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Unit - 2

One Shot + 3 PYQ Solutions

- * → Evolution of Script + Languages - 2022-23
- 2021-22.
- * → Vedic Literature - 2022-23, 2021-22
- Upanishads - 2022-23.
- * → Ramayana & Mahabharata - 2022-23
- Buddhist & Jain literature
- * → Kautilya's Arthashastra
- * → famous Sanskrit authors & their work.
- Telugu, Kannada & Malayalam literature.
- Sangam literature
- Northern Indian languages & literature
- Persian & Urdu language
- * → Hindi literature.

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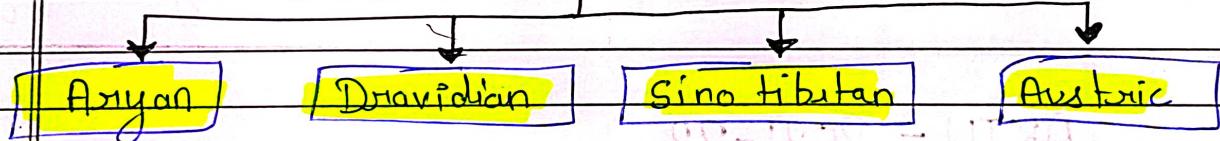
AKTU-2022-23 [5th sem]. 10 marks.

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Q. What do you mean by Evolution of Script and languages in India?

- A script refers to a collection of characters used to write one or more languages via alphabet sets. Some script can be used for multiple languages.
- A language refers to the spoken language, a method of communication. Same language can be written in multiple scripts.
- However, it's believed that there are 40 scripts in world and languages are 7,117.
- Languages developed and evolved during the various phases of migration in India.

Classification of Indian languages



1. Aryan → It is most imp ancient Indian linguistic.
- ⇒ Indian civilization has found through the Aryan speech.
- ⇒ Aryan's speech developed over time through Vedic Sanskrit.

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- 2. **Dravidian** \Rightarrow It is the second important language family of India.
 - \rightarrow After the Aryan speech, it has very largely function as the exponent of Indian culture.
 - \rightarrow Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu they are derived from Dravidian.
 - \rightarrow Come before Aryan.

- 3. **Sino-Tibetan** \Rightarrow peoples of Monolid origin, Speaks languages of the Sino-Tibetan family.
 - \rightarrow The Sino-Tibetan do not have much cultural significance.
 - \rightarrow They are gradually preceding before Bengali & Assamese.

- 4. **Austro-Asiatic** \Rightarrow Oldest speech family of India but spoken by very small no. of people.
 - \rightarrow Student of linguistic & Human Culture take interest in Austro-Asiatic.
 - \rightarrow Their solidarity is however broken by the more powerful Aryan speeches
 - \rightarrow Speakers of Austro-Asiatic know some Aryan language.

AKTU - 2021-22

- Q. Describe about the **Harappan Script** and **Brahmi Script** under the Indian literature.

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Brahmi Script

- Brahmi is the modern name given to the one of the oldest scripts used on the Indian subcontinent during the final centuries BCE and the early centuries CE.
- The most disputed point about the origin of the Brahmi script is whether it was a purely indigenous development or was inspired or derived from scripts that originated outside India.
- Most scholars thought that the Brahmi script was derived from the ancient Phoenician script. On the other hand, the agreements b/w the Mohen-jo-Daro script and Brahmi would suggest that Brahmi was derived from the Mohen-jo-Daro script.
- Brahmi could not be a perfect or full system of writing
- The Brahmi letters have the great ~~beauty~~ beauty of simplicity - they stand bold and clear.

Characteristics

- written from left to Right
- punctuation marks is not very well shown
- Brahmi characters are joined vertically downwards.
- flowers used for end mark. circular mark appears to indicate full stop.
- Each letter has been written independently with some space between words.

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Harappan Script

- In this symbols produced by the Indus Valley Civilisation.
- Symbols meaning not clearly mentioned.
- There is no known bilingual inscription [no lang. match].
- The script does not show any significant changes over time.
- Early 1970, Ira瓦atham Mahadevam published a corpus listing 3700 seals and 417 signs in patterns.
- Characters are largely pictorial, including Abstract signs.
- No. of principal signs is about 400.
- Direction of writing is Right to Left.

AKTU - 20 22-23 [5th sem].

Q. Write an essay on the Vedic literature.

AKTU - 2021-22.

Q. Discuss about the Indian Veda and the Upanishads.

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The Vedic Literature

- Vedas word is originated from "Vidhi" means knowledge.
- Also called shruti (to hear).
- Vedas were written in sanskrit and pass → Gen to Gen through Verbal Communication.

There are four Vedas → Rig-Veda.

→ Yajur-Veda.

→ Sama-Veda.

→ Atharva-Veda.

① Rig-Veda - Oldest religious text in the World

- Composed around → 1700 BC.

- A collection of hymns

- Contains 1028 hymns & is divided into 10 Mandals [Books]

- It contains picture of the oldest Aryan Civilization.

