

Indian Languages

Indo Aryan

Dravidian

Sino-Tibetan

Austroic

branch of Indo European family. came to India with advent of Aryans 1500 BC

largest language group. ~74% speak

3 subgroups based on time of origin

↳ Old Indo Aryan - 1500 BC - Sanskrit out of this group

↳ Middle Indo Aryan → 600 BC - 1000 AD

↳ Modern Indo Aryan post 1000 AD

Sanskrit (mother of many Indian languages)

Vedas - ancient form of Sanskrit

Development of Sanskrit - PANINI'S Ashtadhyaya - 400 BC

(during Shishunaga dynasty) - oldest book on Sanskrit grammar

- Mahabhasya - by Patanjali - commentary on his book

(Bhunga dynasty) (185 BC)

- Amarkosha - Amarsimha (lexicography of Sanskrit)

(Gupta's court)

Buddhist books in Sanskrit

MAHAVASTU - Hinayana school - Sanskrit Pali & Prakrit

LALITA VISTARA - Mahayana school - Sanskrit

BUDHA CHARITA - Ashwaghosh - Sanskrit

Chaste (pure) form of Sanskrit developed b/w 300 - 200 BC
which was refined version of Vedic Sanskrit

1st evidence of use of Sanskrit - inscriptions of
RUDRADAMAN at **Jureghadh** (Southern Gujarat)

Gupta period - Sanskrit poetry, plays.
(But use of Sanskrit by characters of high varna
& Prakrit by women & shudras)

② Middle Indo Aryan → 600 BC - 1000 AD

Sanskrit & deviations → led to **PRAKRIT**

common tongue
w/ rules of usage

PRAKRIT & further deviations led to
Magadhi, Ardha Magadhi, Pali, Apabhramsa

Pali | widely spoken in Magadha
| uses Brahmi script

| Tripitaka of Buddhism - in Pali
| lingua franca of Theravada Buddhism
| believed that Buddha gave preaching in
Ardha Magadhi

Magadhi / Ardha Magadhi | Buddha & Mahavira spoke
| court language for Mahajanpads
& Mauryans
| evolved into Maithili, Bhojpuri,
Bengali etc
(Eastern India)

Shauraseni → used to write dramas during medieval
India hence **DRAMATIC PRAKRIT**

Oldest text of Digambar Jainis - **Shatkhanda**
gana
written in Shauraseni

Maharashtri Prakrit - predecessor to Marathi, Konkani

{ official lang of SATVAHANAS
dramas written like

Gaha Kosha, Gaudavaho → by Vakpati
↳ by King Hala

Elu → ancient form of Sinhala lang.

Paisachi, or Bhuta Bhasi - BRIHATKATHA by Guradhya

Apabhramsa - transition from middle to modern Indo-Aryan

Major texts

MAHA PURANA (Ajambhar Jain text)
BHAVISAYATTAKAHA - Bharapal.

III Modern to which lang like HINDI, ASSAMESE, BENGALI, GUJRATI, MARATHI, PUNJABI, RAJASTHANI, SINDHI, ODISIA, URDU belong.

Dravidian (> 1 lang)
(3 groups)
Northern

3 languages

- Brahui (Baluchistan)
- Malto (tribal area of WB Odisha)
- Kurukh
↳ Bengal, Odisha, Bihar, MP



Central
11 lang.

Telugu
& others
are tribal
lang.

Southern
↓
7 lang

- ↳ Kannada
- ↳ Tamil
- ↳ Malayalam
- ↳ Tulu
- ↳ Kodagu
- ↳ Toda
- ↳ Kota

SINDO TIBETAN (belong to Mongoloid family)

are older than Indo Aryan lang. and are called

Kيراتas in old Sanskrit literature

÷ into

Tibeto Burman

↳ Sikkimese, Bhutia, Lahuli, Ladakhi
↳ Sherpa, Balti

↳ Kinnauri, Limbu

↳ Ache Nishni, Miri, Aka, Dajla

↳ Kuki, Gasar Naga, Meitei, Bodo

↳ Siamese Chinese

Ahom

(extinct from India)

AUSTRIC → before Indo Aryan - called as NISADAS

eg, Khasi, Santhali

Not endangered in India

↳ Niobarese, Andamarese, Onglese, Mundari
↳ Khas, Gond etc.

— Endangered.

Scripts

1) INDUS script - pictographic

2) Brahmi - oldest

mother of most Indian scripts

derived from Semitic script or Indus script

Brahmi inscriptions - rock cut edicts of Ashoka
deciphered in 1837 by James Princep

Abygyida

left to right

Kharoshthi - used in Gandhar (Afghan & Pak)

deciphered by James Princep

Abygyida

uses numerals similar to Roman numerals
I, X,

right to left (also left to right)

Vatteluttu

→ Abygyida

origin South India from Brahmi

Tamil

Kadamba

for Kannada -

descendant of Brahmi

Grantha

→ Manipravalam - Malayam
from Brahmi

No national language
Lang to be adopted by State need not be from 8th schedule
eg Pondi - Bencu
Mizoram - Mizo.

English not in Scheduled lang.

Arunachal
Nagaland] - English - official lang.

Classical language. - eligibility

high antiquity of early
texts / recorded history
over 1500-2000 yr

body of ancient
literature
valuable for
speaker

Original not
borrowed

distinct from modern
there may be discontinuity b/w classical lang & its later forms

Classical lang - Sanskrit
Tamil - 2004 (1st)

Telugu
Malayalam

Kannad

Odia - 2014 (latest)

LDI (Linguistic Diversity Index) - probability that 2 people
selected at random from popⁿ will have different
mother tongue

0
(everyone has same
mother tongue)

1
(no two people
have same)

Indo Aryan

Dravidian

→ root words in two languages are different

→ different grammatical structure

▲ Inflected

words' ending (spelling) changes
A/c to its grammatic f(x) in
a sentence)

Agglutinative

→ ~~words~~

little or no change

Official Languages

343 (1) - A/c to Const - official lang of Union Govt shall be
Hindi in Devanagiri script

- Unless Parliament decides otherwise, use of English for all
official purpose to cease after 15 yrs from 26/Jan 1950
i.e
26/Jan 1965

Official Lang Act 1963 - declares Hindi in Devanagiri as
official lang of Union & English - subsidiary official lang.

COJ → each State can choose their own official language
for communication at state level ~~out of 8th schedule lang~~

(22 lang)

- Hindi
- Punjabi
- Marathi
- Assamese
- Bengali
- Urdu
- Kashmiri
- Gujarati
- Kannada
- Odia
- Tamil
- Telugu
- Malayalam
- Sanskrit

Sidhi (21st CA) - 1967

- Konkani
- Manipuri
- Nepali

71st CA 1992

- Bodo
- Maithili
- Dogri
- Santali

92nd CA 2003

Buddhism

Varna - क्षत्रिय

Siddhartha Gautam born - Lumbini 563 B.C (Kapilvastu)
Mother Queen Maya - Kosala Mahajanpad - Koliyan dan → Malla Mahajanpad
Father King Suddhodhana - Sakya clan

Wife Yasodhara, son Rahul

At 29, decided to follow SHRAMANA tradition, become Parivrajak
left home on horse Kantik - Mahavirishkram

wondered for 6 yrs at bank of R. Niranjana (present day Phalgu)
under peepal tree, night of Poonima attained Nirvana - Bodhgaya
1st sermon - Sarnath - Dharmachakraparivartan (Uruvela)

1st 5 disciples
Kaudriya
Bhadrika
Vashpa
Ashvajit
Maharajan

4 noble truth (आर्य सत्य)

- i) Dukkha - truth of suffering
- ii) Samudaya - truth of origin of suffering
- iii) Nirvoda - truth of cessation of suffering
- iv) Marga - path to cessation of suffering

Nirvana - extinguishment of flame of desires

SAMSARA - endless cycle of birth/death

8 fold path (ASHTANG MARG)

- Right view - Sanyak Siddhi (1)
- ~~Thought~~ ^{Speech} - Sanyak ~~vichar~~ vache (2)
- action/conduct - Sanyak ~~karman~~ kammanta (3)
- livelihood - Sanyak Ajivika (4)
- ^{self awareness} ~~mindfulness~~ - Sanyak Smeriti (5)
- Concentration - Sanyak Dhyana (6)
- effort - Sanyak Prayas (7)
- Speech - Sanyak Vach (8)
- deep meditation - Sanyak samadhi (9)
- right exercises - Sanyak vyayama (10)

Mahaparinirvana

- 483 BC

Kushinagar

4 signs of life which inducted Siddharth into universal teaching

1) Sign of Despair - old man, sick man, dead body

2) Sign of Hope - Yellow Robed Monk

LANGUAGES IN INDIA

Official language of India

Article 343 (1): The Official Language of the Union Government shall be **Hindi in Devanagari script**. Unless Parliament decided otherwise, the use of English for official purposes was to cease 15 years after the Constitution came into effect i.e. on **26 January 1965**.

Official Language act 1963: declares Hindi in **Devanagari script** as the **official language** of the Union. English has been given the status of **subsidiary official language** of the union.

At present **there are 22 languages in total listed** under the **8th schedule** of the Indian Constitution.

- There is **no national language of India**. Hindi is not a national language. Neither does the Constitution nor any Act defines the national language.
- Constitution does not specify the official language** to be used by the States for the conduct of official function. States are free to adopt it.
- English** is the official language of **Nagaland & Meghalaya**.
- English is not in the list of 22 scheduled languages** as per the Eighth schedule.

Scheduled Language of India

Initially **14 languages** were selected under Eighth Schedule they are –

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| • Assamese | • Hindi | • Malayalam | • Punjabi |
| • Telugu | • Bengali | • Kannada | • Marathi |
| • Sanskrit | • Urdu | • Gujarati | • Kashmiri |
| • Odia | • Tamil | | |

21st constitutional amendment 1967

- Sindhi

71st constitutional amendment 1992

- Konkani, Manipuri, Nepali

92nd constitutional amendment 2003

- Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, Santhali

Status of Classical language

In 2004, the **GOI** declared following criteria to accorded the status of a **Classical Language in India**.

- High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of **1500–2000** years;
- A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers;
- The literary tradition be original and not borrowed from another speech community;
- The classical language and literature being distinct from modern, there may also be a discontinuity between the classical language and its later forms or its offshoots.

Classical Languages of India

Language	Year
• Tamil	2004
• Sanskrit	2005
• Kannada	2008
• Telgu	2008
• Malyalam	2013
• Odiya	2014

Benefits of Classical Language Status

- Two major **annual international awards** for scholars of eminence in **classical Indian languages**.
- Centre of Excellence for studies in **Classical Languages** is set up.
- The **University Grants Commission** is requested to create, to start with at least in the Central Universities, a certain number of Professional Chairs for the Classical Languages so declared.

Script of Ancient India

- A script is also known as a writing system or orthography.
- Brahmi script** is called the mother of all languages Like **Devanagari, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Odia, Assamese/ Bengali**.

Gurmukhi

Punjabi

Guru Granth Sahib written in Gurmukhi
developed from Sarada

Sarada for writing Kashmiri
descendent of Brahmi

Devnagri - Hindi, Nepali, Sanskrit

Modi - Marathi

but in 20th century Balbodhi style of Devnagri
script promoted for writing Marathi

Urdu - right to left

Persian

derivative of Arabic alphabet

Nastaliq style

in its extended form called Shahmukhi script

Metaphysical thoughts of Buddhism

① view on universe - Believed that universe is created by the laws of nature (so no divine body espⁿ)

② view on God - Buddha was agnostic about Qn of God
~~so~~ They didn't incorporate concept of God in any of their theories

③ view on Vedas - Buddhist rejected the authority of Veda, didn't consider it as divine

④ view on Rebirth - Yes, believed

⑤ view on soul - Buddhist didn't believe in concept of permanent soul but when they were asked if they do not believe in soul then what takes Rebirth? → So which Buddhist replied - it is CONSCIOUSNESS or PANCH SKANDHA (5 types of memories which takes rebirth)

Philosophy ~~is~~ Pratitya Samutpada (philosophy of Buddha)

↳ meaning - Because of it)

↓
It says every action has its cause

Buddha became a disciple of Alara Kalama (shramana monk)
↓ early Sankhya philosopher

Nirvana means → extinguishment of flame of desire - Atto Buddha
(Hinayana & Theravad)

Atto Mahayana - Bliss and Rest

Mahaparinirva - final blow out of Buddha

Parinirvana - final blow out

The event of mahaparinirvan is considered as moment of joy and satisfaction because Buddha died after achieving Nirvan, there will be no rebirth and he is free from birth & rebirth

In 3rd Buddhist Council - Asoka removed all the heretics (deviation) from Buddhism, Asoka recognised Theravada as original sect of Buddhism.

After death of Asoka, deviation in Buddhism resumed. In 1st BC & 4th BC, 3 new sects of Buddhism made appearance

- i) Shrivastivadin
- ii) Sammitiya
- iii) Sautantrika

Mahayana - Bodhiattva
↓

Buddhist Council	Where	Year	Patronage Pres.	Details
1 st	Rajgri (Saptaparni cave)	483 BC (Death of Buddha)	Ajatshatru Mahakasyapa	Sutta Pitaka - Original teaching of Buddha compiled by Ugala <u>Ugala</u> Vinay Pitaka - rules & disciplines to be followed by monks compiled by Ugala <u>Ananda</u>
2 nd	Vaishali	383 BC	Kalashok Sabakani	informal ÷ happened due to 10 disputed points in Vinay Pitaka <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Theravada (orthodox) ↓ as Buddha has said there should be no worship</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>↓ Sthavirians</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>↓ Mahasanghika (liberal) ↓ worship of Buddha</p> </div> </div>
3 rd	Patliputra	250 BC	Ashoka Mogaliputta Tissa	Abhidhamma Pitaka (philosophical interpretation of teaching of Buddha) - after this Ashoka sent missionaries to propagate dharma Sutta Pitaka + Vinay Pitaka + Abhidhamma ⇒ TRIPITAKA (holy text of Buddhism)
4 th	Kashmir - Kundalvana	78 AD	Kanishka → Vasumitra (C) & Subpres → Ashwaghosh (L)	Formal ÷ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>↓ Hinayana</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>↓ Mahayana</p> </div> </div> <p>• <u>Mahavibhasa</u> (encyclopedic of Buddhism was compiled)</p>

Tirth derived from Oar (चर) (चर)

Jainism

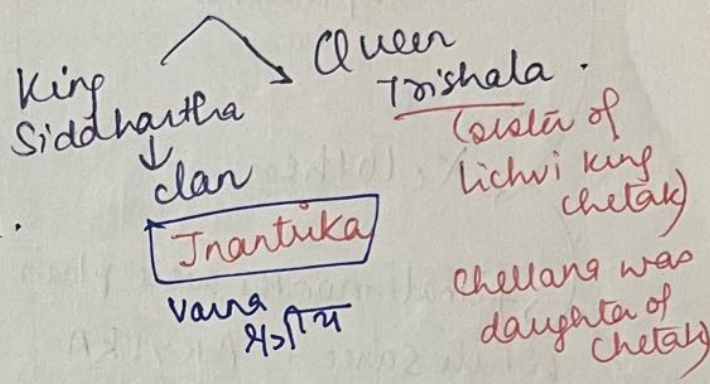
Jain - jia - Conqueror (desires)

Mahavi's wife - Yashoda

23 Tirthankars + Mahavira
But believes in the existence of soul.

daughter - ARNOJYA
(प्रजापति)

540 BC - Prince Vardhman born at Kundalgram (Vaishali)



Pava (near Patna) - Kaivalya.

