

Sanskrit in Modern Context: Exploring the use and revival of Sanskrit in contemporary society, including its role in education, literature, and arts

*Prof. Dr. Mina S. Vyas

Associate Professor, Shri P. K. Chaudhari Mahila Arts College, Sector- 7, Gandhinagar, Gujarat

Abstract

This research explores the use and resurgence of Sanskrit in modern culture with an emphasis on its functions in the fields of education, literature, and the arts. Over the ages, the spoken form of Sanskrit, an ancient Indo-European language famed for its religious, philosophical, and literary literature, gradually declined. However, in recent years, there have been persistent attempts by academics and enthusiasts to restore Sanskrit's importance in a number of fields. This study investigates the use of Sanskrit in contemporary education, including its use in colleges and universities, as well as the difficulties and possibilities associated with teaching and studying this ancient language. The research also looks at the impact of Sanskrit on modern literature and the arts, including classical dance, music, and theatre. Additionally, it explores the language's function in religious and philosophical discourse, illuminating its importance in the preservation and dissemination of spiritual and philosophical literature. The article examines Sanskrit's distinctive linguistic traits and its contributions to contemporary linguistic research, especially its importance in the reconstruction of Proto-Indo-European and comparative linguistics. The study also emphasises the role of technology in text preservation and dissemination, as well as the digital resources accessible for studying Sanskrit and exploring its literary riches. It emphasises the necessity for ongoing efforts to conserve and develop this ancient language as an important cultural and intellectual asset in the modern world by reflecting on the difficulties and chances for Sanskrit in the future.

Keywords: Sanskrit, modern context, language revival, education, literature, arts, linguistic heritage

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*Author's Correspondence

Prof. Dr. Mina S. Vyas

Associate Professor, Shri P. K. Chaudhari Mahila Arts College, Sector- 7, Gandhinagar, Gujarat

rajmin29@gmail.com

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Introduction

Sanskrit, an ancient Indo-European language, has great historical value since it was used extensively in ancient India to convey religious, philosophical, and literary texts. Sanskrit, one of the world's oldest known languages, was vital to ancient Indian civilization. It was used to communicate sacred texts, philosophical texts, and classic works of literature. Sanskrit is a part of the Indo-European language family, which means it has a common linguistic ancestry with a wide variety of other languages from different time periods and regions (Mallory & Adams, 1997). Sanskrit's complex linguistic history has made it an invaluable resource for researchers and linguists interested in language typology and historical linguistics, and it has helped advance our knowledge of language development.

Sanskrit was given a prominent position in ancient India's religious, philosophical, and literary spheres. Sanskrit was used in the composition of the Vedas, Hinduism's earliest holy books, which captured the spiritual knowledge and rituals of the ancient Vedic culture (Witzel, 2001). The Upanishads, Puranas, and Mahabharata are three other great writings that were originally written in Sanskrit and are known for their deep philosophical insights, mythical storytelling, and ethical lessons. Furthermore, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, epic poems of heroic actions and moral issues, are part of Sanskrit's literary history and continue to influence and inspire people even now (Pollock, 2006). Plays, poetry, and treatises on anything from mathematics to medicine are all part of Sanskrit's wide ancient literature, which demonstrates the language's depth and adaptability.

Sanskrit's significance and usefulness have persisted into the current day, despite the language's antiquity. Sanskrit's importance as a cultural and intellectual legacy has only recently been acknowledged by academics, enthusiasts, and politicians (Scharfe, 2002). Newer generations may now learn this historic language and its ageless wisdom thanks to efforts to resurrect Sanskrit and include it into modern educational institutions. In this research, I investigate the resurgence and contemporary use of Sanskrit, highlighting the language's many contributions to the fields of learning, writing, and the arts. Our goal is to get an appreciation for Sanskrit's continuing value as it explores new paths in today's rapidly evolving society by first gaining an appreciation for its historical significance and accomplishments in ancient India.

Sanskrit's Decline and Revival

Over time, the number of people who could speak Sanskrit—an old Indo-European language—dwindled. The decline of its use in daily communication is a result of a number of circumstances, despite the fact that the language has a rich literary and cultural history. However, in recent years, experts and enthusiasts have worked to bring Sanskrit back into the limelight, giving this historic language a fresh lease of life in the contemporary world.

