

L'INDE

**“BE THE CHANGE YOU WANT TO SEE IN THE WORLD”
GANDHI**

Le 25 Janvier, 2022

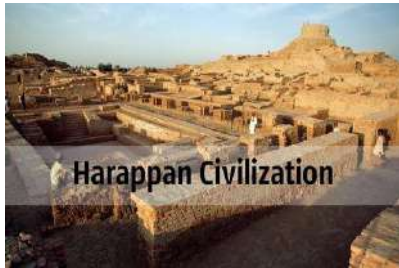
**Rucksar Bano et Naila Fonlupt: professeurs d'anglais
Fiona Ratkoff, IA-IPR d'anglais**

L'INDE: LES FAITS ET LES CHIFFRES

- Superficie de 3,28 million kilomètres
- Capitale: New Delhi
- 29 états, 8 union territoires fédéraux
- Population: 1,39 milliard d'habitants
- Langues officielles: 23 langues officielles
- Agglomération principales: Mumbai, New Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Pune
- Monnaie: roupie indienne (INR)
- Le président : M. Ram Nath Kovind
- Le premier ministre : M. Narendra Modi



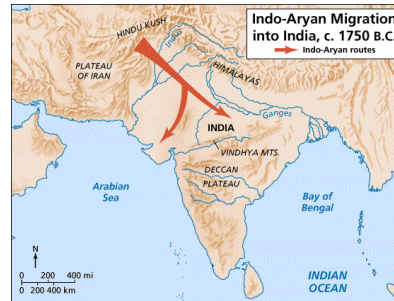
HISTOIRE



La première grande civilisation en 2600 AC. Caractérisé par l'urbanisme sophistiqué de ses villes Mohenjo-Daro et Harappa.



L'expression « **Inde britannique** » (« *British India* ») désigne communément la partie du sous-continent indien placée sous la domination britannique de 1757 à 1947.



1700 AC l'invasion de tribu indo-européenne appelée Aryens
Les védas étaient composés à cette époque
L'apparition des castes



La dynastie des Moghols régna sur le pays du XVIe au XVIIIe siècle. Le développement du commerce, des arts et l'épanouissement de l'architecture dans cette époque.



L'émergence du Bouddhisme et Jainisme au VIe siècle. Ces religions sont fondées sur les principes de non-violence, chasteté et méditation

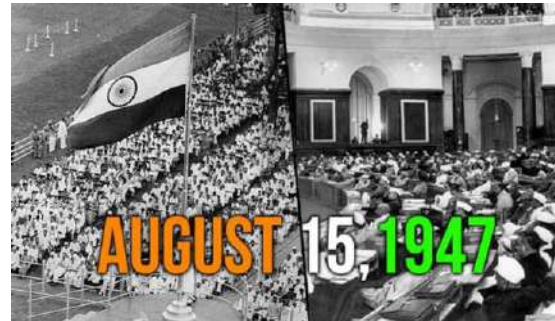


Attiré par la fertilité de son sol et sa richesse l'Inde était envahie par plusieurs envahisseurs: Grecs, Arabes, Turcs, Portugais, Anglais



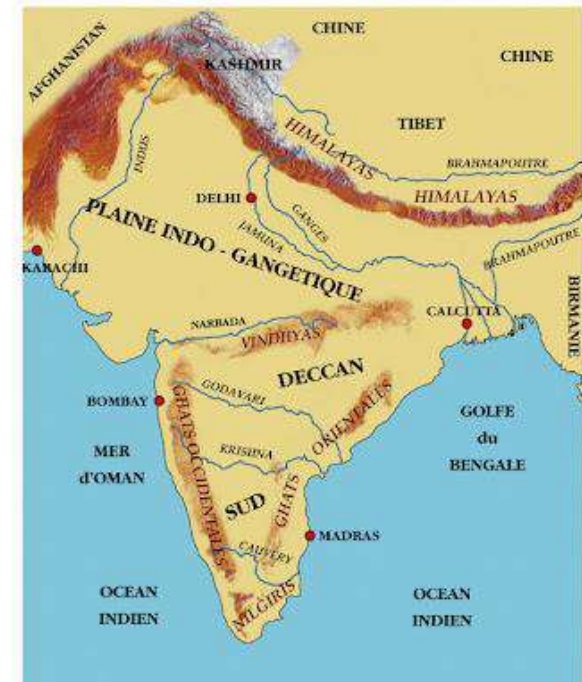
L'INDE MODERNE

- Nombreux mouvements pour l'indépendance ont commencé dès le XVIIIe siècle.
- Lancement du mouvement nationaliste en 1885 pour donner les mêmes droits aux indiens que les britanniques
- Gandhi rentre en Inde en 1915 et s'engage en action politique contre les anglais.
- L'indépendance de l'inde le 15 Aout 1945.
- La partition avec Pakistan en 1945
- L'inde est devenue république le 26 janvier en 1950



GEOGRAPHIE

- L'Inde a des frontières communes avec le Pakistan, le Bangladesh, la Birmanie, le Nepal, le Bhoutan et l'Afghanistan.
- Le pays est divisé en 4 régions géographiques
 - la zone himalaya dans le nord
 - la plaine indo-gangétique au nord, au centre et à l'est de l'Inde
 - La région du désert Thar à l'ouest
 - La péninsule du Deccan dans le sud
- D'où vient une variété de climats, de faune et de flore.



