



# Objects as History

Fys - F  
Mohit Bansal  
Danika Mude  
Rasila Bera

# INDEX

2

SR.NO

OBJECT

DISCIPLE

01

THE LORD  
BHRAMA PANEL

INTERIOR DESIGN

02

POTTERY

PRODUCT DESIGN

03

AKBAR'S  
PERSONALIZED  
ARMOR

FASHION DESIGN

04

TURBANS

FASHION  
COMMUNICATION  
AND STYLING

05

CURRENCY IN  
INDIA

SDM

06

GOLDEN HON OF  
SHIVAJI MAHARAJ

COMMUNICATION  
DESIGN

3

STUDENTS NAME

PAGE NO

DANIKA MUDE

4

DANIKA MUDE

6

RASILA BERA

8

RASILA BERA

10

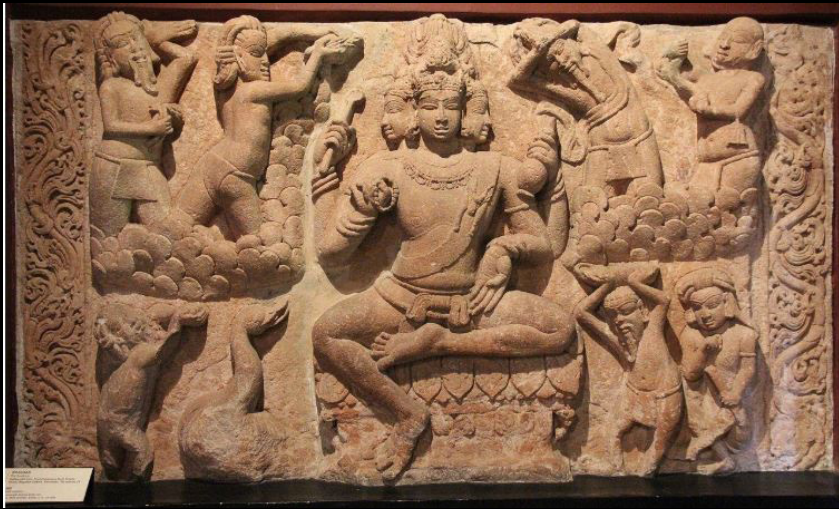
MOHIT BANSAL

12

MOHIT BANSAL

14

## THE LORD BHRAMA PANEL



### INTERIOR DESIGN

This is the Lord Bhrama panel which was made in the seventh century and found in the Huchchappaiyaa Gudi temple in Aihole. Bhrama is depicted with four faces and four arms which are facing in the four cardinal directions, his hands hold no weapons but symbols of knowledge and creation. In one hand he holds the book of vedas, in one hand rosary beads and a shankha and kamandalu in the fourth hand. He sits on a lotus wearing white, red or pink and is usually with his vehicle which is a goose or a swan. Lord Bhrama represents Hinduism and his devotees worship him by surrounding the carving and offering him food and flowers. This carving is made up of pink sandstone, this slab is a ceiling slab which represents the level of skill and intricacy exhibited by the craftsmen.

The panel is made with attention to detail and has lasted a very long time indicating the efforts taken by the artisans. The style used by the artisans has slowly been vanishing as it is time-taking and requires complete dedication of the artists. The art is extremely symbolic and has layers of a subliminal approach to it making it meaningful for the era.

## POTTERY



## PRODUCT DESIGN

Pottery is one of the oldest human inventions, originating from the Neolithic period. It is considered to be the most iconic elements of Indian regional art. Pottery is the process of forming vessels and other objects with clay and other ceramic materials, which are fired at high temperatures to give them a hard, durable form. Pottery lasts longer than any other archaeological fragments. Hand shaping was the earliest way of shaping pots. They were painted using mineral based pigments Major types include earthenware, stoneware and porcelain. Before, being shaped clay must be kneaded, it helps moisture spread evenly in the clay and also the air trapped must be released to avoid bumps. Pottery has been found in the Indus valley civilization, Vedic period and Mughal Period. The pots created in the Vedic period were raw in Nature and very tangible. These pots were used to store water during the summer and also store food grains, they were all used as utensils, for religious purposes and burial purposes as well.

## AKBAR'S PERSONALIZED ARMOR



FASHION DESIGN

### Akbar's Personalized Armor: Design Innovation

The inscription on the collar in the Nastalik script read :  
 “ The personal garment of the emperor of lofty fortune ,  
 Akbar, Year A.H.989-CE 1518 “ The personalized Armor  
 of Akbar is an excellent innovation because it is a great  
 example of workmanship and the only inscribed and  
 dated Armor of Emperor Akbar. It is made of two pieces, a  
 breastplate and a backplate. This is an uncommon feature  
 in Indian armour. The quality of the steel, the high water  
 mark and the distinct damascened work indicate that the  
 armour was manufactured with great care. The breastplate  
 and the back plate compiled the Armor into one, the  
 breastplate was moulded into the shape of the emperor,  
 Akbar's torso and high neck collar, intended to protect  
 the throat. The Armor was very functional, protecting  
 the warrior and being flexible to allow the mobility of  
 man. It seems to be affordable, durable and even climate  
 friendly all of which play a great role during a war .The  
 materials used to make it included steel with gold which  
 is aesthetically appealing and helped to protect Akbar. The  
 helmet is decorated with delicate gold damascene. The  
 helmet also has a spike at the apex, with two arm guards  
 decorated in Koftari along the edges..

