

SANSKRIT SAHITYA (348)

Senior Secondary Level

(Book-1)



विद्याधनं सर्वधनप्रधानम्

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OPEN SCHOOLING

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Sanskrit Literature (348) Secondary Level

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A Word with You

Chairperson's Message

Dear learner,

I warmly welcome you to study the 'Indian Knowledge Tradition' courses. India is a very ancient and vast country. The Vedic literature of India is equally ancient and superior. God, the creator, is the motivator of all the learnings such a principle is found in the scriptures. It is known to all that Sanskrit language was the medium of exchange in ancient times between famous scholars of India, common people and other knowledgeable people. The scriptures which were written in the history of India during this long period, the thoughts which were expressed, the expressions which were expressed, are all contained in the literature of Sanskrit language. How much is the size of this treasure, how serious are the emotions, how much values, no one is able to determine it. What Indians used to read in ancient times is revealed through the following verse:

अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो मीमांसा न्यायविस्तरः।

पुराणं धर्मशास्त्रां च विद्या हेताश्चतुर्दश॥ -वायुपुराणम्

In this verse, fourteen types of vidyas have been told. Four Vedas; four Upavedas, six Vedangas, Mimamsa; poorvottar Mimamsa, Nyaya; Anviksiki, Puranas; Eighteen main Puranas and Upapuranas, Dharmashastras; These fourteen disciplines are called Vidya. Apart from these, there are many poetry texts and many scriptures. The flow of all these disciplines is knowledge-providing, progressing and increasing, which is going on since ancient times. For the welfare of the society, spiritual, psychological, Ayurveda, politics, dandneeti, poetry and many other scriptures have been studied and taught in Gurukuls in the form of Vidya Dana tradition in India.

Leaving the family for the teaching of Vidya, Brahmachari used to spend their life in the Gurukul by holding the Brahmacharyashram and used to be proficient in these Vidyas. There are some well-versed people in these disciplines even today. Due to many reasons like natural changes, foreign invasions, upheaval in the home country, etc. this tradition is becoming discontinue.

Study of these courses, examinations, certificates, etc. are done by modern teaching method in some states/territories, but not in many states/territories. Therefore, it is necessary to study, test and authenticate these ancient scriptures. Keeping this in mind, this course has been started by the National Institute of Open Schooling. As much knowledge as is necessary for the welfare of the people, such knowledge is contained in these scriptures and should be revealed to people, such is the goal. By which all may be happy here. May all be healthy, may all be beneficent from the point of view of welfare, let no one suffer, no one should hurt anyone, thus keeping in mind the most generous objective, the course has been created with the name 'Indian Knowledge Tradition. Science deals with the health of the body. The arts discipline nurtures psychology and spiritual science. Science is a means and pleasure is the end. So, It can be said that the subject of art is better than science. Happiness cannot be obtained from science except art. Instead of leaving science, one can definitely get happiness from art.

This Sanskrit literature course is student-friendly, informative, goal-seeker and effort-seeker, I believe. In the making of this course, the well-wishers, scholars, preachers, text writers, editors, translators, and printing unit etc., ones who have directly or indirectly helped. On behalf of the NIOS family, I express my gratitude towards them. Special thanks to the Vice-Chancellor of Ramakrishna Mission-Vivekanand Vishwavidyalaya, Swami Atmapriyanand ji, without whose compatibility and inspiration the completion of this work would have been difficult. It is our heartfelt wish that the students of this course should be blessed with education, become successful in life, become a scholar, be patriotic and be a social worker.

Prof. Saroj Sharma

Chairperson,

National Institute of Open Schooling

A Word with You

Director's message

Dear learner,

I warmly welcome the followers and worshipers of 'Indian knowledge tradition' who are excited to study the courses of 'Indian Knowledge Tradition'. It is a matter of great pleasure that the curriculum taught in Gurukuls has also been included in the curriculum of our National Institute of Open Schooling. It is hoped that the distance that we had from our ancient culture for a long time will now end. Philosophical, spiritual and poetic literature of Hindu, Jain and Buddhist schools of thought is often written in Sanskrit language. Some subjects have been included at the secondary level and senior secondary level to please the mind and by the entrance qualification presented through the role of subjects will help to hundreds, millions of human beings. Like English, Hindi etc. subject cannot be study without the basic knowledge of language. Therefore, a student who has knowledge of elementary Sanskrit and English is eligible to study this course.

Students studying in Gurukulas should study in their own tradition as much as possible till class VIII. Study this syllabus of Indian knowledge tradition with devotion regularly in ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth class. This course will make the students eligible for higher education.

For subject determination, in subject quantification, in revealing the subject, in deciding the language level and in writing the subject text, Scholars, Professors, Teachers and Educationists have done hard work in various scriptures of Sanskrit, are involved in designing this course. So, the level of this course has to be advanced.

We hope that this self-study material of Sanskrit literature will be sufficient, intelligible, interesting, providing pleasure, giving good fortune, useful for Dharma, Artha, Kama, salvation etc. The main goal of this course is that Indian knowledge tradition should be accepted as a special and worthy in academic fields. It is our firm belief that this goal will be accomplished through this course. If the reader believes during the study period that in this study material, in the essence of the text, where amendments, changes and additions are desired, we welcome the proposal of all of them. We are always ready to join you in making this course more effective, useful and simple.

