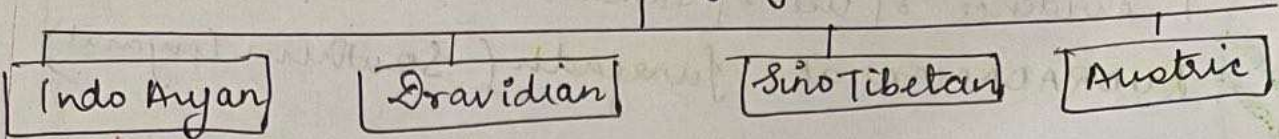


Indian Languages



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 - Ashvaghoosh - 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 Junagadh (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 Digambara Jainis - Shatkhanda
gama
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.

Paishachi or Bhuta Bhasi - BRIHATKATHA by Guradhya

Apabhramsa - transition from middle to modern Indo Aryan

Major texts

MAHAPURANA (Digambar Jain text)

BHAVISAYATTAKAHA - Dhanapati.

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

Dravidian (≥ 1 lang)

(3 groups)

Northern

3 languages

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



Central

11 lang.

Telugu
8 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

Kuratas in old Sanskrit literature

÷ into

Tibeto Burman

- ↳ Sikkimese, Bhutia, Lahuli, Ladakhi
- ↳ Sherpa, Balti
- ↳ Kinnauri, Limbu
- ↳ Ahor, Nishni, Miri, Aka, Dajla
- ↳ Kuki, Gasar Naga, Meitei, Bodo

Siamese Chinese

Ahom

(extinct from India)

AUSTRIC → before Indo Aryan - called as MISADAS

eg. Khasi, Santhali — Not endangered in India

↳ Nicobarese, Andamanese, Onge, Mundari
Korag, 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 - Malayalam
 - from Brahmi

No national language
lang to be adopted by State need not be from 8th schedule
eg Pondi - Prench
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

Korkari
Manipuri
Nepali

71st CA 1992

Bodo
Maithili
Dogri
Santhali

92nd CA 2003

Buddhism

Varna - क्षत्रिय

Charioteer - Channa

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

Wife Yasodhara, son Rahul

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

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

1st 5 disciples

Kaudinya
 Bhaddika
 Vashpa
 Ashvajit
 Maharaman

4 noble truth (आर्य सत्य)

- i) Dukkha - truth of suffering
- ii) Samudaya - truth of origin of suffering
- iii) Niroda - 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 - Samyak driti ①
 Speech - Samyak vacche ②
 action/conduct - Samyak karmanta ③
 livelihood - Samyak Ajivika ④
 self awareness - Samyak smriti ⑤
 Concentration - Samyak Dhyana ⑥
 effort - Samyak Prayas ⑦
 Speech - Samyak Vach ⑧
 deep meditation - Samyak samadhi ⑨
 right exercises - Samyak vyayama ⑩

Mahaparinirvana - 483 BC

Kushinagar

4 signs of life which induced 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
• Telugu	2008
• Malayalam	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 Sardar

Sardar 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 resp?)

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? → To which Buddhist replied - it is CONSCIOUSNESS or PANCH SKANDHA (5 types of memories which takes rebirth)

Philosophy ~~to~~ Pautitya Samuttpada (philosophy of Buddha)

↳ meaning - Because of it)

↓
It says every action has its cause

Buddha became a disciple of Alara Kalam (shramana monk)
↓ early Samkhya philosophers

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

Atto Mahayana - Bliss and Rest

Mahaparinirva - final blow out of Buddha

Parinirvana - final blow out

The event of mahaparinirvana is considered as moment of joy and satisfaction because Buddha died after achieving Nirvana, 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 6th & 7th BC, 3 new sects of Buddhism made appearance

- i) Shravastivadin
- ii) Sammitiya
- iii) Sautantrika

Mahayana - Bodhiattva
↓

Buddhist Council	Where	Year	Patronage Poz.	Details
1 st	Rajgri (Saptaparni cave)	483 BC (Death of Buddha)	Ajatshatru Mahakasyapa	Sutta Pitaka - Original teaching of Buddha compiled by Ugata <u>Ugata</u> Vinay Pitaka - rules & disciplines to be followed by monks compiled by Ugata <u>Ananda</u>
2 nd	Vaishali	383 BC	Kalashok Sabakani	informal ÷ happened due to 10 disputed points in Vinay Pitaka Theravada (orthodox) ↓ as Buddha has said there should be no worship Sthaviradine ↓ Mahasayhika (liberal) ↓ worship of Buddha
3 rd	Patliputra	250 BC	Ashoka Mogaliputta Tissa	Abhidhamma Pitaka (philosophical interpolation 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) & Subpoz → Ashvaghosh (L)	Formal ÷ Hinayana <u>Mahayana</u> • <u>Mahavibhasa</u> (encyclopedic of Buddhism was compiled)

Ashoka recognised
Sthaviradi / Theravada as
the original sect of
Buddhism

Tirth derived from Oar (चर) (चर)

Jainism

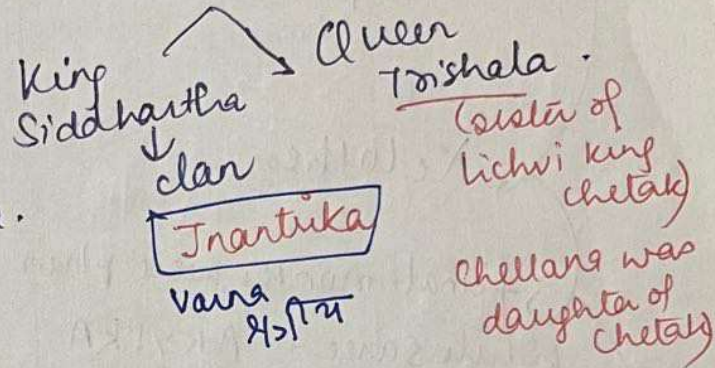
Jain - jia - Conqueror (desires)

Mahavi's wife - Yashoda

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

daughter - ARNOTYA
(प्रियव्रत)

540 BC - Prince Vardhaman born at Kundagram (Vaishali)



Pava (near Patna) - Kaivalya.

Other titles

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

Anekantavada - fundamental doctrine - **Non absolutism**

$\left[\begin{matrix} K \\ F \\ C \end{matrix} \right]$ three ratnas (Ratnatraya)

Ahimsa

Satya

Asteya

Apraigraha

Bohmracharya - Mahavira

Vardhamanaka
Kalash.

