

## **Lesson 5 : Modern India**

- Impact of western Renaissance and Reformation Movements on India.
- India by the end of the Eighteenth Century : Social and Religious conditions.
- Social and Religious Reformers : Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Jyotiba Phule, Narayana Guru, Pandita Ramabai.
- Press and the Growth of Modern Languages and Literature: Role of newspapers, Some important newspapers.
- India Since Independence: Social and Political Developments.

## **Module 3 : Languages and Literature**

**Marks : 10**

**Study Hours: 25**

This module is intended to acquaint the learners with the languages and literature of India. This module shall examine the important role of Sanskrit in ancient India. It explores the range of literature available in Sanskrit, Prakrit and Pali. It also seeks to familiarize learners with the rich legacy of Sangam literature in Tamil, and the literature available in other South Indian languages i.e. Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam.

## **Lesson 6 : Indian Languages and Literature -I**

- Indian Languages: The role of Sanskrit.
- The Vedas: Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda, Atharva Veda.
- The Upanishads.
- Epics: Ramayana and Mahabharata.
- Bhagavad Gita
- Puranas and Smritis.
- Buddhist and Jain Literature in Pali, Prakrit and Sanskrit: The Tripitakas and the Jataka stories.
- Other Sanskrit Literature: The Dharmashastras, Kautilya's Arthashastra and works of Bhasa, Shudraka, Kalidasa and Banabhatta, books on Medical Science, Sanskrit Literature in Kashmir.
- Sangama literature.
- Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam literature.

## **Lesson 7: Indian Languages and Literature - II**

- Northern Indian Languages and Literature - Evolution of languages: The spoken and the written languages, Brahmi script, Hindi and its Dialects.
- Urdu and Persian Literature.
- Hindi Literature.