

## FINE ARTS

### ART AND CULTURE

- ✓ Lalit Kala Academy was set up in 1954 at New Delhi.
- ✓ Sangeet natak Academy was established in 1953 at New Delhi. Its function is to conduct survey research of different art forms in India.
- ✓ Sahitya Academy was established in 1954 at New Delhi. Its aim is to encourage production of high class literature in several languages of India.
- ✓ The National Book Trust of India was set up in 1957.
- ✓ ASI - Archaeological Survey of India - was established in 1861. Its headquarters is in New Delhi.
- ✓ Indian Council for Cultural Relations was established in 1950, and it strives to promote and to strengthen cultural relations and mutual understanding between India and other countries. The Council administers the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for the promotion of peace and international understanding.
- ✓ NSD - National School of Drama - was set up in 1959 in Delhi.
- ✓ Dances : There are two main branches of Indian dance, namely classical and folk. Classical dances are those which are based on ancient dance disciplines and have rigid rules for presentation.

#### Classical dances of India :

- ✓ Bharatnatyam (Tamilnadu) - follows the principal of Natya Shastra. Rukminidevi Arundale revived it by establishing 'Kalakshetra' at Adayar, Chennai. Famous dancers are Yamini Krishnamurthy, Sonal Mansingh, Padma Subramanyam, Mrinalini Sarabhai.
- ✓ Kathakali & Mohiniyattam (Kerala) - the poet Vallathol revived Kathakali and Mohiniyattam by establishing Kerala Kalamandalam at Cheruthuruthi, Thrissur, in 1930.
- ✓ Kathak - North Indian classical dance form. Birju Maharaj, Gopi Krishna and Shambu Maharaj are the famous exponents of this dance form.
- ✓ Odissi (Orissa) - Guru Kelucharan Mahapatra is at the forefront of the greatest of Odissi exponents.
- ✓ Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh) - a variation of Bharatnatyam.
- ✓ Mohiniattom (Kerala) - Swathi Thirunal encouraged this dance form.
- ✓ Manipuri (Manipur) - a delicate lyrical style of dance.

#### Folk Dance of India :

- ✓ Bihu (Assam) - a post - harvest folk dance.
- ✓ Ottam Thullal (Kerala) - performed inside temples.
- ✓ Chakiar Koothu (Kerala) - performed inside temples.
- ✓ Yakshagana (Karnataka) - about 400 years old - revived by Dr. Shivaaram Karanth.

- ✓ Bhangra (Punjab) - folk dance of harvest season, coinciding with the festival of Baisakhi.
- ✓ Tamasha (Maharashtra) - Nautanki (U.P.), Garba (Gujarat), Chhow (Orissa, Bihar).
- ✓ There are two forms of music in India - Carnatic and Hindustani.
- ✓ Sama Veda deals with music.
- ✓ Purandaradas gave shape and form to Carnatic music.
- ✓ The trinity of Carnatic music is Thyagaraja, Syama Shastri and Muthuswami Dikshitar.

#### Names Associated with Indian Music:

- ✓ Ustad Alla Rakha - A master of the Tabla.
- ✓ Bala Murali Krishna - A singer of Carnatic music.
- ✓ Bhim Sen Joshi - A Hindustani singer.
- ✓ Pt. Hari Prasad Chaurasya - Flute player.
- ✓ Pt. Jasraj - Famous singer of Hindustani music.
- ✓ Parveen Sulthana - Hindustan style singer.
- ✓ Neralathu Ramapothuval - Sopanam.
- ✓ M.S.Subha Lakshmi - Carnatic music. (1998 Bharat Ratna).
- ✓ Swathi Thirunal - Maharaja of Travancore who composed many 'varnas and kritis'.
- ✓ Ustad Zakir Hussain - Tabla.
- ✓ Ustad Amjad Ali Khan - Sarod
- ✓ Begum Akhtar - Gazal singer
- ✓ Bismillah Khan - Shennai player
- ✓ Pt. Shiv Kumar Sharma - Santhoor
- ✓ Lalgudi Jayaraman - Violin
- ✓ Pt. Ravi Shankar - Sitar player of world fame.

