

“19th Century: Society; Education and Literature”

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Abstract

The abstraction of 19th century India (years 1801- 1900) provides a glimpse of India in its beforehand centuries, while abounding records of the century are accessible due to the western influences.

The earlier years were anarchic with abundant kingdoms rising and falling successively. A lot of important contest that occurred are the enactment of British in India, the First Indian War of Independence, the end of Mughal empire, and aboriginal signs of Indian renaissance that led to India's abandon and desperate amusing reforms.

19th century India was lagging behind other countries with the prevalence of caste system in the country. Untouchability and Sati were still in practice, and the literacy rate was actually low. Education was denied to women, and blind (purdah) arrangement was in vogue.

Some of the 19th century Indians who left their bench mark are: Dayanand Saraswati, Bahadur Shah II, Raja Ravi Varma, and Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

Key words: society; education; literature

SOCIETY

Society in India anesthetized through abundant phases of changes. In the history of India there had been periods of advance and reform; and also as periods of decay, dissolution and degeneration. The nineteenth century witnessed the closing of tenancy. In Europe it was the age of enlightenment, but in India, it was a

century of stagnation. Indian society, as accomplished remained alone from the political developments. The innumerable village communities led their independent activities as before. Amusing acerbity and aberrant amusing practices became apparent affection of the nineteenth century India. In the nineteenth century, account and fatalism had been connected to extremes. Islam, too, had become an antipathetic adoration in the heyday of Islamic glory, the Sufi preachers preached tolerance, but the Muslims affected religious bigotry as an allotment of their State Policy. With religions adhering added accent to alien anatomy than to close reality, religious superstitions, began to affect all aspects of amusing life. Infanticide, adolescent marriage, polygamy, the afire of widows(sati) and added amusing evils, were all interpreted as religiously valid, and appropriately there was no agitation of censor even in a lot of abhorrent performances. Similarly, such amusing systems as caste, untouchability, bullwork(slavery) were all advised as all-powerful by the shastras, and therefore, actually accurate and estimable. Thus the nineteenth century was an age of antipathetic institutions and aberrant customs. That was the endure abundant century of amusing asperity in India. With the impact of western account and the acceleration of Hindu reform movements in the consecutive century, caste was assailed and there began an apathetic abatement of adamant attitudes towards untouchability. However, in animosity of reform movements, throughout the nineteenth century the caste

apathy did not show any amazing advance in the position of the untouchables.

Indian literature

Indian abstract refers to the abstract produced on the Indian subcontinent until 1947 and in the Republic of India thereafter. The Republic of India has 22 clearly accustomed languages.

The age-old works of Indian abstract were orally transmitted. Sanskrit literature begins with the articulate abstract of the Rig Veda an accumulation of angelic hymns dating to the century 1500–1200 BCE. The Sanskrit epics Ramayana and Mahabharata arose the end of the aboriginal millennium BCE. Classical Sanskrit abstract developed rapidly during the aboriginal few centuries of the aboriginal millennium BCE, as did the Tamil Sangam literature, and the Pāli Canon. In the medieval period, abstract in Kannada and Telugu appeared in the 9th and 11th centuries respectively. Later, abstract in Marathi, Odia, Bengali, assorted dialects of Hindi, Persian and Urdu began to arise as well. Aboriginal in the 20th century, Bengali poet Rabindranath Tagore became India's aboriginal Nobel laureate. In abreast Indian literature, there are two above literary awards; these are the Sahitya Akademi Fellowship and the Jnanpith Award. Eight Jnanpith Awards been awarded in Hindi and Kannada, followed by 5 in Bengali and Malayalam, four in Odia, three in Gujarati, Marathi, Telugu and Urdu, two each in Assamese and Tamil, and one in Sanskrit.

Classical Sanskrit literature

The acclaimed artist and columnist Kālidāsa wrote one epic: Raghuvamsha

(Dynasty of Raghu) ; it was accounted in Classical Sanskrit rather than Ballsy Sanskrit. Added examples of works accounting in Classical Sanskrit include the Pāṇini's Ashtadhyayi which connected the grammar and phonetics of Classical Sanskrit. The Laws of Manu is an arguable argument in Hinduism. Kālidāsa was the greatest columnist and poet in Sanskrit literature, whose Shakuntala and Meghaduuta are the acclaimed Sanskrit plays. Some added acclaimed plays were Mricchakatika by Shudraka, Svapna Vasavadattam by Bhasa, and Ratnavali by Sri Harsha. Afterwards anapestic works include Geeta Govinda by Jayadeva. Some added acclaimed works are Chanakya's Arthashastra and Vatsyayana's Kamasutra.

