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YEAR 2024



ISBN

"9789357286930"



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PUBLISHED BY

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0562-2857671



contact@oswaalbooks.com



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CONTENTS

■ Preface	4 - 4
■ Study Approach for Art & Culture for UPSC Prelims	5 - 6
■ Flash Facts	11 - 24
<hr/>	
Unit 1: Visual Arts	1 - 26
Chapter-1 : Indian Architecture, Sculpture and Pottery	
Chapter-2 : Indian Paintings	
Chapter-3 : Indian Handicrafts	
Chapter-4 : UNESCO's List of World Heritage Sites in India	
Unit 2: Performing Arts	27 - 55
Chapter-1 : Indian Music	
Chapter-2 : Indian Dance Forms	
Chapter-3 : Indian Theatre	
Chapter-4 : Indian Puppetry	
Chapter-5 : Indian Circus	
Chapter-6 : Martial Arts in India	
Chapter-7 : UNESCO's List of Intangible Cultural Heritage	
Unit 3: Culture of India	56 - 88
Chapter-1 : Languages in India	
Chapter-2 : Religion in India	
Chapter-3 : Buddhism and Jainism	
Chapter-4 : Indian Literature	
Chapter-5 : Schools of Philosophy	
Chapter-6 : Indian Cinema	
Chapter-7 : Calendars in India	
Chapter-8 : Fairs and Festivals in India	
Chapter-9 : Awards and Honours	
Chapter-10 : Cultural Institutions in India	
Chapter-11 : Coins in Ancient and Medieval India	
Chapter-12 : Foreign Travellers in India	
Unit 4: Miscellaneous	89 - 96
Chapter-1 : Bhakti and Sufi Movements	
Chapter-2 : Important Personalities	



PREFACE

The Art & Culture subject is an important component of the Civil Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). Aspirants who are preparing for this prestigious examination need to have a strong understanding of Art & Culture subject.

This book of UPSC Power Bank of Art & Culture subject has been designed keeping in mind the needs of aspirants who are preparing for the Civil Services Examination. The book covers all the important topics of Art & Culture including Indian Architecture, Indian Music, Dance forms of India, Sculpture, Literature, Philosophies and different art forms.

The questions in this book are comprehensive and have been curated after extensive research to ensure that they cover all the aspects of. Each question is accompanied by a detailed answer that not only explains the correct option but also provides additional information related to the question. This will help aspirants to build a strong foundation in Art & Culture subject and understand the subject in greater depth.

The objective of this book is:

1. **Assessing Knowledge:** by testing the candidates' understanding and knowledge of these topics.
2. **Testing Critical Thinking Skills:** to apply it in new and different contexts, analyse and evaluate information, and draw conclusions.
3. **Providing Practice:** by making them familiar with the format and style of UPSC questions.
4. **Preparing for the Exam:** by covering the same types of questions and difficulty levels as the actual exam.
5. **Identifying Knowledge Gaps:** By using the question bank, candidates can identify areas where they need to improve their knowledge or skills, and focus their study efforts accordingly.
6. **Improving Time Management:** This question bank provides a variety of questions that test different aspects of knowledge and skills, so that candidates can learn to manage their time effectively during the actual exam.
7. **Encouraging Self-Assessment:** By detailed explanations and solutions to each question, candidates can assess their own performance and identify areas for improvement.

We hope that this book will prove to be a valuable resource for aspirants preparing for the UPSC Civil Services Examination and help them achieve their goals. We wish all the aspirants the very best for their preparation and future endeavours.

We also express our gratitude to **Md. Atif & Ms. Shikha Jain** who have contributed to the book, for their experience and their knowledge. Their contributions will help our readers gain valuable insights and knowledge and secure a high rank in the UPSC examination.

We wish the readers great success ahead!

All the Best!
Team Oswaal Books

Study Approach for Art & Culture for UPSC Prelims

Art & culture is an important segment of UPSC exams. Following are certain guideline which will help you to prepare this subject in an efficient manner.

- **Syllabus Understanding:** Start by thoroughly understanding the UPSC syllabus for the Art and Culture section.
- **Study Material Selection:** Start with the NCERT books on History and Art and Culture, such as the Class 11 and 12 books on Fine Arts. CCRT (Centre for Cultural Resources and Training) material: CCRT publications can provide valuable insights into various art forms and cultural aspects.
- **Historical Context:** Understand the historical context of various art forms and cultural practices. This includes studying the major dynasties, rulers, religious influences, and societal factors that shaped the art and culture of different periods.
- **Art Forms and Architecture:** Study different art forms like painting, sculpture, music, dance, theatre, literature, and architecture. Learn about their key features, evolution, prominent artists, and significant works. Take note of distinctive characteristics, regional variations, and influences from different cultures.
- **Analyse the Questions:** Analyse previous year's question papers to understand the type of questions asked in the exam. You will get an idea of the important topics and the areas that require more focus.
- **Practice MCQs:** Practise multiple-choice questions (MCQs) of Other UPSC exams such as CDS, CAPE, NDA, UPSC IES. This will help you to assess your understanding of the subject and also familiarise you with the exam pattern.
- **Current Affairs and Recent Developments:** Stay updated with recent developments in the art and culture sector, such as important archaeological discoveries, sites, preservation efforts, art festivals, and cultural initiatives. Read newspapers, magazines, and online sources to stay updated.
- **Visual Aids and Online Resources:** Utilise visual aids like images, diagrams, and maps to enhance your understanding of art forms and architectural styles. This will enhance in remembering facts.

Contd.....

- **Revision and Consolidation:** Regularly revise the topics you've covered to reinforce your understanding and retain the information. Create concise notes or flashcards for quick revision. Focus on strengthening your conceptual understanding rather than rote memorization.

Good luck with your UPSC prelims!

Aashirvad Kumar

UPSC Consultant: Oswaal Books

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POSITIVE AFFIRMATIONS

I realize what I cannot Control and let the good things flow

I courageously move in the direction of my dreams

I am Supported fully by the universe

I am wrapped in the loving energy of the universe

I allow my desires to flow to me now

All of my thoughts are aligned with my desires

Affirmations for the new "YOU"

I effortlessly attract my desires

// Accept yourself, love yourself, and keep moving forward. If you want to fly, you have to give up what weighs you down.

I am open to new experiences and welcome abundance into my life

When I let go, I create space for something better.

// I have the power to shift my mindset and see the good in everything.



Be mindful. Be grateful. Be positive. Be true. Be kind

01

Three things that make you special

02

Three people you are grateful for and why

03

Three simple things you are grateful for

04

A challenging experience that made you stronger

05

Three ways to inject gratitude into a current challenge

06

Describe the last time you did something nice for someone

07

A fear you have overcome

08

Three activities you enjoy most and why

09

What made you smile today?

10

Three things you love about your family

11

What is your favorite place, and why?

12

Three things you love most about yourself

13

The last time you were overcome with joy

14

A risk you are grateful you took and why

15

Three everyday items you are grateful for

16

Three songs that bring you joy

17

What skill do you have that you are grateful for and why?

18

One luxury you are thankful for

19

Describe a rejection you are grateful for

20

Three things about your body you are grateful for

21

What are you most grateful for in your daily life?

22

Three things you are grateful for about where you live

23

Three items in your home you are grateful for

24

Say thank you to someone

25

Something in nature you are grateful for

26

A person in your past you are grateful for

27

Something at school you're grateful for

28

Describe the last time you laughed so hard you cried

29

What is your proudest accomplishment?

30

Three things you want to manifest

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Flash Facts

Unit-I: Visual Arts

1. Indian Architecture, Sculpture and Pottery

Harappan Art and Architecture

- **Architecture:** Harappans were the first to introduce the concept of worker welfare by creating separate worker's quarters. Materials that were used for the construction of buildings:
 - Bricks,
 - baked bricks,
 - mud, stones, and
 - other mud-based materials.

Other remarkable features of Harappan civilisations were:

- **Towns:** Towns were in rectangular patterns; roads ran in a north-south and east-west direction and cut each other at right angles.
- **Cities were divided into two parts:** The upper part (citadel) and lower part. Harappan sites did not have large monuments/palaces. Public baths were present in the sites: Great Bath was present in Mohenjo-Daro. It had advanced drainage system.
- **Sculpture:** Bearded Man was discovered in Mohenjo-Daro which was carved out of stone; numerous seals of different shapes and sizes, Bronze sculpture was made at most of the Harappan sites, Bronze casting was done using the Lost Wax Technique. Dancing Girl was a bronze sculpture found in Mohenjo-Daro. Terracotta Sculptures were mostly found in the sites of Gujarat and Kalibangan.
- **Pottery:** Two Types: Plain pottery and Painted pottery (Red and Black pottery).
- **Ornaments:** Both men and women wore ornaments, discovered in Chanhu-daro and Lothal; examples necklaces, fillets armlets and finger ring.

Mauryan Art and Architecture

Some of the notable features of Mauryan Art and Architecture are:

- **Architecture:** Wood was the main material used in the initial construction but later stone became prominent and several stupas were built in the Ashoka period.
- **Sculptures:** Mostly built for the decoration of Stupas, Yaksha and Yakshi are famous sculptures.
- **Palaces:** Palaces at Kumrahar; inspired by the Achaemenid palaces at Persepolis in Iran.
- **Caves:** Caves were used for viharas.
- **Pottery:** Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW); highest level of pottery.

Post Mauryan Art

Some of the features of this period are:

- **Architecture:** Development of Chaitya and Vihara, Viharas were residential halls for Jain and Buddhist monks developed in the Mauryan period. Chaityas halls were developed in this period and were used as prayer halls. Stupas were bigger in this period and stone was mostly used for construction.
 - **Sculpture:** Three different types of schools came up: Gandhara: influence of Greek, use of bluish grey sandstone but later mud and stucco were used, mostly Buddhist, patronized by Kushana rulers, developed in North West Frontier, Buddha shown in spiritual state with fewer ornaments.
 - **Mathura:** Indigenous, red sandstone was used, the influence of Hinduism; Jains and Buddhists; patronized by Kushana rulers; developed along Mathura, Buddha shown in a delighted mood with face and head shaven.
 - **Amravati:** Indigenous, white marble was used, mostly Buddhist, patronized by Satavahanas rulers, developed along Krishna-Godavari valley, and depicted life stories of Buddha and jataka tales.
- **Stupas:** Stone usage in place of wood and brick; torans was introduced by Shunga dynasty; Hellenistic influence; Bharhut stupa in Madhya Pradesh

Gupta Art and Architecture

This period was considered the Golden Period of Indian Architecture of ancient time. Some unique features of this era are:

- **Cave Architecture:** mural paintings on the cave walls; The caves of Ajanta and Ellora, Bagh Cavees have some of the best examples of mural art.
- **Stupas:** decline in stupas, Dhamek stupa at Sarnath.
- **Sculptures:** metal and cream coloured sandstone usage.

