The tradition of folk style of paintings closely resembles the style of rock paintings. Customs such as decorating the house walls and courtyards (Rangawali) by

drawing various figures and symbols or using panels of paintings to narrate stories helped to develop regional styles of folk paintings.



Do you know ?



The traditions of Warli painting and *Pingul* or *chitrakathi* in Maharashtra are among the finest examples of folk style of paintings. Jivya Somya Mashe, the artist in Thane district has played a great role in making the Warli style of paintings very popular. He has been honoured with a number of national and international awards for his paintings. In the year 2011, he was awarded 'Padmashree'.

It is interesting to know :



The tradition of *Chitrakathi* is mentioned in 'Manasollas', a book written by the Chalukya king Someshvara in the 12th century C.E. It confirms the antiquity of this tradition. The tradition of narrating stories from Ramayana or Mahabharata with the help of wooden

puppets and paintings is known as, *Chitrakathi* or *Pinguli* tradition. The people who still practice the art of *Pingul* live in a village called Pinguli. They belong to Thakar tribal community. It is located in the Konkan region, near Kudal. The Chitrakathi pictures are drawn on a paper and painted in colours made from natural substances. It takes 30-50 pictures to complete the narration of a single story. These pictures are preserved very carefully and handed down from one generation to another. The artists and the government are trying to preserve the tradition, which is on the verge of extinction.

Classical Styles of Painting : The ancient Indian texts have explained various aspects of arts in great details. There are altogether 64 arts mentioned in these texts. The art of painting is mentioned as *alekhyam* or *alekhya vidya* in these.

It is said to have six main aspects (*Shadange*). The ancient Indian scholars studied these six aspects very minutely. They include : *Roopbheda* (Different shapes and forms), *Pramana* (Proportionate depiction of various features of an image), *Bhava* (Expressions), *Lavanyayojana* (Aesthetics), *Sadrushyata* (A resemblance to reality), *Varnikabhang* (Colour composition).

Agama texts of various religious sects, Puranas, and Vastushastra texts explain the arts of painting and sculpting in the context of temple architecture.

Miniature Paintings in Manuscripts: The miniature paintings in the early manuscripts show an influence of Persian style. The Deccan miniature style was developed under the patronage of the Deccan Sultanates. During the reign of Akbar, the Mughal emperor, the Mughal



Mughal Miniature

miniature style showing a blend of Indian and Persian styles was developed.

Western Style of Painting : In the British period Indian artists came under the influence of European style of painting. An art school was established under the leadership of James Wales, a Scottish artist, in the times of Savai Madhavrao Peshwe in Shaniwar Wada in Pune. He had done a portrait of Savai Madhavrao and Nana Phadnavis. Gagaram Tambat, a marathi artist who worked with Wales deserves a special mention here. He



Savai Madhavrao and Nana Phadnavis



Gangaram Tambat with his Guru

had made drawings of the rock-cut caves at Verul and Karle. Some of his drawings are preserved in the Yale Centre of British Art of Yale University.

Exact portrayal of the object of the painting is characteristic of the European

style. A number of renowned artists were trained in the J. J. School of Art and Industry, which was established in 1857 C.E., offering courses in European style of painting. Pestonji Bomanji, an alumni of this school made replicas of Ajanta paintings.

Sculptural Art : Sculptures are three dimensional, such as images, statues, pots and objects with artistic embellishment. For creating sculptures either rock or metal

or clay is used. Rock sculptures are made by carving, metal sculptures are made with the help of moulds and clay sculptures are formed either directly with hands or by using moulds. The entire temple of Kailasa at



Ashokstambh

Verul is a unique monolithic sculpture (carved out of a single rock). The lion capital of the Asokan pillar found at Sarnath, is the national emblem of India.

Folk Styles of Sculptural Art :

The sculptural art is also as ancient as the art of painting, dating back to stone ages. Carving tools out of stone can said to be the beginning of sculptural art. The custom of making clay images for rituals has been prevalent in India since Harappan times. It has continued till today in many regions like Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan, etc. The Ganesha idols, masks of Gauri, bull figurines made for the festival of *Bailpola*, wooden memorials, *Veergals* (memorial stones), the decorated clay storage bins, etc. are a few examples of the folk traditions of sculptural art.

Classical Styles of Sculptural Art :

The Harappan seals, stone and bronze statues tell us about the 5000 years old or even older tradition of the Indian tradition of sculptural art. It is said that the tradition

of carving out stone sculptures of larger size began in the Mauryan period with the Asokan pillars.

