

INDIAN CULTURE Discover, Learn, Immerse, Connect



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Indian Culture is an initiative by the Ministry of Culture, executed by IIT Bombay supported by IGNOU, that holds information related to the history, culture, and heritage of India on a digital platform.

The portal is a composite presentation both Tangible and Intangible Cultural heritage of India including monuments, temples, forts and museums etc

The content available on the Indian Culture Portal covers the following:

- Knowledge Traditions: Philosophy, oral traditions, healing practices
- Visual and Material Arts: Sculpture, cinema, textiles, crafts
- Performing Arts: Dance, music, puppetry, theatre
- Literature and Languages: Authors, Books, Manuscripts
- Practices and Rituals: Festivals, cuisines, life-cycle rituals
- Histories: Places, movements, social change
- Institutions: Museums, Akademis and cultural centers
- Built Spaces: Places of worship, memorials, historic sites
- Natural Environment: Ecosystems, national parks, native species

The Indian culture repository currently has more than 12,000 Rare books, 80,000 e-books, 3,000 Manuscripts, almost 2,00,000 Digital content from Museums, more than 27,00,000 Archival documents, over 100,000 Photo Archives, almost 1,000 Gazetteers, more than 1,000 audio and video clips, about 15,00,000 images and sections on Musical Instruments of India, Cuisine of India, UNESCO sites and the Intangible Cultural Heritage of India. Apart from all this, there are very interesting curated stories from Indian history and heritage based on actual archival documents.

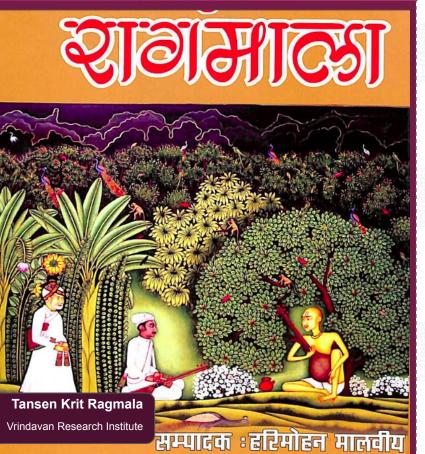
In this presentation, we show a very small sample of the interesting content available on <u>www.indianculture.gov.in</u>

We invite you to visit the site and learn about this great country





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BHAVAN'S BOOK UNIVERSITY

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RAMAYANA

BY

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI



BHARATIYA VIDYA I

Oriental & Foreign Book-Sellers,

1957

Ramayana Archaeological Survey of India



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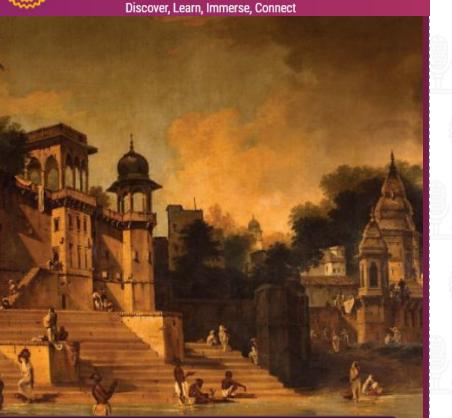
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India: The Origin of Buddhism National Council of Science Museums

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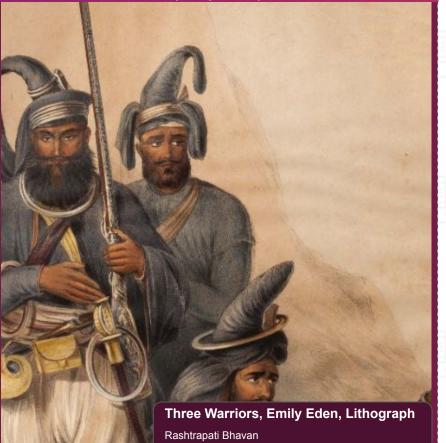