Temple Architecture

- **Nagara:** North India, temples were built in the Panchayatana architecture, mandapas were meeting halls, no water tanks or reservoirs, temples constructed on raised platforms, did not have ornate boundary walls or gateways curving Shikhara. Odisha school, Khajuraho school and Solanki school are three types of it.
- **Dravidian:** South India, temple surrounded by a high boundary wall, gopuram was entrance gateway, designed in the p style, presence of Vimana which was rose like stepping pyramid, only one vimana on top of the main temple, presence of a water-tank. Chola rulers built in South India

- **Vesara:** Influence of Nagara and Dravidian Styles, also known as Karnataka school of architecture.; Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas and Hoysala Dynasty used such temple architecture.

Indo-Islamic Architecture

Some important features are:

- Introduction of arches and domes,
- Arcuate style replaced the Trabeate style,
- Minars were built,
- Mortar was used as a cementing agent,
- No human or animal figures,
- Importance to calligraphy, added spaciousness,
- Massiveness, and breadth to the architecture,
- Arabesque style in geometry was used, jaali art,
- Charbagh style of gardening
- Pietra-dura technique for the inlay

Modern Architecture

Important modern architecture are:

- **Portuguese:** Iberian architectural style; constructed trading terminals and warehouses along the coasts.
- **French:** Established the concept of anonymous architecture; the concept of urban city planning; constructed massive structures.
- **British:** Indo-Gothic Style (Victorian style, pointed arches, use of large windows, large buildings), Neo-Roman (circular buildings, upturned dome, Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker famous architect).

2. Indian Paintings

Prehistoric Paintings

- **Upper Palaeolithic Period:** Caves were formed of quartzite, and red, white, yellow, and green colours were used, Red was used for hunters and green was used for dancers in human sculptures.
- **Mesolithic Period:** Mostly hunters were depicted, size of paintings was smaller than Upper Palaeolithic Period.
- **Chalcolithic Period:** Green and yellow colours were mostly used, and most paintings depicted battle scenes, musical instruments were also depicted in the paintings.

Classification of Paintings

Can be classified into:

- **Mural:** Painted on the walls of solid structures, Fresco technique is related to mural painting, paintings of Ajanta and Ellora caves are some examples.
- **Miniature paintings:** Executed on a very small scale on perishable material such as paper, not larger than 25 inches.

Folk Painting

Some of the important paintings are:

- **Madhubani Paintings:** From Bihar; themes inspired by Hindu religion, traditionally painted on walls but later on paper also;
- **Pattachitra Paintings:** From Odisha; colours made from natural material; the brush is used to draw the outlines.

- **Kalamkari Paintings:** From Andhra Pradesh; bamboo is used to construct pen for colouring; colours are made with vegetable dyes; the base used for colouring is cotton fabric; images inspired by Hindu mythology.
- **Warli Painting:** From the Gujarat-Maharashtra border; resemblance prehistoric mural paintings at Bhimbetka; ritualistic paintings; traditionally done on walls using geometrical patterns.
- **Thangka Painting:** Practices in Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh region and Arunachal Pradesh, related to Buddhism's ideals.

3. Indian Handicrafts

Glassware: Mentioned in Mahabharata; evidence found in Painted Grey Ware Culture of the Ganges valley; no evidence in the early Harappan period; evidence of glass industry found in Maharashtra's Brahmapuri and Kolhapur; evidence found in Maski, a Chalcolithic site in the Deccan. Mughals preferred glassware in decorations; Panchkora or glass toys built in Saharanpur; Firozabad is also famous for glassworks.; Tikuli, a glasswork from Bihar.

Cloth Handicrafts

- **Tie and Dye:** The process of tying and dyeing yarn or cloth; also known as bandh in Odisha; Ikat style is associated with it; creates beautiful patterns on fabrics; Bandhani or Bandhej is a tie and dye process and a famous art; Laharia is a type of tie and dye method of Jaipur and Jodhpur that creates ripples or wave-like patterns on the cloth; Kalamkari from Andhra Pradesh, uses the art of hand painting on fabrics with vegetable dyes of deep colours.
- **Embroidery Craft:** Embroidery is the skill of creating elevated patterns using threads or wooden blocks and is unique among textile crafts; Applique and Pipli embroidery technique is from Odisha; the Darning technique from Punjab and Haryana; Chikankari from Lucknow; Kashida embroidery from Kashmir;
- **Weaving:** It refers to the process of interlacing yarn to produce textiles and fabrics.

Ivory Carving

It has been practiced in India since the Vedic time when it was referred to as danta.

The inscription from Sanchi mentions the Vidisha guild of ivory workers and the carved sculptures in the Sanchi Stupa.

The ivory comb has been found in Taxila; Ivory was also used during the Mughal period. Other famous places for ivory are:

- **Kerala:** It is well-known for paintings on ivory.
- **Jodhpur:** It is famous for ivory bangles.
- **Jaipur:** It is well-known for its ivory jali work, which is used in homes and small art objects.

Silver Crafts

Filigree work is the famous work used in silver jewellery. Silver anklets known as painri and pajam are very popular in Odisha. Bidri art includes the work of silver from Karnataka.

Clay and Pottery Works

It is also known as the Lyric of handicrafts. Evidence has been found in Neolithic site of Mehrgarh. Painted Grey Ware pottery associated with the Vedic period, is the most well-known ancient pottery; Roulette Pottery has been discovered in Southern India.

Bronze Crafts

Bronze metals were used more for spears and arrows in the ancient period. Dancing Girl from Mohenjodaro is a famous bronze art. Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer of bronze crafts. Tamil Nadu is another important centre.

Leather Products

Tigers and deer were among the first animals whose skins were tanned. However, camels also quickly became the most popular animal for skinning.

Rajasthan has the largest leather market where camel leather is used. Jaipur and Jodhpur are known for their Mojadis, a specialised type of leather footwear.

Kolhapuri chappals are popular in Maharashtra. Kanpur is also a famous leatherwork centre. Manoti Art is from Bikaner.

Wooden Work

Kashmiri latticework is an important woodwork, Gujarat is another famous centre for latticework.

Stoneware

South Indian towns have the best examples of stonework. Evidence can be found from the Mauryan period. Rock cut caves of Ajanta and Ellora are the best examples.

The stonework was later shifted to marble work in the Mughal Period. Pietra Dura's Work is related to marble work used during the Mughal period.

4. UNESCO's List of World Heritage Sites in India

Cultural Sites

- 1983: Agra Fort, Ajanta Caves, Ellora Caves, Taj Mahal.
- 1984: Monuments at Mahabalipuram, Sun Temple.
- 1986: Fatehpur Sikri, Monuments at Hampi, Khajuraho Group of Temples, Churches and Convents of Goa.
- 1987: Elephanta Caves, Great Living Chola Temples, Monuments at Pattadakal.
- 1989: Buddhist Monuments of Sanchi.
- 2002: Mahabodhi Temple Complex.
- 2003: Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka.
- 2016: Nalanda University Archaeological Site, Archaeological Work of Le Corbusier.
- 2021: Dholavira, Kakatiya Rudreshwara/Ramappa Temple.

Unit-II: Performing Arts

1. Indian Music

Introduction

The Vedic era, during which the reciting of chants was a crucial component of the Vedic ritual, can be regarded as the beginning of Indian music.

The following are some important aspects of Indian music:

- Epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata contain references to the beginning and development of Indian classical music.
- Music instrument has been recovered from the site of the Indus Valley Civilization and from the Hela Civilization in Sri Lanka.
- All seven notes of the raga can be found in descending order in Sama Veda. Sangama is a type of ritualistic music that evolved in the later Vedic Period.
- The first work that elaborated the subject of music was Bharata's Natyashastra. The 22 keys of octave are recognised as Shrutis in the Natyashastra.

Anatomy of Indian Music

There are three main pillars of Indian classical music:

(i) Swara, (ii) Raga, and (iii) Tala.

- **Swara:** It defines the scale of degree in composition. Bharata in Natyashastra has divided Swara into a scale of 22 notes. At present, the national system of Hindustani music is defined by the seven swaras: **sa, re, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni**. These seven swaras are known as Saptak or Sargam.
- **Raga:** It forms the basis of melody while tala forms the basis of rhythm. Each raga represents a mood. There are 3 major types of ragas: Shuddha Raag, Chhayalag Raag and Sankeerna Raag. Raga is categorised on the basis of number of notes: Odava raga (raga containing five notes), Shadava raga (six notes). Sampurna raga (seven notes). Raga is divided into three speeds: Vilambit (slow), Madhya (medium), Drut (fast).
- **Tala:** Rhythmic groupings of beats are called tala.
- **Thaat:** It is the classification of ragas into different groups. Presently, in Hindustani music a 10-Thaat classification has been adopted.

Classification of Indian Music

Two different schools of India Music: Hindustani (Northern India) and Carnatic (Southern India).

Hindustani Music: It focuses more on the musical structure. There are different types of styles under it:

- **Dhrupad Style:** Oldest known forms of Hindustani music, finds mentions in Natyashastra, reached peak in the court of Akbar, essentially a poetic form of music, Tansen and Baiju Bawra are important musicians of this style.

Different types of gharana under this style are:

- **Dagari:** Dagars are Muslims who typically sing songs about Hindu Gods and Goddesses.
- **Darbhang:** Emphasise on the raga alap, improvise by incorporating a variety of layakari.
- **Bettiah:** Perform the Nauhar and Khandar vani; some unique techniques
- **Talwandi:** based in Pakistan; sing the Khandar vani

Gharana

- **Khyal Style:** Amir Khusrau originated it, based on short songs, its composition is also referred to as Bandish, the theme is mostly romantic in nature, and Alap is given less importance compared to Dhrupad style.

It is mainly of two types: Bada Khyal (sung in slow tempo) and Chhota Khyal (sung in fast tempo). Most of the performances are in Bada Khyal. Major gharanas under this style are:

- **Gwalior:** One of the oldest; emphasis on melody and rhythm; prefers to perform simple ragas
- **Kirana:** Named after the town Kirana in Uttar Pradesh; precise tuning and expression of notes; slow tempo ragas
- **Agra:** Blend of Khyal and Dhrupad style; emphasis to Bandish
- **Patiala:** Greater rhythm; stress on emotions use alankaras; well known for Raga Darbari.
- **Bhendi bazaar:** Sing long passages in a single breath; use some Carnatic ragas
- **Tarana style:** Short melodies which are repeated many times; sung in fast tempo; invented by Amir Khusrau, also used by Guru Gobind Singh, Pandit rattan Mohan Sharma is a famous singer.

