

UNIT-V ① Development of Education :

Education is the process of facilitating learning or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. Educational methods include teaching, training, storytelling, discussion and directed research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators, however learners can also educate themselves. Education can take place in formal or informal settings and any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels or acts may be considered educational. The methodology of teaching is called pedagogy.

Formal education is commonly divided formally into such stages as preschool or kindergarten, primary school, secondary school and then college, university or apprenticeship.

A right to education has been recognized by some governments and the United Nations. In most regions education is compulsory up to a certain age. There is a movement for education reform, and in particular for evidence based education with global initiatives aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goal 4 which promotes quality education for all.

Since 1909 the percentage of children in the developing world attending school has increased. Before then a small minority of boys attended school. By the start of the twenty-first century, the majority of children in most regions of the world attended school.

② Growth of Literature

Indian literature refers to the literature produced on the Indian subcontinent until 1947 and in the Republic of India thereafter.

The Republic of India has 22 officially recognized languages. Vedic literature: Epic. Some of the early works written in Vedic Sanskrit include the core Vedas and Upanishads. Other examples include the

Sulba Sutras, which are some of the earliest texts on geometry.

Epic Sanskrit literature. Ved Vyasa's Mahabharata and Valmiki's Ramayana written in Epic Sanskrit are regarded as the greatest Sanskrit epics.

Classical Sanskrit literature. The famous poet and playwright Kalidasa wrote one epic, Raghuvamsha, it was written in classical Sanskrit rather than Epic Sanskrit. Other examples of works written in classical Sanskrit include Panini's Ashtadhyayi which standardized the grammar and phonetics of classical Sanskrit. The Laws of Manu is a famous text in Hinduism. Kalidasa is often considered to be the greatest playwright in Sanskrit.

②

Prakrit literature: The most notable prakrit languages were the Jain prakrit Pali Maharashtri and Shauraseni

Pali literature: The Pali Canon is mostly of Indian origin. Later Pali literature however was mostly produced outside of the mainland Indian subcontinent particularly in Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia.

Tamil literature: The literature Most of the available Sangam literature is from the Third Sangam this period is known as the Sangam period. which refers to the prevalent Sangam legends claiming literary academies lasting thousands of years giving the name to the Corpus of literature. The only religious poems among the shorter poems occur in paripaatal. The rest of the Corpus of Sangam literature deals with human relationship and emotions.

③ Indian Fairs and Festivals

A festival is an event ordinarily celebrated by a community and centering on some characteristic aspect of that community and its religion or cultures. It is often marked as a local or national holiday, mela or eid. A festival constitutes typical cases of globalization, as well as the high culture-low culture interrelationship. Next to religion and folklore, a significant origin is agricultural. Food is such a vital resource that many festivals are associated with harvest time. Religious commemoration and thanksgiving for good harvests are blended in events that take place in autumn, such as Halloween in the northern hemisphere and Easter in the southern.

The word 'festival' was originally used as an adjective from the last fourteenth century, deriving from Latin via Old French. In Middle English a 'festival day' was a religious holiday. Its first recorded use as a noun was in 1589. Feast first came into usage as a noun circa 1200, and its first recorded use as a verb was circa 1300. The term 'feast' is also used in common secular parlance, as a synonym for any large or elaborate meal when used as in the meaning of a festival.

There are numerous types of festivals in the world and most countries celebrate important events or traditions with traditional cultural events and activities. Most culminate in the consumption of specially prepared food and they bring people together. Festivals are also strongly associated with national holidays. Lists of national festivals are published to make participation easier.

④ Architecture and painting in the 19th and 20th Centuries:

The architecture of India is rooted in its history, culture and religion. Among a number of architectural styles and traditions, the contrasting Hindu temple architecture and Indo-Islamic architecture are the best known historical styles. Both of these but especially the former, have a number of regional styles within them. An early example of town planning was the Harappan architecture of the Indus Valley Civilisation. People lived in cities with baked brick houses, streets in a grid layout, elaborate drainage systems, water supply systems, granaries, citadels, and clusters of large non-residential buildings. Much other early Indian architecture was in wood which has not survived.

Hindu temple architecture is mainly divided into Dravidian and Nagara styles. Dravidian architecture flourished during the rule of the Rashtrakuta, Hoysala, Chola, Chera and Pandyan empires, as well as the Vijayanagara Empire.

The basic elements of the Hindu temple remain the same across all periods and styles. The most essential feature is the inner sanctuary, the garbha griha or womb-chamber where the primary murti or cult image of a deity is housed in a simple bare cell. Around this chamber there are often other structures and buildings. In the largest cases covering several acres. On the exterior the garbhagriha is crowned by a tower-like shikhara also called the vimana in the South. The shrine building may include an ambulatory for parikrama one or more mandapas or congregation halls, and sometimes an antarala antechamber and porch between garbhagriha and mandapa. There may be further shrines or other buildings, connected or detached. In large temples, together with other small temples in the compound.

There is some disagreement among those who use the term as to the exact period and styles. It represents and other writers prefer to avoid it. Temples some describes as vesara are mostly assigned to the northern tradition by those but are regarded as a kind of northern dravida by others.

Reference Book

- (1) M.N. Srinivas :- Social change in Modern India
- (2) B.R. Ambedkar :- What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables.