

**RESEARCH PAPER****Sanskrit Language: A Crying need for Primary Classes in Odisha****Pradeep Kumar Nayak**

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Email: [drpkn8@gmail.com](mailto:drpkn8@gmail.com)Received: 15<sup>st</sup> September 2017, Revised: 11<sup>th</sup> November 2017, Accepted: 17<sup>th</sup> November 2017**ABSTRACT**

Today's children are citizens of tomorrow. The children are divine creation of god. They are fragrance of the society like the flowers in the garden. Language is needed to nourish a tender child. It can be achieved through proper learning system. Learning is a fundamental process of life engaging, much of our waking hours, affecting all forms of behavior skills, knowledge, attitudes, personality, motivation, fear, mannerism etc. It is the process of gaining knowledge and expertise. Like any muscle in the body, regularly exercising your brain can make stronger and more flexible. It allows us to think, feel, listen, speak, read and write in new ways whenever thought possible. We learn new things about ourselves. There are 78.05% of Indians speak Indo-Aryan languages, 19.64% people speaks Dravidian languages and remaining 2.31% of the population belongs to other language families. The Indian constitution refers to 22 languages, which are called scheduled languages. These are the languages that have been given official acknowledgement and support. It is the matter of pleasure that Seven Indian villages where people speak in Sanskrit. The word 'Sanskrit' means adorned, refined, polished, perfected, elaborated, well or thoroughly formed. It is called Deva Bhasha, Sura (devata) bhasha (Vidwansahvaidevah-Learned Persons always known as sacred persons), Amruta Bhasha, Divya, Lalitayamayee and Madhura Bhasha. To develop our reformed human attitude, behavior skills, personality and gaining the original and basic knowledge with increasing expertise we must learn Sanskrit. But it is badly necessary to know how to learn this language in Primary classes i.e. in the age of the foundation of behaviour?

**Key words:** Sanskrit, Language, Primary class, crying need

**INTRODUCTION**

Language plays a vital role for developing the qualities of human life and it is proved to be determining factor of uniting. It is also considered as an indispensable element in our day to day life in establishing and maintaining relationships with other people. Language enables human beings to transmit their feelings, desires and emotions through orally or written manner. It is the language that makes the virtue of socialisation, fellow-feelingness, cooperation, coordination, consolation among the people for nurturing their good human talents. Moreover, conversation in turn helps in collecting information about the speaker. If we analyse the configuration of body, then we can find that two ears, two hands, two eyes and only one mouth. So we think listening is the most important skill in the language learning process. It's the best input process in human body. Learning is the process of bringing in new understanding, knowledge, behaviors, skills, values, attitudes and preferences. Learning is not something done to students, but rather something students themselves do. It's the direct result of how students interpret and respond to their experiences. Modes of learning are a set of guidelines that describe the methods humans use to acquire, process, and maintain knowledge. Individuals differ in how they learn most effectively; most people favor different combinations of visual, auditory, reading, or kinesthetic (VARK) learning modes. Without proper learning a language can not be acquired properly.

**THE CONTEXT**

Before independence Devabhasha Sanskrit language was considered as a "Dead Language". Too much emphasis was not given to it at that time. But in Vedic Period it had so much importance. It should be kept in mind that Language has no ends. In this connection, the stupendous views of Gandhiji are highly accepted. He envisaged that "Language is an exact reflection of the character and growth of the speaker." In the other hand "Sanskrit" is one of the oldest classical languages of

