INDIAN CULTURE.

GSI.

1. ~~Satir~~ Indian culture.

ART
Literature
Architecture

From Ancient to modern times.

Also include cultural Facets.
Tribes, States, Regions.
About India.

Safeguarding the Indian art heritage is the need of the moment. Discuss. 2018

Assess the importance of the accounts of the Chinese and Arab travellers in the reconstruction of the history of India. 2018

The Bhakti movement received a remarkable re-orientation with the advent of Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. Discuss. 2018

How do you justify the view that the level of excellence of Gupta numismatic art is not at all noticeable in later times? 2017

Early Buddhist Stupa-art, while depicting folk motifs and narratives successfully expounds Buddhist ideals. Elucidate. 2016

Krishnadeva Raya, the King of Vijayanagar, was not only an accomplished scholar himself but was also a great patron of learning and literature. Discuss. 2016

The ancient civilization in Indian sub-continent differed from those of Egypt, Mesopotamia and Greece in that its culture and traditions have been preserved without a breakdown to the present day. Comment. 2015

Mesolithic rock cut architecture of India not only reflects the cultural life of the times but also a tine aesthetic sense comparable to modem painting. Critically evaluate this comment. 2015

To what extent has the urban planning and culture of the Indus Valley Civilization provided inputs to the present day urbanization? Discuss. 2014

Gandhara sculpture owed as much to the Romans as to the Greeks. Explain. 2014

Taxila university was one of the oldest universities of the world with which were associated a number of renowned learned personalities of different disciplines. Its strategic location caused its fame to flourish, but unlike Nalanda, it is not considered as a university in the modern sense. Discuss. 2014

Sufis and medieval mystic saints failed to modify either the religious ideas and practices or the outward structure of Hindu / Muslim societies to any appreciable extent. Comment. 2014

Though not very useful from the point of view of a connected political history of South India, the Sangam literature portrays the social and economic conditions of its time with remarkable vividness. Comment. 2013

Discuss the Tandava dance as recorded in the early Indian inscriptions. 2013

Chola architecture represents a high watermark in the evolution of temple architecture. Discuss. 2013

painting of cave → provided link between Ajanta and Chola painting (Tanjore)

modified by Pandya

Pallava

Founder (Father of Mahendra) Sittanavasal → Jain cave complex

Mahendra Varman I → converted from Jain to Hindu (Shaivite)

Narsimha Varman I
- Pancha Ratha
- Defeated Chalukya king Pulakeshi II

Narsimha Varman II

Shore temple → UNESCO → Mamallapuram

Kailashnathar temple, Kanchi

(275–900) AD

Tondaimandalam

Succeeded Satavahana

↓

Pallava

↓

Chola

(Kadamba)

Western Ganga)

Sangam ~~age spans from~~ refer to academies of poets and scholars centred around city of Madurai in 6th cen BCE – 3rd CE.

Tamilakam (Tamil Nadu, Kerala, parts of Srilanka)

↓

ancient tamil speaking area

Four fold vedic system of Varna hierarchy did not exist during Sangam period.

Society was based on functional group.

ART

Indian Art → Mural → made on walls of cave, palace / solid structure
→ Miniature
↓ Painting on cloth
↓ executed on very small scale for book or album, on perishable material such as cloth/paper

Prehistoric painting → 3 broad categories

Upper paleolithic → use of White, dark red, green
depict huge animals. bison, Rhino, Elephant

Mesolithic → use of Red, smaller paintings
common theme was group hunting.

Chalcolithic → green, yellow
battle scene men riding horses & elephant with weapons in hand.

Murals → Buddhist chaitya, vihara

0-1000 AD Ajanta, → Life & teaching of Buddha, Jataka.
Bagh, MP • Padmapani
• Mara

1000-1700 AD → Kailashnath Temple, Kanchipuram TN
Pallava | Narsimhavarman

Raja Raja Chola I Brihadesvara Temple Thanjavur, TN

Jaina painting → Sittanavasal

TRICHY
Thanjavur
Sittanavasal (TN)
Pallava
Mahendra Varman

1600-1900 AD → Bundi, Jaipur, Nagaur & other fortified palaces

Sittanavasal

Ellora → two different series.
First → when caves were carved.
Vishnu & Laxmi.
Second → Shaiva holy men, apsra
Jataka tale, Jain text.

Miniature is persian in tradition.

Badami → Patronized by Chalukyas. Inspired by vaishnavism

Pandya → Jain text

Pallava
Chola
Vijaynagara
Nayaka.

Miniature

Earliest example of miniature theme
Pala → 8th–9th. Buddhist.

monasteries of Nalanda, Vikramsila
& were centre of Buddhist art & learning.

monks & artist escaped to Nepal in 13th century due to invasion of muslims

ex- manuscript of ASTA SAHASRIKA ~~PADITA~~ PRAGNA PARAMITA.

Nalanda, Rampala (10th cty AD)

now in England a museum in

Western India School. Jainism.

Gujarat, Rajasthan, Malwa.

Patronised by Chalukya. Ruled Gujarat, part of Rajasthan from 10th–13th century AD.

Exaggeration of certain physical traits e.g. eyes, chest, buttocks.

Many manuscript are found in Jain Library aka Bhandara.

KALPASUTRA, KALAKACHARY-KATHA are two Jain texts which have been repeatedly illustrated & produced.

Mughal school.

→ Peak: Akbar, Jahangir.

'Ain-i-Akbari' mentions importance of art

Akbar established an studio of painting under supervision of 2 persian master who were originally employed by Humayun.

← Mir Sayyid Ali

Abdul Samad Khan.

He illustrated 'Hamzanama' → book of war

Theme: Aristocratic Secular.

→ Synthesis of Persian, Safavid school & Indian school.

Red, Blue, Green are dominating colors

→ Landscape detail of Far Eastern clouds out of chinese water of central Asian art.

→ Illustration of epics & histories Ramayana, Mahabharata, Akbarnama → Basawan. Hamzanama

{ Basawan's Son → Manohar Das }

collection of 14th century Persian stories ← Tuti-nama was the first work of Mughal school.

Under Aurangzeb painting declined painters moved to pahari & Rajasthani.

Theme: Secular

court affairs, Royal life. hunting, battle scene.

Rajasthani

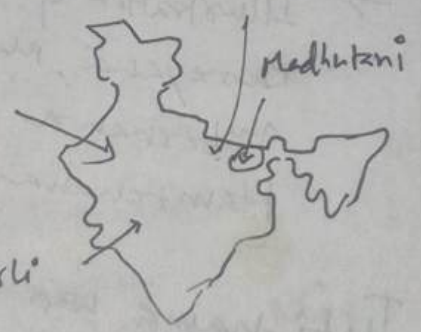
theme: religious, love → Rama, Krishna
rooted in Indian tradition. inspired from epics, puranas, folk-lores.

- Figure is Flat
- No attempt to show perspective in naturalistic manner. ← Strong and contrasting colors. Bold drawing.
- Painting is divided into several part of different color to seperate one scene from other

Pahari → Barholi, Jammu, Guler, Kangra

Folk painting

Mithila



tribal

Pithora Art → BHIL

Kalamkari. Pen craft. Hindu epics. scroll. temple hanging. Srikalahasti
Machlipatnam → Block printing.

Patachitra → stories from Geta Govind. Odisha.

Kolam → Ritualistic design drawn at HHs & temples South India.
by hand. symmetrical, geometrical pattern

(3)

Kalighat painting → changing urban society of 19th century calcutta.

satirical. education of women.

From 20th century → nationalistic message

Jharnapakchitra → West Bengal, Religious epics.

NIOS

ART in Medieval India.

Delhi Sultanate → Royal palace, mosques had mural paintings.

Persian & Arabic influence.

~~Akbar~~.

manuscript of Jaina scripture → lives & deeds of Tirthankar.

Akbar patronised artist from Kashmir and Gujarat.

~~Jahangir himself was a painter.~~

~~Painting reached zenith.~~

~~Akbar: Abdus Samad~~

~~Basawan~~

Abdus Samad Khan, Mir Sayyid Ali

Basawan

Illustrated Baburnama, Akbarnama

Art of painting reached climax during Jahangir. he himself was a painter.

- Mansur
- Bishan Das
- Manohar Das → son of Basawan

Shah Jahan was interested in

- Architectural splendor.
- Dara Sikoh patronised painting
- Aurangzeb withdrew royal patronage to painters

Rise of Bhakti in 15th-16th century.
theme of vaishnava devotional cult.

→ unillustrated text known as Shah Jahan nama
illustrated texts are known as Padshah nama.

Padshahnama → official history of Shah Jahan.
Abdul Hamid Lahori

Abd-al-Samad, came to Mughal Empire, one of founder of Mughal painting. he belonged to persian miniature tradition

Malwa Painting (17th century).

illustrated manuscript of Nimat Nama — Malwa, Bundelkhand.
Flat composition / feature

illustrated manuscript of Bustan of Sadi — primitive, childlike imagination

Bani Thani → Kishangarh

Sadanga → Indian painting → 'Sadanga' refers to 6 'limbs' of painting. It evolved in 1st century BCE.

1st mentioned in Vatsayana's Kamasutra (3rd century AD).

6 limbs refers to six different point or stroke in painting

- Painting is aka Chaudhara Vidya - which can never be forcefully imparted.

Ajanta → subject matter is Buddhist.
decorative pattern on ceiling & pillar.
centrality is main feature of composition

Painting → Shaddanta Jataka tale.
↳ most beautiful.
↳ well maintained.
Buddhisattva Padmapani

Most important wall Painting in South India are from Tanjore, TN.

11th century AD. Rajarajeswara Temple.
medieval painting.

Sittanavasal cave:

2nd century AD. Jain complex of caves in Sittanavasal village, Pudukottai district (TN)

Pottery:

Ancient India

1500 — RED BLACK ware

1200 — Painted Grey ware

600 BCE — Northern Polished BLACK WARE. Mahajanapads

INDIAN PAINTING

Earliest Indian paintings are rock-paintings of pre-historic time found in Bhimbetka Rock shelter.

Paintings at Ajanta caves.
↑ Buddhist style

Mughal → Fusion of Persian miniature with older Indian Tradition.

From 17th century its style was diffused across princely court of all ~~reli~~ religions. Each developed local style.

Company style → Hybrid Indo-European

Indian Painting can be broadly classified as MURAL → walls painting

MINIATURE → Small scale for book or albums on perishable item paper or cloth

MURAL → Ajanta, Kailashnath, Ellora cave

Miniature → Bengal Pala Empire
↓
Mughal Empire → Zenith
↓
Rajasthan painting
schools such as Bundi, Kishangarh, Jaipur, Marwar, Mewar.

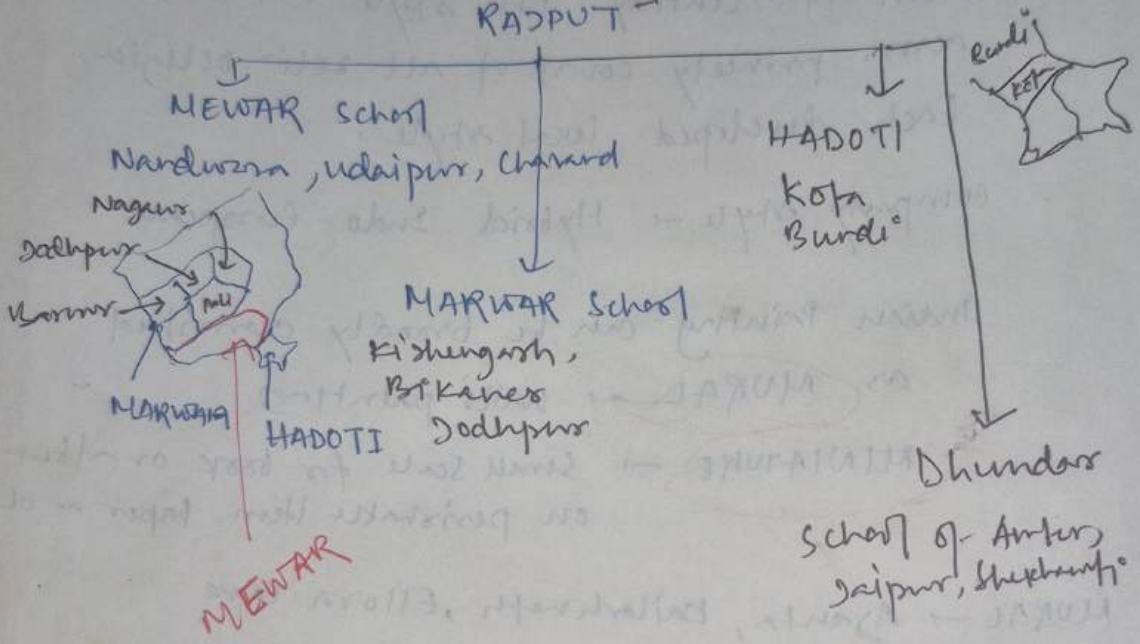
ceremony, hunting.
↑
① Mughal Painting
② Rajput Painting
③ Mysore → Classical South Indian, Mysore
④ Tanjore → Classical South Indian. 9th century AD. Chola
Theme: Hindu God, Goddess, Epic Mythology
Kangra
Madhubani

Pattachitra → classical painting of ODISHA → Jagannath, Krishna, Radha
BENGAL

Bengal School → Early 20th → Nationalism.
spiritual quality, opposed to 'materialism' of West.

Abanindra Nath Tagore, Nandalal Bose

RAJPUT → Late 16th century.



MUGHAL

AKBAR JAHANGIR SHAHJAHAN

~~Lahore~~

Company → Western treatment of perspective volume
+
Rajput / Mughal painting.

PAHARI Painting.

Umbrella term which refers to mostly miniature painting which developed in Himalayan hill kingdom.

It developed in 17th - 19th century.

Schools of PAHARI Painting

① KANGRA SCHOOL.

Theme :- Shringar (erotic sentiment)

→ Love between Radha & Krishna.

→ Bhagavata Purana

→ Gita Govindam of JAYADEVA.

12th century work describe relationship between Krishna and Gopis. | SANSKRIT

Feature :-

① Miniature painting.

② Greenery. multiple shades of green was used to depict vast and varied foliage.

③ Great attention paid to detail.

② Mughal Painting

Miniature painting. Because Islam prohibits depiction of Allah or his prophet in human form.

Theme: Emperor's deed as hunter and conquerer.

Great dynastic ceremonies.

blend of Indian, persian, Islamic style

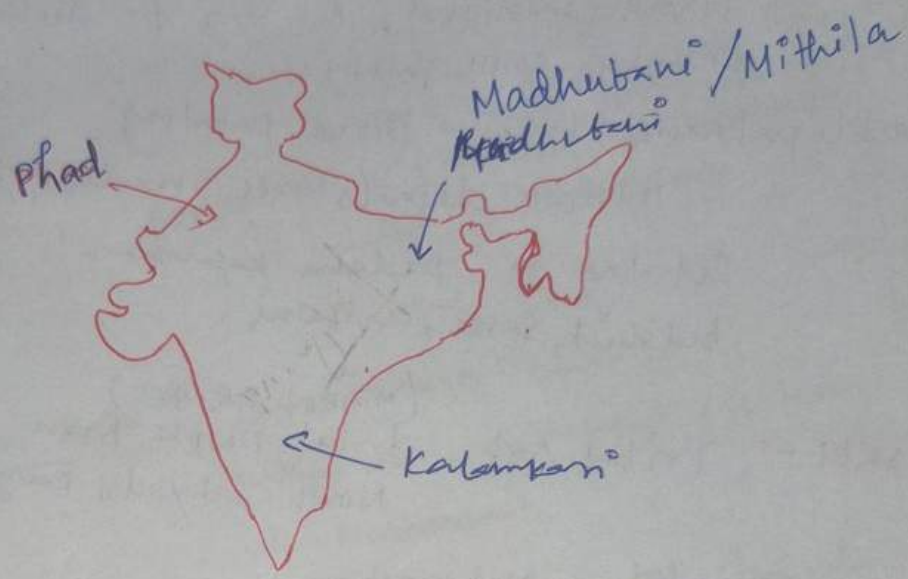
③ Rajput Painting.

Miniature painting which evolved during 18th century in royal court.

Theme:- Ramayana, Mahabharata. krishna's life, beautiful landscape

④ Tanjore Painting.

② Pattachitra → Scroll painting. Narrative Art
odisha. Lord Jagannath.



Phad → Religious scroll painting.
folk artist ~~[illegible]~~ recites the songs about God named Pabuji in front of Phad.
~~Cattle-herders~~ Pabuji and this form of worship has most followers among cattle herders.

Madhubani Art / Mithila Painting.
Painting is done with brush, twigs, using natural dyes and pigments.
characterised by eye-catching geometrical patterns.

Machlipatnam Kalamkari (Flourished in Golconda Sultanate)

② influenced by persian motifs due to muslim rule in Golconda. ← Kalamkari ↳ Srikalahasti kalamkari
type of hand painted or block painted cotton textile.
Andra pradesh, Telangana
dates back to 3000 BC. Got recognition during Mughal period.

use earthly colors like indigo, mustard, rust

Srikalahasti → draws inspiration from Hindu mythology. ~~draws~~ depicts scenes from epics.

Hand painting. GI tag for Andhra religious scroll painting etc.

Machilipatnam Style → Block painting.

Intricate details are made using hand.

GI tag as 'Pedana Kalamkari'.

bedsheet, saree, curtains

WARLI → Tribal Art. (WARLI TRIBE) Tribal people from North Sahyadri Range.

originated in Maharashtra

elements of nature are focal point

drawn on ~~hut~~ walls of hut

SCULPTURE

Didargenj Yakshi → Finest example of very early Indian stone statue / sculpture

Fine mauryan polish..

3rd century BCE.

sometimes attributed to Kushans.

dated 1st century AD.

Gupta Art — Three major centre.

Mathura, Varanasi (including Sarnath) & Nalanda.

Emergence of carving deities of hindu mythology in stone.

Magnificent :- Big in size

Gupta Art includes development of Art by other dynasties in same period.

~~Vakatakiyan~~ Vakataka | Ajanta, Ellora, Elephanta

1

SOHGAURA copper plate inscription.
Brahmi script
Maurya, 3rd Century BCE.

Classical Dance of India

Sangeet Natak Academi

NATYA Shastra. Bharat Muni.

All major classical dance form includes three categories of performance in the Natya Shastra.