View of the Ghats at Benaras, William Daniell, Oil on Canvas Rashtrapati Bhavan



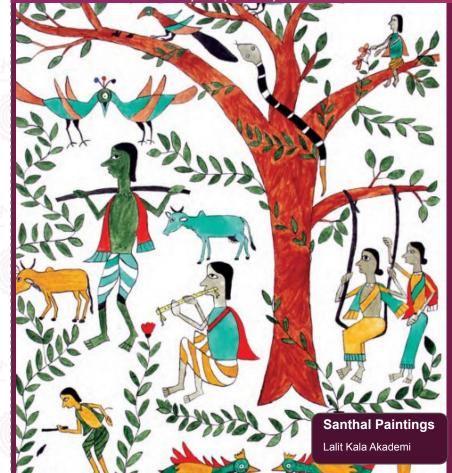
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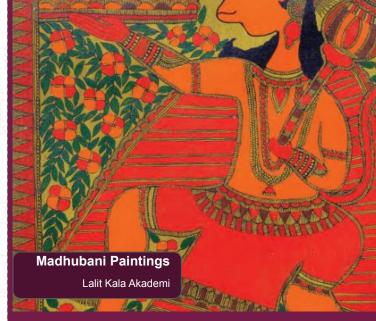






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Bihar District Gazetteers

CHAMPARAN



Bihar District Gazetteers





IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

PROVINCIAL SERIES

PUNJAB

VOL. II

THE LAHORE, RĀWALPINDI, AND MULTĀN DIVISIONS; AND NATIVE STATES



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Delhi: History and Places of Interest

Imperial Gazetteer of India



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History and Conveyance to England of the Koh-i-Noor

National Archives of India

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India Office, London, 26th May 1920.

Public. No. 108.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

The Report of Lord Hunter's Committee.

MY LORD. His Majesty's Government have considered the Report of Lord Hunter's Committee upon the dis-Report of Lord Hunter's Committee upon the dis-turbances which occurred in the Punjab and other parts of India in the early part of last year. They have further been informed by me of the conclusions at which Your Excellency's Government had arrived in your own review of the Report as expressed in your letter dated the 3rd May, the text of which you have telegraphed to the ord any, the text of which your lave theorem and me. The Report and your letter naturally cover ground which His Majesty's Government did not feel called upon to survey in dotail, but their connideration of the matter has led thrm to definite decisions upon certain of the more kapportant questions arising out of the Report, and they have desired me to communicate to you, in my reply to your letter, their considered statement of these decisions. The paragraphs numbered 2 to 8 of this Despatch contain, accordingly, this statement.

GENERAL.

 The Report of Lord Hunter's Committee presents the results of a prolonged and patient investigation. Their labours would be of little value if their very Their habours would be of infine value it their very one. Discontinuous and the second second second in the main by the belief that the chief duty which lies upon his Majesty's Government and the Government of India in utilising the Report is not primarily to appor-tion blaues to individuals for what has been done amiss, or to visit penalties upon them, but rather to prevent the recurrence in the future of occasion for blame or regret, should unfortunate circumstances ever produce again a situation such as that which occurred in India in the spring of 1919.

> 1 .- The Conduct of Brigadier-General Dyer at Amritaar on 13th April.

3. The main features of the occurrence at Jallian-wala Bagh in Amritsar city on the afternoon of the 13th

Letter from Sir Michael dated 26th May 1920 regarding the Jallianwala Bagh Incident

National Archives of India

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16

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 1911.

Pro. No. 10] Transfer of seat of Govt. of India from Calcutta to Delhi.

to name the round sum of four millions sterling, which you regard as the outside figure of cost which could be incurred by the transfer to Delhi, and you indicate your opinion that this amount might be raised by a special Gold loan. I agree that it was not possible for you, in the special circumstances of the case, to undertake the investigations which would have been necessary hefore you could submit even a general estimate of expenditure either at Delhi or in relation to the Governorship of Bengal, to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the new united Provinces, or to the Chief Commissionership of Assam. This being so, I refrain for the present from making any observations on this part being so, I retrain for the present from making any observations on this part of the subject, merely stating my general conviction that Your Excellency is fully alive to the magnitude of the proposed operations, and to the neces-sity for thoughtful preparation and continuous vigilance in order that the expenditure, which must necessarily be so large, may be conducted with no tinge of wastefulness, and, as regards the particular case of Delhi, assuring you that my full sympathy will be extended to any efforts you may make to prevent holding up against the Government of land which you may find it necessary to secure for public purposes.