the world. Sanskrit literature is covering a wide range of subjects. Sanskrit means cultivated, adorned or purified. It's an oldest language and has been using for more than 9000 years (older than BCE7000). Sanskrit belongs to the Indo-European family of languages. It was believed the Sanskrit language had been generated by the god Brahma who passed it to the Rishis living in extraterrestrial abodes, who communicated the same to their tellurian disciples from where it spread in earth. The origin of the language in written form is traced back to the 2nd millennium BCE in the period of the Rig Veda, a collection of sacred hymns, is assumed to have been written after being continued for centuries through oral tradition and preservation of verbal knowledge in the Guru-Disciple relationship. The purity of this version (Vedic period-1500-500 BCE) of Sanskrit is doubtlessly reflected in the pretentiousness of the perfect description of the forces of nature in the Rig Veda. 'Astadhyayi' of Panini is considered to be the only source of Sanskrit grammar and vocabulary today because everything that existed before had never been documented except via their mention in Panini's Astadhyayi. This book contains 3959 systematised rules that are concentrated in brevity, full of marvellous exploration, explanation and favourable usage of the language and word formation. We can prove the magnanimity of Sanskrit when compared with current modern languages. Sanskrit is rich in vocabulary, phonology, grammar and syntax, which remains undiluted in its purity. It consists of 52 letters in total, 16 are vowels and 36 are consonants. More than 95% of the Sanskrit literature has nothing to do with religion, and instead it deals with Philosophy, law, science, literature, grammar, phonetics, interpretation etc. In the ancient time the Sanskrit was the language of free thinkers, who questioned everything and expressed the widest spectrum of thoughts on various subjects. In particular, Sanskrit was the language of our scientists in ancient India. Today, no doubt, we are in the shelters of blindfold activities of Western countries and behind some steps of the Western countries in science, but time will come India will lead the whole world in spiritual science.

Education sharpens the intelligence, makes our speech truthful, increases our fame, keeps us away from sin, delights us and spreads our name in all directions. It is like KALPABRUKSHA - a vertiable desire-yielding tree.

Swamiji opined: "This knowledge ... is inherent in man. No knowledge comes from outside; it is all inside. What we say a man "knows", should, in strict psychological language, be what he "discovers" or "unveils"; what a man "learns" is really what he "discovers" (1.28).

"Sanskrit Considering the special importance of Sanskrit to the growth and development of Indian languages and its unique contribution to the cultural unity of the country, facilities for its teaching at the school and university stages should be offered on a more liberal scale. Development of new methods of teaching the language should be encouraged, and the possibility explored of including the study of Sanskrit in those courses (such as modern Indian languages, ancient Indian history, Indology and Indian philosophy) at the first and second degree stages, where such knowledge is useful." : N.P.E 1986 (page 40)

According to these views on Sanskrit, we can say Sanskrit is the most important factor for the beginners in Educational learning system. So the question arises that which language basically should be taught in primary stage to the child in their learning activities and why? In this field we can say Sanskrit is the only language to modify the behavior in children. Some attitudes are universally important and crucial for healthy growth of children. Curiosity and a thirst for learning, Sense of responsibility, Honesty and integrity, Patience, Respect, Kindness and compassion, Perseverance. We should give more attention to develop these qualities through several learning skills. It is essential to root the human values, perfectness, humility, morality in their mind. It is possible the basic learning through Sanskrit language with other languages.

## RATIONALE

The genetic constituents DNA and RNA with their ratio show altered results after treatment. DNA and RNA contents have been decreased with increased duration of exposure, however decrease was more in gill tissue and at recovery it comes to normal level. Similar to the present findings, Schill (2008) revealed RNA-DNA ratio as an index of larval fish growth in the sea. These data demonstrate the importance of food availability in larval fish mortality and suggest that short-term growth under favorable conditions may be considerably higher than expected from long-term

indicators. RNA-DNA ratio analysis offers new possibilities for understanding larval growth and mortality, and their relation to environmental variability.

### OBJECTIVES

- To stress the importance of Sanskrit language.
- To consider the relation between Sanskrit reading and Sanskrit learning in primary level and affecting the achievement of sustainable futures.
- To reflect on the future generation, future awareness, commitment and actions and
- To understand the skills for implement in the Sanskrit language learning process in primary level.

### IMPORTANCE OF SANSKRIT / PURITY IN SANSKRIT LANGUAGE

Sanskrit is called amrita vane/bhasha. Similarly it is known as madhura/sweetest language to listen. One of the most efficient ways to purify the mind is to use Sanskrit and chanting. Spoken out loud or even internally in the mind, Sanskrit can purify the mind and create a more sattvik state. To use Vedic chants or mantras for these types of practices, knowledge of the Sanskrit alphabet and the sounds associated with it is vital. It is treated as purifying sacred and serenity language of the world and brings solace and salvation to the mankind.