LES RELIGIONS ET LES FÊTES



- Les indiens sont majoritairement hindous (80%), le reste se partageant entre l'islam (14%), le christianisme (3%) et les autres cultes
- L'hindouisme est la religion historique de l'inde
- les hindous croient à la réincarnation (samsara), aux vertus des actes individuels (karma) et au respect de l'ordre sociale (les castes)

Brahma and the origins of caste



- Cette organisation divise la société entre quatre castes: les Brahmanes(prêtres, savants), les guerriers et les rois, les marchants et les serviteurs.
- Et puis il y a les hors castes, les intouchables, chargés de tous les travaux indignes des indiens de caste.
- La constitution a aboli la discrimination entre les caste mais pas les castes elles-mêmes.

LES FÊTES INDIENNES



Diwali est « la fête des lumières » en raison de toutes les bougies, lampes et feux d'artifices qui sont allumés pour l'occasion. La fête dure 5 jours. On peut comparer Diwali avec l'ambiance de Noël en Europe.



Holi est une fête hindoue qui est célébrée dans tout le pays, le jour de l'équinoxe de printemps. Holi est une fête populaire durant laquelle tout le monde se rassemble dans les rues se saluant et s'échangeant de la couleur. C'est l'occasion d'une alliance très festive et haute en couleurs.



SOCIÉTÉ



Les mariages arrangés:

- Le mariage s'unit pas seulement deux individus, mais deux familles
- La cérémonie du mariage doit être inoubliable pour tous les invités
- Dès la naissance d'une fille sa famille commence à économiser pour le mariage
- Ils dépensent principalement pour les bijoux pour les mariées, les vêtements de cérémonie, les repas et la musique



La famille:

- La famille indienne <normale> ne se limite pas au couple et à ses enfants.
- La femme rejoint la famille de son mari ou elle devra apprendre à composer avec sa belle mère, ses beaux frères et ses belles-sœurs non mariées



CULTURE

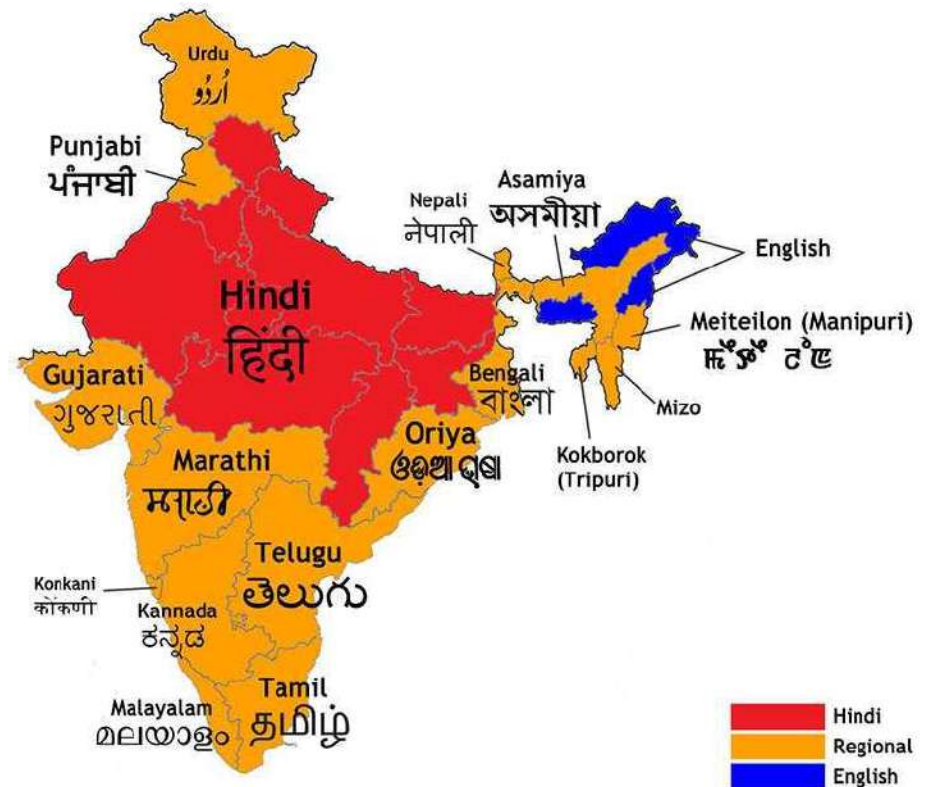


- L'architecture indienne d'aujourd'hui est riche de multiple influence.
- Les héritages hindous et bouddhistes se mêlent aux traditions mogholes
- Les monuments historique les plus connus sont
 - Le Taj Mahal à Agra
 - Le Hawa Mahal a Jaipur
 - Le Mysore palace à Mysore
 - Le Charminar à Hyderabad
 - Le Qutubminar et le Lotus Temple à New Delhi