Astamangala (8
auspicious symbols)

Swastika

Nandavarta

Bhadrasana

Shrivatsa

Darpana

Minagula

Buddhist followers had their monsoonal
stays as - VASSA

Buddha spent max. Vassa @ Jetavana
monastery
of
Savatthi

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 - Sthaviravada / 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



Anonimate
soul

Inonimate
soul

(living beings)

(non living
beings)

जीव आत्मा

अजीव आत्मा

Jain Councils

1 st	299 BC	Pataliputra	Prez → Sthulbadra Patronised - BINDUSARA	14 books (PURVAS) compiled + ÷ of Jainism
2 nd	512 AD	Vallabhi (Gujarat)	Prez → Devardhi Kshema Shammara Patronised - Chalukyan ruler of Gujarat	^ Digambara Shwetambara
			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 Satya
near Thimbakgram he
attained Kaivalya
(absolute knowledge)

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

→ Amoghvarsa - Rashtrakuta ruler - he also
did Sallekhna

Digambara

- Mula sangh
- Terapantha
- Taranpathi
- Bispanthi

X clothes

female monks were plain white saree - ARYIKA

all 5 constraint

Brhadrabahu

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 (जीव)

Matter पदार्थ

Space → अणु

Motion एत

Rest अणु

Time (काल)

Svetambara

- Sthanakvasi
- 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)

5

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

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 & 96

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, Jaiminya

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 Gurushishya 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 Collected 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 यज्ञ (yajnas)

2 major Samhita of Yajur Veda - श्वेता (white/pure)
कृष्ण (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 - 34 अंग of Samveda

revived by Balasaraswati & 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

TARANGAM

TAAL CHITRA NATYAM

Carnatic Music, Violin + Mridangam

<u>Sollakathi / Patakshari</u>	<u>Nritta part</u>
<u>Kavutrams</u>	<u>Nritya part - which involves extensive acrobatics</u>

Yamini 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

കളിനാട്യം

Kalithakali (Kerala)
feudal lords patronised theatres
Krishnattam
Ramanattam
Chokiarakoothu
Kolathiyattam

male troupe performance

1930, feudalism on decline

V N Menon (Malayali poet) revived

→ Shows eternal conflict b/w good & evil

→ themes from Ramayana, Mahabharata, Purana

→ eye & eyebrow movement - 24 (stereos training needed)
white - divine yellow - beautiful saint woman

→ colours in makeup

green - (शक्ति) - nobility / divinity
Red - राजा (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

↓ (TN)

- Bharat Muni's natya shastri
Bhaava RAaga Taal

Origin - SADR (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 secured it. Rukmini Devi Arundale
global recognition

Steps

Attaripu
Tatiswaran
Shabdham
Varnam
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 - Kusselapur or Kuchelapur where group of
men (Kusselvas) 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	i) Malvikāgnimitra → love story of Malvika & Agnimitra (son of Pushyamitra Shunga)
	ii) Vikramorvasiya → love story of Vikram (Pururu) & Urvasi
	iii) Abhigyan Shakuntalam → love story of Shakuntala & Dushyant
(prose गद्य)	a) Meghdootam - sending letter through clouds
poems कविता	Kumarsambhavam - making of Young God Kartikeya
	Ritū sambhava → medley of seasons
	Raghuvansham - story of clan of Lord Rama

ASHWAGHOSH

→ Buddha Charita
→ Saupurta Purana

SHUDRAKA - Murchhakatika (clay cart) - satire on society

BHAVBHUTI - Uttaranmcharita - life of Lord Ram
Mahavimcharita

VISHAKHADUTTA - Mudra Rakshas - fight b/w Nandao & Mauryas

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

- Astronomy - i) Aryasiddhantika & Aryabhatiya - ARYABHATTA
2) Maths → Brahma Sphuta Siddhantika (heliocentric theory) - BRAHMGUPTA
3) BRAHAT SAMHITA (cloud formation theory) - Varah Mihir
4) Rasaratnakar + Rasarnava - NATARJUNA

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

Gyan Bhayanae Sattariya → Kharomnae naach Sattariya

KATHAK (UP)

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

influenced by Persian costumes & style

elements

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

Gharana	
Lucknow	peak during Nawabhyid Ali Shah 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 Manipuri & danced with local Gandharvas (devotees)

Present Manipuri is an amalgamation of folk forms

Lai Hairoba (post harvest festival)

Rasleela

Sankeertana (celebratory dance)

Thangta

Features

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

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

- derived by Rabindra Nath Tagore, introduced it in Shantiniketan

proponents Jhaveri sisters & Gurusipin Singh.

Vishwabharti University

SATTRIYA

↓
derives its name from Sattri (Vaishnav monastery)

Around 15th century - Bhakti Saint in Assam - MAHAPURUSH

SHANKARDEV

- already existed folk forms like Vyahgoa oghapalli + Devdasi included in daily rituals of Sattri

MOHINIATTAM (Kerala) dance of enchantress
origin - mythological story - SAMUDRA MANTHAN (Palazhi)

→ costume (white & off white saree, golden bircade, Jasmine garla)
(Kasavu 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
thumping
gentle
footwork

[Lasya (dominant)

→ Alā vakul or Alarus (collection of 40 basic dance monuments)

ODISSI

↓
finds mention of Odhransūtya (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

called mobile
Sculptures

Postures

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

- Chowk

Steps of Odissi

moksha / Trikhanda 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

Phlegm

Wind

Sushruta - Sushruta Samhita → Surgery & Obstetrics.

Rhinoplasty

Ophthalmology.

Surgery (Sastrikarma)

Saranga Dhara Samhita → 13th century - opium in medicine

Rasachikitsa - Treatment of diseases using mineral medicines

Unani → firdous al Hikmah by Ali ibn Rabban.

Shulbasutra

Baudhyana

600 BC

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

Apastamba

200 BC

practical geometry
angles $\rightarrow$ fire altars

Aryabhatiya

Aryabhatta

499 AD

astronomy (रविवीर शास्त्र)
maths

Khajuraho $\rightarrow$ astronomical lab in
Nabanda where he studied

Brhmasputa
Siddhanta

Brhmagupta

700 AD

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

Ganit ~~Prak~~ Saka
Sangraha

Mahaviracharya

9th century AD

$\rightarrow$ details of $\begin{cases} \text{algebra} \\ \text{+ triangles} \end{cases}$

Siddhanta
Shironmani

Bhaskara II/
Bhaskaracharya

12th century AD

- sections $\begin{cases} \text{Lilavati} \\ \text{Bijaganita} \\ \text{Goladhyaya} \\ \text{Grahaganita} \end{cases}$

into Persian
by (Faizi) $\leftarrow$
Akbar's court

19th century - James Taylor
translated Lilavati

medieval period

Narayana Pandit

Ganitakamudi

Bijaganitvatansa

Nikantha Sonjayai $\rightarrow$ Tantra asanga.

languages used in

Kuchipudi (Andhra)
Kathakali (Kerala)

- Telugu
- Manipravalam
(Sanskrit + Malayalam)

Mangalharan
Batu Nritya
Pallavi
(Thariyan
mokshe)

Misgal Batu

Birju Maharaj

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

2nd mythological eg - Tandava of Lord Krishna → Kalija Nardana
Jainism - Indra Tandava at time of birth of Adinath
Rishabh dev

Theatre

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

2) Sanskrit word नाट्य derived from root word नाट् (dancer)

3) { Rupaka
Drishyakanya
Preksakanya } other words for drama

4) 2 types of plays ↳ Lokadhami
Natyadhami

5) Sariputraprakarna by Ashvaghoosh - 1st of classical Sanskrit drama
9 act play

6) Bhasa

7) Sudraka - Murchakatika

↳ features ANTAGONIST for the 1st time

8) Kalidasa [Malvikagnimitram
Vikramorvishe
Shakuntala

Metallurgy - started in Bronze Age

Nagarjuna - (famous metallurgist & Alchemist)

Rasaratnakara → deals with prepⁿ of liquids (mercury)