Other titles

- Mahavira
- Jitendriya (conquers all senses)
- Nirgrantha (free from all bonds)

Anekantavada - fundamental doctrine - Non absolutism

three ratnas (Ratnatraya)

- Ahimsa
- Satya
- Asteya
- Apraviraha
- Bohmracharya - Mahavira

Astamangala (8 auspicious symbols)

- Swastika
 - Nandavarta
 - Bhadrasana
 - Shrivatsa
 - Darpana
 - Mirigula
- Vardhamanaka Kalash.

HINAYANA (lesser vehicle)

orthodox, followers of original preaching of Buddha

No idol worship

individual salvation through self disciple & meditation - NIRVANA

Pali language

Ashoka patronised Hinayana

Subsect - Sthavirvada / Theravada

MAHAYANA (greater vehicle)

goal - spiritual upliftment - BUDDHHOOD.

Idol worship

BODDHISATTVA concept of salvation / universal liberation of all

↓
Seeks enlightenment for benefit for all
A bodhisattva who has accomplished this goal - Samyak Sambuddha

Mahayana texts - Mahavamsa
Lotus Sutra - Atc to which 6 perfections (paramitas)

Dana - generosity

Virya - energy

Sila - morality

Shanti - patience

Dhyana - concentration

Pragna wisdom

Vajrayana (subsect)

Sanskrit lang.

Karishka.

NO DIVINE THEORY

(i) view on universe
- due to laws of nature

(ii) view on God - generally didn't talk about God
- If at all God exists, they must be below
Lithankar

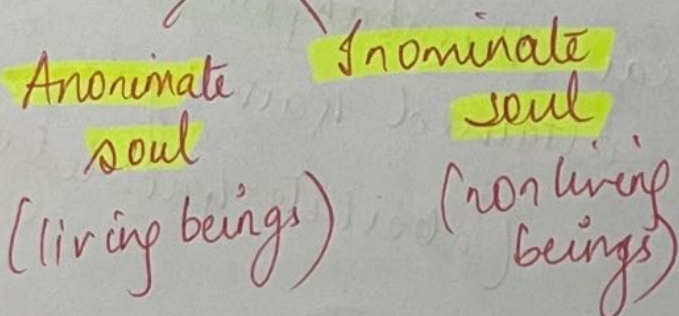
(iii) view on Vedas
↓ rejected authority of Vedas & repudiated divine theory of Veda

(iv) Rebirth
↳ believed in rebirth

(v) view on Soul

(vi)

They believed in



जीव आत्मा

अजीव आत्मा

Jain Councils

1 st	299 BC	Pataliputra	Prez → Sthulbadra Patronised - BINDUSARA	14 books (PURVAS) compiled +
2 nd	512 AD	Vallabhi (Gujarat)	Prez - Devardhi Kshema Sharmara Patronised - Chalukyan ruler of Gujarat	÷ of Jainism ^ Digambara Shvetambara
			Religious literature of Jainism was written down in this assembly - AGAMA - ANGA - UPANGA	- PRAKIRNAS - CHEDDA SUTRA - MULA SUTRA - BHAGWATI SUTRA

@ age of 42, banks of **RHITUPAIKA** river under **Salt** near **Thimbakgram** he attained **Kaivalya** (Absolute knowledge)

23rd Tirthankar - **Parshvanath** - son of King of Kashi (Aswasena)
gave 1st or 4 pledges

→ Amoghvarsa - **Rashtrakuta** ruler - he also died Salt

Digambara

- Mula sangh
- Terapantha
- Taranpathi
- Bispanthi

X clothes

female monks were plain white saree - ARYIKA

all 5 constraint

Bhadrabahu

record - Prakrit Suttapahuda of Kundakunda

Women can't be tirthankars

Malli was a man

they have to be born as a man in next life

6 eternal substance in existence

Soul (जीवा)

Matter (पदार्थ)

Space → अणुनिश्चि

Motion एतम

Rest अणुनिश्चि

Time (काल)

Svetambara

- Stharakvasi
- Murtipujak
- Terapanthi

simple white clothes
a bowl (beg)
brush to remove insects

→ 4 constraints except
Brachmacharya
∴ they follow teaching
of Parshvanath

→ Sthubhadra

→ Tirthankar can be
Men/women

(Malli - women)



Soul

Matter

Space

Motion

Rest

Epics (Mahakavya)

Ramayana - by Valmiki (Adikavi)

Mahabharata - Ved Vyas

Jaya (8800 verses)

Bharata 24000 verses

Jaya Samhita / Maha Bharata - 100000 verses

eg. Satvahas

Puranas

one which renews the old

↳ only source of info related to many dynasties

↳ try to expound ideals of vedas by bringing

Supernatural power, magic & mythological figures

→ most Puranas written during GUPTAS

18 पुराण & 18 उपपुराण

(Mahapuranas)

÷ into

- ↳ Bhagwatā
- ↳ Brahma
- ↳ Vishnu
- ↳ Vayu
- ↳ Agni
- ↳ Garuda
- ↳ Padma
- ↳ Matsya

Sarga - creation of universe

Pratisarga - periodic cycle of destruction & re-creation

Manvantara - study of 1st human Manu & 9a

Varsha anukhrita - dynastic history of kings

Vansa (Chandra & Surya)

Samhita

- books of Mantra, benevolence & benediction

↳ initially written for vedas but later also for other

↳ so NOT just limited to vedic text

eg. of post Vedic Samhita are Charak Samhita

Sushruta Samhita

Atharva LVP
 { origin attributed to 2 Rishis ← Atharva, Angirah
 { cure of 99 diseases
 { spells, charms, how to ward off evil.
 { numerology, Vedic Maths, botany, zoology

Extended text of Vedas. (try to explain tenets/ doctrines of veda)

1) **BRAHMANAS** → give detailed explanation of vedic rituals
 { consolidate ideals of veda among masses
 { how to do vedic rituals
 { symbolic significance of word used in rituals

Rig	AITREYA Brahman, KAUSHITAKI Brahman
Sam	Tandya, Sadvimsa
Yajur	Taitreya, Shatpath
Atharva	Gopatha, Tandav, Panchvish, Jaimanya

2) **ARANYAKS** → taught to students in Vanprastha stage
 { philosophy behind rituals & sacrifice
 { birth & death cycle, soul

3) **UPANISHAD** upa ni shad (to sit down nearby Guru)

{ given in Guru shishya parampara
 { talk about origin of earth, soul, moksha
 { out of 200 upanishad - 108 considered sacred and called Muktika Canon
 { also called Vedanta as they are the last part of veda

Literature

Sanskrit

Vedas
Epics
Puranas
Brahmanas

Classical

Kavya Theatre
Cottas Scientific

VEDAS

Rig → oldest, 1028 Sanskrit hymns or psalms.
Organised in 10 books (Mandals) 10th - varna mentioned
speak of beautiful description of nature
prayers for seeking worldly prosperity
about socio-pol. economic conditions of ancient India

eg Himalayas mentioned as Jamvant पर्वत in Rig Veda

Expert of Rig Veda - HOTRA

2) Yajur { rites & rituals & sacrifices
most popular of the Vedas
guidelines to perform वेदो यज्ञ (yajnas)

2 major Samhita of Yajur Veda - १५४०१ (white/pure)
४००१ (black/dark)

or Vajasaneyi Samhita & Taittiriya Samhita

3) Sama - saman (melody)

16000 Rags & Raginis are mentioned

Udgata (priest) who sang the hymns of Rig Veda & Samveda during यज्ञ

rules of singing - Gandharvaveda - ३५०९ of Samveda

revived by Bala saraswati & Ragini Devi

- features
- Shringar ras - dominant
 - based on Bhagwat but secular theme
 - Daaru (composition of dance & song) - Intro of each character
 - element of Earth - (moral lesson)
 - Solo items

MANDUK SHABDAM

TARANANGAM

TAAL CHITRA NATYAM

Carnatic Music, Violin + Mridangam

<u>Sollakathi/Patakshara</u>	<u>Nritta part</u>
<u>Kavutvams</u>	<u>Nritya part - which involves extensive aerobics</u>

Yanuni Krishnamurthy
Raja & Radha Reddy
Indrani Rehman

colours are organic.
local stones are rubbed
with coconut oil to
produce colours
when religious dance
extracted out of it
& combined
↓
ചരിത്രം

Kathakali (Kerala)

feudal lords patronised theatres
Krishnattam
Kamanattam
Chokiar koothu
kolathiyattam

male troupe performance

1930, feudalism on decline

V N Menon (Malayali poet) revived

→ Shows eternal conflict b/w good & evil

→ themes from Ramayana, Mahabharath, Purana

→ eye & eyebrow movement - ഭ്രമം (stereous training needed)
white - divine
yellow - beautiful saint woman

→ colours in makeup

green - (ചിത്രക) - nobility / divinity
Red - മുട്ടിരി (royalty)
Black (Tamsik)

Performed in
Temple premise
Open air theatre

element of SKY

Carnatic Music
+ SOPANA
(music of Kerala)

instruments
Chenda, Chengila
Madallam, Iddaka
Sankhu

Dances.

Nattuvanan → recites
nartia

Bharat Natyam [Bharat Muni's natya shastri
Bhaava RAaga Taal]

Origin - SADIR (solo dance performance of temple dancers Devdasi)
(Dasiattam)

1937 - Premier of Madras C Rajopalachari - banned Devdasi system
leading to decline of Bharat Natyam

But efforts of E Krishna Iyer served it. Rukmini Devi Arundale
global recognition

Steps

Attaripu
Tatiswaranam
Shabdham
Varanam
Padam
Jawalli
Thillana

- element of fire
- CARNATIC music
- Both Tandav & Lasya
- Katakasta Mudra - OM
- Ekcharya Lasya
(one dancer plays many different roles)

body weight =
distributed on
both knees

knees bent

→ Yamini Krishnamurthy
↳ Lakshmi Vishwanath
Balasaraswati
- Meenakshi Sarabhai
Mallika Sarabhai
Ragini Devi

Kuchipudi (Andhra + Telangana)

owes origin to village - Kuselapur or Kuchelapur where group of
men (Kuselvas) dance

Siddhendra Yogi - formalised the tradition & wrote Bhama Kalapam

- with advent of Vaishnavism it became monopoly of male
Brahmins & began to be performed at temples on themes of
Bhagwat - called Bhagwathalu

Patronage by Vijaynagara & Golconda rulers

Classical Sanskrit literature

Dramas

KALIDASA (prose गद्य)	i) Malvikagnimitra → love story of Malvika & Agnimitra (son of Pushyamittra Shunga)
	ii) Vikramorvasiya → love story of Vikram (Pururu) & Urvashi
	iii) Abhigyan Shakuntalam → love story of Shakuntala & Dushyant a) Meghdootam - sending letter through clouds
poems श्लोक	Kumarsambhavam - making of young god Kadiheya Ritu sambhava → medley of seasons Raghuvansham - story of clan of Lord Rama

ASHWAGHOSH → Buddha Charita
Svapurna Purana

SHUDRAKA - Mucchikatika (clay cart) - satire on society

BHAVBHUTI → Uttarancharita - life of Lord Ram
Mahavicharita

VIJAYADITYA - Mudra Rakshas - fight b/w Nandus & Mauryas

HARSHVARDHAN - Ratnavali → celebration of Holi is mentioned
princess Ratnavali & king Udayana

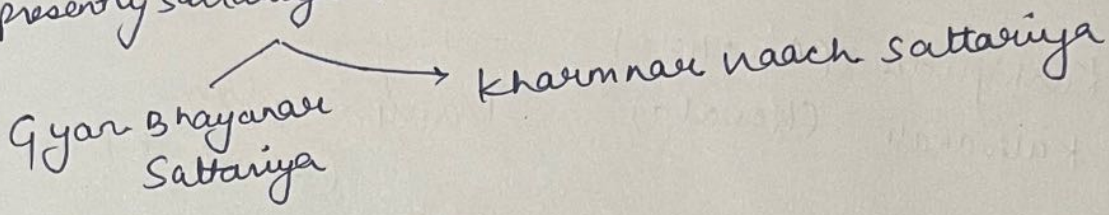
Astronomy - i) Aryasiddhantika & Aryabhatiya - ARYABHATTA

2) Maths → Brahma Sphuta Siddhantika (heliocentric theory) - BRAHMAGUPTA

3) BRAHMI SAMHITA (cloud formation theory) - Varah Mihir

4) Rasaratnakara + Rasarnava - NATARJUNA

Theme of Sattariya based on writings of Shankardev - BORGEEETS
male dancers - BHOKOTS (male group dance)
presently Sattariya ÷ into



KATHAK (UP)

Origin - Rasleela
Sufi & Bhakti saints during Delhi Sultanate
कुत्त में people recited stories from Ramayana, Mahabharata
& Puranas & danced on same
कथक

influenced by Persian costume & style

elements

- i) ANAND
- ii) THAAT
- iii) TODAS & TUKDAS
- iv) JUGALBANDI
- v) TARANA
- vi) KRAMALAYA
- vii) GAT BHAV.

Gharana	
Lucknow	Peak during Nawabhyid Alishah Emphasis on expression & grace
Jaipur	Bharuji fluency, speed, rhythmic pattern
Raigarh	Raja Chakradhar Singh percussion music
Banaras	under Tanakiprasad - floorwork & symmetry

Music - Dhrupad
↳ later Tarana, Thumri, Ghazals.

water
↳ Hindustani classical music
↳ lyrics of Gita Govinda - Jayadeva

MANIPURI (Manipuri)

Shiv Parvati descended to hills of Manipur & danced with local Gandharvas (devotees)

Present Manipuri is amalgamation of folk forms

Lai Hairoba (post harvest festival)

Rasleela

Sankirtana (celebratory dance)

Thangta

features

- MUKHAABHINAY - absent; instead Sarvag Abhinay predominant
↳ males do mukhaabhinaya
↳ Nagchanda Mudra
↳ own local music used, instruments used are PUNG (drum) & PENIA (flute)

theme based on writings of Chandidas & Jayadev's Gita Govinda

- revived by Rabindra Nath Tagore, introduced it in Shantiniketan

proponents: Jhaveri sisters & Gurus Bipin Singh. Vishwabharti University

SATTRIYA

↓
derives its name from Sattar (Vaishnav monastery)

Around 15th century - Bhakti saint in Assam - MAHAPURUSH SHANKARDEV

- already existed folk forms like Vyahgoa ofhapalli + Devdasi included in daily rituals of Sattar

MOHINIATTAM (Kerala) dance of enchantress

Origin - mythological story

SAMUDRA MANTHAN (Palazhi)
costume (white & off white saree, golden bircade, Jasmine garla)
(Kasarai silk) black also.