The author likes to present an example of Shiva Sankalpa Suktamin this forum. The Shiva Sankalpa Sukta is a powerful six-verse hymn from the Rig Veda that entreats the mind "to dwell on the auspicious will of the Divine," and helps cultivate conscious resolve in alignment with one's purpose and most benevolent life. Shiva means: auspicious; meditative; Godly; divine mind; benevolent; beneficent, Sankalpa is resolve. It also powerfully rewires the brain and nourishes the subtle tissues to be more in harmony with the light of one's Soul and one's unique purpose in the Web of Nature. When we are lost, confused, in doubt, fear or despair...this mantra is a beautiful balm. It is too much essential for the primary level children to control their scattered mind. From the time immemorial it is considered as a language of old society for fan of the flame of human values for the sake of making full fledged of human.

### SENTENCE STRUCTURE:

When we construct a sentence then we give importance to place kartta, karma, kriya and other related words properly. There are certain places to use the several words in a sentence to avoid the errors or adverse meaning of a sentence in each and every language. But in Sanskrit there are no rules of using the words serially, It's monopoly. You can use subject after the verb, you can use verb in first or you can use object in first. It depends upon your own structural approach. No change of the meaning is found in this way. It can be easily understood through following examples...

In English "I am going to school." (right)

But "Am I going to school?" (meaning is changed)

"Am going school to I" (structural error)

"To school am going" (structural error)

In Hindi "मैं पाठशाला जा रहा हूँ" mein pathshala ja raha hun (right)

But "पाठशाला जा रहा मैं हूँ" pathshala ja raha mein hun (structural error)

"जा रहा मैं हूँ पाठशाला" ja raha mein hun pathshala (structural error).

In Bengali "আমস্কুলযোচ্ছি" Āmiskulēyācchi. (right)

But "skulēyācchi Āmi" (structural error)

In Sanskrit "अहं विद्यालयं गच्छामि।" aham vidyalayam gachhami (right)

If we write "विद्यालयम्+अहं=>विद्यालयमहं गच्छामि।" vidyalayamaham gachhami (right)

"गच्छामि अहं / गच्छाम्यहं (गच्छामि+अहं) विद्यालयम्।" gachhami aham vidyalayam (right)

"विद्यालयं गच्छामि अहम्" / विद्यालयं गच्छाम्यहम्=>गच्छामि+अहम्" (right) vidyalayam gachhami aham / gachhamyham (right)।

There are no changes in Sanskrit sentence structures and these contain same meaning constantly. We cannot find out a single word that has been left out in its grammar or etymology, which means

every word can be traced back to where came from originally, that is called "Tatsama and Tadbhaba" in other language. In this context we like to place here some quoats to better understand. That "To acquire the mastery of this language is almost a labour of a life ; Its literature seems exhaustless": W.C.TAYLOR "Teaching is more valuable than a profession; it is a mission that consists in helping each individual to recognize his irreplaceable and unique qualities so that he can grow and develop." - JOHN PAUL-II "The language of Sanskrit is of a wonderful structure, more perfect than Greek, more copious than Latin and more exquisitely refined than either. Human life would not be sufficient to make oneself acquainted with any considerable part of Hindu literature." (Sir William Jones)

The intellectual debt of Europe to Sanskrit literature has been undeniably great. It may perhaps become greater still in the years that are to come. We (Europeans) are still behind the making even our alphabet a perfect one. (Prof. Macdonell) "If Sanskrit would be divorced from the everyday life of the masses of this country, a light would be gone from the life of the people and the distinctive features of Hindu culture which have won for it an honoured place in world-thought would soon be affected to be great disadvantage and loss both of India and of the world." (Sir Mirza Ismail)