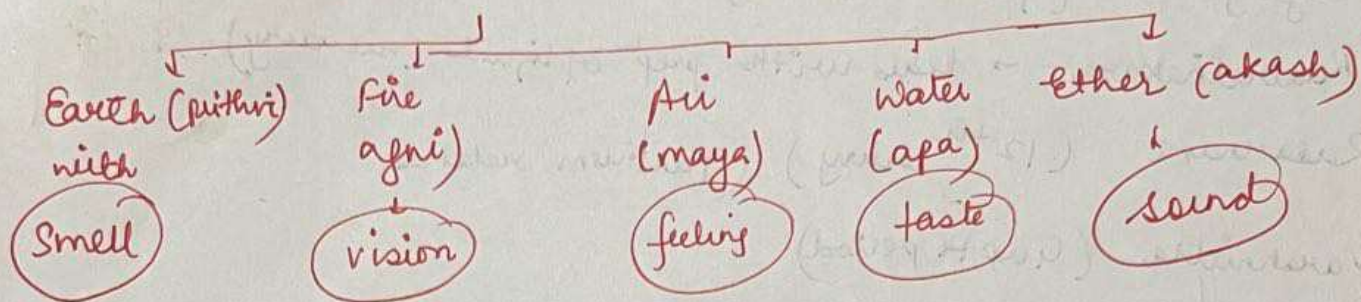
Rasarnava (12th century) (Tartarism) related.

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

Kanada & Pakudha Katyayan - 6th century BC → atoms (Kana)

Ship Building

Yukti Kalpa Taru - techniques used in ship building.

Ships
 └ Samanya — sea voyage
 └ Vishesha
 └ Digha (long & narrow hull)
 └ Unnata (high hull)

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

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

Parts

anchor - णव वंदन
किमा

Sail - णव वर

rudder - णव पत्र/
karne

keel - नाव तले

compass - machayantia

Ojapalli → Assam
Festival of Mashe - serpent goddess

FOLK THEATRE: ENTERTAINMENT THEATRE

Play	Place	Theme of Play	Key Feature
Bhavai	Gujarat and Rajasthan	Romantic	Incorporates an extensive use of dance and semi-classical music 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 night in village fairs and festivals.
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 entertaining content</u>	Presence of female actors, 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> .
<u>Rohat Swang</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>there is 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>
<u>Naqal or Bhand</u> → Punjab → UP	Punjab	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
<u>based on Mahabharata</u> Yakshagana	Andhra Pradesh 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 ↓ <u>find mention in Sangam literature</u>	Kerala	Performed in front of the local temples to mainly honour the spirit of the ancestors besides gods.	<u>theme - Hindu mythology.</u>

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.

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

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.

Important Sanskrit players

Writer	Play
Ashvaghosh	Sariputrarakarna ✓
Kalidasa	Malavikagnimitra, Vikramorvashi and Shakuntalam
Sudraka	Mrichhakatika
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.

Sutradhar 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 one act play</i>	Started by the famous Vaishnava Saint Shankaradeva and his disciple Mahadeva in the 16 th century A.D.
Ramman	Uttarakhand	Bhumital devta (the local deity)	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>

Uttarancharita

⑦ Bhavabhuti - Mahavicharita

⑧ Mudraraksasa by Vishakhadatta

10 types of plays

- Anka
Bhanga
Dima
Trangsa
Nataka

Bahasna

Bahana

Svakarna

Vithi

Vyavog

described by
Natyashastra.

Hinduism

↓
 When Aryans were in India, Zoroastrians in Iran 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)

Atc Upanishad - 4 stages in life

Brahmachari (celibate students)

Grihasta

Vanpastha (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
			Saguna Nishguna

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 Silappadikaram** 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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.

Kerala	Life story of Krishna for eight days	Based on the works of Krishna Geethi, it is a carnival that lasts for eight days
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 pol. 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
- Roktokoribi (Red Oleanders)
- Chitrangada
- 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

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	Premasagar	First South Indian film.

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.

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

(जीयतिदाव)

• 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

Shaivism (sects)

1) NATHPANTHI	Siddha Siddhanta, follow teaching of Gosakhrath & Matsyendranath - worship Adinath (form of Shiva) - technique of Hatha Yoga - floating group. wear loin & 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 as Bhairav seek salvation through Sadha in cremation ground 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

Vaishnavism (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 → Rangan
 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
Political appointment started
Banda Bahadur (1st political appointee)
10 Sikh Gurus after which

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 Mughal-Jahangir

6) GURU HARGOBIND

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

7) GURU HAR RAI

8) GURU HAR KISHAN

} in constant conflict, detained by Aurangzeb

9) GURU TEGH BAHADUR - assassinated by Aurangzeb

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

Baptism (Amrit) - Men - title of Singh
women - Kaur

Non Khalsa sikhs called - Sahajdasi Sikhs ← Nanak Panth's Bhalla Udasis

1925- SGPC act passed & they manage holy sikh places
Sikhism related disputed solves Atc to the 4 takht

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

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's 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 compiled before his death & transformed in a book after death
Quran + Sunnah → Sharia (Islamic law)

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

Fri day - Juma Namaz

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 - exact gruesome
death of Imam Husain (son of Ali)

SUNNI



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

Intangible Cultural Heritage

Naumroz → coincides with Spring festival of Kashmiris
shows respect for envt.

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

Kalbelia [Spontaneous music
Cyombah, Darg.

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

Buddhist chanting of Cadakh → Mahayana
J&K & Vajrayana

Vedic chanting

Yoga

Kumbh

Koottiyattam

Kerala

male - $\frac{10021K}{52}$

female - Ambalavasi Nambiar

music - Mizhavu

Vidhuvaka explains the
play in Malayalam
everyone else
performs in
Kansot

Mudiyettu -

Sankertana

Durga Puja -

Judaism - Jews.

↓ monotheism
↓ oldest religion (Abrahamic)

Believe in Yahweh

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

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

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

↓ this is incorporated in holy text book TORAH -

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

1) Patna Sahib	Bihar - Patna
2) Hazur 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)

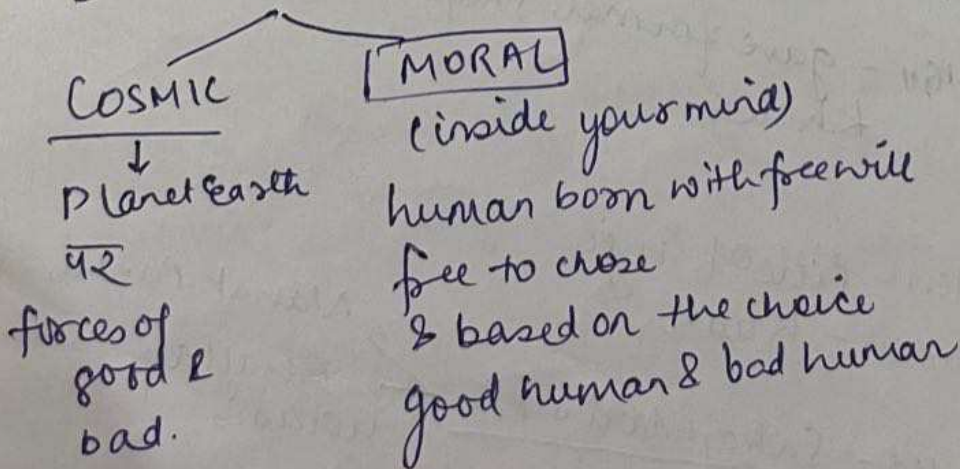
2 kind of forces $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Good (Spenta Mainya)} \\ \text{Bad (Angra Mainya)} \end{array} \right\}$ one day good will win over evil