Semi-Classical Hindustani Music

It is also based on swara, and uses lighter versions of tala and madhyam laya, the greatest emphasis on bhava and lyrics. Different styles of semi-classical music are:

- **Thumri:** originated in Uttar Pradesh, based on mixed simple ragas, romantic or devotional in nature, inspired by the Bhakti movement, language of composition is Hindi or Braj Bhasha dialect, usually sung by females, linked to classical dance Kathak.
- **Tappa:** rhythm plays an important role as compositions are based on fast notes; style is getting extinct.
- **Ghazal:** consists of rhyming couplets; never exceeds the 12 ashaar. It reached its peak in the Mughal period, deals with just one subject Amir Khusrau was a famous poet associated with it.

Carnatic Music

It is mainly associated with South India.. Telugu, Kannada, Tamil or Sanskrit are the main languages. It is kriti based. It is also based on two elements like Hindustani music: raga and tala. It is usually played with mridangam.

The composition in Carnatic music has several parts to it:

- **Pallavi:** First or second line of the composition, it is often repeated.
- **Anu Pallavi:** It follows the Pallavi lines, not necessary to repeat it after every stanza.
- **Charana:** Final and the longest verse which concludes the song.
- **Varnam:** Sung at the beginning of a recital; two parts Purvanga first half and Uttaranga second half.
- **Ragamalika:** The concluding part.

Folk Music

This music form is a way in which rural people use oral tradition to perform, spread, and preserve themselves.

Some of the famous folk music are:

- **Baul:** Associated with West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, a type of Bengali religious sect, carry influences of Bhakti movements and the Sufi.

- **Wanawan:** Associated with Jammu and Kashmir and commonly sung in the weddings.
- **Pandavani:** Based on the epic Mahabharata with Bhima as the hero, associated with Chhattisgarh.
- **Alha:** Associated with Madhya Pradesh, uses heroic ballad song, can be sung in different languages (Awadhi, Bhojpuri), also related to epic Mahabharata.
- **Panihari:** associated state Rajasthan, thematically related to water.
- **Ovi:** From Maharashtra and Goa, usually sung by women during their leisure time.
- **Pai:** From Madhya Pradesh, sung during festivals especially during rainy seasons for good monsoon and harvest.
- **Lavani:** From Maharashtra, combines dance and song.
- **Maand:** From Rajasthan, usually sung to the glory of Rajput rulers.
- **Dandiya:** From Gujarat, it is a featured dance of Navratri in western India along with Garba.
- **Powada:** From Maharashtra, sung for heroes like Shivaji.
- **Khongjom Parba:** From Manipur, it is a musical narration of the battle of Khongjom.
- **Bhavageete:** Sung in Karnataka and Maharashtra, they are close to Ghazals and sung on a lower pitch.
- **Mando:** Popular in Goa, a blend of Indian and Western musical traditions.
- **Kolattam:** From Andhra Pradesh, similar to Dandiya, an ancient dance form that involves rhythmic movements.

Fusion of Classical and Folk Music

- **Bhajan:** Originated with the Bhakti movement, usually sung in one or more raga, they are hymns in praise to God, Kabir and Surdas were expounders.
- **Shabad:** Songs dedicated to the Sikh gurus.
- **Qawwali:** Composed of single ragas, performed in Sufi shrines, sung both in solo and in groups, Amir Khusrau is the originator of Qawwali.

Musical Instruments

- **Awanad:** Membranophone instruments, contain an outer membrane which is beaten to produce a musical sound, also known as percussion instruments. Tabla and , Dhol come under this category.
- **Sushira Vidya:** Aerophones which include all the wind instruments such as flute, shehnai, etc.
- **Ghana Vadya:** Non-drum percussion instruments that do not require tuning.
- **Tata Vadya:** these are string instruments like the sitar.

2. Indian Dance Forms

Introduction

The first formal mention of dance is found in Bharatmuni's work Natya Shahstra. The evidence of dance can be found in the Bhimbetka rock shelters and the bronze dancing girl of the Indus Valley civilization.

Important Terms

- **Lasya:** Denotes grace, bhava, rasa and abhinaya. Feminine features of the dance.
- **Tandava:** Male aspect of the dance form, more emphasis on rhythm and movement.
- **Nritta:** Basic dance steps, performed rhythmically but devoid of any expression or mood.
- **Natya:** Dramatic representation in the dance
- **Nritya:** Sentiments and emotions evoked through dance.

Popular Indian Dance

There are eight classical dance forms. They are:

- **Bharatnatyam:** From Tamil Nadu, also known as Dashiattam and fire dance, equal emphasis is given to Tandava and Lasya aspects, knees are mostly bent.
- **Kuchipudi:** From Andhra Pradesh, involved difficult foot movements, usually performed in groups, based on stories of, Lasya and Tandava have equal importance, usually accompanied by Carnatic music.
- **Kathakali:** From Kerala, all-male group performance, elaborate facial make-up along with head gear, dance-drama performance, represents conflicts between good and evil, symbolizes elements of the sky.
- **Mohiniyattam:** From Kerala, solo dance, thumping of footsteps and gentle footwork, the feminine dance of Vishnu, Lasya aspect is dominant, symbolizes the element of air.
- **Odissi:** From Odisha; derives the name from Natya Shastra's Odra nritya, has tribhanga posture, dancers create geometrical shapes with the body, also known as mobile sculpture, accompanied by Hindustani music, symbolizes the element of water.
- **Manipuri:** From Manipur, usually performed by female dancers, with more emphasis on Lasya, Nagabandha mudra.
- **Kathak:** From Uttar Pradesh, accompanied by dhrupad music, elements of Kathak are: Ananda (introductory item), Todas and Tukdas (pieces of fast rhythm), Jugalbandi main attraction, Kramalaya (concluding performance). Different gharanas of Kathak: Lucknow, Jaipur, Raigarh, and Banaras.
- **Sattriya:** From Assam, usually performed by male monks, hand gestures and footwork play an important role, devotional in nature.

3. Indian Theatre

Important Ancient Sanskrit Plays

Swapnavasavadatta (written by Bhasa), Malavikagnimitram-Vikramorvasiyam-Abhigyanam Shakuntalam (by Kalidasa), Mricchakatika (by Sudraka), Mudrarakshasa (by Vishakhadatta), Ratnavali-Nagananda-Priyadarsika (by Harshavardhana).

Important Folk Theatres

- **Assam:** Ankia Naat, Ojhapali, Bhaona
- **Uttar Pradesh:** Ramlila, Bhand
- **Gujarat:** Raslila, Garoda

- **Karnataka:** Bhuta Aradhana, Yakshagana, Bayalata.
- **Kerala:** Chavittu Natakam, Krishanattam.
- **Tamil Nadu:** Kuruvanji, Terukkuttu
- **Uttarakhand:** Ramman
- **Andhra Pradesh:** Burra Katha, Pagati Veshalu, Oggukatha
- **Maharashtra:** Tamasha, Powada, Dashavatar, Zadipti
- **Gujarat:** Bhavai
- **Goa:** Ranmale, Tiatr

4. Indian Puppetry

- The evidence of puppetry have been found in the Indus Valley Civilization. There are four categories of puppets: (i) String Puppet, (ii) Shadow Puppet, (iii) Glove Puppet and (iv) Rod Puppet.
 - **String Puppets:** Made out of wood, eight to nine inches long. Different types of string puppets are:
 - **Kathputli:** From Rajasthan, puppets do not have legs, strings are attached to the fingers of the puppeteer.
 - **Kundhei:** From Odisha, made up of wood and dressed in long skirts, has more joints making puppets flexible.
 - **Gombeyatta:** From Karnataka, more than one puppeteer to manipulate puppets.
 - **Bommallattam:** From Tamil Nadu, combines rod and string puppetry, the largest and heaviest marionettes found in India, puppets attached to the heads of the puppeteer.
- **Shadow puppets:** Flat figures, carved out of leather, painted on both sides, placed on a white screen with light from behind. Different types of puppets in this category are:
 - **Tolpava Kuthu:** From Kerala, leather puppets, mainly performed in Bhadrakali temples of Kerala, Nair community associated with it.
 - **Chamadyacha Bahulya:** From Maharashtra, leather puppet, Thakar tribal community associated with it.
 - **Togalu Gombeyatta:** From Karnataka, puppets vary in size based on social status, the Killekyata community is mainly associated with it.
 - **Ravanchhaya:** From Odisha, puppets made from deer-skin, do not have any joints, use of non-human puppets such as trees, etc.
 - **Tholu Bommallata:** From Andhra Pradesh, themed around mythological and devotional tales.
- **Glove puppets:** Made up of cloth or wood, puppeteers wear puppets as a glove, accompanies by the beats of a drum. Important puppetry in this category is:
 - **Pavakoothu:** From Kerala, decorated with colourful headgear, have the influence of Kathakali dance.

- **Rod Puppets:** Mainly popular in eastern India, larger than glove puppets, controlled by rods. Important puppets in this category are:
 - **Yampuri:** From Bihar, made up of wood and do not have any joints, dressed in bright colour.
 - **Putul Nachh:** From Bengal-Odisha-Assam, have joints.

5. Indian Circus

The great Indian Circus was the first modern circus in India. Founded by Vishnupant Chatre is called as the father of the Indian circus.

Major Circus companies in India

Three Ring Circus (the first and only six poles three-ring circuses in Asia), Great Royal Circus, Great Bombay Circus (one of the largest circus companies in India), Gemini circus (the first Indian circus to attend the International Circus Festival of USSR), Jumbo Circus (The Pride of India, largest Indian circus of modern times).