→ element of Air

stance & posture of Bharatnatyam + energy & vigour like Kathakali
done by solo females

→ gained prominence under rulers of TRAVANCORE
revival by VN Menon + Kalyani Amma

absence of
tumping of
gentle
footwear

↳ Lasya (dominant)

↳ Ala vakul or Alarus (collection of 40 basic dance monuments)

called mobile
Sculptures

ODISSI

↓
finds mention of Odhransutya (Natya Shashtra)
evidence in Udaygiri & Khandagiri caves

→ primarily by Maharis (girls gifted to temples)
patronised by Jain King Kharavela

With the advent of Vaishnavism - Mahari system replaced by
GOTIPUA (young boys recruited) dressed as females

→ variant of Odissi - NARTALA continued in royal courts

→ global recognition ← Charles Fabri
Indrani Rehman

Postures

- Trishangam (trident posture) body is deflected at Neck, Torso, Knee

↳ Chowk

Steps of Odissi

moksha / Tukhande Marijura

- ↳ Mangalacharanam -
- ↳ Batu Nritya
- ↳ Pallavi
- ↳ Tharijham - pure dance

Medicine

Dhanvantari - God of Ayurveda

Ashwini - medical practitioners.

Atharva Veda - 1st book (disease & cures)

Taxila } centres of medical learning
Varanasi }

Charak - Charak Samhita → 3 Doshas {
Bile
Phlegum
Wind

Sushruta - Sushruta Samhita → Surgery & Obstetrics.

Rhinoplasty
Ophthalmology.

Surgery (Sastrikarma)

Saranga Dhara Samhita → 13th century - opium in medicines

Rasachikitsa - treatment of diseases using mineral medicines

Unani → firdous al hikmah by Ali ibn Rabban.

Shulbasūtra

Baudhyana

600 BC

Maths $\rightarrow \sqrt{2}$, Pythagoras related

Apastamba

200 BC

practical geometry
angles \rightarrow fire altars

Aryabhata

Aryabhata

499 AD

astronomy (रविकर्मशास्त्र)
maths

Khajuraho \rightarrow astronomical lab in Jabarda where he studied

Brahmasputa Siddhanta

Brahmagupta

700 AD

• Zero
• -ve number (debts)
+ve (fortunes)
Quadratic.

Ganit Sāra Saṅgraha

Mahaviracharya

9th century AD

\rightarrow details of algebra & triangles.

Siddhanta Shiromani

Bhaskara II / Bhaskaracharya

12th century AD

- Resolutions
Lilavati
Bijaganit
Goladhyay
Grahganita

Akbar's court
 \leftarrow by Faizi \leftarrow
into Persian

19th century - James Taylor translated Lilavati

Medieval period

Narayana Pandit \leftarrow Ganitakaumudi
Bijaganitvatansa

Nikantha Sonyajai \rightarrow Tantra asangraha.

languages used in

Kuchipudi (Andhra)
Kathakali (Kerala)

- Telugu
- Manipravalam
(Sanskrit + Malayalam)

Mangalharan
Batu Nitya
Pallavi
Thariyan
Moksha

Misgal Batu

Birju Maharaj

R	Pathya	2 parts of Lord Shiva Tandava	
Y	Abhinav	Bhairav Tandava	Ananda Tandava
S	Geeta	↓	↓
A	Rasa	associated with destruction of universe	creation of universe

2nd mythological eg - Tandava of Lord Krishna → Kalya Nandan

Jainism - Indra Tandava at time of birth of Adinath Rishabh dev

Theatre

1) world's oldest amphitheatres ↳ Sitaberi & Jozimara caves.

2) Sanskrit word नट्य derived from root word नट (dancer)

3) Rupaka
Drishyakanya
Preksakanya } other words for drama.

4) 2 types of plays ↳ Lokadharmi
Natyadharmi

5) Sariputraprakara by Ashwaghosh - 1st of classical Sanskrit drama
9 act play

6) Bhasa

7) Sudraka - Murchakatika

↳ features ANTAGONIST for the 1st time

8) Kalidasa ↳ Melikaagnimitram
Vikramorvishe
Shakuntala

Metallurgy - started in Bronze Age

Nagarjuna - (famous metallurgist & Alchemist)

Rasaratnakara → deals with prepⁿ of liquids (mercury)

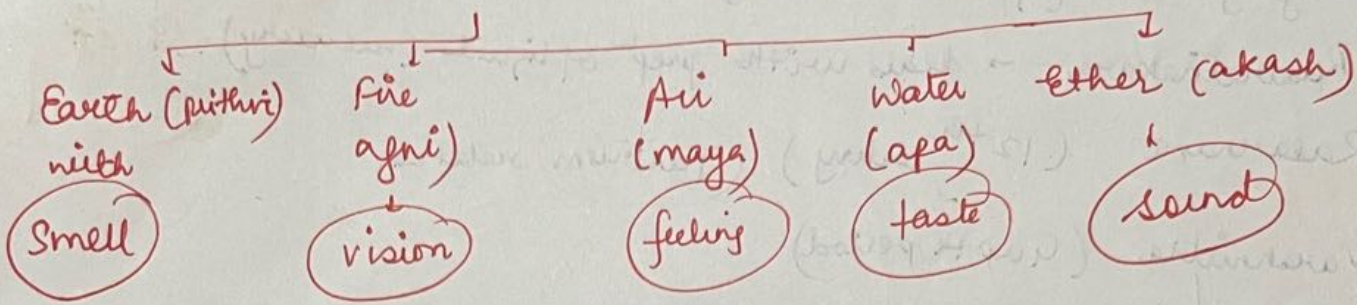
Rasarnava (12th century) Tartrium related.

Varahmihira (Gupta period)

↓
Brihat Samhita

Physics:

Panchbhootas (human sense of perception)

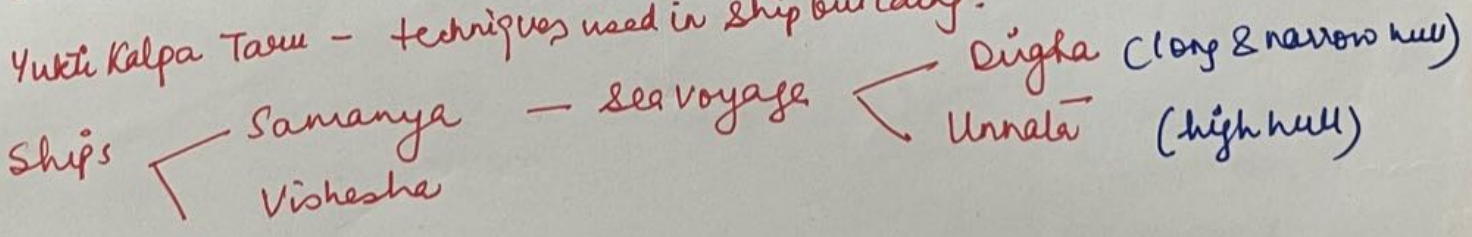


Buddhist rejected ether → replaced with life, joy, sorrow

Parmanu - miniscule matter which can't be further subdivided
Karada & Pakudha Katyayan - 6th century BC → atoms (Kana)

Ship Building

Yukti Kalpa Taru - techniques used in ship building.



A/c to length, position of cabin - 3 kind of ship

- ① Sarvamandira - transport
- Madhyamandira - pleasure trips
- Agramandira - for warfare

parts

anchor - वात बंधन किण्व

Sail - वात वस्त

rudder - Jeri Patel / karne

keel - nava tale

compass - machayantia

Ojapalli → Assam
Festival of Manasha - Serpent goddess

FOLK THEATRE: ENTERTAINMENT THEATRE

Play	Place	Theme of Play	Key Feature
Bhavai	Gujarat and Rajasthan	Romantic	Incorporates an extensive use of <u>dance</u> and <u>semi-classical music</u> to narrate a series of small plays, known as <u>Vesha</u> or <u>Swanga</u> .
Daskathia	Odisha	Socio-religious	Musical instrument called Kathia used (2)
Garodas	Gujarat	Romance and valour	Art form of the <u>Garoda</u> community
Jatra	Odisha And Eastern India	Propagate the teachings of Krishna	Open-air performance that was initiated by Vaishnava saint <u>Sri Chaitanya mahaprabhu</u> .
Kariyala	Himachal Pradesh	—	open-air theatre, staged during <u>night</u> in <u>village fairs and festivals</u> .
Maach	Malwa in Madhya Pradesh	mythological themes, later romantic folk tales were included into its repertoire	Dialogues delivered in the form of couplets known as <u>Rangat Dohas</u> . <u>theme is complain about MU</u>
Nautanki	North india	Drama and play	Finds mention in <u>Abul Fazl's Ain-e-Akbari</u> . Beats of a drum called <u>Nagara</u> .
Powada	Maharashtra	Valour of Shivaji <u>when he killed Afzal Khan</u>	Sung by Folk musician <u>Gondhalis</u> and <u>Shahirs</u>
Tamasha	Maharashtra	<u>Humour and enteraining content</u> .	Presence of <u>female actors</u> , who play the even the male role, accompanied by <u>Lavani songs</u> .
Swang	Haryana and Punjab	Social, Folk and Political	Mostly in <u>Vernacular language</u> , accompanied by the music of <u>ektara</u> , <u>harmonium</u> , <u>sarangi</u> , <u>dholak</u> and <u>khartal</u> .
Villu pattu	Deccan	Ramayan	Also called as <u>Bow Song</u> .
Bhand Pather	Jammu and Kashmir	<u>Social satire and mythical stories</u> . <u>thats a secular theme</u> .	Perform by Muslim community
Bhaona	Majuli Island (Assam)	Vaishnavite	Spreading Social and moral message
Dashavatar	Konkan region	To honour the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu.	It has two parts: <u>poorva-ranga</u> (initial part) and <u>uttara-ranga</u> (second part) → <u>this is main part is mythology</u>
Naqal or Bhand	Punjab → UP	Mimicry based performance,	The performing artist is often called <u>Behroopiya</u> or <u>Naqalchi</u> (impersonator). <u>done by muslim Bhand community</u>

FOLK THEATRE: SOUTH INDIAN THEATRE

Play	Place	Theme of Play	Key Feature
Yakshagana	Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	Descriptive dance-drama enacted by a single artist	Originated in the royals courts of the Vijaynagar empire, dance and drama performed by <u>Jakkula Varu</u> .
Burra katha	Andhra Pradesh	Dead ancestor	Used <u>Burra</u> , a Percussion instrument
Pagati Veshalu	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	Role playing act like Vesham (Disguise)	Primarily a role-playing act, revolving around a principal character known as <u>Vesham</u> (disguise) and other sub characters.
Bayalata	Karnataka	Based on the love of <u>Radha-Krishna</u>	Performed during the worship of the local deity. It is similar to a practice in Karnataka called Bhuta Kola.
Theyyam	Kerala	Performed in front of the local temples to mainly honour the spirit of the ancestors besides gods.	<u>theme - Hindu mythology</u> .

based on Mahabharata

find mention in Sangam literature

INDIAN THEATRE

- It has been postulated that the excavated ruins at **Sitabena** and **Jogimara** caves represent the world's oldest amphitheatres.
- In Bharat Muni's **Natya Shastra** (first formal treatise on dramaturgy), Brahma created the **Natya Veda** for the pastime of Gods, combining elements of the four Vedas.
- Vedic text such as **Rigveda** provides evidences of drama plays being enacted during **Yajna** ceremonies.

In the classical Sanskrit tradition, plays were categorised into ten types

1. Anka	2. Bhana	3. Dima	4. Ithamgra
5. Nataka	6. Prahasana	7. Prakarna	8. Svakarna
9. Vithi	10. Vyayog		

Natya Shastra describes only two of these – Nataka and Prakarna.

- Characters in Sanskrit plays: **Nayaka** (Hero), **Nayika** (Herione), **Vidusaka** (Clown).
- Koothiyattam is **India's oldest continuing form of theatre** that has survived since 10th century A.D. in Kerala.

Classical Sanskrit Theatre

- The Sanskrit word **nataka** was derived from the root word **nata** which actually meant a dancer. **Rupaka**, **Drishyakavya** and **Preksakavya** were others also used to describe drama.
- Sanskrit theatre was more urban-oriented and sophisticated in its treatment of the play.
- In ancient India, plays were generally of two types:
 - **Lokadharmi**: realistic depictions of daily life.
 - **Natyadharmi**: conventional plays with a more stylised narration and overt symbolism.
- Conventions in Classical Sanskrit Theatre**
 - Four to seven act plays
 - Must have a happy ending
 - Protagonist was male
 - Well defined opening, progression, pause and conclusion

Important Sanskrit players

Writer	Play
Ashvaghosh	Sariputraprakarana ✓
Kalidasa	Malavikagnimitra, Vikramorvashi and Shakuntalam
Sudraka	Mrichakatika
Bhavbhuti	Uttaramcharitra and Mahaviracharitra
Visakhadatta	Mudrarakshasa
Harshvardhan	Ratnavali

Folk Theatre

- Traditional folk theatre reflects **the various aspects of the local lifestyle** including social norms, beliefs and customs.
- Folk theatre had **rural roots and the rustic flavour** was reflected in the **dramatic style** involved.
- Classified into three categories: Ritual Theatre, Entertainment Theatre, South Indian Theatre.

Satiadhar accompanied with a group of musicians → use of masks.

FOLK THEATRE: RITUAL THEATRE

Play	Place	Theme of Play	Key Feature
Ankia Nat	Assam	Krishna theme <i>style of opera</i> <i>one act play</i>	Started by the famous Vaishnava Saint Shankaradeva and his disciple Mahadeva in the 16th century A.D.
Ramman	Uttarakhand <i>people wear mask</i>	Bhumital devta (the local deity) <i>mask symbolising Narsimha</i>	Included in UNESCO's Representative list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.
Raslila	Gujarat	Love stories of Krishna and Radha	Perform during Janmashtami .
Kala	Assam	Lives and incarnations of Vishnu.	Vaishnavite tradition. Perform in group.
Bhuta	Karnataka	<i>Kola is the chief form of Bhuta</i>	Traditional practise of worshipping the dead ancestors
Ramlila	Uttar Pradesh	Life of Shri ram	During the period before Dussehra <i>by male actors</i>

Lang - mix of Assamese + mairhili

Brijanali

Seven Sita

Uttarancharita

7) Bhavabhuti - Mahaviharita

8) Mudraraksasa by Vishakhadatta

10 types of plays

- Anka
Bhanga
Dima
Trangsa
Nataka

Bahasna

Prasanga

Svakarna

Vithi

Vyavog

described by
Natyashastra.

