

राष्ट्रीय

एकता

शिविर



134

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that a group of
Class XIIth-E has a file respectively
Completed the Social Science exhibition
on the topic of cultural diversity of
Andhra Pradesh describe by Dr. RK
Meena During the year 2019-2020
as per the guidance distributed
by CBSE (Central Board of
Secondary education.

Dr. RK Meena
(Principal)

ANIL PAILA SIR
(class teacher)

Signature

Signature.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to express our special thanks of gratitude to our teachers as well as principal who gave up us the golden opportunity to do this wonderful project of social Science exhibition which also helped us in doing a lot of research and we came to know about Cultural diversity of Andhra Pradesh. I am really thankful to them. Secondly we would also like to thank our parents & friends who helped us a lot in finalising this Project within the limited time frame.

**CULTURAL
UNIVERSITY
OF
ANDHRA
PRADESH**

INTRODUCTION

Andhra Pradesh, state of India, located in the south-eastern part of the subcontinent. It is bounded by the Indian states of Tamil Nadu to the south, Karnataka to the south-west and west, Telangana to the north west and north, and Odisha to the northeast.

The eastern boundary is a 600-mile (970-km) coastline along the Bay of Bengal. Telangana was a region within Andhra Pradesh for almost six decades, but in 2014 it was carved off to form a separate state.

The capital of both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is Hyderabad, in west-central Telangana. The state draws its name from the Andhra Pradesh people, who have inhabited in area since antiquity and developed their own languages.

Telugu Andhra Pradesh. came into existence in its present form in 1956 as a result of the demand of the Andhra for a separate state. although it is

primarily agriculture, the state has some mining activity & a significant amount of industry

PEOPLE OF ANDHRA PRADESH ¹

A state is truly defined by the type of inhabitants it has. Andhra Pradesh is a mix of people belonging to the different religions, communities and having a different lifestyle, religion and, custom to be followed. one is likely to get the sweetest and most courteous kinds of people here. though people have belong to different caste and religion, they know how to live together in peace and harmony with each other. Andhra Pradesh is like a diverse land which is also a commercial hub for the people of other states: the people of Andhra Pradesh are also known for their kind-hearted & god-fearing nature & the graciousness of which they speak so as to maintain peace and harmony amongst communities.

RELIGIONS ÷

The people of Andhra Pradesh are quite devoted to follow their religion. Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam are the major religions practised in this state. However, the fact that people belonging to different religions practise together is an interesting fact.

A number of mosques, temples, churches, & stupas have been constructed in the vicinity of the state. Hinduism is the religion which is followed by most population followed by Islam which remains confined in the cities of Secunderabad and Hyderabad. Each and every tribe here has a different belief altogether making the culture of Andhra Pradesh rich and vibrant.



TRADITIONAL COSTUMES OF ANDHRA PRADESH

The traditional dress which is worn by the inhabitants of a state is what truly identifies it and distinguishes it from the rest of the Country / world. The state of Andhra Pradesh comprises of some of the best traditional clothes which are embellished with the designs which have begun to fade away in the world. A huge amount of cotton is produced in the state along with different dye extracted from the plants. Golconda mine is a very traditional place of the state which is home of the precious gems including Hope and Kohinoor diamond. Andhra Pradesh as a state has always been on the top for its Jewellery and has dominated the Jewellery market till 1826 when the diamond mines were also identified in another place called Rhodiia - Africa. Today there are 10 extremely valuable pieces of Jewellery, 8 of them will have their origin from here. The Andhra Pradesh culture scene is also adorned by the fashion industry.

half saree called voni, full saree which are designed through Bichi, Minimal paintings & kalankani together having weaver of pochampali, Andhra, Venkatagiri which bring out and portrays ancient traditions, as old as 3000 years.

Some of the best gold Jewellery models comprise of vaddana, Buttlau, Aravante and kasula Harau which represent the upcoming tradition.

The traditional wear of Andhra Pradesh is not much different from other Southern states of the country.

(i) MEN :

The men in Andhra Pradesh generally wear dhoti and kurta.

(ii) DHOTI :

A dhوتي or dhotee' is a large piece of cloth that is wrapped around the waist and is tucked from between the legs. The length of the dhوتي worn is according to one's preference. The dhوتي can be either till knee length or ankle length.

(iii) KURTA :

Kurta the top worn by the men in Andhra Pradesh. They are usually made up of cotton. The length of the sleeves is wrist (full length), three-fourth or half.

(iv) SHIRT ÷

Even though kurta is the tradition wear, men have also started wearing shirts and T-shirts and suits instead of kurta.

(v) LUNGI ÷

Men in Andhra Pradesh also wear lungis. Lungis are a piece of clothing simply wrapped around the waist. Muslim men wear pyjamas in place of dhoti and kurta with a Pez Cap (cylindrical red cap).

★ WOMEN ÷

Before the 14th Century, women in Andhra Pradesh wore dhotis, just like the men did. But over the years, the length of their dhoti kept on increasing and much later, they started using an additional piece of cloth to wrap over their shoulders. The additional piece of cloth later got stitched together to form a saree.

(i) SAREE ÷

The saree is a long length of cloth (usually 5½ meters or 6 yards long) that is wrapped around a woman's lower body, and the excess is draped across their torso, over the blouse. Women wear blouse to cover their upper body. The blouse come till mid torso.

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iii) LANGA VONI ÷

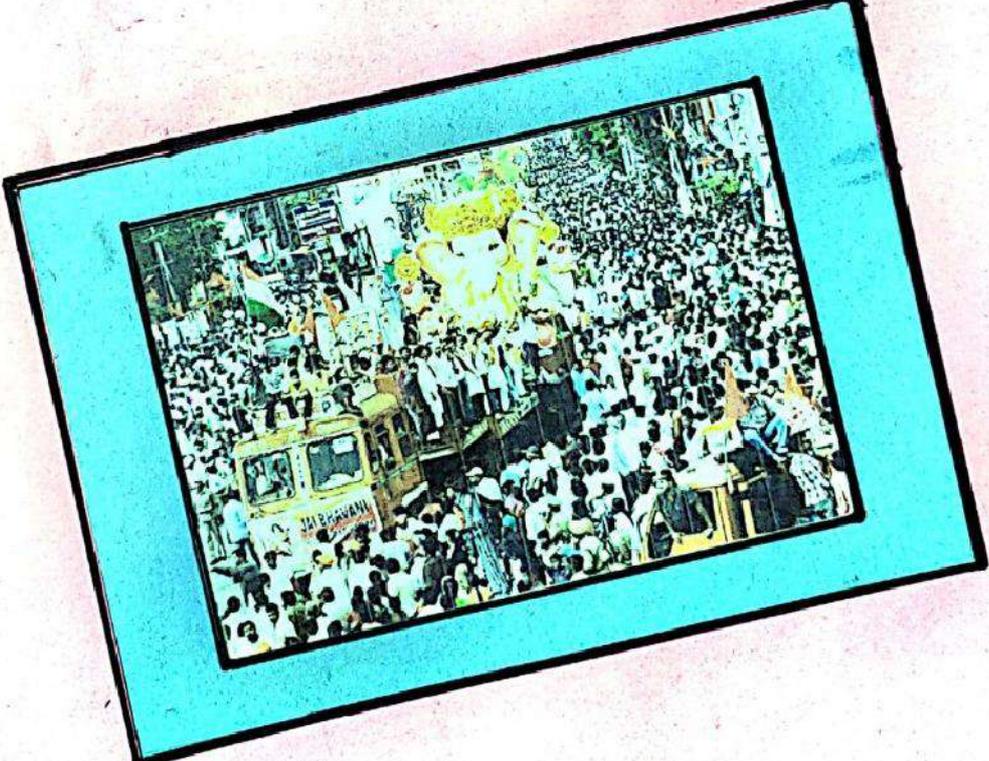
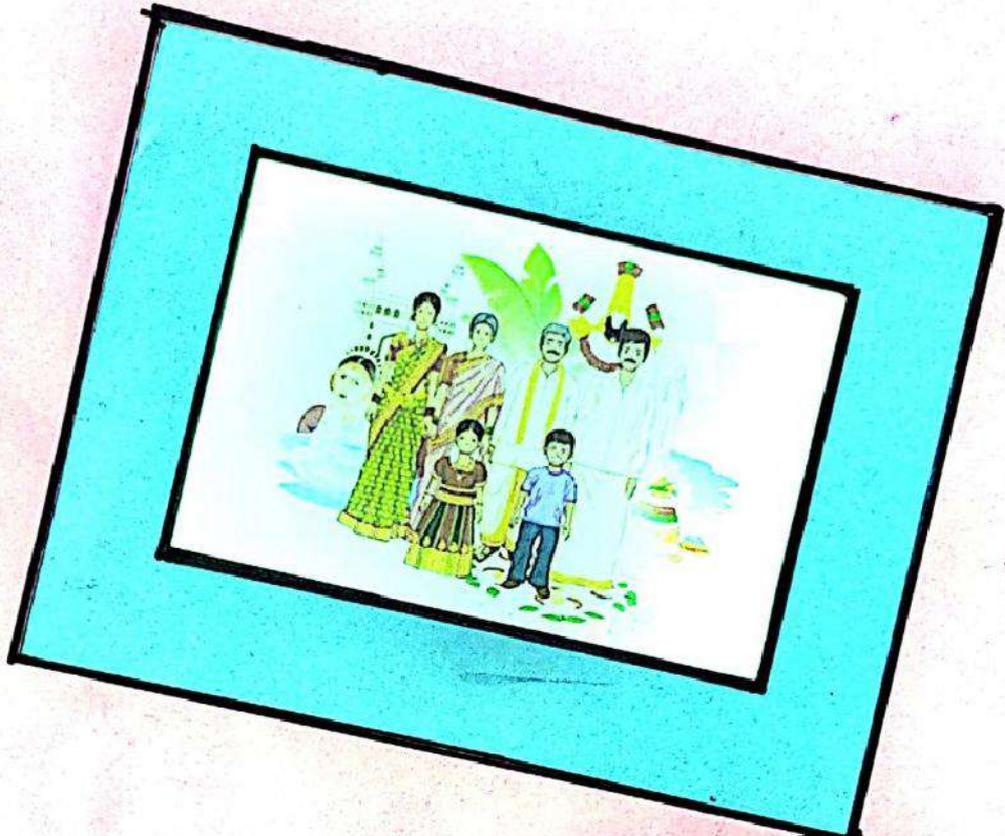
langa voni is a two-piece or a half saree worn by girls or young women in south India. It consists of a skirt, blouse and a dupatta. Girls wear langa voni before they get married or before they hit puberty. They may also wear it without a dupatta.