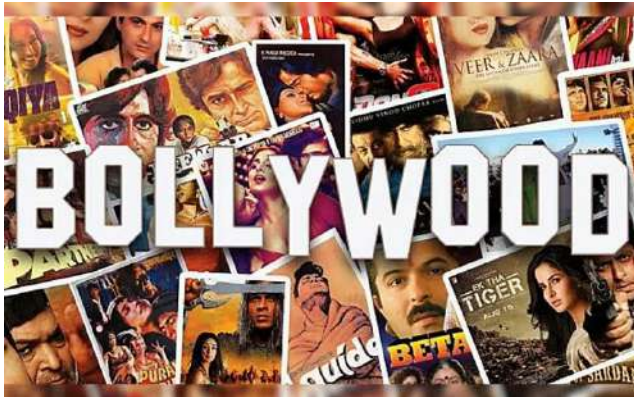


LES LANGUES

- Les langues officielles de l'Inde sont hindi, anglais et 23 d'autres langues
- Le sanskrit est la langue de la civilisation indienne dans laquelle ont été écrites les livres sacrés de l'hindouisme
- Les langues indienne moderne sont dérivées du sanskrit.
- L'ourdou est la langue présente dans les régions où la population des musulmans est importante dont l'écriture est adaptée par l'alphabet arabe



CINÉMA INDIEN



- Le cinéma indien est champion du monde en nombre de films produits: près de 3000 longs métrages par an.
- Les films indiens sont connus pour la danse, la musique, les histoires romantiques, les costumes et la durée (3 heures en moyenne!).
- Le cinéma hindi de Bombay se fait surnommer Bollywood et celui de Bengale, Tollywood.
- De même Kollywood désigne le cinéma tamoul et Mollywood celui de Kerala.



L'INDE ET LA TECHNOLOGIE



- L'inde possede parmi les meilleurs écoles d'ingénieurs du monde dont le célèbre IIT(Indian Institute of Technology) qui forment des ingénieurs de réputation mondiale. Et le concours d'entrée est très selectif: à peine 2% des candidats sont admis.
- Aux Etats-Unis, de nombreux dirigeants d'origine indienne sont à la tête des entreprises numerique.
- La plupart des géants du numérique ont mis en place des centres de developpement en inde pour accéder aux meilleurs talents a un coût moindre.
- La ville de Bangalore est surnommé <la Silicon Valley indienne>.



PRESENTATIONS ON INDIA FOR THE STUDENTS

- 1. Introduction to india



INDIA



FACTS ABOUT INDIA

- India is the seventh largest country in the world
- It is also called a sub-continent
- India ranks second in world population with 1.32 billion people
- It is the biggest democracy in the world



COMPARISON OF INDIA WITH FRANCE

- Size: India is about five times bigger than France



COMPARISON OF INDIA WITH FRANCE

- Population: India is about 20 times more populated than France



COMPARISON OF INDIA WITH FRANCE

- Cost of Living:

People pay 73% less for restaurants, 69% less for groceries, 78% less for housing



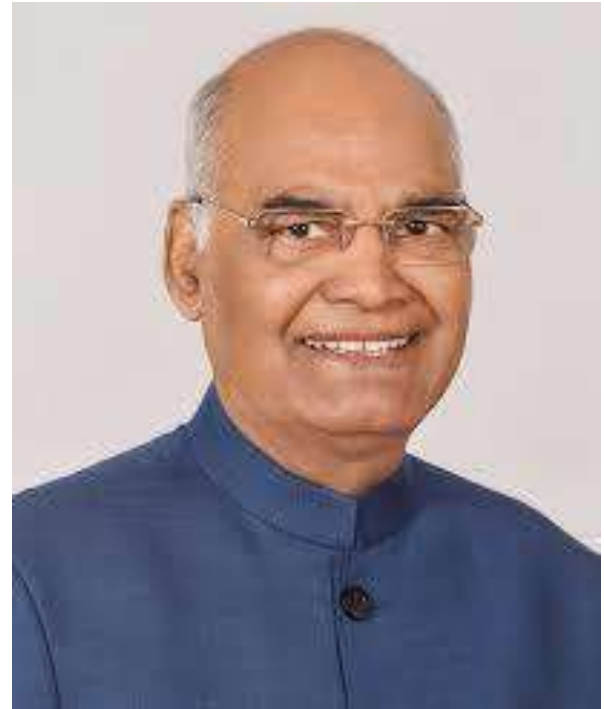
CAPITAL AND STATES



LEADERS



Prime minister: Narendra Modi



President: Ram Nath Kovind



NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF INDIA

○ Indian Flag:



○ Indian emblem:
Ashoka Lions



सत्यमेव जयते

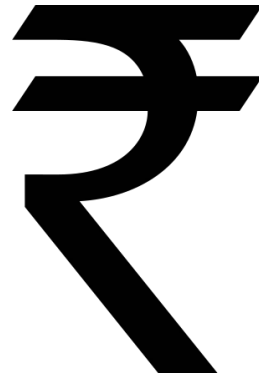


NATIONAL SYMBOLS

- Currency:

Rupee

(France is 63%
more expensive)



NATIONAL SYMBOLS



सत्यमेव जयते
NATIONAL EMBLEM



National Flower : LOTUS



National Fruit : MANGO



- Other national symbols:



National Tree : BANYAN TREE



National Animal:
ROYAL BENGAL TIGER



National BIRD: PEACOCK

STATES AND LANGUAGES

- India has 23 constitutionally recognized official languages. Hindi and English are the official languages used by the Central Government. State governments use respective official languages



RELIGIONS OF INDIA

- India is the birthplace of major religions of the world which are Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism
- Apart from that Islam and Christianity also exists.