Hinduism

When Aryans were in India, Zoroastrians in Iran who referred this region around Indus as Sapta Sindhu / Hepta Hindu.

↓
Arabs gave the name to inhabitants of this region as HINDAWI

↓
~300 BC, Hinduism started to get consolidated.

Goals

- dharma (righteousness)
- artha (material resource for sustenance + propriety)
- kama (pleasure) & • moksha (salvation)

A/c Upanishad - 4 stages in life

Brahmachari (celibate students)

Grihastha

Vanaprastha (hermit)

Sanyasi (ascetic)

Sects in Hinduism

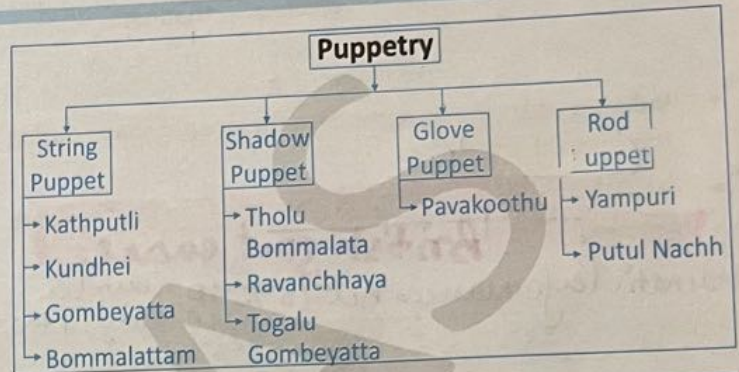
Vaishnavism	Shaivism	Shakti	Smartism
Vishnu - Supreme Lord	Shiva - Supreme Lord	feminine Devi as supreme	Based on <u>Puranas</u>
→ traceable to 1000 BC as Bhagwatism / Krishnaism	→ traceable to 2000 BC (earlier than Vaish) • Vedic deity RUDRA	→ Tantra tradition	Worship of 5 Shiva with 5 deity, = imp Vishnu, Shiva, Shakti, Surya & Ganesha
			accepts 2 concepts of Brahman
			Sajana / Nizgura

CHAPTER

10

PUPPETRY

- ◆ The excavation sites at **Harappa and Mohenjo-daro** have yielded puppets with sockets attached to them, which suggest the presence of puppetry as an art form.
- ◆ **Srimad Bhagavata**, the great epic depicting the story of Lord Krishna in his childhood say that with three strings- **Satta, Raja and Tama**, the God manipulates each object in the universe as a marionette.
- ◆ The **earliest reference to the art of puppetry** is found in **Tamil classic Silappadikaaram** written around the 1st or 2nd century B.C
- ◆ **Natyashastra**, written during 2nd century BC to 2nd century AD., **does not refer to the art of puppetry** but the producer-cum-director of the human theatre which has been termed as **Sutradhar** meaning the holder of strings.
- ◆ **Marionette**: A marionette is a puppet controlled from above using wires or strings depending on regional variations. A marionette's puppeteer is called a marionettes.



STRING PUPPETRY

- ◆ India has a **rich and ancient tradition of string puppets or marionettes**. Marionettes having jointed limbs controlled by strings allow far greater flexibility and are, therefore, the most articulate of the puppets.

Rajasthan, Orissa, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are some of the regions where this form of puppetry has flourished.

Kathputli	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carved from a single piece of wood. • Costumes and headgears are designed in the medieval Rajasthani style of dress, which is prevalent even today. • Accompanied by a highly dramatized version of the regional music. • Wear long trailing skirts and do not have legs.
Kundhei	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made of light wood. • Have no legs but wear long flowing skirts. • Have more joints and are, therefore, more versatile, articulate and easy to manipulate. • Use a triangle shape wooden prop, to which strings are attached for manipulation. • Costumes resemble those worn by actors of the Jatra traditional theatre. • Music: regional music & Odissi dance's music.
Gombeyatta	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Styled and designed on the various characters of the Yakshagana theatres. • It is highly stylized and have joints at the legs, shoulders, elbows, hips and knees. • Complicated movements are manipulated by two to three puppeteers at a time. • Music: beautifully blends folk and classical elements.
Bomalattam	Tamil-Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combine the techniques of both rod and string puppets. • Made of wood and the strings for manipulation are tied to an iron ring which the puppeteer wears like a crown on his head. • These puppets are the largest, heaviest and the most articulate of all traditional Indian marionettes. • Bommalattam theatre has elaborate preliminaries which are divided into four parts: Vinayak Puja, Komali, Amanattam and Pusenkanattam.

Artam	Kerala	Life story of Krishna for eight days	Based on the works of Krishna Geethi, it is a carnival that lasts for eight days
Kuruvanji	Tamil nadu	Basic theme revolves around a love-struck heroine.	Kuruvanji literally means 'fortune-teller' who predicts the fate of the heroine.
Tal-Maddale	—	Narration is done by a Bhagavata who is aided by a group of Arthadharis.	Predecessor of Yakshagana. Performed while sitting and without any costumes, dance or acting.

Modern Theatre

- India's post-medieval or modern theatre got shape during the colonial era.
- Works of Gotthold Ephraim Lessing and Shakespeare were adapted.

British govt enacted

Dramatic Performances Act 1876 to counter growing pub. awareness

- Today Theatre is performed as an academic session with establishment of National school of drama located in New Delhi.

Work of Rabindranath Tagore

- Valmiki Pratibha
- Chitrangada
- Roktokoribi (Red Oleanders)
- Post-Office, etc.

History of Indian Cinema

Period	Director/Producer	Name of the movie
1920	Suchet Singh	Mrichhakatik, Rama or Maya, Doctor Pagal, Narsinh Mehta
1921	Madan	Nala Damayanti, Noor Jahan
1923	Baburao Painter	Maya Bazaar
1928	Ardeshir Irani	Anarkali
1929	V. Shantaram	Gopal Krishna
1929	Jagdish Co	Chandramukhi
1936	Bombay Talkies	Achhutkanya
1938	New Theatre	Street Singer

The other important movies of this period		
1954	S.K Ojha	Naaz First film to shoot at foreign locations
1957	K.A. Abbas	Pardesi First Indo-Soviet collaboration
1958	Guru Dutt	Kagaz ke Phool First Indian film in Cinemascope

Category	Certification
U	Universal exhibition
A	Restricted to adult audience only
In 1983, there was an up gradation in the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules , which added two more certification categories to the existing ones. They are :	
UA	Unrestricted public exhibition subject to parental guidance for children under the age of 12
S	Public exhibition restricted to specialised audience like doctors, engineers etc.

Some of the other Famous Talkies of this period were

1935	J.B.H. Wadia and Homi Wadia	Hunterwali, Toofan Mail, Punjab Mail, Flying Rani	These were the first Indian stunt films. (Australian origin) actress Mary Evans who earned an Indian nickname Fearless Nadia .
1937	J.B.H. Wadia	Naujawan	First film without any songs.
1939	K.Subrahmanyam	PremSagar	First South Indian film.

Classic Sanskrit Theatre

Playwright	Drama
Ashvagosh	Sariputra Prakarana
Bhasa	Pratigya Yaugandharaya, Swapna vasavadattam
Sudraka	Mricchakatika
Kalidasa	Malavikagnimitram, Vikramorvashi, Abhigyaan Shakuntalam
Bhavabhuti	Uttaramacharitra, Mahaviracharitra
Visakhadatta	Mudrarakshasa
Harshavardan	Ratnavali

Shramana school (Nastik / Heterodox school)
one who performs the act of austerity/ascetic

- Buddhism
- Jainism
- Ajivika
- Ajnana
- Charvaka

found by Makkhali Gosala in 5th century BC (contemporary of Mahavira)
revolved around Niyati (fate) doctrine (Absolute determinism)
hence no use of Karma (Karma a fallacy)
based on theory of atoms (everything made of atoms & various quality emerge from aggregate of atoms which is predetermined)

- w/o clothes, atheists, oppose Buddhism + Jainism
- reject Vedas
- believe in soul (आत्मा) but existence of soul in material form

(नीयतिवाद)

- Bindusara followed
- Sravasti (Savathi) - UP - centre.
- Ashoka's 7th pillar edict mention it

Ajnana

↓
Radical skepticism

impossible to attain knowledge about nature
Rival of Buddhism, Jainism
Ignorance is Best

misibund?

Shivism (sects)

1) NATHPANTHI	Siddha Siddhanta, follow teaching of Gosaknath & Matsyendranath - worship Adinath (form of Shiva) - technique of Hatha Yoga → floating group, wear loincloth & dhotis, <u>Dhuni</u> (fire)
2) LINGAYATISM	or Veerashaivism - believe in monotheism worship Shiva in form of linga founded - in 12 th century AD by Basava → rejects authority of Veda & caste
3) DASHANAMI SANYASI	→ Advaitavada of Adi Shankaracharya
4) AGHORI	Shiva or Bhairav seek salvation through Sadhana in renunciation extreme tamasic rituals.
5) SIDDHAS →	Saints, doctors, alchemists, mystics from TN. who attain spiritual perfection through secret Rasayanas. founders of Varman (martial art for self defence, medical treatment)

Shrautism

ultraorthodox Nambudiri Brahmins of Kerala

follow Purva-Mimansa philosophy

Place imp on Vedic sacrifice

- preservation of ancient Somayagam, Agnicayana rituals

Vaidnavism (sects)

1) VARKARI SAMPRADAYA is devotee of Vishnu in his manifestation as **Vithoba** centred on Vithoba temple - Pandharpur (Maharashtra)
→ annual pilgrimage - Vairi (carry paduka of saint)
events → **Rinjan**
Dhara
• **Tukaram**, Nandev, Eknath, Jnaneshwar

2) RAMANANDI Advaita scholar Ramananda - largest group within Hinduism. These monks called Ramanandis/Vairagi.
→ worship Rama (incarnation of Vishnu)
→ 2 subgroups → **Tyagi**
Naga

3) BRAHMA worship Vishnu - the Para Brahma or Universal creator
founder - Madhavacharya
Gaudiya Vaishnavism by Chaitanya Mahaprabhu associated with this
ISKCON associated with this

4) PUSHTI MARG founder - Vallabhacharya 1500 AD
only one Brahma
pure love for Krishna

5) NIMBARKA Hamsa or Kumara Sampradaya
worship Radha & Krishna

Sikhism

founder - Guru Nanak (1469-1539)
 believed Monothelism, God is shapeless - Nirankari saints
 - tradition of appointment of saints. 10 Sikh Gurus after which
 Political appointment started
Banda Bahadur (1st political appointee)

1) GURU NANAK

2) GURU ANGAD - invented Gurmukhi script

3) GURU AMAR DAS

4) GURU RAM DAS - kund (water tank) of golden temple made by him

5) GURU ARJAN DEV

→ wrote Adi Granth (he incorporated teachings of sriji saint Baba Farid)
 → was assassinated/executed by Mughals - Jahangir

6) GURU HARGOBIND

- gave concept of Khalsa (military brotherhood)
 - organised his own army
 Akal Takht & Sahajpur Fort

7) GURU HAR RAI

8) GURU HAR KISHAN

} in constant conflict, detained by Aurangzeb
 } assassinated by Aurangzeb

9) GURU TEGH BAHADUR -

10) GURU GOBIND SINGH - gave formal shape to concept of Khalsa.

Baptism (Amrit) - Men - little of smjh
 women - Kaur

Non Khalsa sikhs called - Sahajdasi Sikh ← Narak Parthis
 Bhalla
 Udasis

1925- SGPC act passed & they manage holy sikh places
 Sikhism related disputed solves A/c to the 4 Takht

Movements

<p>Fairazi (early 19th century) - Haji Shariatullah</p>	<p>Ahmaddiya (late 19th) Mirza Ghulam Azad</p>	<p>Tariqah-i-Muhammadiya (19th century)</p>	<p>Aligarh Movement - Sir Syed Ahmed Khan</p>
<p>↓ called for coming back of Islam → urged Muslims to perform obligatory duties of Islam (Fairazi) → protected rights of tenants</p>	<p>started in Punjab to create community who would uphold true Islamic values.</p>	<p>by Syed Ahmad Barelvi - armed movement against British</p>	<p>modern edu for Muslims</p>

Christianity founder Jesus Christ in Jerusalem

3 entities -

- God (the father)
- God (the son) → Jesus
- God (the holy spirit) → (Jesus after came back from crucifixion)

Bible { Old Testament (original Jewish text written by Jews)
New Testament (written by followers of Jesus)

BAPTISM (formal entry of people into Christianity)
EUCCHARIST (holy communion after baptism) - wine & bread

stages of spread of Christianity

- I. Medieval
- II 18th century missionary work under British - Jesus' apostle St. Thomas came to Kerala in 52 AD & TN

Islam

Judaism, Christianity, Islam - 3 Abrahamic religions.

Meaning of Islam - taken from Arabic word Al Islam
(Submission to authority)

Islam - found by Prophet Mohd - 622 AD in Arabian Peninsula
Alto Islam, Prophet Mohd - last descendant of Abraham
before him also many prophets exists but they deviated from
path due to Satanic activity.

→ angel Gibrail gave holy word of God to Prophet on mountain
Initially Prophet Mohd faced problems, so had to leave his
house in Mecca & migrate to Madinah. After a coup he managed
to come back to Mecca - This is holy route (Hajj)

After death of Prophet, his teachings compiled by followers in HADITH
Quran + Sunnah → Sharia (Islamic law)

- belief in Day of Judgement
- namaz (5 times a day) Friday - Juma Namaz
- Ramzan end with Eid
- Zakat or charity (one has to give portion of earning to poor/need)

Based on who should be successor to Prophet Mohd →

SHIA

↓
prophet's successor should be
from his own blood hence
Ali (his son in law)

↓
Muharram - enact gruesome
death of Iman Husain (son of
Ali)

SUNNI

↓
should be from those close
to Prophet & his initial
followers like Abu Bakr

Intangible Cultural Heritage

Navroz → coincides with Spring festival of Kashmiris
shows respect for earth.

Ramayana - Bakshi ka talab
Rammar } Paikhand Valley - Chameli distt - UK
Jagar

Kalbela [Spontaneous music
Cyombab, Pong.

Chau - martial
traditional weapons - Maharaja Ranjit Singh
Kansa - tin + w + zn.

Buddhist chanting of Cadakh → Mahayana & Vajrayana
J&K

Vedic chanting

Yoga

Kumbh

Koottiyattam

Kerala

male - $\frac{10021K}{952}$

female - Ambalavasi Nambiar

music - Mizhavu

Vidhusaka explains the play in Malayalam
everyone else performs in Sanskrit

Mudiyettu -

Sankertana

Durga Puja -

Judaism - Jews.

↓ monotheism

↓ oldest religion (Abrahamic)

Believe in Yahweh

holy words of God - 1st given to Abraham by Gibrail

After Abraham given to [then to Issac Jacob (Israel)

10 commandment of God given to Moses by Gibrail at Mt Sinai

↓ this is incorporated in holy text book TORAH -

Synagogues - prayer halls
have to wear tsisisth
(prayer shawl).