14. I find myself in general agreement with Your Excellency when you state that if this policy is to be approved, it is imperative to avoid delay in carrying it into effect. You give substantial reasons for this opinion, both on administrative and economical grounds, and though a number of details remain for settlement, many of which must demand careful examination and consultation, while some may awaken differences of opinion, it is possible now to pronounce a definite opinion upon the broad features of the scheme. Regarding it as a whole, and appreciating the balance sought to be maintained between the different races, classes, and interests likely to be affected, I cannot recall in history, nor can I picture in any portion of the civilised world as it now exists, a series of administrative changes of so wide a scope, culminating in the transfer of the main scat of Government, carried out, as I believe the future will prove, with so little detriment to any class of the community, while satisfying the historical sense of millions, aiding the general work of Government. and removing the deply-felt grievance of many. I therefore give my general senction to your proposals, and I share in your belief that the transfer of the capital and the concomitant features of the scheme form a subject worthy of capital and use concentrate canters in the scheme of the a scheme whitey of announcement by the King-Emperor in person on the unique and engerly anticipated occasion at Delhi. I am commanded to inform you that at the Durbar on the 12th of December His Insperial Majesty will be pleased to declare that Delhi will become the capital city of India, that a Governor-in-Council will be appointed for Bengal, a Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for Behar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, and a Chief Commissioner for the Province of Assam.

Transfer of the Seat of the Government to Delhi

able servant.

National Archives of India

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Author: Brune Poppa





Author, Ana Draskovic





Author: Ana Drasković



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Mountain Railways of India



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Ajanta Caves, Aurangabad, Maharashtra



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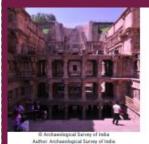








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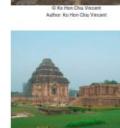
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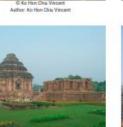










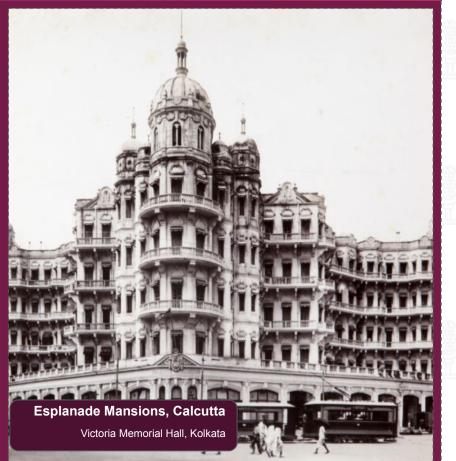








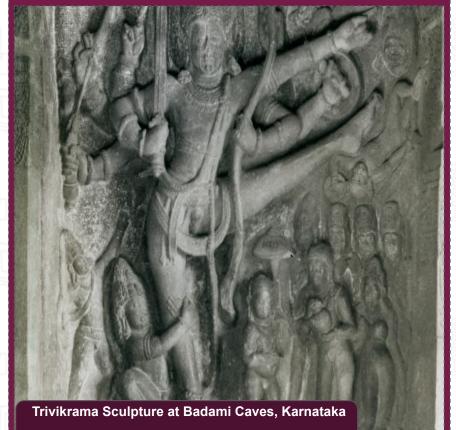
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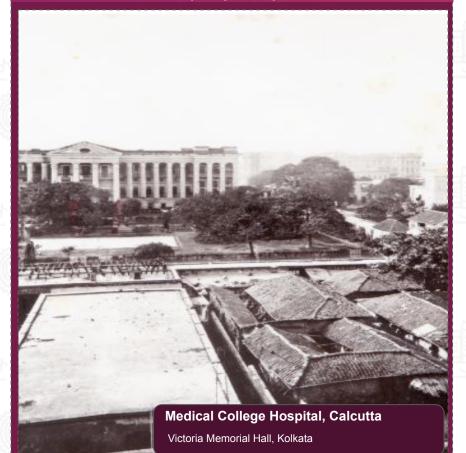




Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi



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Thangka Painting representing Buddha and Bodhisattvas

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Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya

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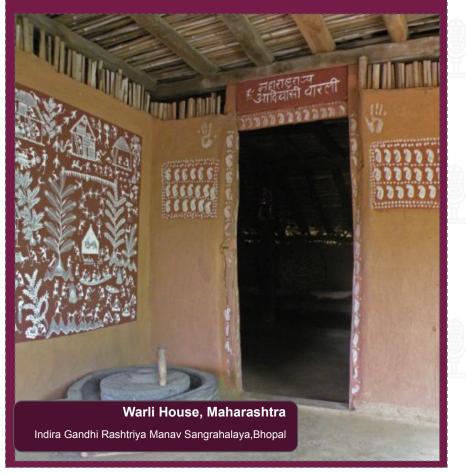


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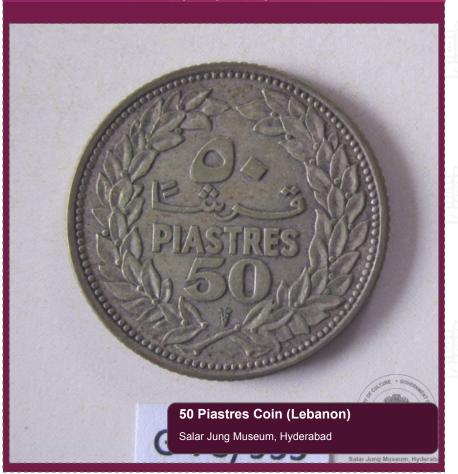
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National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities









Reports and Proceedings

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National Council of Science Museums



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A Checklist

MARCH, 1983.

Vaiyapuri Pillai Collection of Palm Leaf Manuscripts in Tamil

National Library of India, Kolkata



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Agnihotrpadhati

Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts

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केःस्ता सम्ताना ग्नर्य् एंक् साग्रहमाग स म रावे हें क सातवन बनाम्म बत्रो मंद्रयो आ सिख्य पंचरं में येथा वस्य रि पूर्वपवि त्रपार्थि सिम्

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भागिताण्वनमः गरितिः वक्ररसारमवले बेमु हर्षु रुः गयसार स्तेभि तंप प्रेय प्रारोह सिंघृति प्रताखे रहतमत्र किंव मयन्त्रेभर रवता तर रक्त खुना रुक्त ग्रेन् त्रिक्त ना ना नहित नक व्यव खुव्य ही ना प्रविश्व ने प्रि सेघृति प्रताखे रहतमत्र किंव स्वान्त्रेभर रवता तर रक्त खुना रुक्त ग्रेन् ना ना नहित नक व्यव खुव्य ही ना प्रविश्व ने हि प्रते रक्त ने रक्ष ते विश्व सुप एक्तांत तन्त्र किंवु या व्यवस्य रिवना ना नहित नक व्यव खुव्य ही ना प्रविश्व ने हि प्रते रक्त ने रक्ष ते विश्व सुप एक्तांत तन्त्र किंवु या व्यत्न विश्व या व्यत्व नक व्यव ख्रास धारिक संप्रतिन स्वतं के रा सरात म्हलम विवयस्या विनार त्य हि ययस्य हे रिवना ने घर्छ स्वार्थ के विद्यार तुक्त गरित संप्रति मा स्वान्ति के रा स्वर्टा स्व परिभाषा के मेन्न रोवे ॥ यंत्रेय रिवर के र्यत्व न के के र्युरं रेन तर स्वते रन्त्रिय स्वित्य व्यत्य कर्म राणे रा कर रे प्य वरि दिर्ड से मा नस्या उत्त व हो मार्गर कर्म सु। ति रुद् त्वा त्रे रियर न्त्रिय स्वित्य व्यत्य कर्म राणे रा कर रे प्य वरि दिर्ड से मा नस्या उत्त व हो मार्गर कर्म सु। ति रुद् त्वा त्रे रियर न्त्रिय देने स्वर्य कर्म राणे रा कर रे प्य वरि दिर्ड से मा नस्या उत्त व हो स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्त्त र्या रेक्त सु। ति रुद् रा त्र त्र यो स्वर्य कर्म राणे रा कर रे प्य वरि दिर्ड से मा नस्या उत्त व हो स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य क्र त्र यो प्र त्र त्व रा स्वर्य स्वर्

