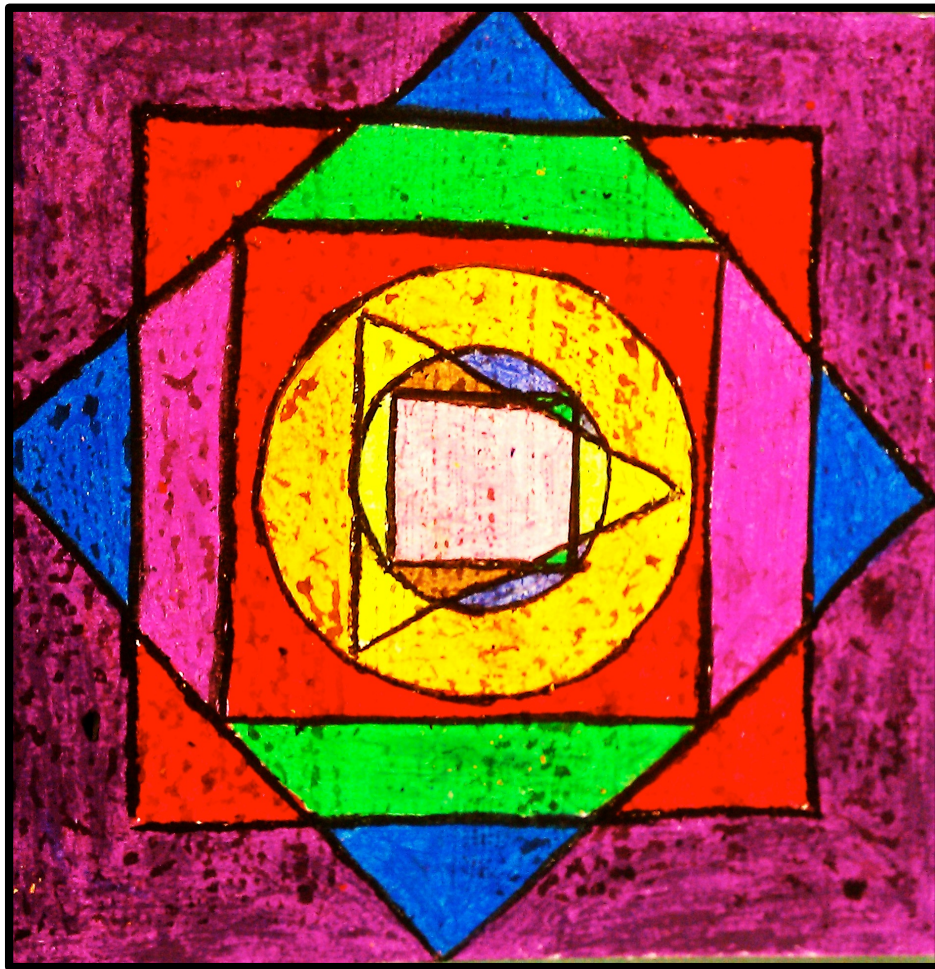


India

Cultural Research
Based on Themes



India

<i>Research Worksheet Culture:</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Question: What resources are found in the environment and how are or were they used by people for survival?	India has many natural resources, but the most common are iron ore, manganese and chromate. The people use these resources to export and gain revenue.
<i>Theme 1: People and the Environment</i>	
Land and climate	Peninsula touching the India Ocean, Arabic Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Desert, mountain, grassy land, tropical climate, cold in winter, hot in summer, rainy from July to September.
Animals	Tiger, lion, snow leopard, elephant, monkey, porcupine, bear, crocodile, hyena, cobra, and peacock.
Clothing	Women- sari (drape), men- dhoti (white cloth)
Food/crops	Rice, milk, wheat, mangoes, bananas, sugar cane, potatoes, cotton, beans, jute, beeswax, and millet.
Architecture	Traditional buildings, Islamic influences, some urban entities, temples, Taj Mahal
Tools/Transportation	Trains, cars, bikes, ships, Rickshaw (hand pulled or automatic), horse and carriage, and bus.
Question: What are or were the various roles the individual plays in the social and political structure and contributions?	The Brahmins were high ranking. Middle rankings were farmers, potters, barbers, and carpenters. Lowest rankings were leatherworkers, butchers, and latrine cleaners. Like most assume, higher ranked castes prosper while