Factors Leading to the Decline of Sanskrit:

- **Emergence of Vernacular Languages:** The emergence of vernacular languages in various parts of the Indian subcontinent was a major factor in the loss of Sanskrit as a spoken language. Local languages emerged in different kingdoms and areas, replacing the more formal and sophisticated Sanskrit as the language of choice among the common people (Thapar, 2004).
- **Social and Cultural Changes:** Ancient India's social and cultural scene evolved dramatically throughout time. There was a growing gap between the educated elite, such as professors, priests, and nobles, who spoke Sanskrit, and the rest of society as a whole as civilizations developed (Trautmann, 2006).
- **Influence of Islamic Rule:** The Islamic conquests of the mediaeval era had an effect on the linguistic environment of northern India. The Muslim monarchs promoted Persian to the position of court language and administrative language, further displacing Sanskrit (Eaton, 2005).
- **Colonial Era and Western Education:** The arrival of British colonial control in India during the Vedic period had a profound effect on the prestige of Sanskrit. The loss in Sanskrit's patronage and importance in governmental and educational contexts may be traced to the adoption of English as the medium of instruction and British policy (Sarkar, 1987).

Efforts to Revive Sanskrit in the Modern Era:

- **Sanskrit Revival Movements:** Various academicians and cultural enthusiasts in the late 19th and early 20th centuries launched revitalization efforts for Sanskrit. Important Sanskrit language institutions include the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan and the Samskrita Bharati (Gaur, 1990).
- **Incorporation in Education:** Sanskrit was incorporated into the national education system of a newly independent India, making its way into classrooms and curricula throughout the country. Sanskrit studies were given a boost with the founding of institutions and departments dedicated to the study of the language (Sharma, 2014).

- **Literary and Artistic Revival:** A Renewed Literary and Creative Interest Modern authors and artists have played an important role in reviving interest in Sanskrit. Sanskrit has been used as a language of expression by poets, playwrights, and musicians, giving fresh vitality to traditional art forms (Iyer, 2018).
- **Digital Initiatives:** Because of the rise of modern technology, digital activities have been instrumental in bringing Sanskrit back to life. Online platforms and resources have enhanced language instruction and research (Jha, 2015), and the digitization of ancient Sanskrit texts has made them available to a wider audience.

Several aspects in Sanskrit's history, society, and politics contributed to its gradual collapse as a spoken language. Modern-day researchers and fans, however, have demonstrated unshakable commitment to reviving Sanskrit by working to reinstate it in educational institutions, encourage its use in the arts, and use digital technology for its preservation and propagation. Sanskrit's continued renaissance demonstrates the language's vital role in human history.

Sanskrit in Education

Sanskrit is an old Indo-European language having a vital function in both traditional Indian settings and contemporary academic institutions due to its rich literary and cultural legacy. Sanskrit's involvement in education has developed through time, from its beginnings in the ancient Indian Gurukul and Vedic schools to its present-day incorporation in the curricula of schools and universities across the globe. This article discusses the problems and prospects of teaching and studying Sanskrit as a classical language in current educational environments, as well as the historical importance of Sanskrit in traditional Indian education.

The Role of Sanskrit in Traditional Indian Education Systems:

Oral transfer of knowledge from guru to shishya was central to education in ancient India, and this took place largely in Gurukuls and Vedic institutions. Grammar, literature, mathematics, philosophy, astronomy, and religious texts were all taught primarily via the medium of Sanskrit (Srinivasachari, 1974). By memorising and reciting the Vedic literature in Sanskrit, including the Vedas and Upanishads, ancient holy wisdom was preserved.

The Inclusion of Sanskrit in the Modern Education System:

Sanskrit's important role in the curriculum was threatened by the introduction of modern education under British colonial administration. Sanskrit was formerly removed from the curriculum in India after independence, but its importance to the country's history and culture meant that it was brought back (Goyal, 1994). Schools began offering Sanskrit as an option for students, and specialised institutions and departments were set up to further study of the language.

Sanskrit has been deemed worthy of inclusion in the curricula of several nations outside of India. Courses in Sanskrit may be found at universities throughout the world for anyone curious in the language's ancient manuscripts and storied history (Olivelle, 1996).