★ DRESSES FOR SPECIAL CEREMONIES ÷

For marriage ceremony, the bride wears silk sarees from Dharmavarum as these sarees beautify the dresses for festivals, parties, and weddings. The sarees are brocades and decorated with gold plating. The bridegroom wears kurta, and full-length dhoti with an overlapping pattern or a zigzag of excess cloth tucked in at the front along with an additional piece of cloth draped over one of his shoulders. The bride wears the colour red whereas the groom wears white or cream coloured clothes. Both bride and groom wear jewellery. The bride wears bangles, necklace, earrings, payal (anklets) and a maang tikka (head jewellery) that goes around their forehead. The groom wears head jewellery that is in the form of gold chain wrapped around his forehead.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Festivals are celebrated so as to bring people as even closer to each other and to enjoy the spirit to every event. Festivals belonging to every religion are celebrated here by every body with the exact same enthusiasm and love. These festivals include Diwali, Makar Sankranti, Holi, Eid-ul-Fitr and the like. Other fairs and events including Dussehra, Ravalasema, Food, Vishakha festival and Deccan festival too are organised in the state to enjoy and spend some time together. Some important and major festivals include Tirupathi festival, Sumbal festival, Pongal and Ugadi festival. Celebrations and festivities add to the charm of living life. Reminiscent of other parts of India, Andhra Pradesh also observes many fairs and festivals in its wide expanse. Festivals, aboriginal to the Place, depict its culture and traditions. However there are many religious festivals like Diwali, Holi, Sankranti etc. which are celebrated in the state like any other state in India.



Lumbini Festival, Visakha utsav, Deccan Festival, Rajalaxmi Food and Dance Festival are the cultural festivals that draw people from across the world to visit and participate in the events.

Besides these cultural festivals, there are many religious festivals, like Brahmotsavam (Tirupati) and Sri Rama Navami Festival (Bhadradolanu), which are identified with the state.

Celebrations here are characterized by color, jollity, fanion, featz, prayers and rituals. Soe down to know more about the important fairs and festivals of Andhra Pradesh.

(1) DECCAN FESTIVAL ÷

Deccan festivals is the most happening and perhaps one of the most significant sought-after events in Andhra Pradesh. Organized by Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation, the festival continues for five days in the month of February. the best features of this festival are the acts, crafts, dances, music.

(2) LUMBINI FESTIVAL ÷

Lumbini Festival is one amongst the major festivals of Andhra Pradesh. the festival is observed to commemorate the religion of Buddhism. the event has been named after Lumbini, which is the birth-place of Lord Buddha. Gautama Buddha taught

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people the lesson of purity and serenity through-
-out his life.

(3) TIRUPATI FESTIVAL ÷

Tirupati Tirumala Brahmotsavam is the most important festival of Andhra Pradesh. This nine-day festival is observed with grand celebration at the Tirumala Venkateswara temple.

Tirupati Brahmotsavam is celebrated in the month of September / October.

(4) VISHAKHA UTSAV ÷

In the vein of other festivals, Visakha Utsav is another festival that is organized by the Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation, to augment tourism in the state. This festival is the most exclusive event, which celebrates the traditions and culture in the forms of arts, crafts, music, dance.

(i) UGADI FESTIVAL ÷

Ugadi festival marks the celebration of new year, as per the Hindi lunar calendar. The residents of Andhra Pradesh observe this festival with happiness and aspiration for the impending year. People celebrate the occasion by wearing new clothes the homes. Ugadi Pachadi is special 'chutney'

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(condiment) that is made on this day and offered to the deity. After the ritual with the 'chutney' is given to everyone as a 'prasada'. This festival generally falls in the Hindu month of 'Chaitra' (March or April), on the first day of the bright half.

(ii) PONGAL FESTIVAL :-

Pongal is one of the most important festivals celebrated in South India. Like other states of this region, Pongal is celebrated with full fervor in Andhra too. This festival marks the harvest season. Each and every household in the state observe this four-day festival with merriment. Also known as 'Harvest Festival', Pongal celebrates the beginning of harvesting crops in the fields. Bhogi festival, Surya Pongal, Mattu Pongal and Kanumu Pongal are the names given to the celebrations of four days. Pongal is celebrated in the month of January every year.

FOOD OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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Andhra Pradesh is known for its spicy food all around the country. The inspiration behind such delicious variations of food lies in the opulent culture of the state, where exotic food is being prepared in the kitchen of the Nawabs since the year of its origin.