Nritta → only rhythmic movement abstract, tarf

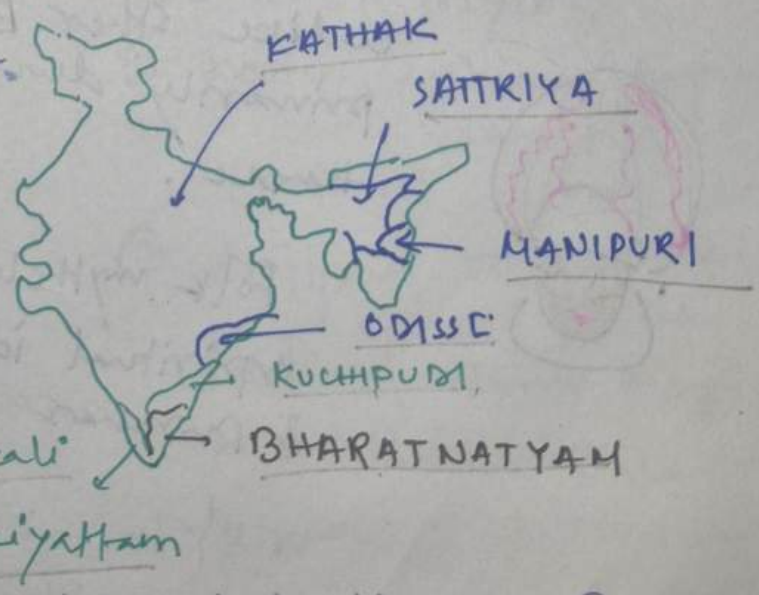
no telling of story.
no interpretative aspect

NRITYA → slower and expressive aspect of the dance.
communicate feeling.

NATYA → Drama.
typically, a team performance.

RASA → ~~Exp~~ emotion
Bhava → mood.

Sangeet Natak Academy recognizes 8 dance for as classical



Ministry of culture, adds 'Chaun' in its list of

BHARAT NATYAM noted in Silappatikaram.

Chidambaram temple (12th century) has 108 poses (KARANAS) of Bharatnatyam

KATHAK → Kathakar → story telling evolved during Bhakti movement

wandering bards or kathakar communicated stories from great epics and ancient mythologies through dance, songs, music.

adapted taste of mughal court in 16th & 17th century.

KATHAKALI → structure of details of the dance form developed in the courts & theatre of Hindu principalities, unlike other dance form which primarily developed in Hindu temple.

Folk mythology, religion legends, spiritual ideas from Hindu epics & puranas

rel^d to Kutiyattam

classical sanskrit theatre

UNESCO

MOHINIYATTAM → 'Mohini' → mythical enchantress avatar of Vishnu.

* colonial effect on Indian Art [During colonial system it was banned (1934-1938). Ridiculed as DEVADASI as prostitution system

'Attam' → malayalam word rhythmic motion or dance

KUCHIPUDI → named after the village in KRISHNA district in Andhra.

Thyagaraja

ODISSI → Traditional odissi exist in two major style.

① women, spiritual temple dance. (maharis)

② Gotipua, boys dressed as girls.

declined during Mughal era & British Rule

MANIPURI DANCE → Meitei people.

~~Jagoi~~ (JAGOI) It is particularly known for vaishnavite theme.

Radha-krishna Rasleela

Also performed to themes related to Shaivism, Shaktism. and regional deities.

accompanied by drum, cymbals

in 'MAHABHARATA', 'RAMAYANA'

indigenous people of Manipur valley was described as dance-expert 'Gandharva'.

SATTRIYA – Recognized in 2000 as a classical dance by SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI.

origin is attributed to krishna-centred vaishnavite monasteries of Assam.

15th century Bhakti movement scholar & saint named Srimanta Sankardeva.

Sattras → monastery temples.

Sangeet Natak Academy does not consider Vilasini Natyam & Andhra Natyam as classical dance form.

Vilasini Natyam

Andhra Pradesh

It refers to 'Sthree Nritya Sampradayam' or female dance tradition of Telegu devadasis performed as ritualistic dances in Temples as mentioned in the Agama Sastras.

Devadasi

Forgotten dance of Devadasis in court ceremonial performances

Revived in recent times by dancer-scholar Swapna Sundari based on authentic practice followed by Devadasis.

Andhra Natyam.

origin goes back to 2000 years before

lost during Mughal and British Era.

Revived in 1970s by Dr. Nataraja Ramkrishna

derived from various dance forms has close similarity with Kuchipudi & Bharatnatyam.

Scholars add Chau, Yakshagana, Bhagvata Mela (Thanjavur) as classical dance form

The term 'classical' was introduced by Sangeet Natak Academi to denote NATYA SHASTRA based performing arts.

A Dance style is classical to the extent that it incorporates Natya Shastra techniques.

important feature is use of MUDRA or HAND GESTURE to narrate a story and to demonstrate concepts such as object, weather, nature & emotion

→ Karnataka

Yakshagana evolved during Bhakti movement.

This ~~tra~~ theatre form is practised from dusk to dawn. Stories are drawn from Ramayana, MahaBharata, Bhagavata, epics ~~from~~ both hindu & Jain tradition.

Dhaal

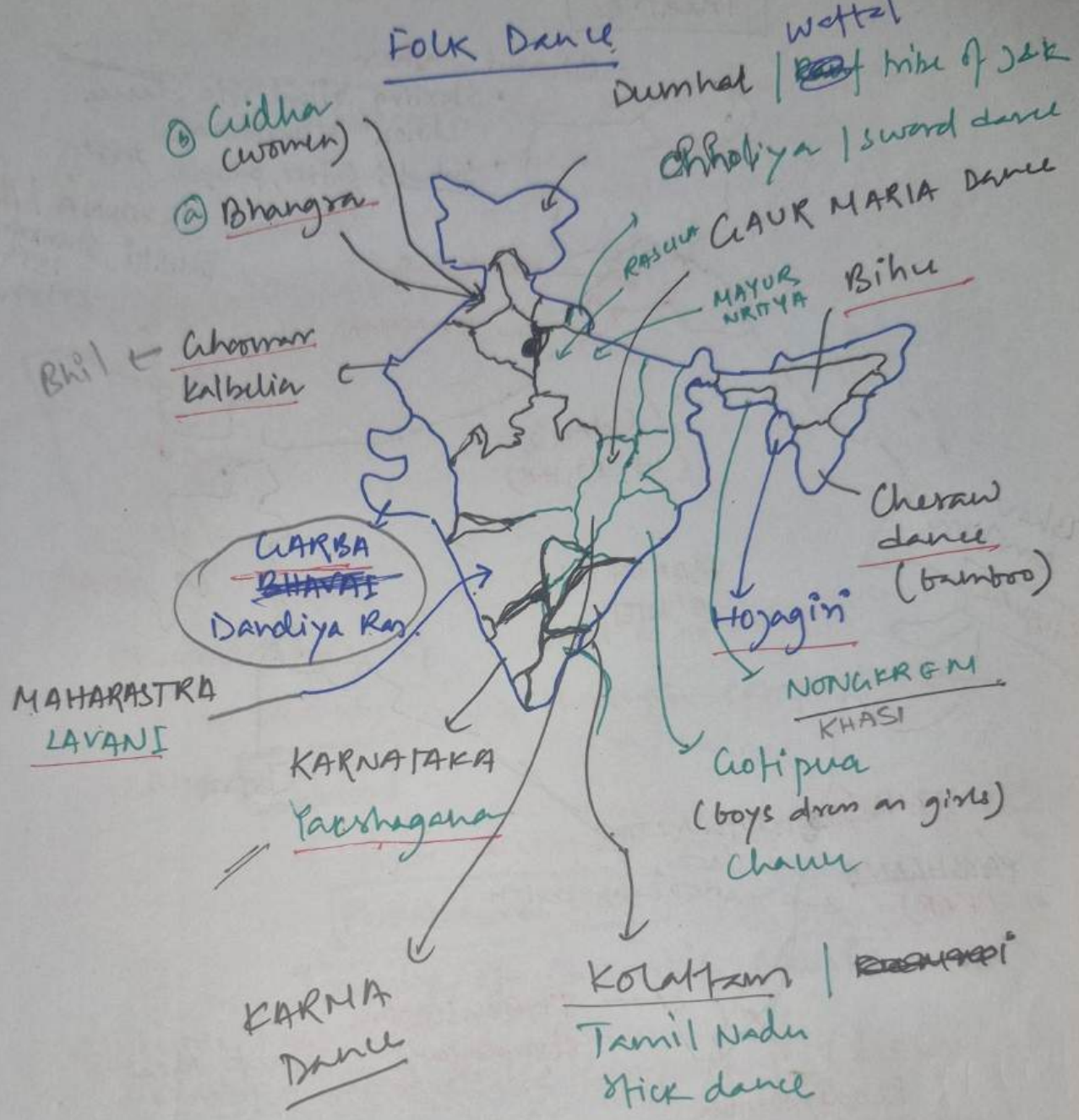
Bhagavata Mela Tamil Nadu – Thanjavur.

Resembles Kuchipudi. ~~originated~~ developed when ~~Kuchi~~ Kuchipudi dancers migrated to Tamil Nadu.

(Kingdom of Thanjavur)

Carnatic music.

Folk Dance



KUMMI
rhythmic clapping.

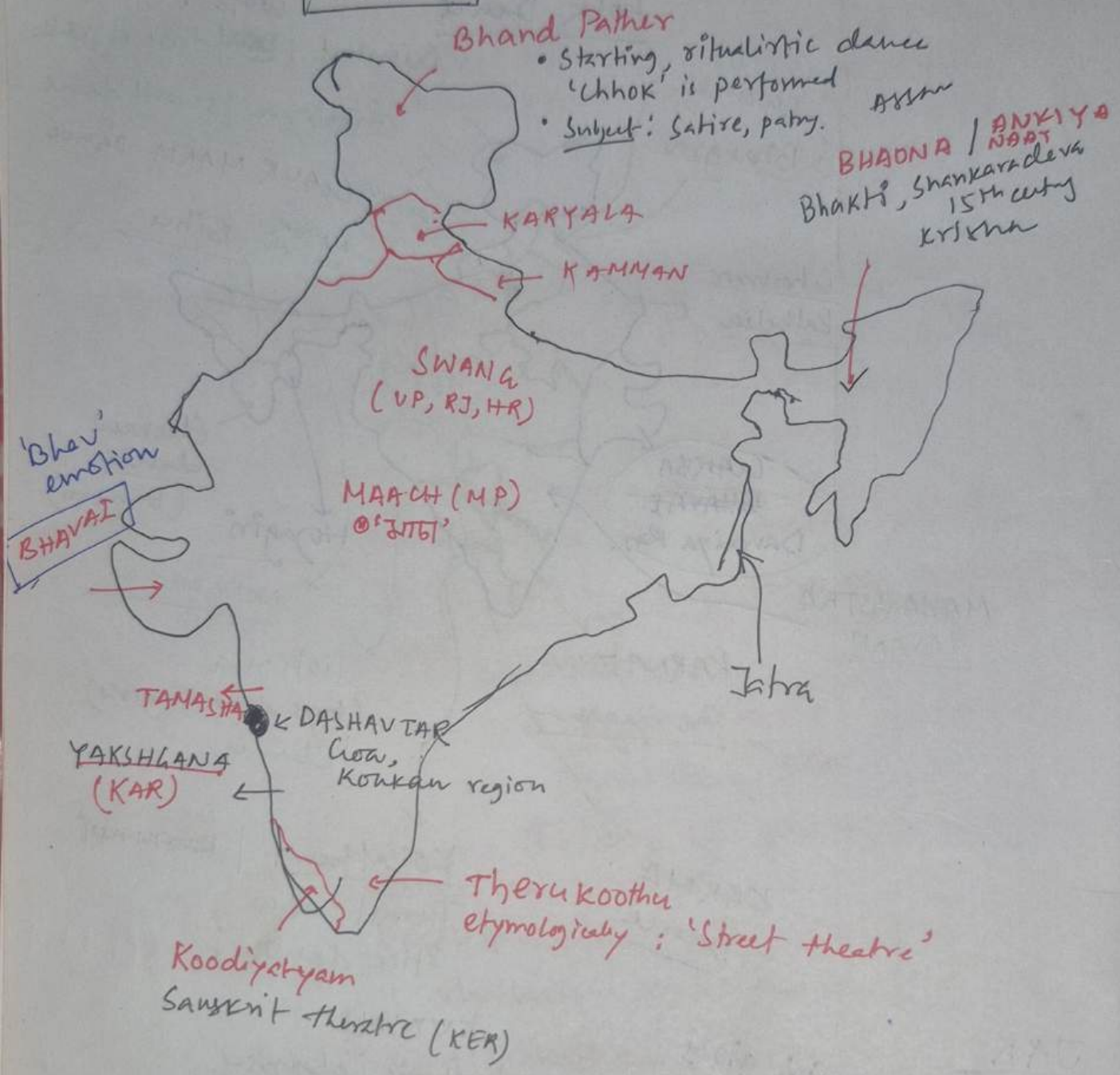
J&K

- ROUF → Kashmiri girls
- Dumhal → Wattal tribe
- Kud → Dogri

Chholiya → Kumaoni region, sword dance

NONGKREM → ~~Mizo~~ MEGHALAYA KHASI TRIBE.

Theatre



National Street Theatre Day
Birthday of - Safdar Hashmi.

Basic elements are same in both Hindustani classical music & Carnatic music.

Sruti

Swara

Raga

tala.

Characteristic of Carnatic music.

It is mainly sung through compositions, called KRITI —

A form diverped between 14th to 20th CE

Purandara Das and

Trinity of Carnatic Music

Principle Performer

Vocalist + melodic component (violin)

+ rhythmic accompaniment (mridangam)

and Tambura

Chennai

Trinity → Thyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar, Shyama Sastri

Indian classical music.

Di North Indian classical music tradition is called HINDUSTANI, while South Indian expression is called CARNATIC.

not distinct till 16th CE.

Hindustani → wide range of improvisation and exploring all aspect of RAGA.

Carnatic → short, composition based.

ORIGIN

Natyasastra — Bharatamuni

Sangit - Ratnakara → Sarangadeva → 13th CE

PERSIAN INFLUENCE ARAB.

Creation of new Ragas

(NIDAN) development of Sitar, Sarod.

Arabic MAQM (music tradition) influence by Ragas.

Sufi composer like Amir Khusro → Persian

Mughal court → TANSEN [Raga Meghmallar, Raga Deepak]

After 16th century → GHARANA flourished and patronized in different princely court

VISHNU ~~SHASTR~~ NARAYAN BHATKHANDE

Consolidated Music Structure. Called RAGAS into a number of THAATS.

Hindustani classical : GENRES.

composition include praise to God. ← Dhrupad, Khyal, Tarana

- Haridas
- Tansen, Baiju Bawra

Semiclassical GENRES → Qawwali, Ghazal, Thumri, Dadra.

Instrument

Melody → Sitar, Sarod.

CARNATIC

VIOLIN

Rhythm Tabla

Pakhwaz

MRIDANGAM

Drone Tanpura

Shruti box

ANAY

Tambura

CARNATIC COMPOSITIONS

Caitam → Purandara dasa

Svarajati →

Kriti →

Kirtana →

TANSEN → Ram Tanu Pande (Born: Gwalior)

↳ till 1562, Raja of REWA. { ~~Rewa~~

↳ Akbar requested

↳ Akbar gave title MIAN

Braja Bhasha { Dhrupad }

↳ teacher: Swami Haridas (taught both Tansen & Baiju Bawra)

2 ELEMENT OF INDIAN MUSIC

RAGA, TALA,
↓
Melodic Framework for composition.

TALA → Metric cycle with specific number of beats.
Rhythm.

No precise counterpart in CARNATIC Music.

Hintal (4+4+4+4) beats
Rupaktan (3+2+2) beats,
Jhaptal (2+3+2+3)

RAGA most important concept in music making.
Classified according characteristic such as MOOD, SEASON, TIME

HINDUSTANI

Alap
↓
Khyal

Delhi, Kolkata, Varanasi
Mumbai
Agra, Gwalior, Jaipur

Ravi Shankar
Ali Akbar Khan
Bismillah Khan.

TRINITY OF CARNATIC.

18th century - Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu.
Tyagaraja
Muthuswamy Dikshitar
Syama Sastri

All organised music traces its origin back to Sama veda.
The mantra in Samved were recited in vocal form and were known as 'Samgan'

The age of Ramayana and Mahabharata is considered to be golden age of Gandharva music. The Possibly, during this time, the 7 swars, সা, রে, গা মা পা ধা নি were developed.

Between 2nd to 7th century AD, a form of music (GUPTA) called 'Prabandh Sangeet', written in sanskrit became popular.
This gave rise to simpler form ~~known~~ called DHRUVAPAD, which used hindi as medium.

Reference to music
- Panini (500BC)
- Arthasastra (300BC) mentions musical tradition is popular.
- Bharata's Natyasastra (4th century AD) contains several chapter on music.

Around 14th century AD, Indian music slowly started branching off into 2 distinct forms of Hindustani classical and Carnatic music.

Influence: Persian

GHARANA is a social organisation ~~based~~ in India music tradition which is based on lineage or apprenticeship.

Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande {Sanskrit treatise}

In 15th century AD ~~DHRUPAD~~ devotional Dhruvapad was transformed into Dhrupad or classical form of singing.

In 18th century, Khyal developed as new form of singing

In 7th century AD, Indian music popularized hindu philosophy and religious ideas.

Scholarly books on music was written, such as

~~Jayadev's 'Gitagobinda'~~ → Sanskrit

- Sarangadev's 'Sangit Ratnakara', 13th century. Sanskrit Musicological text. Both Hindustani & classical consider it as definitive text.

Amir Khusrao was a musical genius.

he first used Sitar and Table as percussion instruments. introduced Qawwali, and Tarana

Raja Man Singh reigned Gwalior (1486-1516)

his patronage gave birth to 'Gwalior Gharana'

'Mankuthal' ← he said to have penned this

Kabir (1405)

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (1486 AD)

Mirabai (1500 AD)

Akbar. Tansen → his 'hindu' name was Tanna Mishra.

↓

'Saini Gharana'

During Akbar's (1550-1605) time Tulsidas wrote Ramcharita Manas.

Wajid Ali Shah → Nawab of Awadh.

Beginning of 20th century saw revival of classical music.

The process of notation in music invented by Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande is now followed by hindustani classical musicians.

Classical Genre — Dhrupad, Dhamar, Khayal, Tarana, Sadra

SARANGA DEVA court of King Singhana (13th century AD) YADAV Dynasty, Devagiri, MH.

Carnatic → ~~Originated in South~~ 15th century (1438)

Distinguished form → during Vijaynagara Empire through Keerthana composed by Purandara Dasa. → Kannada, some in Sanskrit. Vaishnavite poet. Krishna.

he along with the trinity is known as Father of Carnatic music

Muthuswami Dikshitar ← Trinity → Tyagraja (1767)

Telugu, Rama Pancharatna Kriti

Shyama Shastri (1762)

Formal form of Telugu, also in Tamil

unlike other two, he wrote in Sanskrit. (1775)

Carnatic music was Patronised by Kindom of Mysore, Travancore,

Light-classical or Semi-classical

Thumri,
Dadra,
Bhajan,
Ghazal,
Tappa,
Qawwali,
Natya Sangeet.