## TURBANS



### FASHION COMMUNICATIONN AND STYLING

## TURBAN

Indian society has been very particular about its attire. And headgear is one of the most important components of it. The commonly used word for headgear is pagadi (turban) it is several meters long single unstitched piece of cloth wrapped around the head in a variety of styles. Covering the head is an integral part of ancient Indian tradition. Gradually it attained social and religious importance and became an integral part of costume in the medieval period. Pagadis of specific colours are worn in different seasons and on particular occasions. Used throughout India, the form and style of headgear varies from place to place and community to community. Originally, the elaborate headgears were used as an additional safety measure to protect the head from adverse weather conditions. However, gradually it became a symbol of honour and pride of its wearer, his family and community. The turban was said to be presented as a dress of honour to every successive ruler or king. The eldest son of the family was generally declared the King of the State after this ceremony. In Rajasthan this ceremony is known as pag dastur. In spite of such particular and strong minded Hindus fought with great valour to maintain the glorious heritage, pride and honour of India i.e. Turban/Pugree. Particularly the Sikhs in Punjab - who mostly came from the Hindu families - had to bear untold and most inhuman atrocities to save the heritage and honour of the Hindu religion and the custom of wearing turban / Pugree. Guru Gobind Singhji, gave a fresh definition to Pugree as he augmented the visionary concept of 'Khalsa' which was to fight against the Muslim on slaughter and re-establish the lost pride. The Head-dress remains the symbol of pride and the regality of its nature and the pride of the battle field. With passage of time the concept went beyond the 'Martial' race called Khalsa and became a vibrant cultural symbol of Sikh which has spread all over the world.

RASILA BERA

## CURRENCY IN INDIA



Strategic Design Management

in Indian currency notes were issued in the beginning by private and presidency banks established by European trading companies. The first Indian paper currency note was issued in 1770 by the Bank of Hindustan The Bombay, Madras Calcutta and other bank who issued currency notes in 1861, the British Government in India took away thoughts from the India banks and Queen began issuing its own currency notes bearing portraits of Victoria and the British monarchy. All these notes were printed by the Bank of England un India's first currency printing press was established in Nashik in 1922. In 1935, the responsibility of managing India's currency was handed over to the newly-established Reserve Bank of India (RE. The first note issued by RB in 1938 featured the portrait of King George VI. In 1944, to avoid infiltration of Japanese forgeries Second World War, the Real Introduced a security thread for the first time on its notes as well as an updated watermark. The portrait of king George v was replaced in 1949 with the Indian national emblem, the Lion Capital at Sarnath. The paper for currency notes sourced from Hoshangabad Security Paper Mill in Madhya Pradesh and the currency notes are printed at four plants. the main identifiable flaw in the history of indian currency is that it was not the standardised currence in the nation , the country was under several colonial rule like the french and portuguese and each had issued their version of the indian currency , the french had introduced the 'roupie' after the 1st world war the british did not attempt to have talks to unify the currency which was until the first official indian currency was released , the french roupie still remained in circulation upto 1954 . is the currency wouldve been unified the value of rupee wouldve been higher. the introdunction of thread and updated watermark in 1944 was a innovative move to stop the japanese from forging currency after the 2nd world war. this was a evoloution of indian paper money which was carried on in the later years.

## GOLDEN HON OF SHIVAJI MAHARAJ



Communication Design

### Golden hon of shivaji

little is known about this coin , historians believe it was minted in 1627-1680 on the occassion of coronation of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Shivaji Maharaj is a very important figure in the maratha history as he was the first Maratha ruler to start the Raj Shanka ( the royal era ). the coin was not used in circulation as ut was made of gold and was very high in value , all the other coins of that era namley the shivrai were made of copper . in today's date the coin is extremely rare and can easily fetch a value of about 20-30 lakh rupees .

the coin has the title Chhatrapati on one side and the legend Shri Raja Shiva on the reverse of the coin . the text on the coin is in Nagari Script .

the fact that this coin was not used for circulation shows that the purpose of this coin was to communicate the importance of Shivaji Maharaj and his legend thus made of gold .

there were only 800 hon minted the size of the coin made it hard to not loose the coin , the coins were engraved with devnagiri script made the coins unique , but the coins have little to no detail about their purpose of minting these coins . if the coin wouldve been a little bigger which couldve been achieved by making the coin thinner (which would affect its durability ) or mixing it with other precious metals , it wouldve been possible to carve more detail and intricacy on the coin , the coin none less is a symbol of prosperity

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