ण्वम्पमासप हाद्य झिरव्य बरिता ने तवत परियूर्रा ताये उत्तरंग मुद्धापनमहंकरिय्य इतिसंक स्मनिर्वि प्रतायगरण पति इजये त्या तवज्ञ बार्य रु बाबस्वासन कुं इल्ना दिभिः वृजये त्या तन्ज्या वायी पद्भन स्वितमितिसर्व पानिकी पे ि ऋु ची द्वी ति प्री ट्यम बती महकर लाप ही त च सबैती मं इदे वत्ता ज्या वा द्व्ययूजये त्या ता ऋदिवना स्वा प्रे स्वापन यूजा प्रकार दियरिमी योपी द्र छन्ये।।तती मंडल्व म

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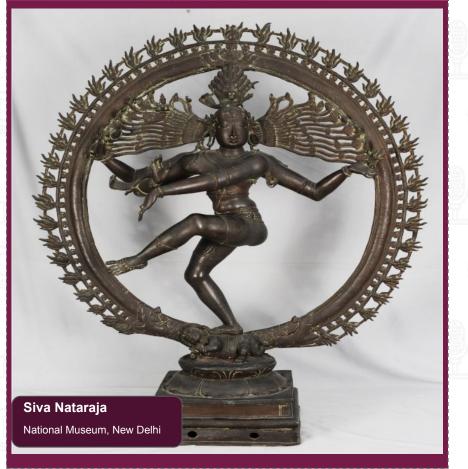
Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts

Aacharmayukh

Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts









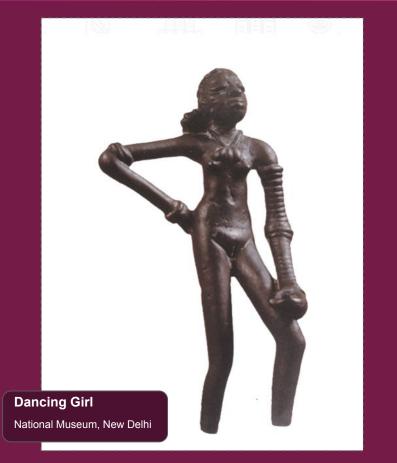
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Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat, New Delhi









National Museum, New Delhi





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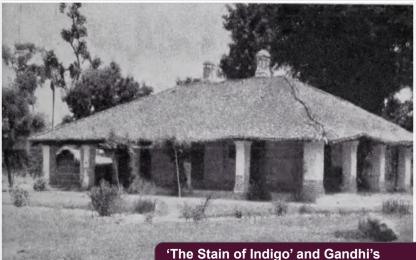


An indigo plante

'THE STAIN OF INDIGO' AND GANDHI'S SATYAGRAHA IN CHAMPARAN

Champaran is a district in North Western Bihar. It formed part of the Tirhut division in the province of Bihar and Orissa in British India. In 1972, it was divided in two districts, Pashchim (west) and Purbi (east) Champaran. The headquarters of the former is at Bettiah and the latter is at Motihari.

