

# SANSKRIT STUDIES IN INDIA

(ON THE OCCASION OF  
10th WORLD SANSKRIT CONFERENCE 1997)



वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

**RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN**  
**NEW DELHI, INDIA**  
**1997**

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(On the occasion of  
10<sup>th</sup> WORLD SANSKRIT CONFERENCE,  
Bangalore, Jan 3-9, 1997)

EDITOR  
DR. K.K. MISHRA



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## PREFACE

The present volume has been brought out on the occasion of the 10<sup>th</sup> WORLD SANSKRIT CONFERENCE being organised jointly by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education, Govt. of India, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan and the Taralabalu Kendra under the auspices of International Association of Sanskrit Studies at Bangalore on Jan. 3-9, 1997. The theme of the Conference is the international interaction on the study and research in the various fields of Sanskrit learning.

In keeping with this objective, the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has decided to bring out two scholarly volumes on Sanskrit Studies in India and outside India. I have great pleasure to present this volume of SANSKRIT STUDIES IN INDIA to our esteemed readers. The book contains status reports on the Sanskrit Studies being undertaken in different states of India. This information would be very useful for researchers and all those who are interested in Sanskrit studies.

We are highly grateful to the members of the Advisory Editorial Board especially the Chairman, Dr. K.P.A. Menon, Former Defence Secretary, Govt. of India and other expert members who have taken immense interest in editing articles written by different scholars and giving the book the present shape. My sincere thanks are to all the

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ha vyākaraṇa instead of siddhānta Kaumudi (Pāṇini) is taught in these traditional sanskriti paṭhaśālas. What is interesting that Harināmāmṛta vyakarāṇa is considered more suitable than mugdhabodha by the Vaisnavites. The Govt. Sanskrit Tol at Imphal has ben continuing for long and is a prominent one. Some institutions and organisations are engaged in imparting Sanskrit education in traditional method and in spread of Sanskrit.

1. Radhamadhav Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,
2. Yareipok Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya etc.

A few Sanskrit Pandits of the Pāṭhaśālā received National award for teaching.

The University at Imphal has not opened Post graduate Sanskrit class; one or two colleges affiliated to the University provide facilities for sanskrit teaching up to the degree level. Even in modern Theatres Sanskrit Stotras and Dhammapada in Pali are recited.

### **SIKKIM :**

In this context the state of sikkim though does not form a part of the N.E. States geographically it is very much within the N.E. Region. It will be relevant to give a brief account of the state of Sanskrit study in Sikkim. This Himalayan state being situated between Bhutan on the east and Nepal on the west and on the North touches the international border had been a protectorate status before it merged with India. Therefore, the population pattern is a mixed one in this hilly state. Nepals are in majority. Sanskrit studies are current among the Nepalis and a few sanskrit Tols for



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