Parsis/Iranis

secret text - ZEND AVESTA
 sacred chant - ATHUNA VAIRYO

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

2 kind of dualism



fire temples called Atash Bahrams

Calendars

- Fashi
- Qadimi
- Shahenshahi

Hence Day (Life) & Night (Death)

(iii)

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

- ANUMANANA

- UPAMANANA (Comparison)

- Shabda

(4) VAISESIKA → during Gupta period (5th century AD)

founder - Kanad (Ashukya) original name

(1st time in world anyone talked about 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

universe created by 5 main elements

fire
air
water
earth
ether (sky)

DRAVYA

PURVA
MIMANSA

reflection → early reflection on Vedas

(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 - SANKHYA SUTRA
word Sankhya 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	Desires	
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

(1) Inbuan
Inbu
Khaer

Kathi Khelo
PB & Bengal

(9) Squay

(5) Mada

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

(4) Gatten

PB → Kimpur
Katar
Talwar

(6) Mushi Yuddhe

Vns 4 types (unarmed)

(7) Pari Khanda

developed
by Rajputs

(10)

Manipur

Thangta

(Meiti)

Savit Sarak
(unarmed)

(8) Paika

Jambvanti
Harumanti
Bhimaseni
Tarasandhi

(3) Malla Khamb
&
Mandari Khela

sword
shield
Shivaji

Huver
Langlon

Cheibi gadke



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

Silamban → TN

Stokes like
Snake hit, monkey hit, hawk
hit

Kuttu Varisai

TN - empty handed
Silamban

(12)

Varna
Ati (vital
points)

→ Kiri &
Saldu
(Nicobar)

q banned
British

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

Uzhichil, Verumkai, Otta, Angatheri, Kulliyankam

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 $45^\circ, 90^\circ, 180^\circ$
- 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
(Niyativada)

Charvaka

(Lokayata)

(popular among masses)

Bṛhaspati - Bṛhaspatī Sūtra

mentioned in Vedas and Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad

materialistic view to salvation.

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

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

(Perception -

Pratyakṣam kin Pramāṇam

perception is only means of knowledge)

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

- Elements of Universe - fire
air
water
earth

NOT ether (sky)

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

crux → Yaṁvat Jivet Sukham Jivet
Keṇan Kṛtvā gheṭam pitet

live in present
enjoy the present

Bhāsmibutasya dehasya Kṣarāgamanā 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 suffering.

⑥ VEDANTA school (UTTAR MIMANSA) - elaborated in Upanishad

end of Vedas

Bhadracharya - 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 created

(ॐ शिवाय नमः) - will
lead to salvation

Jnana marg

VISIST ADVAIT VADA

(Qualified non dualism)

by Ramanuja
(12th century)

→ TN (Srinagar)

Brahma has some special attributes

↓
path of devotion
↓
salvation

Bhakti marg

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

Pottery (Red and Black)

→ Plain pottery - grains, cooking

→ miniature → faience (decorative)

→ Perforated - Liquor.



Black design.

Red



narrow
elongated
beautiful designs

Ornaments

→ both ♀ & ♂ wore

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

beads (Charhudara)

animal bones.



Cosmetics

$HgCl_2$ → ~~cinnabar~~

kajal

cinnabar (soap)

Hg_2Cl_2 (Calomel ointment) - heal

lipstick.

[Dhokra art → G.I Tag → made using lost wax technique

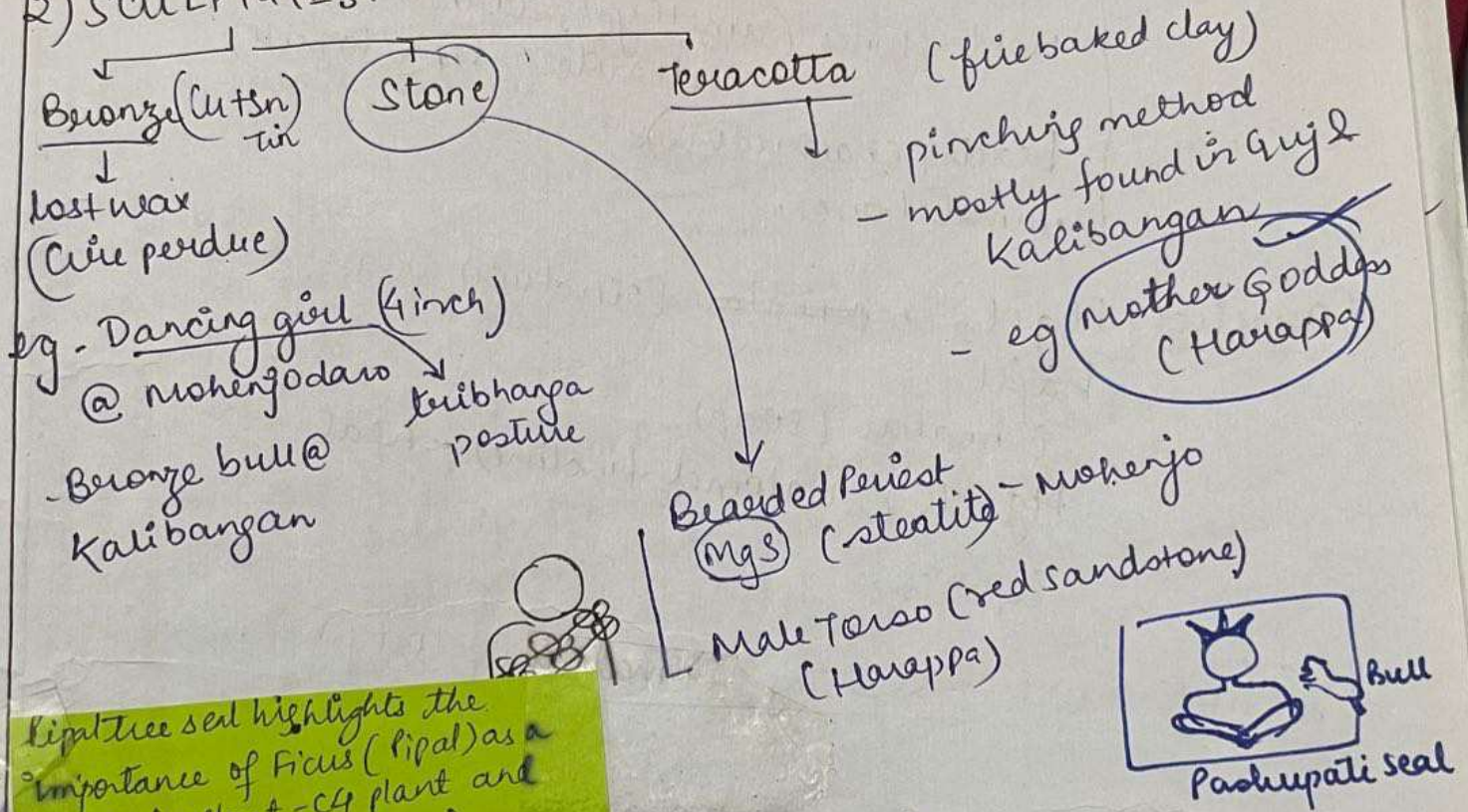
Architecture

1) Town planning

3 type of building found dwelling houses
Public bath
Public building

Mesopotamian people called IVC as Meluha

2) SCULPTURES

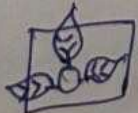


Light tree seal highlights the importance of Ficus (Pipal) as a life giving plant - C4 plant and also nature worship.