### PRESENT VISION ON SANSKRIT LANGUAGE

Teaching is giving lessons about a particular subject to a group of learners. While learning is gaining knowledge by studying, being taught and experiencing; many people assume that teaching is more important than learning, the truth is, learning is more important because it's the end goal of teaching. Students can learn without teachers, but teachers can't teach without learners. Learning is a curiosity. They become curious to know and to gain knowledge. Reading has an aim, a goal to understand, interpret, explain and define. It does not always become a pleasurable act. Now Educational Policy is giving more importance on Teaching Learning Process. In primary level policy has adopted Sanskrit as a subject. But it's not taught in proper process. Sanskrit Teaching work is adopted by the teachers as the way of just course complete work. There may be several reasons for this act of the teachers. These are as follows:

- Lack of knowledge in Sanskrit language.
- Negative thoughts about Sanskrit language due to materialism.
- Lack of knowledge about language teaching-learning methods.
- Due to focus on reading and writing instead of listening and speaking.
- People are thinking Sanskrit as traditional subject only. Most of the Teacher unknown about it's Modernisation.
- No focus on appointment facility of the expert Sanskrit Teachers in Primary level as well as K.V.S.
- No importance given to the Sanskrit subject and Sanskrit Teachers as well as other subject experts.
- No special eye-looking training programme for Sanskrit language Teaching-learning.

### ROLE OF THE TEACHER

Education and learning are the most important process in today's society. The dreams of developed society depend upon real educated human resources not only literate resources because "Quality is more precious than quantity." Development means not only Scientifically or Technically, but also it based upon social, emotional, intellectual, physical and spiritual activities. In this regard the role of teacher is most important. If a teacher commits a mistake, it will be reflected in the society. Teacher s the direct God power and the second parent because "parent takes a child from heaven to earth but a teacher takes a child from earth to heaven." So the teacher should concentrate his mind in the human value based thoughts. Children should be taught to cultivate respect and veneration for all religions which can be taught through Sanskrit language only. Children should be involved moral education based teaching-learning process because Sanskrit language says "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam." They should be learned that entire earth is our family. Learners must develop extensive interests.

### ROLES SHOULD BE ADOPTED FOR SANSKRIT IN PRIMARY LEVEL

Children's minds are always pure and innocent. They generally are good by nature and willing to do their activities in their own way. We have to make the primary institutions into attractive, inviting and cheerful like a beautiful garden. No educational institutions can be developed without learning environment at all. Because proper learning environment encourages the learners to enjoy the lessons are taught in the educational institutions. We the teachers, guardians and well-wishers try to know the Sanskrit language and basically the teachers should know some techniques to adopt in their teaching-learning process. In school curriculum some following activities are to be adopted for fostering the moral thoughts of Sanskrit language among the primary level children.

- Meditation, Prayer, Silent sitting and chanting omm.
- Practicing Yoga
- Recitation of Sanskrit sloka atleast one daily with its meaning.
- Arrange a "Bauddhika mancha" (intelligency growth meeting) for 05 to 10 minutes in morning assembly.
- Atleast one sentence to speak in Sanskrit in spoken way should be encouraged to students.
- Group learning and group activities should be arranged.
- Sanskrit Geeta recitation competition, Chanakya, Vidoora or Bhartruhari Neeti sloka recitation competition should be arranged and facilitate all students to participate in this programme.
- Each and every teacher should participate in presenting bauddhik vartta (moral thoughts)
- Implement of Role play method in Sanskrit language learning.
- Use of colourful attractive T.L.M. in Teaching-learning activities.
- Use of ICT and audio-visuals in Primary level.
- Organization of co-curricular activities based on Sanskrit language.
- Play the Sanskrit Drama once in a week (in residential school) or once in a month.
- Facilitate the learners to read Sanskrit news paper or Sanskrit journals.
- Spoken Sanskrit camp for 10 days should be arranged atleast twice a year.
- Arrange a meeting once or twice a year and invite an eminent Sanskrit expert to present moral and value education based talk.

### CONCLUSION

Primary students are foundation of our Ideal nation and Ideal society. A teacher should worship his real "Dharma" the own duty i.e service to innocent children. It should be focused basically on listening and speaking skill development of children in primary stage. If two basic skills develop in the classroom reading and writing skill will develop gradually. We can change the ugly situation by the help of Consciousness parents, skillful teachers and facilitator govt. body and we can develop our society and make strengthen the backbone of human lives.

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