Regional / FOLK.

Bhangra — Punjab.

Borgeet → composed by Srimanta Shankaradeva and Madhavdeva in 15-16th centuries.
Prayer in 'Satra' and 'Naamghar'.

Thumair Domkach → Nagpuri people

Tamang Selo → Nepali FOLK song

'KARNATAKA SANGITAM' → system of Music derived from Ancient Indian tradition

- Carnatic classical or kriti is ~~mai~~ lyric oriented, mainly based on Sahitya. While Hindustani music focuses on music structure.

Popular or 'pop music' spread with coming of cinema. Further penetrated with coming of TV, Radio

Basic concept of Shruti, Swara, raga and tala remains similar.

Swara → ~~oct~~ notes → octave

Shruti → microtone → octave is divided into 22 microtone/shruti's

Raga → Melodies improvised from basic grammar)

Tala → Rythmic pattern

main emphasis of carnatic music is on vocal components.

Hindustani music deviated in 14th century due to persian influence.

melodic accompaniment → violin

Rythm accompaniment → •

MUSIC

Rumi famous for ~~dervish sw~~ whirling dervishe, 'Sama' ceremony

13th century (Born 1207) persian poet, Islamic scholar. sufi mystic. (Hanafi order)

Worte mainly in persian, also used Arabic, Turkish, Greek.

His works in their original language are widely read today in Greater Iran & persian speaking region.

Influenced urdu, Pashto language.

Islamic Golden age → cultural, economic, scientific flourish 8th to 14th century.

begun during reign of Abbasid caliph Harun-Al-Rashid (786 AD) with inauguration of House of wisdom in Baghdad.

Scholars from around the world gathered and translated world's classical literature into Arabic and persian.

Traditionally, it is said the period has ended with collapse of Abbasid due to Mongol invasion and the seige of Baghdad in 1258.

Bulleh Shah (1680)

Mughal-era punjabi Islamic philosopher, sufi poet.

He is contemporary of Waris Shah of 'Heer Ranjha' and Sindhi sufi poet 'Sarmast'. also urdu poet Mir taqi Mir

He is known for Sufi tradition of punjabi poetry.

His ~~work~~ works :-

→ 'Dama Dam Mast Qalender', qawwali composed in honour of ShahBaz Qalender.

→ 'Mera piya Ghar Aya'

→ 'Tere ishq nachaya'

KAFI

It refers to classical form of sufi music mostly in punjabi and Sindhi language.

Wellknown kafi poets are

Baba Farid

Bulleh Shah

Sachal Sarmast

Khwaja Ghulam Farid.

Indus valley civilization

Status of both human and animal form with intricacies and finest detail.

Some seals were engraved with motif and figure

Limestone, bronze, terracotta, stone

baked Brick (sun baked brick was used in Mesopotamia)

double storey house, ground floor → brick, upper storey → wood.

Well, assembly hall, granaries, barracks, workshop.

Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, Tin alloys, Cotton, wool had been in use.

Buffalo, Sheep, Elephant, Bull, Camel.

Vedic tradition:

Aryans were nomads who worshipped Gods, Gods represented natural forces.

Rig veda contains hymn for Gods.

Gradually, Rig veda, sacrifice and prayers were changed into ritualistic worship.

all the custom of Hindus conducted upon birth, marriage, death etc. are based upon vedic principles.

dance: Said that Brahma gave 'Natya Veda' to Bharata, father of Indian dance & dramatics.

caste system divided the society.

Jainism, Buddhism :- (500 BCE -)

They advocated for religion as a personal matter of an individual and focused on daily conduct of life. They advised to follow ethical values, they believed in love, freedom and equality for all human being.

Buddhism → teaching of Buddha were against development of art. as art leads to 'desire' and prohibit man from 'reaching ultimate goal'.

Ashoka :-

Stupa – Buddhist RELIC SHRINE

Ashokan pillar.

Pushyamitra Shunga → revival of Sanskrit language, revival of great epics.
(~150 BC)

Use of stone in architecture began during Maurya's regime.

Roman convoys came to western coast in search of spices, diamonds and pearls.

From eastern ports, their ship went to Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, Java.

GREEK → SAKA → PARTHIAN / PALLAVA (Iranian wanderers)

came from Central Asia
ruled lower Indus & western India.

PAHLA

During Kanishka's rule, Buddha became the object of worship. ~~and prayers~~.

Gandhara Art → Bamiyan, Hadda of Afghanistan
Taxila
Peshawar (Takht Bhai)

Gandhara monasteries were built in Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Baluchistan, Swat district of Pakistan Kabul of Afghanistan.

Peshawar: Qissa Khwani Bazaar (story tellers market)
↳ 20 miles from Khyber pass, connects Afghanistan with Indian subcontinent

Caravan routes from China, India, Persia & Turkestan joined here. where they would exchange goods, ~~& also~~ experience and stories.

Gupta Empire (320-570 CE)

Sculpture different gods were portrayed in sculpture. Animal figures were made, no vegetative pattern is found. superhuman form → 4 hand, 3 heads

development of 'temple' as 'home of God'
Parvati temple in Nachna (CHATURMUKHA), ~~Siva temple~~ DASHAVTAR TEMPLE @ Deogarh, UP
nine rock-cut asylum in Gupta tradition at Udaygiri (Vidisha, MP) are example of fine architecture.

Dancing at court was common feature

Samudragupta playing veena.

After death of Harsha, North India broke into small empires. Political leadership passed to Rajputs who were upper class of former princes, feudal or army officials of foreign races like Sakas, Pahlavas and Huns.

Bhakti form of worship revived Indian music.

Humayun's wife → Humayun's tomb

Akbar → Fatehpur Sikri, Agra fort, Buland darwaza

Jahangir → Akbar's tomb

Shah Jahan → Taj Mahal, Red fort, Jama Masjid.

Mughals were the first to challenge the religious ban on animated picture and gave protection to art of painting.

Amir Khusrau, the persian poet ~~lived~~ adorned in the court of Alauddin Khilji. he invented Sitar

Literature | Ancient India

Sanskrit Literature

Drama, poem, stories were written in Sanskrit.

- Panchatanta (200 BCE, Vishnu Sharma)
- Hitopdesha (800-950 AD, Narayan pandit)

Narayan pandit – Court of ধাৰা ৰাজ্য, Bengal

Swapnavasavdatta → Bhasa

Kalidas → Play
- ① Malvika agnimitra → malvika of his queen (Agnimitra) Pushyamitra Shunga's son
- ② Vikramorvasiyam → based on vedic love story. Urvashi ↓ apsara
- ③ Abhijnanasakuntalam → story of Shakuntala found in Mahabharata

epic poem → Raghuvamsa
→ Kumarsambhavam → birth of Kartikeya

long poem / mini-epic → Ritusamhara
Meghaduta

Banabhatta → Kadambari → Romantic novel. ↳ completed by his son 7th century CE
↓ Harshacharita

Sanskrit

Bhasa → Play → Swapnavasavdatta
→ Urubhanga
→ Madhyamvyayoga

Sanskrit

Famous play → Shudraka → Mricchakatika
Ratnavali → Harsha

Panini's 'Astadhyayi' → standardized grammar and phonetics of classical sanskrit.

Gita Govinda → Poem → Jayadev → 12th century.
Radha & Krishna
Sanskrit

~~Hindu religious text → Veda, Br~~

কথাসরিৎসাগর (Kathasaritsagar)
Somadeva
11th century | collection of legends history, folk tales

~~Vikram~~ Vetala Panchavimsati
original → Sanskrit
(recension is found in 12th book of Kathasaritsagar)

The

Ancient India literature

PRAKRIT

→ It implies 'natural', as opposed to 'samskrta', meaning 'constructed' or 'refined'.

→ one of main language of classical India

→ Dandin's 'kavya darsha' (700 C) mentions 4 kind of literary language

Sanskrit
Prakrit
Apabhramsa
mixed

Jain used prakrit for religious literature, canonical text, tales,

Satvahana → Hala → Gatha Sattasai (1st - 2nd century) → poem anthology

→ Sarvasena → vakataking
↳ wrote 'Hari vijaya' (4th century AD) epic

→ Pravarsena → vakataka king.
↳ wrote 'Ravana Baho' (5th century AD)

Tipitaka → Pali

Jainism influenced development of kannada.

Jain religious text → Agam

PALI

1) It is language of Tipitaka, ~~the~~ also the sacred language of Theravada Buddhism.

2) Jataka Tales. (previous Birth of Buddha)
জাতক → Birth story

Dhammapada

Mahavamsa (5th - 6th century CE)

Sutta
Vinaya
Abhidhamma
pitaka

historical chronicle of Srilanka written by Buddhist monk MAHANAMA.

Dhammapada → Pali canon.

Indian philosophy

Sruti → Authorless,
Each veda has Four types of embedded texts.
Samhita → hymn. Rig veda Samhita → Gayatri Mantra
Atreya Brahman
Rig veda ← Brahmana → commentary on Hymn.
Aranyak → Explains rituals.
Upanishads → philosophy

Smriti → vedanga, purana, epic
Dharmasutra, Dharmashastra
Nitishastra.

vedanga → 6 auxiliary discipline, instrumental for study of the vedas.

SK. Siksha → study of sound / Phonetics
Chhanda → Poetic metres.
Vyakarana → Grammar.
Nirukta → Explanation of words.
Kalpa → procedure.
Jyotisha → Astronomy.

Rig veda (1500-900 BCE).

Purana (3rd-7th ~~CE~~ century CE)

upanishads

RIG	SAMA	YAJUR	ATHARVA
Aitreya	Chandogya	Brihadaranyaka	Mundaka
Kaushitaki	Kena	Katha	Mandukya
		Maitri	

AGAMA Text, — TAMIL & Sanskrit

AGAM SUTRA (Jain)
Magadhi → Prakrit

Collection of spiritual text which deals with several subjects Yoga, philosophy, cosmology, temple construction etc.

The origin and chronology of Agama are not clear.

Some are pre-vedic, some post-vedic

3 main branch → Shaiva
→ vaishnava
→ Shakti

Purushartha → Four goals of life
Dharma, Artha, Kama, MOKSha.
~~Kama~~

Varnashrama / Ashrama → Four fold divisi of life.
Bhramacharya, Grihasta, Vanaprastha, Sanyasa.

9 system of Indian Philosophy are broadly categorized into two, namely

① NASTIKA System → Carvaka / aka LOKAYATA

Buddhism
Jainism

Materialism
Founder: Brihaspati
Brihaspati Sutra.

Rejected idea of Afterworld, Karma, Rebirth, authority of Vedas, immortality of Atma
→ Recognized only direct perception.

→ 6 system (Darshan) of Indian Philosophy

Orthodox | Did not reject authority of vedas.

Kapila | Samkhya → dualism, prakriti & purush

Patanjali | Yoga → Real knowledge help seperate the two.

Gautama | Nyaya → logic → epistemology → means of getting knowledge

Kanada | Vaishesika

Mimamsa (aka purva mimansa)

Vedanta (uttara mimansa)

Vaishesika → all objects in physical universe are reducible to paramanu. (atom)

ADIVIKA → Niyati → 5th cen BCE

Makkhali Gosala.

Bhakti Movement

Adi Shankarachanya ~ 700 CE
consolidated Advaita vedanta.
Ramanuj ~ 1100 CE → vishist Advaita.
Madhvachanya ~ 1200 CE.
Dvaita ~~seta~~ vedanta

Basava → 12th century. Kannada poet-philosopher
(1100) Shaiva, Lingayat.

Namdev → worshipped vitthal, one of the
(1300) name of vishnu.
Varkari sect of Hinduism

~~Kabir~~

Ramananda.
↓ disciple
Kabir (varanasi) {1400}
↓
1500 ← Chaitanya
↓ disciple Raidas
1500 ← MIRABAI
Tulsidas ↔ {Imprisoned by Akbar}
(1550 – 1600)

Buddhism

Bodhisattvas

Padmapani / Avalokitesvara → compassion of Budd

Maitreya → 'Future Buddha'

Manjushri → प्रज्ञा (transcendent wisdom)

Samanta Bhadra → practice & meditation

Kshitigartha → help people in period b/t death of Buddha and rise of Maitreya

Vajrapani → power of Buddha.

Buddhist council

4th Buddhist → Hinayana / Mahayana

Sarvastivada school, Kashmir (1st cen CE)

Mahavibhasa (commentary)

Buddha's teaching → Sutta pitaka

Set of Rules → Vinaya pitaka

Amitabha → celestial Buddha

2nd Buddhist → 1st division in Buddhism (100 year after Buddha's death)

→ Sthavirvadin (way of Elders) → Theravada

Mahasanghika → Lokottaravadin (Lokottar Buddha or Supernatural)

Buddhist Architecture

① Allahabad pillar → (Asoka + Samudragupta + Jahangir) Inscription of,

② Sarnath → Lion capital → National Emblem
↳ Ashok chakra → National Flag

③ Sanchi

④ Rampura (Bihar) → Bull capital

⑤ Lauriya - Nandangarh → Single lion

⑥ Vaishali → Single lion capital

⑦ Sankissa → Elephant

1st Buddhist council : After death of Buddha

Rajgir, Ajatshatru,

2nd Buddhist

Sthavira sect broke away from Mahasanghika

Vaishali, Kalashoka

3rd Buddhist council :-

conducted that Asoka organised, as never mentioned in his edicts

Jainism

Svetambar
- → Murtipujaka / Deravasi (worships idol of tirthankar)
- → Sthanakavasi
- → Terepanth -

woman can attain moksha. 19th tirthankar, Mallinath was a women.

Digambar

Sat-Khanda - agama → Digambar text

women can not attain liberation.
all 24 tirthankars were male

Jains believe in KARMA,
Soul (Jiva) is trapped in Samsara,
A person's moral action or karma will determine moksha.

~~Literature~~ TAMIL TEXT.

Ancient India → Tamil literature

Sangam literature is the ancient Tamil literature developed in the period in between 300 BCE to 300 CE.

Assembly of poets & scholars ~~are~~ in the city of Madurai.

Sangam literature is primarily not wholly, secular, dealing with everyday themes in a 'Tamilakam' context.

TAMILAKAM → Ancient tamil speaking region. → (Part of Kerala, Srilanka, Most part of Tamil Nadu) geography.

These are broadly classified in three categories based roughly on chronology.

Society: Four-fold caste division of Vedic: non-existing

PANDYA

① Ettuthogai → 'The Eight anthologies

Patinenmelkanakku collection of oldest surviving tamil poetry.

② Pattupattu - anthology of ten mid-length books

③ Five Great epics

Society was divided on functional basis

~~3rd mostly~~.

a) Silappadikaram

The tamil tradition link it to three literary gathering around Madurai.

{epic revolves around Kannagi she lost her husband due to misjustice at the court of pandyan king. She takes revenge}

b) Manimekalai — Buddhist.

sequel to Silappadikaram

Earliest known literary tradition of South India.

c) Civaka cintamani

Jain religious epic

d) Valayapathy

Jain epic

e) Kundalakesi

Tamil Buddhist epic

Tolkappiyam → comprehensive work on grammar of the tamil language.

include sutra on phonology, syntax, etymology, prosody.

ethics
morality
secular nature

Tirukkural, [sacred verses]

classic tamil text consisting of 1330 couplets or kurals, 7 word each dealing with everyday virtues of an individual.

VIRTUE
WEALTH
LOVE

considered as one of greatest works on Ethics and morality.

known for universality & non-denomination SECULAR nature.

Authored by Valluvar.

praised as 'UNIVERSAL VEDAS'

Non-violence, veganism, carefree human brotherhood.

Author : ~~Thiruvallar~~ ~~THIRUVALLAUVAR~~ THIRUVALLAUVAR

last-work of third Sangam.

inspired ~~John~~ Leo tolstoy, Gandhi

APHORISM
প্রবচন

Divided on three parts.

The text is divided into 3 parts.

Short- couple or kural, with 7 word each.

Aphoristic teaching on
- virtue
- Wealth
- Love.

ASY-Ethics
Non-violence
veganism
universal brotherhood.

TAMIL LITERATURE - BHAKTI

Nalayira Divya Prabandham
collection of 4000 tamil verses
composed by 12 Alvars.
↓
12 vaishnava poets.

Tamil veda

Tirumurai
12 volume compendium of songs
or hymns in praise of Shiva.

Tevaram
First 7 volumes of Tirumurai

Silappadikaram

- Earliest tamil epic poem.
  love story of ordinary couple Kannagai
  and Kovalan (male).

Author ILLango Adigal.

Silappadikaram
Manimekalai
Civaka Cintamani
Kundalakesi

(*) Gita Govinda – Jayadeva

The poem is an important text of the Bhakti movement.

Sangam age Society

- Tolkappiyam refers to the fivefold division of lands Kurinji (hilly tracks), Mullai (pastoral), Marudam (agricultural), Neydal (coastal) and Palai (desert). The people living in these five divisions had their respective chief occupations as well as gods for worship.
- Tolkappiyam also refers to four castes namely arasar (ruling class), anthanar (priests), vanigar (traders), and vellalar (agriculturalists).
- The courage of women was also appreciated in many poems, but **life of widows was miserable and practice of Sati was also prevalent**.
- Ancient primitive tribes like Thodas, Irulas, Nagas and Vedars lived in this period.

Sangam age Economy

- **Agriculture was the chief occupation** and Rice was the common with crops like Ragi, sugarcane, cotton, pepper, ginger, turmeric, cinnamon and a variety of fruits.
- **Land revenue was the chief source of state's income** while custom duty was also imposed on foreign trade.
- The **handicrafts** of the Sangam period were popular and include weaving, metal works and carpentry. Also **ship building and ornaments making was prominent**.
- The **main exports** were cotton fabrics, spices, ivory products, pearls and precious stones. While **gold, horses and sweet wine were the chief imports**.

TRAVELOGUE

1. Megasthenes → Indica → Chandragupta Maurya
2. Marco-polo → Rakatiya → Rudrama devi
3. Francois Bernier → Travelogue in Mughal India
4. Thomas Roe → Jahangir → 'Journal of Mission to Mughal Empire
5. Captain William Hawkins. → BOK.

ARAB

Al-Beruni → Mahmud of Ghazni → Kitab-ul-Hind.
Abd. al-Razzak Samarqandi (1400) → Kozhikode, Calicut's source.
Ibn Batuta → Rihla →

Literature | Medieval India

Baburnama
Akbarnama

Hamzanama → Dastan-e-Amir Hamza
~~Written commd~~ writing commissioned by
↓
WAR
Akbar.

← Tutinama → Tales of a parrot. 14th century series of 52 stories written in Persian
1st illustrated ~~Akbar~~

In 1550s (16th century) Akbar commissioned making of illustrated manuscript
- Mir Sayyid Ali
- Abdus Samad.