Indigo cultivation in Champaran goes back to the late 18th century. It was in 1813, however, that the first indigo factory was founded at Bara village. By 1850, indigo had become the predominantly produced crop in Champaran, replacing even sugar.



'The Stain of Indigo' and Gandhi's Satyagraha in Champaran

Koh-i-Noor

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The Koh-i-Noor diamond was mined at a location near Masulipatnam according to an account by Theophilus Metcalfe made at the request of Lord Dalhousie. It was owned by many illustrious Kings including the Iranian Nadir Shah and those of the Ghori Dynasty, Timurid Dynasty and the Afghan Durranis before it was acquired by Ranjit Singh from Shuja-ul-Mulk.

The Maharaja was curious about the value of the gem. When **Wafa Begum**, the beloved wife of the Koh-i-Noor's last owner was asked, she replied, "If a strong man were to throw 5 stones, 4 in cardinal directions and 1 vertically upwards and the space in between, was filled with gold and precious stones, it still wouldn't equal the value of the stone."

Ranjit Singh died in 1839. The empire had just begun recovering from the great loss when circumstances forced it into two prolonged wars. Upon the **defeat of Punjab** in the **Second Anglo Sikh War**, the **Last Treaty of Lahore** was signed. In **Article 3** of the treaty, the British demanded the Kohi-Noor be surrendered to the Queen of England. The conditions under which this treaty was signed were, however, those of **deep duress**. Not only was an additional regiment stationed outside Lahore, but the Resident of Lahore was also given <u>instructions</u> to impose British rule regardless of the outcome of the deliberations of the **Council of Regency**.

Koh-i-Noor



Maharaja Ranjit Singh Painting by Manu Saluja



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Delhi: Imperial Capital of British India

The foundation of Delhi was laid at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 by King George V as the Capital of British India. Prior to this Calcutta served as the capital.

Shifting of the Capital from Calcutta to Delhi was led by **two major factors:**

- Indian Councils Act of 1909
- The ongoing crisis caused by the Bengal partition.



The British wanted a place where the Government could spend all the seasons of the year. After examining various sites, Delhi was finalised as it was easily accessible and **closer to the summer capital**, Simla. The association of Delhi with the Mahabharata and the Mughal Empire symbolized both **Hindu and Muslim pride**. Therefore, on these geographical, political and historical grounds, Delhi was chosen as the new Imperial city.

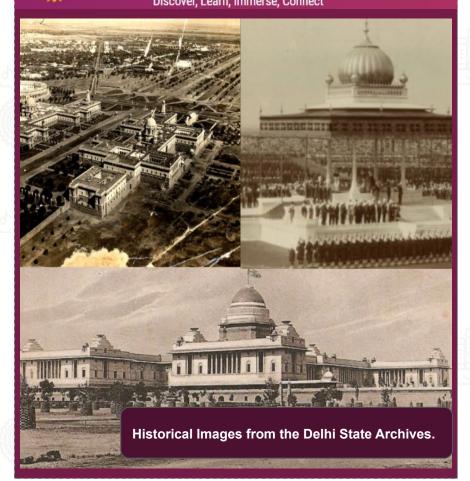
The Delhi Town Planning Committee was set up in 1912 to plan, develop and design the major buildings like the Viceroy's House, the Secretariat buildings and for other structural work connected with the aesthetics of the new city. Edwin Lutyens became a member of this committee in March 1912.