→ It shows how thoughts, religions, ideas and other related emotions and feelings come to be born in the mind of man.

② Sama-Veda - Sama means song or singing.

- In Samaveda everything is sung.

- The Sama Veda has been divided into two parts - the purva chikitsa & the uttara chikitsa.

→ Collection of Melodies.

- 1603 Verses [99] its own and rest have been borrowed from RIGVÉ

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- ③ Yajur-Veda ⇒ yaju means poetry & Veda is in poetry
 → "Yajur-Veda" means knowledge concerning yagya.
 → This Veda has two forms - the shukla yajurveda & the Krishna Yajurveda.
 → It contains 40 chapters & 2000 couplets.

- ④ Atharva-Veda ⇒ Entirely different from other three Vedas.
 ⇒ Divided into 20 KANAS [Books]
 ⇒ 730 hymns, 6000 mantras.
 ⇒ Mostly dealing with Magic
 ⇒ Ayurved, medicine and pharmacology are to be found in this Veda.

[AKTU-2022-23]

- Q. Illustrate the characteristics and relevance of Upanishads

- ↳ The word, "Upanishad" means "sitting down near".
- ↳ The Upanishads are also called the Vedanta.
- ↳ "To sit down near someone" [Guru] to learn.
- ↳ Considered the main source of Indian Philosophy.
- ↳ Total → 108 Upanishads.
- ↳ They are usually divided into various classes, such as Shanga-Vedanta, Yoga, Sannyasa, Saiva, Vaisnava, and Sakta.
- ↳ The Upanishads propagate the people a philosophy but not a religion.
- ↳ focus on KARMA (principles)

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AKTU - 2022-23- S 5th

- Q. Illustrate the teaching of Ramayan & Mahabharata.

→ The main story of the Ramayana is briefly this :

1. Dasaratha, king of Ayodhya, is about to install his eldest son, Rama, on the throne.
2. Kaikeyi, Rama's step-mother, wants her own son Bharata to be crowned king and Rama to be sent into exile for fourteen years.
3. Rama goes to live in the forest with Sita and his brother Lakshmana.
4. The king of Lanka, Ravana, abducts Sita.
5. Rama rescues Sita against Ravana & kills Ravana.
6. Rama comes back to Ayodhya and assumes his position as king, with Sita as queen.

Main Teaching are :-

1. Respect elders and be duty bound towards parents. [Rama]
2. Remain united with siblings even during the toughest times. [Bharat & Lakshmana]
3. Be deeply committed to your duty. [Rama]
4. Choose the path of righteousness. [Vibhishana]
5. Remain humble no matter how powerful you become. [Hanuman]
6. Embrace all irrespective of caste, creed or colour. [Sabri]

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Story of Mahabharata

- The Pandavas, headed by Yudhisthira, and the Kauravas, headed by Duryodhana, descended from common ancestors.
- Duryodhana invites Yudhisthira to a game of dice.
- As the result, Yudhisthira loses his kingdom to Duryodhana and is then forced to go into exile, together with his brothers and Draupadi, for twelve years followed by one year during which they must live incognito.
- But even ~~pride~~ when the stipulated period is over, Duryodhana refuses to give a fraction of his territory to Yudhisthira.
- A grim battle ensues. The Kauravas are routed and ruined, the Pandavas regain their lost kingdom.

Main teaching are -

1. Bad company can ruin your life beyond imagination. [Shakuni mama]
2. Unconditional support and loyal friends can take you places. [Krishna & Karna]
3. You need to fight for what you think belongs to you. [Pandavas]
4. Being too emotional can be a bad idea. [Arjuna] [Dhrityashtra].
5. Half knowledge can be more dangerous than no knowledge [Abhimanyu].

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Puranas

- The term purana means "that which lives from ancient times".
- The dual function of the Puranas is to explain, illustrate and amplify the Vedas.
- Total 18 puranas.
- Maharsi Vyasa, creditid as the compiler of the Puranas.

Buddhist Literature

- The earliest Buddhist works were written in Pali, which was spoken in Magadha & South Bihar.
 - Buddhist Scriptures are commonly referred to as "TRIPITAKAS".
- ```

graph TD
 TP[TRIPITAKA] --> VP[VINAYA PITAKA]
 TP --> SP[SUTTA PITAKA]
 TP --> AP[ABHIHAMMA PITAKA]

```
- Rules of Discipline in Buddhist Monasteries
  - Largest Contains collection of Buddhist Sermons.
  - Explanation of the philosophical principles of Buddhist religion.
  - Pali Tripitaka represents the earliest and most complete collection of the Buddhist literature.

