



Time Travel with Abhishek



Art and Culture

Abhishek Srivastava

The logo for 'TIME TRAVEL' is displayed in a stylized, glowing blue font. The words 'TIME' and 'TRAVEL' are stacked vertically. The text is set against a circular background that resembles a clock face with Roman numerals, all contained within a decorative, multi-pointed frame.

**TIME
TRAVEL**



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Dial

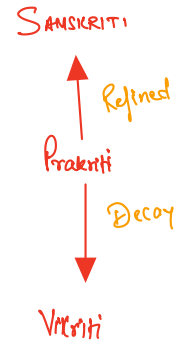
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**CULTURE,
CIVILIZATION & HERITAGE**



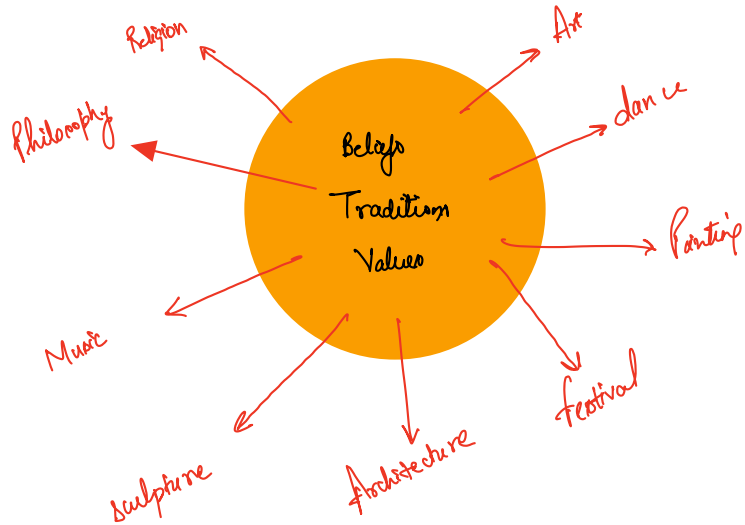
What the word 'CULTURE' means?

- The **English word 'Culture'** is derived from the **Latin term 'cult'** meaning **cultivating** or **refining** and worship. In sum it means **cultivating and refining a thing** to such an extent that its **end product evokes our admiration and respect.**
- This is equivalent to '**Sanskriti**' of the Sanskrit language. The term '**Sanskriti**' derived from the root '**Kri (to do)**'. **Three words came from this root 'Kri';**
- **Prakriti** - basic matter
- **Sanskriti** - refined matter and
- **Vikriti** - modified matter or decayed matter
- **When 'prakriti' or a raw material is refined it becomes 'Sanskriti' and when broken or damaged it becomes 'vikriti'**



WHAT IS CULTURE?

- **Culture is a way of life.** In very simple terms, it is the **embodiment of the way in which we think and do things.** It constitutes:
 - The food you **eat**,
 - The **clothes** you wear,
 - The **language** you speak in and
 - The **God you worship** all are aspects of culture.
- **It also constitutes, the inheritance of society.**
- All the achievements of human beings as members of social groups can be called culture.
 - Art, music, literature,
 - architecture, sculpture,
 - philosophy, religion and
 - science.
- However, culture also includes the
 - Customs
 - Traditions
 - Festivals
- It is a human-made environment which includes **all the material and nonmaterial products of group** life that are **transmitted from one generation to the next.**
- These elements of culture may be **transmitted through symbols and artefacts.**
- The **essential core of culture** thus lies in those **finer ideas which are transmitted** within a social group.
- **Culture is the expression of our nature.** It may be seen
 - In literature,
 - in religious practices,
 - in recreation and in enjoyment.



What are the major COMPONENTS of CULTURE?

- Culture has two distinctive components, namely,
 - **Material** : objects that are related to the material aspect of our life such as our dress, food, and household goods
 - **Non-material** : ideas, ideals, thoughts and belief.

Is CULTURE same across the COUNTRY?

- **Culture varies from place to place and country to country.**
- Its development is based on the historical process operating in a local, regional or national context.
- For example, we differ in our ways of greeting others, our clothing, food habits, social and religious customs and practices from the West.
- In other words, the people of any country are characterised by their distinctive cultural traditions.



What is CIVILIZATION?

- The word 'culture' and 'civilization' are often used synonymously. However, they have clearly defined meanings differentiating them.
- 'Civilization' means **having better ways of living** and sometimes **making nature bend to fulfill their needs**.
- It also includes **organizing societies into politically well-defined groups** working collectively for improved conditions of life in matters of food, dress, communication, and so on.
- Thus some groups consider themselves as **civilized and look down upon others**. This disposition of certain groups has even led to **wars and holocausts**, resulting in **mass destruction of human beings**.