3) SEALS - geometrical (mostly square)
made of steatite (soft river stone)
metals
chert
terracotta
gold / iron
silver
Pictographic script
animals (But NO cow)
inscription on both side (even 3rd side)

Purpose marked the authority of IVC
amulet
trade
education (52 ¢)
① Pashupati seal - Protoshiva
② Unicorn seal
↓
seems to be a mythological animal with 1 horn. → most abundant seal found
→ highlights importance of animals.

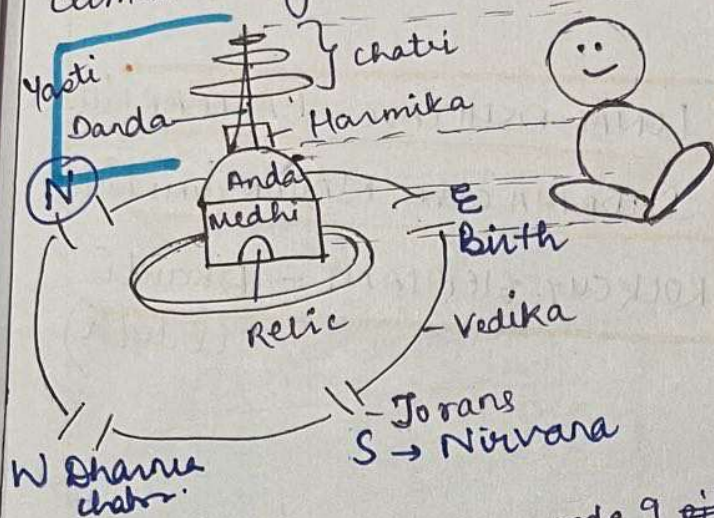
③ seal with leaf leaf



- 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-dhows - (Guj) - salt prodⁿ centre
- 20) Desalpur (Guj) Pabumath (Guj), Shikarpur
Sarauli (UP) Kunal (Haryana) Kalanpura
Ganeriwala (Punjab) (Raj)

STUPA

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



○ Buddha
— Dharmma (doctrine)
— Sangha (followers) / order

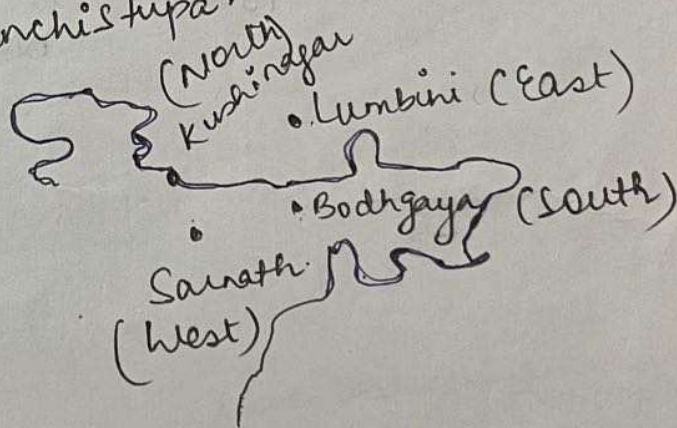
Yasti represents axis of earth

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

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

Outside India - Anuradhapuram (SL)

@ Sanchi Stupa.



Other folk Symbols

Horse - Renunciation
(Mahavinishkram)

Lotus - birth of Buddha
elephant "

empty seat - State of Nirvana

Banyan tree - Nirvana.

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

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

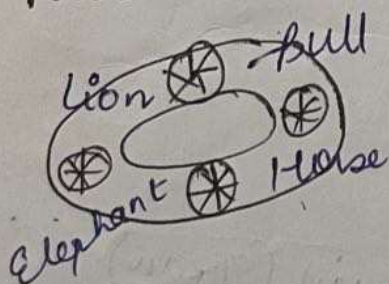
Purpose → Before Kalinga war - military conquest doctrine
 to celebrate which &
 act as imperial sermon
 & command to people

↓
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 - BHIL
 (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 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Buddhism} \\ \text{Jainism} \\ \text{Ajivika} \end{array} \right.$

Shramana - the one who strives for enlightenment.

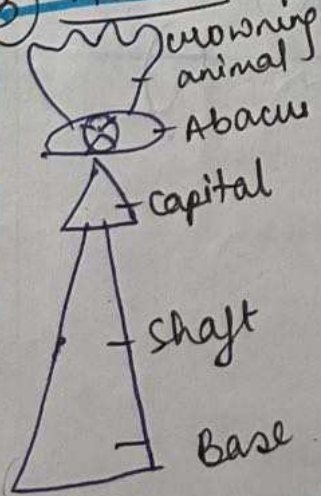
① Pottery $\rightarrow$ NBPW (Northern Black Polish Ware)
black paint, highly lustrous, luxury items.
climax of pottery making
used technique of levigation to collect finest sand particles.

② Sculptures - mostly stone

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

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

③ PILLARS



Mauyan VS	Achmenian (Iran)
$\rightarrow$ monolith	combining smaller stones
$\rightarrow$ avg height 40ft	15ft
$\rightarrow$ placed outside building	inside
$\rightarrow$ 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, Ikshvakus
Influence	Greco-Roman	no influence	no influence
Religion	Buddhism	Buddhism Jainism Hinduism	Buddhism
Feature	Spiritual (sad) Buddha • curly/wavy hair • beard/moustaches • no ornaments • torn cloth / less cloth • veins / muscles visible • protuberance (JST) • Halo • half closed eye	• delighted & pleasant Buddha • combed hair • shaven face • with ornaments • full body clothes • round bodies • protuberance • Halo (larger) + decorated	• Tataka panel 

Bactrian influence

beards & moustaches

images seen with headgear & weapons

• long overcoats

Padampani

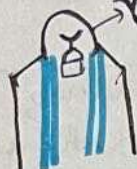
Vajrapani

Post Mauryan

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

Caves

Structure

1) Apsidal vault with pillar
eg  eg

AJANTA
ELLORA
KARLA
BHAJA

2) Apsidal vault w/o pillar
eg  eg

THANA NADSUR
- (Maharashtra)

PITHALKHORA Cave.

3) Quadrangular hall flat roof -

KONDIVITE - Maharashtra
MAHAKALI

Stupas

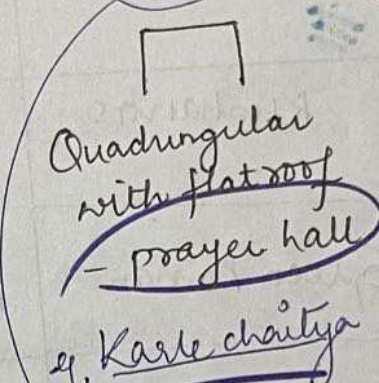
eg

Bharhutstupa

Some new developmt - introduced Torana
Shungas → 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.

