



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
Persian and urdu



Persian and Urdu

- Urdu emerged as an independent language towards the end of the 4th century AD.
- Arabic and Persian were introduced in India with the coming of the Turks and the Mongols.
- Persian remained the court language for many centuries. Urdu as a language was born out of the interaction between Hindi and Persian.
- Originally it was a dialect but slowly it acquired all the features of a formal language when the authors started using Persian script.
- Urdu became more popular in the early eighteenth century. People even wrote accounts of later Mughals in Urdu.

Urdu was patronised by the Nawabs of Lucknow, who held symposiums in this language. Slowly it became quite popular as Persian was the language of the court, much of the literature produced in this period was written in Persian.



Amir Khusrau and **Amir Hasan Dehelvi** wrote superb poetry in Persian. Historians like **Minhas-us-Siraj**, **Zia Barani** and **Ibn Batuta** who came to India during those days wrote accounts of rulers, important political events and incidents in this language. In the medieval period, Persian was adopted as the court language. Several historical accounts, administrative manuals and allied literature in this language have come down to us. The mughal rulers were great patrons of learning and literature. Babar wrote his **Tuzuk** (autobiography) in Turkish language, but his grandson Akbar got it translated into Persian. Akbar patronized many scholars. He got Mahabharata translated into Persian.

Jahangir's autobiography (**Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri**) is in Persian and is a unique piece of literature. It is said that Noorjahan was an accomplished Persian poetess. Quite a fair amount of Persian literature has been produced by the courtiers of the Mughals. **Abul Fazi's Akbarnamah** and **Ain-e-Akbari** is a fine piece of literature. From there we get a good deal of information about Akbar and his times. **Faizi** wrote beautiful Persian poetry. Several collections of letters of the Mughal period (insha) have come down to us. Besides shedding light on Mughal history, they indicate different styles of letter writing. Another name in prose and history writing is that of **Chandra Bhan**, a writer of **Shahjahan's days**. Similarly, we have a work named **Tabqat-i-Alamgiri**, shedding light on Aurangzeb. **Badauni** was another writer who belonged during Akbar's time. In the twentieth century, Iqbal wrote good Persian poetry. All this has now become a part of Indian heritage and culture quite popular. Pakistan has adopted Urdu as the state language.



THANK YOU