What is the DIFFERENCE between CULTURE and CIVILIZATION?

- There is a difference between **Culture and civilization**.
- **Culture**
 - The 'culture' refers to the **inner being**, a refinement of head and heart. This includes **arts and sciences, music and dance** and various **higher pursuits of human life** which are also classified as cultural activities. Culture is the **'higher levels of inner refinement'** of a human being. Humans are not merely physical beings. They live and act at three levels:
 - physical,
 - mental and
 - spiritual.
- **Civilization**
 - **better ways of living socially and politically**
 - better utilization of nature around us
 - **This is not enough to be cultured**. Only when the deeper levels of **a person's intellect and consciousness** are brought into expression can we call him/her 'cultured'.
- One who may be poor and wearing cheap clothes may be considered **'uncivilized'**, but still he or she may be the most **cultured person**. One possessing ostentatious wealth may be considered as **'civilized'** but he may **not be cultured'**.

Cultural Heritage is an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and **passed on from generation to generation**, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions and values. Cultural Heritage is often expressed as either **Intangible or Tangible Cultural Heritage** (ICOMOS, 2002).

As part of human activity Cultural Heritage produces tangible representations of the value systems, beliefs, traditions and lifestyles. As an essential part of culture as a whole, Cultural Heritage, contains these visible and tangible traces from antiquity to the recent past.

Cultural Heritage is a wide concept. We prefer to concentrate on the similarities between the various heritage sectors, instead of on their differences.

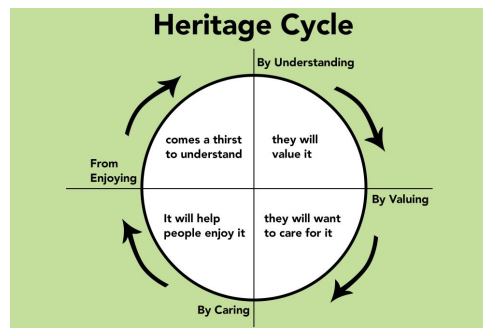
Cultural Heritage types

- *Cultural Heritage can be distinguished in:*
- **Built Environment** (Buildings, Townscapes, Archaeological remains)
- **Natural Environment** (Rural landscapes, Coasts and shorelines, Agricultural heritage)
- **Artefacts** (Books & Documents, Objects, Pictures)

Driving force behind all definitions of Cultural Heritage is:

it is a human creation intended to inform (John Feather, 2006).