	lowest rankings live in poverty and social disadvantage.
<i>Theme 2: People in Society</i>	
People, Origins and Language	Muslim, Indian, Hindu, Arab, etc. Language: Hindi
Political and Social Structure	Social structure is a system of social stratification. Communities are divided into groups called jatis also known as castes. The four groups are called Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras. There is a group called Dalits who were not in the system; they were called untouchables.
Economy	7 th largest economy in the world by nominal GDP and third largest by purchasing power parity. India has a 3.7% unemployment rate. Their economic freedom has not changed over the past 5 years.
Games and Sports	Cricket is the most popular sport in India. Field hockey, chess, and snooker are also sports played in India. The National Games of India is a sporting event held there every year.
Achievements	Ending Polio among 1.3 billion people, mission to Mars, Mission to the Moon, Entering the nuclear club, over 200 million people have been brought out of illiteracy.
Historical Events	Mosque Case of 1992. Golden Temple Assault in 1984. Framing of Constitution 1950. Partition of India & Pakistan 1947.
Question: What are or were the belief systems; and how are or were they manifested in other areas?	Hindu religious practices center on the importance of fulfilling the duties associated both with one's social position and one's stage of life. With regard to the latter, traditional Hindus are expected to pass through four stages

	<p>(ashramas) over the course of their life.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brahmacharga, which takes place during the school years, is focused on acquiring knowledge and developing character; 2. Grastha, the middle years, is focused on worldly pursuits and pleasures such as marriage, family and career; 3. Vanaprastha, when one's children reach adulthood, is a time of increased focus on spiritual things; and <p>Sanngasu, in the last years of life, one may abandon the world entirely for a life of contemplation.</p>
<i>Theme 3: People and Their Beliefs</i>	
Beliefs	<p>India is identified as the birthplace of Hinduism and Buddhism, the third and fourth largest religions. There are many variations of Hinduism, and four predominant sects — Shaiva, Vaishnava, Shakteya and Smarta.</p>
Myths/Literature	<p>Indian mythology has been passed from generation to generation either by word of mouth or stored scriptures. The stories in Indian mythology vary from subtle maxim conveying tales of Panchatantra and Jataka-tales to subtle life paradigm defining stories from the Bhagvad-Gita, Ramayana and Mahabharata.</p>
Rituals/Ceremonies	<p>The country celebrates Republic Day (Jan. 26), Independence Day (Aug. 15) and Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday (Oct. 2). Diwali is the largest and most important holiday to India. The religious life of many Hindus is focused on devotion to</p>

	<p>God (perceived as Brahman, Shiva, Vishnu, or Shakti) or several gods. This devotion usually takes the form of rituals and practices associated with sculptures and images of gods in home shrines. These various approaches are regarded as equally valid, and in fact are formally recognized as three paths (margas) to liberation: bhaktimarga (the path of devotion), jnanamarga (the path of knowledge or philosophy), and karmamarga (the path of works and action).</p>
Dance/Regalia	<p>India has thousands of year old tradition of fine arts and classical and folk music and dances. Some of the world-famous dance forms that originated and evolved in India are Bharatnatyam, Kathak, Kathakali, Kuchipudi, Manipuri, Mohiniattam and Odissi. All these dance forms use basically the same 'mudras' or signs of hand as a common language of expression and were originally performed in the temples to entertain various Gods and Goddesses.</p>
Music/Instruments	<p>Folk music is very different from classical music as well. To begin with, it is not taught in the same way as classical music is taught. Classical music usually requires a student devoting their entire life perfecting the forms of this music. Folk music is more like a daily ritual without affecting the daily lives of people. People learn it since their childhood and grow up on these songs. One can always carry on with their daily life routine while listening to or singing folk music. Most of the songs are sung in small village functions like weddings, births, etc.</p>

	<p>"Tabla", which is a very important instrument of classical music, is used in a crude form like daf, dholak or nal. The cruder versions of Sitar or Sarod are used in folk music, which are known as ektara, dotar, saringda, rabab and santur.</p>
Art/Materials	<p>The most well-known example of Indian architecture is the Taj Mahal, built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan to honor his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal. It combines elements from Islamic, Persian, Ottoman Turkish and Indian architectural styles. India also has many ancient temples. India is well known for its film industry, which is often referred to as Bollywood. The country's movie history began in 1896 when the Lumière brothers demonstrated the art of cinema in Mumbai. Today, the films are known for their elaborate singing and dancing. the arrival of the <u>Islamic faith</u> and <u>Islamic conquerors</u> about 1000 AD brought <u>iconoclasm</u> to India, and a love of varied and complex patterning derived from Arabic and Persian models. This affected even <u>Hindu</u> artists who had not converted to Islam.</p>