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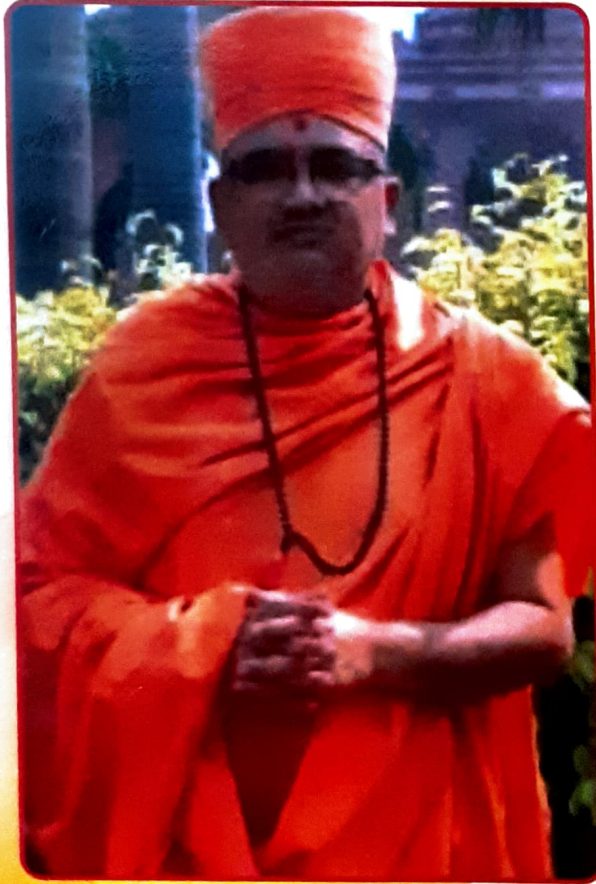
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Mahamahopadhyaya Swami Bhadresh Das Maharaj

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THE UTILITY OF SANSKRIT IN MODERN TIME

Dr. Partha Sarathi Mukhopadhyay
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Dr. B.N.Dutta Smriti Mahavidyalaya

Max Muller said- 'Whatever sphere of human mind you may select for special study, whether it be language, or religion, or mythology, or philosophy, whether it be laws of customs, primitive art or primitive science, everywhere, you have to go India, whether you like it or not, because some of the most valuable and most instructive materials in the history of man are treasured up in India, and India only'.¹ Sanskrit is the classical language of India. It plays a great role in present time. According to Max-Muller that who does not feeling pride with his ancient history, he has no feeling about nationality. Practically, the present is the new product of the past.² The great cultural heritage is composed in this language. The literature, religion, philosophy, art, science etc. were composed in Sanskrit at ancient times.

The derivation of the verbal adjective Sa9sk4ta is sam-√k4 +kta (karma7i) in passive. The s (sut) comes according to Pāṇinian rule Samparibhyā9 karotau bhū=a7e (pā 6/1/137). It means which language is refined and thus adorned by Pāṇini and other Sanskrit grammarians. Monier Monier-Williams described in A Sanskrit-English Dictionary that the word Sa9sk4ta may be translated as 'put together, constructed and well or completely formed, refined, adorned, highly elaborated'. It is derived from the root word Sa9sk4ta – 'to put together, compose, arrange, prepare'. According to Sir William Jones – 'The Sanskrit language, whatever be its antiquity, is of a wonderful structure; more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin and more exquisitely refined than either'.³ For this language, India has earned great respect from the world. To keep this Indians should learn Sanskrit from the school –age. If the Indian culture is entered in the mind of student from childhood, they can absorb this very well. Prof. Dr. Louis Reno said- 'There is not a living culture without a living tradition. If India is beloved and cherished among the elite of the West, it is on account of her traditional culture. And this culture is embedded above all in the treasures of Sanskrit. Sanskrit and India are inseparably connected, in spite of all the transitory harangues of the politicians.'⁴

The corpus of Sanskrit literature encompasses a rich tradition of poetry and drama as well as grammar, scientific, technical, philosophical and religious texts. Sanskrit is a member of Indo-Iranian sub-family of the Indo-European family of languages. Its closest ancient relatives are the Iranian languages Avestan and Old Persian. So when we construct the phoneme in the Indo-European, we mainly depend on Sanskrit. Swami Vivekananda said- 'In philology, our Sanskrit language is now universally acknowledged to be the foundation of all European languages, which, in fact, are nothing but jargonized Sanskrit' (Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda, Vol. 2, India's gift to the world). He also said- 'The Sanskrit language has made room for the Persian and the Arabic' (Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda, Vol. 4, Modern India).