

OPEN STUDENT FOUNDATION

CHAPTER 4

Std 10 : SS

Date : 19/02/24

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DAY 4

Section A

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 1 Mark] [5]
1. is not mentioned as a way of achieving salvation in 'Shrimad Bhagwad Gita.' (Karma, Bhakti, Yoga)
 2. is known as the golden period of development of poems and dramas.
(Middle age, Gupta age, Golden age)
 3. is the largest epic with verses. (Ramayana, Mahabharata, Rugveda)
 4. In Samveda, to recite these verses of Rigveda with raga and rhythm. So, it is called as
(Gita, Gangotri of music, Rageshwari)
 5. is the most ancient language in Dravidian languages.
(Telugu language, Tamil language, Kannad language)

Section B

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 2 Marks] [4]
6. Write about the World's largest epic.
 7. Write a note on "Yajurveda".

Section C

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 3 Marks] [6]
8. Identify from the given picture the ancient university of india. Explain in brief.



9. Names of famous persons related to ancient Indian universities like Nalanda, Takshashila, Varanasi and Vallabhi are given in the box below match and write as they related.
→ Mahavir Swami → Bhagwan Buddha → Kumar Gupta
→ Grammarian Panini → Chandragupta Maurya → Acharya Gunmati
→ Adi Shankaracharya → Chinese traveller I-tsing → Chinese traveller Hiuen-Tsang
→ Acharya Sthirmati → Chaitanya Mahaprabhu → Politician Kautilya

Section D

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 4 Marks] [12]
10. Give introduction to ancient Indian literature.
 11. Describe Medieval literature.
 12. Write a note on Takshashila Vidhyapeeth.

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Section A

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 1 Mark] [5]
1. is not mentioned as a way of achieving salvation in 'Shrimad Bhagwad Gita.' (Karma, Bhakti, Yoga)
➡ Yoga
 2. is known as the golden period of development of poems and dramas.
(Middle age, Gupta age, Golden age)
➡ Gupta Age
 3. is the largest epic with verses. (Ramayana, Mahabharata, Rugveda)
➡ Mahabharata
 4. In Samveda, to recite these verses of Rigveda with raga and rhythm. So, it is called as
(Gita, Gangotri of music, Rageshwari)
➡ Gangotri of music
 5. is the most ancient language in Dravidian languages.
(Telugu language, Tamil language, Kannad language)
➡ Tamil language

Section B

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 2 Marks] [4]
6. Write about the World's largest epic.
➡ Try Yourself
 7. Write a note on "Yajurveda".
➡ Yajurveda is a veda of yagna. It is composed in both the forms : prose and verse.
➡ This describes the hymns recited at the time of yagyas, the religious practices and rituals.

Section C

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 3 Marks] [6]
8. Identify from the given picture the ancient university of india. Explain in brief.



- ➡ Try Yourself
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Try Yourself

Section D

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 4 Marks] [12]

10. Give introduction to ancient Indian literature.

- ➔ In vedic literature, there are 4 vedas namely Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samveda and Artharvaveda. The meaning of veda is knowledge.
- ➔ Upanishads are in the form of dialogue. They all are 108 in total as mentioned in Mukthiko Upanishad.
- ➔ Any critical appreciation based on vedas, composed in the poetic form are included in brahmanical literature. Vedic literature and directive principles regarding behaviour has been explained broadly in it.
- ➔ Aryans used to spend their last phase of life in aranyakas, making their ashrams in aranyakas. They composed literature based on philosophy was the result of their deep and innocent thinking are called aranyakas.
- ➔ The vedangas literature deals with the religious practices and rituals, grammar, astrology and astronomy.
- ➔ The Ramayana and the Mahabharata have greatly influenced the millions of Indian mind and the literature for a long time.
- ➔ The puranas played an important role in giving initial vedic religion of earlier time. During this period, many scriptures and smriti granthas were composed. These scriptures dealt with science and philosophy. e.g. : Kautilya's Arthashastra is a book of management.
- ➔ The smriti granthas explain about the religious teachings, laws and customs.
- ➔ The earlier Buddhist literature was written in Pali. As it is divided into three sections, it is known as 'Tripitika' and it is a grantha of Buddhism.
- ➔ The great writers like Kalidas, Bharvi, Bhavbhuti, Bhartruhari, Banabhatt, Mangh and many others belonged to Gupta period so, Gupta period was known as the golden period for the growth and development of Sanskrit poems and dramas.
- ➔ The heritage of Gujarati literature was made prosperous by literary contribution of Narsinh Mehta, Mirabai, Dayaram, Akho, Premanand, Pritam and many other who composed beautiful verses, songs, garba, narrative poems and chhappas etc.
- ➔ Literary artists like Narmad, Navalram, Kishorlal Mashruwala, Mahipatram Rupram, Govardhanram Tripathi and others enriched Gujarati literature with their works.
- ➔ The four dravidian languages Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malyalam developed their own scripts and literature. Tamil is the oldest of these with its literature during the early centuries of the Christian era.

