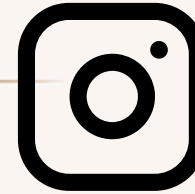


Chapter 4

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# Literary Heritage of India



**GSEB class 10th SS**



**GSEB class 10th SS**

# Vedas

Veda means Knowledge

## 1. Rigveda



Hymns & Prayers

## 2. Samveda



Melodies & Chants

## 3. Yajurveda



Rituals & Sacrifices

## 4. Atharvaveda



Spells & Healing

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## Rigveda

1. Oldest book of Indian literature.
2. 1028 hymns in 10 parts.
3. Prayers to gods used in yagnas.
4. Aryan life in Sapta Sindhu region.



## Samveda

1. Singing and chanting of hymns.
2. Source of Indian Music (Gangotri).



# The Vedas

## Yajurveda

1. Veda of Yagnas.
2. Written in prose & verse.
3. Rituals and sacrifices.



## Atharvaveda

1. Rituals, customs & sanskaras.
2. Beliefs related to daily life.



## 1 Upanishads

- 1 Explain creation, life, death & the spiritual world.
- 2 Brihadaranya & Chhandogya are the oldest.
- 3 108 Upanishads mentioned in Muktika.



## 2 Brahmanical Literature

- 1 Explains Vedic literature simply & poetically.
- 2 Guidance on religion, duties & social life.



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## Ancient Indian Texts

## 2 Aranyakas

- 1 Written by sages living in forests.
- 2 Focus on philosophy & religion.



## 3 Vedangas

- 1 Helps in understanding the Vedas.
- 2 Covers rituals, grammar, astrology & astronomy.



# Indian Epics

## Ramayana



- 1 Tells the story of **Rama**, the king of **Ayodhya**.
- 2 It is shorter than the **Mahabharata** and full of adventure and moral stories.

- 1 The two great Indian epics are **Ramayana** and **Mahabharata**.
- 2 Their present form dates back to around the 2nd century A.D.

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## Mahabharata



- 1 The largest epic in the world, with about **one lakh verses**.
- 2 Describes the war between the **Pandavas** and the **Kauravas**.
- 3 Includes the **Bhagavad Gita**, which teaches the path to **moksha** through **Gyana** (knowledge), **Karma** (action), and **Bhakti** (devotion).
- 4 Both epics have deeply influenced Indian culture, values, and morals.

## Puranas, Smritis, and Other Texts



- 1 **Puranas** explain early Vedic religion through stories.
- 2 **Smriti** texts describe laws, customs, and religious duties.
- 3 **Arthashastra** by **Kautilya** explains administration, economics, and management.
- 4 Many works on science, mathematics, arts, and philosophy were written.

# Buddhist Literature

- 1 Early Buddhist texts were written in the **Pali language**.
- 2 They are called the **Tripitaka**, meaning three baskets:



## Tripitaka

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### Sutta Pitaka



### Sutta Pitaka

Contains the teachings (suttas) of Buddha.

### Vinaya Pitaka



### Vinaya Pitaka

- 4 Details the **rules and regulations for monks**.

### Abhidhamma Pitaka



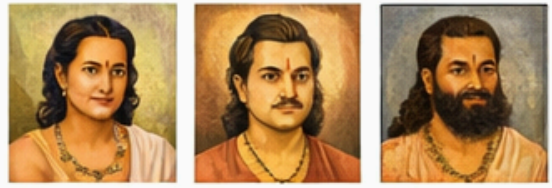
### Abhidhamma Pitaka

- 5 Discusses Buddhist **philosophy, psychology, and teachings**.

The Gupta Period:  
Golden Age of Sanskrit Literature

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2. Famous Writers



Kalidasa Bhavabhuti Bharavi

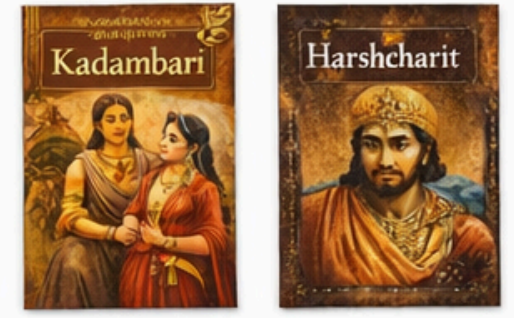


Bhartrihari Bana

3. Kalidasa's Famous Works



4. Bana's Works



5. Themes of Gupta Literature



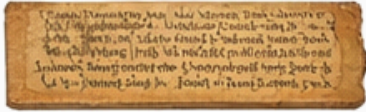
Romance Politics Philosophy Drama & Comedy