1) Patna Sahib	Bihar - Patna
2) Hazrat Sahib	Maharashtra - Nanded
3) Kesgarh Sahib	Punjab - Anandgarh
4) Akal Takht	Punjab - Amritsar. (Golden Temple)

Zoroastrianism

founder - Zoroaster (Zarathustra) Prophet - 7th century BC
 Monotheists - ONE GOD - Ahura Mazda (epitome of just behaviour & goodness)

2 kind of forces $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Good (Spenta Mainya)} \\ \text{Bad (Angra Mainya)} \end{array} \right\}$ one day good will win over evil

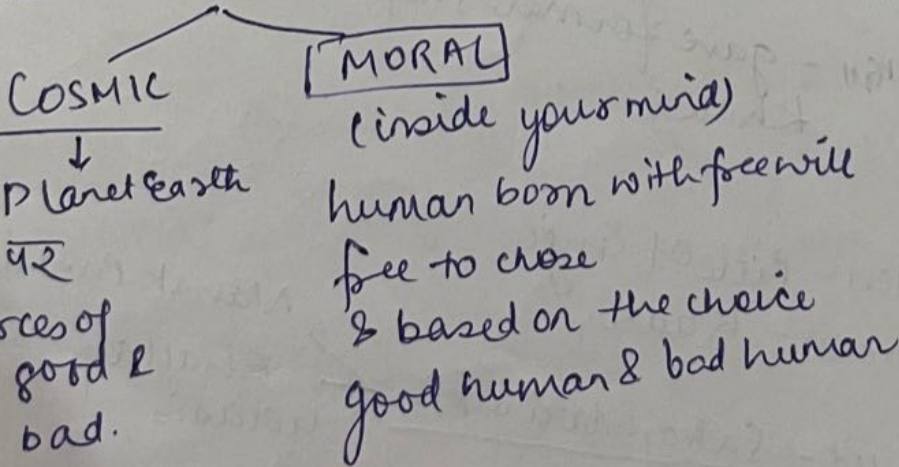
Parsis/Iranis

secret text - ZENDAVESTA
 sacred chant - ATHUNA VAIRYO

worship - fire God
 don't cremate but let structures eat - DAKHMANASHINI
 eg Silence tower, Mumbai

fire temples called Atash Bahrams

2 kind of dualism



Calendars

- Fashi
- Qadimi
- Shahenshahi

Hence Day (Life) & Night (Death)

(111)

NYAYA (500 BC - 200 AD)

Akshapada Gautam → Nyaya Sutra
said salvation through valid knowledge based on logic analysis

Proposition - "where there is smoke there is fire"

How to attain valid knowledge

- PRATYAKSHA
- ANUMANA
- UPAMANA (Comparison)
- Shabda

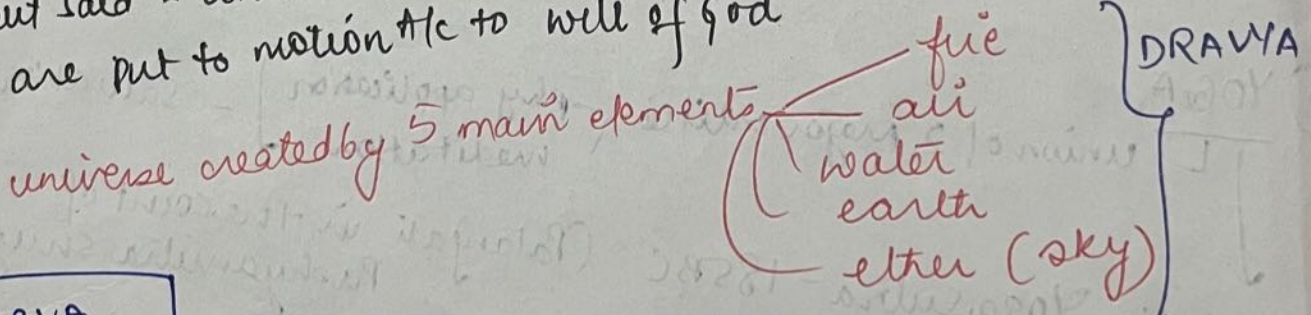
(4) VAISESIKHA → during Gupta period (5th century AD)
founder - Karad (Anukya) original name

(1st time in world anyone talked about 3101 (atom))

- Smallest, indivisible, indestructible part of the universe

salvation - by atomic recognition of the world

But said - atom is motionless (original character)
& are put to motion etc to will of God



PURVA MIMANSA

(5) MIMANSA → Jaimini (later - Sabar Swami & Kumarila Bhatta)

reasoning, interpretation & application but this reasoning was done for justification of Vedic rituals.

came up with concept of heaven

→ focus on analysis of texts of Samhita & Brahmana

→ Vedas contain eternal truth

salvation - performing rituals with assistance of priests

- Belief in Karma and philosophy

ORTHODOX

1) Samkhya

Kapil Muni - SAMKHYA SUTRA

word Samkhya means count.
2 phases of development

- ↳ Early Samkhya Philosophy - 950 BC
- ↳ Later Samkhya Philosophy - 400 AD

Presence of divine agency not essential to creation of universe

↓
PRAKRITI
↓
materialistic school

In addition to Prakriti, PURUSH is also needed

Salvation by attaining Real Knowledge

↓
Purusha & Prakriti (soul & matter) are 2 separate entities - **DUALISM / DVAITAVADA.**

How to attain

- ↳ Pratyaksha - Perception
- ↳ Anumana - inference
- ↳ Shabda - hearing / testimony

PURUSHA - closer to man

PRAKRITI - 3 major attributes

thought
movement
transformation

② YOGA

↳ union of 2 major entities [phy application / meditation] - Salvation

Patanjali - Yoga Sutra - 185 BC (Patanjali in the court of Pushyamitra Shunga)

Ashtanga Yoga

	Don't	Do
1) Yama	Don't	Do.
2) Niyama		posture
3) Asana		breathing exercises
4) Pranayam		Restraint
5) Pratyahara		choosing object
6) Dharana		focus on that
7) Dhyana		merging of mind & object
8) Samadhi		

final stage of YOG -

MULADHAR CHAKRA

gets activated

leading to **KUNDALINI**

JAGRAN

& then Samadhi

(salvation)

Martial Arts

(11) Inbuan
Inbu
Khaer

Kathikhele
PB & Bengal

(9) Squay

(5) Thoda

Pashis & Sasthi (2 team)
descendent of Pandav &
Kaurav.
→ Baisakhi
→ skill of archery

(4) Gattea

PB → Kimpau
Katar
Talwar

(6) Musht Yuddhe

Vns 4 types (unarmed)

(7) Pari
Khanda

developed
by Rajputs

(10)

Manipur

Jambvanti
Harumanti
Bhimaseni
Taksasandhi

(8) Paika

(11)

Thangta
(Meiti)

(3) Malla Khamb
&
Mandari Khela

sword
shield
Shivaji

Huver
LANGLOV.

Sait Satak
(unarmed)

both mentioned in
Jangam lit Silpadikaram,
traveller to SL, Malaysia,
Chera, Chola Pandyas.

chebi gadke



Silamban → TN

Stokes like
Snake hit, monkey hit, hawk
hit

Kuttu Varisai - TN

-empty handed
Silamban

(12)

Varna
Ati (vital
points)

→ Kiriip &
Saldu
(Nicobar)

q1 banned
British

(2) Kalaripayattu Kalari - spl school of gymnastic
no drum/songs, footwork imp ✓

Uzhichil, Verumkai, Otha, Angatheri, Kulliyankan

HARAPPAN

Sites & findings

- 1) Harappa [R. Ravi
 - 2 rows of 6 granaries
 - stone symbol of lingam & yoni, mother Goddess
 - sculpture of dog chasing a deer, stone male torso
- 2) Mohenjodaro [R. Indus
 - great bath, great granary, Bearded Priest
 - dancing girl, Pashupati seal
- 3) Dholavira - Gujarat - giant water reservoir, stadium, dams, embankments, ~~add~~ latest IVC city to be discovered.
- 4) Lothal (Manchester of IVC) - naval trade, dockyard, rice husk, fire altars, chess, terracotta figures, instruments for measuring 45° , 90° , 180°
- 5) Rakhigarhi (Haryana) - largest site
 - Provincial capital of Harappan civilisation
- 6) Roopar (Punjab) - R. Satluj
 - Dog buried with human
 - 1st Harappan site of independent India
- 7) Surkatoda - actual remains of horse bones

Heterodox (Atheistic) school

Ajivika
(Niyativad)

Charvaka

(Lokayata)

(popular among masses)

Bṛhaspati - Bṛhaspatī Sūtra

mentioned in Vedas and Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upanishad

materialistic view to salvation.

do not believe in salvation. → denied existence of Brahm and God.

- Believe in things that can be touched & experienced by human senses only

(Proper Perception -

Pratyaksham kin Pramānam

perception is only means of knowledge)

What has not been received by sensory organs is not knowledge.

- 4 elements of Universe - fire, air, water, earth

NOT ether (sky)

- no world after this one - Eat, drink & make merry

Crux → Yanvat Jivet Sukham Jivet
Keinan Kṛtvā gheṭam pitet

live in present

endure the present

Bhāsmibutasya dehasya Punaragamanā kito

→ till the time one is alive one must maximise one's pleasure even if it takes to take a loan for indulging in pleasure.

who knows once the body is cremated there will be any rebirth.

⑥ VEDANTA school (UTTAR MIMANSA) - elaborated in Upanishad

end of vedas

Badranyana - Brahmasutra (2nd century BC)

Brahm (reality) & everything else is unreal (Maya)

Shankaracharya & Ramanuja - wrote commentaries on this book which became original content of Vedanta.

2 branches of vedanta

ADVAIT VADA

(non dualism)

by Shankaracharya (8th century AD)
→ Kerala

↓
Brahma is w/o any attribute
- Brahma & soul is no different
only difference is due to ignorance
so knowledge of self - no difference b/w
Aham Brahmasmi
(हं ब्रह्मस्मि एव) - will
lead to salvation

Jnana marg

(gave credence to theory of Karma (यत्किंचिद्
misdeed of one birth is carried to next life)

VISIST ADVAIT VADA

(Qualified non dualism)

by Ramanuja (12th cen)

TN (Srinagar)

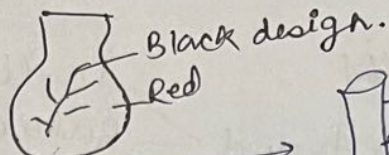
Brahma has some special attributes

↓
path of devotion
↓
salvation

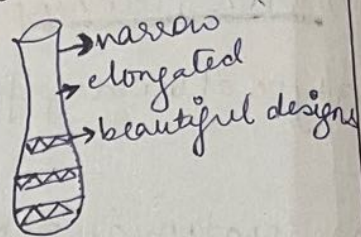
Bhakti Marg

Pottery (Red and Black)

→ Plain pottery - grains, cooking



→ miniature → faience (decorative)



→ Perforated - Liquor



Ornaments

→ both ♀ & ♂ wore



used stones (amethyst, carnelian, quartz, steatite, lapis lazuli)

beads (Charhudera)

animal bones.

Cosmetics

$HgCl_2$ → ~~cinnabar~~
kajal

cinnabar (soap)

Hg_2Cl_2 (Calomel tincture) - heal

lipstick.

[Dhokra art → GI Tag → made using lost wax technique

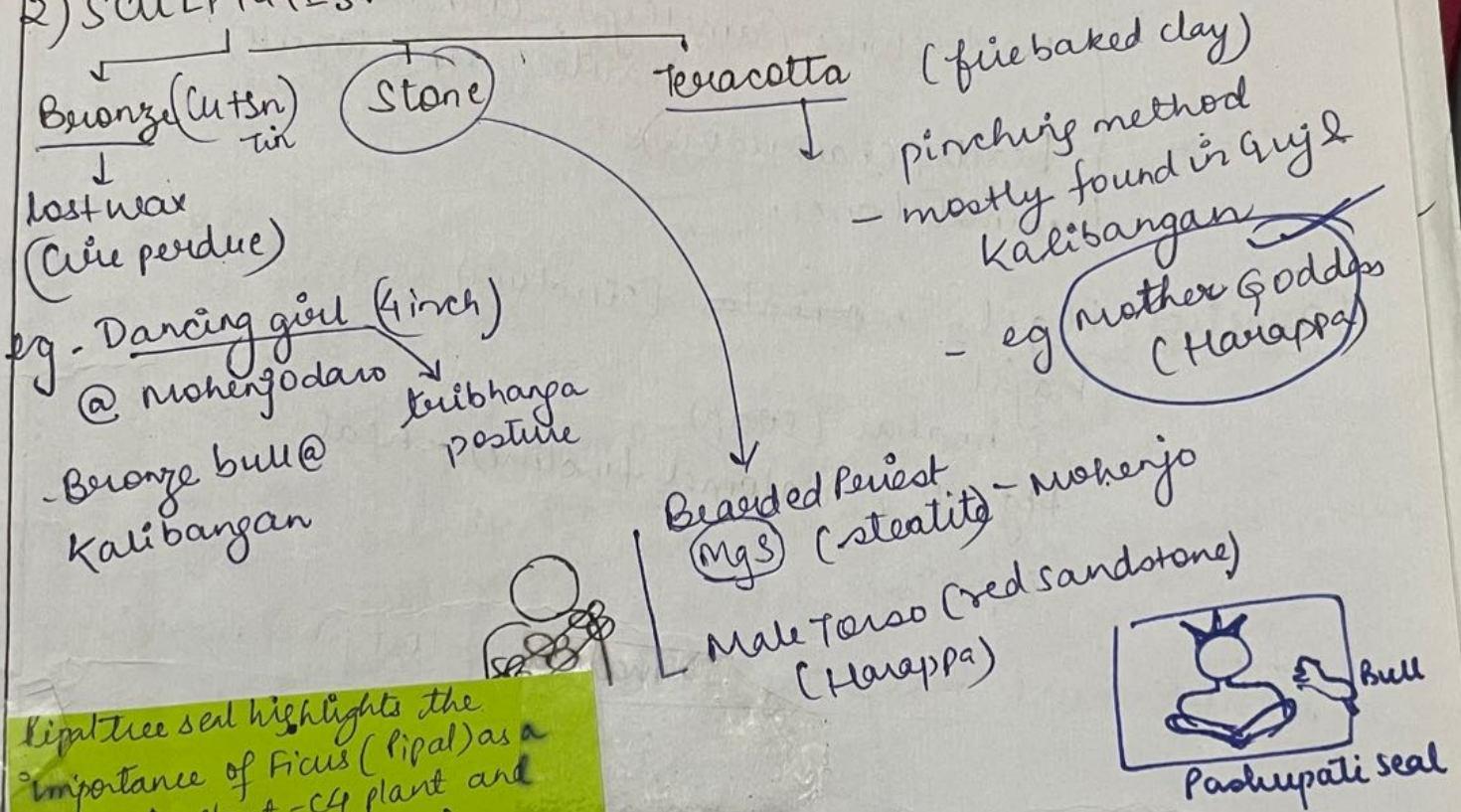
Architecture

1) Town planning

3 type of building found $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dwelling houses} \\ \text{Public bath} \\ \text{public building} \end{array} \right.$