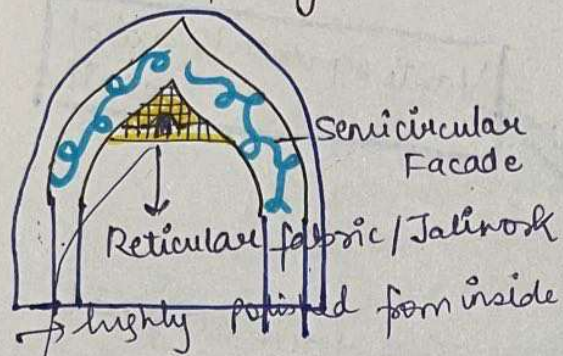
Vihara
↓
residential hall for Buddhist & Jain monk (developed during Mauryan)
- monsoon Confessions

lower pradakshinapath represented HINAYANA BUDDHISM

upper - MAHAYANA

CAVES. - 1st manmade caves of India.
 Mainly created by Asoka his gands on Sarrath
 Before Mauryans - natural caves
 Mauryans decorated T natural caves
 made man made.

Made for Ajivika ~~some~~ monks.



elephants embossed on that pattern

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 Bimbisara killed by Lushyamantra
 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 + conding)
colours (natural)
NO blue colours.

1/2 storey
or

also an
Avloki-keshvara

Padmapani Buddha - Buddha holding lotus

Vajrapani - holding a Vajra

Maitreya - future Buddha

Mayurshi - 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 Buddhisattvas

7. Uttarabodhi 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

Greko - 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 Bamiyan Buddha)
- broad shoulder
- large forehead
- large earlobe
- Realism in the image

Mathura - Hinduism

- sculpture of Shiva
- Vishnu (full image + avayudh)
- Nokhaling
- Chiranjeev

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

Temple architecture in (North)

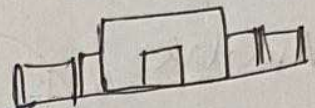
Stages of development -

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)

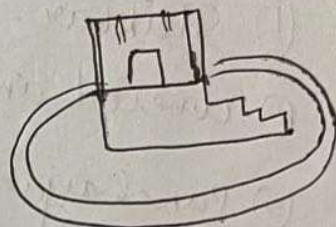


2nd → flat roof but now shallow pillar. Instead in depth
pillars for support @ some places - double story

- upraised platform

- ambulatory passageway around gubha
gubha

eg - Parvati temple @ Nachankathura (MP)



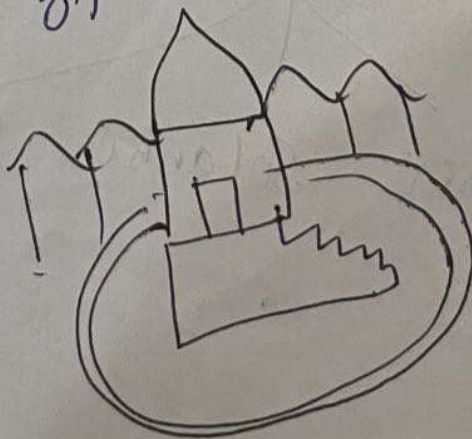
3rd → 2nd stage continued + intro of curvilinear tower -
Shikhara

Can be said as the Nagara style of temple making in north

eg Vishnu temple @ Deogarh - Jhansi (Dashawatar temple)

eg Brick temple @ Bhitargaon - Kanpur

eg Bhitari temple @ Ghazipur.



⑥ Mandapeshwar - Borivali (Mumbai)
Not perin caves.

- dropped during Gupta as Brahmin cave but later - Christian cave
- sculpture of Natsaja, Sada & Hira

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

⑧ Nashik cave - near Pune

↓ Triambakeshwar (Shiva) -

23 caves - all Hinayana Buddhism (no idols)

Nasik 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 - Tharkhand
Kedarnath - Uttarkhand
Kashi Vishw - U.P.
Malikarjun / Srisaalam - AP.
Rameshwaram - TN
Omkareshwar
Mahakalishwar } M.P.

Triambakeshwar
- Nasik

Girishnagar
Bhimsankar

↓
Maharashtra

② Ellora (5-11th century AD)

1/2/3 storey.

34 caves
17 Hinduism
12 Buddhism

5 (Jain)

(Indrasabha)

by (Yadava)

by Rashtrakutas

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 - Dashavatara → 10 incarnations of Vishnu

Cave No 16 - Kailashnath Temple (architectural wonder)
monolith, V-short time
Top down approach

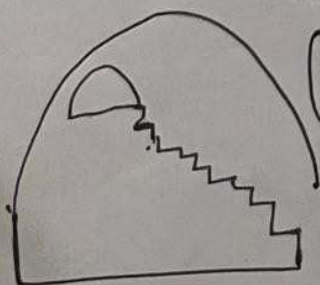
created by Rashtrakuta ruler - Krishna I

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

②

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

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



(Uparkot)

- Khapra Kodiya
- Babalpyax

multiple shikharas give impression of Mt Kange

→ 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
CHAUNSAATH YOGINI TEMPLE

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

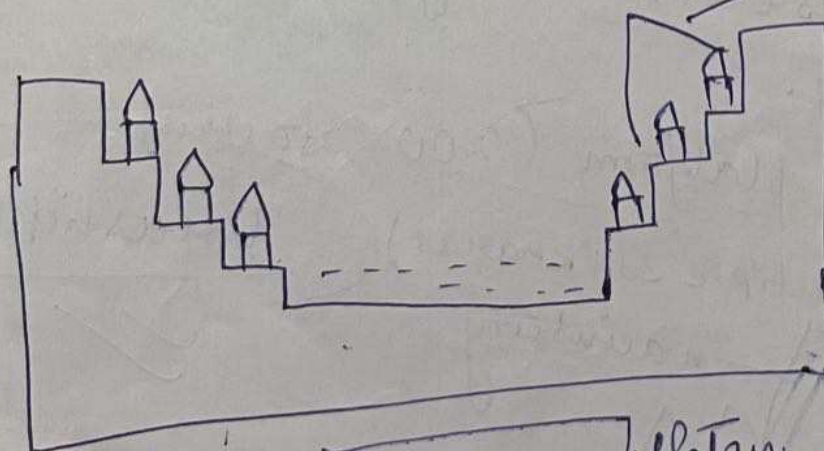
temples had 3 chamber Garbhagriha
Mandapa
Sadh manadapa

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

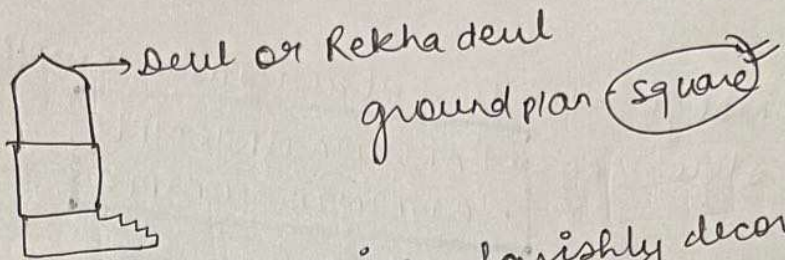
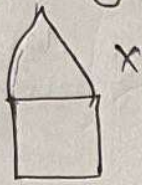
Jain temples also made in this style

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 Jagmohan

IV) Temples have boundary walls.

eg - ① Konark (Sun) temple - Black pagoda - Bhubaneswar
② Jagannath temple - Puri
vishnu's incarnation

Jaganath
Subhadra
Balabhadra

Nav Kalivar festival - 12 yrs 4x

⑤ Lingaraj temple - (Shiva) - Bhubaneswar.