- Kitab-ul-Hind → Arabic
  ↳ Al-Biruni

~~Ain~~ -
~~Turki~~
Baburnama → Turkic — autobiography
Humayunnama → His sister Gul Badan Begum — commissioned by AKBAR
Persian
Akbarnama → Abul Fazl → Persian
3 part { 3rd part → Ain-i-Akbari }

Padshahnama → Abdul Hamid Lahori | Persian

Humayunnama

Mahabharat, Ramayan → translate (Persian)
↳ Badauni (Akbar)

Gita, upnishad → translate (Persian)
↓ Dara Sikoh

ARCHITECTURE

The architecture is rooted in history, religion and culture.
Among a number of architectural style and tradition, the contrasting hindu temple architecture and Indo-Islamic Architecture are test known styles.

History :-

Hindu temple culture is mainly divided as into Nagara and Dravidian style.

With establishment of Delhi sultanate, Indo-Islamic architecture flourished combining Indian & Islamic feature.
Mughal architecture is considered to be zenith of Indo-Islamic architecture.
Indo-Islamic architecture influenced Sikh & Rajput style.

During British colonial period, neoclassical Gothic and Baroque became prominent in India.
Amalgamation of Indo-Islamic and European style led to development of Indo-Sarcenic.

After Independence, city of Chandigarh was planned. Le Corbusier's design incorporated idea of modernism.

Indus valley

- Indus valley civilized flourished in north-western region of South Asia in Late Bronze age period probably from 3500 till 1500 BCE.

  The civilization grew in the basin of Indus river. It consisted of several cities marked by great uniformity.

- Among 3 ~~other~~ civilization in Near East, Harappa was widespread

- known for city and town planning, elaborate drainage system, water supply system, baked brick houses and metallurgy.

- copper Bronze lead, Tin

- civic and town planning is remarkable but design of building is 'of a startling utilitarian character'

  There are granaries, drains, tanks, water-course but no palace or temple is observed. However, cities have a centrally raised or fortified citadel.

- Most of the art found is in miniature form like seals and mainly in Terracotta.

- Several wells have been found. They seem as predecessor of stepwell.

Buddhist Architecture

~~in between 600BCE - 250AD, best Rock-cut architecture~~

Best remains from the period in between 600BCE & to 250AD are rock-cut architecture.

3 type of structures are associated with religious architecture of early Buddhism.

- vihara → Monasteries → where monk lived
- Stupa → places to venerate relic
- Chaitya → prayer hall

Earliest surviving example of stupa is in Sanchi

~~Pag~~ 'Pagoda' is an evolution of Indian stupas

~~Mauryan caves~~

Barbara hill caves → oldest surviving rock-cut caves in India.

↓

State sponsored

→ Ashoka.

→ Ajivika sect

Famous entrance of Lomas Rishi cave, sculpted doorway, earliest example of 'chaitya'

The caves will contains eulogy for 'king piyadassi'.

Rock-cut Architecture

• Early natural cave

→ Rock shelter of Bhimbetka.

→ earliest painting dating to circa 8000 BCE.

→ Buddha & his followers meditated in cave

Indrasala cave

3rd century to 2nd century BCE
ARTIFICIAL CAVE OF EASTERN INDIA.

→ Barbara cave in Bihar
↓
Lomas Rishi

→ uday giri and Khandgiri cave near Bhubaneshwar
For Jain monks
during Kaliga king Kharvela
Hathigumpha inscription.

Artificial cave of Western India

A First wave of construction (2nd century BCE to 4th cent CE)

→ Fall of Mauryan Empire, persecution of buddhists by pushyamitra Shunga.

Buddhists relocated to Deccan under 'Satavahana'.

⊛ Karla cave
near Lonavala, Maharashtra
Known for famous 'Grand chaitya'

⊛ Kanheri cave (1st-2nd century BCE)

Why West?

① (Eastern India - Granite)
→ trade route
→ Flat-topped basalt hill, deep ravine, sharp cliff.

Second wave
(5th-6th century CE)

⊛ Rise of Mahayana Buddhism led to decline of cave building since 2nd century CE.

⊛ ~~Three Hanis~~ Gandhara, Amravati architecture, style predominated then.

⊛ Since 5th century CE rock-cut architecture revived.
Ajanta
Ellora.

⊛ Badami cave temple
→ Hindu & Jain cave

Final wave
6th-15th century CE

Jain cave temple at Ellora

Monolithic rock-cut temple

• Pancha Ratha - Pallava

Gupta Architecture.

For reasons unknown, Gupta period represents a break / hiatus in Indian rock-cut architecture

Gupta
↓
Temple

Temple Architecture :

Basic element of Hindu temple remain same across all period and style.

→ Most essential feature is garbha-griha, the inner sanctorium where the iod idol is placed.

→ On the exterior, Garbha-griha is crowned by a tower like Shikhara, aka vimana in the south

→ The shrine building may include an ambulatory for parikrama or circumambulation or mandapa or congregation halls.

History :

① There are no remains of hindu temple before 4th cent AD. There may have been timber based structures.

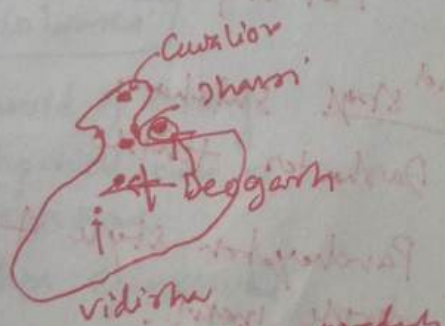
Rock cut udaygiri cave can be seen as earliest sites.

② Example of Early North Indian temples that have survived are

Dashavtara Temple

Deogarh (UP) 6th century AD

* Gupta period. Vishnu sculpted panel



Map!

Nachna Kuthara (Panna, MP)

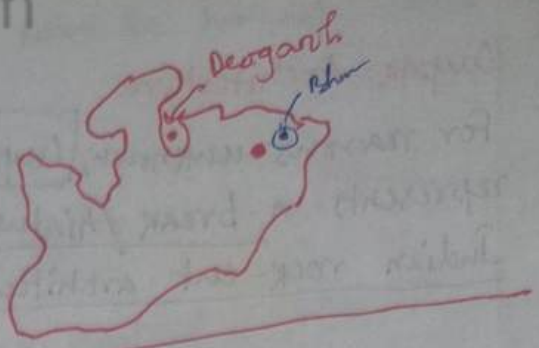
② Nachna Hindu Temple

one of the earliest surviving stone temples along with those at Bhumara & Deogarh.

5th or 6th century CE.

Gupta style

Chaumukhnath



BHUMARA
ek Mukhalinga → Faced lingam
Ganesh sitting on lap of Shakti
(Boston museum)

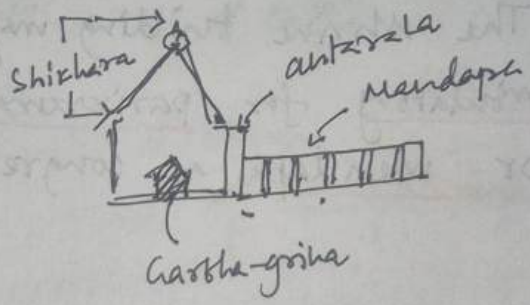
South

No pre-7th century CE South Indian style stone temples have been found.

Mahabalipuram →

NAGARA

① High and curving spire over the sanctuary
Sikhara



1st stage → square in shape
Flat roof,
structure built low platform

2nd stage → Warchha Hindu
higher platform
Flat roof

3rd stage shikhara
Dashavtar temple
Panchayatan style of temple layout.

Later five
3 Style → Odisha, Khajuraho, Solanki

Dravidian

① Pyramidal tower, called Vimana.

② Super structure (vimana) above the sanctum is not usually very high

③ Gopuram: monumental entrance tower

origin can be traced to 'sikhara' of Nagara and Pallava dynasty.
prominent feature of DRAVIDIAN architecture from 12th to 16th during Pandya
Vijaynagar
Nayaka

evolution of Nagara style can be traced from development of Gupta temples

First stage of Gupta temple :-

Flat roof and square shaped. ~~low temp~~

Built at low temple

temple no. 17 at Sanchi

2nd stage :- Raised platform.

Covered Ambulatory pathway (Passageway)

known as PRADAKSHINA PATH.

Parvati temple @ Nachna Kuthara (MP)

3rd stage

Emergence of shikhara.

PANCHAYATAN TYPE of temple making was introduced.

~~Dash~~

DASHAVTAR temple @ ~~Deogar~~ Deogarh (UP)

dedicated to Vishnu (earlier Gupta stone temple)

Nagara (as fully developed) is the continuation and ~~evolve~~ evolution of 3rd stage

NAGARA → Odisha (Kalinga temple)	Khajuraho (Chandela)	Solanki
lavishly decorated external wall. Plain interior	Sandstone decorated interior + exterior	devoid of carving
Sun temple at Konark.	erotic sculpture	Step-well known as Surya kund.
	KANDARIYA MAHADEV	Steps of well like very small temples
		MODHERA SUN Temple.

Nagara

Richly decorated temple complex at Khajuraho

Lingaraj Temple at Bhubaneshwar in odisha.

Odisha → decorated exterior & Plain Interior

Khajuraho → decorated Exterior & interior

Virupaksha temple

Pattadakal

Solanki Step well

Shiv Vishnu Jain > Temple + cave

Lad Khan Temple

Aihole

Durga temple

5th - 8th century

Mahapratha basin Karnataka

Regional

Vesara → It- included Badami Chalukya

Western chalukya → 11th - 12th century

Tungabhadra region, Karnataka

Shaiva, vishnu, Jain traditions

and Hoysala Architecture

11th - 14th century

Hoysaleswara temple Halebidu

Chennakesava temple Belur.

Bengal

Kashmir

Karnataka

Kalinga

Mann Gurjara (Solanki)

① use of Soapstone - similar to western chalukya

VESARA

② combination of- Nagara & Dravida

① Vesara Shikhar or kadamba Shikhara

③ ~~miniature decorative tower~~ North 'Shikhara' with 'vimana' like feature. i.e. Step.

④ Nagara's influence in vesara

① Plan of Shrine, Subsidiary shrine, Panchayatan style

⑤ Dravidian's influence

① vimana

Aihole is known as Cradle of Indian architecture

150 temples scattered in the village

Badami chalukya → old Kannada

Eastern chalukya → Telugu.

Jain Architecture

→ Jain temple architecture is similar to Hindu. and in ancient times buddhist architecture.

→ probably same builders, carvers worked in all the ages.

Rock-cut-Architecture

M.P. Hindu + Jain ← Udaygiri → vishnu as varahan

Ellora

Aihole

Badami

distinct: Jains place large figure of one or more of the 24 tirthankars in the open air, rather than inside the shrine.

Gommateshwara statue.

MARU-GURJARA → 11th to 13th centuries

presentday Gujarat & Rajasthan

origated as regional style in Hindu temple Arch. became popularized through Jain temples

distinct from 'Nagara':

- External walls have many projections

- open pillared hall. pillars are arranged in an octagonal shape
- carved from top to bottom with profuse decoration Floral, vegetal, geometric designs

Nagara

Temple tower (Shikhara) has Curvilinear shape.

Indian temple architecture inspired South-East Asian

Champa Arch. : 6th-16th century AD, present day central and southern Vietnam

Indonesian Arch. : Prambanan, 9th century Hindu temple dedicated to Trimurti
central Java, Indonesia

Khmer Arch. : Khmer or Angkor empire flourished in present day Cambodia

12th century Angkor Wat

'Angkor' → অপভ্রংশ of 'Nagar' as 'capital city'.

UDAYGIRI CAVES - Khandgiri Caves

Kalinga

1st century BCE by King Kharavela.

Near Cuttack, Odisha] for Jain

Cave 14 → Hathigumpha. inscription
Brahmi

Dhauli Stupa] 8 km South from Bhubaneshwar

Rough

Earliest example of Qutb minar complex. brick minaret commissioned by Qutb uddin Aibak completed by Iltutmish

inscription says, built after demolition of 27 Hindu & Jain temples

Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque (1197 AD)

Tughlaqabad Fort.

Hauz Khas complex

Regional style developed when Tughlaq empire weakened in mid-14th century.

- Charminar
- Mecca Masjid
- Qutb Shahi Tomb
- Golconda

Construction Material

① used concrete and lime mortar for construction. used Lime as Plaster and base for decoration.

Unique

② use of lime as mortar was distinct from traditional building style

③ ~~Stone was~~ various stone was used, since 17th century Brick were also used.

Bengal :- mostly used brick.
indigenous bangli elements → curved roof
→ corner tower
→ complex terracotta ornamentation

Mughal :- started with Tomb of Humayun
~~reached~~ best ~~known~~ for Taj mahal.

Red Fort @ Agra.

popular color → Blue, turquoise, green, yellow

Pietra dura → aka Parchinkari. It is technique of decorative art in which highly polished colored stones are 'cut and fit' together to create design and images.

↓ used as Panel for Surface decoration, furniture like table top. etc.

Lapis Lazuli → Blue stone used

mosaic design.

~~Calli~~ calligraphy.

→ Used in Mughal & Rajput architecture

Bengal roof: Dome-shaped roof, with drawn down corners.

↓

Stone roof of this type did not emerge till 16th AD. origin can be traced to rural model of straw roof in rainy Bengal.

do-chala, char-chala

~~PRE-Mughal Islamic~~
~~① Deccan~~
~~② Bengal~~
~~③ Gujarat~~

Sikh

Harmandir Sahib

Mughal influence:

- Onion dome  ← Bulges in middle {origin: Russia}
- Fresco (technique of mural painting)
- multi-foil arch

Rajasthani influence

- Chattri  elevated dome-shaped Pavillion
- Oriel window → protrude from main wall

Islamic Art (3 distinct disciplines)
- Calligraphy → Islimi/Arabesque
- Geometry.

Characteristics of Indo-Islamic

→ New form of construction, Mosque and Tomb → earlier unknown to people

① Designing on plaster through incision or stucco.

② Flower motifs painted or carved in stone.
↓
Iran, India

③ wall, ceiling, carpet & other textiles were also decorated with floral design.

④ 16th century onwards, mosaic design, pietradura used for surface decoration

⑤ Arabesque Calligraphy → Form of Artistic decoration
Rhythmic, Symmetrical Floral design which signify underlying unity & order in the world.

⑥ profuse use of Jalli.

Charbagh style → Persian idea of Garden layout, Main building is put at the centre of a quadrilateral garden.

Tomb Architecture

Sikandar Lodi's tomb is the 1st garden tomb, However,

The Mughals added new dimension by introducing garden all around the tomb.

Delhi → Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, Humayun, Abdur Rahim Khan-i-khanan

Agra → Akbar

Mughals also introduced 'Double Dome' system of dome architecture and 'pietra dura' style for inlay decoration

~~Compare and contrast~~ Hindu Temple vs Muslim Mosque

ornamental decoration was vital for both

- prayer chamber of Mosque was spacious. Garbhagriha is small
- prayer hall open

octagonal form of central chamber, inspired by Syrian and earlier Islamic model.

Pre-Mughal Regional Architecture

Deccan

Bahmani Sultanate (Shia (defacto) Sunni (dejure)) → Broke away from Tughlaq in 1347 (rebel against Md. Bin Tughlaq) → overrun by Mughal in 1527

1st independent Muslim kingdom in South India

(Hasan Gangu or Zafar Kha)

Gulbarga Fort.

Capital - Gulbarga, Bidar

Golconda Sultanate : Qutb Shahi dynasty developed Hyderabad city. Mecca Masjid, Golconda Fort, Charminar

Known for secular rule

1518 - 1687 conquered by Aurangzeb

Bahmani → 5 Deccan Sultanate (1518)

1490-1636

- NIZAM Shahi (1518-1687) → Ahmednagar
- Qutb Shahi → Golconda
- Barid Shahi (1492-1619) → Bidar
- Adil Shahi (1489-1686) → Bijapur

Imad Shahi (1490-1572) Berar

Bengal

Gujarat • Borrowed from regional temple tradition such as Torana (arched gateway), carving of bell and chain motif.

Kashmir

Hindus conceived manifestation of god everywhere in multiple form as part of faith. Hindus adorned all surfaces with sculpture and paintings.

Muslims, forbidden to replicate living forms on any surface, developed their art of Arabesque, geometrical pattern and calligraphy on plaster and stone

Indo-Islamic

- Imperial Style — Delhi Sultanate
- Provincial Style — Mandu, Jaunpur, Bengal, Gujarat
- Mughal Style — Delhi, Agra, Lahore
- Deccan Style — Bijapur, Golconda

Mandu → • complex mix of official, residential-cum-pleasure, palace, pavilions, mosque, baoli, artifical reservoir etc.

• Minar :- everyday use for azaan or call to prayer
↳ ~~to show~~ • symbolised power & might of Ruler.

Qutb Minar → 13th cent AD
Chand Minar → 15th cen AD

Deccan Sultanate | In betn VINDHYA & KRISHNA

Ahmed Berar Bidar Bijapur Golconda

Bahmani

ARCHITECTURE | COLONIAL INDIA

Indo Saracenic

While India witnessed emergence of Bengal, Bombay and Madras presidency, Britain was witnessing Gothic revival (neo-gothic) and neo ~~gothic~~ classical architecture.

Indo-Saracenic refers to buildings which draw elements from indigenous and Indo-Islamic architecture and combined with gothic revival or neo classical styles

Victoria memorial hall, Calcutta

Gothic elements
- Pointed Arch
- horseshoe.

Colonial time
Indo SARCENIC → Indo-Islamic + Colonial Neo-Gothic

Victoria memorial

ART DECO

- appeared in France just before World war I.

  New India Insurance building, Mumbai (1936)

- Cubism

Portuguese

✓ Churches and convents of Goa → UNESCO world heritage.

Gov. programs | [GS I] | Indian culture.

Indian Digital Heritage Project

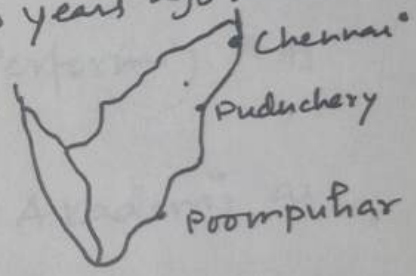
Department of Science and Technology.

Digital documentation and interpretation of our tangible and intangible heritage.

First project: 'Digital Hampi'

In News

Poompuhar, port city in Tamil Nadu, submerged under sea 1000 years ago.



Lalit Kala Akademi → visual Art.
Autonomous body under Ministry of culture.
organise national, international exhibition
Financial assistance, Grant & scholarship to Artists

Sahitya Academi / National Akademy of Letters
22 Official language + English + Rajasthani

Sangeet Natak Akademi → Performing Arts
National School of Drama →
set up by Sangeet Natak Akademi as one of its constituent units.
NSD is now a autonomous organisation
Bharat Rang Mahotsav.

Protect heritage
① UNESCO World Heritage sites.
② ASI heritage sites.
③ Instt:- Sangeet Natak Akademi
Lalit Kala Akademi
Sahitya Akademi
Grant, & scholarship
Recognition through annual award.

