



The Rebirth Period of Sanskrit literature-Gupta Empire

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Abstract:

Sanskrit literature begins with Veda's writings. In the Iron Age, from the golden age of Sanskrit epics and classical Sanskrit literature in India to the early Middle Ages, which was roughly the third century AD to the 8th century AD. At this time it gained extreme excellence. About five centuries after the fall of the Mauryan empire, a second empire was formed centered around Magadha under the leadership of the Guptas. Hence the Gupta Empire is called the Second Mughal Empire. Although the Gupta Empire did not last as long as the Maurya Empire, this Gupta period was long lived. The history of Guptas was also composed of many and varied waves. The development of Sanskrit literature reached its peak during the Gupta period. The evolution of Sanskrit language and literature over several centuries and the sincere patronage of the kings led to a rise in the classical level of Sanskrit language and literature during this Gupta period. In our former India, we were in the company of high class people of literature, art, science, etc. of this Gupta period. This Sanskrit language of ours took the role of a carrier of literature and culture in this era, which was mainly developed in Sanskrit literature was not understood by the common people.. The field of literature that flourished during this period was mostly due to Sanskrit culture.

Key words:

Introduction, Purana, Philosophy, hymns, Sanskrit literature, Inscription, Conclusion.

Introduction:

Sanskrit literature begins with the Vedas followed by the Golden Age of Sanskrit epics and classical Sanskrit literature written in India during the Iron Age and the Early Middle Ages which was roughly from the 3rd century CE to the 8th century CE. The fall of the Mauryan Empire did not die with ambition. Attempts to follow the Mauryas in the post-Mauryan era were not very successful. After that, the Kushan era brought unity to large parts of India, but with the fall of the Kushan Empire, that unity was destroyed. About five centuries after the fall, a second vast empire emerged under the leadership of the Guptas. Therefore, the Gupta Empire is called the second Mughal Empire. Although the Gupta Empire was not as long as the Maurya Empire, these Guptas lived longer. The elements of Gupta history were many and diverse. The development of Sanskrit literature reached its peak in this Gupta period. The evolution of Sanskrit language and literature over several centuries and the earnest patronage of the kings led to a rise in the Sanskrit language and classical level. According to Kosambi, in

this Gupta period Sanskrit language and literature were at the root of the production of India at that time. System and social position of the Brahmin class. The upper classes of the society emphasized the use of this Sanskrit language to maintain their independence. This Sudra brought a new tide in Sanskrit language and literary practice of the Gupta period. In the Gupta period the three classes of Brahmin KshatriyasVaishyas were the superior class who enjoyed all the privileges and were deprived of all that was knowledge of the Sudras and the newcomers to India were easily bound by matrimonial ties to them. This newly formed upper class used Sanskrit to strengthen their relationships and distance themselves from the common people.Sanskrit took a natural place as the royal language of this era.

The purpose of the research paper:

The title of my research paper is the rebirth of Sanskrit, the Gupta era, we all know the Gupta era as the golden age in the pages of history, but if we do not review the historical issues, after washing away some historical contexts, how much of the new development of the entire Sanskrit people in the world of Sanskrit literature and poetry took place in this Gupta era. I just published it because it was discussed here.

Since teachers and preachers of the Sanskrit language were mainly Brahmins, the main themes of Sanskrit literature were usually love and religion. Leisurely people expressed their subtle thoughts in ways that ordinary people might not understand. So there is no prose in the best Sanskrit literature. Sanskrit texts were written on the subjects of painting, idol art, architecture, art etc. Sanskrit literature covers a large part of religious ceremonies, philosophy, theology and poetry. In the Guptasage, Sanskrit literature wasdivided in two parts, these were

1. Religion Sanskrit -literature based and 2.Nutral Sanskrit Literature- Poetics

Purana literature:

Religious Sanskrit literature originally meant the Puranas, according to the ancient Vedic literature the word Purana is associated with history. Purana means only ancient stories. The topics,describedat Puranas, Sarga, Pratisarga,Bansha,Manwantar,andBansanucharita.

The social and historical reasons of the Gupta period necessitated the modification of the Puranas, when the new sects of Hinduism emerged, the main purpose of this modification was to incorporate the doctrines of the Puranas. As the Puranas mention the Gupta dynasty, it can be assumed that they were edited before the 4th century AD.