The Andhra cuisine comprises of both mouth-watering vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes. The famous Hydrabadi dishes include appetising Biryani, delectable rice and some tangy pickles and chutneys. We bring to you, a variety of delicious dishes, you must eat at least one in your lifetime.

(i) PULHORA ÷

An exotic version of tamarind rice, also known as chitranna, is enriched with spicy flavour to give it a sour and salty taste at the same time. One of the main ingredients is tamarind along with curry leaves, tomatoes, and mustard seeds.

(11)

Pulihara finds its place in kitchen after dining festivals and special gatherings. Try the authentic tamarind rice to get a taste of real Andhra cuisine.

(ii) CHEPA PULUSU ÷ A variety of fish curry, popularly known as chepa Pulusu in the state of Andhra is a hot piquant dish with fish tossed in tamarind sauce and associated with spicy flavourings and tamarind juice to give it a die-for taste. Prepared using a generous amount of oil and spicy herbs, this fish curry leaves you wanting for even more. The traditional fish gravy can be found in any restaurant serving Andhra cuisine.

(iii) GONGURA PICKLE AMBADI ÷

If you love the tangy taste of every pickle then you must try this fiery spicy pickle made with Ambadi leaves, otherwise known as sorrel leaves. This tasty pickle-chutney hybrid is widely prepared in Andhra as well as in the state of Maharashtra. Well-blended with a variety of spices, this special Andhra dish can be served with flavored rice or a pair of hot chapatis.

(iv) PESARATTA:

Pesaratta is prepared often for breakfast in Andhra and regions nearby. The yummy dosa made with green moong dal is a zesty Dosa variant, loved by everyone in the state. The moong dal Dosa is served commonly with coconut chutney or chilli-tomato chutney. Visit one of the authentic Andhra food corners to get a taste of the native Pesarattu flavour.

(v) ANDHRA CHICKEN BIRYANI:

The state that gave a whole new definition and taste to Biryani is famous for giving birth to some of the most palatable Biryani and Pulao recipes. The original mouth-watering Andhra chicken Biryani uses a rich combination of aromatic herbs and spices to give the long thin rice grains, a succulent taste. Tossed vegetables are mixed with chicken to bring the taste it is best known for.

Kuchipudi is not only a dance, but a fine amalgamation of dance, gestures, speech and song. A Kuchipudi dancer is required to be well versed in dancing, acting, music, various languages and text. In the 17th century, Siddhendra yogi started this dance during the "bhakti" movement.

(2) BHAMAKALPAM :

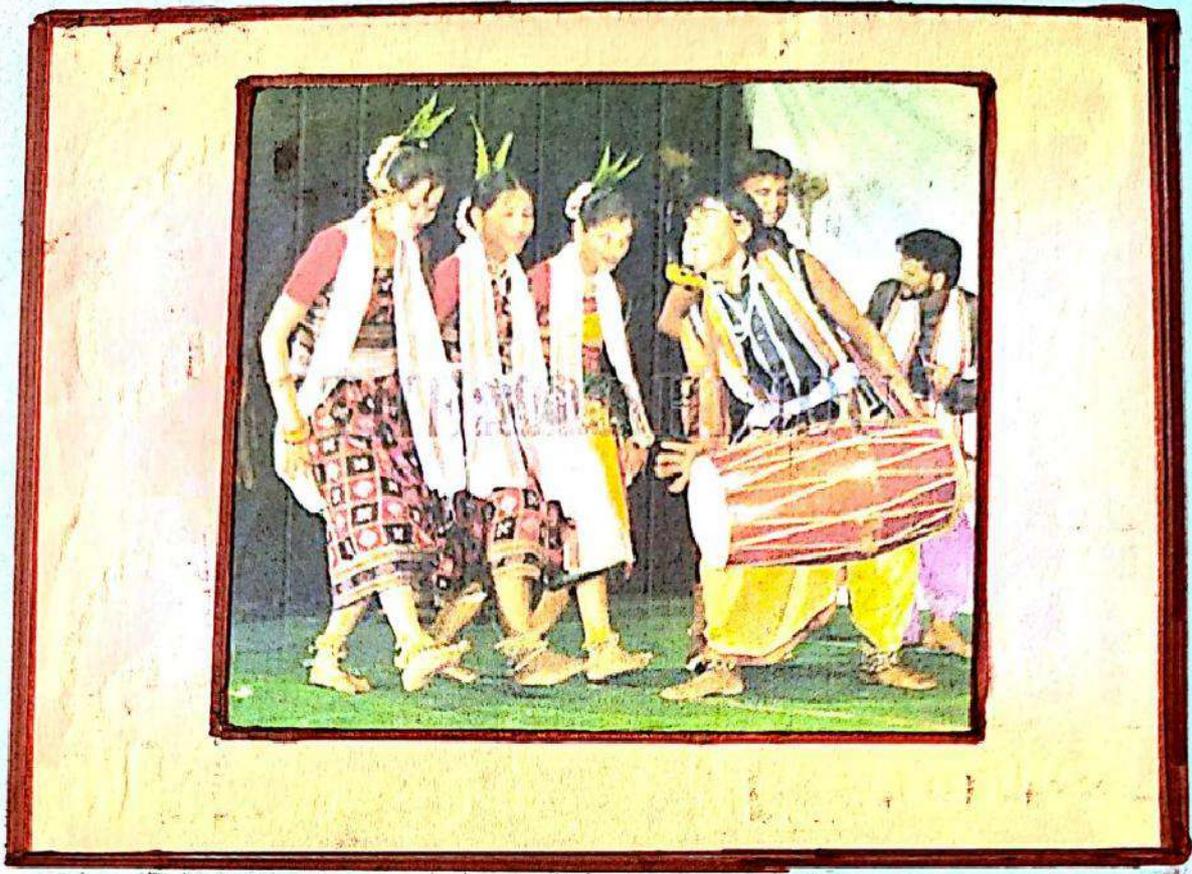
Originated from Kuchipudi, Bhamakalpam is both a dance and a drama. Siddhendra yogi created this devotional dance form in the 17th century.

