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Topic:

INDIAN ART, LITERATURE AND ANCIENT INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

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STRUCTURE OF THE EARTH, RESOURCES AND THEIR
CLASSIFICATION, VOLCANO, EARTHQUAKES.

INDIAN ART, LITERATURE AND ANCIENT INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

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Rigveda

- Literary source about the Aryan Culture in India
- Veda means Knowledge
- The oldest Veda is Rigveda
- The term Arya occurs 36 times
- Collection payers in the form of Hymns
- Many things common to Avesta, the oldest text in Iranian language
- 10 mandalas / books and 1028 hymns
- 11 to VII are earliest portion, the rest are later addition
- The term for war in Rigveda is Gavishti of search for cow
- They were acquainted more with land rout than sea rout
- The samudra is used to denote only for collection of water
- Purandara another name of Indra, means the breaker of fort
- The famous Gayatri mantra in Rigveda, composed by Vishvamitra
- Purushasukta, the part of Rigveda which states the mythological origin of 4 Varnas
- Soma, the god of plant

Later Vedic Period

Samaveda

- Modified collection of Rig Veda
- The prayers of Rig Veda set to tune
- Origin of Indian Music

Yajur Veda

- Deals with rituals and sacrifices

Atharva Veda

- Deals with spells and charms to ward off evils and diseases

Brahmanas

- Veda are followed by Brahmanas
- Explain the social and religious meaning of rituals
- Shatapata Brahmana tells the rituals associated with agriculture

Upanishads

- Criticized the rituals and laid stress on right belief and knowledge
- The knowledge of the self or Atman
- Relation of Atman with Brahma
- *Satyamevajayate* is taken from *Mundakopanishad*
- *Brahadaranyaka Upanishad* tells the transmigration between soul and karma
- 108 Upanishads according to *Muktikopanishad*

Puranas

- 18 in number

Vedanga

- Limbs of Veda
- Auxiliary to Vedas
- **Six Vedangas**
 - Siksha - Phonetics
 - Kalpa - Ritual
 - Vyakarana - Grammar
 - Nirukta - etymology
 - Chandha - Metric
 - Jyotisha - Astronomy

UPAVEDAS

- Partly derived from original Vedic Texts
- Ayur veda and Artha Veda are the Upa Vedas of Atharva Veda
- Dhanurveda, the Upa Veda of Yajur Veda
- Gandharva Veda, the Upaveda of Sama Veda

MAHABHARATA

- Originally 8800 verses
- Known as Jaya - the collection dealing with victory
- 24000 verses in Post Vedic Period and was known as Bhaarata, the story of the descendants of Bharata
- 100000 verses in Mahabhaarata, also known as Satasahasri Samhita
- 5th Veda
- 18 parvas

RAMAYANA

- Vatmiki
- 7 kandas

ARTHA SHASTRA

- Kautilya
- State of society and economy in the age of Maurya
- Ancient Indian polity and economy

INDICA

- Megasthenes
- Chandragupta Maurya
- Naturalis Historia by Pliny

CHINESE TRAVELOGUES

- Fahian - Gupta
- Hsuan Tsang - Harshavardhana

ERAS

| | | |
|---------|---|--------|
| Vikrama | - | BC 57 |
| Shaka | - | AD 78 |
| Gupta | - | AD 319 |

ANCIENT BIOGRAPHIES

- Hathigumpha inscription
Kharavela of Kalinga
- Harshacharita
Banabatta
- Ramacharita
Sandhyakara Nandi
(Conflict between Kaivatra peasants and Pala prince Ramapala)
- Vikramankadevacharita
Bilhana
Vikramadithya VI, the Chalukya king of Kalyan
- Musshikavamsa
Athula
Kings of northern Kerala

Rajatarangini

- Kalhana
- The first Indian Historical text of antiquity
- The stream of Kings
- Kashmir

SANGAM LITERATURE

- Poets assembled in college or assembly
- Patronized by chiefs and kings
- Saint Agastya was the first president of Sangam
- Pandyas, the chief dynasty patronized Sangam
- Auwayar, The famous Sangam poetess
- The text on Tamil grammar
Tholkappiam
- Jeevakachitamani - Thiruttakkadevar
- Nalavenba - Pukazhenti
- Kalingtuparani - Jayakonder
- Tirukkural - Tiruvalluvar
- Chilappatikaram - Ilankovadikal
- Manimekalai - Saattanaar