ASI → Archaeological Survey of India.

State Government Archaeological departments.

ASI → 'Monuments of national importance'
'An' Archaeological sites and remains Act' 1958

WORLD HERITAGE SITES.

UNESCO → coordinates international corporation in the field of Education, Science, culture and communication.

↓

'Building Peace In the minds of men & women'.

Specialized Agency of UN

Aim

Each child and citizen –

① has access to quality education, a basic human right.

~~② may grow in a and live in a cultural soci~~

② to preserve cultural diversity and heritage to act as ~~build~~ bridge with past.

③ Access to scientific advances

④ Enjoy freedom of Expression. Nurture virtues of democracy, development and human dignity.

WORLD HERITAGE SITES.

It is a program of UN, specifically of UNESCO.
World Heritage Program

It is the outcome of convention concerning the protection of world's culture and Natural Heritage, The convention was adopted by General conference of UNESCO in 1972. 192 countries have ratified the convention.

The demarcated geographical areas gets protection.

'Sites of outstanding cultural or natural importance to the common culture and heritage of humanity'.

The List is maintained by 'World Heritage Programme' Administered by UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE.

The committee comprises of 21 member-states of UNESCO elected by UNGA.

Legal status of designated sites.

Legally protected pursuant to

① Law of war, under Geneva convention

Geneva Convention refers to agreements negotiated in the aftermath of WW II.

It deals with rights ~~and protecti~~ of wartime prisoners (both civilians and military), ~~non-combatants~~, protection to civilians in a war zone.

It does not deal with weapons used in warfare. ~~Hague Convention~~

Paintings can be classified ~~as below~~. ~~in~~ in 7 periods

I. Upper paleolithic.

Linear representation of animals such as Bison, Tiger, Rhinocerous in Red and dark green.

II. Mesolithic. (prominent)

comparatively small size of paintings.

Linear decoration on body.

Human figures are added with animals. Human beings are seen to be engaged in community activity such as hunting, dancing.

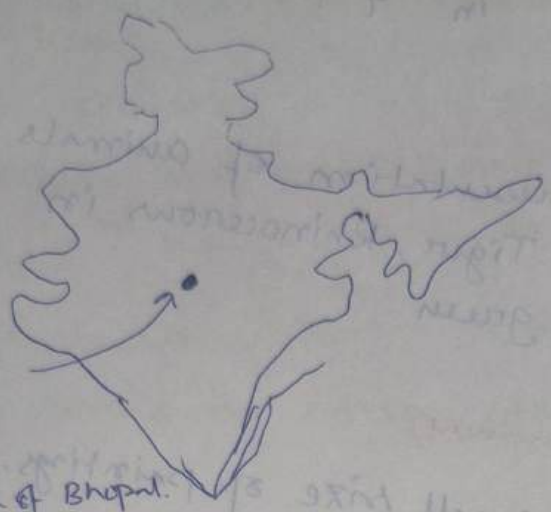
Weapon used in hunting: Bow & Arrow, Spear, pointed stick.

III Chalcolithic. Similar.

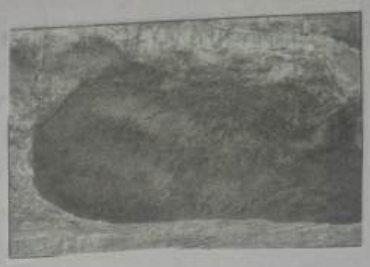
IV & V Early historic. Schematic & decorative style painted in red, white & yellow. New forms included are of riders, depiction of religious symbols ~~etc~~, yaksha,

VI & VII Medieval.

1) Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka



Southern edge of vindhya, 45 km south of Bhopal.



The archaeological site is situated inside Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary in Madhya pradesh. The site spread of 700 rock shelters and 400 of them has paintings. ~~Additio~~

Five cluster of rock shelter inhabits the earliest traces of human on Indian Subcontinent. Paintings appear to date from Mesolithic period to historical age/Medieval.

Paintings include.

1. hunter-gatherers.
2. Mesolithic boar painted in red.
3. battle fields – elephant in white soldiers in red.
4. Animals – Rhinoceros, Boar, deer, Elephant, Snake, cattle,

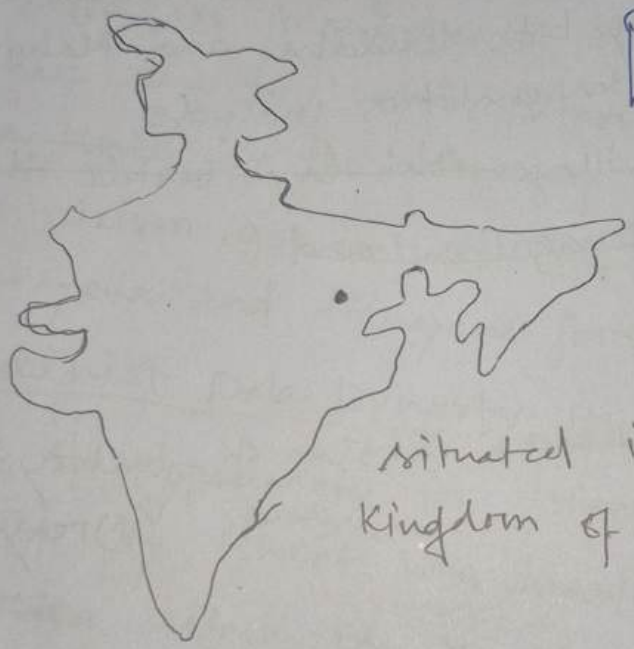
Established by Gupta. Kumargupta I

Nalanda Maharihara.

The site contains archaeological remains of a monastic and educational institution dating from 3rd century BCE to 13th century CE.

It includes stupas, shrines, viharas and art works in stucco (Plaster), stone, metal.

[reached zenith during Dharmapala: est^d Vikramshila]



Rajgir.

situated in Ancient Kingdom of Magadha.

It received patronage from Gupta rules and Harshvardhan. Nalanda ~~has~~ the ancient institution of India had disseminated knowledge uninterruptedly for 700 years. Contributed to the development of Buddhism in a full ~~feldge~~ fledged religion.

Fa-Hian
Hiuen Tsang
Yping

~~Subjects taught~~

~~Studies were taught Hayana Mahayan~~

Subjects taught in Nalanda ~~ranges from~~ are Mahayana, Hinayana sect literature, vedas, logic, Sanskrit grammar, medicine, Samkhya philosophy.

Famous Personalities.

Traditional source says, the village nalanda was visited by both Buddha and Mahavira. Other famous personalities include

~~Nalanda was a village that lay beside the road that connected Rajagriha and~~

Aryabhatta

Atish Dipankar, scholar of Mahayana and Vajrayana

Dharmapala.

Hiuen Tsang → He was taught by Shilabhadra, then head of institution.

End of Nalanda and decline of Buddhism

When Hiuen Tsang visited India in 7th century he ~~mentions~~ observes (in his book 'Great Tang Records on the western origin', the book ~~he wrote at the request of~~ is the longest and most detailed account of ~~the~~ central Asia and India) that buddhism lacks popularity among laypeople. Buddhism thrived in monasteries of Bengal and Bihar due to royal patronage. ~~During~~ By ~~Pala rule~~ By the time of Pala rule tantricism got imbuded in traditional Mahayana and Hinayana forum. Decline of Buddhist Pala Dynasty in 11th century, rise of popularity for Hindu philosophy driven by Bhakti movement and ~~muslim~~ attack ~~by~~ muslim rulers on monasteries are the reason behind decline of Buddhism.

Hun invasion
Turk

Nalanda was ransacked by Bakhtiyar Khilji of mameluk dynasty in 1200 CE.

Revival of ~~trad~~ Heritage.

Nalanda University.

Nalanda is a post-graduate, reseaarch intensive international university located in Rajgir Bihar.

It is supported by participating countries in East Asia Summit.

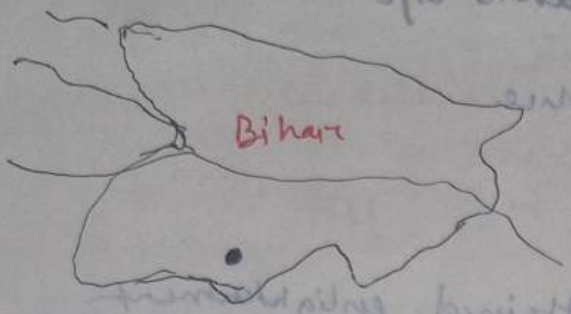
University was established in 2010 by a special Act of Parliament and designated as 'Institution of national importance'.

Vision: built on the memory of Nalanda university ~~wi~~ and is premised on shared idea of participating countries of East Asia summit to foster educational cooperation to improve regional understanding of others history and Heritage.

Nalanada university has academic collaboration with many foreign institute ~~of~~ including, institutions of Singapore, Thailand, France, Netherland, ASI etc.

Mahabodhi Temple complex

Bihar



one of 4 holy site related to life of Buddha. Here in Bodh Gaya. Buddha attained enlightenment. The first temple was built by Ashoka in 3rd century BCE and present temple is one of earliest structure built entirely in brick in ~~later~~ later Gupta period. (5th - 6th century CE)

- Diamond throne, VAJRASANA; ancient stone slab beside the Bodhi tree. Placed by Ashoka

Bodhi ~~tree~~ → Peepal tree

↓

~~'Sacred fig tree'~~ Sacred Fig tree.

'Bodhimanda' ↓ seat or platform of enlightenment

The site contains a descendant of Bodhi tree

Depiction in the site includes

~~Alot~~ Avalokitesvara (Padmapani), Boddhisattva Tara, Vajrapani and also images of Vishnu, Shiva, Surya.

Padmapani embodies compassion of all buddhas
Vajrapani symbolizes power of Buddha,
this bodhisattva is portrayed as guide & protector of buddha.

~~4 sites of Buddhism~~

8 places associated with Buddha's life

Lumbini (Nepal) : birthplace

Kapilavastu (UP) : Lived

Bodh Gaya (Bihar) : Attained enlightenment

Sarnath (UP) : Gave his first sermon

Rajgir (Bihar) : Gave sermon

Sravasti (UP)

Vaishali (Bihar) : Gave last sermon

Kushinagar (UP) : attained Mahaparinirvana

{not a UNESCO site}

SARNATH {UP, 10 km from Varanasi}

Deer park → First sermon

~~also exists~~

The representation of Buddha as developed in Sarnath school is followed in South East Asia till today.

Siam, Cambodia, Java

- extremely thin clothing, No folding.
- Large and decorated Halo,
- Sharp curve edge at top of eye socket

Establishment of 1st Sangha through enlightenment of Kondanna.

MP

Buddhist monuments at SANCHI

Sanchi comprises a group of Buddhist monuments such as stupa, monasteries, monolithic pillars. It is the oldest buddhist sanctuary in existence and was a major buddhist centre in India till 12th century CE.

The complex is famous for its Great Stupa. It is situated on a hilltop at Sachi town.

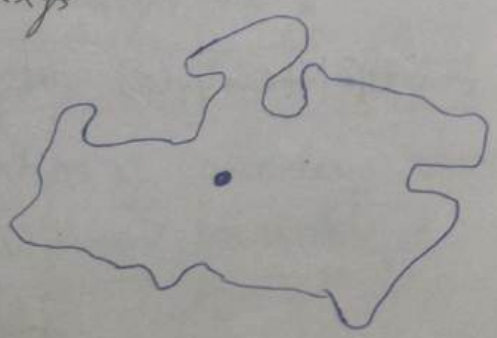
It is one of oldest stone structure in India and was commissioned by Ashoka.

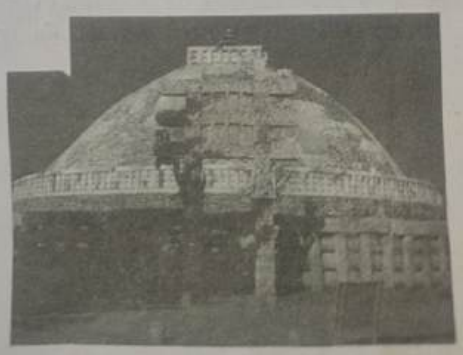
Why Sanchi? Asoka's wife was ~~born~~ raised in nearby Vidisha. Sanchi was her birthplace and also venue of their marriage.

~~The nucleus~~

Originally the stupa was a hemispherical brick structure built over relics of Buddha.

~~Gateways~~





Original stupa is a low brick structure, half in diameter compared to present edifice, spherical in shape with raised ~~circular~~ terraces. It was enclosed by a wooden railing and a stone umbrella at the top.

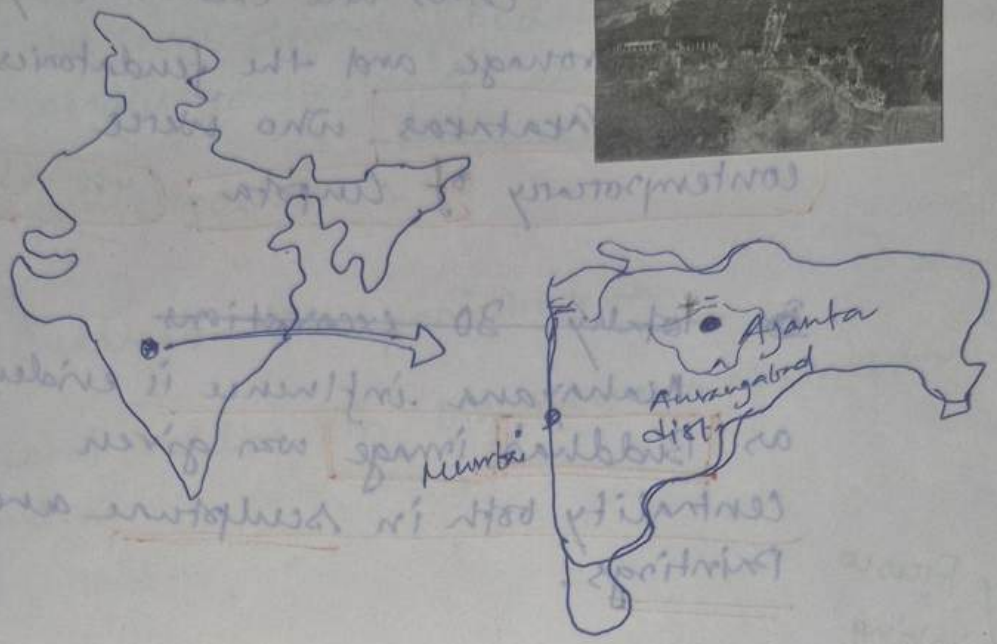
During Shunga times several edifice was raised at Sanchi at around surrounding hills. Asokan stupa was enlarged and covered with stone. Harmika was introduced.

In First century BCE, The Andhra-Satrahana had extended their sway over Malwa (east). They built the elaborately carved gateways. Excuisite carving displays events of Buddha's life and Jataka stories.

From 2nd to 4th century ~~BCE~~ AD Sanchi was under Kushans and then passed on to Gupta.

Guptas built temples at Sanchi.
~~and~~

AJANTA CAVES



30 Rock-cut ~~Buddhist~~ only cavers. There are excavated in horse shoe shaped bend of rock surface overlooking a narrow stream 'waghora' which is obiterate now. Sign of traces are observed in some place. Each cave was connected to the stream by a flight of steps.

Caves were built in two phases.

→ 2 chaitya (cave 9, 10)

→ 5 caves of Ajanta belong to Hinayana phase, considered to be earliest excavation oldest ~~temp~~ cave dating from 2nd century BCE.

Stupa is worshipped → symbols such as Bodhi tree, Dharma chakra

imitation of wooden construction.

Satavahana period

Phase II: caves are excavated by royal patronage and the feudatories under Vakatakas who were contemporary of Gupta. (400-650 CE)

~~Totally 30 excavations~~

Mahayana influence is evident as Buddha's image was given centrality both in sculpture and paintings.

dry Fresco painting

Totally 30 caves were hewn out which includes an unfinished one. 5 are chaityagriha or prayer hall, rest are viharas.

The caves are famous for its murals. Paintings have been developed in two phases.

① 2nd century BCE

② Vakataka period.

Theme of the paintings is depiction of stories of Buddha's life, Jataka tales, contemporary social life. Celing decoration consists of floral and geometric decorative pattern.

The painting in Ajanta are not fresco as they are painted with the aid of binding agent, in fresco painting wet lime wash acts as binding agent.

Famous: Buddha's mahaparinirvana, cave 26.

Famous Ajanta painting.

- Avalokitesvara.
  'Lord who looks down', Bodhisattva
  Who embodies compassion of all bodhisattva

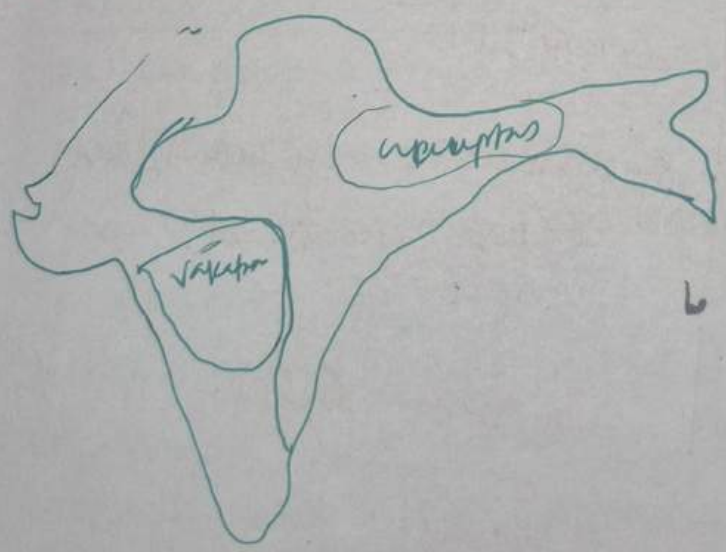
- Vajrapani Bodhisattva

- Buddha's Mahaparinirvana

- Seated buddha in Dharmachakra pravartana mudra

Vakataka - 250 - 500 AD

325 AD



Ellora cave : Major attraction

cave 16 : Kailashnath temple
cave 15 : Dashartara temple
cave 21 : Rameshwar temple

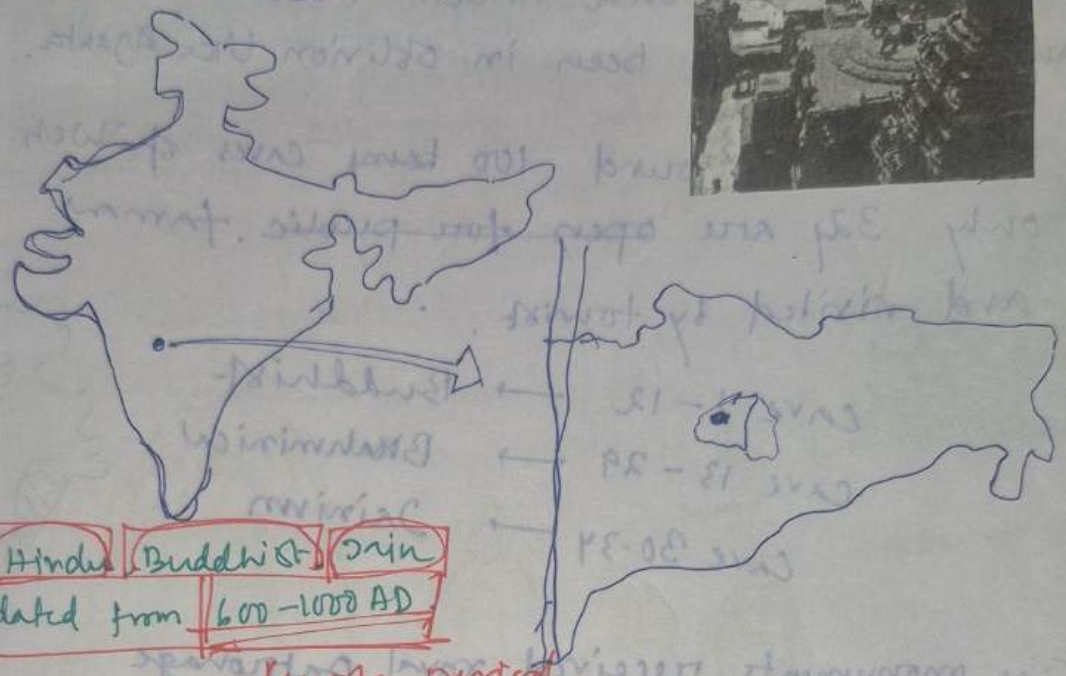
BASALT	GRANITE
extrusive, Igneous rock	intrusive igneous rock
Fine grained	Coarse grained.
Deccan	Eastern India

Tough

Carpenter's Cave ← Buddhist Cave no. 10 aka Vishvakarma cave.