11. Describe Medieval literature.

- ➔ During the beginning of Medieval age in North India, the language of literature had been Sanskrit, so the great works were composed during this period were in Sanskrit. Two great works were written in Kashmir, first was Somdeva's 'Kathasaritsagar' and second was Kalhana's 'Rajtarangini' are first historical books of India.
- ➔ Another famous work of this time period is the 'Gitgovind' by Jaydeva, which is one of the finest poem in Sanskrit literature.
- ➔ One of the earliest works in an early form of Hindi was 'Prithviraj Raso' by Chandbardai. The work that

marks the beginning of Hindi literature deals with heroic deeds of Prithviraj Chauhan.

- ➡ In Delhi Sultanate, two forms of Hindi language : Khadi Boli and Brij Bhasha began to be used for writing literature. Many devotional songs were composed in these languages.
- ➡ Many heroic poems and stories were composed in Rajasthani language, which is similar to Hindi and Gujarati. The heroic works like Alha, Udal and Visaldev Raso were popular at that time.
- ➡ Bhojpuri and Awadhi were two main dialects of Hindi. The works of Kabir are in 'Sadhukhadi'. His Dohas have become part of folklore.
- ➡ Malik Muhammad Jayasi wrote 'Padmavat' in Awadhi. A book called 'Chandrayan' written by Mulla-Daood is the oldest book in Awadhi language. The well-known work by Tulsidas Ramcharit Manas was written in Awadhi.
- ➡ During Akbar's reign Tulsidas and Surdas wrote in this period. The great poet Keshavdas and Rahim were hindi literatures. Rahim's dohas are still popular all over India.
- ➡ Poet Kambal wrote Ramayana in Tamil language.
- ➡ Raja Krishnadevrai the greatest of the Vijaynagar ruler was also a Telugu and Sanskrit writer. He wrote the 'Amukta Malayda'.
- ➡ The poets namely Pampa, Ponna and Ranna are known as the trio of early Kannada literature.
- ➡ The poet Pampa composed 'Adipurana' and Vikramarjun Vijayant. The poet Ponna wrote 'Shantipurana' describing the life of 16th Jain tirthankar.
- ➡ Babar the first Mughal ruler wrote his autobiography Tuzuk-e-Babar in Turkish. Gulbadan Begum, sister of emperor Humayun wrote Humayun-nama. Jahangir wrote his great autobiography the Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri.
- ➡ Persian was the language of court of Delhi sultanate. Aamir Khushro was a Persian literary figure. He wrote the 'Ashiqua', the 'Nah', 'Sipiher', the 'Kiratual Sadayan'.
- ➡ Babar's autobiography was translated into Persian as 'Babarnama'.
- ➡ During this period Abul Fazal wrote the Ain-e-Akbari and the Akbarnama in Persian language. His brother Faizi was a great Persian poet and he translated many Sanskrit works into Persian.
- ➡ There were important developments in Kashmir, under Zainul Abidin under whose patronage many Sanskrit works like the 'Mahabharata' and 'Rajtarangini' were translated into Persian.
- ➡ Akbar has established an independent department for translation of Sanskrit works like Mahabharata and the Ramayana, the Atharvaveda, the Bhagwad Gita and the Panchtantra.
- ➡ The regional kings gave a great impetus to regional languages and literature. In Bengali the Ramayana by Krittavasa and with Saint Chaitanays the tradition of writing devotional songs began.
- ➡ Narsinh Mehta wrote devotional songs in Gujarati while Namdev and Saint Eknath wrote in Marathi.
- ➡ One of the most significant development during the medieval period was the birth of Urdu language. Bahadurshah Zafar was a notable Urdu poet. Moreover, there were poets like Wali, Mir Dard, Mir Taqi, Mir Nazir, Akbarabadi, Abdullahkhan, Galib, Iqbal and others.
- ➡ Urdu prose was developed in the early 18th century Darbar-e-Akbari of Muhammad Hussain is one of the best work of Urdu language.

12. Write a note on Takshashila Vidhyapeeth.

- ➡ According to a belief, this university named as Takshashila after the name of Taksha, the son of Bharat,

brother of Lord Ram born in Raghukul. It was the capital city of ancient Gandhar region.

- ➡ Ancient university of Takshashila was located at Rawalpindi of present Pakistan. It was well renowned education centre of 7th century.
- ➡ This university imparted education on 64 subjects. Education of vedas, military science, Gajvidhya, Archery, Grammar, Philosophy, Warfare, Astronomy, Astrology was given here. Takshashila was the best centre for higher education.
- ➡ In Takshashila most of the students stayed in the ashram to practice with guru. Students were free to study the subjects of their interest.
- ➡ In spite of the limit allotted of 20 students per teacher, they used to teach even more.
- ➡ Students from distant cities like Varanasi, Rajgruha, Mithila and Ujjain overcrowd in the university.
- ➡ In this university princes of Varanasi and Prasenjit, the king of Kaushal studied here. Also the great grammarian Panini and expert politician Kautilya got education from this university.
- ➡ Chinese scholar Fa-Hien visited this university in the beginning of 5th century.