INDIAN CULTURE
Discover, Learn, Immerse, Connect
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 Gazettes, 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 www.indianculture.gov.in

We invite you to visit the site and learn about this great country.
E-Books
India: The Origin of Buddhism

National Council of Science Museums

Srimatbhagwad Diyva Darshan

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

Three Warriors, Emily Eden, Lithograph
Rashtrapati Bhavan
Gazettes
Bihar District Gazetteers

CHAMPARAN

GAZETTEER OF INDIA
ORISSA STATE
Vol. II
History and Conveyance to England of the Koh-i-Noor

National Archives of India

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

National Archives of India
Transfer of the Seat of the Government to Delhi

National Archives of India

Bahadur Shah Zafar’s Accession to the Throne of Delhi

National Archives of India
UNESCO
Ajanta Caves, Aurangabad, Maharashtra

Mountain Railways of India
Rani Ki Vav, Patan, Gujarat

Sun Temple, Konark, Odisha
Photo Archives
Trivikrama Sculpture at Badami Caves, Karnataka
Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi

Medical College Hospital, Calcutta
Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata
Images
Thangka Painting representing Buddha and Bodhisattvas
Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya

Vase
National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities
Reports and Proceedings
Indian Culture
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Great Indian Women Freedom Fighters
Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti

Bhubaneshwar Puri Konark
National Council of Science Museums
Musical Instruments
Rudra Veena
Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi

Ghumat
Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi
Manuscripts
INDIAN CULTURE
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Vaiyapuri Pillai Collection of Palm Leaf Manuscripts in Tamil
National Library of India, Kolkata

March 1983

Agnihotṛpadhati
Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts
Anantavratodhyapanaprayog
Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts

Aacharmayukh
Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts
Siva Nataraja
National Museum, New Delhi

Boat used by Mahatma Gandhi
Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat, New Delhi
Dancing Girl
National Museum, New Delhi

Gandhara Buddha
National Museum, New Delhi
Stories
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, Tirmud Dynasty and the Afghan Durans before it was acquired by Ranjit Singh from Shuja-ul-Mulk.

The Maharaja was curious about the value of the gem. When Wifa 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 Koh-i-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 instructions to impose British rule regardless of the outcome of the deliberations of the Council of Regency.

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 1819, however, that the first indigo factory was founded at Bura village. By 1850, indigo had become the predominately produced crop in Champaran, replacing even sugar.

‘The Stain of Indigo’ and Gandhi’s Satyagraha in Champaran
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 finalized as it was easily accessible and closer to the summer capital, Simla. The association of Delhi with the Mohabatnata and the Moghul 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 Viceregal House, the Secretariat buildings and for other structural works 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 City. The competition was open to all British subjects resident in India, Burma, China, and the site was not selected; the layout of the city could not be elaborated. The layout of the capital must incorporate traditions of Indian art and should harmonize with the monuments of Old Delhi.
Videos
Rare Books
A Narrative of the Campaign in India, 1793
Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts

Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, 1829
Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts
Cuisine
**Bundelkhand Paintings**
Centre for Cultural Resources and Training

**Of Mist, Mystery And Meditation**
Centre for Cultural Resources and Training
A Vision Of Manipuri Nata Sankirtana

Centre for Cultural Resources and Training

Love and Peace: Contradiction
Centre for Cultural Resources and Training
Other Collections
A Bibliography of Dictionaries and Encyclopaedias in Indian Languages

NATIONAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA
1964

Agriculture in India
National Council of Science Museums

A Bibliography of Dictionaries and Encyclopedias in Indian Languages
National Library of India, Kolkata
Intangible Cultural Heritage
Visit [www.indianculture.gov.in](http://www.indianculture.gov.in) for more exciting content!