

HISTORY OF SOUTH INDIA

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SOUTH INDIA

- ARYA VARTA- DAKSHINAPADHA
- UNITY IN DIVERSITY
- SOUTH INDIA GEOGRAPHY- CULTURE
- SOCIAL SYSTEM –SPECIFICITY OF SOUTHERN INDIAN RELIGIOUS SYSTEM
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=My75VNpM7Gk>
- <https://youtu.be/afkNEyq2Kwk>
- <https://feminisminindia.com/2019/08/05/the-channar-revolt-dignified-existence/>

SOUTH

- Weather and Climate; North India is landlocked while South India is surrounded by the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean. Generally, weather in the north is cool and dry in winters and hot in summers,
- Language The majority of South Indians speak at least one of the four major Dravidian languages: Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, and Kannada. These languages evolved nearly 5000 years ago and are presently spoken by more than 240 million people. Dravidian languages are unrelated to languages of other known Indo-European linguistic families. The languages spoken by North Indians belong to the Indo-Aryan family which is closely related to modern European languages, primarily Hindi, Urdu, and Punjabi.

SOUTH

- South Indians love their rice and lentils, both as standalone dishes and ingredients to prepare items like dosas, idlis, vadas, and uttapams. Since India has a prominent coastline in the south, you will find more coconuts, fish, prawns, and seafood.
- Temple Architecture
- There are three classifications for Hindu temple architecture: the Nagara or Indo-Aryan style in the north; the Dravida or southern style; and the Vesara or mixed style. Generally speaking, Hindu temples in North India are considerably smaller compared to South India.

SOUTH

- Clothing ;In reference to more traditional attire, Saris are worn by women across the country. However, the salwar kameez or churidar is common in North India. Men will almost always wear pants, shirts, and kurtas. Bright colored saris and half saris (for unmarried women) are preferred by women in South India. Men often wear white dhotis or colorful lungis.

SOUTH INDIA

- What does this “southern exceptionalism” mean for Indian politics? For starters it’s no coincidence that Mr. Modi’s Bharatiya Janata Party has struggled to make inroads in the South. Less than 10% of its 303 directly elected members of the lower house of Parliament come from the five southern states—and almost all of those are from Karnataka, the party’s sole bastion in the region. Nationwide, the beleaguered Congress Party won only about one-sixth as many seats as the BJP. But more than half of the party’s 52 seats came from the south.

SOUTH

- In the Hindi heartland, dominated by the BJP, large majorities believe that to be “truly Indian” a person must be Hindu and speak Hindi. Less than 40% of South Indians conflate religion with nationality; only about a quarter of them agree that speaking Hindi is intrinsic to Indianness. southern India stands out. Only 37% of South Indians pray daily, compared with between two-thirds and three-fourths of those in the populous Hindi-speaking states of northern and central India. Unlike in most of India, religiosity has declined markedly in the South.

SOUTH

- Music ;The classical music of India can be widely divided into Hindustani from the north and Carnatic from the south. Hindustani music is highly influenced by foreign invaders and divided into different styles called Gharana.
- Dance Dance styles of the north, like Kathak, were influenced by the invasion of Muslim rulers, while dances of the south have maintained their originality. Dance is a form of societal expression and therefore culturally influenced. Though the costumes worn by artists of north and south are different, they are all gorgeously colorful and bright. Some popular dance forms in North India are Bhangra, Rasleela, Nati, Dumhal, and Kathak. In the South? Bharatanatyam, Kuchipudi, Kathakali, and Mohiniyattam.

SOUTH

- <https://feminisminindia.com/2016/09/12/kerala-breast-tax-nangeli/>
- Kerala's Casteist Breast Tax And The Story Of Nangeli
- Imagine paying a tax to cover your breasts? Kerala women once had to.
- Back in the early 1800s, both men and women of the lower caste – mainly the Nadar and Ezhava communities – weren't allowed to cover their chests in front of members of the upper caste. This was considered a sign of modesty and it was important they complied. Clothing was considered a sign of wealth and prosperity and the poor and the lower castes were simply not entitled to it. This was a time when the caste system in Kerala was at its oppressive peak.

SOUTH

- This period saw the emergence of the Roman Catholic and [Syrian Christian](#) community. As the system became increasingly oppressive, conversion into Christianity was seen as a ticket to a better life. Christian women were allowed to cover their breasts with a jacket-like blouse known as the *kuppayam*. Yet, they were barred from wearing the upper-cloth the way Nair women did, who wrapped the cloth around the torso in a specific style. This was to keep the hierarchy between the two distinct and obvious. The Christian Nadar women were not entirely happy with this proposition and demanded that they be allowed to wear the upper cloth the way Nair women did. As the influence of Christianity increased, the resentment that the upper caste held for them also grew. This culminated in a series of violent clashes in the Travancore region of Southern Kerala in what came to be known as the [Channar Revolt or the Channar Lahala](#). Churches and houses were burnt down and women who wore blouses were stripped in public.

SOUTH

- Religious sects- buddhism, jainism, hinduism, shaivism, vaishnavism, Nayanars, Alwars, Basava, anti-caste ideology.
- Modern History. Social, Non-brahmin/dravidian movements; Dalit movements