The Sanchi stupa was erected in emperor Asoka's time. However, the beautiful sculptural embellishments of the stupa are supposed to be later additions. The sculptures at Barhut are testimonies of the continuous development of sculptural



Barhut Stupa

art in India. Buddhism was spread far and wide, in many countries outside India. The tradition of erecting Buddhist stupas began in those countries as well. The stupa at Borobudur in Indonesia is the largest stupa in the world. It was built during the 8th-9th century C.E. It was declared as a World Heritage site in 1991.



Borobudur Stupa

Indian Iconography : The Gandhara school of art came into being in the 2nd century B.C.E. in Afghanistan and neighbouring regions. It had Greek and Persian influence.

The 1st-3rd century C.E., that is the Kushana period, saw the rise of Mathura school of art. The Mathura school laid the foundation of Indian iconography. Iconography is a branch of knowledge which includes everything about making



Natrala

sculptural art were set. The art of making bronze images was developed under the patronage of Chola kings during 9th-13th century. Bronze idols of Gods and goddesses like Siva-Parvati, Nataraj, Lakshmi, Vishnu, etc. were made in this period.

Architecture and Sculpture : There are a number of rock-cut caves in India. The tradition of rock-cut caves originated in India in the 3rd century B.C.E. Technically the entire composition of a rock-cut cave represents a union of architecture and sculptural art. Its entrances, interiors with its carved columns and images are excellent specimens of sculptural art. The paintings on the walls and ceiling have survived in some of the caves till today. The rock-cut caves at Ajanta and Verul in Maharashtra were declared as World Heritage in 1983.



Ajanta Cave – No. 19 Entrance

of images of gods and goddesses.

The Kushana kings made use of images of various deities on their coins. During the period of Gupta empire the iconographic rules were formulated and standards for

The temple architecture in India began to develop around 4th century C.E. during the Gupta period. The temples built at the beginning of the Gupta period had only the sanctum sanctorum (*Garbhagriha*) and a veranda with four columns.

The temple architecture in India had



Nagara Style

reached its peak by the 8th century C.E. This is easily testified by the magnificent composition of the Kailas temple of Verul. By the medieval period various styles of temple architecture had developed in India.

The styles of temple architecture are identified by the style of the tower (*Shikhara*). The *Nagara* style of North India and the *Dravida* style of South India are the two principal styles of Indian temple architecture. A blend of these two styles is known as *Vesara* style. The *Bhoomija* style seen in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra has a close resemblance to the *Nagara* style from the structural viewpoint. In the *Bhoomija* style, series of miniature towers are arranged, which become smaller toward the top. Hence, the tower appears to be continuously rising from the base of the temple to the top.



Dravida Style Gopura

It is interesting to know :

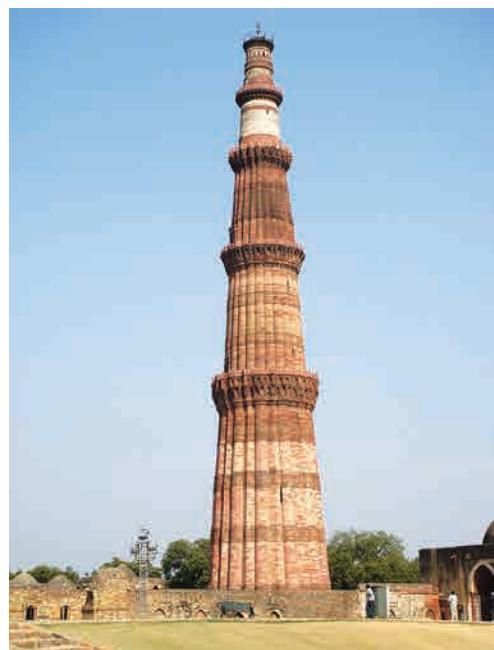
Temples in Maharashtra built in 12th-13th centuries are known as *Hemadpanti* temples. The outer walls of *Hemadpanti* temples are built in a star shape. In the star-shaped plan, the outer walls of the temple has a zigzag design. This results into an interesting effect of alternating light and shadow. The important characteristic of *Hemadpanti* temple is its masonry. The walls are built without using any mortar, by locking the stones by using the technique of tenon and mortise joints. The Ambreshwar temple at Ambarnath near Mumbai, Gondeshwar temple at Sinnar near Nashik, Aundha Nagnath temple in the Hingoli district are a few finest examples of the *Hemadpanti* style. Their plan is star-shaped. The *Hemadpanti* temples are found at several places in Maharashtra.



Gondeshwar Temple - Sinnar

In the medieval period, under the patronage of Muslim sultanates many styles of architecture, such as Persian, Central Asian, Arabic and pre-Islamic native Indian styles were blended together creating the Islamic architecture of India. Many beautiful buildings were created. The Kutub Minar at Mehrauli near Delhi, Taj Mahal at Agra, Gol Gumbaz at

Bijapur in Karnatak are the world famous examples of the Islamic architecture of India. The construction of the building of Kutub Minar started during the reign of Kutubuddin Aibak (12th century C.E.) and was completed in the reign of Altmash (13th century). Kutub Minar is the highest minaret in the world. It is 73 meters (240 ft.) in height. The Kutub Minar complex of buildings has been declared as a World Heritage.