6. Martial Arts in India

- **Kalaripayattu:** One of the oldest art from Kerala, not accompanied by drumming/song, footwork is very important.
- **Silambam:** It is from Tamil Nadu, a type of staff fencing, Pandayas, Cholas and Cheras promoted it, long staff is used in fighting and self-defence.
- **Thang-ta and Sarit Sarak:** Thang-ta is armed martial while Sarit Sarak is unarmed, they both together is called Huyen Langlon.
- **Cheibi Gad-Ga:** Ancient martial art from Manipur, involves the use of a sword and shield.
- **Pari-khanda:** From Bihar, created by Rajputs, its steps and techniques are used in Chhau dance.
- **Thoda:** From Himachal Pradesh, a mixture of martial art, sports and culture, takes place during the Baisakhi festival. Depends on the player's skill in archery
- **Gatka:** Performed by Sikhs of Punjab, involves use of stick, Kirpan, Talwar and Kataar.
- **Mardani Khel:** From Maharashtra, a unique feature, Patta (sword) and Vita (corded lance), performed by Shivaji.
- **Lathi:** Majorly practiced in Bengal and Punjab.
- **Inbuan Wrestling:** From Mizoram.
- **Kuttu Varisai:** Mentioned in Sangam literature, practiced in Tamil Nadu, unarmed Dravidian martial art.
- **Musti Yuddha:** Originated in Varanasi, resembles boxing,

7. UNESCO's List of Intangible Cultural Heritage

- **Koodiyattam:** Included in 2008, a dance drama from Kerala, performed by the Chakyars community, mainly performed inside the temples.

- **Ramlila:** Included in 2008, from Uttar Pradesh, enactment of Ramayan, mainly performed before Dussehra, usually performed by males.
- **The Tradition in Vedic Chanting:** Included in 2008.
- **Ramman:** Included in 2009, a religious festival and ritual theatre of Garhwal region, from Uttarakhand.
- **Mudiyettu:** Included in 2010, ritual theatre, from Kerala, folk dance and drama, performed in village temples, performers do heavy make ups.
- **Kalbelia:** Included in 2010, performed by the Kalbelia tribe in Rajasthan.
- **Chhau:** Included in 2010, a type of tribal martial art dance performed in Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal, mainly performed during the spring festival, performed by male dancers at night.
- **Buddhist Chanting of Ladakh:** Included in 2012, chanting related to Mahayana and Vajrayana.
- **Sankirtana:** Included in 2013, from Manipur, mainly practiced in temples.
- **Nowrouz:** Included in 2016, indicated the beginning of New Year for the Parsis, also celebrated as spring festival by the Kashmiri.
- **Yoga:** Included in 2016.
- **Kumbh Mela:** Included in 2017, performed at Prayagraj, Haridwar, Nashik and Ujjain, also known as Simhastha in Nashik and Ujjain, held after every 12 years.

Unit-III: Culture of India

1. Languages in India

Language is a mode of communication using speech, a collection of sounds that have the same meaning for a set of people. A language family includes those languages which are related to a common ancestor and dialect is a form of language spoken in a local area. Language groups indigenous to the Indian sub-continent are:

Indo-Aryan Group of Languages

- **Old Indo-Aryan Group:** This group developed around 1500 B.C. Sanskrit was born out of this group, Sanskrit is the mother of many Indian Languages, even Upanishad, Vedas, and Puranas are all written in Sanskrit.
- **Middle Indo-Aryan Group:** It developed around 600-1000 B.C. along with starting of the development of Prakrit. All Middle-Indo-Aryan group of all languages such as Ardha-Magadhi, Pali, etc. are clubbed into Prakrit. Prakrit was associated with common people. Prakrit and Ardha-Magadhi language is used in the Jain "Agamas".
 - Prakrit includes the following languages:
 - **Pali:** Widely spoken in Magadha; closely related to Sanskrit; written in Brahmi script; Tripitaka of Buddhism were written in Pali.
 - **Ardha-Magadhi or Magadhi:** Buddha and Mahavira delivered their preaching in this language; court language of Mauryan dynasty; later evolved in languages of eastern India such as Assamese, Bengali, etc.

- **Shauraseni:** Used for writing dramas in medieval India; also referred to as dramatic Sanskrit; mostly used by Jain monks; Jain text 'Shatkhandgama' is written in this language.
- **Maharashtri Prakrit:** Spoken till 9th century; predecessor of Marathi and Konakani; official language of the Satavahanas dynasty; widely used in Western and Southern India.
- **Elu:** Ancient form of modern Sinhala language of Sri Lanka, and is similar to Pali.
- **Paishachi:** Referred to as Bhuta-bhasha or dead language; regarded as Prakrit.
- **Modern Indo-Aryan group:** Languages belonging to this group are Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Assamese, Gujrati, Punjabi, Rajasthani, Sindhi, Odia, Urdu etc.; developed after 1000 AD.

Dravidian Group of Languages

It is usually spoken in the southern part of India. There are mainly three groups under it:

- **Northern Group:** Brahui, Malto, and Kurukh are three languages in this.
- **Central Group:** Consists eleven languages namely Gondi, Khond, Kui, Manda, Parji, Gadaba, Kolami, Pengo, Naiki, Kuvi, and Telugu.
- **Southern Group:** Kannada, Tamil, Malayalam, Tulu, Kodagu, Toda, and Kota belong to this group;
 - **Malayalam:** Smallest and youngest Dravidian language,
 - **Tamil:** Oldest Dravidian language
 - **Telugu:** Most spoken Dravidian language

Sino-Tibetan group of Languages

Languages in this group belong to Mongoloid family and are spoken all over the Himalayas, North Bihar, North Bengal, Assam, and North-East. These languages are considered to be older than the Indo-Aryan Languages.

This group is divided into following:

- Tibeto-Burmanese (Meitei or Manipuri is an important language)
- Siamese-Chinese (Ahom is an important language).

Austic Group of Languages

- Represents languages of Munda or Kol group and spoken in Central, Eastern, and North-Eastern India.
- They are called Nisadas in ancient Sanskrit literature.
- Important languages: Khasi and Santhali (Except these all other languages of this group are endangered)

Official Languages of India

- The Official Languages Act, 1963 declares that Hindi in Devanagari script will be the official language of the Union. English has been given the status of "subsidiary official language" of the Union.
- The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution includes 22 languages and India does not have a National language. States are free to adopt an official language. States can adopt languages other than listed in the Eighth schedule.
- English is not in the list of 22 languages. Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland are the only states that have English as their only official language.

Ancient Scripts of India

The system of writing or Orthography is called script. Two ancient scripts of India are Brahmi and Kharosthi script. Some important ancient scripts of India are:

- **Indus Script:** It is the collection of symbols produced by the people of the Indus Valley Civilization, and are extremely short scripts.
- **Brahmi Script:** It is the oldest writing system used in the Indian subcontinent and in Central Asia and is the mother of all scripts., It is present in rock-cut edits of Ashoka, and is usually written from left to right in abugida.
- **Gupta Script:** It belongs to the Gupta Empire, and was used to write Sanskrit, which came from Brahmi script.
- **Kharosthi Script (3rd Century BC: 3rd Century AD):** It is an ancient script used in the Gandhara region (Afghanistan and Pakistan), and is a sister script of Brahmi, written in abugida. It is mostly written from right to left.
- **Kadamba Script (4th: 6th Centuries):** It developed from Brahmi script. Kannada and Telugu script evolved from this script.
- **Vatteluttu Script:** It is abugida writing system which originated in South India, and developed from Tamil-Brahmi to write Grantha or Pallava alphabet and Tamil script.
- **Grantha Script (6th: 20th Centuries):** It was used by Tamil speakers to write Sanskrit and classical language 'Manipravalam', and Malayalam script evolved from this script (emerged around 1400s).
- **Sarada or Sharada script (8th Century):** It was used for writing Sanskrit and Kashmiri.
- **Gurumukhi script:** It developed from Sarada script and was standardised in the 16th Century. Guru Granth sahib is written in this script.
- **Devanagari script:** It is abugida alphabet of Nepal and India which is written from left to right, abugida writing system around the 10th century CE. Hindi, Marathi, Nepali, Konkani, Pali, Bodo, Sindhi and Maithali is written in this script.
- **Modi scripts 16th to 17th century:** Till the 20th Century it was used to write the Marathi language, now Marathi is written based on Balbodh style of the Devanagari script.
- **Urdu script:** It is written right to left, and is a modification of the Persian alphabet. In extended form, it is also known as Shahmukhi script.
- **Kaithi script:** It was widely used in parts of Northern and Eastern India for writing legal, administrative and private records during the Mughals.

2. Religion in India

Indian sub-continent 16th–mid 20th century has a variety of religions that are followed by the diverse population residing in this region. Some of them are:

Hinduism

It is derived from the word "Hindu" which depicts people living around the river Indus. The basic principles of Hinduism are derived from pre-Vedic and Vedic philosophies. There are four sects under Hinduism are:

- **Vaishnavism:** Followers of Vaishnavism consider Vishnu as Supreme Lord. Important sects under it are: Varkari Panthi, Ramanandi Sampradaya, Brahma Sampradaya, Pushtimarg Sampradaya, and Nimbarka Sampradaya.
- **Shaivism:** It considers Shiva as Supreme Lord, and originated before Vaishnavism. Important sects under it are: Nath Panthi, Lingayatism, Dashanami Sanyasis, Aghoris, Siddhas.
- **Shaktism:** Feminine power or Devi/ goddess is considered as supreme.
- **Smartism:** It is based on the teachings of Puranas, and followers believe in worship of five deities: Shiva, Shakti, Ganesh, Vishnu and Surya.

Ajivikas

- Makkhali Gosala in 5th century founded this school. This school believes in Niyati (fate) doctrine, there is no free will and everything is pre-decided, hence it did not believe in karma.
- It is based on the theory of atoms, opposed Buddhism, Jainism, and were atheists, rejected the authority of Vedas, and believed in existence of the soul in the material form.
- Bindusara was its follower.
- Ajivikas are mentioned in Ashoka's 7th pillar edict.

Ajnanas

- This school believed in radical skepticism, it is impossible to attain knowledge about nature and ignorance is best.
- It was a rival of Jainism and Buddhism.

Islam

- Islam's origin can be traced back to the 7th century AD.
- It believes in monotheism, the day of Judgement, submission to God.
- Ramazan (month) and Eid are major festivals.

Christianity

- It is India's third largest religion that believes in only one God, and its secret text Bible.
- Bible consists of Old Testament and the New Testament.

Sikhism

- Guru Nanak was against the social order, and he believed that the ultimate purpose of human existence was salvation which can be achieved by right belief, right worship and right conduct. He said, there is no need to leave home to attain salvation.
- Khalsa was founded by Guru Gobind Singh, and Khalsa Sikh had to wear five K's i.e. kachcha, kesh, kangha, kirpan and kara. Baptized Sikh men are called Singh and women as Kaur.