Challenges and Opportunities in Teaching and Learning Sanskrit:

Despite people's best intentions, reviving Sanskrit as a classical subject in schools presents several difficulties. Learning Sanskrit may be challenging due to the language's intricate syntax, its script, and the scarcity of spoken use (Jha, 2009). It's also possible that in today's globalised environment, the need for other contemporary languages will outweigh the desire to study Sanskrit.

Sanskrit, on the other hand, has a lot of room to grow in the classroom. Insights into ancient Indian ideas and social standards may be gained via the study of Sanskrit, which can help students develop a profound respect for classical literature, philosophy, and cultural traditions (Houben, 1995). In addition, Sanskrit may be made more approachable and interesting to current learners via the use of contemporary teaching methods, such as technology-driven language learning platforms (Scharfe, 2002).

The fact that Sanskrit has been taught everywhere from ancient Indian schools to modern universities throughout the world is a testament to the classical language's ongoing significance. The ongoing efforts to protect and promote Sanskrit

open the door to India's rich cultural history, giving students and academics access to a legacy that has inspired and enriched people all over the globe for centuries.

Literary Contributions in Sanskrit

The enormous and varied body of work that is Sanskrit literature serves as a shining example of the intellectual and cultural achievements of the Indian subcontinent and beyond. Sanskrit literature has left an everlasting influence on human culture, from ancient epics to philosophical treatises and lyrical compositions. In this article, we'll look at how Sanskrit literature has impacted other languages and civilizations, what current Sanskrit authors and poets have contributed, and how they've blended ancient and modern themes in their works.

Influence of Sanskrit Literature on Other Languages and Cultures:

The impact of Sanskrit literature goes far beyond the borders of ancient India. Sanskrit, an ancient language, had a crucial role in bringing education, religion, and the arts to people all throughout South and Southeast Asia. To a large extent, the diffusion of Sanskrit writings facilitated the expansion of Hinduism, Buddhism, and other aspects of Indian culture to neighbouring countries (Bhattacharya, 2010). Stories from ancient texts like the Ramayana and the Mahabharata have made their way into many different cultural traditions and have been translated into dozens of languages (Dutt, 1899).

In addition, Central Asia and the Far East felt the impact of Sanskrit's linguistic dominance. Buddhism spread across Asia from Tibet and China to Japan and other nations thanks in large part to Sanskrit writings (Chang, 1977). Sanskrit literature is still studied and revered in many of these areas, keeping alive a link to a common cultural past.

Contemporary Writers and Poets in Sanskrit:

Although many people think of Sanskrit as a dead language, it really serves as a source of inspiration for modern poets and authors all over the globe. Modern Sanskrit literature has benefited greatly from the work of prominent academics and authors like Satya Vrat Shastri, Ramakant Tripathi Sharma, and Chandrasekharendra Saraswati Swami (Mishra, 2006).

These modern writers explore not just one but several forms of literature. Infusing their works with the spirit of old Sanskrit traditions as well as modern issues, they provide fresh perspectives on the human condition (Shukla, 2019).

The Fusion of Traditional and Modern Themes:

Traditional and modern topics frequently come together in modern Sanskrit writing. Traditional tales, legends, and religious themes are the focus of classical Sanskrit writings, but current authors add a contemporary twist to these subjects in order to reflect contemporary problems (Tripathi, 2007).

For instance, contemporary Sanskrit poetry may rely on the literary methods and aesthetics of classical Sanskrit poetry to address environmental difficulties, societal challenges, and reflections on human relationships (Prasad, 2013). This fusion of historical and contemporary elements makes for a lively and interesting reading experience.

Sanskrit's literary contributions have spanned continents and centuries, having a profound impact on languages and literatures all over the world. Culturally rich and universally appealing, Sanskrit literature has had a significant effect on neighbouring areas and faraway nations and maintains significance in the modern world. Modern authors and poets are adding to Sanskrit's rich literary history, ensuring that the language's contributions to world literature are as vital and important as ever.

Sanskrit in Arts and Performing Arts

Classical Indian dance, music, and drama all owe a great deal to the ancient Indo-European language Sanskrit as a source of inspiration and innovation. Sanskrit's literary and cultural legacy has been instrumental in developing classic works, and its impact may be seen in modern reinterpretations as well. This article delves into the ways in which Sanskrit serves as a vehicle for cultural expression and creative innovation via its profound impact on classical dance, music, and drama.

