



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
An Autonomous Institution
Coimbatore-35



Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A+' Grade
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
Telugu Literature, Kannada Literature, Malayalam Literature



Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam Literature

There are four languages Tamil, Telugu, and Malayalam developed their own literature. Tamil being the oldest of these languages began writing earlier and produced the Sangam literature the oldest literature in Tamil.





Telugu Literature

The Vijayanagara period was the golden age of Telugu literature. Nachana Somnatha, a court poet of Bukka I, produced a poetical work titled Uttaraharivamsam. Krishnadevaraya, the greatest of the Vijayanagara, was a poet of great merit. His work Amukta Malyada is regarded as an excellent prabandhan in Telegu literature. Eight Telugu literary luminaries, popularly known as *ashtadiggajas* adorned his court. Among them, Allasani Peddana, the author of *Manucharitram*, was the greatest. He was known as *Andhra kavitapitamaha*. The other seven poets of the group were Nandi Timmana, the author of *Parijathapaharanam*, Madayagari Mallana, Dhurjati, Ayyalaraju Ramabhadra Kavi, Pingali Surana, Ramaraja Bhushana and Tenali Ramakrishna.



Kannada Literature

Apart from Telugu, Vijayanagara rulers extended their patronage to Kannada literature. Kannada language developed fully after the tenth century AD. The earliest known literary work in Kannada is *kaviraj* among written by the Rashtrakuta king, Nripatunga Amoghavarsha. Pampa, known as the father of Kannada, wrote his great poetic works *Adi Purana* and *Vikramarijiva*.

In the thirteenth century new feats were achieved in Kannada literature. Harishvara wrote *Harishchandra kavya* and *Somanatha charita* whereas Bandhuvarma wrote *Harivanshabhyudaya* and *Jiva Sambodhana*. Kannada literature flourished considerably between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries under the patronage of the Vijayanagara kings. Poets of all religious groups made important contribution to it. Kunura Vyasa wrote *Bharata* and Narahari wrote *Tarave Ramayana*.

This is the first Rama Katha in Kannada composed on the basis of Valmiki's Ramayana. Lakshamisha who lived in the seventeenth century wrote *Jaimini Bharata* and earned the titled of *Kamata-Karicutavana-Chaitra* (the spring of the Karnataka mango grove).



Kannada Literature

Apart from Telugu, Vijayanagara rulers extended their patronage to Kannada literature. Kannada language developed fully after the tenth century AD. The earliest known literary work in Kannada is *kaviraj* among written by the Rashtrakuta king, Nripatunga Amoghavarsha. Pampa, known as the father of Kannada, wrote his great poetic works *Adi Purana* and *Vikramarijiva*.

In the thirteenth century new feats were achieved in Kannada literature. Harishvara wrote *Harishchandra kavya* and *Somanatha charita* whereas Bandhuvarma wrote *Harivanshabhyudaya* and *Jiva Sambodhana*. Kannada literature flourished considerably between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries under the patronage of the Vijayanagara kings. Poets of all religious groups made important contribution to it. Kunura Vyasa wrote *Bharata* and Narahari wrote *Tarave Ramayana*.

This is the first Rama Katha in Kannada composed on the basis of Valmiki's Ramayana. Lakshamisha who lived in the seventeenth century wrote *Jaimini Bharata* and earned the titled of *Kamata-Karicutavana-Chaitra* (the spring of the Karnataka mango grove).



Malayalam Literature

Malayalam is spoken in Kerala and the adjoining areas. The language of Malayalam emerged around the eleventh century AD. By fifteenth century Malayalam was recognised as an independent language. Bhasa Kautilya, a commentary on Arthashastra and kokasandisan are two great works. Rama Panikkar and Ramanuja an Ezhuthachan are well known authors of Malayalam literature.

Though it developed much later compared to other South Indian languages, Malayalam has made a mark as a powerful medium of expression. Now a large number of journals, newspapers and magazines are published in Malayalam. When people read and write in their own language, they enjoy it more. This is because language is a part of their culture. It is so well inter woven in their social life that they can express and feel their emotions as well in their own language. This must also be the case with you and your language also.



THANK YOU