Bhamakalpam is a fine specimen of the feminine movements in dance (Nasya), contrasting the masculine movements (Tandava) of Kathakali and Yasthagana.

(3) BURRAKATHA :

BURRAKATHA is a special folk dance of the state.

Earlier known as Jangam Katta, it observes tales, from the Indian Mythology. In the performance, the main artist narrates a story, plays music and dance on the tunes. The co-artists beat drums and speak to him, enriching certain events in the story.



(4) VEERANATYAM :

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Veeranatyam refers to the dance of Lord Shiva that was performed when the Lord got enraged with Sati's death and humiliation. Veeranatyam is also known as the dance of Destruction.

This dance is still practiced by people of Veeramusti community, who claim to be descendants of Veerabhadra.

(5) BUTTA BOMMALU :

Butta Bommalu is a typical folk dance, popular in Tanuku region of West Godavari District in AP. In this particular dance, the dancers wear masks of different characters and entertain people with their delicate movements, accompanied by non verbal music.

(6) TAPPU :

Tappu is a lively dance form that started in Nizambad District. The dancers wear colorful dresses and dance to the musical tunes of gymbals, tabla and harmonium. In Tappu, the themes are usually based on the mythological stories.

(7) TAPPETA GULLU :

It is a devotional dance, which is popular in districts of Srikakulam and Visianagarani. Tappeta Gullu is a dance that has vigor, rhythm and tempo and is performed to invoke the rain god. In this dance form, the artists hang drums around their necks.

TRADITIONAL DANCES OF ANDHRA PRADESH

BANTARA LAMADI OR LAMBAN TRIBE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

A state which does not have dance as part of its culture can never be regarded as a culturally rich state. Andhra Pradesh is one such place which has always had a very rich culture. A collection of performing arts have originated here including Dance, music, and drama. Dance is the most important kind of performing art which is why it has always been encouraged by people to be followed ever since the age of dance. Kuchipudi is one of the most famous dance forms which is also recognised as one of the best kind of dance forms in the world. Kuchipudi undoubtedly has some similarities with another dance form that is, Bharat Natyam. Along with Kuchipudi, many other dance forms including Perini which is an amazing dance form have emerged from the state of Andhra Pradesh. Perini is like a warrior dance which is also known as the 'dance of Lord Shiva'.

(i) Kuchipudi :

Kuchipudi is an eminent dance form that originated in Andhra Pradesh.

MELODIOUS MUSIC OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Pradesh has always been known for its rich musical heritage. This land has given birth to three legends in the worlds of carnatic music namely Shyama Sastri, Thyagaraja and Muthuswami Dikshitar. Since the Telugu language is spoken by most people in the state, it is, therefore, able to bring out the originality and the true spirit of the carnatic music. Composers include Kshetrappa, Annamacharya and Bhadra-chala Ramadasa. This type of music is also said to be originated from carnatic music is folk music. This art has been passed on to the descendants over the years.

Every music has a distinctive features meaning that every composition of music has a different version altogether. The musical element and the hidden meaning behind the song is what makes it more meaningful and attractive. Another features which separates the carnatic music from the rest of the music is the fact that the song is always able to bring out the personality of the song composer completely there by increasing the level of the languages in the music.

(i) ANNAMACHARYA'S KEERTANAS:-

Annamacharya is one of the eminent poet saints of Andhra Pradesh. A passionate devotee of Lord Venkateswara and a great personality whose

literary work is store house of a touching treasure. Sri Annamacharya composed several poems in Telugu and Sanskrit in praise of the Lord Venkateswara.

Popularly known as "Praja Kavi", his compositions are rich in literary value and also for the "Adhyatmik" (spiritual) sense they are intended to impart to the masses. Annamacharya's "Keertanas" (devotional songs) became the base for the "Manasa Kala Mandali".

(2) RAMADAS KEERTANAS :

A legendary Telugu poet of Andhra Pradesh born in the 17th century in Nela Kondasalli, a small village in Khammam district, 'Gopanna' was his real name.

He composed several Keertanas in praise of Lord Rama.

