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**PART A
VISUAL ARTS**

**CHAPTER 1- INDIAN ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE AND
POTTERY**

Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Derived from the Latin word 'tekton' which means builder Refers to construction and designing of buildings Depends primarily on on engineering and measurements a mixture of various types of materials 																		
Sculpture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Derived from Proto-Indo-European (PIE) root 'kel' which means 'to cut or cleave' Refers to smaller 3 dimensional works of art Focuses more on imagination and aesthetics a single type of material 																		
Classification of Indian Architecture	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ancient India</th> <th>Medieval India</th> <th>Modern India</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Harappan Art</td> <td>Delhi Sultanate</td> <td>Indo-Gothic style</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mauryan Art</td> <td>Mughal Art</td> <td>Neo-Roman style</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Post-Mauryan Art</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gupta Age Art</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Indian Art</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Ancient India	Medieval India	Modern India	Harappan Art	Delhi Sultanate	Indo-Gothic style	Mauryan Art	Mughal Art	Neo-Roman style	Post-Mauryan Art			Gupta Age Art			South Indian Art		
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Harappan Art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the banks of river Indus. In second half of the 3rd millennium BCE. North-western and western India. Harappa and Mohenjo-daro are the finest and earliest examples of urban civic planning. 																		
Important sites of the Indus Valley Civilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harappa -- Pakistan -- River Ravi Mother Goddess figure, sculpture of dog chasing a deer in bronze metal, mirror, copper scale etc. Mohenjo-daro -- Pakistan -- River Indus The great bath, bronze statue of the Dancing Girl, the citadel, the great granary, sculpture of bearded priest, Pashupati seal etc Mehrgarh – Pakistan Copper tools and pottery (considered forerunner of IVC) Dholavira – Gujarat Unique water harnessing system, dams and embankments, giant water reservoir etc. Lothal – Gujarat Had a Dockyard, practice of burial of cremated remains found, fire altars, modern day chess, terracotta figure of horse and ship, instruments for measuring 45, 90 and 180 degree angles etc. (Lothal was an important site for naval trade) Rakhigarhi – Haryana Granary, drains, terracotta bricks etc. (Rakhigarhi is the largest site of IVC) Ropar – Punjab – Sutlej Copper axe and dog buried with human oval pit burials Balathal and Kalibangan – Rajasthan Bones of camel, toy factory, decorated bricks, bangle factory etc. Surkatoda – Gujarat First actual remains of horse bone Banawali – Haryana—Saraswati (dried-up) Lapis lazuli, barley grains et (only city with radial streets) Alamgirpur – UP -- Yamuna Impression of a cloth on a trough, ceramic items (eastern most site of IVC) Chanhudaro (Lancashire of India) located in present day Pakistan – only Indus city without a citadel. Bead making factory and use of lipsticks has been found. Kot Diji located in present day Pakistan. Tar, statues of Bull and mother goddess have been 																		

	<p>excavated from here.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sukttagandor western most site of IVC, located in Pakistan. Bangles of clay have been found here. ● Balu (Haryana) various plant remains have been found. (earliest evidence of Garlic). ● Daimabad (Maharashtra) southern most site of IVC. Bronze sculptures including a Bronze Chariot has been discovered here. ● Kerala-no-dhoro (Gujarat) salt production centre during IVC. ● Kot Bala (Pakistan) earliest evidence of furnace. ● Mand (Jammu and Kashmir) Northern most site of IVC. ● Other prominent sites of IVC include Mehrgar (Pakistan), Desalpur (Gujarat), Pabumath (Gujarat), Rangpur (Gujarat), Shikarpur (Gujarat), Sanauli (UP), Kunal (Haryana),Karanpura (Rajasthan), Ganeriwala (Punjab), etc.
<p>Harappan Architecture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Towns were → rectangular grid pattern. ● Roads ran in north-south and east-west direction and cut each other at right angles. ● 3 types of building: dwelling houses, public buildings and public baths. ● Use of burnt mud bricks of standardised dimensions. ● City was divided into two parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An upraised citadel – In the western part was used for constructing larger buildings like granaries ○ Lower-part - for the working class ● Advanced drainage system- Drains were covered loosely and had cesspits
<p>Harappan Sculptures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Seals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mostly square but triangular, rectangular and circular seals were also found. ○ Steatite was commonly used but copper, faience, agate, terracotta seals have also been found. ○ Inscriptions in pictographic script- animals impressions were also present ○ common animal motifs- tiger, unicorn, humped bull, rhinoceros, elephant, buffalo, bison, ibex, crocodile etc.(No evidence of cow was found) ○ seals were extensively used for trade ○ Eg: Pashupati seal- ● Bronze figures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bronze statues made using “lost wax technique” or “Cire Perdue” technique. ○ Eg: Bronze dancing girl of Mohenjo-daro ● Terracotta (fire baked clay): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Used pinching method ○ Mostly found in Gujarat and Kalibangan ○ Use: to make animal figures, miniature carts, toys, wheels etc. ○ Eg: Figurine of Mother Goddess ● Pottery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Classified into two kinds – plain pottery and painted pottery (Red and Black pottery). ○ Uses: for household, decorative, straining liquor (perforated pottery) ● Ornaments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Material used – gemstones, precious metals, baked clay, bone ○ Both men and women wore ornaments ○ Produced in large scale- factories in Chanhu-daro and Lothal ○ Fabric: Wool and cotton ● Examples: red sandstone figure of a male torso, bust of the bearded priest etc.
<p>Mauryan Art and Architecture</p>	<p>Classified into two:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Court art: Kings commissioned architectural works for religious and political reasons. These are referred to as court art. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Palaces: Palace of Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka’s palace at Kumrahar ○ Pillars Inscriptions on pillars- to commemorate battle victories or propagate imperial sermons and symbolised the state- mainly made of chunar sandstone- eg: Sarnath pillar near Varanasi ○ Stupa (burial mounds): Art of stupa reached its zenith during the reign of Ashoka- Core of