



# Sanskrit

(Second Language)

## Introduction

Sanskrit is one of the oldest languages of the world from the period of Rigved. We can trace the development of Sanskrit language through संहिता, ब्राह्मण-ग्रन्थ, उपनिषद्-ग्रन्थ, नाट्य, etc. These are the salient features of Sanskrit language

This should be known to the students at the level of Secondary and higher Secondary Education. This is taken into account while restructuring the Sanskrit Syllabi.

Language is the means of effective Communication all over the world. Sanskrit language has great capability to coin new words as per the requirement, with the help of about 2000 roots, 22 prefixes and innumerable suffixes. So the study of Sanskrit is essential to enrich other regional languages too.

Sanskrit is not only the language of literature but also of sciences.

The knowledge of various sciences like Ayurveda, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Aeronautics, Architecture Archaeology, Indology, Manuscriptology, Astrology, Astronomy, Phonetics, etc, as well as Social Sciences like Logic, Political Science, Economics and Dramatics is precisely expressed in Sanskrit. The golden heritage in the form of these books exhibits a developed state of citizenry in respective historical periods.

This is an articulatory language. Each sound has a separate symbol. So, Sanskrit language becomes easier to write as per

the pronunciation.

The renowned Sanskrit grammarian Panini wrote the grammar which has been acknowledged and acclaimed to be the most scientific grammar by linguists and scientists alike all over the world. In the article, 'Knowledge Representation in Artificial Intelligence (AI)' Mr. Briggs, a scientist at NASA has praised Panini "a computer scientist without any hardware". So, the sutras of Panini may initiate the learners to use the computer which is the key of Information and Technology era.

Similarly, the origin of concepts of co-operation, democracy globalization, environmental awareness, etc. is seen in ancient vedic hymns. e. g.

सहनावतु सह नौ भुनक्तु सह वीर्यं करवावहे ।

तेजस्विनावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विषावहे ।

or समानीव आकूतिः – Let our opinions be one and the same

समानानि हृदयानि वः - Let our hearts be one.

समानमस्तु वो मनः - Let our minds be one

In ancient times, when Sanskrit dramas were the only common source of entertainment for the entire society, Kalidas aptly said 'नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाट्येकं समाराधानम्', in his play मालविकाग्निमित्र

The dialectic stories (fables) from the books 'Mahabharat', 'Panbhatantra', 'Hitopadesh' are really very fascinating. The study of these stories help to develop the reasoning and logical thinking as well as interest in Sanskrit. With the help of the



knowledge of these stories, students can opt for good career in the field of animation.

छन्द मात्रा वृत्त are the characteristic features of Sanskrit poetry. The knowledge of meters like अनुष्टुभ्, आर्या etc. help the students to recite the verses properly. Its rhythm also conveys the sentiments and the expressions.

The noble characters from ancient scripture like sage Agastya, sage Vasishtha, eminent scholars like Varahamihir, Aryabhatta, the king Bhagiratha etc. would certainly provide an idol to the students.

The syllabi at the Secondary level as well as the graduate and postgraduate levels have been taken into consideration for the sake of proper integration. A serious thought has been given to the New Educational approach of Maharashtra State Board. Modern teaching aids would play an important role in the achievement of these objectives.

The knowledge of Sanskrit promotes the interdisciplinary studies e.g. Bhagvad Gita, the world famous book is the science of 'Personality Development', as well as "Stress management". So, the study of this book is essential in the study of Psychology, Management etc, Kautilya Arthshastra and Political Science, Leelavati and Mathematics.

Moreover, the Study of Sanskrit Literature helps to broaden the outlook of the learners.

### General Objectives

#### To enable the students to

1. understand the basic structure of Sanskrit grammar.
2. speak simple sentences using proper intonation
3. add to their vocabulary and modes of

expressions in their mother tongue with the help of the knowledge of Sanskrit.

4. understand simple passages in Sanskrit
5. answer the questions in Sanskrit orally.
6. read and recite Sanskrit shlokas and stotras fluently
7. participate in different cultural programmes in Sanskrit
8. translate the Sanskrit passage into their mother tongue
9. know the terminology of Indian languages such as Marathi, Hindi also of Maths, Science and Social Science.
10. enrich their Sanskrit vocabulary.
11. develop skills in reading aloud Sanskrit passages fluently with proper articulation, intonation, pronunciation and understanding.
12. acquire skills in writing short compositions, passages and stories
13. develop more interest in Sanskrit literature.
14. acquaint them with the cultural, spiritual and moral heritage of India.

### Specific Objectives

To enable the students to

1. take interest in listening Sanskrit songs, hymns and Subhashitas.
2. understand programmes on Radio, T.V.
3. speak grammatically correct sentences.
4. read various types of literature with correct pause.
5. use nouns, verbs, adjectives correctly.
6. write answer in correct Sanskrit.
7. translate unseen passages in Sanskrit into the medium offered.



8. collect Subhashitas, lyrics on particular subjects.
9. write correct compounds, sandhis and verb forms.

**Std. X**

**1. Prose**

About 200 lines

One lesson should be in the form of letter (formal or informal)

**2. Poetry**

About 120 lines. 60 lines for Recitation

One lesson should comprising of following meters

इन्द्रवज्रा, उपेन्द्रवज्रा, गीति

3. Rapid Reading 60 lines. (Prose and Poetry)

**4. Grammar**

1. Nouns - भगवत्, शशिन्, भाविन्, आत्मन्, नामन्, राजन्, कर्मन्, वाच्, दिश्
2. Pronouns - Revision of pronouns studied in VIII, IX Std. and अदस्
3. Roots (A) - ब्रू (२ U. P.), दा (३ U. P.), आप् (5 P. P.), शृ ( 5 P. P.), भुज् (7 U. P.), तन् (8 U. P.), ज्ञा, ग्रह ( 9 U. P.),

Present Tense, Imperfect past tense  
वर्तमान काळ (लट् लकार) प्रथम भूतकाळ (लङ् लकार)

Imperative Potential

आज्ञार्थ (लोट् लकार) विध्यर्थ (विधि लिङ्.)

Second future, perfect past tense

द्वितीय भविष्य काळ (लृट् लकार) परोक्ष भूतकाळ (लिट् लकार)

of the above mentioned roots

4. (Denominative) नामधातू
5. च्वि रूप,
6. तर - तम वाचक रूपे (Comparative and superlative degree)
7. Absolute Locative, सति सप्तमी
8. Causal प्रयोजक (णिच्)
9. Numerals 1 to 20 (Cardinals and Ordinals) संख्या तथा क्रमवाचक
10. Present Participles वर्तमान कालवाचक धातुसाधित विशेषण (शतृ, शानच्)
11. व्यंजनसंधी
12. Compounds – तत्पुरुष समास, बहुव्रीही (remaining types)
13. Uses of उपपदविभक्ति

**5. Composition**

1. Answer in Sanskrit to the questions based on text or Arrange the sentences chronologically
2. Translation of unseen passages into the medium offered (Prose, Poetry, Drama)
3. Translation of sentences into Sanskrit or - Writing a paragraph of about 5 lines in Sanskrit on a given topic or A gap story (8 gaps)