His compositions have a touch of intense devotion and refreshing fervour and are candid. His sheer transparency of the soul compels the attention of many towards his songs. The passion and liveliness in his songs have carved a niche for it in the tradition of devotional poetry. Ramadas' songs are a reflection

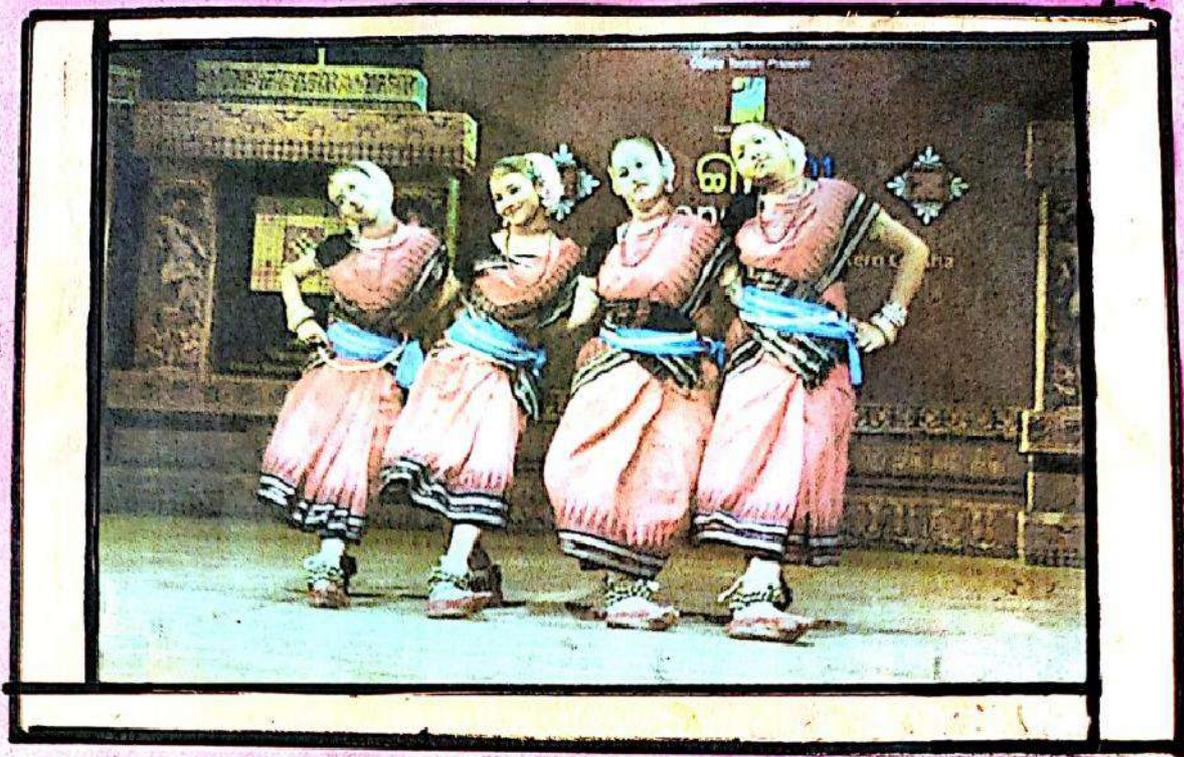
of the deeply felt bitter-sweet agonies and ecstasies of a devotee in distress. He disclosed his ardent

devotional feeling in the language he knew. - the

dialect of the heart - simple, unadorned and touching

His music is rightly described as mood music since

it is clean, unadorned, easily understood and touches the sensitive chord in the listener.



(3) CARNATIC MUSIC :-

Music of Southern India that evolved from ancient Hindu traditions and was relatively unaffected by the arabic and Iranian influences. It is also spelled 'Karnati'

