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Assignment No. 02



SDJ INTERNATIONAL
COLLEGE

Assignment Book

Roll No.: _____ Name : _____

Course : S.Y. B-COM (Sem-3) Div.: D

Subject : Bhartiya Knowledge System.

Student's Signature : _____

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Marks:

Assignment - 2

1. Explain briefly about Bharatiya Knowledge Traditions regarding family, community, state and nation as a Social Structure.

Ans Bharatiya Knowledge Traditions emphasise a holistic and interconnected view of Social Structures, encompassing family, community, state, and nation, each having a significant role in Society's well-being.

① Family (Kutumba):-

The family is the foundational unit in Indian thought seen as the primary source of values, culture, and identity. It promotes concepts like dharma (duty), Karma (actions), and sanskaras (rites of passage), emphasizing responsibility toward one another.

② Community (Samaja):-

Communities form the next layer, where individuals interact beyond the family. Indian tradition emphasises Loka-Samgraha, where communities are seen as interconnected with shared cultural, spiritual and ethical values.

③ State (Raj Rashtira):-

The state is envisioned as a protector and facilitator of the dharma, safeguarding justice, ethics, and social well-being. Texts like the Arthashastra outline governance principles that ensure prosperity and stability while preserving moral order.

④ Nation (Janapada):-

The idea of the nation in Bharatiya traditions transcends political boundaries, often linked to a shared cultural heritage, language, and spirituality. It encompasses the concept of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, promoting harmony and unity within diversity.

2. Explain in details the importance of arts in Bharatiya Knowledge Tradition.

Ans. Bharata Muni, an ancient Indian sage, is considered the father of Indian dramatic arts due to his monumental work, the *Natyashastra*. This ancient treatise, believed to have been composed between 200 BCE and 200 CE, is the earliest and most comprehensive text on performing arts, covering theatre, dance and music. The *Natyashastra* has 36 chapters and over 6000 verses, making it a seminal guide for dramatists, actors, dancers, and musicians in ancient India.

① Contributions to Indian Dramatic Arts:-

① Theater and Drama:-

Bharata Muni laid down the foundation of Indian drama, detailing everything from the structure of plays to the roles of actors. He classified plays into different types and outlined the various elements of a play, such as plot, characters, dialogue, and emotions.

② Rasa Theory:-

One of Bharata Muni's most influential contributions is the Rasa theory, which explains how emotions (Rasas) are evoked in the audience. According to him, the essence of a play lies in its ability to generate ~~Rasas~~ Rasas, such as love (Shringara), heroism (Vira), and compassion (Karuna).

③ Acting Techniques:-

Barata Muni detailed acting techniques, including facial expression, gestures (Mudras), body movements, to convey emotions and narratives effectively. His work emphasized the importance of both physical and emotional expression in performance.

④ Dance and Music:-

The Nrtysashtra also covers Classical Indian dance forms, providing intricate details on Postures, hand gestures, and movements. Barata Muni linked dance and music to storytelling, showing how they can enhance dramatic performance.

⑤ Influence on Indian Theater:-

The Nrtysashtra profoundly influenced the development of theater in India. It provided a comprehensive framework that guided the creation of Classical Indian dance-dramas, like Kathakali, Kuchipudi and Bharatanatyam.

3. Explain the concept of music as the art in Bharatiya Knowledge Tradition.

Ans. ① Historical Roots:-

Indian Music has ancient roots, dating back to the Vedic Period (around 1500 BCE). It evolved through various phases, including the classical tradition of Hindustani and Carnatic music.

② Musical Structure:-

Indian classical music is based on ragas and talas. It emphasizes improvisation and the emotional expression of the performer.

③ Instruments:-

Traditional instruments include the sitar, tabla, and veena. These instruments are integral to the performance of ragas and talas.

④ Cultural Context:-

Indian music in India is deeply intertwined with spirituality and religious practices. It is often performed in temples and during religious ceremonies.

⑤ Spiritual Element:-

In Indian Tradition music is seen as a path to spiritual enlightenment. The practice of music is often linked to devotion and is used in religious rituals, meditations, and worship. It is believed that music can elevate one's soul and bring them closer to moksha.

⑥ Connection with Nature:-

Indian music often mirrors the rhythms and sounds of nature. Many ragas are inspired by natural elements like the seasons, the time of day, or particular feelings, making music a reflection of the harmony between human life and the universe.

Music in the Bharatiya Knowledge Tradition is not just a form of artistic expression but a holistic practice that integrates spirituality, philosophy, and the understanding of cosmic principles. It serves as a means for self-realization and communion with the divine.