

Week 01: **आगम (जैन शास्त्र ग्रंथ)** (Agama Jain Scriptural Texts)

The Jain Sanskrati have set of books complied by many followers. The major division in the Jain community arose in the fifth century BC, and became formalized around 300 BC, when the Jain scripture called Agams was compiled. Jain compositions consisted of 14 oral texts, called the Purvas. The Jain scripture - the fourteen Purvas - are said to have been transmitted from the time of Mahavira. There were said to be fourteen of these, but in time the knowledge of them was lost, and they became totally extinct.

Week 02: **त्रिपिटका** (Tripitaka)



Tripitaka "Triple Basket" is the traditional term for ancient collections of Buddhist sacred scriptures. The Tripitaka is composed of three main categories of texts that collectively constitute the Buddhist canon: the Sutra Piṭaka, the Vinaya Piṭaka, and the Abhidhamma Piṭaka.

Week 03: **गुरुग्रंथु** (Gurugranth)

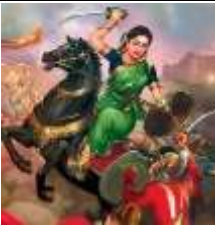


The Guru Granth Sahib is the central holy religious scripture of Sikhism, regarded by Sikhs as the final, sovereign and eternal Guru following the lineage of the ten human gurus of the religion. The text consists of 1,430 angas (pages) and 5,894 shabads (line compositions), which are poetically rendered and set to a rhythmic ancient north Indian classical form of music. The bulk of the scripture is divided into 31 main rāgas, with each Granth rāga subdivided according to length and author. The hymns in the scripture are arranged primarily by the rāgas in which they are read. The Guru Granth Sahib is written in the Gurmukhi script, in various languages, including Lahnda, Braj

Bhasha, Kauravi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, and Persian. Copies in these languages often have the generic title of Sant Bhasha.

The Guru Granth Sahib was composed predominantly by six Sikh gurus: Guru Nanak, Guru Angad, Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das, Guru Arjan, and Guru Tegh Bahadur.

Week 04: **रानी चेन्नम्मा** (Rani Chennamma)



Chennamma was born in a small village called Kakati in Belagavi District, Karnataka on 23 October 1778, she was Queen of Kittur, a princely state in present Karnataka was born. She was one of the first Bharatya to lead an armed rebellion against the British. She is revered as one of the foremost women warriors and freedom fighters of Bharat.

Her husband died in 1816 leaving her with one son and heir to the throne.

Unfortunately, the boy died in 1824. Chennamma adopted another boy Shivalingappa and made him the heir to the throne. The East India Company, however, did not recognise the adopted heir and proceeded to annex the kingdom. The Doctrine of Lapse, although codified later by Lord Dalhousie, was practised by the Company earlier also. Rani Chennamma rejected this illegitimate doctrine and refused to accept British sovereignty.

She took up arms and instigated a war with the company in 1824.

Week 01 Character from Ekatmata Stotra: **தருவல்லுவர் (Thiruvalluvar)**



Tiruvalluvar is a Tamil poet and philosopher whose contribution to Tamil literature is the Thirukkural, a work on ethics. He was born in Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu. Thiruvalluvar is thought to have lived sometime between the 1st century BC and the 8th century AD. He is sometimes also called Theiva Pulavar ("Divine Poet"), Valluvar, Poyyamozhi Pulavar, Senna Pothar, Gnana Vettiyan or Ayyan.

All his wise sayings and teachings are now in book form and known as 'Thirukkural'. These couplets are 1,330 in number. They contain the essence of the Vedas, the Upanishads and the six Darshanas.

Week 02 Character from Ekatmata Stotra: **அலவர் (Alvars)**

Alvars, were Tamil Poet - Saints, who are said to be the Hamsam of Sriman Narayanan, have dedicated their lives towards Sri Vaishnavism and towards Emperumaan and have led their life by praising / doing Mangalasasanam on Sriman Naryanan through their Tamil work of rendering 4000 Paasurams popularly called as "Naalayira Divya Prabandham". These Alvars are 12 in Number and out of which one is Sri Andal in the only Female Alwar.

12 Alvars - Poigai, Bhoothath, Pei, Thirumazhisai, Swamy Nammalwar, Madhurakavi, Kulasekara, Periyalwar, Shri Andal, Thodaradippodi, Thirupaan, Thir8umangai



Week 03 Character from Ekatmata Stotra: **कं बि (Kamban)**



Kambar or Kavichakravarthy Kamban (1180–1250) was a medieval Tamil poet and the author of the Ramavataram, popularly known as Kambaramayanam, the Tamil version of the epic Ramayana. Kambar also authored other literary works in Tamil, such as Thirukkai Vazhakkam, Erezhupathu, Silaiyezhupathu, Kangai Puranam, Sadagopar Anthathi and Saraswati Anthathi.

Kambar was born in Therazhundur, Thanjavur district in Tamilnadu and brought up in the household of a wealthy farmer named Sadaiyepa Vallal in Vennai Nellur in Tamil Nadu. The Chola king honoured him with the title Kavi Chakravarty (The Emperor of Poets)

Week 04 Character from Ekatmata Stotra: **बसवेश्वर (Basaveshwar)**



Basaveshwara, also known as Basavanna, was a 12th-century Bharatiya philosopher, poet, social reformer and Lingayat saint in the Shiva-focused bhakti movement, social reformer during the reign of the Kalyani Chalukya/Kalachuri dynasty. Basavanna was active during the rule of both dynasties but reached the peak of his influence during the rule of King Bijjala II in Karnataka.

Basavanna spread social awareness through his poetry, popularly known as Vachanaas. He rejected gender or social discrimination, superstitions and rituals. As the chief minister of his kingdom, he introduced new public institutions such as the Anubhava Mantapa (or, the "hall of spiritual experience"), which welcomed men and women from all socio-economic backgrounds to discuss spiritual and mundane questions of life in open