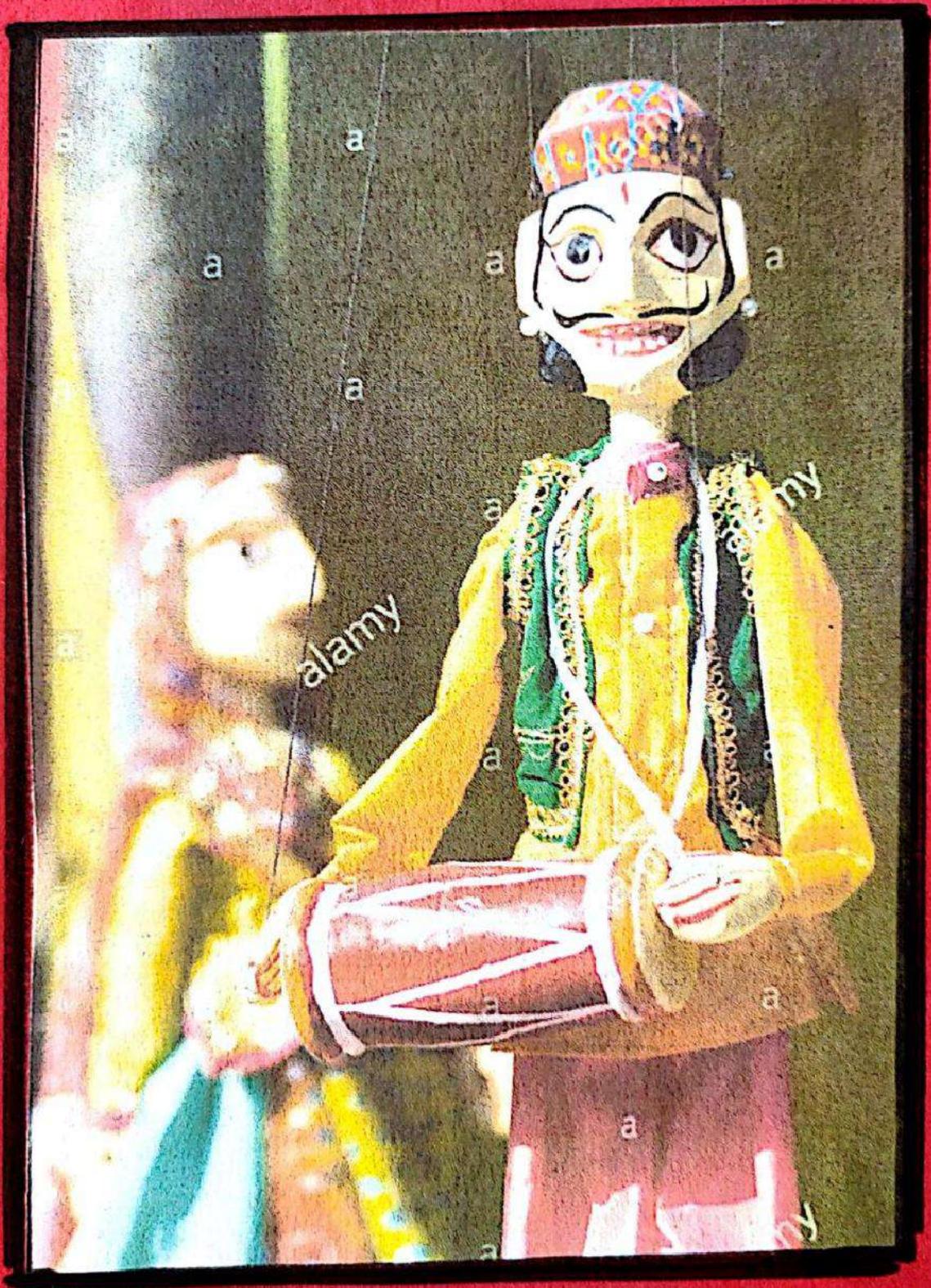
Music. The very word "karnati" means traditional or ancient. The Deccan region comprising **Andhra Pradesh, Tamil**

Nadu and **Karnataka** played the important role in the development of karnati music down the centuries. Andhra Pradesh is one of the chief centres of present-day karnati music apart from **Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and**

Kerala. In contrast to northern styles, karnati music is more thoroughly oriented to the voice. Fewer instruments are used in karnati music and there are no exclusively instrument forms. Compositions of karnati music constitute the most popular fare of the art, while the raga works at another level. The 'kriti' of Tyagaraja, Matheswami Dikshitar, Shyama Shastri (all 18th century) and later composers, set within the karnati raga, constitute over half to each typical concert.

(4) Folk Songs :-

The true rhythm of India has lie in its folk music. Andhra Pradesh is rich in its traditional folk art forms, which have provided popular entertainment for the common folk, imparting traditional education while providing entertainment



for the common folk, imparting traditional education while providing entertainment. Folk life and folk art are inseparably intertwined with each other. Folk music is the music of the masses. every event of life has a unique folk song associated with it. they are sung in during festivals, advent of the new season birth of a child, or day-to-day affairs like teasing one's loved one, admiring nature, etc. the masses of Andhra Pradesh are fun lovers and the most favorite means of enjoying on any occasions are folk songs.

(5) HARVEST SONGS :

Andhra Pradesh is predominantly an agricultural state. Harvest songs are most popular among the features. During the harvest seasons, farmers working in the fields for sing to forget their tiredness. they sing in happiness as their handwork is being rewarded.

(6) KSETRAYYA PADALU :

The Padam is a poetic composition based on a theme from Hindu mythology or the theme of lusty love, an allegory for the human soul yearning for union with the Divine. shades of feeling are conveyed by the delicacy of the facial expressions. Padams are often used in dance.

TRIBAL PEOPLE OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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The tribal people of Andhra Pradesh are very progressive in lives to compare with other tribes in India. Andhra Pradesh tribes developed economically and technological. They are better equipped and have youth organisations. Here the Government also taking preventive steps to control Malaria & has been concentrating on the tribal youth education and better communication. There are nearly twenty varieties of tribes living in Andhra Pradesh. They are living at Andhra Pradesh at forest based mountains of the east Godavari and Nistakaptnam districts. The tribes are speaking either Dravidian or Mumbai dialects. Here we are giving some important tribes brief story.

(i) THE SAVARA TRIBES :

These Savara tribes inhabit in the district of Visakhapatnam and Odisha. Their inhabited places are fully covered with lofty hills, towering mountains, streams and deep gaping valleys. The people have also great skills in irrigation and supply the water to every crop of their own. They are also good planners in constructing their houses and the

aligned in parallel rows. Savana tribal people believe that they are the descendants of the Sabaras who referred aita - reya Brahmano.