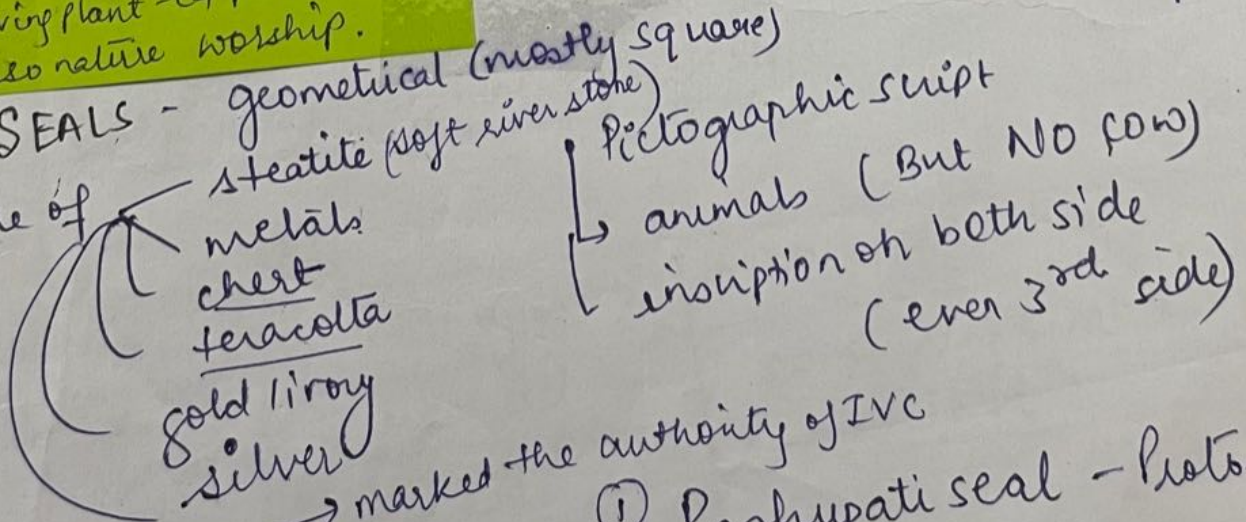
Mesopotamian people called IVC as Meluha

2) SCULPTURES.



lipitree seal highlights the importance of Ficus (Pipal) as a life giving plant - C4 plant and also nature worship.

3) SEALS



marked the authority of IVC
 Purpose $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{amulet} \\ \text{trade} \\ \text{education} (\Omega \Phi) \end{array} \right.$

① Pashupati seal - Protoshiva
 ② Unicorn seal

③ seal with leopard



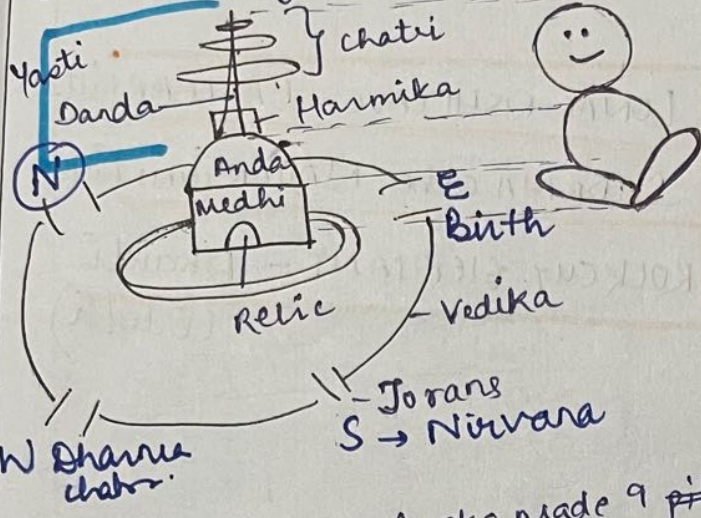
seems to be a mythological animal with 1 horn. → most abundant seal found
 → highlights importance of animals.

- 8) Balathal
Kalibangan] - bangle factory, toy, carts, fire altar
[bones of camel.
- 9) Banawali-Haryana - R. Saraswati - lapis lazuli,
only city with radial streets and oval shaped house
- 10) Alamgirpur (Meerut UP) - R. Yamuna - eastern most site
- 11) Mehrgarh (Pak) - considered precursor to IVC
- 12) Chanhudaro (Lancashire of India)
↓ only city w/o citadel.
[Bead factory, lipsticks
- 13) Kot Diji - Pak - Tar, Bull, mother goddess
- 14) Suktagendor) - westernmost - clay Bangles found
- 15) Balu (Haryana) - plant remains - gaulic
- 16) Daimabad (Mh)] - southernmost
[Bronze Chariot
- 17) Kot Bala (Pak) - Furnace
- 18) Mand (J&K) northernmost
- 19) Kerala - no-dhow - (Guj) - Salt prodⁿ centre
- 20) Desalpur (Guj) Pabumath (Guj), Shikarpur
Sarnali (UP) Kunal (Haryana) Kalanpura
Ganeriwala (Punjab) (Raj)

STUPA

Prevalent from Vedic period
 climax during Ashoka rule (84 k stupas)

- Buddha
- Dhama (doctrine)
- Sangha (followers / order)

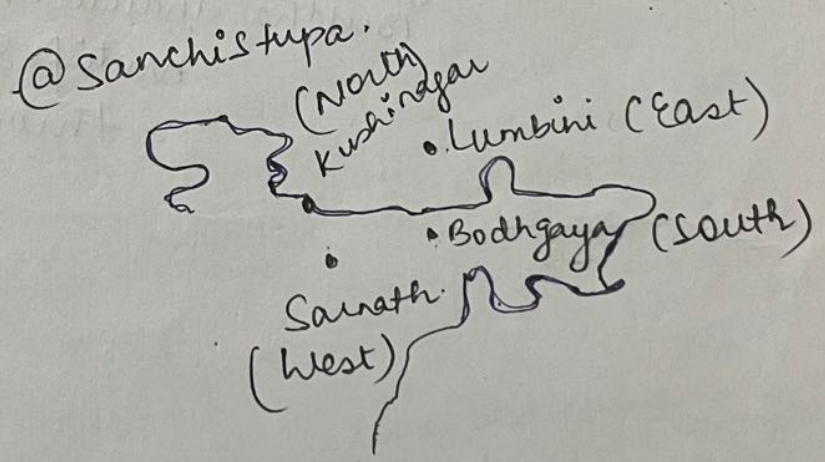


Yasti represents axis of earth

Death of Buddha, Asoka made 9 ~~pile~~ stupas (contain original... relics)

1. Alakappa
2. Pava
3. Pippalvina
4. Ramagrana
5. Rajgirha
6. Kapilvastu
7. Kushinagar
8. Vaishali
9. Vethapida

Outside India - Anuradhapuram (SL)



Other folk Symbols

- Horse - Renunciation (Mahavinishkram)
- Lotus - birth of Buddha
- elephant "
- empty seat - State of Nirvana
- Banyan tree - Nirvana.

Vedika - Jataka tales carvings.
 Toranas have sculptures of 'Yakshini'

Ashokan pillars mostly made of Chunar sandstone
 Capital (either bell shaped or lotus shaped)
 ↓
 influenced by Achemenian

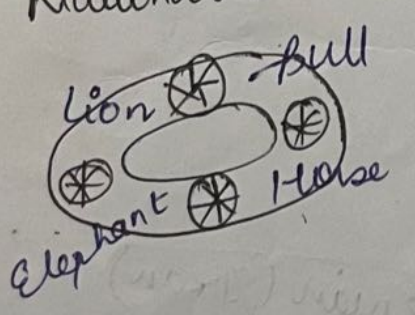
Purpose → Before Kalinga war - military conquest doctrine
 ↓
 to celebrate which & act as imperial sermon & command to people

After Kalinga
 ↓
 dhamma doctrine (cultural conquest)
 Pillar to → spread dhamma
 spread / celebrate life events of Buddha

eg.

1.	SARNATH PILLAR → Varanasi - Dharmachakra parivartan	Lion
2.	RAMPURVA PILLAR → Bihar	Bull
3.	LAURIA NANDANGARH - Bihar (1 Lion)	Bull
4.	SANKISA PILLAR - Uttar Pradesh	Elephant

National emblem - BHEL
 (Bull Horse Elephant Lion in clockwise)



- Elephant (Queen Maya)
- Bull (zodiac sign - Taurus (month in which Buddha born))
- Horse (Karthika)
- Lion (enlightenment)

Mauyan

(321 BC - 185 BC)

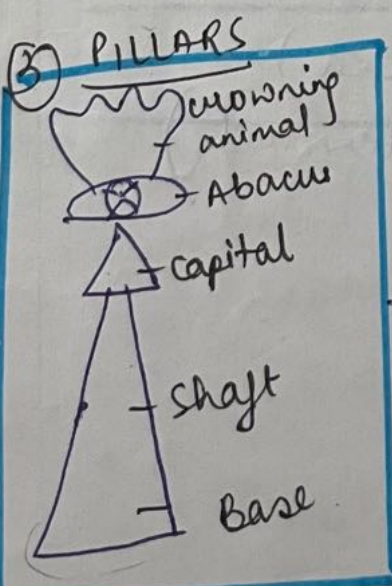
Shrama tradition (Buddhism, Jainism, Ajivika)

Shramana - the one who strives for enlightenment.

① Pottery → NBPW (Northern Black Polish Ware)
black paint, highly lustrous, luxury items.
 climax of pottery making
 used technique of levigation to collect finest sand particles.

② Sculptures - mostly stone
 from Vedic period onwards till Mauryas, worship of folk God
 (Yaksh) goddess (Yakshini) prevalent
 - 24 Yakshini for 24 Jain Tirthankar
 - Buddhism - Yakshini synonymous with auspicious occasion
 - Hinduism - worship common in SAPTMATRIKA PUJA.
 - Tamil epic Silapadhikaram - Yakshini mentioned
 - Yaksh - Mahabharata. Yaksh of Parikham, Sanchi & Gwalior.


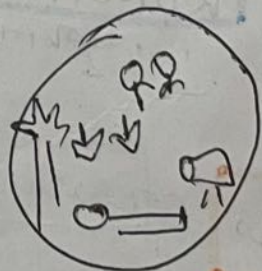
- eg.
- Yakshini of Dildauganj - Bihar
 - Yaksh + Yakshini @ Bharhut (MP)
 - Salbhajika Yakshini - Sanchi Stupa



Mauyan VS	Achamenian (Iran)
→ monolith	combining smaller stones
→ avg height 40ft	15ft
→ placed outside building	inside
→ no enforcements near shaft	some enforcements.
Both were however equally polished.	

Sculpture

3 schools.

	Gandhara	Mathura	Amravati
Where	NWFP (Punjab, Peshawar, Afghanistan)	Western UP and parts of Rajasthan Sonkh & Kankalitila	Lower Krishna Godavari basin (Telangana)
Material	grey sandstone with blue schist 	Red sandstone	white marble
Patronised?	Kushanas	Kushanas	Satrahans, Ikshvaku
Influence	Greco-Roman	no influence	No influence
Religion	Buddhism	Buddhism Jainism Hinduism	Buddhism
feature	Spiritual (sad) Buddha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • curly/wavy hair • beard/moustaches • no ornaments • torn cloth / less cloth • veins / muscles visible • protuberance (U.S.T) • Halo • half closed eye 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delighted & pleasant Buddha • combed hair • shaven face • with ornaments • full body clothes • round bodies • protuberance • Halo (layer) + decorated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jataka panel 

Bactrian influence

- beards & moustaches
- images seen with headgear & weapons
- long overcoats

- Padampani
- Vajrapani

Post Mauryan



Shungas, Kanvas, Kushanas, Shakas (North)
 Satrahana, Ikshvakus, Vakatakas, Abhiras - Southern & Western India

Caves

Structure

1) Apsidal vault with pillar
 (stovesupa)
 eg


AJANTA
ELLORA
KARLA
BHAJA

2) Apsidal vault w/o pillar
 eg


THANA NADSUR
- (Maharashtra)

 PITHALKHORA cave.



3) Quadrangular hall flat roof -

KONDIVITE - Maharashtra
MAHAKALI



Stupas

eg

Bharhutstupa

Some new developmt - **Sungas** → introduced Torana
 adding another pradakshina path to Sanchi stupa

- 1) replaing wooden vedika with stone vedika
- 2) Manushi Buddha (idol worship) → placed inside premises.
- 3) > 3 chattris but in odd no. → represented the importance of odd numbers in Buddha's lifetime

Purpose

Chaitya

Quadrangular with flat roof
 - prayer hall

eg. Karle chaitya

at the rear end of the cave there was a votive stupa.

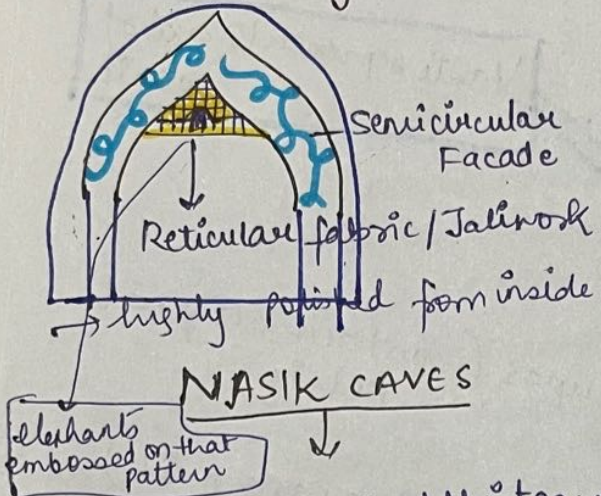
Vihara
 ↓
 residential hall for Buddhist & Jain monks
 (developed during Mauryan)
 - monsoon Confessions

lower pradakshinapath represented MINYANA BUDDHISM

upper - MAHAYANA

CAVES. 1st manmade caves of India.
 ↳ mainly created by Asoka his grand on Sassath
 Before Mauryans - natural caves
 Mauryans decorated ↳ natural caves
 ↳ made man made.

Made for Ajivika ~~are~~ monks.



- LONAS RISHI CAVE - BARABAR hills ^{Gaya}
- SUDAMA CAVE - NAGARJUNI hills ^{Gaya}
- ROCK CUT ELEPHANT - Dhauli ^(Odisha)

group of 24 Buddhist caves - Pandav Leni
 (belong to Hinayana period - 1st - 3rd century BC)
 ↳ Buddha indicated through use of motifs & symbols like thrones & fingerprints

After Bihadiath killed by Kushyamatra
 Shunga → he destroyed majority Stupas

Vasumitra Shunga reconstructed these stupas.