NATIONAL FESTIVALS OF INDIA

- Independence day: India got its independence from British on 15th of August 1947
- Republic day: India became a democracy on 26th January 1950
- Gandhi Jayanthi: Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday on 2nd October is a national holiday



INDIAN CULTURE

- The Namastey
- Always a festive season



INDIAN CULTRE

- Joint families



- Indian ethnic wear



IMPORTANT INVENTIONS OF INDIA

- Zero: the counting system was invented by Aryabhatta
- Ayurveda: The oldest form of medicine in the world
- Yoga: The oldest form of meditation and exercise
- Chess: Not only the game but also the world chess champion Vishwanathan Anand is an Indian



PRESENTATIONS ON INDIA

- 2. Indian cuisine





INDIAN CUISINE

INDIAN CUISINE HAS A LOT OF VARIETY



IMPACT OF RELIGION

- Hinduism: strict vegetarians, no meat, fish or even eggs
- Islam: no pork
- Jainism: no onions, garlic or root vegetables. Start to eat after sunrise and finish before sunset
- Buddhism: vegetarians most of the time and they eat simple dishes



BUYING VEGETABLES AND GROCERIES



INGREDIENTS



SpiceFlair



INGREDIENTS



EATING HABITS

- Breakfast
- Lunch
- Dinner



wiseGEEK



EATING ETIQUETTES

- Prayer before eating
- Eat on the floor
- Eat with your right hand
- Don't waste food



FAMOUS DISHES

○ Starters



Pakora with
chutney



Samosa



BREADS



Chapati



Naan



MAIN DISHES



Paneer butter masala

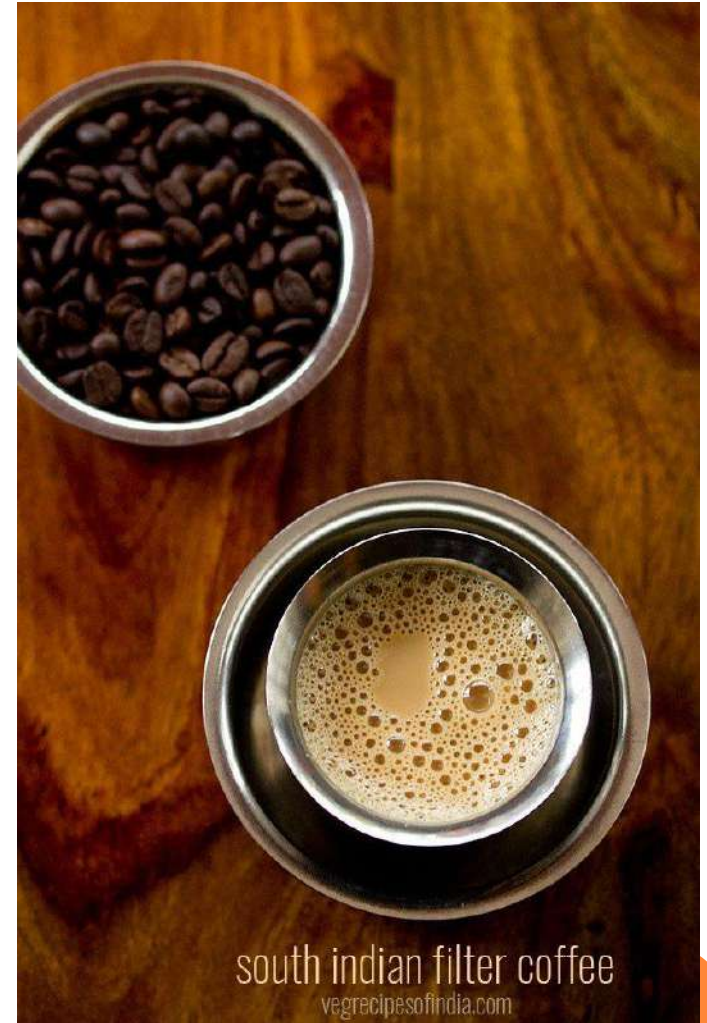


Chicken tikka



Biryani with Raita





DESSERTS



Gulab Jamun



Pista Kulfi



THALI



SPEAKING

Do you think Indian food is good?

Why?



REASONS FOR THE GOODNESS OF INDIAN FOOD

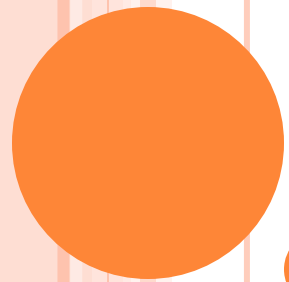


PRESENTATIONS ON INDIA

- 3. India's caste system
- Start with a roleplay in the class inspired from the video in the link below

<https://youtu.be/bu5lTfmoV50>





INDIA'S CASTE SYSTEM

DEFINITION

- The word caste is derived from the Portuguese *casta* meaning race.
- A type of social hierarchy in which a person's occupation and position in life is determined by the circumstances of his birth.
- In simple terms caste determines whom a person can marry, specifies what kind of work he can do, and even controls what he can eat or touch.