Zoroastrianism

- This religion originated in Persia around 6-7 BCE and is a monotheistic religion: that believes in one God Ahura Mazda, Angra Mainyu the spirit of malice and bad behaviour.
- Followers known as Parsis and Iranis, Zenda Avesta (sacred texts) and Ahuna Vairyo (sacred chants); worship fire and consider fire and earth as sacred elements; only zoroastrian open space in India "Towers of Silence" in Mumbai where they performed 'Dakhma Nashini'.
- **Judaism:** Believes in one Yahwh (one true God); followers are called Jews; religious book is Torah; Talmud refers to brief history of Jews; synagogues is their place of worship; five major Communities
- Cochinis (Malayalam speaking)
- Bene Israel (the children of Israel) is the largest Jews community in India (Marathi speaking)
- Baghdadi Jews
- Bnei Menashe (Children of Menasseh) also known as Manipuri Jews
- Bene Ephraim (small group of Telugu speaking)

3. Buddhism and Jainism**Buddhism**

- It was originated by Siddhartha who also came to be known as Buddha. It is the world's fourth-largest religion. In India, the majority of Buddhists live in Maharashtra.
- Buddha's teachings were compiled into three Pitakas. Vinaya, Sutta and Abhidhamma were combined into Tripitakas. All are written in Pali language.
- **Reason for rise:** Domination of Brahmanas, easy to understand.
- **Textual sources:** Canonical (directly linked to Gautama Buddha such as Tripitakas), Non-Canonical (comments and observation on canonical texts, not sayings of Buddha).
- **Philosophy:** Four major noble truths (truth of suffering, truth of the origin of suffering, truth of end of suffering truth of the path to end the suffering), rejected the authority of Vedas, rejects the concept of soul, believes in the Middle Path.
- **Eight Noble Path:** Right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, right meditation, right thoughts, and right understanding.

Sects under Buddhism

- **Hinayana:** Lesser vehicle, orthodox school, followers of the original preaching of Buddha; do not believe in idol/image worship; believe in individual salvation and attaining Nirvana; used Pali language; Ashoka was its followers.
- **Mahayana:** Greater vehicle; believes in Bodhisattva also called "Bodhisattvayana"; believe in idol/image worship; the concept of Bodhisattva led to the Mahayana Buddhism; believed in universal salvation, used Sanskrit language, Lotus Sutra and Mahavamsa are important texts, Kanishka was its followers.

- **Bodhisattva** refers to the one who has a compassionate mind to attain Buddha hood, Important. Bodhisattvas are: Avalokitesvara, Vajrapani, Manjusri, Samantabhadra, Ksitigrabha, Maitreya (future buddha) and Tara.
- **Theravada:** School of elder monks; used Pali language; the successor of Hinayana school; believes in seven stages of purification, the ultimate goal is the end of kleshas, concept of vibhajavada i.e., “teaching of analysis”.
- **Vajrayana:** Influenced by Hinduism, also known as tantric Buddhism, based on Mahayana Buddhist philosophy, main deity Tara a lady.

Jainism

- Mahavira was the 24th tirthankara but not the founder of Jainism. Jainism rejected the authority of Vedas. It believes in the existence of soul. Sallekhana and Pratikramana re the popular practices under Jainism.
- **Philosophy:** Believes in path of right belief, right knowledge and right conduct to achieve salvation. Five constraints required to follow are:
 - non-violence,
 - truthfulness,
 - not stealing,
 - non-acquisition,
 - chaste living.

Sects under Jainism

- **Digambaras:** Monks do not wear clothes, Aryikas wear unstitched clothes, they follow all five constraints, believes that women cannot be tirthankaras, rules are more rigid. Sects under Digambaras are: Mula Sangh, Bispanthi, Terapanthi and Taranpanthi.
- **Svetambaras:** Believe in only four restraints to attain Kevalya; monks wear simple clothing; men and women both can be tirthankaras; rules are less rigid than Digambaras. Sects under Svetambaras are: Sthanakavasi, Deravasi and Terapanthi.

4. Indian Literature

Literature in Ancient India

- **Vedas:** Means knowledge, teaches people to live life, language is in symbols and myths, preach Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam,
- **Four major Vedas are:** Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda, and Atharva Veda. All of the Vedas emphasise yajna (sacrifice). Each Veda is accompanied by the Brahmanas, Upanishads, and Aranyakas.
- **Types of Vedic Literature:** Shruti Literature (means to hear) and Smriti Literature (means to remember)
 - **Rig Veda:** Oldest of all Vedas, focuses on worldly prosperity and natural beauty; divided into ten books known as Mandalas; majority of the hymns are about life, death, creation, sacrifice, and seeking godly pleasure; Indra is the chief deity; several hymns dedicated to female goddesses as well e.g. Usha, Vak etc.

- **Atharva Veda:** Also known as Brahma Veda; concerned with the peace and prosperity of human society; includes all aspects of a man's daily life; focuses on the treatment of various ailments; concerned with healing and black and white magic; two different divisions: Paippalada and Saunakiya
- **Yajur Veda:** Focuses on the rites and mantras of various types of sacrifices; a ritual Veda; serving as a guide book for priests for conducting sacrificial rituals; two different divisions: Shukla(Vajasaneyi) and Krishna(Taittiriya)
- **Sama Veda:** Derived from saman(melody); focus on melody or songs, referred to as the book of chants; known as the book of chants; helps trace the history of Indian music
- **Brahmanas:** Part of Shruti literature; a mix of legends, facts, philosophy, and in-depth explanations of Vedic rituals; include instructions on how to properly perform rituals and explain the science of sacrifice;
- **Aranyakas:** Aranyaka means 'the forest'; related to the Vedas that describe the Vedic rituals and sacrifices from various perspectives; deal with ritualistic information on the birth and death cycles.
- **Upanishads:** Derived from Upani-sad that means 'to sit down near someone' also known as Vedanta; contain the truth about human life and point the way to salvation, or moksha; motto Satyameva jayate is taken from the Mundakopnishad.

Buddhist Literature

- Prakrit and Pali were the post-Vedic languages spoken by Indians; Buddhist literature were written in Pali. Tripitakas
The canonical literature of Buddhists consists of Tripitaka written in Pali. Different Pitakas are:
 - **Vinaya Pitaka:** Deals with rules and regulations to be followed by monks,
 - **Sutta Pitaka:** Contains dialogues and speeches of Buddha that deals with morality and righteous dharma.
 - **Abhidhamma Pitaka:** Focuses on philosophy and metaphysics.
- **Jatakas:** Jatakas are Buddhists non-canonical literature. Jataka contains stories of previous birth of Buddha, Bodhisattva or the future.
The rise of Mahayana Buddhism included Sanskrit literature in Buddhism i.e., Buddhacharita by Aswaghosha (78 A.D.).

Jain Literature

Written in Prakrit and Ardha Magadhi languages along with other languages. The teachings of the Tirthankaras before Mahavir are known as Purva. Jain Literature is called Jain Agamas. They are canonical texts of Jainism based on Mahavira's teachings. Between 9th-12th BCE Jain monks extensively used Kannada.

Sikh Literature

There is no written record of Punjabi literature prior to Guru Nanak.

- **Adi Granth:** Completed by Guru Arjun Dev, written in the Gurumukhi script, predecessor to the Guru Granth Sahib.
- **Guru Granth Sahib:** Written in Gurumukhi script and in the Sant Bhasa language, includes the teachings of thirteen Bhakti saints known as Bhagats.
- **Dasam Granth:** Hymns written by Guru Gobind Singh.
- **Janamsakhis:** contains mythological stories of first guru i.e., Guru Nanak.

Dravidian Literature

It contains works in four major Dravidian languages: Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, and Malayalam.

Tamil (Sangam) Literature

- Gatherings/assemblies of poets and writers during the kingdoms of Pandya were known as Sangamas and the literature produced during these gatherings was known as Sangam literature.
- Two major schools of Sangam literature: Aham/agam (focuses on love, sexual relations, etc.) and Puram (deals with social life, ethics, etc.)
- Famous contributors to this literature: a Tamil saint Thiruvallurar, a female saint Avvaiyar.

Malayalam Literature

- It is commonly spoken in Kerala and its surrounding areas.
- Kokasandisan and Bhasa Kautilya are two major Malayalam works from the medieval period.
- Ramacharitam also a major literary work in Malayalam.
- Ezhuthachan is regarded as the father of Malayalam literature.

Telugu Literature

- Nannaya was the first Telugu poet. Vijayanagara period is known as the golden age of Telugu literature.
- Krishnadeva Raya produced exceptional poetry titled Amuktamalyada.

Kannada Literature

- Jain scholars wrote in Kannada Literature. Madhava's Dharmathapuranam is a biography of the fifteenth Tirthankara in Kannada Literature.
- **Ratnatraya consisted:** Pampa, Ponna and Ranna
- Pampa is known as the "Father of Kannada," wrote Adipurana and Vikramarjuna Vijaya.
- Kannada literature grew due to the Vijayanagara empire's patronage.

Medieval Literature

It includes: Persian, Urdu and Hindi literatures.

- **Persian Literature:** It arrived in India with the arrival of Turks and Mongols. Amir Khusrau is a great Persian poet. It gained prominence in the Mughal era. Some examples are: Tuzuk-I-Babari (Babar), Tuzuk-I-Jahangiri, Humayun-nama (Gulbadan Begum), Ain-e Akbari and Akbarnama (Abul Fazl)
- **Urdu Literature:** Urdu arose from the interaction of Persian and Hindi. Amir Khusrau also wrote several texts in Urdu. Originally known as Dakkani because

it was used by the Bahamani states of Ahmedabad, Golconda, Bijapur, and Bera. Mirza Ghalib, a greatest Urdu poet composed Diwan (collection of poetry). Another famous poet is Iqbal who wrote "Saare Jahan se Acha"

- **Hindi Literature:** Hindi evolved from the ancient apabhramsa language. Prithviraj Raso was the first Hindi book, documenting Prithviraj Chauhan's life and challenges. Bhakti movement gave boost to Hindi language.

Modern Literature

It is also known as Adhunik Kaal Sahitya. It includes:

- **Bengali Literature:** William Carey responsible for distribution of Bengal literature; Raja Ram Mohan Roy was one of the first to write in both Bengali and English; Rabindranath Tagore, the first Indian to receive the Nobel Prize, for his Bengali masterpiece Geetanjali.
- **Assamese Literature:** Dominated by Buranjis (court chronicles), Shankardev wrote devotional poetry in Assamese.
- **Odia Literature:** Sarala Das was the famous writer and wrote first major work Odia.
- **Gujarati Literature:** Narsingh Mehta is famous writer. K.M Munshi's Prithvi Vallabha is a famous Gujarati work.
- **Rajasthani Literature:** Dingal and Pingal are two fictional writing form, Dhola Maru is a famous text. Stories of Rajasthani writers were oral in nature; spread through virkavya (victory poetic songs)
- **Sindhi Literature:** Influenced by the states of Rajasthan and Gujarat, Dewan Kauramal and Mirza Kalish Beg are two famous names in Sindhi literature.
- **Kashmiri Literature:** Kalhan's Rajatarangani from Kashmir is written in Sanskrit, influenced by Persian and Hindi dialects, Lal Ded was the first female poet. Dogri has reduced the importance of Kashmiri.
- **Punjabi Literature:** Composed in Persian and Gurmukhi. One of the greatest texts of Punjabi are Adi Granth in Gurmukhi. Famous literary works: Heer Ranjha (Waris Shah), Sassi Punnu, Sohni Mahiwal etc.
- **Marathi Literature:** Saint Jnaneshwar's work is the oldest known work in Marathi, Janabai is the oldest known female writer, Bal Gangadhar Tilak published his regional newspaper Kesari in Marathi.