JAINISM

- The Kshatriya reaction against the domination of priestly class
- Last of 24 Tirtankara
- Born at Vaishali (BC 540)
- Sidhartha (father) Trishala (Mother)
- Died at Pavapuri (BC 468)
- Chanragupta Maurya - Karnataka
- Badrabahu - South
- Sthulabahu - North
- First Jain Council - Pataliputra
- Digambara (South)
- Swethambara (North)
- Prakrit Language

- Ardhamagadi
- Prakrit-----→ Shauraseni---→ Marathi

GAUTAMABUDHA

- Born at Lumbini– Kapilavastu—Nepal
- Gaya– Bihhar
- Saranat in Bnaras—first Sermon
- Died at Kusinagar in UP
- Pali Language
- Tripidika, the sacred texts of Budhas
- Jataka stories
- Story about 550 births of Budha
- Ajanta Paintings

INDIAN PHILOSOPHICAL SCHOOL

1. **Heterodox (NASTIKA)**
2. **Orthodox (ASTIKA)**

HETERODOX (NASTIKA)

- It rejects the authority of Veda
- Materialist (Charvaka Philosophy)
- Jain philosophy

ORTHODOX (ASTIKA)

1. Depends directly on Vedas
2. Do not depends directly on Vedas

Depends directly on Vedas

- Gives importance to Ritualistic part
 - Mimasa
- Gives importance to Speculative part
 - Vedanta

Do not depends directly on Vedas

- Sankhya
- Yoga
- Nyaya
- Vaisesika

CHARVAKA (Materialism)

- Perception is the only source of valid knowledge

SYADAVADA (JAINISM)

- Theory of relativity of Knowledge
- Judgment is relative
- Anekantavada, the theory of multiple reality

SHAD DARSANA

- Six orthodox school of Indian Philodophy
- Nyaya
- Vaiseshika
- Sankhya
- Yoga
- Mimamsa
- Vedanta

NYAYA

- Nyaya Sutra
- Aksapada Gautama
 - Suffering is due to ignorance
 - Liberation through knowledge
 - Right ways of knowing
 - Perception, inference, comparison, testimony

VAISHESHIKA

- KANADA
- Perception and inference are the means of valid knowldge

SAMKHYA

- KAPILA - Samkyapravachanasutra
 - tattvasamaasa
- Dualistic realism
- The existence of two mutually independent ultimate reality ie, Prakriti and Purusa
- Purusa, the conscious life
- Prakriti, the unconscious and the eternal
- Rejects comparison

YOGA

- Patanjali
- Internal and external cleansing
- Self discipline
- Physical fitness
- meditation

MUSIC OF INDIA

The broad systems of Indian Music

- *Hindustani (Persian influence – Whole of North and East India*
- *Carnatic (Southern India)*

The ancient texts on basic principle of Music

- Bharatas' Natysahastra
- Sarangadeva's Sangeet ratnakar

Forms of Hindustani Music

- Dhrupad
- Dhamar
- Khayal
- Thumri
- Tappa
- Qawwali
- Dadra
- Ghazal

Forms of Carnatic Music

- Varnam
- Kriti
- Ragamalika
- Thillana
- Javali
- Padam
- Salokam

GHARANAS

- *Musical dialect school*

Lucknow, Jaipur, Varanasi, Allahabad
Gwalior, Agra, Indore, Delhi, Hyderabad

FAMOUS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTALISTS

- *Sitar – invented by Amir Khusru*
Ravi shanker, Vilayat Khan, Mushtaq ali Khan

VIOLIN

- MS Gopalakrishnan
- Lalgudi G Jayaraman
- L Subrahmaniam

SAROD

- Ali Akbar Khan
- Amjad ali Khan
- Budddadev Dasgupta
- Zarin S Sharma

FLUTE

- Hari Prasad Chaurasya
- N Ramani
- Pannalal Ghose
- T R Mahalingam

TABLA

- Zakir Hussain
- Alla Rakha Khan
- Kumar Bose
- Krishna Maharaj

VEENA

- Doraiswamy Iyengar
- Chittibabu
- S Balachandran
- K R Kumara Swami
- Dhanammal