(ii) THE GADABA TRIBE :

The Gadaba tribe is one of the tribal groups in Andhra Pradesh. They belonged to the Mundari dialect. They are inhabiting in the areas. Formally their main occupation is cultivation and hunting and fishing for their food supply. The Gadaba tribal women are skilled in weaving the cloth. They are skilled in weaving bark fibre cloth on miniature looms, which manufacture in their own. They follow a tradition that a Gadaba girl who is skilled in weaving the loom, she only qualify for the marriage. The Gadaba tribal women wear enormous wine rings and the ear ornaments which are very attractive.

(iii) THE KOYA TRIBAL PEOPLE :

The word Koya means 'hill-dweller'. The Koya tribal people live in Godavari valley. This tribal has been changing itself according to the society. The Koyas choose different occupations like carpentry, basket making,

black smith and brass workers. However, the social workers have been trying to assist them to bring into the main stream of society.

(iv) THE KONDA REDDIS TRIBES :

Konda Reddis tribes speak the Telugu language. They live in the hilly regions surrounded with the Koya tribe. They are the hunting tribe, still, they have noble qualities inherited from their lifestyle is very similar to the Koya tribe. Most of them are doing cultivation at the present time.



CULTURE OF ANDHRA PRADESH →

EXPLORE THE DAZZLING HERITAGE OF LAND OF TEMPLES

There has been a lot of discussion on the definition of culture and how to define a place by the tradition that its people follow. Just like the other states of the country. Andhra Pradesh has a whole new kind of diversity to offer to its residents and the ones flocking by to witness. A few distinguishing features of the place include its delicacies, melodious music, rock-n-roll dance moves, free-spirited people and their creative bent of mind. The art & craft here are first class and have a superb quality that has helped the state to thrive and get identified uniquely. The finger-licking Andhra delicacies have 'Nawabi' touch given to them. Can't control your curiosity already? Scroll down to find all about the electric culture of Andhra Pradesh.

ARCHITECTURE ÷

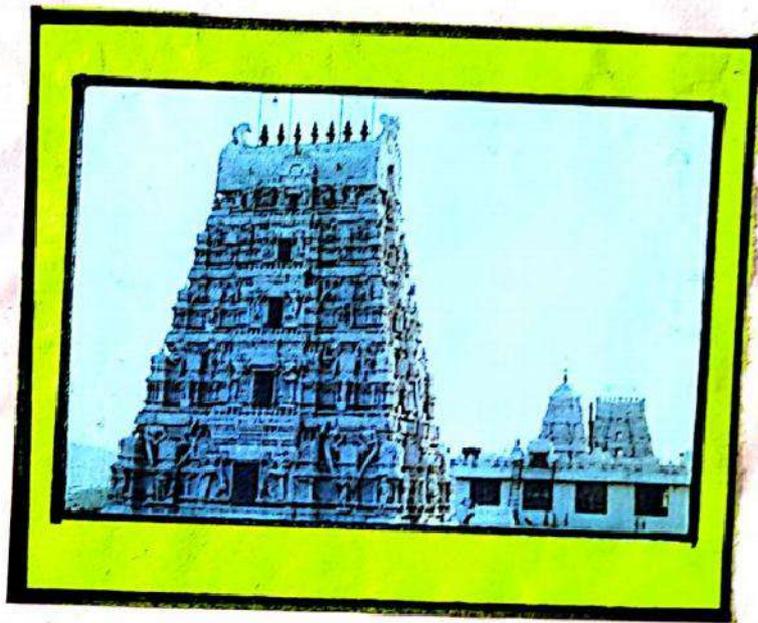
Andhra Pradesh's rich history of dynasties and Kingdoms influenced the architecture greatly. The Dravidian style of architecture is intertwined with cultural practise of rulers from Chola, Chalukya, Vijayanagar, Satavahana & and Gajapati empires. There are many Buddhist and Hindu temples that resemble the trademark Dravidian style, towering stone structures that are decorated with carvings of religious deities and symbols. Intricate details and flawless engravings are visible on almost every monument dating from that time. Diversity of the architecture complements the harmony of the Telugu culture brilliantly.

★ LITERATURE ÷

Telugu is the official language spoken by natives in Andhra Pradesh and neighboring states. It is one of the ancient Dravidian languages, dating back to first millennium AD. Many scholars have found inscriptions in Telugu from 500 BC to 100 BC, proving its existence goes way back. Even though it originates from Proto-Dravidian

Sub-language, literary experts have confused its connection to Sanskrit as well as Hindi.

Ancient poets Vamaya, Dikkana, and Yasa Pragada constitute the holy 'trinity of poets' that are created for reviving our languages and promoting its vocabulary through popular translational works like Mahabharata.



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- ∴ NCERT TEXT BOOKS
INFORMATION

GROUP OF MEMBERS

(1) ISHA KUMARI (Group leader)

(2) SAKSHI DADHEEGH

(3) VINAY SINGH RATPUT

(4) SHIVANG KHEDA

(5) AKASH SHARMA