In this context, Dharma Shastra, Arthashastra and Philosophy can be mentioned after Puranas, Dharmashastra and Arthashastra. In this period, Kattayana was famous among the works of Dharmashastra, although its original text has not been found.Devasmriti also therefore Deval may have been a contemporary of Katyayana in terms of importance the name of Vyasa after Katyayana and Deval is significant it is thought to be a work before 500 AD. Many verses according to Manu have been recovered here. Apart from these books, Kaula's grandfather wrote his books between 400 AD and 700 AD, these books were not found. The only notable book on Arthashastra of that time was the KamandkiyoNitiSar written by Kamandok. It was during this Gupta period that the famous dictionary Amarakosh was written, according to many it was authored by Amar Singh who was one of the members of Navratna Sabha. During this period two famous schools of Sanskrit Grammar namely Chandra and Jainandriya were introduced Jainendra Gupta was the originator of Gupta Grammar and he also wrote various criticisms of Gupta period Gupta period progress in philosophical thought is particularly noticeable Six

philosophical doctrines took shape at this time. These six are the Nyaya VaisvasikaSankhya Yoga Mimamsa and Vedanta Smriti Among the scriptures Brihaspati Narada Deval and ParasharaSmriti were written in the Gupta period. Some of the older ones were written in this period Puranas were written in the Gupta period Among the commentators on the philosophy of Samkhya philosophy some may be briefly mentioned the oldest commentary on Sankhya philosophy authored by Sankhya Kari keIshwar Krishna Vyasa was probably a contemporary of BasuBandhu, the earliest commentator on the Nyaya Sutra. He was probably a man of the middle of the 4th century AD. Dignag's time period was before 4th century. In the 5th century AD PadarthaDharmaSamgraha by PrasataPada, was not one and only the Vasya of the Kanad's BaisesikaSutram. In this book PrasastaPadanot only explain regarding this topic, also he adjoined some new documents. Gourpada was famous among the Vedanta writers. He was the first man, who explained the Vedanta in proper way. But the time period of this man was uncertain. Medicine flourished during the Gupta period, after Charaka and Susruta, Bhagavata was the author of the famous medical treatises of this era. An Old Bhagavata and Bhagavata The book written by the old Bhagavata is Ashtanga collection and the book written is AshtangaHridiya Samhita for animal treatment was written during this period period was Hastayurveda. During this time herbalism made considerable progress, the history of plants by the Greek scholar Theophrastus is notable. In this Gupta period the science of Numerology and Planetary Nakshatras occupied a very high position. Notable among them is Panchasiddhantika, the book written by Varahmihir. These five sidhdhantikas are Paitamaha, Romak, Poulish, Baisishtya, and Suryasiddhanta. Apart from the first, the other scientific contemporaries mentioned by Varabhumir include Lath SinghaPradumanVijayanandin and the renowned Aryabhata. Aryabhata was the first man who Defines mathematics as a separate subject of science. He was the first to discover that the earth revolves around the sun and he was the first to explain the eclipse of the moon and he was the first to explain his work on astrology called Brihat Samhita, which deals with geography, architecture, idolatry, botany, gemology, marriage and miscellaneous subjects.

His work on astrology, BrihatShanghita, is an encyclopedia of useful information in various branches of knowledge. The Classical Age, p-323.

Secular literature including plays and poetry:

After that, I will discuss the subject of religion with the neutral literature of the Gupta period, i.e. drama. Kalidasa's name must be mentioned first as a poet and dramatist of secular literature. It is believed that he was a contemporary of the reign of Chandragupta II and Kumar Gupta I. Therefore, he witnessed the highest form of the royal elite and culture of ancient India. Kalidasa's works reflect the culture like cave paintings. His poetic genius is found in the world of Sanskrit poetry. Although it is hailed as a poem, there are echoes of some contemporary Abhilekhas and Meghdoots that illuminated these two poems and Sanskrit poetry.

Kalidasa's plays are based on the Mahabharata and the Purana with the exception of his only first play, Malvikagnimitram. The love story of King Agnimitra and Malvika of the Sunga kingdom and the conspiracy inside the Rajdarbar. at that time is the subject of this play. In the play named, Vikramabosiyam Kalidasabased the topic of this play that was the love story of Pururaba and Urvashi.

The naming of the play may give a glimpse of the Gupta Empire of that time. Abhijanana Shakuntalam. Undoubtedly Kalidasa's greatest achievement is not only Indian writers but epic gamut followed by European writers raved about it. In Sanskrit drama and poetry of the Gupta period Kalidas was the best but he was not the only one. It cannot be said whether each of them was a poet of the Gupta period but they were in the shadow of the Gupta period.