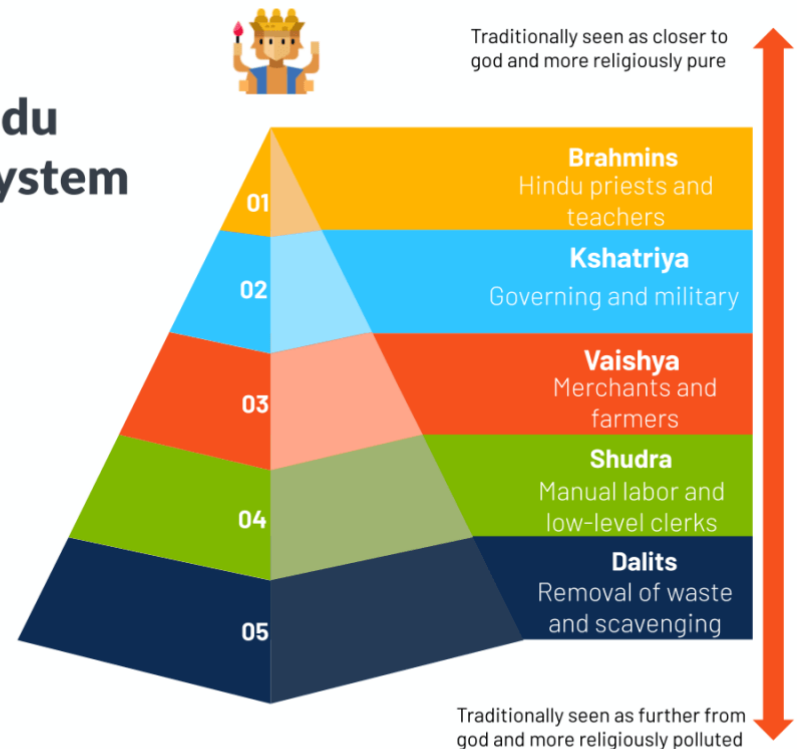


THE VARNAS SYSTEM

- Caste is based on the idea that there are separate kinds of humans: Higher-caste people consider themselves purer than the lower-caste people who are considered polluting.

- There are five different levels in the Indian Caste system. Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shrudra, and Dalits or the

The Hindu Caste System



KEY CHARACTERISTICS: THE CONCEPT OF 'PURITY-POLLUTION'

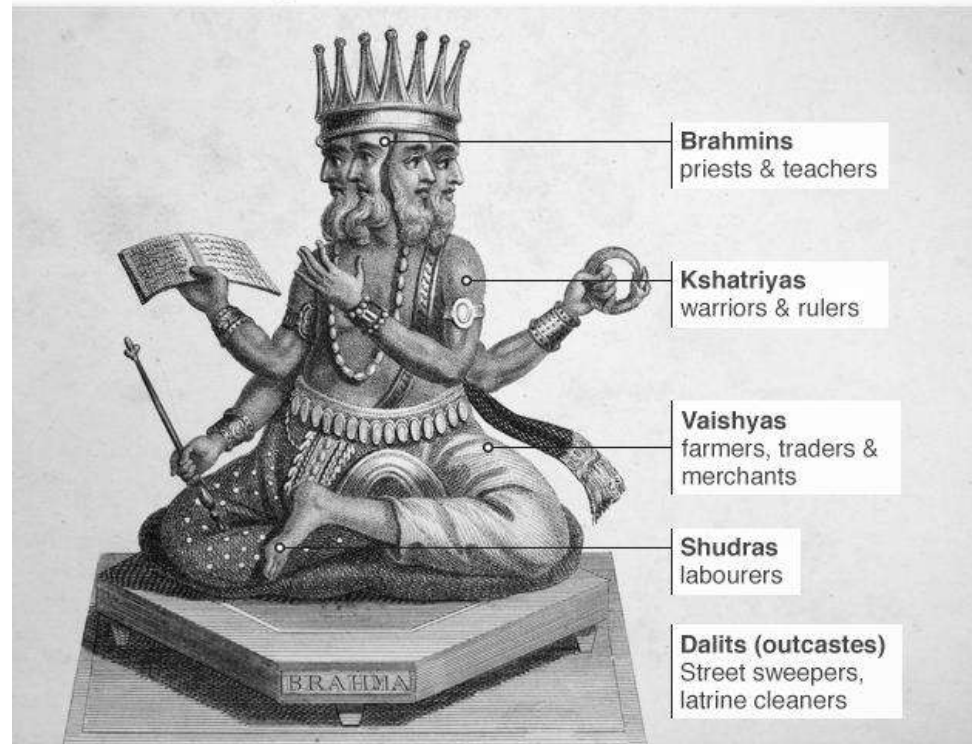
- An inherited occupational role.
- Inability to alter inherited status.
- Socially enforced restrictions on inter-caste marriage.
- Segregation in location of living areas, and in access to and use of public places.
- Generalized lack of respect for their human dignity and equality.



ORIGINS OF THE CASTE SYSTEM

- No commonly approved origin/history that explains the formation of Indian caste system which is being practiced since 3 thousand years.
- Common belief: the caste system was formed during the period of migration of Indo-Aryans to the Indian subcontinent.
- RIGVEDIC PERIOD (1000-500 BC) was more flexible than today's caste system; it was even possible to change the castes if necessary.
- POST-VEDIC PERIOD: The caste system became more rigid/ stricter..

Brahma and the origins of caste



Source: Alamy

BBC



HOW IS ONE'S CASTE DETERMINED

- Reincarnation :A person is born, lives, dies, and is reborn again many times. Souls are reborn many times until they are pure enough to be with the creator, Brahma
- Karma and dharma (work and duty): A belief that man reaps in his next rebirth what he has planted in his previous existence. Along with the belief of reincarnation, Hindus believe that if they fullfill the roles of their present castes, they will be reincarnated into a higher caste. Each group has a different set of rules to live by.