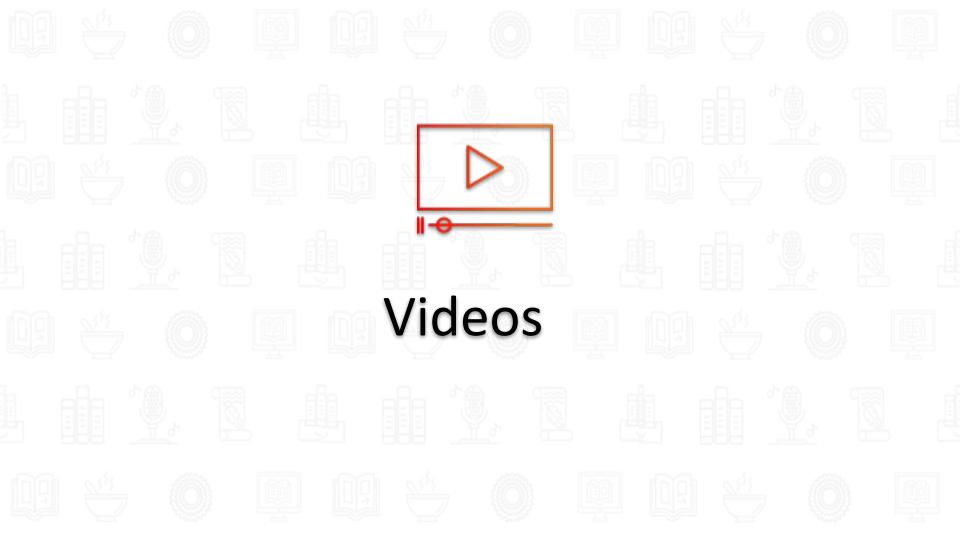
The Government of India wanted to hold a competition to select an architect(s) who could design the

Delhi: Imperial Capital of British India

(tion was open to all British subjects resident in India, Burma, the site was not selected, the layout of the city could not be of the architecture must incorporate traditions of Indian art

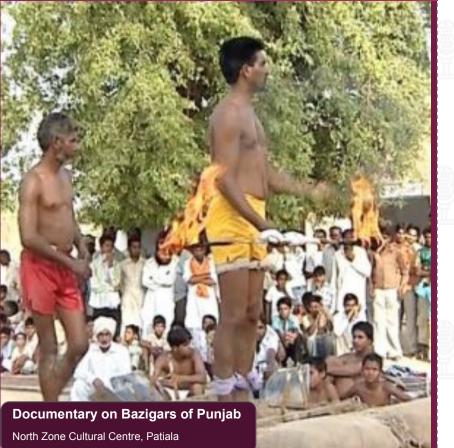


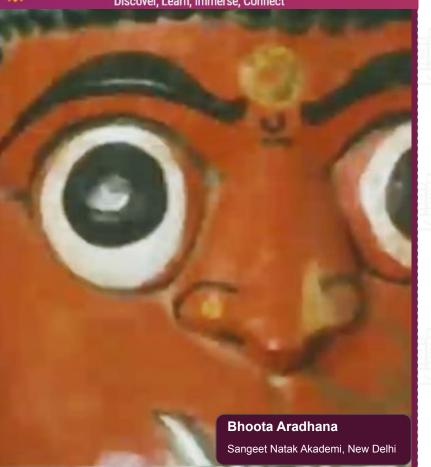




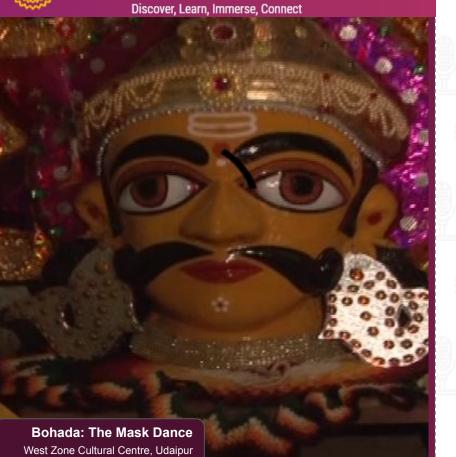














Mural Paintings of Odisha Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Kolkata





JOURNEY FROM MADRAS

THROUGH THE COUNTRIES OF

MYSORE, CANARA, AND MALABAR,

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, ARTS, AND COMMERCE: THE RELIGION, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS; THE REFORT NATURAL AND CIVIL, AND ANTIQUITIES,

THE RAJAH OF MYSORE, APP THE RAJAH OF MYSORE, APP THE CONTENT ADDUBTE BY THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, IN THE LATE AND FORMER WARS, FROM TIPPOD SULTAUN.