② Khajuraho/Chandela (Climax of Nagara)

both interior & exterior walls lavishly decorated

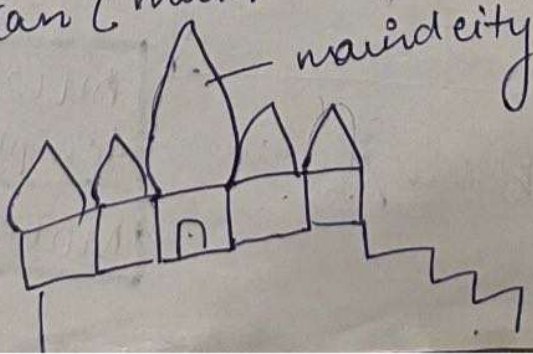
sculptures - themes erotic - Vatsyana's Kamasutra

made of sandstone.

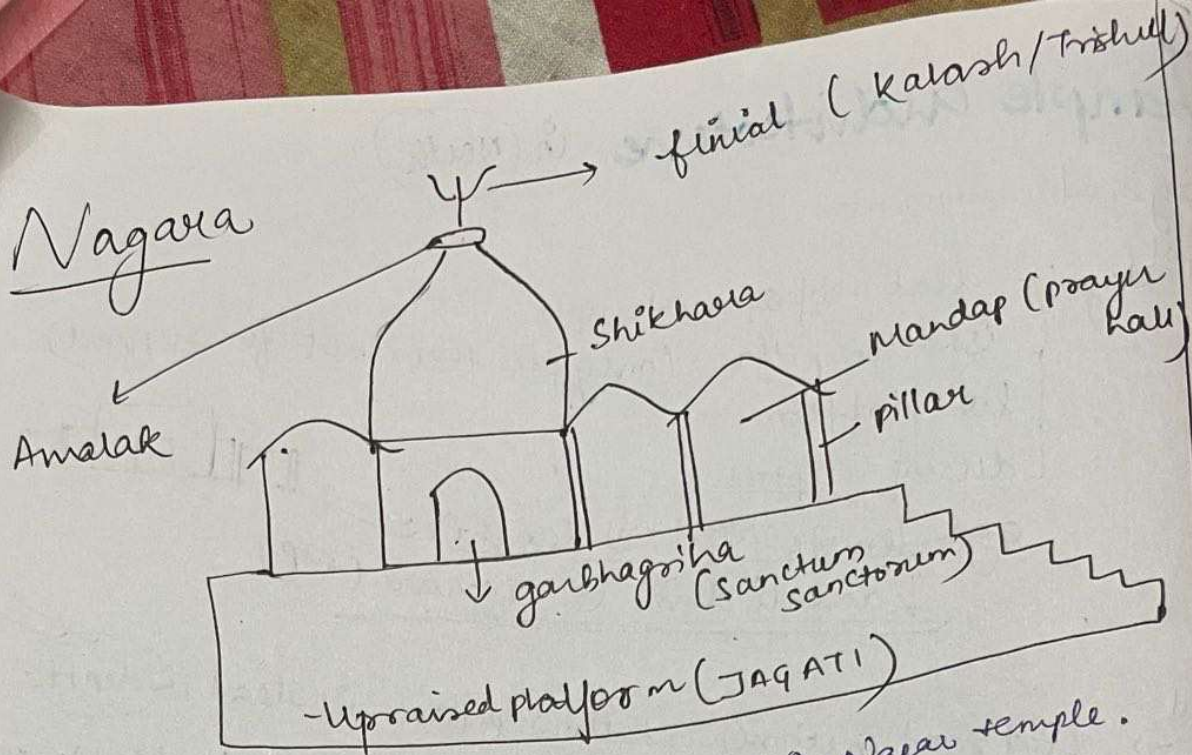
v. high upraised platform (200-250 stairs)

Panchayatana (multiple shikharas)

Wus hikhara



Nagara



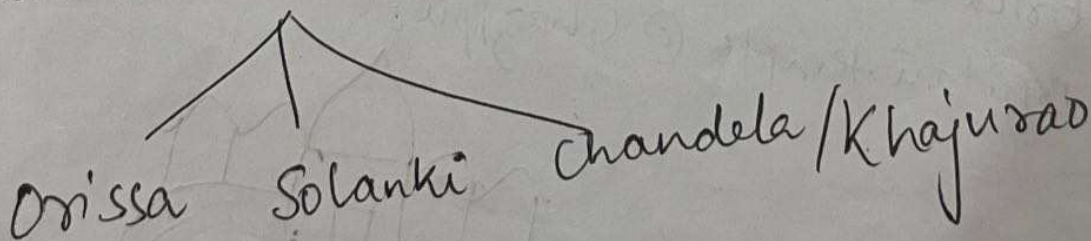
Generally, boundary wall is not created in Nagara temple.

- 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 crucified ground plan for symmetry + stability



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

Subschools / Variations



Chola ruler

- placed their own images inside temple
- exquisite sculpture of Nataraj (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 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Agama} \\ \text{Sangama} \\ \text{Sulata} \\ \text{Tulata} - \text{Krishnadeva Raya} \end{array} \right.$

sacred rectangular flat structures called Dibba were erected
- eg Mahanavathi 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 Nataraj - with one leg he is suppressing demon (Appasmara)

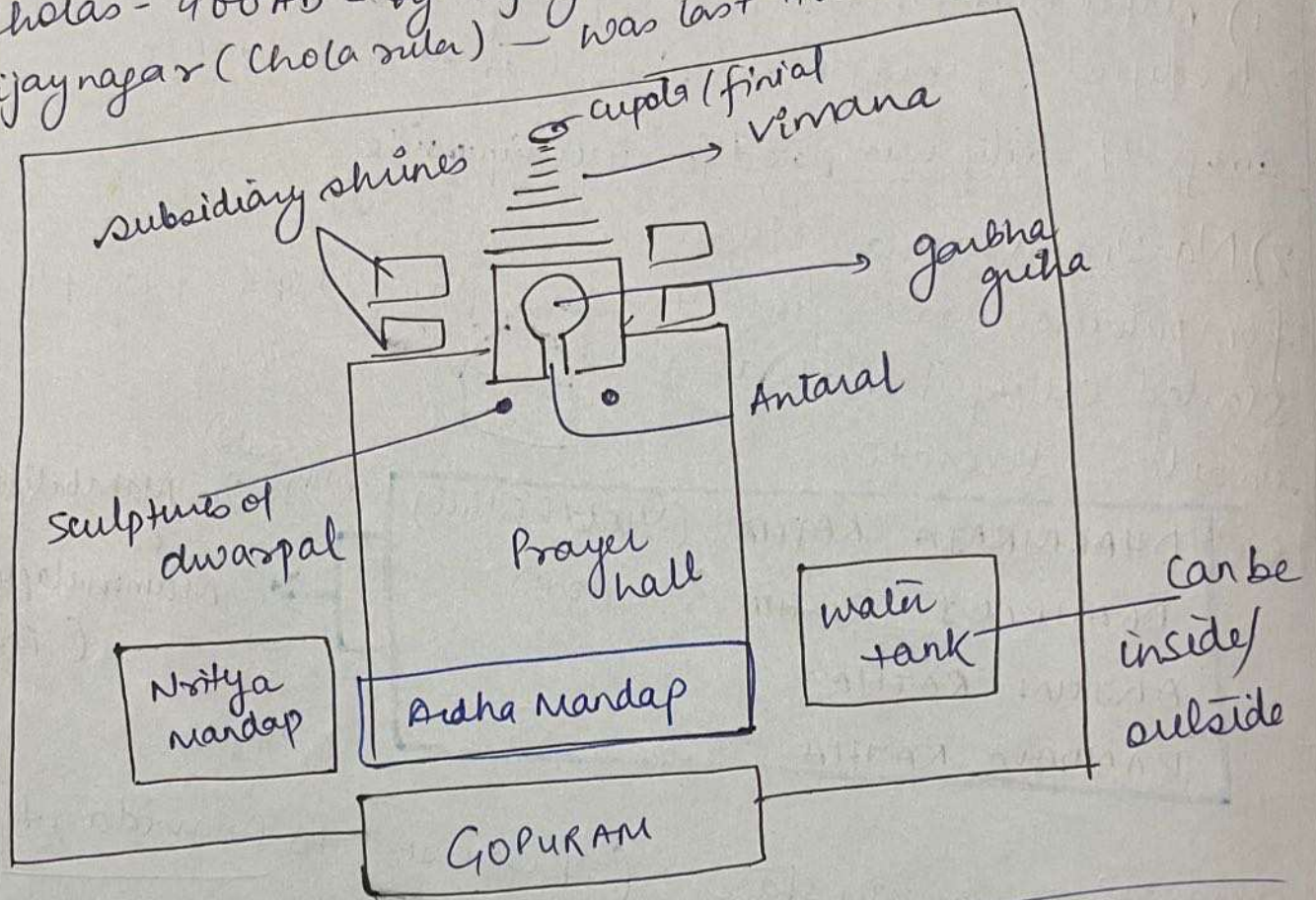
4) concept of Amman shrine introduced
→ Second Sanshagruha
- dedicated to chief wife of main deity

