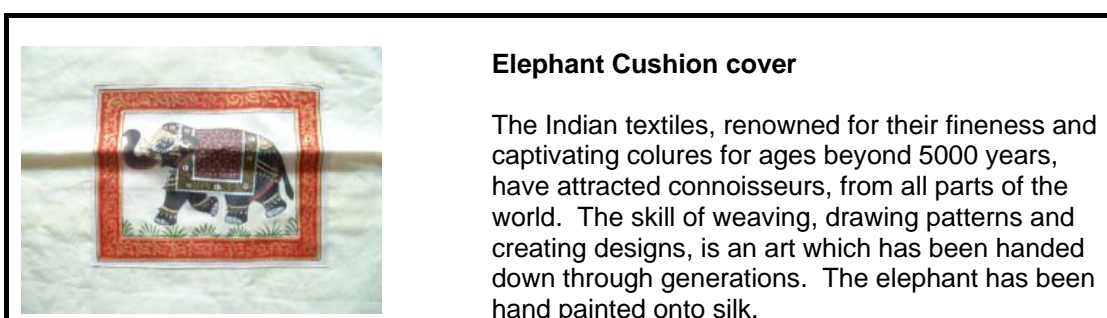
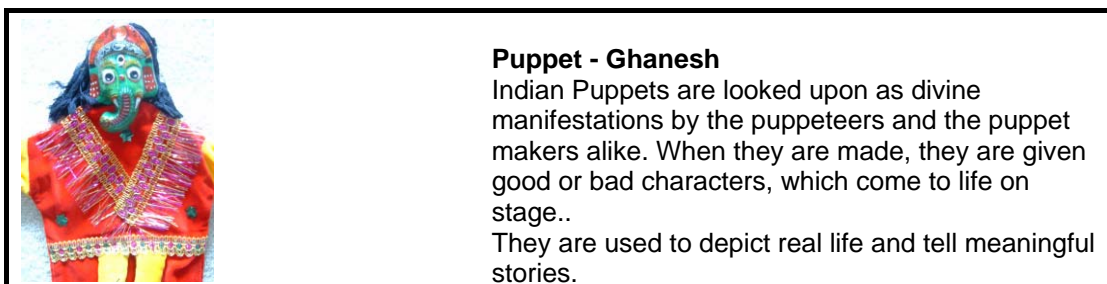
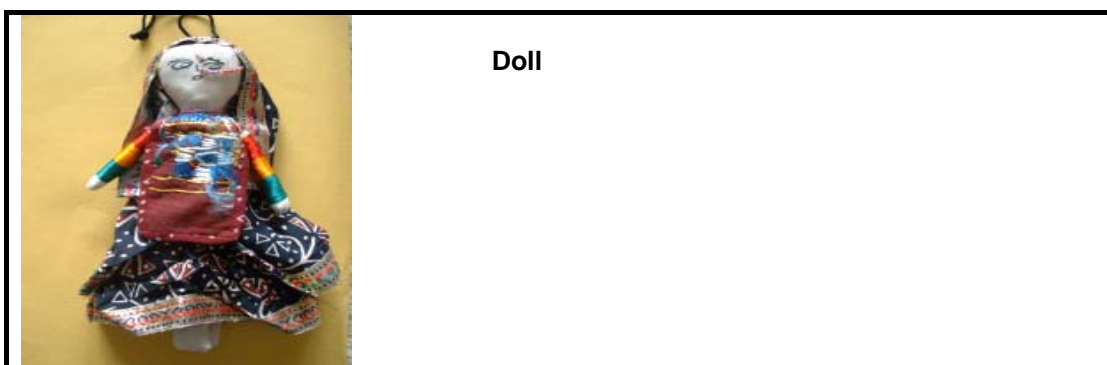


India Artefacts Box 1

Each object in the box has been photographed and a short description added to help you use the objects in a meaningful and culturally respectful way. Please check that all the objects shown below are in the box when you first collect it and that all the objects are returned, in good condition, at the end of the loan period. Some objects are fragile please treat with care. Any lost or damaged objects will be charged for.

CHECKLIST:

Total number of objects in box = 22



Please return all articles to Centre for Global Education York,
York St John University, Lord Mayor's Walk, York YO31 7 EX.