Our blessings are for all the scholars for success in studies, success in life and work.

किं बाहुना विस्तरेण। अस्माकं गौरववाणीं जगति विरलाम् सर्वविद्याया लक्ष्यधूताम् एव उद्धरामिद्य -

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामया,

सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद् दुःखं भागभवेत्।

ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः

दुर्जनः सज्जनो भूयात् सज्जनः शान्तिमाप्नुयात्।

शान्तो मुच्येत बन्धेभ्यो मुक्तश्चान्यान् विमोचयेत्॥

स्वस्त्यस्तु विश्वस्य खलः प्रसीदतां, ध्यायन्तु भूतानि शिवं मिथो धिया।

मनश्च भद्रं भजतादधोक्षजे, आवेश्यतां नो मतिरप्यहैतुकी।

Dr. Rajiv Kumar Singh

Director (Academic)

National Institute of Open Schooling

A Word with You

Course coordinators message

Dear Learner,

ॐ सह नाववतु। सह नौ भुनक्तु। सह वीर्यं करवावहै। तेजस्वि नावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विषावहै। ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः॥

It is prayed that our study should be free from obstacles. Be brilliant, the destroyer of ignorance. Be the destroyer of hatred. Be the one who removes all the troubles through the benefit of knowledge. This course, based on the 'Bharatiya Jnana Parampara', has been prescribed for the secondary class. It gives me immense pleasure to present the Self Learning Material of this course to you. One who knows simple Sanskrit and English language is capable of studying it. On the basis of the opinion and experiences of the scholars, the result of poetry and Literature is Rasa. Pleasure is the form of Rasa. Let all the work of all beings be completed happily, here is the strong desire. All the subjects of poetry are situated in the rasa. There are many types of poetry, and the greatest of all is the poetics. There are many poems. Various poems have been selected from them and included in this textual material. Similarly, the general form of literature, the form of poetry, the basic knowledge etc. have been given here. The curriculum has been formulated following the same method of teaching in the traditional Gurukuls. This syllabus of the subject 'Sanskrit Sahitya' prescribed for the sr. secondary class is very beneficial. Learners will be able to gain knowledge from its study. By studying this, students will be able to enter other poems.

This course material is meant for entry into the study of poetry and poetry with devotion and gives peace of mind. Don't go over the size of this text and shouldn't be feared by it. But it should be studied seriously. The entire text book is divided into two parts. Readers read the text thoroughly, consider themselves the answers to the questions in the text, look at the answers to the questions at the end, and match those answers with their own. Comment on the blank space provided in each page. Prepare for the exam by building up your answers to the questions given at the end of the lesson.

If the learner experiences any difficulty during the study period, then visit the study center to approach the teacher or contact the National Institute of Open Schooling by e-mail to solve the problem. There is also a contact system on the website. The website is www.nios.ac.in.

I wish, subject increase your knowledge, get success in the examination, increase your interest in the subject, fulfill your desire.

अज्ञानान्धकारस्य नाशाय ज्ञानज्योतिं दर्शनाय च इयं मे हार्दिकी प्रार्थना-

ॐ असतो मा सद्गमय।

तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय।

मृत्योर्मांमृतं गमय॥

ॐ शान्ति शान्ति शान्तिः ॥ बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद् १.३.२८।

Dr. Ram Narayan Meena
Assist. Director (Academic)
National Institute of Open Schooling

How to use the Study Material

Congratulation! You have accepted the challenge to be a self-learner. NIOS is with you at every step and has developed the self-learning material in Sanskrit Literature (348)' with the help of a team of experts, keeping you in mind. If you follow the instructions given, then you will be able to get the best out of this material. The relevant icons used in the material will guide you. These icons have been explained below for your convenience.

Title: : It gives a clear indication of the contents within. Do read it.

Learning Outcomes: These are statements that explain what you are expected to learn from the lesson. The objectives will also help you to check what you have learnt after you have gone through the lesson. Do read them.



Objectives: These are statements that explain what you are expected to learn from the lesson. The objectives will also help you to check what you have learnt after you have gone through the lesson. Do read them.



Notes: Each page carries empty space in the side margins, for you to write important points or make notes.



Intext Questions: Very short answer self check questions are asked after every section, the answers to which are given at the end of the lesson. These will help you to check your progress. Do solve them. Successful completion will allow you to decide whether to proceed further or go back and learn again. Suggested



What You Have Learnt: This is the summary of the main points of the lesson. It will help in recapitulation and revision. You are welcome to add your own points to it also.



Terminal Exercises: These are long and short questions that provide an opportunity to practice for a clear understanding of the whole topic.



Do You Know: This box provides additional information. The text in boxes is important and must be given attention. It is not meant for evaluation, but only to improve your general knowledge.



Answers : These will help you to know how correctly you have answered the questions. **Glossary:** An alphabetical list of difficult words related to subject used in lessons has been provided and explained for better understanding.



Activities: Certain activities have been suggested for better understanding of the concept.

www

Web site: These websites provide extended learning. Necessary information has been included in the content and you may refer to these for more information.

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Senior Secondary Level

Sanskrit Sahitya (348)

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