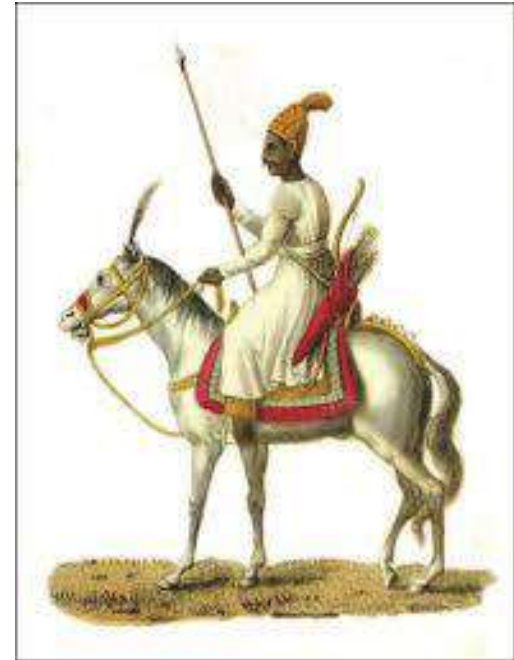
BRAHMINS

- They comprise of intellectuals of the nations such as landowners, scholars, and priests
- According to Bhagvat gita the works of a Brahmin are practicing peace; self-harmony, austerity, and purity; loving-forgiveness and righteousness; vision and wisdom and faith.



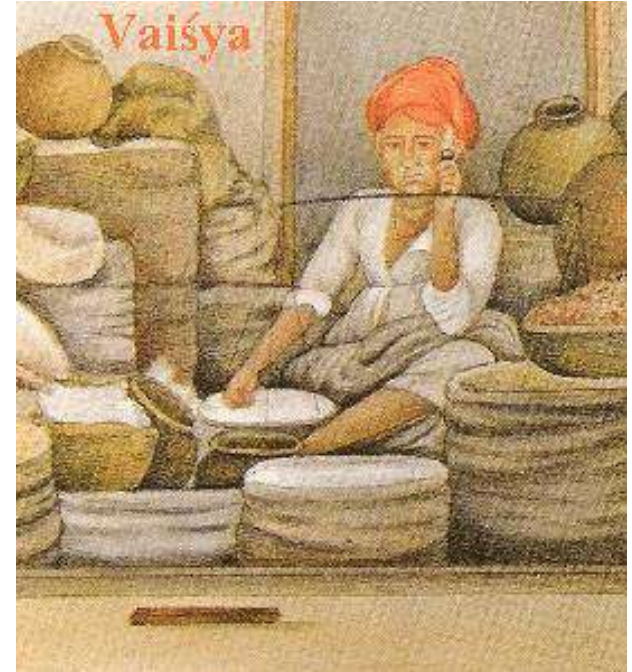
KSHATRIYAS

- Responsible for the leadership and protection of the people
- Kshatriyas - Warriors and Rulers
- These people are the ruler (kings), warrior (military), and landowner of the caste system
- They managed the land, military service, and administration



VAISHYAS

- Vaisyas – Skilled Traders, Merchants
- Shopkeepers who sell products
- The third class composed of traders, shopkeepers, moneylenders, farmers, and artisans; trading and banking.



SHUDRAS

- Sudras are Labourers, workers or servants
- People who sell services
- They are the laboring class, whose only duty is to serve the other three castes.



DIFFERENCES

	Brahmins	Kshatriyas	Vaishyas	Shudras
Hierarchy	Heighest class	Upper class	Middle class	Lowest class
Works	Thinker/knowers	doers	Provide food / essential items	service
Vedas (religious scripts)	Study vedas and perform rituals	Study vedas	Participate in vedic rituals	Not allowed to study the vedas or even hear sacred chants
Demographics	Smallest in number (6% of india's population)	Around (20% of India's population)	Around (28% of the hindu population)	Largest caste around 40%(along with the dalits)

DALITS OR THE UNTOUCHABLES

- ❑ Social stratification has ousted the untouchables from the rest of Indian society
- ❑ Dalits worked as sanitation workers: manual scavengers, cleaners of drains, garbage collectors, removers of dead bodies and sweepers of roads.
- ❑ Untouchables were not allowed to use the public roads that the upper caste used
- ❑ they were not allowed to drink from common wells
- ❑ they were not allowed into hindu temples
- ❑ they were not allowed in upper privileged caste schools
- ❑ women were not allowed to cover their upper bodies



DALITS OR THE UNTOUCHABLES

- they were allowed only certain kinds of clothes or jewellery
- They were made to live in segregated areas
- They were insulted by using derogatory words
- Sometimes dalit students were made to wear different uniforms
- All the cleaning jobs were done by dalit students



INDEPENDENCE AND UNTOUCHABLES

- After India became an independent nation in 1947, its new constitution made in the year 1950 outlawed the practice of "untouchability". Discrimination on the basis of caste became a criminal act.
- The constitution also established many programs to ensure that the scheduled castes would have access to higher education and better jobs.
- Because of these programs, there has been a marked improvement in the status of the scheduled castes.



SO DOES IT STILL EXIST?