BY FRANCIS BUCHANAN, M. D. FELLOW OF THE RUTAL SOCIETY, AND OF THE ROUTERY OF ADVISOR ANTES OF LOW DOR RELLOW OF THE ANIATIC SOCIETY OF CALEVITY, AND IN THE WESSICAL SHRAFES OF THE ADDODWARLE CONVERT OF THE BEFORE RETAILINGDEEP.

THE HONOURABLE THE DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY. ILLUSTRATED BY A MAP AND NEMEROUS OTHER ENGRAVINGS.

> IN THREE VOLUMES. VOL. HL

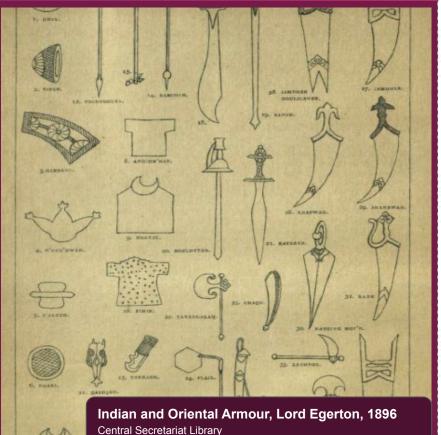
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LE STRENT;

A Journey from Madras, 1807 Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts INDIAN CULTURE

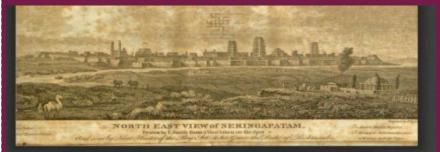
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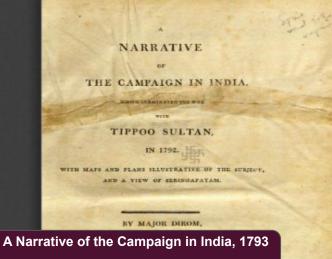
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15. CALCUMBER,







Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts

AND TOLD BY W. FADER, CHARTEC-CROWS; B. BUCK, FALL-MALL; AND



ANNALS AND ANTIQUITIES OF RAJAST'HAN JAMES TOD

POPULAR EDITION

RAR









Cuisine of Odisha

A CONTRACTOR

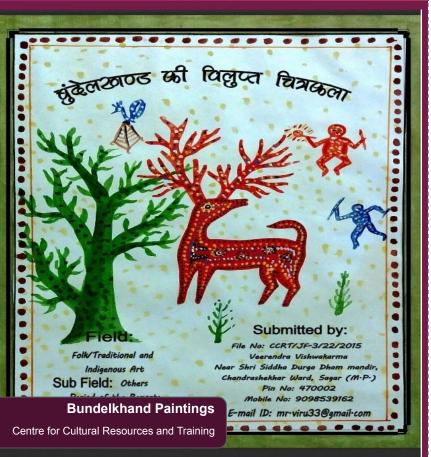


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Cuisine of Sikkim













Of Mist, Mystery And Meditation Centre for Cultural Resources and Training





A PROJECT REPORT ON

"A VISION OF NATA SANKIRTANA DUHAR CHOLOM"

Jubmitted to:

The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (Under the aegis of Ministry of Cultural, Government of India)

In partial fulfillment for the requirement of Junior Fellowship Grant Scheme for Financial Year 2013-2014 (i.e., from 1st Jan., 2016 - 30th June, 2016)

Jubmitted by:

| Name | : | Laishram Birjit Singh |
|----------------|-----|--------------------------|
| File No. | Ξ | CCRT/JF-3/18/2015 |
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A Vision Of Manipuri Nata Sankirtana

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Love and Peace: Contradiction

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Tradition of Vedic Chanting



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