Besides, in the middle of the 6th century AD, with the eighteenth sargas Kiratarjuniyamepic was composed by the poet Bharabi on the story of Shiva's struggle with Arjuna in the Mahabharata. In the second half of the 7th

century AD, considered to be the Magha's period, Shishupalavadham was composed on one of the stories of Lord Krishna's life. Kalahan said about the famous Kashmirian poet named Menthat second half of 6th century AD. The name of his epic was Hayagrivavadha. After about a century another poet's name came up, Kumar Das. The Lankeshwar Ravana kidnaped Sita Devi. This is the main theme of the epic named Janakiharanam written by Kumardasa. Panini had shown an order of grammar in his book named Astadhyayi. This order of grammar has reflected in Bhattikavyam written by the great poet Bhatti. In this epic we find the Alankarabinyasa in only one canto. At this same period the Kashmirian poet Bhoumak wrote the Ravanarjuniyambased on the story between the Ravana and Arjuna.

In the 7th century AD, poetry of a different flavor was written, composed of 100 complete stanzas called Shatak. The Sataktraya, Sringerisataka, Nitisataka, Vairagyasataka written by Bhratrihari were very famous. Among the dramatists after Kalidasa, the first to be named is the Mudrarakshas as a political drama probably by the 6th century AD. We find the description of how Chanakya defeats the last king of the Nanda dynasty and frees Chandragupta Maurya from the throne. King Harshavardhanawas a great dramatist and wrote RatnavaliPriyadarshika and Naganandam. In the drama, Mudrarakshashaof Visakhadatta, renowned as a political drama in Sanskrit Literature in the 6th century AD. In the second drama, Devichandraguptamof Vishakhadatta Chandragupta IIwas defined. Among the dramatists after Kalidasa, Bhavabhuti is considered by many to be the best, we find his three plays of the 8th centuryMahavircharitam, Uttara Ramcharitam and MaltiMadhavam. Dramatist Bhattanarayan was a contemporary of Bhavabhuti. He wrote Benisanharambased on the story of the Mahabharata. Documentaries from AbhinavGupta's, the king of KalachuriAnangarshawrote UdattaRaghavam and Tapasbathasrajam at the end of 8th century A. D. Sanskrit drama declined after Bhavabhuti. It can be said that in the Gupta period, Sanskrit literature composed embellished prose and stories developed in the 6th century. At that time, among the Prose poet Dandi, Subandhu and Banavatta were very famous. Dashakumarcharitam, written by Dandibased on the story about Prince Rajbahana and nine minister's son. Subandhu's time was just after Dandi. His prose work was one and only Vasavadatta. Bana's two prose were Kadambari and Harshacharitam. King Harsha's life story was the main object of Harshacharitam. It was a great work in prose literature. After the prose session Champukavya, mixed with prose and poetry, was introduced in Sanskrit literature.

Script and Inscription:

A special feature of script literature in Gupta period was Sanskrit writing language during the Gupta Empire in India. Maurya script was found during Maurya Emperor Ashoka. From this left script Gupta script was derived. Later again Nagari script, Sarada script and Siddha script were developed from this Gupta script. From Gupta script Sanskrit, Hindi, Devanagari script like Marathi originated. Most of the texts found in the Gupta period and found in Sanskrit were written in Sanskrit and inscribed in the Gupta script.

In addition, Gupta era emperor Gandha wrote a lot about the conflict of King Skanda Gupta with the Huns. In Samudra Gupta's Allahabad Prastha, many issues of the society of that time were described. This Allahabad Prastha was written in Sanskrit language. It was our Sanskrit language that took the role of a carrier of literature and culture. As the reason why this language was widely used in the Gupta period, Kaushambi thinks that the Sanskrit language was socialized extensively to maintain harmony with the new production system and the structure of the society of that time. Another reason is that there was a difference between upper class and lower class people in the society, the upper class people chose Sanskrit as their language to maintain their place and the relatively lower class people got stuck in the trap of nature. On this occasion, the embellished Sanskrit language occupied a worthy place in the people's society at that time, so it can be said that in terms of civilization and culture, the art, science, and art of the Gupta society was a golden chapter in all aspects.

Conclusion:

Though Gupta period literature or various other subjects had special development, it did not touch the heart of the common man. The fact that Sanskrit literature flourished in this period was not known to the general public. Much of the literature of this period was written in Sanskrit. After all, the literature, art, and economy of the Gupta period, whatever the development, were for a certain class of people, so D. N. Jha, rightly said that there was never a golden age in the history of India. The golden age of class prevailed in all times and eras, the atmosphere of real happiness and comfort for all classes of people was not there only in the Gupta era.

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