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Presentation on indian culture and tradition

Using HTTPs HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure) is a protocol used by Web sites to securely transfer and view Web content. Most Web browsers block content or generate mixed content alerts when users access web pages over HTTPS that contain embedded content loaded over HTTP. To prevent users from confronting this issue, use https. 1. CULTURE, CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS THAT ATTRACT FOREIGNERS TO INDIA ANTILOG VACATIONS 2. Discover India 3. Discover India India has a few secrets behind its rapid growth. Indians represent their power with the help of their incomparable culture, values, and beliefs. Without any hardship, every Indian proudly enjoyed his survival and touched the thriving colors of success. There is no doubt that it is a successful blend of different cultures and traditions with the grace of acceptance. Every Indian is also able to take a sharp turn for its growth with the demand of time without missing their basic roots. 4. Discover India 5. 11 22 33 44 Traditional values in Indian culture (Our Parampara) On a huge canvas you will find a perfect picture of culture and values in the form of different shades and liveliness. Since the last few centuries, the country has gone down the same path of unity, support, and tolerance. The visitor can find a beautiful balance between uniqueness and diversity in this country. You can feel the value of dedication in the citizens of this country. 6. Greetings or a way of welcoming (Aitih Devo Bhava) 7. 11 22 33 Traditional values in Indian culture (Our Parampara) The land of India has great traditional values, where the guest is treated equally with the same meaning and value as God. With this highest value, you can connect to the deep roots of this culture. In Hindu families, touching your feet or Namaste together joining the two hands' are common ways of greeting when it comes to the elderly. Similarly, Muslims use Adab with their right hand. It creates a magical charm, especially when Aitih gets a warm welcome with flower garlands. In the Hindu religion, it will equal prayer to God. 8th Aitih Devo Bhava (Journey welcome) 9. Worshipping-moral strength In India 'New Morning or Suprabhat' means the worship of nature, where the day begins by offering water to the sun (Surya Namaskar). Similarly, the water of Tulsa and other religious plants, chanting mantras and the appropriate sources of prayer. Believe in God (quick door), respect for women (Kanya Pujan), care for animals (fresh food on cow & last dog) and celebration means of life in India. Without distinction in color and creed, several religions start their new mornings and teach such rich values to their new generation. Moral value is also a unique force in this place. 10. Worship- Part of Indian Culture 11. 11 22 33 Cultural Values in Indian Culture (Our Sanskrit) Common Family Indian Marriage Traditional Indian Clothing 12. Families together 13. Common families The concept of a common family is very interesting where your parents, grandparents and uncle on your father's side and aunt live together. It's a way to share your sorrows and happiness together by propinning each other. With complete care and growth, you can know about the value and respect of relationships. 14. Indian marriages 15. In Indian marriage, the best part is rituals that vary from community to community. People think marriage is a way to unite two families. You will enjoy a complete fun day with lots of music and dancing along with several wedding-related ceremonies. It is a favorable event, where each relationship has its own unique value. With a sense of joy and happiness, the bride's family has special emotions when it comes to the day. Indian marriages 16. Traditional 17th-century Indian clothing. With the concept of Indian clothing, the first place is a beautiful image of traditional saar. This ethnic outfit pleasantly describes the beauty of Indian women. This outfit gives an elegant and complete look. Saree is a special outfit that is used in the daily routine, as well as on special occasions. And another popular Indian outfit is Salwar Kameez, which provides a complete look with duppatta. Similarly, traditional clothing for men is Kurta Pyjamas, Dhoti and on special occasions Sherwani and formal attire. Traditional 18th-century Indian clothing. Traditional 19th-century Indian clothing. Without jewelry, the traditional dressup of Indian men and women is incomplete. Even wearing jewelry has some scientific logic behind it. Such metal ornaments are highly energized and give positive energy to the user. This is the basic reason why some temples men must enter shirtless and married women must properly prepared with this jewelry part. There are several supplements for women that help increase their beauty. In most Indian religions, Mangalsutra, Sindoor, Mehndi (henna), nose and finger rings are part of married women's complete clothing. Traditional Indian clothing of the 20th century. The meaning of Bindi or Tilak 21. saffron, sandlepaste or kumkum), which we generally view in the Hindu religion. This color marker between the eyebrows has a spiritual meaning. Since it is also part of a married woman's dressup, but in the case of men and yogis, Tilak is used to improve mental concentration. At several festivals, Pujas and ceremonies of Hindus, it is also applied to God, goddesses, family members and guests. Meaning Bindi or Tilak 22. Our Logical & Science Based Customs 23. 11 22 33 Why Do We Go to Temples? The architecture of the temples is welldefined along the magnetic waveline of the Earth. So it's an extreme source for collecting positive energy. Similarly, the main idol in Garbhagriha vibrates positive energy around thanks to the copper plate buried under it. So it is healthier and more relaxed to go to the temple and regularly save positive energy. Similarly, taking off shoes before entering temples, kitchens or any place of worship is like a practice to maintain a clean and ordified environment. 24. Why do we worship the Tulsi plant? 25. 11 22 33 Why do we worship the Tulsi plant? According to the basic Hindu religion, the home is incomplete without the Tulsi (Basil) plant in the courtyard of the house. Tulsi or Tulasi is the only plant or herd on earth that has self-purified or huge medicinal properties. Your worship, puja or any spiritual exercise is incomplete without the use of the Tulsi leaf. 26. Scientific reason for lighting lamps? 27. 