Indian literature in common Indian languages

Assamese literature

The Charyapadas are cited as the age-old archetype of Assamese literature. The Charyapadas are Buddhist songs composed in the 8th to 12th centuries. These writings buck similarities to Oriya and Bengali languages as well. The phonological and morphological ancestry of these songs buck similarities to Assamese some of which are extant.

After the Charyapadas, the century may afresh be breach into (a) Pre-Vaishnavite and (b) Vaishnavite sub-periods. The age-old accepted Assamese biographer is Hema Saraswati, who wrote a baby composition "Prahlada Charita". Addition artist alleged Rudra Kandali translated Drona Parva into Assamese.

Notable Assamese writers of Vaishnavite periods had been Madhabdev, Srimanta Sankardev, Damodardev, Haridev and

Bhattadev. Srimanta Sankardev has been broadly accustomed as the top Assamese littérateur of all-time, and about accustomed as the one who alien drama, poetry, classical ball anatomy alleged Satriya, classical music anatomy alleged Borgeet, art and painting, date achievement of ball alleged Bhaona and Satra attitude of apostolic lifestyle. His capital aggregation Madhabdev and Damodardev followed in his footsteps, and accomplished Assamese literary world their own contributions. Damodardev's adherent Bhattadev is accustomed as the aboriginal Indian book writer, who alien the altered book writing style in Assamese.

An absolute anterior book 'Assamese Language-Literature & Sahityarathi'-Lakshminath Bezbaroa originally authored by arch Assamese littérateur of Awahon-Ramdhenu Era and beat Assam economist Bhabananda Deka calm with his three deputies, Parikshit Hazarika, Upendra Nath Goswami and Prabhat Chandra Sarma, arose in 1968. This book was clearly released in New Delhi on 24 Nov 1968 by again President of India Dr Zakir Hussain in ceremony of the bearing centenary ceremony of administrator of Assamese abstract Lakshminath Bezbaroa.

Bengali abstract

Rabindranath Tagore, the columnist of abounding works, including Gitanjali and India's civic canticle 'Jana Gana Mana'. He was awarded the Noble Prize in Abstract in 1913 for "his greatly sensitive, alpha and admirable verse, by which, with able skill, he has fabricated his anapestic thought, bidding in his own English words, a allotment of the abstract of the West." He was the aboriginal getting of non-European birth to win a Nobel Prize.

The columnist of India's Civic Song 'Vande Mataram'.

The aboriginal affirmation of Bengali abstract is accepted as Charyapada or Charyageeti, which were Buddhist hymns from the 8th century. Charyapada is in the oldest accepted accounting anatomy of Bengal. The acclaimed Bengali linguist Harprashad Shastri apparent the approach blade Charyapada arrangement in the Nepal Royal Cloister Library in 1907. The internationally acclaimed Bengali biographer is Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore, who accustomed the Nobel Prize for Abstract in 1913 for his plan "Gitanjali". He wrote the civic canticle of India and Bangladesh namely, "Jana Gana Mana" and "Amar Sonar Bangla", respectively. He was the aboriginal Asian who won the Nobel Prize. Rabindranath has accounting astronomic bulk of poems, songs, essays, novels, plays and abbreviate stories. His songs abide accepted and are still broadly articulate in Bengal.

Bengali is the additional frequently announced accent in India (after Hindi). As an after effect of the Bengal Renaissance in the 19th and 20th centuries, abounding of India's a lot of famous, and almost recent, literature, poetry, and songs are in Bengali.

In the history of Bengali abstract there has been alone one pathbreaking arcane movement by an accumulation of poets and artists who alleged themselves Hungryalists.

English abstract

In the 19th century, several Indian writers acclaimed themselves not alone in acceptable Indian languages but as well in English, an accent affiliated from the British. As an aftereffect of British colonisation, India has developed its own altered accent of English accepted as Indian English. Indian English follows British spelling and accentuation as against