- Buddhist texts: MAHAVANSH & DEEPVANSH  
↳ provide info about the then SRI LANKA }

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## Jain Literature

- The Jain texts were written in Prakrit.
- Jain literature is divided into two types:
  - ① Canonical and ② Non Canonical.
- Canonical means religious Texts → Sacred texts. Said to be the teachings of Jain Tirthankars.
- Non- Canonical → Meaning → Not included in the list of sacred books who are officially accepted genuine.
- Imp Jain Text → The ANGAS, The UPANAGAS, The PARIKRAMAS.
- Imp centres of learning for Jain Monk → Universities of Vallabhi and Kalinga.

## Kautilya's Arthashastra

- It was first discovered in 1904 and translated into German by Jacobi in 1909.
- It consists of 15 books, 150 chapters and 180 topics.
- 1st-5th books : Internal matters of state
- 6th to 13 books : External matters of state
- 14th - 15th books : other issue of state
- Also known as Nitishashtra.
- A good part of Kautilya's Arthashastra is concerned with political

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## Famous Sanskrit Authors & their work

1. **Ashwaghosha :**
  - It is the greatest Indian poet prior to Kalidas who wrote Buddhadharma, Mahabharata and the Saundarananda-kavya.
  - Known as first Sanskrit Dramatist of the world.
  - He also wrote a Sanskrit Drama Sariputra Prakaran.
  
2. **Bhasa :** wrote imp works like Swapna vasavadattam, Panch-Ratri, Madhyama-Vyayoga, Duta-Vakya and Balacharita.
  
3. **Kalidas :** immortal poet and writer Kumar Sambhava, Raghuvamsha.  
Occupation → poet & Dramatist.
  
4. **Magha :** Magha was a Sanskrit poet at King Varmala's court.
  - Sisupala-Vadha was written by Magha in 7th century AD & is one of the six Sanskrit Mahakavyas.
  
5. **Bharvi :** Best known for Kavitarjuniya
  - The epic style kavya is considered to be among the greatest work in Sanskrit.
  
6. **Vatsyana :** author of Nyaya sutra, Bhagya & Kamasutra.

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## Telugu Literature

- Telugu is one of the classical languages of India. It is a language of the Dravidian family.
- The Indian Constitution recognises it as one of the 22 official languages of India.
- Telugu literature is the body of works written in the Telugu language. It consists of poems, short stories, novels, plays and song lyrics.
- Telugu literature uses a unique expression in verse called Champu, which mixes prose and poetry.

## Kannada Literature

- Kannada literature written form of the Kannada language, a member of the Dravidian family.
- The Kannada language is usually divided into three linguistic phases:
  - ↳ Old (450 - 1200 CE)
  - ↳ Middle (1200 - 1700 CE)
  - ↳ Modern (1700 - present)
- ~~Characteristics of Old Kannada literature~~
- In the 19th Century, some literary forms, such as the prose narrative, the novel & the short story, were borrowed from English literature.

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## Malayalam Literature

- Malayalam literature comprises of literary texts written in Malayalam, a South-Dravidian language spoken in Kerala.
- The earliest known literary work in Malayalam is Ramacharitam, an epic poem written by Cheraaman in 1198 CE.
- After poetry and poem works such as champus & Sandeshakavyas in which prose and poetry were interspersed came.
- later, poets like Cherusseri introduced poems on devotional themes.
- Modern literary movements began in the late 19th century.

## Sangam Literature

- In ancient times the association or academy of the most learned men of the Tamil land was called "Sangam" whose chief function was promotion of literature.
- Later Tamil writers mention the existence of three literary academies (Sangams) at different periods.
- Naturalism & romanticism incur the salient features of the poems of the Sangam bards.

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## Northern Indian Languages & Literature

- These languages were evolving at two levels : the Spoken & the written language.
- The old Brahmi script of the Ashoka days had undergone a great change.
- The alphabets during Ashoka's period were uneven in size but by the time of Harsha, the letters had become of the same size.
- all northern Indian languages at present except URDU have origin in old Brahmi.
- A large number of people speak Hindi in its different forms that include Brij Bhasha, Avadhi, Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Maithili, Rajasthani & Khadi Boli.
- Khadi Boli shows some influence of URDU.

## Persian Language:

- also known as farsi.
- fair amount of Persian literature has been produced by the Courtiers of the Mughals.
- Persian is mostly used by Mughals.
- In Persian words are written from right to left and Numbers are written from left to right.

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## Urdu Language

- Arabic and Persian were introduced in India with the coming of the Turks & the Mongols.
- Urdu became more popular in the early 18th century.
- Gradually it achieved a status where literature started being composed in it.
- Earliest Urdu poet be Khusrau (1253- 1325).
- Urdu has given us a new form of poem that is called a nazm.

## Hindi Literature

- In the 14th Century the emergence of regional languages resulted in the decline of Sanskrit.
- The rise of the Bhakti movement and the use of these regional languages by the various saints helped in their growth & development.
- New language went on changing as the area where it was used.
- The influence of Bhakti movement started affecting the prose and poetry that were being composed in Hindi.
- Hindi poets expressed their sentiments essentially to satisfy their own devotional instincts.
- These poets influenced the Indian society in a manner that had never happened earlier.

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