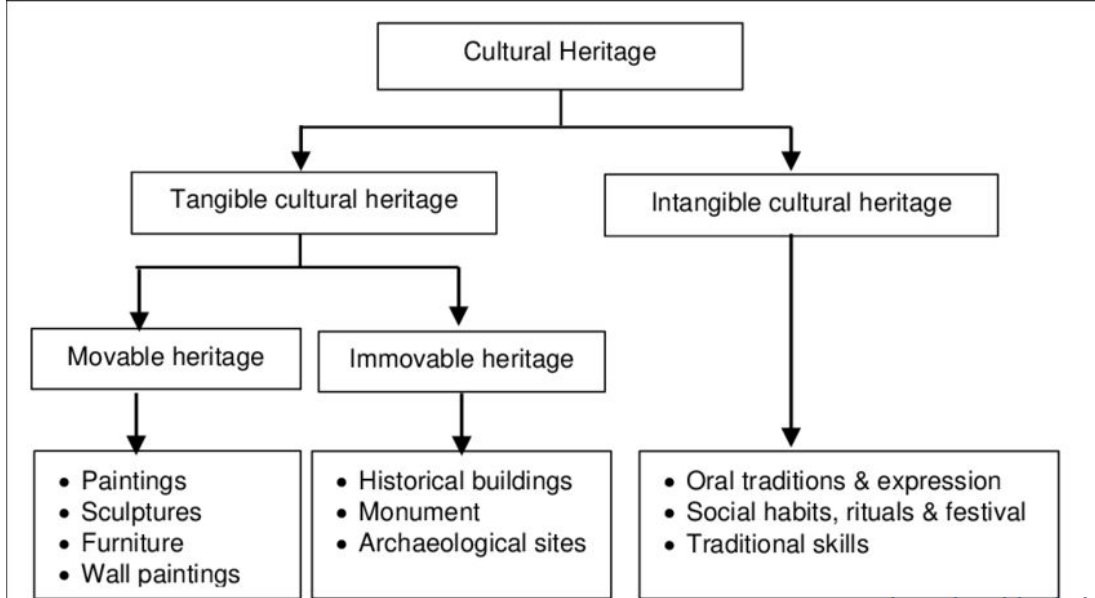
Cultural Heritage types



The arts as part of cultural heritage like literature, music, painting and sculpture are essential in a peaceful co-habitation of the human species as it will offer them an alternative point of view. In presenting a different picture people will be more lenient in accepting differences in real life as well that in turn will stimulate mutual respect. That is why cultural heritage plays such a vital role in the democratization process.

Cultural heritage: without it we will lose our main source of self-expression and in the end our self-realization.

History → Heritage → TODAY



How to differentiate between CULTURE and HERITAGE?

What is Cultural Heritage (or Cultural transmission):

- **Cultural development is a historical process.** Our ancestors learnt many things from their predecessors. With the passage of time they modified it from their own experience. We in turn have learnt many things from our ancestors and pass to next generation.
- **This is how culture is transmitted** and carried forward from **generation to next generation**. The culture we inherit from our predecessors is called our **cultural heritage**.
- **This heritage exists** at various levels.
 - **Humanity as a whole has inherited a culture which may be called human heritage.**
 - A nation also inherits a culture which may be termed as **national cultural heritage.**
- This heritage is cherished, protected and maintained by human beings with unbroken continuity and they feel proud of it.

CULTURE VERSUS HERITAGE

CULTURE	HERITAGE
Ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society	Aspects of culture which are inherited to the present and which will be preserved for the future
Prone to change	Not that much subject to change
Created by people	Inheritance of culture to the present and future generations
Created on the present identities	Provides identity to the evolution of one culture, bearing evidence to the roots of a culture and mankind on the whole
	Visit www.PEDIAA.com

How to differentiate between CULTURE and HERITAGE?

Explaining Heritage with examples:

- The Taj Mahal, Swami Narayan Temple of Gandhinagar and Delhi, Red Fort of Agra, Delhi's Qutub Minar, Mysore Palace, Jain Temple of Dilwara (Rajasthan) Nizamuddin Aulia's Dargah, Golden Temple of Amritsar, Gurudwara Sisganj of Delhi, Sanchi Stupa, Christian Church in Goa, India Gate etc., are all important places of our heritage and are to be protected by all means.
- Besides the architectural creations, monuments, material artifacts, the intellectual achievements, philosophy, treasures of knowledge, scientific inventions and discoveries are also the part of heritage.
- In Indian context the contributions of
 - **Baudhayan, Aryabhatta, Bhaskaracharya** in the field of Mathematics, Astronomy and Astrology;
 - **Kanad and Varahmihir** in the field of Physics;
 - **Nagarjuna** in the field of Chemistry,
 - **Susruta and Charak** in the field of Medicines and
 - **Patanjali** in the field of Yoga **are profound treasures of Indian Cultural heritage.**

Unchangeableness of heritage:

- **Culture is liable to change, but our heritage does not.**
 - We individuals, belonging to a culture may acquire certain cultural traits of other cultures, but **our belongingness to Indian cultural heritage will remain unchanged.**
 - **Our Indian cultural heritage will bind us together** e.g. Indian literature and scriptures namely Vedas, Upanishads Gita and Yoga System etc. have contributed a lot by way of providing right knowledge, right action, behavior and practices as complementary to the development of civilization.

What are the CHARACTERISTICS of CULTURE?

1. Culture is learned and acquired:

- **Culture is** learnt from family members, from the group and the society in which they live.
- It is influenced by the physical and social environment through which they operate.

2. Culture is shared by a group of people:

- A thought or action may be called culture if it is shared and believed or practiced by a group of people.

3. Culture is cumulative:

- Different knowledge embodied in culture can be passed from one generation to another generation.

4. Culture changes:

- There is knowledge, thoughts or traditions that are lost as new cultural traits are added.

5. Culture is dynamic:

- No culture remains on the permanent state.
- Culture is changing constantly as new ideas and new techniques are added as time passes modifying or changing the old ways.

6. Culture gives us a range of permissible behaviour patterns:

- It involves how an activity should be conducted, how an individual should act appropriately.

7. Culture is diverse:

- It is a system that has several mutually interdependent parts. Although these parts are separate, they are interdependent with one another forming culture as whole.