- Today, the caste system continues to be the main form of government in villages throughout India. In large part, its continuity depends on two central Hindu concepts: caste dharma and karma
- The arranged marriages even in big cities are still intra caste marriages
- Only brahmins can become priests
- Most of the menial jobs are still done by the lower caste people, mostly dalits
- The upper castes are the richest in India and the poverty looms over the lower castes



RESERVATION SYSTEM

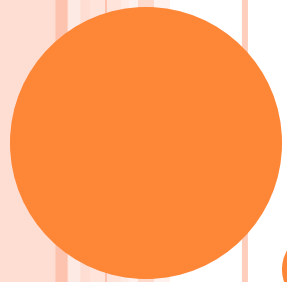
- In 1950, the writers of independent India's Constitution adopted a policy of reserving jobs in the government and seats in state-funded educational institutes for the "scheduled castes and tribes,"
- India sets aside 22.5% of its government jobs for the lowest castes, and an additional 27% for what are called the other "backward" castes, the next step up in the caste system.
- In the year 2006 the Indian government pushed to extend the same quotas to university admissions. Currently, out of the 36,000 undergraduate seats at Delhi University, nearly 8,000 are reserved for lower-caste students



PRESENTATION ON INDIA

- 4. Diwali the hindu festivals of lights





DIWALI

The festival of Lights

WHAT IS DIWALI?

- Diwali is called the festival of lights! Rows of lamps are lit inside and outside homes and buildings for the holiday



DIWALI

- The lights line the street and even are floated down rivers on little boats



HINDU TRINITY



The hindu trinity comprises Brahma (the creator), Vishnu (the preserver) and Shiva (the destroyer). These three gods represent the cyclical nature of existence from birth, preservation, destruction to subsequent regeneration.



HINDU GODS



Lord Ram

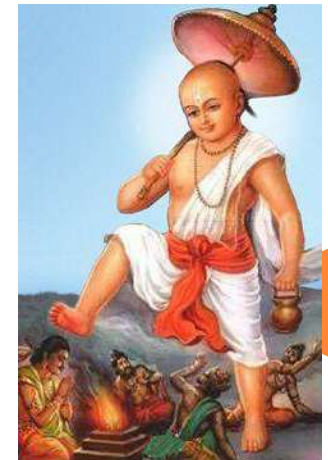


Lord Krishna



WHY IS DIWALI CELEBRATED

- In northern India, they celebrate the story of King Rama's return to Ayodhya after he defeated Ravana by lighting rows of clay lamps.
- Southern India celebrates it as the day that Lord Krishna defeated the demon Narakasura.
- In western India the festival marks the day that Lord Vishnu, the Preserver (one of the main gods of the Hindu trinity) sent the demon King Bali to rule the nether world.



WHY IS DIWALI CELEBRATED?

- Hindus interpret the Diwali story based upon where they live. But there's one common theme no matter where people celebrate: the victory of good over evil.



WHEN IS IT CELEBRATED

- Diwali is always in the month of October or November.
- This year it started on Thursday, November 12th and goes for five days.
- The main celebrations happen on the darkest night of the festival — this year that was on Saturday, November 14th.



THE FIVE DAYS OF DIWALI

Traditionally, each day of Diwali has a different focus.

- The **first day** is for cleaning the house and for shopping especially for gold or silver.
- The **second day** is used to decorate the home.
- The **third day** is the main day of the festival with fireworks at night and a feast with family and friends.
- On the **fourth day** is the new year, where people wish each other or exchange gifts.
- On the **fifth day** brothers and sisters spend time together



DIWALI TRADITIONS (IN PICTURES)



Diyas



Rangoli



DIWALI TRADITIONS...