SHEHNAI

- Bismilla Khan

PAKHAWAJ

- Gopal Das
- Pt. Ayodhya Prasad

NADASWARAM

- Neerudwamy Pillai
- Sheik Chinna Moula
- Rajaratnam Pillai

KANJIRA

- Puddukkottai Dakshinamurthi Pillai

MEIDANGAM

- Karakudi R Mani
- Palakkad Raghu
- Palakkad Mani Iyer

BEEN

- Ziya Moinudheen Khan
- Asad Ali Khan

SURBAHAR

- Sajjad Hussain
- Annapurna

INDIAN PAINTINGS

Bimbetka

- Madhyapradesh
- 8000 years old
- Wall paintings in Rock Caves
- Dancers and Animals

Ajanta Paintings

- 1st Century BC to 8th century AD
- Maharashtra
- Mural Paintings
- Life history of Budha
- Jataka Stories

Mughal paintings

- Miniatures on full page
- The epic Hamza Nama
- Portraits
- Reached its climax during Jahangir's time

Rajput Paintings

- Flourished in 17th and 18th century
- Two schools– Rajasthan and Pahari
- Illustrated the Hindu epic legend
-

FOLK AND TRIBAL DANCES AND DRAMA

- Rajastan - ghumar Khayal
- Gujrat - Garba, Bhavai
- Panjab - Bangra, Giddha, Bhands, Naqual
- Bengali - Jatra
- UP - Nautangi
- Maharashtra - Tamasha
- Karnataka - Yakshagana
- MP - Maach

- Santhas - Chow
- Gonds - Karma

IMPORTANT SANSKRIT WORKS

- Natyashastra - Bharatamuni
- Mahabhasya - Patanjali
- Ashtadhyayi - Panini

KALIDASA

Drama

- Abhigyan Saakuntalam
- Vikramorvashyeeyam
- Malavikagnimitram

Poem

- Raghuvamsam
- Kumarasambavam

BHAVABHUTI

- Mahaviiracharita
- Uttararamacharita
- Kaadambari

BHASA

- Swapnavasavadatta
- Urubhangam
- Madhyamavyayogam

OTHER IMPORTANT WORKS

- Mattavilasa - Mahendra varma pala
- Panchatantra - Vishnusharma
- Kathasaritsagaram - Somadeva
- Kiraatarjuneeyam - Bharavi
- Sisupaalavadham - Magha
- Naishadhacharitam - Siharsha
- Gitagovindam - Jayadevan
- Hitopadesha -- Narayanan
- Budhacharita - Aswaghosha
- Ashcharychudamani - Saktibhadram
- Mudrarakshasam - Vishaghadattan
- Amarakosam - Amarasimhan
- Harshacharitam - bhanabattan
- Ramacharitamanasam - Tulasidas
- Naganandini - Harshavardhanan
- Ratnavali - Harshavardhana
- Devichandraguptam - Visakhadattan
- Brihatmajari - Kshemendran
- Gatasaptasati - Halan

Translation of Sanskrit works

- Bhagavat Gita - Chals Dickens
- Hitopadesa - William Johns
- Manasmriti - William Johns
- Arthasastra - Syamasastri

STRUCTURE OF THE EARTH, RESOURCES AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION, VOLCANO, EARTHQUAKES.

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STRUCTUE OF EARTH

- The earth is made up of a number of concentric layers of materials
- The layers are
 1. The crust
 2. The Upper Mantle
 3. The Lower Mantle
 4. The Outer Core
 5. The Inner Core

The Crust

- Solid
- Very thin in comparison with other layers
- Continental crust (15-75 km Thick)
- Ocean Crust (5-10 km Thick)
- The boundary that separates the crust and the upper Mantle is called as ***Mohorovicic discontinuity***
- Mohorovicic was a Croatian Geologists

Lithosphere consists of the Crust and the Upper Mantle. It includes the land surface and the ocean floors

Upper Mantle

- The Upper part of Mantle is called as ***Asthenoshpere*** (250km thick)
- Partly molten and fluid
- Red hot rocks of silicate materials
- Magnesium, Silicon and Iron
- Large scale deformation in the area results in earthquakes and volcanoes

Lower Mantle

- The mantle below 670 km
- Magnesium, Silicon and Iron
- Does not change much in composition
- The ***single largest uniform region*** of the interior
- The boundary that separates the Mantle and the core is called as ***Gutenberg discontinuity***
- Gutenberg (German born American Seismologist)

