



মহাশিক্ষা বিভাগ (সংস্কৃত)
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

LESSON-17

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

NOTES:

LITERATURE

- Literary sources form one of the most important sources of history.
- Hand written records were found on dried palm leaves, birch barks, parchment etc.
- Literary sources of Ancient India were the Vedas, the Upanishads, Samhitas, the Epics, the Jain and Buddhist texts, the works of Kalidasa, Banabhatta, Kalhana, etc.
- In the south, the four Dravidian languages- Tamil, Telegu, Kannada and Malayam developed their own distinct scripts and literature.
- In Manipur the main literary sources of the early Manipur is the CheitharolKumbaba. Some other are Numit Kappa, KonthoujamLairembiNongarol, SandrembiCheishra, PanthoibiKhongul, etc.

ARCHITECTURE

- The earliest remains of recognizable buildings activity in India dates back to the Indus Valley cities.
- The most imposing of the building was the Great Bath of Mohenjodaro.
- The Mauryan period was a great landmark in the history of Indian art.
- The Ashokan rock-edict at Dhauri , near Bhubaneshwar, is considered to be the earliest rock-cut sculpture in India.
- The stupas are large halls, capped domes and bear symbols of the Buddha. Some important stupas are located at Bharhut, Bodhgaya, Sanchi, Amravati and Nagarjunakonda.
- During the Kushan period the Buddha was represented in human form instead of symbols.
- Kushans were the pioneers of the Gandhara School of Art.
- The Gupta Age heralded a new epoch on the history of temple architecture.
- The Gupta had initiated permanent materials like brick and stone instead of perishable materials like bamboo, wood etc.
- The stone temple in Deogarh of Dasavatara is an extant remain of Gupta architecture.
- The Dravidian art and sculpture was primarily concentrated in south India.

SCULPTURE AND PAINTINGS.

- The Indus Valley sculpture includes terracotta seals and statues.
- The Mauryan sculpture was famous for its lofty pillars, lion thrones, the railings of the stupas and other colossal sculptures.
- The finest specimen of Mauryan sculpture was the pillars built by Ashoka. These monolithic pillars were carved out of single rocks.
- The sculptures and wall paintings at the Ajanta cave are the marvellous examples of the greatest and most powerful works of Gupta.

SCIENCE IN ANCIENT INDIA

- Science in Ancient India prospered to a great extent. The most remarkable works of the period are perhaps those of Aryabhata.
- Aryabhata wrote Aryabhatiyam. It described mathematical, planetary and cosmic theories.
- He was reckoned for the use of Zero in Algebra.
- Charaka and Shushruta were the two famous physicians of ancient India.
- Paintings found on the walls of Ajanta and Ellora which look fresh even after 1000 years, testify to the high level of chemical science achieved in ancient India.

