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## **THE CULTURE OF INDIA**

Indian culture can be classified into many varied forms which are existent in their totality throughout the territory of India. The culture of India has been influenced by various religions and customs of the world, which resulted in the mingling of religious values, folk idioms and art forms. While the religious influence is quite evident in the "classical" Indian culture mostly found in smaller towns and villages, the urban India is now widely influenced by globalization.

Poetry. India has strong traditions of poetry, as well as prose writing. This is often closely related to musical traditions, and most poetry can be attributed to religious movements. Writers and philosophers were often also skilled poets. In modern times, poetry served as an important non-violent tool of nationalism during the Indian freedom movement. A famous modern example of this tradition can be found in such figures as *Rabindranath Tagore* in modern times and poets such as *Kabir* in medieval times, as well as the epics of ancient times. Two examples of poetry from Tagore's *Gitanjali* serve as the national anthems of both India and Bangladesh.

Music. The music of India includes multiples varieties of folk, popular, pop, and classical music. India's classical music tradition, including *Carnatic* and *Hindustani* music, noted for the use of several *Raga*, has a history spanning millennia and, developed over several eras, remains instrumental to the religious inspiration, cultural expression and pure entertainment. Alongside distinctly subcontinental forms there are major similarities with other types of oriental music. Indian genres like *filmi* and *bhangra* have become popular throughout the United Kingdom, South and East Asia, and around the world. Paintings. The earliest Indian paintings were the rock paintings of pre-historic times, the *petroglyphs* as found in places like Bhimbetka, and some of them are older than 55500 BC. Ancient texts

outline theories of darragh and anecdotal accounts suggesting that it was common for households to paint their doorways or indoor rooms where guests resided. Cave paintings from Ajanta, Bagh, Ellora and Sittanavas al and temple paintings testify to a love of naturalism and God. Most rock art in India is *Hindu* or *Buddhist*. A freshly made coloured flour design (*Rangoli*) is still a common sight outside the doorstep of many (mostly South Indian) homes.

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## **THE MYSTERY OF HARUKI MURAKAMI**

Haruki Murakami was born in 1949 in Kyoto. He studied at faculty of a classical drama at Vaseda University. He started to write in 29 and since then releases a novel in a year, waking up at 6 in the morning and going to bed at 10 in the evening. He left for the West and for the first time in a history of the Japanese literature started to look at the native land like the European: '... I have left for the States almost for five years, and suddenly have completely unexpectedly wanted to write about Japan and about Japanese. It is easier to write about the country when you are far from it. It is possible to see the country and what it is.' Murakami is one of the first persons who opened the eyes of hundreds thousand readers to modern Japan with its alternative subculture of young people, which is not very differ from the culture of Moscow, New York, London. Murakami creatively destroys habitual Japanese values. He breaks traditions with pleasure, for what is despised by many Japanese, worshipers of ancient foundations and "correct" habits. His books had been translated to 20 foreign languages, including Russian. He adores everything, which intellectual community from the educated circles does not admit. Guys and girls from noisy disco-bars are closer to him. He does not want to pretend and not to be himself in any situation, with any person. Because of it he became popular all over the world. Because of it he is loved in Russia.