Gupta Age (4th century AD) - Golden Age

- Temple art - climax
- Buddhist & Jain art - climax
- Worship
 - Vishnu (north and central India)
 - Shiva (south)
 - Shakti) eastern part & Malabar coast

Vastushastra was written

Caves

Mural painting

created on steep side - so no courtyard.

1) Ajanta caves → Sahyadri range - Waghora River - Aurangabad MH.

(200 BC - 650 AD) 29 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 25 \text{ Viharas} \\ 4 \text{ chaitya} \end{array} \right.$

- Buddhist caves
- Valakatakarules

Fresco mural (clay + rice husk + cow dung)
colours (natural)
NO blue colours.

1/2 storey
or

also an
Arloki-keshurua

Padmapani Buddha - Buddha holding lotus

Vajrapani - holding a Vajra

Maitreya - future Buddha

Mayushi - Buddha of wisdom

Flying Apsara

Dancer Dying Princess - Cave 16

Mahaparinirvana - Cave 26

Naga King & his consort - Cave 19

Buddha conquering Mava Vijaya army,

sculptures
inside Ajanta

4. Abhaya Mudra - fearlessness, strength, inner security
gesture shown immediately after attaining enlightenment

5. Dharmachakra Mudra
- Turning the wheel of law
involves both hands.
when Buddha preached 1st sermon - Jannath

6. Anjali Mudra - greeting / devotion / adoration
Namaste
for Bodhisattvas

7. Uttarbodhi Mudra - Supreme enlightenment
charging one with energy
Symbolised perfection
✓ Shakyamuni Buddha

8. Varada Mudra - charity, compassion / granting wishes
5 perfections + Generosity, morality, Patient Effort, Concentration

9. Karana Mudra - warding off evil

10. Vajra - knowledge
famous in Korea & Japan

Graeco

Roman features

graceful face
(Greek Gods - Apollo & Zeus)
minimal clothing
wavy hair
well built muscular image inspired
by Demi Gods like Atlas & Hercules

Robes
tall (eg Bamijan Buddha)
broad shoulder
large forehead
large earlobe.
Realism in the image

Mathura

Hinduism

sculpture of Shiva

Mokhalinga
Shivlinga

Vishnu (full image + avayudh)

Jainism

24 Tirthankars

naked image of Vardhaman Mahavi with plant

Mudras

See Pg. 1.18.-

1. Bhumisparsha
↓
shows blue
Buddha
Akshobya

Buddha sitting in meditation with left hand - lap
right touching earth
Calling the earth to witness the truth
Buddha attaining enlightenment

2. Dhyana Mudra - indicates meditation / Yoga / Samadhi
attainment of spiritual perfection

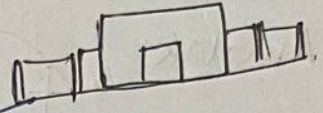
3. Vitarka Mudra - indicates teaching & discussion
circle formed represents constant flow of energy
No end / beginning - only perfection.



Temple architecture in (North)

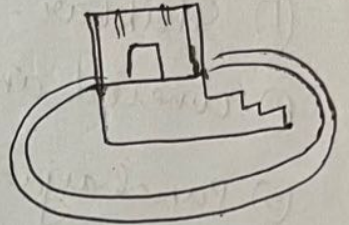
Stages of development -

1st stage: - flat roof square temple
shallow pillar (only for decor not for support)
low platform
(during Guptas)
eg Temple No. 17 @ Sanchi
Kankali devi @ Tigawa (MP)



2nd → flat roof but now shallow pillar. Instead in depth
pillars for support @ some places - double story
- upraised platform
- ambulatory passageway around gubha
gubha

eg - Parvati temple @ Nachankathura (MP)

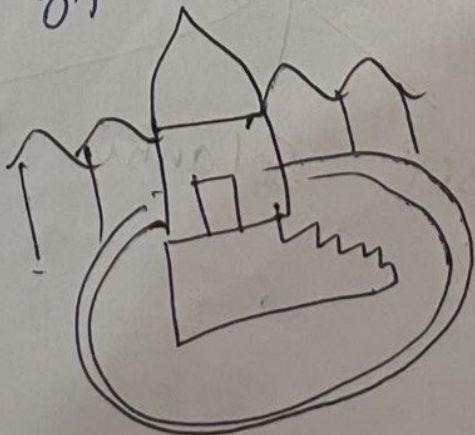


3rd → 2nd stage continued + intro of curvilinear tower -
Shikhara

Can be said as the Nagara style of temple making in north
eg Vishnu temple @ Deogarh - Jhansi (Dashawatar temp)

eg Brick temple @ Bhitayagor - Kanpur

eg Bhitari temple @ Ghazipur.



⑥ Mandapeshwar - Borivali (Mumbai)
Not peñ caves.

- drp'd during Gupta as Brahmin cave but later - Christian cave
- sculpture of Natsaja, Sada & hira

⑦ Ellephantā cave - off coast Mumbai
it is believed that Buddhist specimens were also there.
Hinduism (dominant)
sculpture of Trimurti
Uma
Bhairav
~~Shiva~~ Mahesh

⑧ Nashik cave - near Pune
↓
↓ Triambakeshwar (Shiva) -
23 caves - all Hinduism Buddhism (no idols)
Nashik is also in favour of Hindu religion pilgrimage,
holds a very important place in Shivite tradition of Hinduism

12 Shiv jyotirlingas

- Somnath & Nageshwar - Gujarat
- Baidynath - Jharkhand
- Kedarnath - Uttarkhand
- Kashi Vishw - U.P.
- Malikajur / Srisalain - AP.
- Rameshwaram - TN
- Omkarshwar } M.P.
- Mahakalshwar }

Triambakeshwar
- Nasik

Girishwar
Bhimsankar

↓
Maharashtra

② Ellora (5-11th century AD)

1/2/3 story.

34 caves

17 Hinduism

12 Buddhism

by Rashtrakutas

5 (Jain)

(Indrasabha)

by (Yadava)

Ellora on sloping side - sunlight - courtyards

fresco + sculptures.



Cave No. 10 → VISHVAKARMA (Carpenter's cave)
(Buddhist chaitya)

Cave no. 14 - Ravana ki Khai (den of Ravana)

Cave No 15 - Dasharata → 10 incarnations of Vishnu

Cave No 16 - Kailash Nath Temple (architectural wonder)
Shiva monolith, V-shaft
Top down approach

created by Rashtrakuta ruler - Krishna I

In cave 16 → Sculpture - Ravana shaking Mt Kailash
Dhumar Lena, Rameshwara Lena.

③

Bagh Caves → Rang Mahal - cave No. 4.
all Buddhism

④ Junagadh caves - Gujarat - Buddhist caves.
Gisnal hills
Hindu also.



(Uparkot)

- Khapra Kodiya
- Babalyase

Multiple shikhars give impression of Mt Karg

→ Not just Hindu but also Jain temples made in this style eg

- PARSUNATH TEMPLE
- GHAINTA TEMPLE

→ Circular temples in this style

- eg
- KANDARIYA MAHADEO
 - LAXMAN TEMPLE
 - CHAUNSATI YOGINI TEMPLE

believed that the circular temples of Chandellas inspired design of the old Parliament building

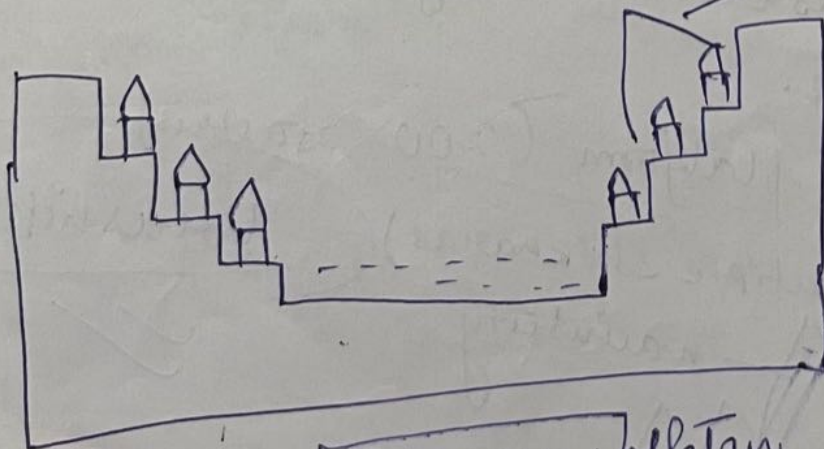
temples had 3 chamber Ganbhagruha Mandapa Sadh manadapa

Some also had - Antara

3) Solanki

Guj-Rajasthan - (under Solanki rulers - Chalukya clan)

- 1) Both interior - exterior walls - ^{Optionally} ~~minimally~~ decorated mostly ~~plain~~ intricate lavish design on interior wall.
- 2) All Surya temple face east (so that sun rays directly enter)
- 3) Massive stepped water tank -



Small replica of temple

Jain temples also made in this style

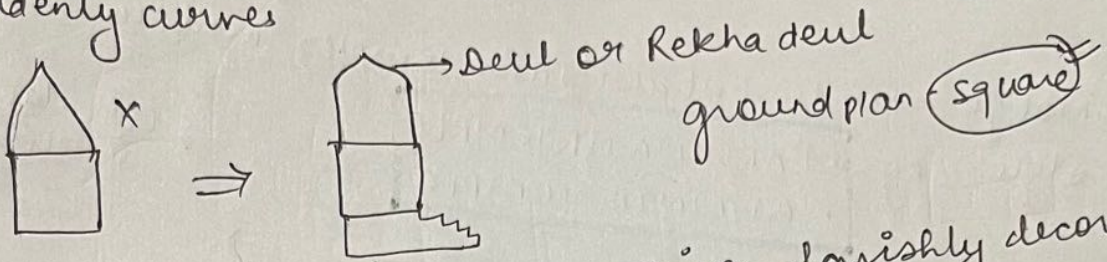
Rani ki Vav of Patan

DILWARA JAIN temple - Mt Abu

MODHERA SUN TEM

① Odisha

Shikhara - called Deul (almost vertical till top), then suddenly curves



ii) interior walls kept plain but exterior - lavishly decorated
 Bhoga Mandira
 भोग मंदिर

iii) Mandapas called Jagnohan

iv) Temples have boundary walls.

- eg - ① Konark (Sun) temple - Black pagoda - Bhubaneswar
 ② Jagannath temple - Puri
 Vishnu's incarnation
- Jaganath
 Subhadra
 Balbhadra

Nav Kalivar festival - 12 yrs 4x

⑤ Lingaraj temple - (Shiva) - Bhubaneswar.

② Khajuraho/Chandela (Klimax of Nagara)

both interior & exterior walls lavishly decorated

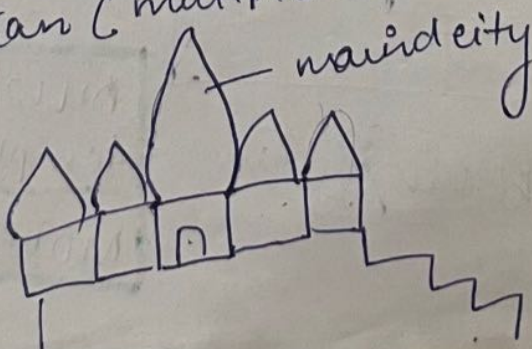
sculptures - themes erotic - Vatsyana's Kamasutra

made of sandstone.

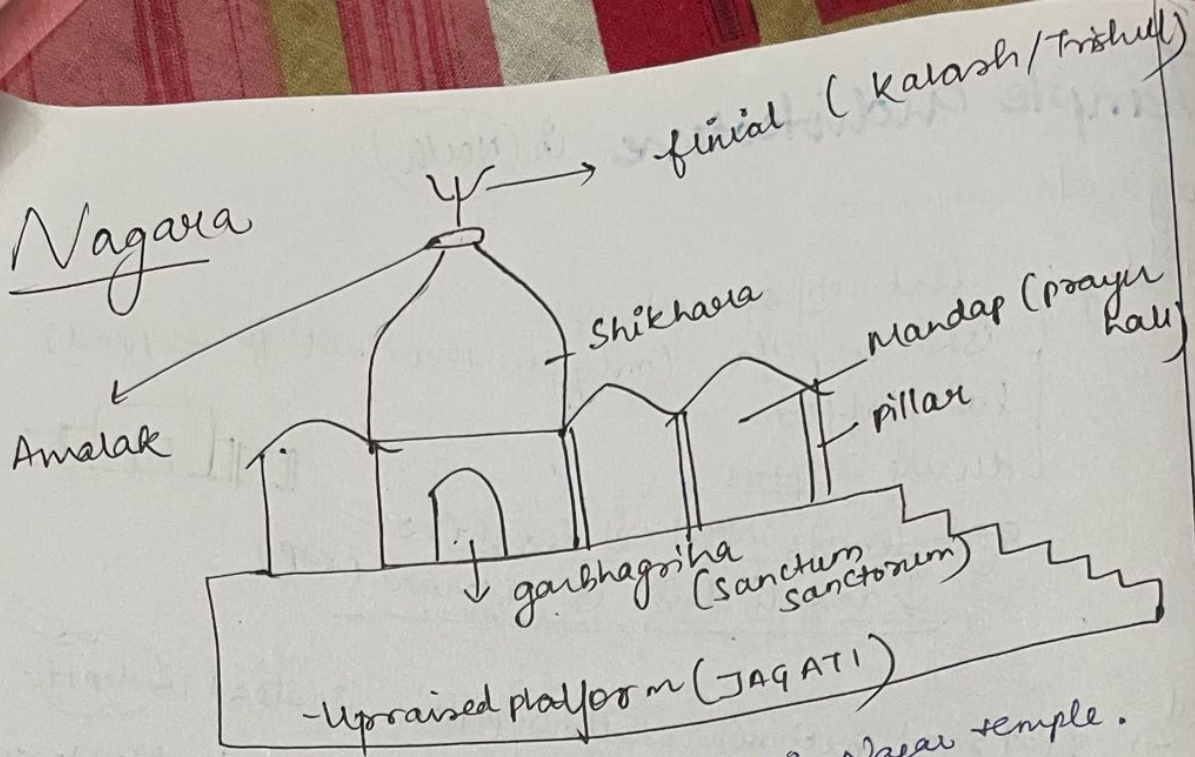
v. high upraised platform (200-250 stairs)

Panchayatana (multiple shikharas)

Urusikhar



Nagara



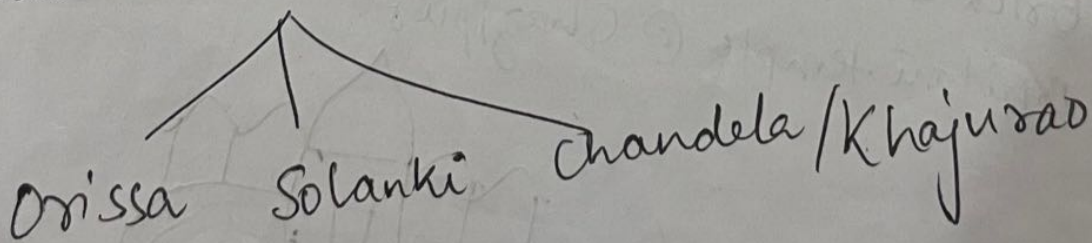
Generally, boundary wall is not created in Nagara temple.