5. Schools of Philosophy

Divided into two schools: Orthodox and heterodox.

Orthodox School

It is also known as Astika school. It believes in the authentication of Vedas. They had six sub-schools are: Samkhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Mimamsa, and Vedanta.

- **Samkhya School:**
 - Proposed by the philosopher Kapil Muni, developed into: Original Samkhya View and New Samkhya View,

- Believes in dualism or dvaitavada (soul and matter are separate entities), Prakriti (Physiognomy of a woman) and Purusha (physiognomy of a man) are the absolute and independent basis of reality,
- **Yoga School:** Founded by Patanjali, believes in combination of meditation and the physical application of yogic practices; deals with asana(postures) and Pranayam(breathing exercises)
- **Nyaya School:** Believes in logical reasoning to obtain salvation, Gautama is the author of the Nyaya Sutra ; believes that God not only created but also sustains and destroys the Universe, emphasised on tools like inference,hearing and analogy.
- **Vaisheshika School:** Believes in the physicality of the Universe; founded by Kanada; believes that five elements: fire, air, water, earth, and ether (sky) formed everything in the universe; developed atomic theory; believes in God, believes that the principles of karma govern the Universe; emphasis on metaphysics and naturalism.
- **Mimamsa School:** Focuses on analysis of Vedic writings such as the Samhita and Brahmana, believes that Vedas contain the eternal truth, believes that performing rituals can lead to salvation but it is also necessary to understanding the reasoning behind Vedic, believes in karma and attainment of salvation to be free from cycle of life and death.
- **Vedanta School:** Believes in the philosophies of Upanishads, believes that if a person achieves self-knowledge, he will understand Brahma and achieve salvation, believes that Brahma and Atma are indestructible and eternal, believed in the Theory of Karma and believed in the theory of rebirth.

6. Indian Cinema

It is one of the largest film industries in Asia

- **History:** Lumiere Brothers, the inventors of the Cinematograph, introduced motion pictures to India. Coconut Fair and Our Indian Empire was the first film. Harishchandra Bhatvadekar (Save Dada) was the first Indian to make a motion picture with the help of Edison Projecting Kinetoscope. Major Warwick opened the first film house in Madras.
- **Silent Films (1910-1920):** Not completely silent and were accompanied by music and dance, Raja Harishchandra was the first indigenous Indian silent film, produced by Dadasaheb Phalke, Fatima Begum was the first Indian woman to produce and direct her own film (Bulbul-e-Parastan).
- **Talking films (Since 1931):** Alam Ara was the first talking film directed by Ardeshir Irani and produced by the Imperial Film Company and screened at Majestic Cinema in 1931, De de khuda ke naam par was the first recorded song written by W.M. Khan, first Indian color film but was processed and developed in Germany was Sairandhri made by Prabhat in 1933, Kisan Kanya was the first

indigenously produced colour film produced by Ardashir Irani.

- **Indian Cinematograph Act of 1952:** Enacted to regulate film certification, established the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC), also known as the Censor Board of India, Censor Board certificate is required for all films including international films except films made specifically for Doordarshan, television shows and serials.
- First international Film Festival was held in Bombay in 1952. Do Bigha Zameen by Bimal Roy was the first film to win an award at Cannes. Mother India was nominated to the Oscars for Best Foreign Language film category. First President Gold Medal was received by Mirza Ghalib by Shorab Modi in 1954.

7. Calendars in India

The National Calendar of India is based on the Saka calendar, which is used as the country's official civil calendar.

The Calendar Reforms Committee set up by the Government of India adopted the Saka calendar as the National Calendar in 1957.

Types of Calendars

- **Vikram Samvat:** A luni-solar calendar; started 56 years before Christian era; has 354 days and divided in 12 months; each month divided into two halves (bright and dark).
- **Saka Samvat:** Both solar and lunar, Chaitra is the first month; by king Shalivahan in 78 AD; has a fixed number of days in each month; the number of days is 365/366.
- **Hijri Calendar:** In Arabic, lunar calendar; zero year for this calendar is 622 A.D; divided into 12 months and has 354 days (approximately); 4 months are considered as sacred
- **Gregorian Calendar:** Based on the birth of Jesus Christ, solar calendar, a year in this calendar is known as a civil year.

8. Fairs and Festivals of India

India is a secular nation, and a number of festivals associated with many religions and communities have been recognised holidays. Therefore festivals are divided into Religious and Secular Festivals.

Religious Festivals

- **Hindu festivals:** Diwali, Holi, Dussehra, Mahashivratri, etc.
- **Muslim festivals:** Eid-ul-Fitr, Milad-Un-Nabi, Muharram, etc.
- **Christian Festivals:** Christmas, Easter, Good Friday, etc.
- **Sikh Festivals:** Gurburab, Maghi, Hola Mohalla, Vaisakhi, etc.
- **Jain Festivals:** Mahavir Jayanti, Paryushana, Mahamastakabhisheka, Gyana Panchami, Varshi Tapa, etc.

- **Buddhist Festivals:** Buddha Purnima, Songkran, Ullambana, Losar Festival, etc.
- **Sindhi Festivals:** Chaliho Sahib, Cheti Chand, etc.
- **Zoroastrian Festivals:** Jamshedi Navroz, Zarthost No Deeso, Pateti, etc.
- **Secular Festivals:** Gangaur Festival, Khajuraho Dance Festival, New Year, Teej, Sair-e-Gulfaroshan, Raksha Bandhan, Onam, Pongal, etc.

Festivals of North-East India

- **Saga Dawa:** From Sikkim, performed by Buddhist group.
- **Losoong Festival:** Celebrated for New Year of Sikkim, performed by Bhutia tribe.
- **Bihu Festival:** From Assam, celebrated for Assamese New Year.
- **Hornbill Festival:** From Nagaland, named after bird.
- **Moatsu Festival:** Celebrated by Ao tribe of Nagaland.
- **Kharchi Puja:** From Tripura.
- **Cheiraoba Festival:** Celebrated in Manipur as a new year by Manipuri Tribes.
- **Wangala Festival:** From Meghalaya, celebrated by Garo Tribe.
- **Lui-Ngai-Ni Festival:** From Nagaland, celebrated by Naga tribes, gives the message of peace and harmony.
- **Dree Festival:** From Arunachal Pradesh, celebrated by Apatani tribe, biggest celebration in the Ziro valley.
- **Kang Chingba:** Celebrated in Manipur similar to Jagganath Puri Rath Yatra.
- **Ambubachi Mela:** Celebrated in Assam, the mahakumbh of the east.

Fairs of India

- **Kumbh Mela:** Held on rotational basis at Prayagraj, Haridwar, Nashik-Trimbak and Ujjain.
- **Sonepur Mela:** Held in Bihar, a cattle fair, takes place at the confluence of the Ganga and the Gandak rivers in Sonepur.
- **Chitra Vichitra Fair:** Gujarat's largest tribal fair, celebrated by Gharasia and Bhil tribes.
- **Pushkar Fair:** Annual fair in Rajasthan, one of the world's largest camel and cattle fairs.
- **Gangasagar Mela:** Takes place near the mouth of the Hooghly River in West Bengal on Makar Sankranti day.
- **Hemis Gompa Mela:** Related to Buddhist community.
- **Shamlaji Fair:** Celebrated by tribal community in Gujrat to honor God Shamlaji.
- **Goa Carnival:** Introduced by the Portuguese.

9. Awards and Honours

Both at the individual and collective levels, awards and honours are awarded as a sign of gratitude or acknowledgement for a remarkable effort.

Awards given by the Government of India

- **Bharat Ratna:** Also means 'Jewels of India', India's highest civilian award, includes sports and is given in

fields of science, literature, and the arts; awardees are given a peepal leaf-shaped medal and a certificate

- **Padma Awards:** It was introduced in 1954; three types (Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, and Padma Shri), names are announced every year on Republic Day.

Cultural Institutions in India

A cultural institution is an organisation that works for the preservation and promotion of culture.

- **The Archaeological Survey of India:** Comes under the Ministry of Culture; its responsibilities are the conservation; protection, and upkeep of Centrally protected monuments and sites.
- **All India Radio:** Run by the Indian Government's Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- **Sahitya Akademi:** Also known as the National Academy of Letters, undertakes literary activities in 24 languages (22 languages of the 8th schedule and English and Rajasthani).
- **Sangeet Natak Akademi:** Setup in 1952 and inaugurated in 1953 by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the main goal was to establish an academy for Indian music, drama and dances.
- **Lalit Kala Akademi:** Also known as the National Academy of Art, whose objective is to promote fine arts in India, comes under the Ministry of Culture.

10. Coins in Ancient and Medieval India

Numismatics is the study of coins and medallions.

- **Punch Marked Coins:** Coins that have one to five markings or symbols punched onto one side are known as "punch-marked" coins. Two classifications:
 - **Mahajanapada Coins:** Known as Puranas, Karshapanas, and Pana, made of silver with diverse patterns, Punch-marked Magadhan coins became popular, mentioned in the Manusmriti and Buddhist Jataka Stories.
 - **Coins during Mauryan Period:** Different coins were rupyarupa (silver), suvarnarupa (gold), tamra rupa (copper), and sisarupa (lead), mentioned in Arthashastra, Karshapanas were silver coins.
- **Indo-Greek Coins:** Silver, copper, nickel, and lead were the most common metals for coins, Greek was written on one side and Pali on the other, one side had monarch and other side deity, Kanishka's coins were all written in Greek.
- **Coins By Satavahanas:** Lack of beauty and creativity; one side had figure of elephant, lion, horse or Chaittya and on another side Ujjain symbol was present on most coins; mostly used lead as a material.
- **Coins of the Gupta Age:** Mostly created gold coins but also issued silver and copper coins, one side had a monarch and the other side had goddess Lakshmi, inscriptions on the coins were written in Sanskrit.
- **Coins of the Vardhanas:** Silver coins had the head of the king on one side and the figure of a peacock on the other.