Ellora Cave

ROCK seems as wooden beam



Hindu | Buddhist | Jain

dated from 600–1000 AD

Gupta period.

Located in Aurangabad district, Ellora hosts rock-hewn monastic temple complex.

Kailash Nath Temple, ~~is the~~ (cave 16) is the largest monolithic excavation in the world.

caves are drawn out of 'Deccan trap', step-like formation of volcanic deposit ie. Basalt. The basaltic rock is ideal for hewing, as they are soft during initial excavation and hardens when ~~comes in contact with~~ on exposure to environment.

Lava flow at different period causes step like formation and also lead to development of vertical and horizontal cracks which minimized both labour and time while rock-hewing.

[Famous: Kailashnath temple
Dasavtara cave]

① Ravana shaking mount Kailash

Hindu & Buddhist caves were built by Rashtrakuta (6-10th century)

Jain temples were built by YADAVS

Ellora is located on a ancient trade route and hence never been in oblivion like Ajanta.

There are around 100 ~~temp~~ caves of which only 34 are ~~open for public~~ famous and visited by tourist.

cave 1-12 → Buddhist
cave 13-29 → Brahminical
cave 30-34 → Jainism

inhabited.

The monuments received royal patronage from ~~many~~ various dynasties though they lack inscriptional evidences. only definite inscription is that of Dantidurga of Rashtrakuta dynasty.

Kailash Nath temple, Cave 16 is attributed to Krishna I, successor of Dantidurga.

Majority of Brahminical establishments & some of buddhist ones are attributed to Rashtrakuta dynasty which indicate religious tolerance of the period

Jaina caves belong to ~~Post Gupta per~~ Post-Rashtrakuta era when the region was ruled by Yadav of Deogiri and Chalukya of Badami.

Locally known as Verul Leni, the caves were excavated out of vertical basalt cliff in Charanandri Hills,

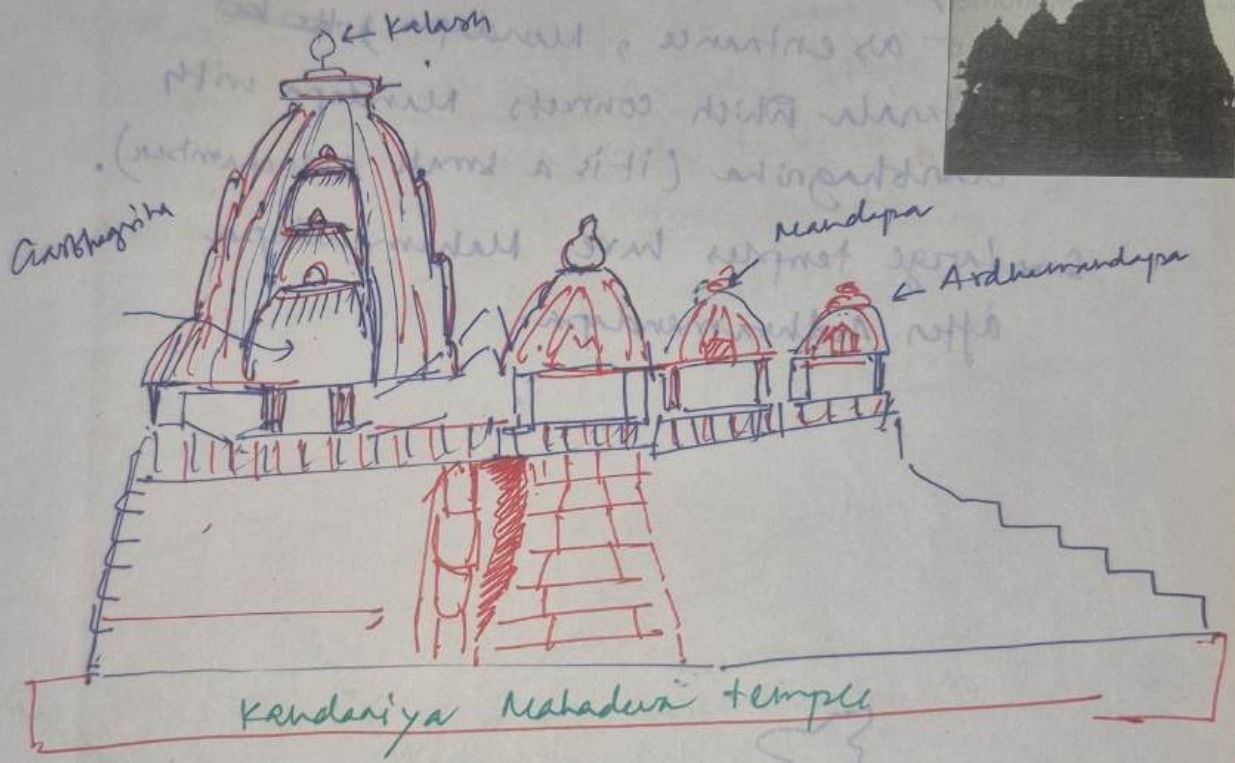
KHAJURAHO

Post-Nagara
- Odisha
- Khajuraho
- Solanki

~~Rough estimate~~

Roughly 1200 caves are of varying size can be found in Maharashtra out of which 900 alone belong to Buddhism.

Khajuraho Group of Monuments



Temples of Khajuraho were built in the period between 950 CE to 1050 CE by Chandella dynasty.

Only 20 temples remain, they belong to Hinduism and some to Jainism.

~~Famous for~~

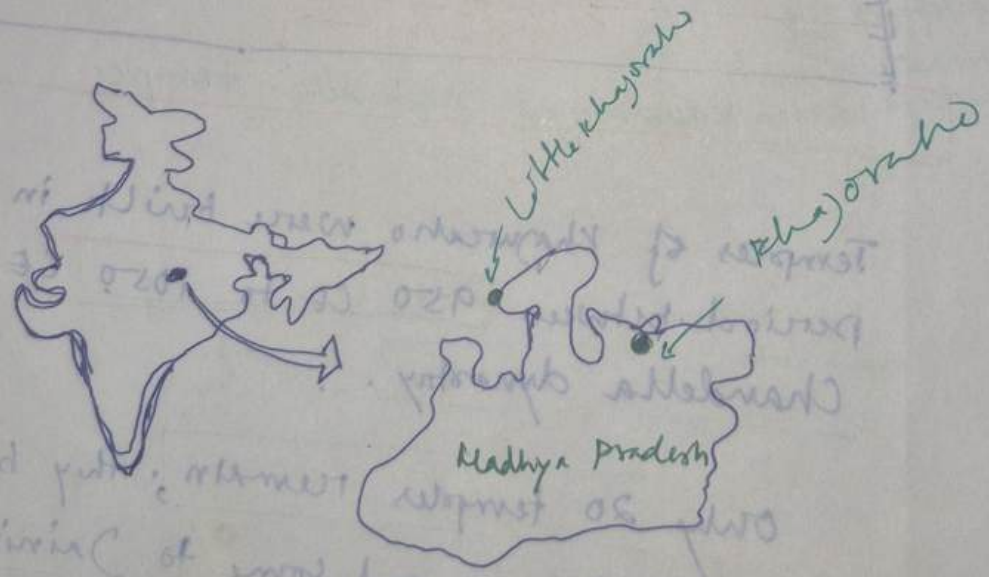
Largest and grandest temple of Khajuraho is Kandariya Mahadeva temple.

It is attributed to King Ganda.

Temples are famous for Nagara-style of Architecture and erotic sculpture {10% of total sculpture} Rest shows daily lives.

This group of monuments are noted for lofty terraces, Ardhamandapa which act as entrance, Mandapa, ~~the~~ Antarala which connects Mandapa with Garbhagriha (it is a small antechamber).

Some large temples have Mahamandapa after Ardhamandapa.



(*) Bhand Deva temple of Shiva in Rajasthan was built in 10th century CE on the line of Khajuraho group of temple and is known as 'Little Khajuraho'.

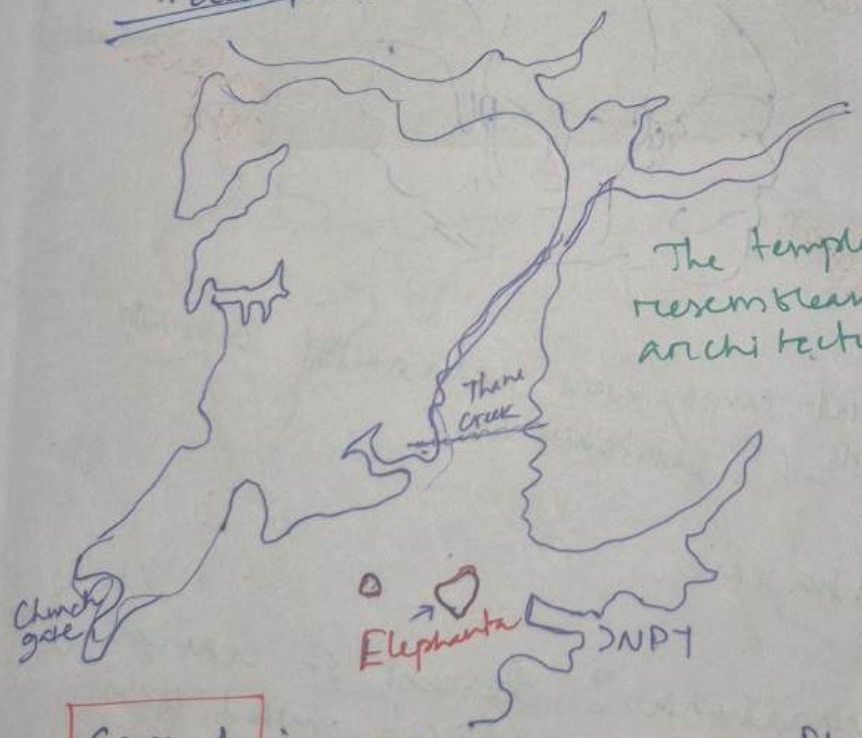
ELEPHANTA CAVES.

Network of sculpted cave on Elephanta island. The island was known as 'Gharapuri', city of caves. Renamed after finding of a colossal (very big) elephant in the island by portugese

WIKI: Large stone made elephant was found.

Rock-cut architecture has ~~been~~ been dated between 5th - 8th century CE. It consist of a large group of 5 Hindu temples and another group of 2 small Buddhist temple. Caves are hewn from basalt rock.

Hindu caves are dedicated to Shiva



The temples bear resemblance to ELLORA architecture.

Five Hindu (Shiva) Cave
two Buddhist Stupa

Cave 1 is most impressive. It represents evolved Brahminical rock-cut architecture.

Maybe Kalchuri

Around 6th cen CE
showcase Gupta Art influence

~~ELORA~~ ELEPHANTA

Famous sculpture

① Ardhanarisvara — Form of Shiva that contains both male & female energy.

② Mahismurti — colossal bust of 3 form of Shiva.

Aghora → turbulent & fearsome ~~Gaurav~~ Bhairava

Tatpurusha → Benign & meditative Mahadeva

Vamadeva → mild, pleasing and lovable.

Kushana focused on Shiva or Rudra form.

Gupta sculpture favored Vishnu

③ Trimurti

Sadashiva Mahisvara

Vamadeva UMA

ABHORA

The rock cut caves were constructed about mid 5th–6th centuries AD.

Main cave: Shiva cave

③ Gangadhara: descent of Ganga from Shiva's matted lock.

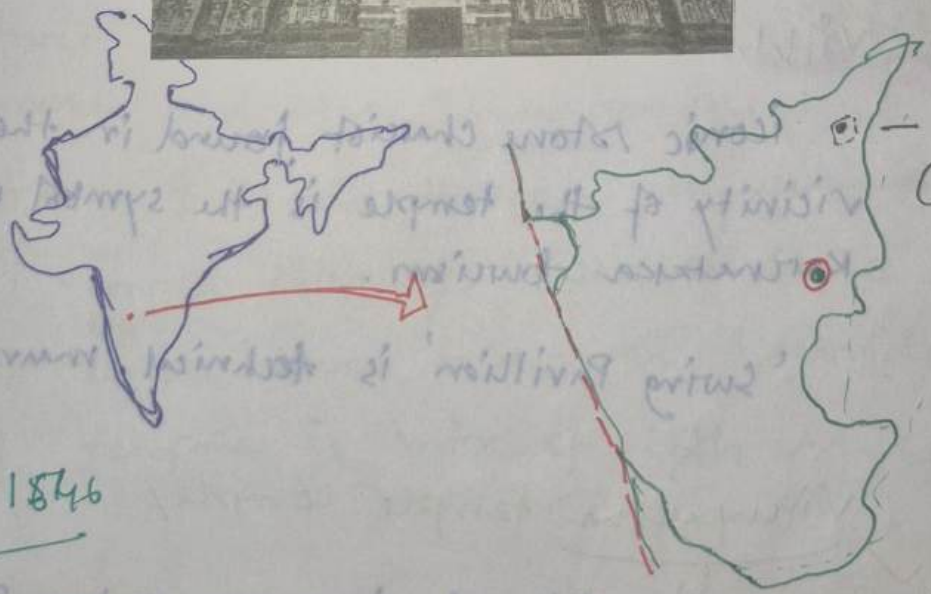
④ Ravana shaking Mount Kailash (Ellora) Cave 29

Archaeological remains suggest the island was inhabited as early as 2nd century BCE.

Group of monuments at HAMPI.

Hampi is situated on the southern bank of rivere Tungabhadra, once it was the capital of mighty vijyanagara Empire (1336-1570 AD).
Large number of royal building were built during the reign of Krishna devaraya (1509-30)
The period witnessed resurgence of Hindu religion, art and architecture in a unprecedented scale. Th[illegible] ~~ecular structures~~ include [illegible] ~~mples~~, ~~Audienc~~ [illegible] ~~King's balance~~ (~~tulathan~~

Fig: Virupaksha temple



1336-1846

Traditionally Hampi was known as
Pampa-kshetra (Pampa → old name of Tungabhadra)
Kiskindha kshetra.

The grandeur of the city is evident from more then 1600 surviving remains which include Fort, royal complex, temples, shrines, gateways, defence check-post, stable, water structure etc.

Dravidian style of temple building is used. Raya Chopra was introduced first by Krishnadeva Raya.

Notable temples are

Krishna Temple complex:

Built by Krishnadeva raya.

Vittala Temple complex

iconic stone chariot found in the vicinity of the temple is the symbol of Karnataka tourism.

'Swing Pavillion' is technical marvel.

Virupaksha temple complex

patron deity of vijayanagar rulers, It was built by a chieftian of Deva Raya-II.

After Battle of Talicota in which Deccan sultanates unitedly defeated Rama Raya of vijaynagar in 1565.

The looted Hampi, destroyed the city of vijayanagara and burnt it.

Pattadakal – Badami – Aihole

UNESCO : " blend of architecture of North India & South India"

Group of monuments of PATTADAKAL.

→ Place of coronation

Pattadakal is the historical ~~place where~~ location where Badami Chalukya kings were crowned. The place is considered to be holy place. ~~and was capital of.~~

Pattadakal was centre of Chalukyan art and Architecture, originated in 450 CE in Aihole and perfected at Badami and Pattadakal village.

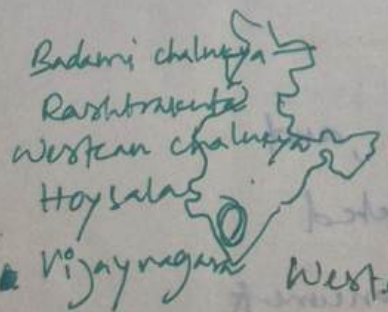
Nearly a 100 monuments were built. There are rock cut caves & structural temples. There rock cut structural temples are concentrated in Aihole, Badami, Pattadakal. and Mahakuta in present-day Karnataka.

There are 10 temples, 9 Shiva Hindu temple and one Jaina temple.

Among 9 Hindu temples, ~~4 were~~ 4 temple displays Nagara style

4 temple were built on Dravida style

1 temple is mix of both style.



Chalukya Dynasty of Badami

- Western chalukya / Kalyani Chalukya (973-1189 CE) — Subordinate to Rashtrakuta till 973 CE.
- Eastern chalukya of Vengi

7th and 8th century CE, monuments and temples built in Pattadakal were built which showcase a harmonious blend of ~~Northern India~~ Architectural forms from Northern & Southern India.

~~and~~ The largest temple is Virupaksha Temple.

An inscription in Kannada language is found in victory pillar erected at the temple declares victory of Chalukyan king over Pallavas king.

Other notable temple is Sangameshwara temple.