Kutub Minar

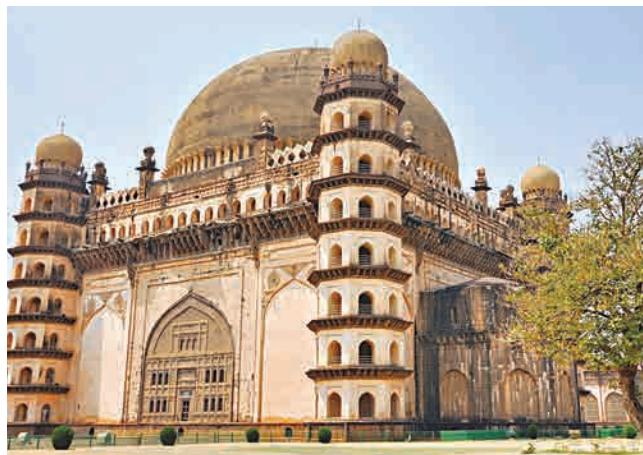
The Mughal emperor Shah Jahan built Taj Mahal in the memory of his queen Mumtaj Mahal. The Taj Mahal is looked upon as the paramount example



Taj Mahal

of the beauty of Islamic architecture in India. This world famous building has been declared as World Heritage by UNESCO.

The Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur in Karnatak was built in the 17th century C.E. This grand building houses the burial of Mohammed Adil Shah of Bijapur. Inside the dome, after which the building is named, there is a round gallery. Even a slight whisper by a person standing in this gallery can be heard everywhere and if somebody claps from here its echo can be heard many times.



Gol Gumbaz

During the British period a new architectural style arose in India. It is known as Indo-Gothic architectural style. Buildings like Churches, government offices, residences of top officials, railway stations were built in this style during the British period. The building of



Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Railway Terminus

'Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Railway Terminus', Mumbai is the finest example of the Indo-Gothic architecture and it is a World Heritage Site.

4.3 Indian traditions of Performing Arts

Traditions of Performing Folk Arts :

India has independent and varied traditions of folk songs, folk instrumental music, folk dances and folk theatre, which are characteristic of every particular region. There exist many rich traditions of performing folk arts in Maharashtra also. They developed as an integral part of the religious festivals and social life. To name a few as examples, we may mention Koli Dance, Tarapa Dance, Dashavatara of Konkan, Powada, Keertan, Jagar-Gondhal, etc.

Traditions of Classical Performing Arts :

India has a rich heritage of Classical performing arts, too. The text of 'Natyashastra' written by Bharatmuni is supposed to be the earliest one discussing music and theatre. The nine moods (nine rasas), supposed to be fundamental in the presentations of Indian performing arts are : *Shringar* (love), *Hasya* (humour), *Beebhatsa* (repulsion), *Raudra* (terrible), *Karuna* (sad), *Veer* (heroic), *Bhayankar* (fearful), *Adbhut* (wondrous) and *Shant* (Peaceful).

Indian people came into contact with cultural traditions of other nations and that resulted into blending of many different streams in the presentation of Indian performing arts, enriching them over time. As a result many styles of presenting of classical vocal music, instrumental music, and dance came into existence. Various schools preserving those styles were also created.

There are two main branches of the Indian classical music :



Do you know ?

نورَ سُوزِ حَلْبَجَيْ جُوْتَنِ آزِ شَرْفَكَنْ
 بُوْسَتْ سَرْسَتِيْ مَانَا إِنْرَاهِيمْ سَادِهِنْ
 دَرْ مَقَامْ لَهِمْ وَرَسِيْ

The ruler of Bijapur, Ibrahim Adilshah II wrote a text in Persian language, entitled ‘Kitab-e-Navras’. This text is about Indian classical music. It includes verses sung in the Dhrupad style and enables the audience to experience the joy of excellent poetry. Dr Arun Prabhune has edited this text in Marathi. The translation of the verse printed on the cover of this text reads as follows:

“Oh, Mother Saraswati, you are the divine light in the world and you are complete with all qualities. If Ibrahim receives your grace (blessings), the poetry of the navras will become eternal.”

‘Hindustani music’ and ‘Carnatic music’. Similarly there are two forms of it : Classical (shastriya) and semi-classical (upshastriya). The semi-classical has included many styles of folk music.