- **Coins of Chalukyas:** Legends and images of a temple or a lion appeared on one side of the coin. The backside was left blank.
- **Coins of Rajputs:** Usually made of gold, copper, or billon; on one side, the king's name was written in Sanskrit, while on the other, a deity was shown.
- **Coins of the Pandyas and Chola dynasty:** Fish and elephant were important symbols on their coins, inscriptions on the gold and silver coins were in Sanskrit, while the inscriptions on the copper coins were in Tamil.
- **Coins of the Vijayanagara Empire:** Gold, pure silver and copper coins.
- **Turkish and Delhi Sultanate Coins:** Based on Hijri calendar date, Gold, silver, copper, and billon coins were issued by the Sultans of Delhi, Iltutmish introduced Silver Tanka and Copper Jital, Muhammad ibn Tughlaq circulated bronze and copper coins, as well as paper currency.
- **Coins of The Mughals:** Mohur was the standard gold currency, had silver rupee, copper currency, round and square coins were minted by Akbar, Ilahi coins were gold coins made to promote Din-i-Ilahi, the largest gold coin was the Shahanshah.
- Alvars (propagated Vaishnavism and regarded Vishnu or Krishna as the supreme beings). They both opposed Brahmanical domination, opposed Buddhism and Jainism and laid the foundation of the Bhakti movement.
- **Causes for origin:** In response to Brahmanical orthodoxy and rigidity in the caste system, emphasised the quality of mankind and attracted a marginalised section of the society.
- **Features of the Bhakti movement:** Love and devotion as a means of salvation, rejected rituals, believed in Universalism, against caste and gender discrimination, men and women both were followers, condemned the practice of Sati, believed in the idea of personal God, against priests who acted as a middleman.
- **Two schools of Bhakti were:**
 - **Nirguna** focus on acquiring knowledge; (believed God as formless with no attributes or qualities, condemned every form of idol worship, Kabir, Guru Nanak and Dud Dayal were from this school).
 - **Saguna** stressed on love and devotion; (believed in the incarnation of God, believed in idols and image worship, accepted the authority of Vedas and need for human Guru. Ramanuja, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu belonged to it).
- **Impact of the Bhakti movement:** Able to uplift the position of women and lower strata of society, developed a philosophy of charity and service to humans.

11. Foreign Travellers in India

- **Megasthenes (302-298 BC):** Greek historian, who visited the Mauryan capital Patliputra during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya, Indica is written by him.
- **Fa-Hien (405-411 AD):** From China, Record of Buddhistic Kingdoms in his book, visited during Chandragupta II.
- **Hiuen Tsang (630-645 AD):** From China, came to India through Silk Route, during the reign of Harshavardhana, Si-Yu-Ki is his book.
- **Al Biruni (1024-1030 AD):** Fascinated by Indian culture and studied Sanskrit, Indian philosophy, Kitab-ul-Hind is written by him, tried to explain the caste system.
- **Marco Polo (1254-1324 AD):** Italian merchant, visited the Kakatiya kingdom; his book explained the economic history of India.
- **Ibn Battuta (1333-1347 AD):** Moroccan traveller, visited India during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq, Rihla is the book written by him.

Unit-IV: Miscellaneous

1. Bhakti and Sufi Movements

Bhakti Movement

It originated in the Southern part of India, especially in Tamil Nadu. Mentions in Katha, Upanishad and the Bhagavad Gita

There were two groups within it in South India:

- Nayanars (Tamil saints devoted to Lord Shiva, believed in extreme asceticism),

Sufi Movement

Features: Ultimate goal was union with God, love of God meant love for humanity, believed in the spirit of tolerance, rejected elaborate rituals, secular in nature, believed in equality and universal brotherhood, believed in the purification of hearts.

There were three stages of Sufism: Khanqah, Tariqa and Tarifa.

- **Different types of Sufi Orders were:**
 - **Ba-shara** (favoured Sharia law and law of Islam, silsilah orders founded by these) and
 - **Be-shara** (against Sharia law, were wanderers and came to be known as babas, practiced harsh form asceticism).
- **Different silsilah under Sufism are:**
 - **Chishti** (founded by Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, believes in 'pantheistic monoism').
 - **Suhrawardi Silsilah** (believed that three attributes of property, knowledge and hal should be owned by Sufis).
 - **Qadiriyya Silsilah** (supported Wahadat al wajud).
 - **Naqshbandi Silsilah** (Ahmad Sirhindi most popular saints, became popular during Akbar and Aurangzeb was its followers).
 - **Sattari Silsilah** (Tansen was its followers, became popular in Malwa, Jaunpur and Bengal).
 - **Kubrawiya Order** (also known as Firdausia silsilah).

- **Impact of Sufism:** Bridged the gap between Hindus and Muslims, brought peace and harmony in society and influenced people from urban and rural areas.

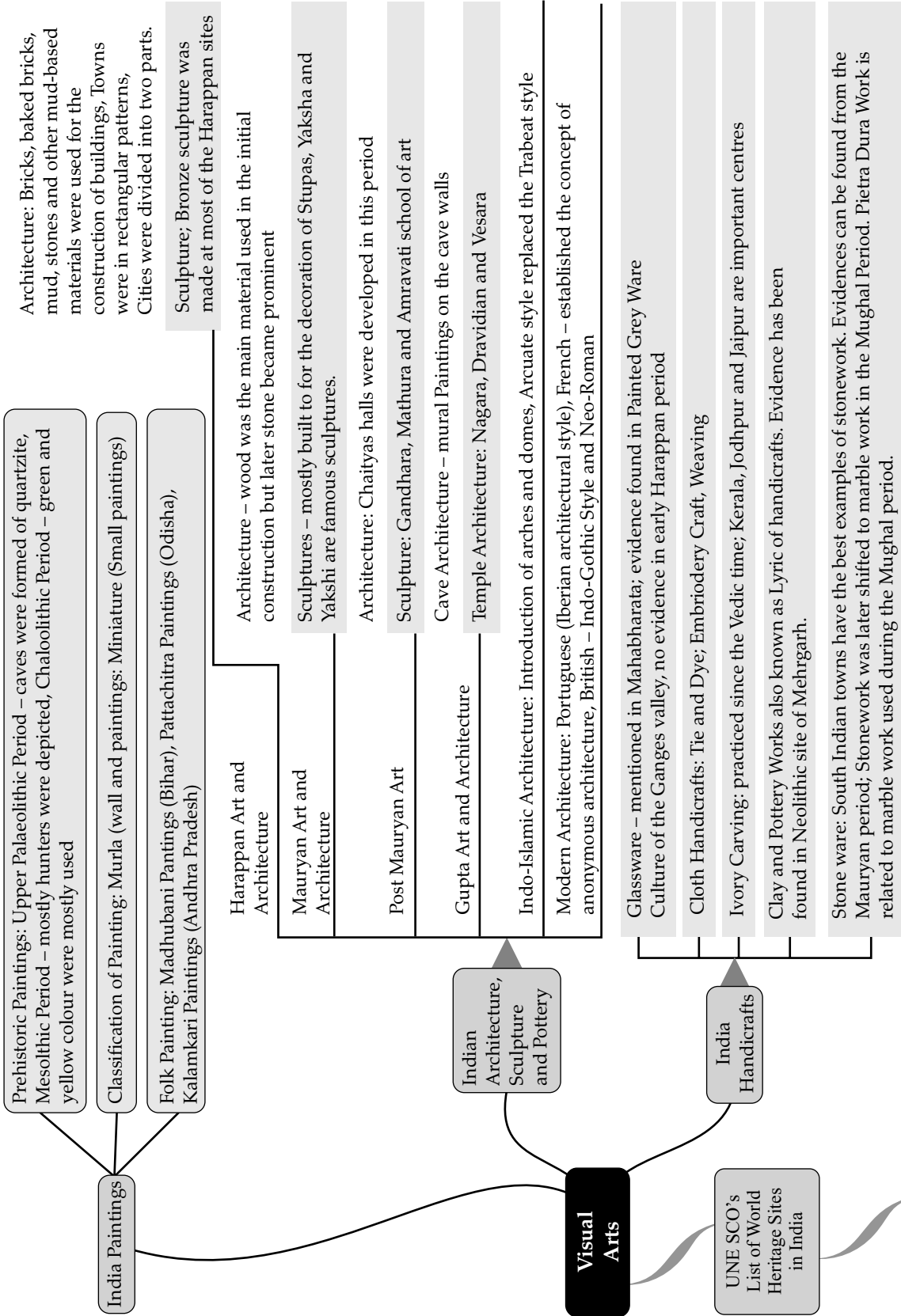
2. Important Personalities of India

- **Chanakya:** Royal advisor of the Mauryan dynasty, also known as Kautilya or Vishnugupta, Arthashastra and Chankaya Niti are his famous works.
- **Ashoka:** The greatest ruler of the Mauryan Empire, won the battle of Kalinga, made Buddhism as his state religion, and built stupas and viharas for Buddhists.
- **Samudra Gupta:** Performed Ashvamedha, was a poet and musician, Harisena was his court poet, also known as Kaviraj.
- **Kalidasa:** The greatest Sanskrit poet of the world, belonged to the Gupta period, and have written many plays and poems.
- **Dharmapala:** Ruler of the Pala dynasty, follower of Buddhism, revived Nalanda University and founded the Vikramshila University.
- **Amir Khusrau:** Referred to as Parrot of India, father of Qawwali, invented sitar, originator of Khayal and Tarana style of music, Laila Majnu and Ashiq was written by him, poet of Delhi Sultanate.
- **Marco Polo:** Italian traveller, who visited during the Pandyas.
- **Muhammad Bin Tughlaq:** Introduced token money in his kingdoms, and Ibn Battuta visited his court.
- **Akbar:** Followed Din-i-illahi, and had navratnas or nine jewels in his court. Akbarnama is the biography of Akbar written by Abul Fazl.
- **Ramakrishna Paramhansa:** Swami Vivekananda was his disciple who founded Ramakrishna Mission.



Unit 1

Visual Arts



1983 – Agra Fort, Ajanta Caves, Ellora Caves, Taj Mahal; 1984 – Monuments at Mahabalipuram, Sun Temple; 1989 – Buddhist Monuments of Sanchi; 2003 – Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka; 2016 – Nalanda University Archaeological Site, Archaeological Work of Le Corbusier; 2021 – Dholavira, Kakatiya Rudreshwara/Ramappa Temple

Architecture: Bricks, baked bricks, mud, stones and other mud-based materials were used for the construction of buildings, Towns were in rectangular patterns, Cities were divided into two parts.