11 22 33 Lamp lighting is a great visual aspect along the performance to fill the area with new positive energy. In these few calm and pleasant minutes you can gain the ability to hear your voice of the soul. It's a way to develop new qualities within yourself by insothe same way as you invoke your own. So lighting a lamp is essential, whether it's a social event, a festival, any ritual or part of a daily prayer. The scientific reason for ringing the lamps? 28. Scientific reason for ringing the bells? 29. 11 22 33 In Hindu temples, the bell is of great importance when bathing the Lord or when offering food, and even devotees enter the temple after they have rang this ghana. This metal bell (copper, gold, silver or brass) has the power to produce positive vibrations and helps to quickly drive away evil forces Long-lasting bell sound tends to offer a healing touch to your body chakras along a quick focus on your mind at the time of Darshan. Scientific reason for ringing the bells? 30. Why we do clockwise 'Pradakshina' from Main Idol is in 31. 11 22 33 Are you curious about walking clockwise (Pradakshina) around the deity? Then it's a ritual or a symbol of respect for God or a goddess placed in temples. Scientifically, Pradakshina is a way to absorb positive radiation through a beam of magnetic waves. The triangulate covered Sanctorum Shrine is highly effective to radiate this positive energy that your body can absorb on a regular visit to the temple. Why do we do clockwise 'Pradakshina' from Main Idol's Temples? 32. Contact us 33. From: ANTILOG VACATIONS 1. INTRODUCTION Culture of India is the way of life of the Indian people. Indian languages, religion, dance, music, architecture, food and customs vary from place to place in the country. Indian culture, often referred to as the merging of several cultures, extends across the Indian subcontinent and has been influenced by a history that is several millennia old. Many elements of different Indian cultures, such as Indian religions, yoga and Indian cuisine, have had a profound impact around the world. 2. India is the birthplace of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism, collectively known as Indian religions. Indian religions are the main form of the world's religions. India is one of the most religiously diverse nations in the world, with some of the most deeply religious societies and cultures. Religion plays a central and definitive role in the lives of many of its people. 3. Spiritualityandmysticalcharmhavealwaysdrawnpeoplefromall overtheworldtoIndia.numerousculturesandreligionshavethrived andflourishedtogetherforagesandresultedtotheuniqueIndian wayoflife. The Indians so famously show that they are animal beings- animals, rocks and rocks and healthy. 4. India has 22 official languages – 15 of which are Indo-European. Sanskrit has a profound impact on the languages and literature of India. Hindi is the most spoken language in India, followed by Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil and Urdu. There are two major literary prizes in contemporary Indian literature; these are the Sahitya Akademi Fellowship and Jnanpith Award. Eight Jnanpith awards were awarded in Kannada, six in Hindi, five in Bengali, four in Oriya and Malayalam, three each in Marathi, Gujarati, Urduand Telugu and two each in Assamese, and Tamil. 5. Indian cuisine is diverse, from very spicy to very mild, different with seasons in each region. Indian food is as diverse as India. Indian cuisine uses many ingredients, deploying a wide range of food preparation styles, cooking techniques and culinary presentation. From salads to sauces, from vegetarian to meat, from spices to sensual, from bread to desserts. 6. Bengali Punjab Gujarat South Indian Rajasthan 7. in Indian society. Even today, most Indians have their marriage planned by their parents and other respected family-members. In most marriages the bride's family provide a well-being of the groom. 8. India is a multi-cultural and multi-religious society, celebrating holidays and festivals of different religions. Three public holidays in India, Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayaji, are celebrated with zeal and enthusiasm throughout India. Regional fairs are also common and festive in India. Pushkar, for example, is one of the largest markets in the world. 9. Rāmāyana and Mahābhārata are the oldest preserved and well-known epics of India. Ramayana consists of 24,000 verses in seven books (kāṇḍas) and 500 cantons (sargas) and tells the story of Rama (the incarnation, or Avatar of the Hindu god Viṣṇu), whose wife Sita was kidnapped by the king of the Demons of Lanka, Ravan. Mahabharata text dating back to 400 p.nI and is estimated to have reached its final form at the beginning of the Gupta period (ci. 4th century AD). The first statues in India date back to the Indus Valley civilization, where stone and bronze figures were discovered. Later, as Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism continued to develop, India produced some extremely intricate bronzes, as well as temple carvings. Some huge shrines, such as the one in Ellora, were not built using blocks, but carved from solid rock. 11. Indian architecture includes a large number of expressions in space and time, constantly absorbing new ideas. The result is an evolving range of architectural productions, which nevertheless retains some continuity throughout history. Some of its oldest productions are located in the Civilization of the Indus Valley (2600-1900 p.nI), which is characterized by well-planned cities and houses. 12. Cave paintings from Ajanta, Bagh, Ellora and Sittanavasal and temple paintings testify to a love of naturalism. Most early medieval art in India is Hindu, Buddhist or Jain. The freshly made coloured floor design (Rangoli) is still a common sight on the doorstep of many (mostly South Indian) Indian houses. 13. The written history of agriculture in India dates back to Rigveda, written about 1100 BC. Today, India is second in the world in farm production. Agriculture and allied sectors such as forestry and fisheries accounted for 13.7% of GDP (gross domestic product) in 2013, representing around 50% of the total workforce. 14. Traditional clothing in India varies widely in different parts of the country and is influenced by local culture, geography, climate and rural/urban environment. Popular styles of dress include flipped garments such as saaries for women and dhoti or lungi or panche for men. Bindi is often an essential part of hindu woman's makeup. Worn on the forehead, some consider bindi as Označit. 15. MADE BY- KRISHNA AGRAWAL CLASS-VIII D

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