



CULTURES IN INDIA

Presented By

R. Gowtham B.E (civil)

From Sree Sakthi Engg. College.
Coimbatore

CULTURES

1.RELIGIONS & SPIRITUALITY

2.CUISINE

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Religions and spirituality

- ❖ India is the birth place of **Hinduism**, **Buddhism**, **Jainism** and **Sikhism**, collectively known as Indian religions
- ❖ India is one of the most religiously diverse nations in the world,
- ❖ The religion of 80% of the people is Hinduism. Islam is practiced by around 13% of all Indians. Sikhism, Jainism and especially Buddhism are influential not only in India but across the world
- ❖ Christianity, Zoroastrianism, and Judaism are also influential but their numbers are smaller.



Religions and spirituality.

- ✓ **Family**
- ✓ **Marriage**
- ✓ **Namaste**
- ✓ **Festivals**
- ✓ **Names and language**
- ✓ **Animals and Birds**

Family

Family plays a significant role in the Indian culture. For generations, India has had a prevailing tradition of the joint family system. It is a system under which extended members of a family – parents, children, the children's spouses and their offspring, etc.

Marriage

For centuries, arranged marriages have been the tradition in Indian society though men and women have always had the choice of who they want to marry. Even today, the vast majority of Indians have their marriages planned by their parents and other respected family-members,

The divorce rate is extremely low compared with about 50% in the United States .

The arranged marriages generally have a much lower divorce rate.



Namaste

Namaste, namaskar or Namaskara or Namaskaram, VanakkamNomoshkaar is a common spoken greeting in Indian subcontinent.

Namaskar is considered formal version than Namaste but both express deep respect.Taken literally, it means "I bow to you",word is derived from Sanskrit (namah): to bowand (te): "to you".

Festivals

India, being a multi-cultural and multi-religious society, celebrates festivals of various religions. Popular religious festivals include the Hindu festivals of *Navratri*, *Diwali*, *Ganesh Chaturthi*, *Durga puja*, *Holi*, *Rakshabandhan* and *Dussehra*.

Names and language

Indian names are based on a variety of systems and naming conventions, which vary from region to region. India's population speaks a wide variety of languages.

Animals and Birds

The varied and rich wildlife of India The word has been also made famous in *The Jungle Book* by Rudyard Kipling. In Hinduism, the cow is regarded as a symbol of *ahimsa*. Feeding a cow is seen as an act of worship.

The most common bird known to all is our national bird Peacock.



2. CUISINE

The cuisine in India is classified into three major categories. **Sattva**, **Rajas**, and **Tamas**.



Sattva which stands for balance.

Rajas stands for passion.

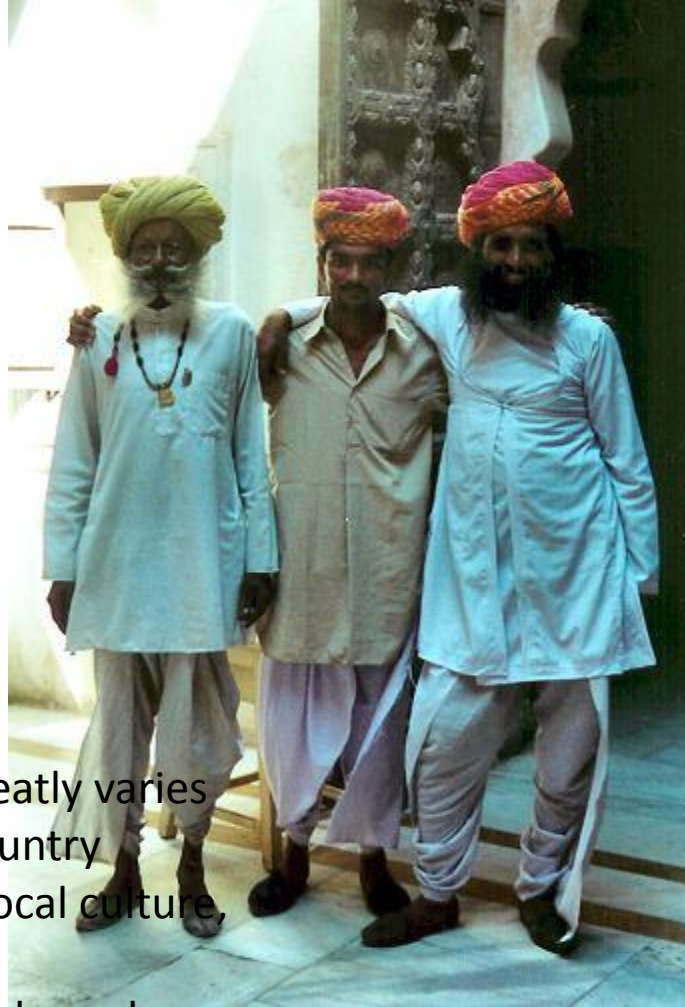
Tamas stands for indulgence.

Food is consumed according to the lifestyle of the person. India is known for its love for food and it plays a role in everyday life as well as in festivals. Indian cuisine varies from region to region, reflecting the varied demographics of the country.

Though the *tandoor* originated in Central Asia, Indian tandoori dishes, such as *chicken tikka* made with Indian ingredients, enjoy widespread popularity.



3.CLOTHING



Traditional clothing in India greatly varies across different parts of the country. It is influenced immensely by local culture, geography and climate. Popular styles of dress include draped garments such as **sari** for women and **Dhoti** or **lungi** for men; in addition, stitched clothes such as **churidar** for women and **kurta-pyjama** and European-style **trousers** and **shirts** for men, are also popular.