Sculpture; Bronze sculpture was made at most of the Harappan sites

Chapter-1

Indian Architecture, Sculpture and Pottery**1. With reference to the Architecture of Harappan Civilisation, consider the following statements:**

1. They used burnt mud bricks for the construction of the building.
2. The roads cut each other at right angles.
3. The monuments of the civilisation were large structures.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

2. With reference to sculptures of the Harappan civilisation, consider the following statements:

1. Steatite stone was the most common material used to make seals in the Harappan civilisation.
2. Seals were primarily used for commercial purposes.
3. The evidence of cows has not been found on any seal.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Harappan civilisation:

1. The bronze statue in the Harappan civilization was made using the lost wax technique.
2. The plain pottery used in the Harappan civilisation is known as Black and Red Ware pottery.
3. No evidence of ornaments has been found in the civilisation.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

4. With reference to Mauryan Art, consider the following statements:

1. Iron was the main material used to construct buildings.
2. The palace of Chandragupta Maurya was influenced by the Achaemenid palaces.

Select the correct statement/s using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

5. With reference to pillars made during the reign of Ashoka, consider the following statements:

1. The pillars were usually made up of chunar sandstone.
2. One of the reasons to build pillars was to spread Buddhist ideologies.
3. Pali was the only language used to write inscriptions on the pillars.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

6. With reference to Mauryan pillars, consider the following statements:

1. The shaft of the pillar was monolithic.
2. Capital of the shaft was mostly rectangular in shape.
3. Capital figure of the pillar was placed above the abacus.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

7. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The shafts of the Ashokan Pillars were monolithic whereas the shafts of the Achaemenian Pillars were built of various pieces of sandstone cemented together.

Statement-II: The Ashokan pillars were generally attached to state buildings whereas the Achaemenian pillars were independently erected.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

8. With reference to Stupas of the Mauryan Empire, consider the following statements:

1. The core of the stupa was made of unburnt brick whereas the outer surface was made by using burnt bricks.
2. Anda of the Stupa refers to the central pillar supporting a triple umbrella form.

Select the correct statement/s using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

9. Consider the following statements:

1. The caves during the Mauryan period were highly polished and gateways were decorated.
2. Yaksha and Yakshi were the objects of worship belonging only to the Buddhist religion.

Select the correct statement/s using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

10. Northern Black Polished Ware is a pottery of

- (a) Mauryan period (b) Harappan period
(c) Gupta Period (d) Mughal Period

11. Consider the following statements:

1. Viharas were developed during the Mauryan period whereas Chaitya halls were developed during the post-Mauryan period.
2. Chaitya halls were residential halls for the Buddhist and Jain monks.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

12. Consider the following statements:

1. Stupas during the post-Mauryan period became larger and more decorative.
2. Wood and brick were used on a large scale in the post-Mauryan period in Stupas.
3. Torans were introduced by the Shunga dynasty in the stupas.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

13. With reference to the Gandhara School of Art, consider the following statements:

1. It was developed indigenously and did not have any external influence.
2. It had many Buddhist influences.
3. Bluish-grey sandstone was used in the Gandhara school of art.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

14. With reference to the Gandhara School of Art, consider the following statements:

1. This school of art developed in the Western frontiers of Punjab.
2. It was patronised by the Kushana rulers.
3. The Buddha shown in the school of art is in a delighted mood with the face and head shaven.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

15. With reference to Mathura school of art, consider the following statements:

1. It was developed indigenously.
2. Red sandstone was used in this school of art.
3. This school was mainly associated with the Jainism religion.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

16. With reference to Mathura school of art, consider the following statements:

1. It was patronised by Satavahana rulers.
2. It developed around different places of Uttar Pradesh.
3. Buddha in this school of art is shown in a delighted mood.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

17. With reference to the Amravati School of Art, consider the following statements:

1. It was developed indigenously on the banks of the Krishna River.
2. The sculptures of the school of art were made using white marble.
3. It was patronised by Satavahana rulers.
4. The Buddha depicted in this school of art is in meditation.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 1 and 4 only

18. With reference to the architecture of the Gupta Age, consider the following statements:

1. The Gupta age is often referred to as the Golden Age of India.
2. The mural paintings on the wall of the caves were added during the Gupta period.

Select the correct statement/s using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

19. With reference to Ajanta caves, consider the following statements:

1. The figures in these caves were made using the fresco painting technique.
2. The outlines of the paintings were done in red colour.
3. The paintings of these caves are mostly associated with the Digambara sect of Jainism.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

20. Consider the following statements:

1. The Ellora caves represent only Buddhist religion.
2. Buddha is seated in Dharmachakra Mudra in Visvakarma cave of Ellora.
3. Teen Taal cave is the largest monastic cave of Ellora.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

21. Consider the following statements:

1. Mural paintings in Bagh caves are materialistic rather than spiritualistic.
2. Upar Kot citadel is a unique feature present in the Udayagiri caves of Madhya Pradesh.
3. Junagadh caves are located in Gujarat.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

22. Consider the following statements:

1. The Gupta age saw a decline in the development of stupas.
2. Metals were used in the sculptures during the Gupta period.

Select the correct statement/s using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

23. With reference to the Nagara style of temple architecture, consider the following statements:

1. It follows the Panchayatana style of temple making.
2. There were no water tanks present in the temple premises.
3. The temples were surrounded by high boundary walls.
4. The temples were generally built on raised platforms.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 4 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 only

24. With reference to the Nagara style of temple architecture, consider the following statements:

1. This type of architecture is generally developed in Southern India.
2. The Shikhara was a curvilinear tower built over garbhagriha.
3. Gopurams are absent in this style of architecture.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

25. With reference to the Odisha school of temple architecture, consider the following statements:

1. The interior and exterior walls of the temples were lavishly decorated with carvings.
2. The shikhara in this school was known as Rekha deul.
3. There was no use of pillars on the porch.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

26. With reference to the Khajuraho school of temple architecture, consider the following statements:

1. The temples were made up of sandstone.
2. The temples were devoid of any carvings.
3. The temples belonged to the Hindu as well as Jain religion.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

27. With reference to the Solanki school of temple architecture, consider the following statements:

1. This school of temple architecture developed in western India.
2. The presence of a step tank is a unique feature of this style of architecture.
3. The temples were mostly east facing.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

28. With reference to the Dravidian style of temple architecture, consider the following statements:

1. Gopuram was present in this style of architecture.
2. No boundary walls were present in this style.

3. The temple premise was laid out in panchayatana style.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

29. With reference to the Dravidian style of temple architecture, consider the following statements:

1. It has a pyramidal tower known as vimana.
2. Water tank was present in the temple.
3. The assembly hall was connected with garbhagriha by antarala.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

30. Consider the following:

1. The upper right hand holds the drum which signifies the sound of the creation.
2. The lower right hand is raised in the gesture of Abhaya mudra.
3. The left leg is in the bhujangatrasita position.

Which of the following sculptures is represented by the above statements?

- (a) Chola sculpture (b) Pallavas sculpture
(c) Palas sculpture (d) Hoysalas sculpture

31. With reference to Nayaka school of temple architecture, consider the following statements:

1. It has Islamic influence in its architecture.
2. Prakarams were present in this style of architecture.
3. Gopurams were built small in this architecture.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

32. With reference to the Vesara school of temple architecture, consider the following statements:

1. It is also known as Maharashtra school of architecture.
2. It has combined features of both Nagara and Dravidian schools.
3. This school of architecture developed between Vindhya and Krishna River.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

33. Consider the following statements:

1. Gopurams were built on all sides of the temple.
2. The walls of the temples were highly decorated.
3. More than one mandapa was built in each temple.
4. The concept of secular buildings inside the temples were introduced.

Which of the following schools of temple architecture has the above characteristics?

- (a) Pala school (b) Hoysala school
(c) Vesara school (d) Vijayanagara school

34. With reference to the Hoysala school of temple architecture, consider the following statements:

1. It laid emphasis on the decoration of the temple.
2. The temples were not built on an upraised platform.
3. The walls and stairs of the temples had a zig-zag pattern.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

35. With reference to Pala and Sena school of architecture, consider the following statements:

1. The architecture has influences from both Hinduism and Buddhism.
2. This style of architecture developed in the north-western India.
3. Terracotta bricks were the main building material.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

36. With reference to the Indo-Islamic Architecture, consider the following statements:

1. Trabeate style of architecture was adopted in this style of architecture.
2. Minarets were used in this style of architecture.
3. Mortar was used as the cementing agent for the buildings.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

37. With reference to the Indo-Islamic Architecture, consider the following statements:

1. The use of animals and human figures increased in the Indo-Islamic architecture.
2. It used calligraphy as a means of decoration.
3. The Arabesque method was adopted for decoration.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

38. With reference to the Indo-Islamic Architecture, consider the following statements:

1. The Charbagh style of gardening was introduced in this style of architecture.
2. The buildings had intricate jali works.
3. Pietra-dura technique was used in the architecture.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

39. Consider the following statements:

1. Trabeate style is characterized by the use of lintel whereas Arcuate style is characterized by the use of arches and domes.

2. Trabeate style laid emphasis on the construction of minarets whereas minarets were absent in Arcuate style.

3. Stones were the primary component used in Trabeate style.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

40. With reference to architecture of Delhi Sultanate period, consider the following statements:

1. Red sandstones were used in the construction during the Khilji dynasty.
2. Only tombs were built in the Lodi Dynasty.
3. The Tughlaq buildings were characterized by elaborate ornamentation rather than simplicity.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

41. With reference to Provincial schools of architecture, consider the following statements:

1. The Sharqi style of architecture was used in Bijapur school of architecture.
2. Bricks and black marble were used in Bengal school of architecture.
3. Cornices were used in the Bijapur school of architecture.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

42. With reference to Provincial schools of architecture, consider the following statements:

1. Minarets were intensively used in the Jaunpur school of architecture.
2. Bulbous domes and Iron clamps were used in the Bijapur school of architecture.

Select the correct statement/s using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

43. With reference to Malwa schools of architecture, consider the following statements:

1. Different coloured stones and marbles were used in the Malwa School of Architecture.
2. The buildings in the school had large windows.
3. It is also known as Pathan School of Architecture.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

44. With reference to the Mughal architecture, consider the following statements:

1. Architecture of Jahangir had regional influence whereas architecture built during the Akbar period had Persian influence.
2. Agra fort was built of red sandstone and it has regional influence.
3. Akbar built secular as well as religious buildings.