A beautiful blend of all three forms of music, vocal, instrumental and dance can be seen in various Indian classical dance forms like ‘Kathak of north India’, ‘Lavani’ of Maharashtra, ‘Odissi’ of Odisha, ‘Bharatnatyam’ of Tamilnadu and ‘Kathakali’ and ‘Mohiniattam’ of Kerala.



Lavani - Maharashtra



Kathakali - Kerala

In India in the post-independence period various festivals of music and dance are organised with a view to make it accessible to common people. Many people attend these festivals, including Indians and foreigners alike. The ‘Sawai Gandharva’ festival of Pune is a famous one.

Lately, we can see an inclination toward experimenting and creating fusion of various music styles, by trying to overcome the limitations imposed by a traditional style or school. Pandit Uday Shankar is a prominent name among such artists who created a new style. He successfully created a fusion of Indian classical dance and European opera. He

also included various forms of folk dance in his style. Thus the scope of the presentation of Indian performing arts seems to be constantly expanding. The same phenomenon is apparent in the field of Indian visual arts.

4.4 Art, Applied Art and Professional Opportunities

Arts : Art history is an independent branch of knowledge. Various opportunities of research are available in this field.

(1) Art historians can work in the field of journalism.

(2) Art market is an independent field. It calls for special expertise to assess the exact value of an art object or to ensure that it is genuine. An expert with deep understanding of art history is required for this task.

(3) Heritage Management and Cultural Tourism are recently developed fields. In these fields students of art can find many professional opportunities. Museums and Archives Management, Library Science and Information Technology, Archaeological Research, Indology are some important fields in this regard.

Applied Art : The visual and performing arts are primarily looked upon as the means of entertainment for people. The artist performs primarily with this purpose. However, there is a scope to combine an artistic creation with utility value to make it economically viable. Thus an artistic creation with a utilitarian purpose is called applied art.

(1) Industry and Advertisement; Interior Design and production of ornamental object; Art Design of stage Backdrops

(Nepathy); Art Direction for Films and Televison; Creating attractive Layouts of books, magazins; Calligraphy; Production of greeting cards, invitation cards, customised stationary, gift objects; etc. are the fields of applied arts.

(2) The field of architecture, photography are also part of applied arts. Nowadays, still and animated graphics created with the help of computers are used for various purpose. This is also applied art. Ornaments, artistic creations of metals, earthen pots with colourful designs, objects made from cane and bamboo, beautiful glass objects, attractive textiles and clothing, etc. all can be listed under applied arts.

Every field mentioned above requires a detailed planning and meticulous management at every stage of production. It is essential to employ, trained and skilled individuals at every stage. Some of the production processes of artistic objects have a history of certain traditions. The development of each productive process has its own history. Hence the syllabi of training courses of art design include the history of various industrial and cultural traditions.

There are a few institutions in India, which offer technical and occupational training in the above mentioned fields. Among them 'National Institute of Design' in Ahmedabad, Gujarat is a world renowned institute. This institute has introduced an online course since 2015.

In the next lesson, we will learn about mass media and history.



Exercise

1. (A) Complete the sentences by choosing the correct option.

- (1) The arts of painting and sculpting are
 - (a) visual arts
 - (b) performing arts
 - (c) folk arts
 - (d) classical arts

- (2) The saw the rise of Mathura school.
 - (a) Kushana period
 - (b) Gupta period
 - (c) Rashtrakuta period
 - (d) Maurya period

(B) Identify the wrong pair in the following, correct it and rewrite.

- (1) Kutub Minar – Mehrauli
- (2) Gol Gumbaz – Vijapur
- (3) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Railway Terminus – Delhi
- (4) Taj Mahal – Agra

2. Explain the following concepts.

- (1) Art
- (2) Hemadpanti style
- (3) Maratha style of painting

3. Explain the following sentences with its reason.

- (1) An expert with deep understanding of art history is required in the art market.
- (2) It is necessary to preserve the tradition like *Chitrakathi*, which is on the verge of extinction.

4. Answer the following questions in 25-30 words.

- (1) Write about folk traditions of sculptural art.
- (2) Write about Gandhara School of art.

5. Complete the following table.

Temple Architecture Naagara	Naagara	Draavida	Hemadpanti
Characteristics			
Examples			

6. Answer the following questions in detail.

- (1) Write in detail about folk styles of painting.
- (2) Explain the characteristics of the Islamic architecture in India by giving examples.
- (3) What kind of professional opportunities are available in the field of arts?
- (4) Observe the illustration of Warli painting on p. 23 and write about:
 - (a) Depiction of nature
 - (b) Drawings of human figures
 - (c) Depiction of occupations
 - (d) Houses

Project

- (1) Collect additional information of the World Heritage sites in India.
- (2) Observe the sculptors or image makers at work in your locality and interview them.