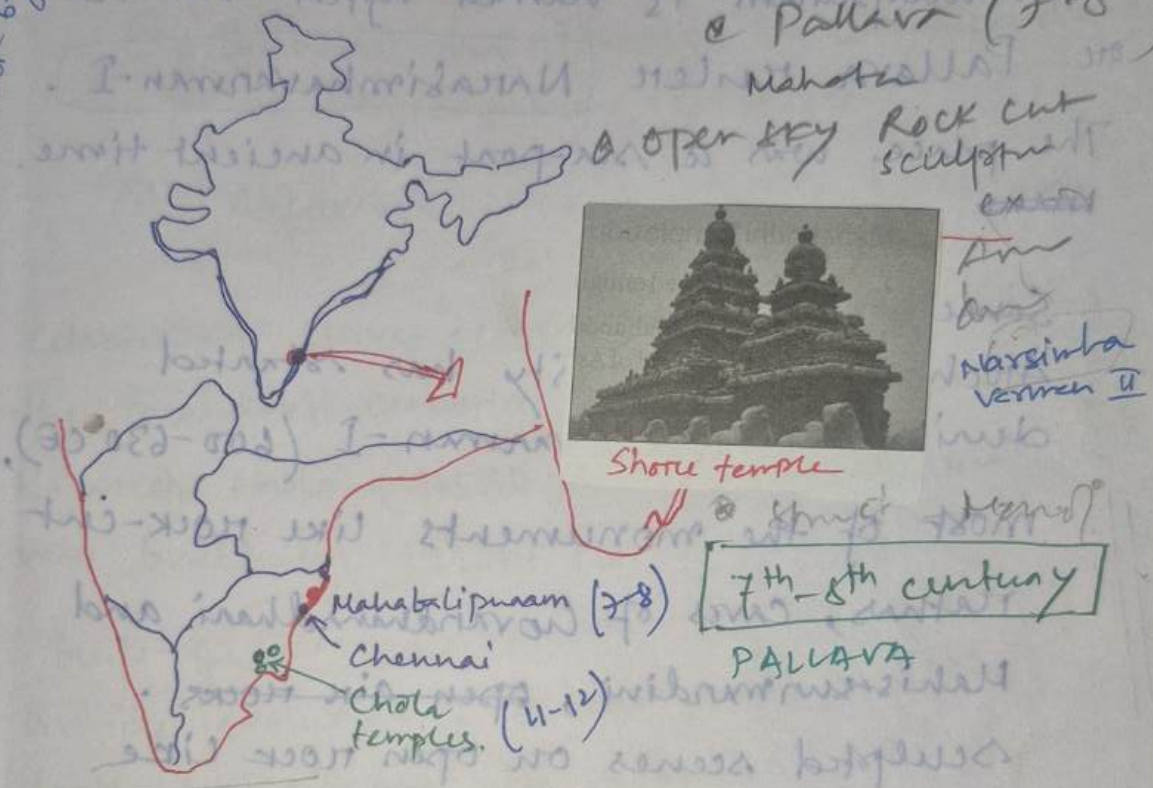
'Virupaksha' is a form of Shiva, and there are many other temple dedicated to Virupaksha, one at 'Group of monuments at Hampi.'

Known as 'Shri Lokeshwara - Maha-Sila-Prasada' the virupaksha temple was built by Lokamahadevi, queen of Vikramaditya II (733-745 AD)

Panchu Ratha
↑
named after Mamallapuram → Narsimha Varman I
Shore temple → Narsimha varman II
Built by

Group of monuments at MAHABALIPURAM

The architecural grandeur is a complex of monuments on the coromondel coast in ~~Kancheepuram~~ dist, Tamil Nadu.



Also known as Mamallapuram. The site includes monolithic rathas such as Pancha rathas (dedicated to Five pandavas, includes Dharmaraja ratha, Bhima, Arjuna, Draupadi and Nakul-Sahadeva ratha), Ganesh ratha, several cave temples such as Varaha cave temple, Krishna cave temple, Mahisamardini mandapa ('mandapa' here implies cave sanctuaries), Panchapandava cave temple, structural temples such as Shore temple, Olakkannesvara temple and 'The Descent of Ganges', Arjunas penance.

These are open-air rock relief carved on monolithic rock boulders.

Mamallapuram is named after Mamalla or Pallara ruler Narasimhavarman-I.
The place was a sea-port in ancient time.
~~Many~~

~~Some art~~
Architectural activity has started during Mahendravarman-I (600-630 CE), most of the monuments like rock-cut rathas, caves of Govardhanadhari and Mahisasurmardini, ~~open air rocks~~. Sculpted scenes on open rock like Arjun's penance, Jala-Sayana perumal temples are attributed to his son Narsimhavarman-I (630-668 CE).

~~The Stru~~
Later pallavas continued developing rock-cut sculpturing, the structural temples introduced on a grand scale by Pallara Rajasimha (AD 700-28). Marvel of the period is Shore temple, as it overlooks ~~bay of ben~~ Shore of Bay of Bengal.
Rajasimha Pallara aka Narsimhavarman II

Shore temple consist of two graceful Shiva temples. Kshatryasimhesvaram (East)
Rajasimhesvaram (West)

'Marco Polo': Venice of Kakatiya

Mahabalipuram ← Seven Pagoda one {Shore temple} survives.

Great Living Chola Temples.

The site includes three temples built in 11th - 12th century CE period by Cholas.

① Brihadisvara Temple at Thanjavur.
Raja Raja - I

② Brihadisvara Temple at Gangaikondacholapuram
Rajendra - I, 1035 CE

③ Airavatesvara temple at Darasuram
Raja Raja - II, 12th century CE

Celebrated Shiva temple at Thanjavur is the grandest creation of Chola Emperor Rajaraja Chola (985 AD - 1012 AD). The temple was built in 1019 CE.

built of Granite, considered as 'Landmark in the evolution of building temple in South India' and its vimana

They are called 'Living temples' because the rituals and traditions being followed in the temple during worship is based on thousand year old practices and older Agamic Texts.

Brihadisvara Temple at Thanjavur is known as 'Dakshina Meru' in the inscription. aka Peruvudaiyar Alayam, temple dedicated to Siva Peruman. The vimana (temple tower) is one of the highest in the world. The Sanctum houses 3·7m tall Lingam.

At the entrance a rock-cut sculpture of sacred bull Nandi is found.

Temple walls are adorned with mural paintings. 81 out of 108 karanas (poses in Natya Sastra) in Bharathatyam are carved on the temple wall.

Temple is enclosed by a fort wall added in 16th century CE by Nayakas of Tanjore who succeeded Chola.

Dravidian architecture attained supreme form in this temple and its succesor at Gangikondacholapuram. The 2nd temple has sculpture of exceptional quality. And bronze metal icons. These temple testifies to the brilliant achievement of Cholas in Architecture, Sculpture, Painting and Bronze casting

Sun Temple, KONARK.

The temple has been built in the form of a ornamented chariot dedicated to Surya. It has 24 elaborately carved stone wheel and pulled by 4 horses.

Black pagoda / Black Granite stone
Narsimhadeva - I
{ desecrated by envoy of Jahangir)

The temple consists of a sanctum with lofty tower (shikhara), a Jagamohana and a detached Nata mandir (dance hall) in same axis. Also has some subsidiary shrines.

The temple is built following 'Kalinga Architecture'.

It is oriented towards east so that first ray of sunrise strikes its entrance.

"Here is the language of stone surpasses the language of human" – Tagore.

Jagamohana is the principal surviving structure.

Notable is it's erotic sculptures of 'Maithunas'

Two smaller ruined temples are found nearby.

Mayadevi temple, consort of Surya

another is a Vaishnava temple.

Wheels of the temples are Sun-dials calculates time accurately to a minute. Originally the temple was built at the mouth of the river Chandrabhaga, water line has now receded.

The temple was built by king Narsimhadeva I of Eastern Ganga Dynasty in 13th century CE (1255 CE)

Sanskrit Kon + Ark
Corner Sun

Champaner - Pavagadh Archaeological Park

The site is located around the historical city of Champaner, built by Sultan Mehmud Begada of Gujarat. It is located at the foothill of Pavagadha hill.

The site includes chalcolithic sites, a ~~for~~ hill fortress of an early Hindu capital, and remains of 16th century capital city of Gujarat.

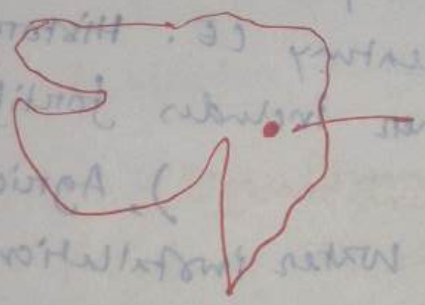
~~Pavagadh hill was~~ . It includes hindu and Jain temples built in the period 10th - 15th century CE. Historical monuments at Champaner includes fortifications, mosques (Jami masjid), Agricultural structures, water installation etc.

The site is the only complete and unchanged ~~Islamic~~ Pre-mughal islamic city.

The transition between Hindu and Muslim Architecture in late 15th to early 16th century is documented in the Park.

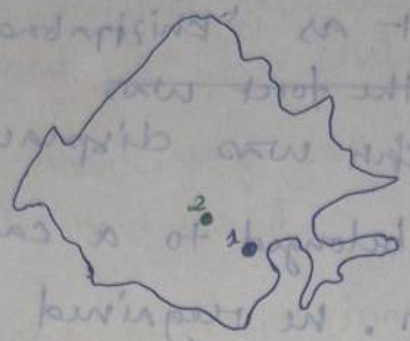
Jami Masjid has blend of Hindu & Islamic architecture and considered to be a model during later developments of mosque in India.

Kalika mata temple on the Pavagadh hilltop is an important Hindu shrine in the region.



Hill forts of RAJASTHAN

Includes 6 forts in Rajasthan built in 8th – 18th century CE.



1. CHITTORGARH FORT

From 7th century the fort was ruled as Mewar kingdom by Sisodia clan

This historical fort was attacked thrice

1. Ala-ud-din khilji – Rana Ratan Singh 1303
2. Bahadur Shah, Sultan of Gujarat attacked vikramjeet Singh in 1535
3. Akbar defeated Maharana Udai Singh II in 1567 CE.

Udai Singh II left the fort and founded Udaipur.

Precincts: (area within the boundaries)

1. Vijay Stambha – erected by Rana Kumbha
2. Kirti Stambha
3. Gaumukh reservoir → shaped like cow's mouth.
4. Padmini's palace
5. Rana Kumbha's palace.

After seiging chittorgarh, Ala-ud-din gave control of the fort to his son Khizr Khan and renamed fort as 'Khizirabad'.
~~within 2 decades the fort was~~
Ruling Guhilot clan was displaced.

Hammir Singh, belonged to a cadet Branch of Guhilot clan. He regained control of the region, re-established Rajput dynasty and first of his dynasty to use title Rana.

His lineage is came to be known as Sisodia clan, named after the village he was born. Sisodia is considered to be a branch of Guhilot.

Notable ruler of this clan is Rana Kumbha who ruled in 15th century.

He built 32 fort including

② KUMBHALGARH FORT

Mewar fortress built in westerly range of ~~Kumbh~~ Aravalli.

Birthplace of Rana Pratap Singh.

360 temples inside fort, 300 are Jain rest are Hindu temples.

(*) Second largest wall in the world after Great ~~Wall~~ wall of China.

Lakhola tank is notable.

'Gateways are called 'Pol' in both of the forts.

Sawai Madhopur

③ RANTHAMBORE FORT

The fort was built by a Chauhan Rajput. Construction started in mid 10th century CE and continued for few centuries.

It was associated with Jainism during reign of Prithviraja I.

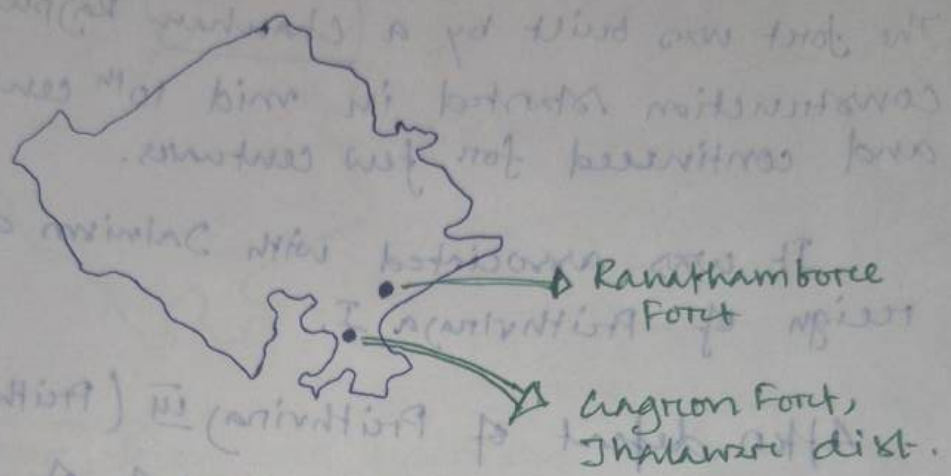
After defeat of Prithviraj III (Prithviraj Chauhan) the fort came under control of Muhammad Ghori.

The fort was ~~captured~~ seized and captured by Delhi Sultans such as Iltutmis, Balban, Jalal-ud-din Khilji. Subsequently fort was recaptured by Chauhan rulers.

~~The fort is known~~

The fortress was captured by Kingdom of Mewar under Rana Hamir Singh and Rana Kumbha. Then it passed on to Rajputs of Bundi.

In 17th century the fortress passed to the Kachwaha maharaja of Jaipur and remained part of Jaipur State till 1947.



The fort lies within the Ranthamboree National park, near to Sawai Madhopur.

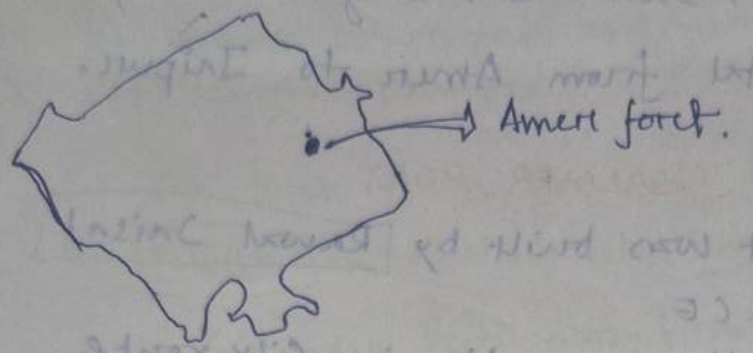
The site was a former hunting ground for Maharajas of Jaipur.

4. GAGRON FORT. जलदुर्ग

Hadoti

3 side water

AMER FORT



Amer town was established by Meenas and named after devi Amba. The worshipped Goddess Amba as 'Gatta Rani', which implies 'Queen of the pass'.

Original fort was built in 10th century CE. (Meena)
The fort in its present form during the reign of Raja Man Singh, the Kachwaha King of Amber in around 1600 CE.

Raja Man Singh was one among Akbar's Navaratna.

The fort is constructed in Redstone and marbles. It consists of Diwan-i-Am and Diwan-i-Khas.

Amer fort is connected to nearby Jaigarh fort through a subterranean passageway which was built to provide safe escape for royal family members during seige or attack.

in 1727, Sawai Jai Singh II shifted ~~the~~ the capital from Amer to Jaipur.

(c) JAISALMER FORT

Living fort

The fort was built by Rawal Jaisal in 1156 CE

~~The~~ ~~the~~ the place lies in Silk route ~~to~~ facilitated trade and commerce between East and West (Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Africa, China).

The fortress city served as refuge and ~~resting~~ way station for caravans and travellers.

For ~~its~~ economic importance of such strategic location lured Delhi Sultans and later, mughals to attack the fort.

Advent of British rule, emergence of maritime trade, growth of Bombay port led to economic decline of Jaisalmer

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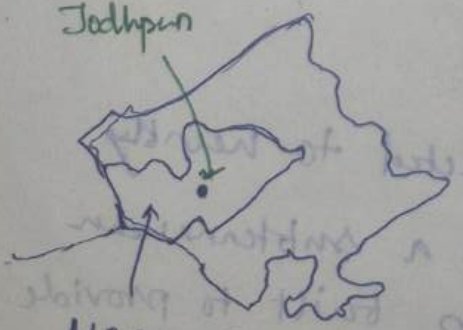


Mehrangarh Fort (not a world Heritage site)

Rathore Dynasty.

not included

AGRA FORT

Located on the right bank of Yamuna, Agra Fort is ~~one of~~ important and robustly build stronghold of Mughal Empire.

The fort in its present form was built by AKBAR in ancient site Badalgarh.

- Sikandar Lodi was first sultan to shift capital from Delhi to Agra.

After First Battle of Panipat, Babur stayed in the fort in the palace of Ibrahim Lodi.

Humayun was crowned in ~~this fort~~ the fort.

After Battle of Bingram, the place was captured by Sher Shah Suri in 1540. It remained with Suri till 1555, when Humayun captured it.

Adil Shah Suri was last ruler of Suri dynasty. His general Hemu recaptured Agra in 1556 and pursued the fleeing governor of Agra ~~till~~ to Delhi.

Battle of Tughlaqabad (Battle of Delhi) was a notable battle between Hemu and Mughal Army. Hemu emerged victorious he took possession of Delhi and claimed royal status.

A month later he was defeated in 2nd battle of Panipat.

Akbar arrived in Agra in 1558 and made it his capital.

Abul Fazl work, the original fort was built of bricks and known as 'Badalgarh'.

Akbar built new fort with Red Standstone

~~Marathas captured it in early 18th century. After 3rd battle of Panipat~~

~~Abdali~~

18th century history of the fort is a saga of sieges and plunder during which it was held by Marathas, Jats and Finally passed on to British Empire in 1803, Anglo-Marratha war.

Abul Fazl wrote, around 50,000 buildings were built in Bengali and Gujarati style. Most of the buildings have now disappeared.

Shah Jahan demolished some to make his white marble palaces. British destroyed some to build barracks.

Shah Jahan build 3 white marble mosque in it. Moti-masjid
Nagina - masjid
Mina - masjid.

Though Shah Jahan transferred his capital to ~~Ag~~ Delhi, he continued to live here.

AGRA FORT

Sikander Lodi shifted capital to Agra from Delhi
Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi
Humayun was crowned here.

'Abul Fazl' → There was a brick fort named Badalgarh.
Akbar built the / renovated in present form with Red sandstone (From Rajasthan)

- Jahangir's chair of Justice (zanjir-i-adl)
- Shish mahal → Shah Jahan (glass mosaic work summer palace)

Fatehpur Sikri

Sikri village.

founded in 1571 by Akber as
Mughal capital.
served as capital till 1585 (14 yrs)
Akber abandoned it.

Sheikh Salim Chisti lived in the village.
He predicted birth of Jahangir
who was born in this village
(mother: Jodha Bai).
Mariam-uz-zamani.

'Fatehpur' → 1573 (After Gujarat victory).

Birtals House.

Buland Darwaza (1575) → After Gujarat campaign.

Churches and convents at Goa

Old Goa → 'Velha Goa'

These were built during Portugese rule in Western coast of India.