# Gujarati Literature

# Dravidian Literature

1. Early Gujarati Verses

2. Narsinh Mehta, Mirabai, Akho, Dayaram



3. Narmad, Govardhanram Tripathi, Umashankar Joshi, Pannalal Patel



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7. Three Sangams



4. The Four Dravidian Languages



Tamil



Telugu



Kannada



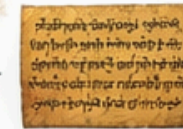
Malayalam

5. Tamil: The Oldest Literature

6. Three Sangams



8. Famous Tamil Works:

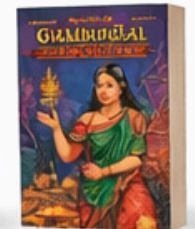


9. Tolkappiyam  
(Grammar)

10. Ethutokoi

11. Patthuppattu

12. Tirukkural by Thiruvalluvar



# Medieval Literature

## Early Medieval Period

- 1 Sanskrit was the main language in North India.
- 2 Two important historical works from Kashmir:

a ***Kathasaritsagar*** by Somadeva



b ***Rajtarangini*** by Kalhana



3 ***Gita Govinda***

by Jayadeva

A famous devotional poem

## Beginning of Indian Languages

- 1 Apabhramsha developed into Indian languages.
- 2 **Prithvirai Raso** by Chand Bardai

Bravery of  
Prithviraj Chauhan



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## South Indian Literature

- 1 Sanskrit literature grew in **South India**.
- 2 Jain influence in Kannada literature.
- 3 Famous Kannada Poets:

a ***Pampa*** – Adipurana,  
Vikramarjun Vijaya



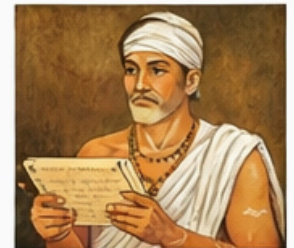
b ***Ponna*** – Shantipurana

c ***Ranna*** – Ajitnathpurana,  
Gada Yuddha



- 8 Known as **Trio** of Early Kannada Literature.

8 ***Kamban*** wrote Ramayana  
in **Tamil**.



# Delhi Sultanate and Persian Influence

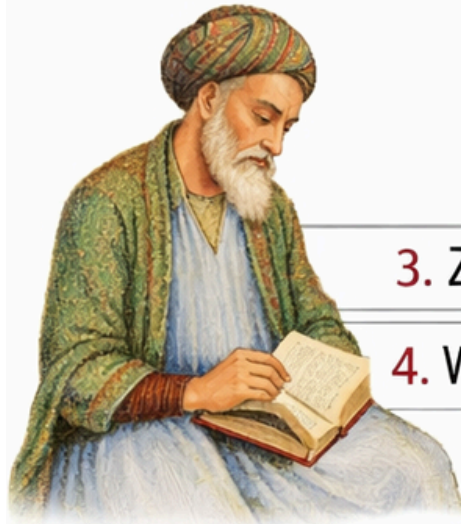
## Delhi Sultanate

## Amir Khusrau

- ▶ 1. Persian became the court language of the Delhi Sultanate
- ▶ 2. Many Persian words entered Indian languages
- ▶ 3. Ziauddin Barani
- ▶ 4. Wrote on political ideas

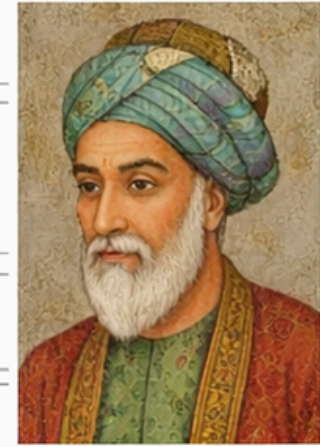


Tarikh-e-Firoz Shahi

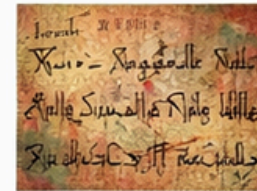


- 3. Ziauddin Barani
- 4. Wrote on political ideas

- 1. Greatest literary figure of this period
- 2. Poet, Historian, and Musician
- 3. Wrote in Persian, Hindi (Hindavi), & more
- 4. Called India "Heaven on Earth"
- 5. Promoted Hindi-Urdu Poetry



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# Bhakti Movement and Regional Languages

## Bhakti Movement and Regional Languages

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## Other Regional Literature

- 1. Bhakti saints wrote in the languages of common people.
- 2. Kabir wrote famous dohas in *Sadhukkadi*
- 3. Malik Muhammad Jayasi wrote *Padmavat*



Tulsidas Bente Nania

- 4. Tulsidas wrote *Ramcharitmanas* in *Awadhi*

4. Tulsidas wrote *Ramcharitmanas* in *Awadhi*

- 1. Bengali literature developed with the *Krittivasa Ramayana* and the songs of Chandidas.



- 2. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu inspired devotional literature in Bengal



- 3. Narsinh Mehta (Gujarati), Namdev and Eknath (Marathi) wrote devotional poetry



Nambri



Tambura



Eknath

- 4: In the Vijayanagar Empire, Telugu literature flourished under Krishnadevarai, who wrote *Amiktanilyada*



# Mughal Period Literature

## Mughal Period Literature

1. Babur wrote his autobiography, *Baburnama*
2. Gulbadan Begum wrote *Humayun-nama*
3. Jahangir wrote *Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri*
4. Bahadur Shah Zafar was a famous Urdu poet
5. Abul Fazl wrote *Akbarnama* and *Ain-e-Akbari*
6. Akbar encouraged the translation of Sanskrit texts into Persian.