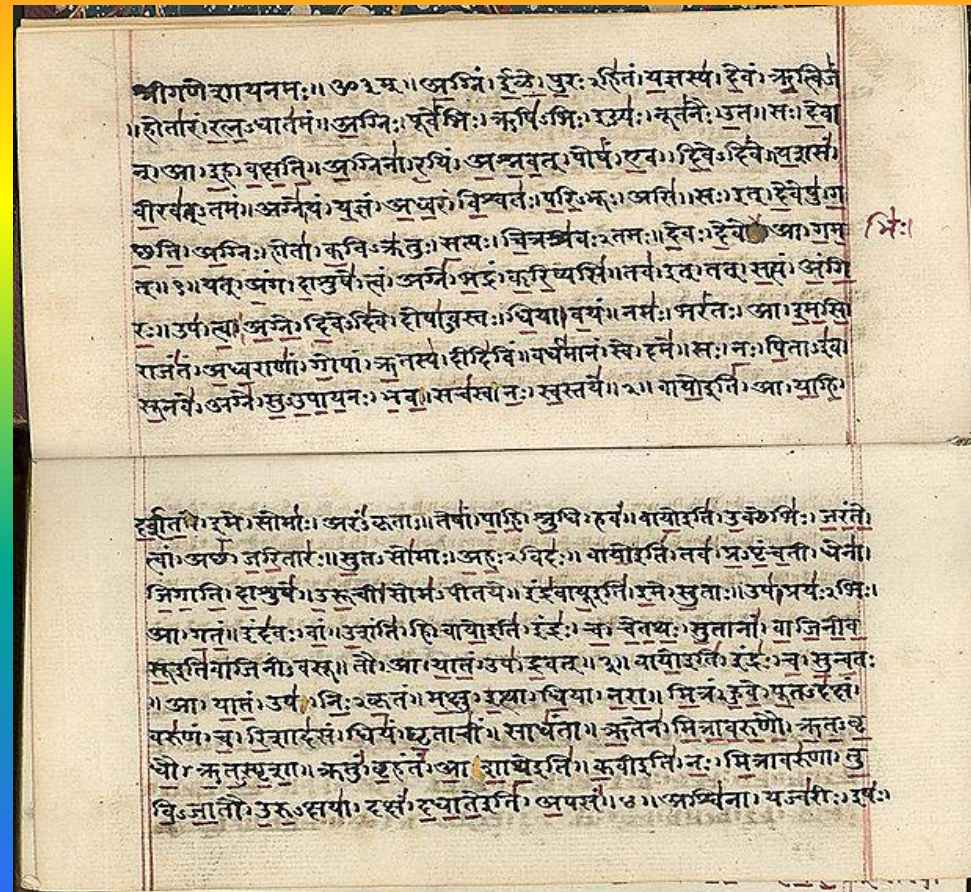


4. LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

Hindi, India's most spoken language

And another languages

Tamil,
Telugu,
Malayalam,
Bengali,
Kannada.



Epics

The **Rāmāyaṇa** and the **Mahābhārata** are the oldest preserved and well-known epics of India.

5.PERFORMING ARTS

Indian dance too has diverse *folk* and *classical* forms.

Among the well-known *folk dances* are the *bhangra* of the *Punjab* the *bihu* of *Assam*, the *chhau* of *Jharkhand*, the *Odishi* of *Orissa*, the *ghoomar* of *Rajasthan*, the *dandiya* and *garba* of *Gujarat*, the *Yakshagana* of Karnataka and *lavani* of *Maharashtra* and *Dekhnni* of Goa.



VISUAL ARTS

- ◆ Painting
- ◆ Sculpture
- ◆ Architecture



The earliest Indian paintings were the rock paintings of pre-historic times, the petroglyphst it was common for households to paint their doorways or indoor rooms where guests resided.

Sculpture

The first sculptures in India date back to the Indus Valley civilization, where stone and bronze figures have been discovered. Later, as Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism developed further, India produced some extremely intricate bronzes as well as temple carvings. Some huge shrines, such as the one at Ellora were not constructed by using blocks but carved out of solid rock.



Architecture

Indian architecture encompasses a multitude of expressions over space and time, constantly absorbing new ideas. The result is an evolving range of architectural production that nonetheless retains a certain amount of continuity across history. Some of its earliest production are found in the Indus Valley Civilization (2600–1900 BC) which is characterised by well planned cities and houses. Religion and kingship do not seem to have played an important role in the planning and layout of these towns.



SPORTS AND MARTIAL ARTS

Indian martial arts

Field Hockey is the national Sport in India, and the [India national field hockey team](#) won the 1975 [Men's Hockey World Cup](#) and 8 [gold](#), 1 [silver](#) and 2 [bronze](#) medals at the Olympic games. [Cricket](#) is the most popular Sport in India

One of the best known forms of ancient Indian martial arts is the ***Kalarippayattu*** from Kerala. This ancient fighting style originated in southern India in 12th century BC and is regarded as one of the oldest surviving martial arts.

Silambam which was developed around 200 AD, traces its roots to the Sangam period in southern India.



POPULAR MEDIA

Television

Indian television started off in 1959 in New Delhi with tests for educational telecasts. ^[75] Indian small screen programming started off in the mid 1970s. At that time there was only one national channel [Doordarshan](#), which was government owned. 1982 saw revolution in TV programming in India, with the New Delhi Asian games, India saw the colour version of TV, that year. The [Ramayana](#) and [Mahabharat](#) were some among the popular television series produced. By the late 1980s more and more people started to own television sets

Cinema

Bollywood is the informal name given to the popular [Mumbai-based film industry](#) in India. Bollywood and the other major cinematic hubs (in Bengali, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Tamil, Punjabi and Telugu) constitute the broader [Indian film industry](#), whose output is considered to be the largest in the world in terms of number of films produced and number of tickets sold.



Thank You

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