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
 crucified ground plan
 water tank ✓ (Ritual purpose)
 vimana - not curved pyramid
 Gopuram can be 1 or more
 Dwarpal while in North India - Mithun or Ganga/Yamuna

ARDH MANDAP - entrance
 porch in which either
 the sculpture of Nandi
 or Shiva 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 - Mahendravarman 1st - started under him =

4 stages

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



2) Narsimhavarman stage →

from outside, gave defined 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) Rajsimhavarman stage → (precursor to Dravida style)
real structural temples developed

- Vimana



→ Vimana
(Symmetrical)

SHORE temple → Mahabalipuram
Kailashnath @ Kanchipuram

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

Delhi Sultanate

Imperial

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

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



Ilutish



5th storey - Feroz Shah Tughlaq

Quwat 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]

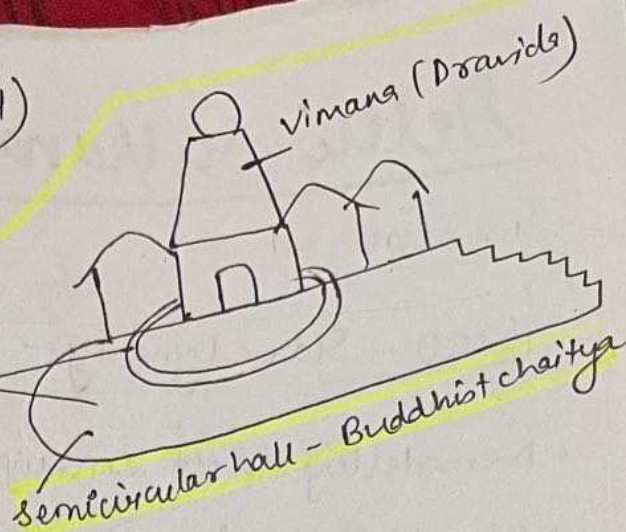
- 1) Indraprastha (mythological origin)
- 2) Lal Kot - by Tomar rulers of Delhi
(1st walled city of India)
- 3) Qila Rai Pithora - Prithviraj Chauhan
- 4) Siri - Alauddin Khilji
- 5) Tughlaqabad - Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- 6) Jahangir - Mohd Bin Tughlaq
- 7) Ferozeshah Kotla - Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- 8) Dinpanah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

Vessana (Kannataka 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) LADKHAND temple @ Aihole - Lord Shiva
- 2) Temples at Badami - Vishnu
- 3) Papanath temple @ Pattadakal
- 4) Doddabasappa temple @ Dambal

Hoysala

↓
Belur
Srirangar
 Halebid

→ Karnataka near Mysore - under Hoysala rule.

- 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 @
Somnathpura

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) Amara 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

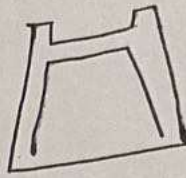
Shrirangnath Swami temple
of Srirangam.

3) Jaunpur - by Sharqi dynasty - Sharqi style

Absence of minar

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

eg ATALA MOSQUE - Jaunpur



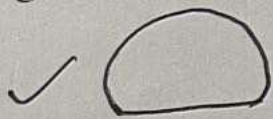
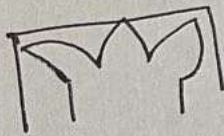
4) Bijapur

(Karnataka)

during rule of Adil Shah of Bijapur

- use of three facet arcs

- use of Bulbous dome (almost spherical)



- use of cornices (ಒರಟ)
- ceiling w/o any support
- use of iron clamp

eg

GOL GUMBAST - Bijapur
(mausoleum of Adil Shah)

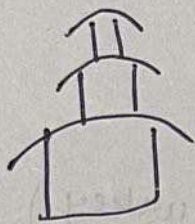
Provincial

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

use of black marble + brick
big, massive building
Bengla 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

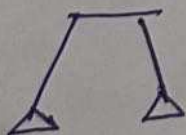
iii) use of carpet & wall mat

iv) mosques - complete absence of minar

v) artificial reservoir - bauli

vi) used battar system of Tughlas

RANIRUPMATI PAVILLION
MANDU FORT
JAHAJ MAHAL
ASHRAFI MAHAL



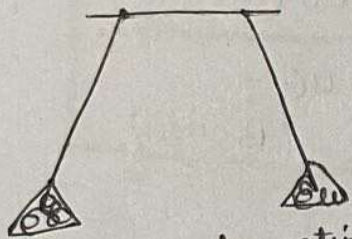
3) After Khilji - Tughlaq.

focus on strength
replaced Red Sandstone with grey.

∴ easily available
cheaper & stronger

Sloping walls (BATTAR EFFECT)

No major buildings
instead cities



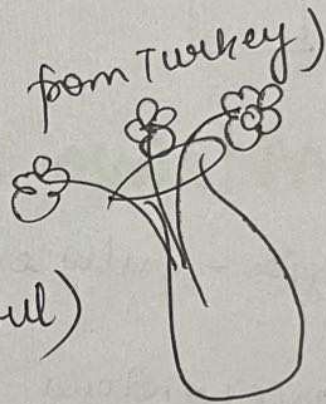
concrete formations at base

→ Tughlaqabad -
→ Janapana
→ Kotla

4) ~~Lodhi~~ Sayyid.

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

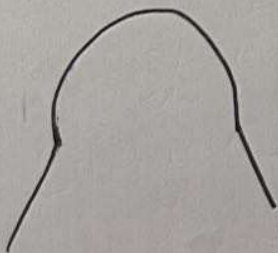
{ Guldasta decor
blue enamelled tile from Turkey (Istanbul)



5) Lodhi

introduced Double Dome ①

② Garden around building



Lodhi Garden
city of Agra by Sikander Lodhi