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Baburnama



Gulbadan Begum



Abul Fazl

Akbarnama + Ain-e-Akbari

5. Akbar encouraged the translation of Sanskrit texts into Persian.

## Growth of the Urdu Language

1. Urdu developed as a new language during the medieval period.
2. Famous Urdu poets include Mir Taqi Mir, Ghalib, Iqbal and Nazir Akbarabadi
3. Urdu prose developed in the 18th century
4. Muhammad Husain Azad wrote *Darbar-e-Akbari*



Edla Ruptraful Faraà




Muhammad Husain Azad

## Conclusion

1. Medieval literature shows cultural unity, language development, and religious harmony.
2. Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, and regional languages all flourished during this period.

# Ancient University of India Nalanda



1. Located at Badgaon, Patna, Bihar



2. Centre of Buddhist & Jain Education



3. Mahavira Stayed Here for 14 Chaturmas



4. Built by Kumaragupta I in 5th Century



5. Thousands of Manuscripts



6. Students from India & Abroad



11. Villages Donated to Support



12. Free Food & Clothes for Students



7. Heun-Tsang Visited in 7th Century



8. Took 657 Books to China



9. 7 Halls & 300 Rooms



10. Separate Monasteries for Students



13. Library Called Dharmagunj



14. 5<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> Century Fame



15. Now Only Ruins Remain



16. Glorious Past of Indian Education

# Takshashila

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1. Located near Rawalpindi in present-day Pakistan



2. Capital of the ancient Gandhara region



3. Centre of Higher Education in 7<sup>th</sup> Century B.C.



4. Education in about 64 Subjects



5. Students lived in ashrams with their gurus



6. Jivak studied Ayurveda here

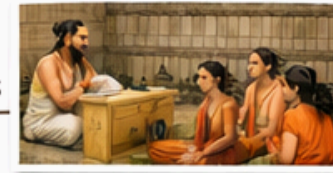


7. Named after Taksha, son of Bharata

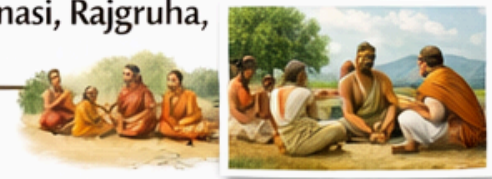


8. Students chose subjects of interest

9. One teacher assigned 20+ students



10. Students from Varanasi, Rajgruha, Mithila, Ujjain

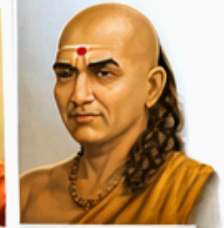


11. Famous Scholars:

- Panini
- Kautilya (also called Chanakya)



Panini



Chanakya

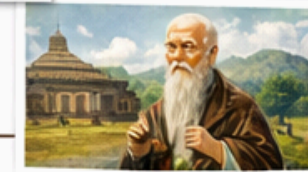
12. Chanakya taught Chandragupta Maurya



13. Vedas, Grammar, Medicine, Military Science & More



14. Fa-Hien visited in early 5<sup>th</sup> Century A.D.



# Varanasi (Kashi)

1. Famous Pilgrimage & Education Centre by 7th Century

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2. Important Aryan Religious Centre



5. Buddha Spread His Teachings



3. King Ajatashatru Supported Education



4. Vyasa's Ashram in Varanasi



6. Adi Shankara Taught Vedanta

Vyas Samhita

8. Scholar Families Migrated from Punjab



9. Princes Came to Study in Varanasi

Sarnath Monastery  
Under Ashoka



10. Sarnath Monastery Under Ashoka

**1** Education Centre in Gujarat During 7<sup>th</sup> Century A.D.



**2** Supported by Maitraka Dynasty & Local People



**3** Important Centre of Hinayana Buddhism



**4** Scholars Sthirmati & Gunmati



**8** Scholars in Royal Court



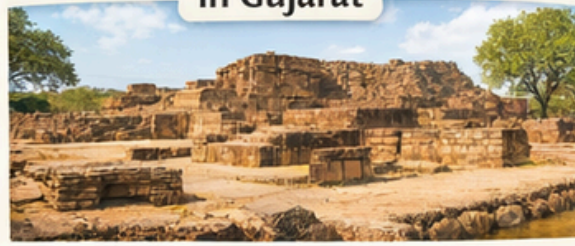
**9** King's & Landlord's Donations



**10** Indian & Foreign Students



# Vallabhi in Gujarat



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**5** Students from Ganga-Yamuna Region



**6** It Sing Compared with Nalanda



**7** Taught Arts & Sciences



**11** 775 A.D. Arab Invasion & Destruction



**12** World-Famous Centre of Knowledge