8. Culture is ideational:

- Often it lays down an ideal pattern of behaviour that are expected to be followed by individuals so as to gain social acceptance from the people with the same culture.

WHAT IS THE NEED OF CULTURE IN HUMAN LIFE?

- Culture is made up of **traditions, beliefs, way of life**, from the **most spiritual to the most material**.
- It **gives us meaning to our lives**. Human beings are creators of culture and, at the same time, culture is what makes us human.
- **As the world is becoming more and more global**, the **need of coexistence of cultures is necessary to maintain global peace**. The best thing we can do is get to know other cultures, while also getting to know our own. How can we dialogue with other cultures, if we don't really know what our own culture is?
- **The three eternal and universal values of Truth, Beauty and Goodness** are closely linked with culture.
 - It is culture that brings us closer to **truth through philosophy and religion**;
 - it brings **beauty in our lives through the Arts** and makes us aesthetic beings; and
 - it is culture that makes us **ethical beings by** bringing us closer to other human beings and teaching us the **values of love, tolerance and peace**.

Safeguarding the Indian Art Heritage is the need of the moment. Discuss. (2018)

The Istanbul Statement on Cultural Heritage Protection in Times of Risk 2012

This Statement is made on the 40th Anniversary of the adoption of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention on 16 November, 1972.

Understanding that past civilizations have formed the foundations of today's societies and that our cultural heritage will continue to shape and inform communities into the future,

and

Recognizing that cultural heritage is constantly **at risk from natural and human-induced disasters**, including armed conflict, some of which are not always predictable,

The Istanbul Statement recommends that all risk preparedness, disaster response and recovery strategies should address cultural heritage in parallel with practical humanitarian needs, as disaster recovery is also a wider and longer-term social process.

- While recognizing the sovereignty of nations, disaster response should be impartial and not be politicized and should respect human rights.
- All protective and legal measures introduced by international conventions should be used to protect cultural heritage better in times of armed conflict.
- The importance of cultural identity in post-disaster recovery is emphasized to lessen the loss of cultural knowledge and memory due to the displacement of communities by disasters.
- The importance of a community's understanding of its heritage and its ability to form a critical component of disaster response and recovery should be embraced, and should form a critical part of collaboration, decision-making, training and local capacity and resilience building, which will strengthen the overall effort resulting in longer-term benefits.
- Cultural heritage should be embedded into all the wider disaster preparation and response protocols and procedures through wider collaboration and co-operation between the heritage, emergency response and communications sectors; all levels of government, IGOs and NGOs and the military.
- Each sector should educate the other and should establish networks and forums to develop a mutual understanding of the importance of cultural heritage buildings, structures, sites, objects, collections, customs and traditional techniques which are at risk. They should develop joint priorities, protocols, approaches and methodologies to add value to the long-term economic and social benefit of communities.
- Disaster risk management education, including international training courses supported by academic and specialist organizations, should be available to all actors, ranging from communities to decision-makers from the heritage, disaster management and humanitarian sectors.
- Post-disaster response should require immediate safeguarding of cultural heritage, promptly followed by documentation of damage so as to facilitate later recovery in accord with accepted conservation practice. This should include also salvage and storage procedures and facilities; and should recognize the value of traditional systems and materials, including both tangible and intangible aspects, and should record them.
- Recognizing the inevitability of loss, together with the increasing ability of science and technology to enable conservation and rehabilitation of cultural heritage; laws requiring mandatory demolition of damaged buildings, structures and the clearing of sites are inappropriate without a full assessment of structural adequacy and cultural significance having been undertaken.
- For sustainable management of slow risks to cultural heritage, continuous maintenance, monitoring and assessment are essential.
- Finally, this Statement further recognizes the important roles which heritage IGOs and NGOs are able to play in times of disasters, in particular UNESCO and national committees of the Blue Shield. In this regard, ICOMOS, in particular ICORP, is encouraged to be pro-active in assisting in the establishment and formal recognition of national Blue Shield committees in disaster response protocols.

Visual Art	Performing Art	Culture
Architecture	Music & Dance	Literature
<i>Forts/Palaces</i>	Theatre & puppetry	Religion
Caves	Circus	Philosophy
Stupas	Martial Arts	Jainism & Buddhism
<i>Pillars</i>		Bhakti & Sufi
Temple Architecture		Science & Tech
<i>Temple Architecture Annexure</i>		Cinema
<i>Indo Islamic Architecture</i>		Calendar
<i>INDO-SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE</i>		Festivals
<i>Sculpture</i>		
Paintings & WHS		
Pottery		
Handicrafts		

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