- ① Shikhara - curvilinear tower
- ② covered ambulatory passageway
- ③ Panchayatana style - common in Nagara & Dravida
- ④ No water tank inside the premise of temple (generally)
- ⑤ cruciform ground plan for symmetry + stability



- eg - 1) Kashi Vishwanath - Mns
2) Dashavatara - Deogarh - Jansai

Subschools / Variations



Chola ruler

- placed their own images inside temple

exquisite sculpture of Natraj (dedicated to Shiva)
Shiv is in Bhujagrasita stance (which means
kicking away the veil of Maya (illusion))

Sub schools

- Vijaynagara

- Nayaka

Vijaynagar → estab by 2 bro $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Haruhar} \\ \text{Bukka} \end{array} \right\}$ 1336 AD.

Most imp ruler - Krishnadeva Raya.

4 dynasty (clans) in Vijaynagar $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Agama} \\ \text{Sangama} \\ \text{Sulata} \\ \text{Tulara} - \text{Krishnadeva Raya} \end{array} \right.$

sacrificial rectangular flat structures called Dibba were erected
- eg Mahanavami Dibba of Hampi

1) v. high enclosure walls

2) on either side of Gopuram images of super natural horses
(eg flying horse Pegasus)

3) In Natraj - with one leg he is suppressing demon (Appasmara)

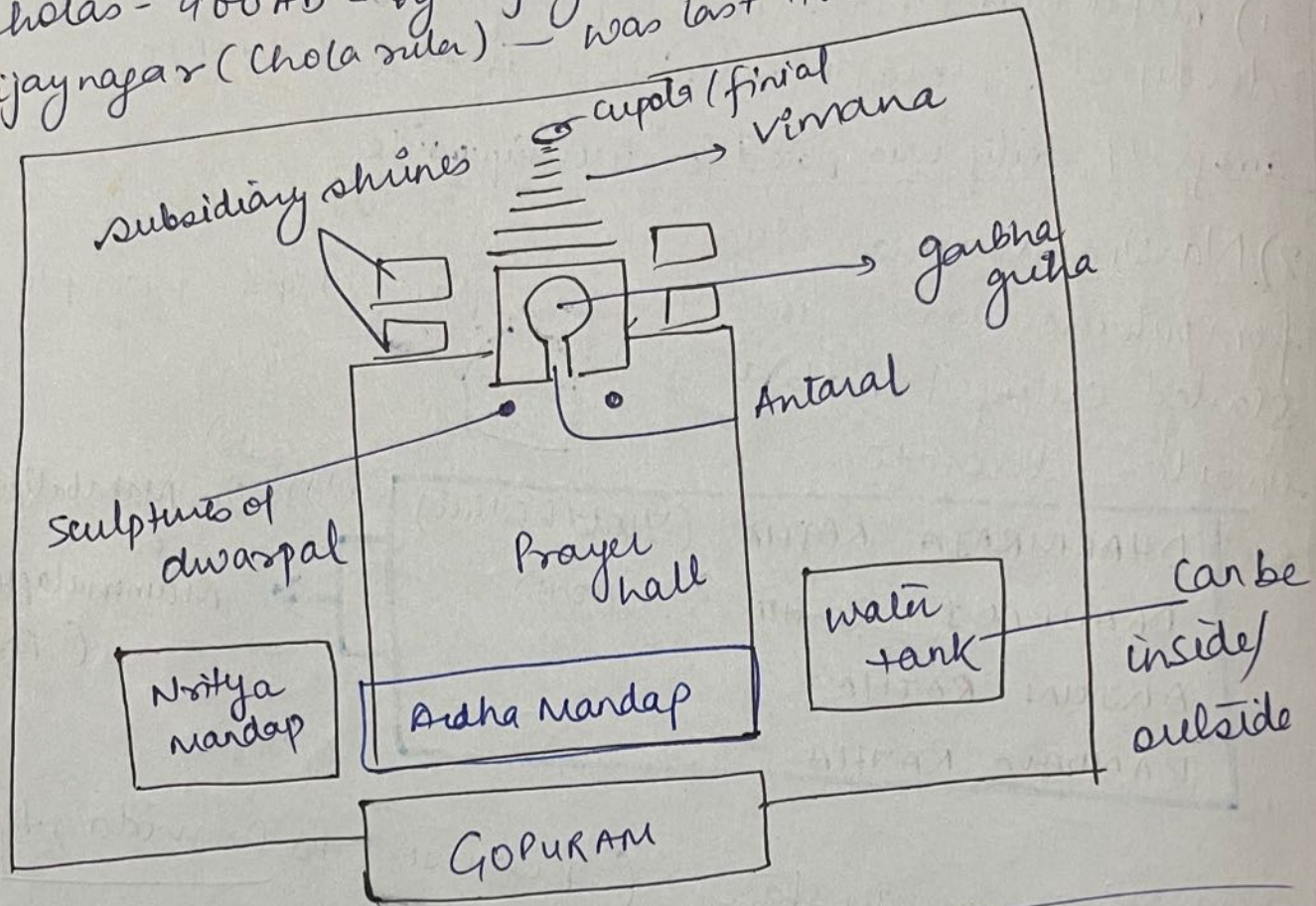
4) concept of Amman shrine introduced
↳ Second Soubhagya
↳ dedicated to chief wife of main deity

5) Kalyan mandap meant for marriage of God, people also

- 1) VIRUPAKSHA temple - Pattadakal (Shiva)
- 2) SHIVA temple - VEERBHADRA - Lepakshi
- 3) VITHAL SWAMI temple - Hampi

Dravidian style (Chola)

started under Pallavas but flourished under Cholas
 Cholas - 900 AD - by Vijayala - Rajendra I
 Vijaynagar (Chola ruler) - was last Hindu kingdom



- Panchayatana style
- curved ground plan
- water tank (Ritual purpose)
- Vimana - not curved pyramid
- Gopuram can be 1 or more
- Dwarpal while in North India - Nithur or Ganga/Yamuna

ARDH MANDAP - entrance porch in which either the sculpture of Nandi or Shwaj or temple is installed

BRIHADESHWARA temple - Tanjore (TN)
 by Rajaraja 1st in 1011 AD.
 GANGAIKOND CHOLAPURAM by son of Rajaraja 1st - Rajendra 1st
 → bank of R. Kaveri

South Indian temple

started under Pallava (275 AD)

600 AD - Mahendavarman 1st - started under him =

4 stages:

1) Mahendavarman stage - Rock cut architecture developed, word Mandap used instead of temple images of deity was placed for worship inside



2) Narsimhavarman stage →

from outside, cave refined to give a proper shape of temple started calling it Rathas.



inside - decoration

- eg. DHARMRAJA RATHA (Yuddhisthi)
- DRAUPADI RATHA (Smallest)
- ARJUN RATHA
- PANDAVA RATHA

(biggest) In Mahabalipuram or Mammalapuram (TN)

3) Rajasimhavarman stage → (precursor to Dravida style) real structural temples developed

- Vimana



→ vimana (symmetrical)

SHORE temple → Mahabalipuram
Kailashrath @ Kanchipuram

4) Nandivarman → many small temples made at many places for propagation of Hinduism & conversion
popularisation of Dravida style
of Vaikunth Perumal Temple of Kanchipuram.

Delhi Sultanate

Imperial

[1206 - Slave Dynasty - 1290 AD] - Mameluke style

- Remodelling of old existing Hindu structure
- Start of Qutub Minar - (initiated by Qutubuddin Aibak)

↓

9th century

↓ 5th storey - Feroz Shah Tughlaq

Qutub ul - Islam Mosque - Delhi (Jain temple)
Adhai din ka Jhopda - Ajmer (Jain temple)

Khilji - Jalaluddin - Alauddin etc 1290 - 1320

Seljuk style

used red sandstone, introduced arc and dome
Mortar (cementing agent)

Siri was one of the 8 precursor cities of Delhi

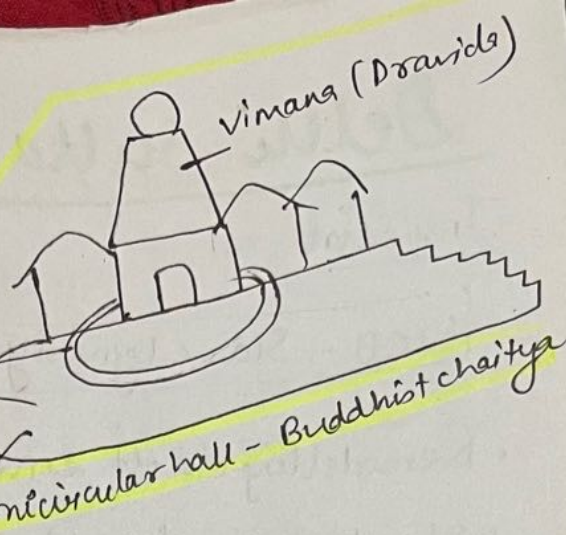
[ALAI DARWAZA
SIRI FORT]

- 1) Indraprastha (mythological origin)
- 2) Lal Kot - by Tomar rulers of Delhi (1st walled city of India)
- 3) Qila Rai Pithora - Prithviraj Chauhan
- 4) Siri - Alauddin Khilji
- 5) Tughlaqabad - Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- 6) Jahangir - Mohd Bin Tughlaq
- 7) Ferozeshah Kotla - Ferozshah Tughlaq
- 8) Dinpanah - Humayun
- 9) Shergarh - Sher Shah Suri

Vessana (Karnataka school)

later Chalukyas
combined features of N + D
taken from Sanskrit word
VISRA (to travel a long
distance) - these
temples were made
far from human habitation

upraised
platform
&
covered
ambulatory
passageway
↓ NAGARA



who made Vessana temples

- I) Chalukyas of Badami & Kalyani
- II) Rashtrakutas
- III) Hoysala Dynasty.

eg

- 1) LADKHAN temple @ Aihole - Lord Shiva
- 2) Temples at Badami - Vishnu
- 3) Papanath temple @ Pattadakal
- 4) Doddabasappa temple @ Dambal

Hoysala

→ Karnataka near Mysore - under Hoysala rule.

- ↓ Belur
- Seeringeri
- Halebid

- Stellate ground plan
- soft soapstone (Choriste schist) - material
- Sculpture
- multiple shrines around central pillar hall
- Built on upraised platform - JAGATI
- walls & stairs - zigzag pattern

- HOYSALESWARA at Halebid
- Channakeswara @ Belur
- Chennakeswara @ Somarathpura

also noted for intricate carving on interior & exterior walls.
- carving - of entire episodes of Hindu mythology like Ramayana Mahabharata

Nayaka - provincial governors of Vijayanagar Kingdom
+ Admin

Post of Nayaka & Amara Nayaka

Battle of Talikota - Vijayanagar Kingdom got defeated
hence provincial governors declared independence & built
temples to prove their authority

- i) Amman shrine
- ii) > 1 gopuram
- iii) Introduced - Parakrams. (huge corridors)
for parikrama + shops (religious things)
- iv) Musical columns & 1000 pillars.

eg

MEENAKSHI temple
SUNDARESWAR temple

 } Madurai

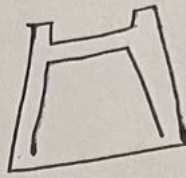
Shrirangnath Swami temple
of Srirangam.

3) Jaunpur - by Sharqi dynasty - Sharqi style

Absence of mihrab

↳ introduced concept of Propylon screens - (huge, bold, slanting gates)

eg ATALAMOSQUE - Jaunpur



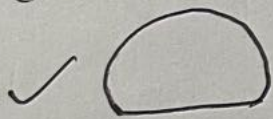
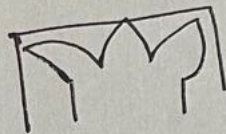
4) Bijapur

(Karnataka)

during rule of Adil Shah of Bijapur

• use of three facet arcs

• use of Bulbous dome (almost spherical)



• use of cornices (ಒತ್ತ)

• ceiling w/o any support

• use of iron clamp

eg

GOL GUMBAST - Bijapur
(mausoleum of Adil Shah)

Provincial

1) Bengal (WB, Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Bangladesh)

use of black marble + brick
big, massive building
Bengal sloping roof

QADAM RASUL MOSQUE
- Gaur (Bengal)

ADHUNA MOSQUE -
Pandua (Bengal)



2) Malwa (Southern Rajasthan till MP) / Pathar school

this region - gully erosion - air pockets - summer holiday

i) large windows

ii) well proportioned stair

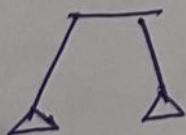
iii) use of carpet & wall mat

iv) mosques - complete absence of minar

v) artificial reservoir - bauli

vi) used battar system of Tughlas

RANIRUPMATI PAVILLION
MANDU FORT
JAHAJ MAHAL
ASHRAFI MAHAL



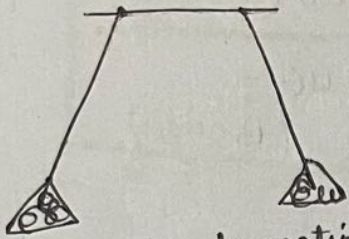
3) After Khilji - Tughlaq.

focus on strength
replaced Red Sandstone with grey.

∴ easily available
cheaper & stronger

Sloping walls (BATTAR EFFECT)

No major buildings
instead cities



concrete formations at base

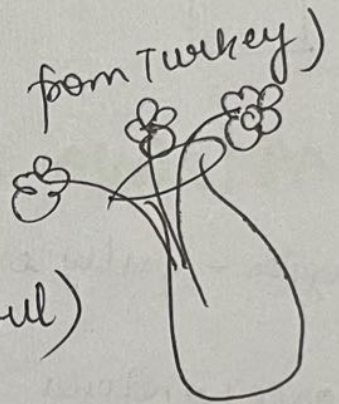
- ↳ Tughlaqabad -
- ↳ Janapana
- ↳ Kotla

4) ~~Lodhi~~ Sayyid.

(purest of the pure race of Islam - originally from Turkey)

introduced

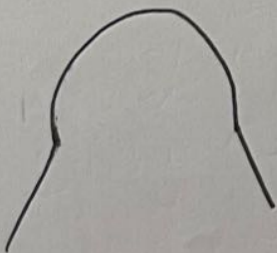
- ↳ Guldasta decor
- ↳ blue enamelled tile from Turkey (Istanbul)



5) Lodhi

introduced Double Dome ①

② Garden around building



Lodhi Garden

city of Agra by Sikander Lodhi