The Core

- Consists of two parts
- Outer Core – **Molten**

- Inner Core – **Solid**
- Consists of Iron and Nickel
- Responsible for earth's Magnetism
- 1/3 of earth's total mass and 1/6 of earth's volume

RESOURCES AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION

On the basis of origin

Biotic

- obtained from the [biosphere](#)
- Examples
 1. [Forests](#) products,
 2. [Animals](#), [birds](#) and their products
 3. [Fish](#) and other marine organisms.
 4. [Mineral fuels](#) such as [coal](#) and [petroleum](#) are also included in this category because they are formed from decayed organic matter.

Abiotic

- Include non-living things.
- Examples
 - [land](#), [water](#), [air](#)
 - [Minerals](#) including [ores](#) such as [gold](#), [iron](#), [copper](#), [silver](#) etc.

On the basis of stages of development

Potential Resources

- Potential resources are those that exist in a region and may be used in the future. For example, [petroleum](#) may exist in many parts of India, but until the time it is actually drilled out and put into use, it remains a potential resource.

Actual Resources

- Actual resources are those that have been surveyed, their quantity and quality determined and are being used in present times

Reserve Resources

- The part of an actual resource which can be developed profitably in the future is called a reserve resource.

Stock Resources

- Stock resources are those that have been surveyed but cannot be used by organisms due to lack of technology. For example [hydrogen](#)

On the basis of Renewability

Renewable resources

- Can be reproduced or replenished easily
- Examples
 1. Sunlight, air, wind, etc.,
 2. agricultural crops, water, forests

Non-renewable resources

- Formed over very long [geological periods](#). E.g. Minerals and fossil fuels
- Their rate of formation is extremely slow; they cannot be replenished once they get [depleted](#).
- The metallic minerals can be re-used by recycling them
- But coal and petroleum cannot be [recycled](#).

On the basis of availability

Inexhaustible natural resources

- Present in unlimited quantity in nature and are not likely to be exhausted easily by human activity (sunlight, air etc.)

Exhaustible natural resources

- can be exhausted by human activity in the long run (coal, petroleum, natural gas)

On the basis of distribution

Ubiquitous resources

- Resources that are found everywhere are called ubiquitous resources.
- For example [land](#), [air](#)

Localized resources

- Resources that are found only at certain places are called localized resources.
- For example [minerals](#), [fossil fuels](#)

VOLCANISM

Volcano

- Conical shaped hills
- 95% of active volcanoes occurs at the plate subduction zones and the mid oceanic ridges
- "Hotspots" is the name given to volcanic provinces postulated to be formed by [mantle plumes](#)
Eg. The [Hawaiian Islands](#), the [Snake River Plain](#), the [Yellowstone Caldera](#)

Classification based on the frequency of eruption

- Active, Dormant, extinct
- **Active**
 1. Erupt regularly
 2. Examples
 1. [Mount Etna, Sicily](#), Italy
 2. Mount Cotopaxi (in Andes) , Ecuador, South America
 3. Barren Island, Andaman, Indian
- **Dormant**
 1. those that have erupted in historical *times* but are now quiet
 2. Examples
 1. [Vesuvius, Naples](#), Italy
 2. Mt Baker (Washington, USA)
 3. Mt Baker (Washington, USA)
 4. Mt Hood (Oregon, USA)
 5. Campi Flegrei (Italy)
 6. Nisyros (Greece)
 7. Newer Volcanics Province (Australia)
- **Extinct**
 1. that scientists consider unlikely to erupt again
 2. Examples
 1. Kilimanjaro (Tanzania)
 2. Mt Warning (Australia)
 3. Chaîne des Puys (France)
 4. Elbrus (Russia)

EARTHQUAKES

- Earthquakes motion is caused by the thick release of stored **potential energy into kinetic**

energy of motion

- The strength of earthquakes is measured by **seismograph**. It records the directions of the seismic waves
- **Richter magnitude scale** refers to a number of ways to assign a single number to quantify the energy contained in an [earthquake](#)
- .The **Mercalli intensity scale** is a [seismic scale](#) used for measuring the intensity of an [earthquake](#).
- **Tsunami** or tidal waves form when an earthquake causes sudden movement of the seafloor