Built during 16th to 17th century CE

the group comprise

Se' cathedral

Church and convent of St Francis of Assisi

Chapel of St. Catherine

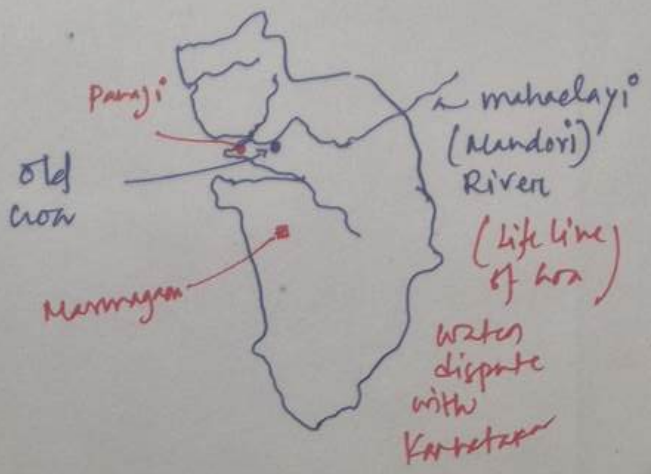
Basillica of Bom Jesus

Church of Lady Rosary

Church of St. Augustine.

Se' cathedral began as a small structure made of mud and straw, it was built on the order of Albuquerque.

Bom Jesus is one of the grandest churches in Asia and is dedicated to bom (infant) Jesus.



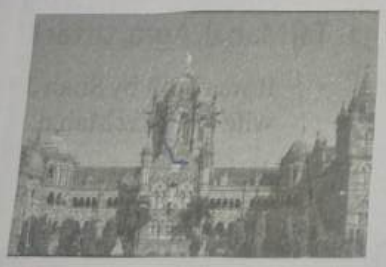
Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus
(Victoria Terminus)

D)

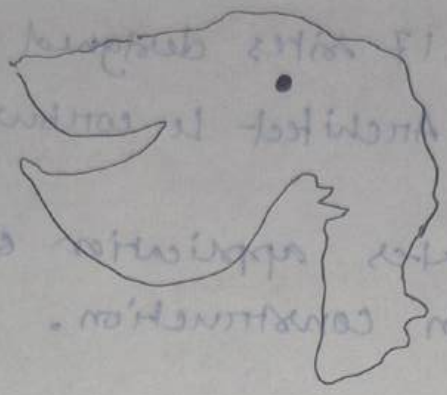
One of finest functional railway station in the world catering to 3 millions people daily.

It is an outstanding example of Victorian Gothic Architectural Revival blended with themes derived from Indian traditional Architecture imbibed with the help of local craftsmen.

The station was built in 1887 in Bori bunder area of Mumbai to commemorate Golden jubilee of Queen Victoria.



Rani ki vav
(Queen's stepwell). Patan. Gujarat



9th century
(1022-1064 AD)

Located on the banks of River Saraswati. Rani-ki-vav was built in Maru-Gurjara architectural style with an inverted temple and seven level of stairs. It holds more than 500 principal structures.

It is assumed that the stepwell was built as a memorial to 11th century King Bhimdeva I by his widow Udaymati.

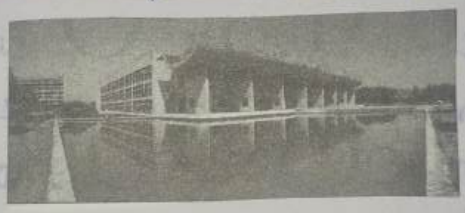
Won 'cleanliest Iconic place' at Indian Sanitation Conference in Oct, 16.

The Architectural work of Le Corbusier

collection of 17 sites designed by Franco-Swiss Architect Le corbusier.

demonstrates application of modernism in construction.

Location spreads through Switzerland, France, India, Germany, Belgium, Japan Argentina.



Capitol complex at chandigarh hosts legislative assembly of both Punjab and Haryana, High court and secretariat

Red Fort complex! Shahjahanabad.

Taj Mahal.

Qutb Minar and its monument

Humayun's tomb

Taj Mahal.

Fatehpur Sikri

Akbar shifted his court & resident from Agra to Sikri for a period of 13 years.

He built the city after defeating Rajput rulers at and Ranthambore. The place was choosen to honour Sufi Saint Sheikh Salim Chisti who resided here (in a cavern on the ridge).

Here, all mughal institutions such as

'Ibadat khana'

'Din-i-ilahi'

'Tarikh-i-ilahi'

Jharokha Darshan

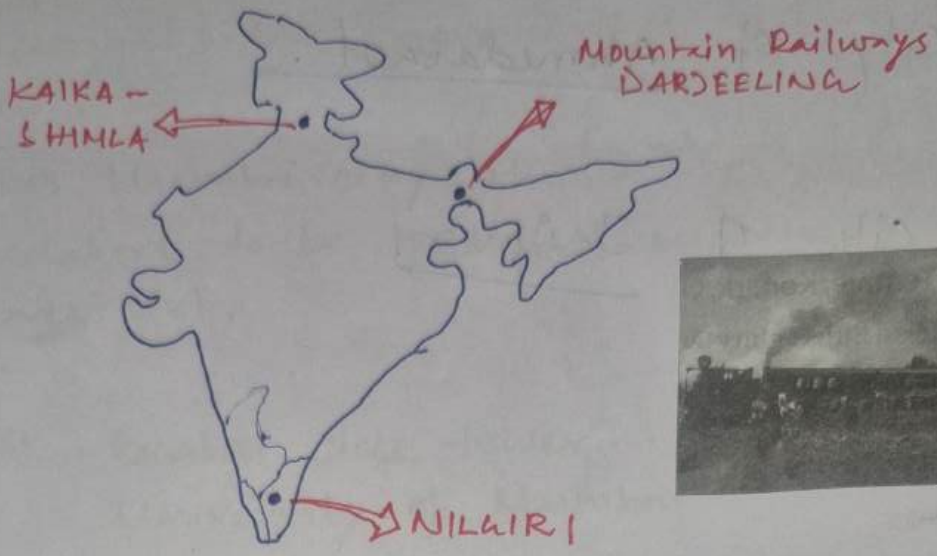
doctrine of Sulh-i-kul

and policy of liberal patronage to indigenous art & literature were funded.

Jantar Mantar, Jaipur.

Astronomical observation site.

Mountain railways of India



Darjeeling Himalayan railway:

First and most outstanding

It consist of 88 km track that connects New Jalpaiguri with Darjeeling, passing through Ghoom at an altitude of 2258 m.

Nilgiri mountain railway was proposed in 1854 built in 1903. 45 km

Kalka-Shimla → 97 km

They are outstanding example of innovative transport system in a difficult terrain

- City of Ahmedabad.
- City of Jaipur.

India 2nd largest in number after China.
overall 6th globally

2012, June

Mumbai's Victorian Gothic and art Deco Building.

① Makes Mumbai city the 2nd city after Ahmedabad to be inscribed on the World Heritage List.

includes Rajabai clock tower
University of Mumbai

The Ensemble comprises of two architectural style
19th century collection of Victorian structure.
20th century Art Deco building along the sea
conjoined by means of Oval maidan (an open space)

19th century victorian buildings form part of the larger fort precint situated east of oval maidan.

Public buildings include

- Old Secretariat (1857-74)
- University Library & convention Hall (1874-78)
- Bombay High Court (1878)
- Public Works Dept. (1872)
- Watson's Hotel (1869)
- David Sasoon Library (1870)
- Elphinstone college, (1888)

Art Deco styled buildings to the west of oval maidan were raised in early 20th century on newly reclaimed lands at Marine Drive.

Art Deco

Appeared in ~~France~~ France just before World war I.

Originated in 1920s, developed into a major style in Western Europe and the USA in 1930

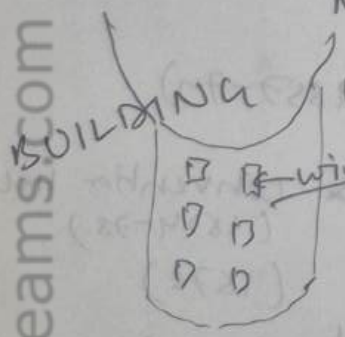
Characterised by sleek geometric or stylized form and by the use of man-made materials.

Influenced by Cubism.

Member

Office buildings, Residence, theatre

New India Assurance Building (1936)



(a) Rounded corner, influence by design of airplane, ship, train

(b) Nautical Features.
Ship designs inspired building design. nautical design such as ship ~~like~~ window, ship deck styled railing, observatory tower

only one site can be nominated by state party each year

next in queue is 'The walled city of Jaipur'

DHOLAVIRA

- Located on tropic of cancer.
- Khadir bet island of Kutch Desert WLS in Great Rann of Kutch

city → MANSAR
→ MANHAR

city lies betn two streams

- 5th largest
- 7 stage of occupation { early harappan to

Found :- Gold, silver, bronze vessel.

- unlike harappa & Mohenjodaro ~~it~~ the city was constructed to a pre-existing geometric plan of 3 division
  - citadel
  - Middle
  - lower
- All of its building are built of STONE.
  Harappa & Mohenjo daro → BRICK
- Water Harvest structure.
- Dholavira signboard (Made of gypsum)

RAMAPPA

Rudreshwara temple. { constructed by ~~Rachet~~ Rachelra Rudra → A Kakatiya General }

Marco polo called it ' the brightest star in the galaxy of temple '

Red ~~sta~~ Sandstone.

The roof of the temple is built with brick, which are so light, they can float on water.

notable for delicate carving, elongated body & sensuous postures.

JAIPUR

- Jai Singh II { Kachhwaha Rajput } Founded in 1727

During Sawai Ram Singh I's rule. the city was painted pink to welcome prince of wales in 1876

HISTORIC city of Ahmedabad

Ahmad Shah I of Gujarat Sultanate 1411

monuments to be considered for UNESCO site.

Ramappa temple.

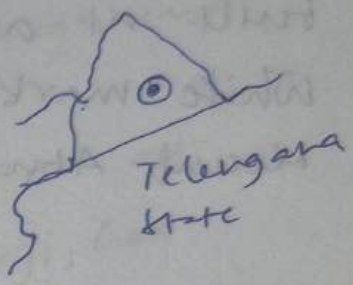
Kakatiya era temples near Warangal.

The Siva temple is perhaps the only one in the country which is known by the name of the architect rather than the presiding deity or the king who commissioned it.

Thousand pillar temple.

Hindu temple, dedicated to Surya, Vishnu, Shiva.

established by Kakatiya dynasty in 11 or 12th century AD.



Built by Rudradeva,

Rudreswara Swamy Temple

WARANGAL FORT

Warangal was capital of Kakatiya dynasty

Ramappa temple, Thousand pillar Temple, Warangal Fort are added to tentative list of World Heritage Sites.

Kakatiya → important rulers: Rudrama Devi (AD 1289)

~~Pra~~ pratapa Rudra II (~~Gold~~ Golden Age)

Malik Kafur, general of Alauddin Khilji siged the Warangal Fort, chronicled by Amir Khusrow.

pratapa Rudra II had to pay bounty including Koh-i-Noor diamond.

1163 : ~~Subordinate~~ to western chalukya

Kakatiya → conquered by the Delhi Sultanate (1163 - 1323)

↓

Qutb Shahi dynasty of Golconda

↓

Nizam of Hyderabad.

Other

Dilwara Temple / Jain temple

built at around 11th-12th century AD.

White marble.

Mount Abu.

Archaeological Survey of India has declared 6 monomunts of national importance.

① High court building in Nagpur

② Haveli of Agha Khan | AGRA | Mughal Era

③ Hathi Khana

④ Neemrana Baori in Alwar, Rajasthan

⑤ Group of Temples, Bolangir, Odisha

⑥ Vishnu temple. Kotali, Uttarakhand.

① Bombay HC has regional branch at Nagpur, Aurangabad and Panaji, Goa.

Renaming 3 islands in Andaman & Nicobar.

Ross Island → Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose dweep

Neil Island → Shaheed Dweep

Havelock Island - Swaraj Dweep.

Global Geopark Network.

Global Geopark network or Global network of National Geoparks is a UNESCO assisted network. established in 1998.

140 geoparks from 38 countries, mostly from Europe and East Asia have been included in the GGN.

GGN is managed by UNESCO's Ecological and Earth Science division.

GGN collaborates with another project under UNESCO's same division ~~man~~ namely Man and Biosphere program or world network of Biosphere reserve.

Geological Survey of India has put forward 2 sites to be considered for nomination as GGN.

① LONAR LAKE, MAHARASTRA.

Saline Soda (alkaline) Lake.

National Geo-heritage monument.

created by a meteor impact 50,000 years ago. It is only known hyper velocity impact crater in Basaltic rock anywhere in the world.

National Geo-heritage monument are notified by GSI.

IIT B study found minerals in the lake soil which is similar to minerals found in moon rock brought back during Apollo program

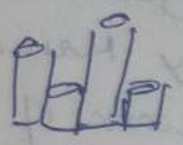
② St MARY's Island, Karnataka.

National geo-heritage site.

88 million years old, when Greater India broke away from Madagascar.

aka coconut Island.
Thonsepar.

Known for distinctive geological formation of columnar basaltic cave.

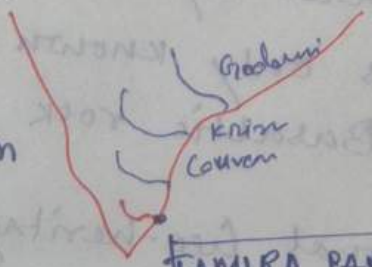


MOTUPALLI → primary port of Kakatiya

MARCO-POLO referred Kakatiya state a Kingdom of motupalli

KORKAI (Thoothukudi)

Capital, port, trade centre of early pandyan kingdom (SANGAM Age)



TAMIRA PARANI river (Thamira Barani)

Pearl fishing

2000 year old 'vanni' tree.

UNESCO Creative Cities Network

created in 2004, At present around 250 cities have been included in the network.

- in 2019, Mumbai and Hyderabad has been added to the list.

① Mumbai → creative city of Film
② Hyderabad → creative city of gastronomy
③ Chennai, ④ Varanasi → city of Music
⑤ Jaipur → city of craft & folk art.

Intangible cultural Heritage of India (UNESCO)

(2) Tradition of Vedic chanting

(4) Ramman
religious festival in Garhwal Himalayas.
conducted in late April to honour local deity Bhumiyal Devta.

(8) Buddhist chanting of Ladakh region

(1) Ramlila: traditional performance of Ramayana.
Ramcharita manas, written by Tulsidas in Awadhi dialect

(10) traditional brass & copper craft (Thatera of Jandiala Guru (Punjab))

(6) Kalbelia folk dance
Kalbelia community of Rajasthan.
The ST community are traditionally snake catchers.
(special occasion: During Holi)
Nomads.

ritual singing, drumming and dancing.

Sankirtan (Manipur)
Vaishnava tradition.

(7) Chau dance
enact episode from epics including Ramayana, Mahabharata.
associated with Chaitra parva
3 distinct style
Seraikelia, Purulia, Mayurbhanj] masked.

(3) Kutiyattam
Sanskrit theatre of Kerala,
one of oldest living theatre tradition

(11) Yoga

(14) DURGA PUJA KOLKATA (2021)

(15) GARBA (2023) GUJARAT

(12) Nawroj.
Parsi New Year (March 21)

(16) DIWALI (2026)

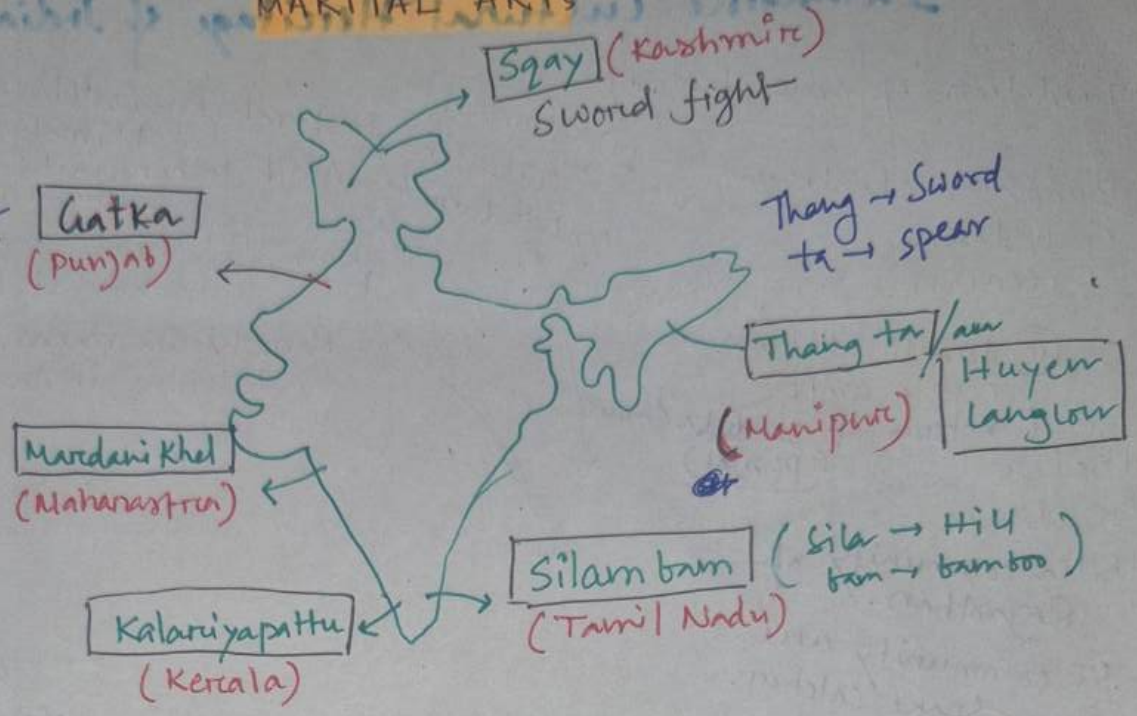
(5) Mudiyettu
Ritual theatre and folk dance drama (Kerala)
Mythological tale of a battle between Kali and demon Darika.

(9) 'Festival of sacred pitcher'

(13) Kumbh Mela
(2017)
largest peaceful congregation of pilgrim on earth.
held at Allahabad, Haridwar, Ujjain, Nasik every 4 year by rotation.

(7) Buddhist chanting of Ladakh
They Practice Mahayana, Vajrayana
4 sect: Nyingma, Kagyud, Sakya, Geluk
each has different form of chanting

MARTIAL ARTS



Sikhs of Nihang order

(Sila → Hill
bam → bamboo)

Varma Kalai → 'Tamil for 'knowledge of vital point'
used in Ayurveda, Siddha.
'pressure point striking'

Malla yuddha → traditional South Asian form of combat wrestling.

Bihar → Pari Khanda
Sheild Sword in chaun region

extra → KRAV MAGA → self defence technique developed for Israeli defence force.