Tel: 01904 876755

email: cge@yorks.ac.uk



Ganesh cloth

In Hinduism, Ganesha is one of the most well-known and venerated representations of God (Brahman). Ganesha is considered the master of intellect and wisdom. He is depicted as a big-bellied, yellow or red god with four arms and the head of a one-tusked elephant, riding on, or attended by, a mouse. He is frequently represented sitting down, with one leg raised in the air and bent over the other. Typically, his name is prefixed with the Hindu title of respect, 'Shree' or Sri.



Painting on Silk

This painting depicts the Indian god Ganesh

Please leave inside plastic cover as very fragile.



Mobile

Elephants are a protected species in India and they are highly respected. Elephants appear in Indian mythology and the god Ganesh is represented with an elephant head.

Chhab Tray, India



Silver musician





DAMARU, DAMRU

[from root da=the sound of drums]

The hour-glass drum of Shiva, the God of Time.



Indian bangles. -9

In India, the custom of wearing bangles by women is centuries old. Bangles are made of silver, gold, wood, glass, and plastic.

Married Hindu women always wear gold bangles teamed with glass bangles. Folklore says that gold bangles herald prosperity and well-being for husbands.



Bindi

It is a forehead decoration worn in South Asia and Southeast Asia. Traditionally it is a dot of red color applied in the center of the forehead close to the eyebrows, but it can also consist of a sign or piece of jewellery worn at this location.



Sari

The Sari is the most popular form of dress for many Indian women. They come in many different patterns. The material is wrapped around and then tucked in at the waist. The sari is usually worn over a petticoat with a low-cut, short-sleeved, midriff-baring blouse known as a choli forming the upper garment.



Girl's skirt and top

(The set in this box are blue and pink)



Wooden musical instruments

India bamboo flute. The bamboo flute is one of the oldest Indian instruments. A favourite of popular music, it has only recently been used for classical music.
(only 1 flute is included in this box)



Anklet

This would be worn round the ankle when dancing



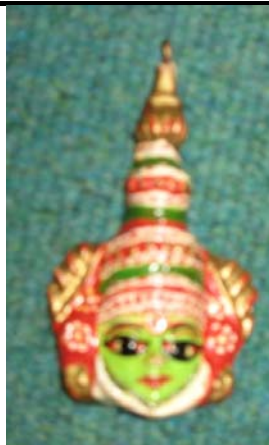
Appliqué bag

Bag showing an example of some of the beautiful embroidery work that is made in India



Drawstring Bag

This bag shows how mirrors are incorporated into embroidery. This is known as Shisha work. Shisha means mirror



A Hindu God

Brahma - known as the Creator

Vishnu - Known as the Preserver

Shiva (Siva)- known as the Destroyer

Saraswathi - Goddess of Wisdom - Wife of Lord Brahma. Saraswathi is the Hindu goddess of knowledge, music and all the creative arts.

Lakshmi - Goddess of Wealth - Wife of Lord Vishnu. Lakshmi is the goddess of light, beauty, good fortune and wealth.

Parvati - Goddess Sakthi - Wife of Lord Shiva

Ganesha - Son of Shiva and Parvati. The Hindu god in a human form but with the head of an elephant.

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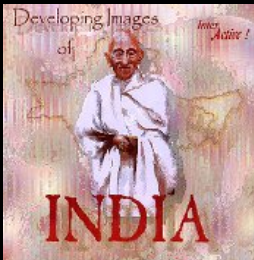
Toy Auto Rickshaw or tuk-tuk

This is a very popular form of urban transport in India. It is a motorized version of the traditional rickshaw, a small two- or three-wheeled cart pulled by a person. There are also cycle rickshaws. There is a small cabin for the driver (called an *auto-wallah*) and seating for three with no doors or seatbelts. It is not uncommon to see 6-8 passengers. There may be a meter but the fare is usually agreed by bargaining. The battery powered green auto rickshaw is much more environmentally friendly than the petrol-run black and yellow ones.



THE NATIONAL FLAG OF INDIA is in tricolour (TIRANGA) of deep saffron (Kesari) at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportions.

In the centre of the white band, there is a wheel in navy blue to indicate the Dharma Chakra, the wheel of law. This centre symbol or the 'CHAKRA', is a Buddhist symbol dating back to 200th century BC. Its diameter approximates the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes, which intends to show that there is life in movement and death in stagnation. The saffron stands for courage, sacrifice and the spirit of renunciation; the white, for purity and truth; the green for faith and fertility. The flag symbolizes freedom.



Developing Images' CD-Rom for use in the KS2 & KS3 classroom.

Produced by GlosDEC this DVE has a series of stunning photographic images from India and includes background information, classroom activities and curriculum links.