Jewellery shopping



Silk Sari shopping



DIWALI TRADITIONS



Hindu temples



Sweet boxes as Diwali gifts

DIWALI TRADITIONS



Feast and celebration with
Family



Fireworks at night



VIDEO ON DIWALI

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HrrW3rO51ak&t=49s>

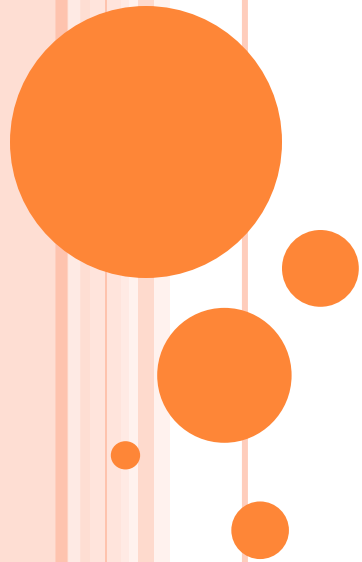
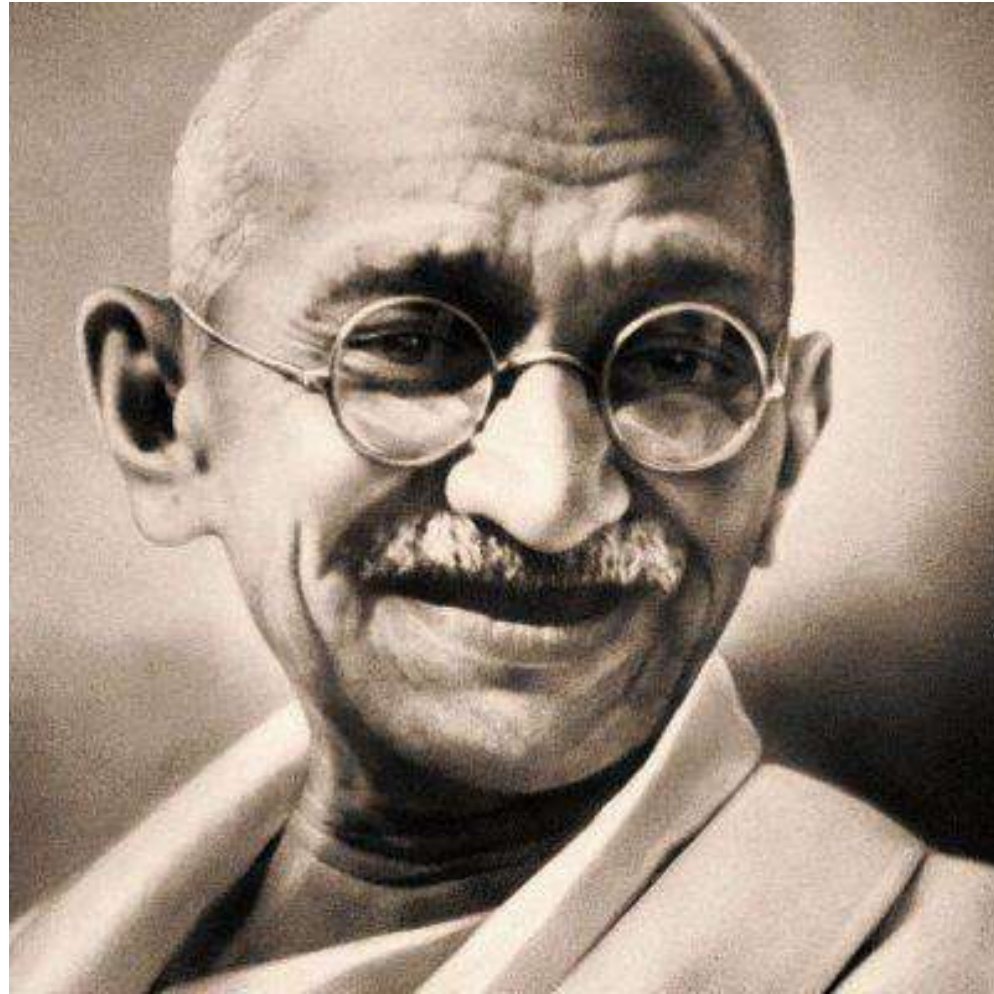


PRESENTATION ON INDIA

- 5. Gandhi



MAHATMA GANDHI



THINGS TO KNOW

- His full name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- Born on October 2 ,1869 at Porbandar, Gujarat
- Assassinated January 30 ,1948
- Titles given: Mahatma (high soul), Bapu(father), Father of the nation
- Auto Biography: the story of my experiments with the Truth



- Married at the age 13 to a 14 year old girl named Kasturba



- He was a simple man, who wore a dhoti and a shawl (made of yarn spun charkha)



- He was a vegetarian, he also practiced long fasts both for self purification and protests



EDUCATION

- India: he went to a school but he was always an average student. He studied Arithmetic, Gujarati, history Geography and English. He also fell ill a lot, he mostly stayed at home. When he was in High school he also got into bad company, he narrates many interesting incidents in his biography
- England: in the year 1891 he decided to pursue his higher studies in law to become a Barrister in England, he had to convince his family members. He had to make a promise to his mother to respect his religion and culture while he was away. But he was outcast by his family who did not even inform him about his mother's death during his stay in England



WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA

- He went to South Africa at the age of 24 to work as a lawyer for an enterprise
- He faced a lot of discrimination, he was thrown out of trains and hotels for brown and he was also anguished to see how coloured people were treated by the white people in South Africa
- This became the turning point of his social activism.
- He spent 21 years in South Africa (he was also imprisoned many times for his protests)



RETURN TO INDIA

- He returned to India in the year 1915 as he received a letter from Gokhale on the current situation of India
- He joined Indian National Congress in 1920 and continued to fight for Freedom
- Not only for freedom, but he also started Nation wide campaigns for easing poverty, expanding womens rights, building religious and ethnic amity, ending untouchability and promoting Swaraj(self rule)



IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS

- Dandi march in the year 1930: it was a non violent protest against the salt tax levied by the British government, Gandhi and his followers walked for 400 kms for 24 days. It was started with just a small number of 78 people but at the end millions of indians joined him in this protest.



INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA

- India got its independence on 15th of August 1947.



PARTITION OF INDIA

- The Muslim league wanted a separate country for themselves and the British government created Pakistan.
- The migration started and about 14 million people were displaced.
- This also brought about many riots in the name of religion and around 200,000 to 2,000,000 people were killed



ASSASSINATION

- Gandhi was shot dead on January 30 1948 in the garden on Birla house in New Delhi when he was on his way to address a prayer meeting. He was shot three times on his chest by Nathuram Ghodse who accused Gandhi for the partition of Pakistan. His last words were Oh God (Hay Ram)



QUOTES

- Be the change you want to see in the world
- Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever
- Eye for an eye ends up making the whole world blind
- A man is but the product of his thoughts, what he thinks he becomes
- The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others
- My religion is truth and non-violence