#### Personalities Associated with Indian Dance

- ✓ Rukmini Devi Arundale - Associated with Bharatnatyam; founded Kalakshetra.
- ✓ T. Balasaraswathi - Bharatanatyam.
- ✓ Yamini Krishnamurthy - Famous exponent of Bharatnatyam and Kuchipudi.
- ✓ Birju Maharaj - One of the best known Kathak dancers and a choreographer.
- ✓ Sonal Mansingh - A notable Odissi and Bharatnatyam dancer.
- ✓ Rabindranath Tagore helped Manipuri dance gain prominence in the early 20th century by introducing it in his Shantiniketan.
- ✓ Prominent Indian artists associated with painting are Amrita Shergil, M.F.Hussain, Jamini Roy, Nandalal Bose etc.

### INDIAN CINEMA

- ✓ Dadasaheb Phalke, the producer of India's first indigenous feature film 'Raja Harishchandra' (1913)

is considered to be the Father of Indian Cinema.

- ✓ The first talkie film 'Alam Ara' was produced in 1931 by Ardeshir Irani.
- ✓ India tops in the world in respect of production of feature films.
- ✓ The film producing centre in Mumbai (Bombay) is known as Bollywood.
- ✓ The most prestigious award in the Indian film world is Dada Saheb Phalke Award instituted by the Government of India.
- ✓ The name of the award given to male actors in India is the Bharat Award and the award given to actresses is the Urvashi Award.
- ✓ Swarna Kamal (Golden Kamal) is the name of the award given to the best film of the year by the Government of India.
- ✓ Adi Shankara directed by G.V. Iyer is the first Sanskrit film in India.
- ✓ Satyajit Ray was the world renowned Indian director. His first film was Pathar Panjali. He won a special Oscar Award.
- ✓ The first Indian to win an Oscar was Bhanu Athiya.
- ✓ The first cinemascope film in India was Kagaz ki Phool.
- ✓ The National Film Archives of India is located at Pune.
- ✓ The first actress of the Indian cinema to win a Padmashri Award was Nurgis Dutt (1958).
- ✓ Sivaji Ganesan was the first Indian to win the Chevalier award instituted by the French Government.
- ✓ The first winner of the Dada Saheb Phalke Award was Devika Rani Roerich (1969). She is known as the 'Lady of Indian Film'.
- ✓ M.G. Ramachandran was the first film star to become the Chief Minister of an Indian State.
- ✓ The first International Film Festival of India was held in 1952.
- ✓ The 2002 International Film Festival of India took place in New Delhi.

## RADIO AND TELEVISION

- ✓ Radio broadcasting started in India in 1927 with privately owned transmitters at Mumbai and Calcutta. It was named All India Radio (AIR) in 1936 and later became to be known as Akashvani since 1957.
- ✓ The experimental telecast of Doordarshan started in Delhi in 1959. The national programme and other transmissions started in 1982. Doordarshan Commercial Service started in 1986.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

- ✓ The first newspaper in India was James A. Hickey's Bengal Gazette published in 1780 in Calcutta.
- ✓ The largest number of newspapers are published in the State of Uttar Pradesh and the language in which the maximum number of newspapers are published is Hindi.
- ✓ The oldest existing newspaper in India is Bombay Samachar published in 1822 in Gujarati. The oldest existing English daily is the Times of India (1838).
- ✓ Malayala Manorama enjoys the distinction of being the newspaper with the highest circulation and the Times of India is the largest selling English daily.
- ✓ There are four main news agencies in India. They are (1) Press Trust of India (PTI) (2) United News of India (UNI) (3) Samachar Bharati and (4) Hindustan Samachar. PTI and UNI supply news in English and the other two are operating through the medium of Hindi and other Indian languages.
- ✓ The Press Trust of India was the first news agency in India.

### Some Important Newspapers and places of publication :

The Statesman	Calcutta; New Delhi
The Times of India	Mumbai, New Delhi etc.
The Hindustan Times	New Delhi
The Pioneer	Lucknow
The Bombay Samachar	Mumbai
Dawn	Karachi
Izvestia	Moscow
Pravda	Moscow
Peoples Daily	Beijing
The Hindu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Etc.,
The Amrita bazar Patrika	Calcutta
The Indian Express	Chennai-Madurai etc.,
Daily Thanthi	Chennai-Madurai etc.,
The Patriot	New Delhi
The Tribune	Chandigarh
The Times	London
Al Ahram	Cairo
The Daily News	New York
Merdeka	Jakarta
Le Monde	Paris

**PIB** - Press Information Bureau

**ABC** - Audit Bureau of Circulation

- ◆ No newspapers are published from Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep.
- ◆ Anand Bazar Patrika has the largest circulation among single edition dailies.