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# HISTORY OF INDIAN CULTURE

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# INTRODUCTION

- India's history and culture is dynamic spanning back to the beginning of human civilization.
- This all started with the Indus valley Civilization.
- India's culture is among the world's oldest that began about 4,500 years ago.
- Today India is very diverse country with more than 1.2 billion people.
- India's language, religions, dance, music, architecture, food customs differ from place to place within the country.

# PHILOSOPHY

- There are six schools of orthodox of Hindu philosophy :- Nyaya ,Vaisheshika , Samkhya, yoga ,Mimamsa , and Vedanta and four heterodox schools :- Jain ,Buddhist , Ajivika and Carvaka
- Samkhya is one of the oldest orthodox that believe in **purusha** and **prakriti**.
- Another philosophy is Indian political philosophy attributed to **Chanakya**. He wrote a classic treatise on polity, Arthashastra (The science of material gain)



# DIVERSITY

- ❑ India is identified as the birthplace of Hinduism and Buddhism.
- ❑ About 84 % of the population identifies as Hindu.
- ❑ Diversity of India mainly contain Hindu, Muslim, Christians and Sikhs.
- ❑ the reason behind this much diversity is the different religion followed in ancient time they overlap at a time and they get result in diversity.
- ❑ Indian culture has been heavily influenced by dharmic religions.





# FESTIVALS

- India being a multi-cultural and multi-religions country celebrates various festivals.
- The national holidays in India are the Independence day, the Republic day and Gandhi Jayanti.
- In addition many Indian states and regions have local festivals depending on prevalent religious.
- Popular religious festivals include Diwali , Holi, Navratri, Jamashtami , Ganesh Chaturthi, etc

# FESTIVALS

Diwali is the largest and most important festival to India.

- It is a five day festival and known as festival of lights because of the light lit during celebration to symbolize the inner light that protects them from spiritual darkness.
- During this houses are lighten up with Diya.
- Holi, the festival of color , also called the festival of love is another popular celebration.
- In this people plays with color and gulal.



# INDIAN FLAG

- The national flag of India is a horizontal rectangular tricolour of saffron, white and green with the Ashoka chakra, a 24 spoke wheel in navy blue in centre.
- Flag was adopted during the constituent assembly held on 22 July 1947 and become official flag on 15 Aug. 1947.
- The saffron colour indicates the strength, the white band indicates the peace and truth with chakra, the last green shows the fertility, growth and auspiciousness of land.



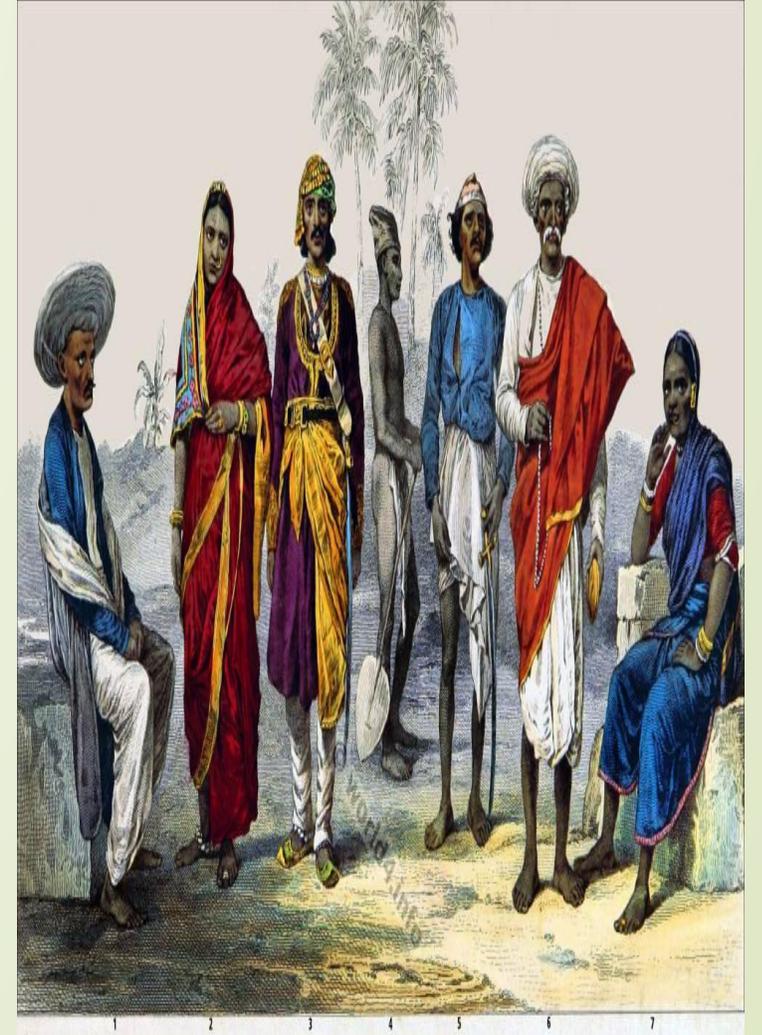
# INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

- ❑ Indian architecture encompasses a multitude of expressions over time.
- ❑ Some of the earliest production are found in Indus valley Civilization(2600-1900 BC) which is characterized by well planned cities.
- ❑ Several Buddhist complexes such as Ajanta and Ellora caves were built.
- ❑ Taj Mahal, Fatehpur Sikri, Fort of Delhi are some of the monuments based on Islamic tradition.



# INDIAN CLOTHING

- ❑ Traditional clothing in India greatly varies across different part of country.
- ❑ Popular styles of dress includes *sari* and *mekhela sador* for women and *dhoti* or *lungi* for men.
- ❑ In ancient time, mainly the clothes were stitched at home.
- ❑ Indian women perfect their sense of charm and fashion with makeup and ornaments such as *bindi* , *bangles*, etc.
- ❑ Cotton clothes was made by the wooden spindles and bone needles.





# CONCLUSION

- India is having 29 states and 7 territories.
- There are 22 languages and several religion and Hindi is the official language of India.
- The history of Indian culture was started within the Indus valley civilization.
- Indians celebrates many festivals and stay united.