



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
An Autonomous Institution
Coimbatore-35



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Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

III YEAR/ VI SEMESTER

19HST105 ESSENCE OF INDIAN TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

UNIT 2 INDIAN LITERATURE, CULTURE, TRADITION, AND PRACTICES
Hindi Literature



Hindi Literature

The emergence of all these languages resulted in the decline of Sanskrit as they came to be used as the medium through which the administrative machinery functioned.

Prithviraj Raso is supposed to be the first book in Hindi language. It is an account of exploits of Prithvi Raj Chauhan. Hindi literature looked to Sanskrit classics for guidance and Bharata's Natyashastra was kept in mind by Hindi writers.

As its influence reached the north, it started affecting the prose and poetry that were being composed in Hindi.

Hindi evolved during the Apabhramsha stage between the 7th and 8th centuries A.D. and the 14th C. There was a tremendous growth of regional languages like Hindi, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya, Marathi and Gujarati. It was patronised by the Rajput rulers as it glorified chivalry and poetry. The most famous figures from this period were Kabir and Tulsidas. All the above mentioned Hindi poets, except Kabir, expressed their sentiments essentially to satisfy their own devotional instincts.

During the last 150 years, many writers have contributed to the development of modern India literature, written in a number of regional languages as well as in English. One of the greatest Bengali writers, **Rabindranath Tagore** became the first Indian to win the Nobel Prize for literature (Geetanjali) in 1913.

However, it is only with the beginning of nineteenth century that-Hindi prose came into its own.



(1838-94) wrote novels originally in Bangla. They came to be translated into Hindi and became very popular. Vande Mataram, our national song, is an excerpt from his novel, Anand Math. **Swami Dayanand's** contribution to Hindi cannot be ignored. Originally a Gujarati and a scholar of Sanskrit, he advocated Hindi as a common language for the whole of India. He started writing in Hindi and contributed articles to journals essentially engaged in religious and social reforms. **Satyartha Prakash** was his most important work in Hindi. Among other names that have enriched Hindi literature, is that of **Munshi Prem Chand**, who switched over from Urdu to Hindi. **Surya Kant Tripathi**, „Nirala“, achieves recognition because he questioned the orthodoxies in society. **Mahadevi Verma** is the first woman writer in Hindi to highlight issues related to women. **Maithili Sharan Gupt** is another important name. **Jaishankar Prasad** wrote beautiful dramas.



Hindi Language Makes Progress in Modern Period

Hindi Language

The development of modern language started at the end of the 18th century. The main writers of this period were Sadasukh Lal and Enshallah Khan. Bhartendu Harishchandra also strengthened Hindi language. Similarly, Raja Lakshman Singh translated Shakuntala into Hindi. Hindi continued to develop in adverse circumstances as the office work was done in Urdu.

Hindi Literature

Bhartendu Harish Chandra, Mahavira Prasad Dwivedi, Ramchandra Shukla and Shyam Sunder Das were the main among the prose writers of Hindi literature.

Jai Shanker Prasad, Maithalisharan Gupta, Sumitranandan Pant, SuryakantTripathi _Nirala', Mahadevi Verma, Ramdhari Singh _Dinkar' and Haribans Rai _Bacchan' made great contribution to the development of Hindi poetry.

If we look at the above writers, we find that they all wrote with a purpose. Swami Dayanand wrote in order to reform the Hindu society and rid it of false beliefs and social evils. Munshi Prem Chand tried to draw the attention of the society to the miserable existence of the poor and Mahadevi Verma recipient of Padma Vibhushan, the second highest civilian award highlighted the conditions of women in the society. _Nirala' became the pioneer of awakening of Modern India.



THANK YOU