Words Representing Numbers and Numerals in Atharv-Veda

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In Atharv-Veda various numeral words have been used like Ek, Dash, Ayut, Prayut, Koti, Mahapadam etc. These words have their usual meanings whose values lies between I and infinity. In this way we clearly conclude that a well established numeral system was developed in era of Atherv-Veda.

Introduction-

The present paper is concerned with the numeral words in Atharv-Veda. It indicate that is the time of Vedas, numbers are developed and frequently used in society. We will prove this with the help of some examples and words used in Atharv-Veda at various places.

Explanation-
The used of numeral words can be realized everywhere in "Atharv-veda".

ाडाहुः भीतान्शाड्मास उश्णानृतुंनोब्रुत यतमोऽतिरिक्त।

सप्तसुपर्णाः कवयोनि   ेदुः सप्तच्छन्दांस्यनसप्तदीक्षाः।। अ0 8.9.17

Here, "Shat" = Six (6) and "Sapt" = Seven (7) are numeral words.

कथंगायत्री त्रिवृतंव्या∫पकथं त्रिश्दुप्पञ्चद ेनकल्पते।

त्रयस्त्रिं ेनजगतीकथमनुश्टुप्कथमेकविं   ाः।। अ0 8.9.20

Here, "Panchdash" = Fifteen (15), "Trayastrinshen" = Thirty three (33) are numeral words.

अधेरात्रैर्विमितं त्रि ांदर्ुं‘त्रयोद ांमासं योनिर्मिमीते। अ0 13.3.8

Here, "Trinshad" = Thirty, "Trayodash" = Thirteen are numeral words.

द्वादा प्रधय चक्रमेकं त्रीणिनभ्यानि क उ तच्चिकेत।

तत्राघ्तास्त्रीणि भातानि भाङ्ङ्ँवःःशिटच खीलाअविचाचकाये।।

अ0 10.8.4

Here, "Ekam" = One (1), "Trini" = Three (3), "Dwadash" = Twelve (12), "Trishatashashtih" = Three hundred and sixty (360) etc. are numeral words.

Similarly, in "Atharv-veda", is incantations 19.27.11, 19.23.8, 5.16.11, "Ekadash" = Eleven (11), in 19.23.16, "Ekonvinshati"= Nineteen (19), in 3.9.6, 5.10.12, "Ekshatam" = Hundred (100), in 1.5.3, 15.15.4, "Dwitiye"= Two (2), in 4.11.11, 10.8.4, "Dwadash" =

Twelve (12), in 5.15.3, 6.31.3, "Trinshat", in 19.23.10, "Trayodash" = Thirteen (13), in 2.6.1, 5.5.3, "Chatasra" in 8.2.21, 9.15.27, "Chatwari" = Fourty (40), in 19.23.11, "Chaturdash" = Fourteen (14), in 5.15.4, 19.47.4, "Chatwarishat", in 5.15.5, "Panch", in 11.11.19, "Panchdash", in 5.15.5, 6.25.1, 19.47.4, "Panchashat", in 19.23.13, "Shodash" = Sixteen (16), in 19.23.14, "Saptadash" = Seventeen (17), in 19.23.15, "Ashtadash" = Eighteen (18), in 13.5.5, "Dasham"= Ten (10), in 20.127.2, "Shatani" = Hundreds, in 1.10.2, 2.9.3, "Sahasram" = Thousand (1000), in 19.51.1, 10.8.24, "Ayut" = Ten thousand (10000) and in 20.91.12, "Arbudam" = Ten Crore (100000000), etc. are numeral words.

In "Ancient and Medieval India" Vol. I on page 374, "SMT. Mening" writes-

"Observe any essay, Journal and Dictionary, our counting is of the Hindus and "People of Arab" were only mediator to bring it in India".

In "Alberunis India" Vol. I on Page 174 to 177 "tourist Alberuni" accepts-

"The digits, we use, are taken from the digits by Hindus".

In "Mill's India", Vol. II on page 151 "Wilson" says-

"It is irrefutable answer of ancient, fundamental and development of "Mathematical science" by the Hindus".

"Sir, Monier Williams" say in "Indian wisdom" on page 185 that-

"The Hindus are responsible for the invention of "Algebra" and "Geometry" and their applications to Astronomy".

Swidish "KoutJarnastajani" has got founded from "AAineAkbari" of "AbulFazal" contemporaneous to "Akbar" and writes in "Theogony of the Hindus" on page 37 that-

"When Arbians and the greeks knew nothing, the Hindus knew completely circumference circle, square root, Geometry etc.

Prof. Weils says in "Mill's India", Vol. II on page 150 that

"In India, the people knew Geometry long years before the compilation of the "Sun Theory" ("Surya Sidhanta")

"Elfinton" on page 129, is "History of India" lights up-

"There is a description of Trigonometry in "Surya Sidhanta". It also includes Theorem. These had not been invented till two centuries before in Europe".

In "Hindu chemistry" Vol. I chapt. II, "Dr. TheVot" has been shown that-

"The first book of Gwometry- "47th Theory" considered as enunciated by Pythagoras, had been proved by the Hindus at least the centuries ago.

In "The lord of the vedas" on page 47, "Poke peter persival" says-

"The Hindu's brain had been shown the greatest qualification in the so called branches of science- "Algebra", "Geometry", "Trigonometry", etc. They had got great achievements in ancient time, as specialists of these subjects see their (Hindu's) books greatfully".

Conclusion-

From what we have discussed and mentioned above, it follows that "Mathematics, Numbers, Concept of numerals, Geometry etc. are the gift to the world, by Indian Hindus.

References

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[5]. History of Geometry By Gunakar Mule.