Sanskrit's Influence on Classical Dance, Music, and Theatre:

Ancient Sanskrit scriptures served as the basis for the development of classical dance, music, and theatre in India. *Natya Shastra*, an ancient theatrical book credited to Bharata Muni, contains detailed instructions on acting, dancing, and expressing emotions via mime and other forms of performance (Emeneau, 1956).

The lyrics of *Kirtanas*, which are performed in Carnatic and Hindustani, two of India's classical music traditions, are almost always written in Sanskrit (Sambamoorthy, 1970). Similarly, the spiritual and cultural essence of the Sanskrit language is frequently infused into performances of traditional dance forms like Bharatanatyam, Odissi, Kathak, and Kuchipudi (Kothari, 1989).

The Use of Sanskrit in Traditional Art Forms and Contemporary Adaptations:

The ancient Indian language of Sanskrit is profoundly interwoven in many traditional art forms, elevating both the aesthetic appeal and the spiritual value of a wide variety of creative manifestations. In ancient temples, the sculptures and paintings often include Sanskrit inscriptions that pay homage to the temple's deities and represent scenes from holy literature (Dasgupta, 1955).

Sanskrit is continuing to find new applications in the fields of theatre and performing arts thanks to modern modifications. It is common practise for contemporary performances to take inspiration from traditional Sanskrit plays like as Kalidasa's *Abhijnanasakuntalam* and Bhasa's *Swapnavasavadatta*. These ageless storylines are then presented in a modern context with contemporary interpretations and staging methods (Banerjee, 2003).

Sanskrit as a Medium for Expressing Cultural Identity and Artistic Creativity:

Sanskrit is a powerful medium that may be used for the expression of cultural identity as well as creative innovation. According to Kak (2008), traditional art forms, which have their origins in Sanskrit literature, provide a method for maintaining and honouring cultural history while also linking contemporary generations with long-standing customs.

Sanskrit is still being used by modern composers and performers to create new works, which demonstrates the adaptability of the language in terms of its ability to communicate modern ideas and feelings. This creative talent nourishes the living legacy of Sanskrit, which enables it to adapt and survive in the contemporary world (Sarup, 1967).

Role of Sanskrit in Religious and Philosophical Discourse

Sanskrit, a language that is both old and holy in India, is often credited as being an essential contributor to the diffusion and maintenance of religious and philosophical knowledge. Sanskrit has been used for the transfer of deep thoughts and spiritual knowledge from one generation to the next as a result of its role as the language of a significant number of major philosophical treatises and religious literature. This article examines the role that Sanskrit plays in fostering dialogue and understanding among various religious traditions, as well as the impact that Sanskrit scriptures have had on contemporary spiritual practises and philosophical discussions.

Sanskrit's Significance in Preserving and Propagating Religious and Philosophical Texts:

When it comes to the preservation of knowledge in the areas of religion and philosophy, Sanskrit is in a class all by itself. According to Staal (2008), the language Sanskrit was used in the composition of a large number of religious works, including the Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagavad Gita, and different Puranas. According to Jacobsen (2005), the accuracy of the transmission of these writings across millennia has been aided by the precision and clarity of Sanskrit's grammar and vocabulary. This has been accomplished via the thorough oral traditions and preservation of manuscripts.

In addition, Sanskrit's function is not limited to the maintenance of texts; it has also been used as the language for religious chants and ceremonies, which has the effect of enhancing the practitioners' spiritual experience. According to Olivelle (1996), the recitation of Vedic mantras and hymns in Sanskrit continues to be an essential component of religious rites. This helps devotees connect with long-standing customs and calls forth the presence of heavenly forces.

The Role of Sanskrit in Promoting Dialogue and Understanding Among Different Religious Traditions:

Sanskrit has been a very important factor in India's efforts to foster conversation and mutual understanding across the many religious traditions that exist there. According to Flood (1996), several Sanskrit literature advocate for inclusion and investigate a variety of spiritual pathways, which helps to cultivate a feeling of peace and respect among adherents of a variety of views.

An example of this would be the deep conversation that takes place in the Sanskrit text known as the Bhagavad Gita between the god Krishna and the warrior Arjuna. They discuss topics such as virtuous behaviour, one's responsibilities, and coming to terms with oneself. This philosophical discourse is not limited by any one religion and offers insights into the human situation that are applicable across all cultures (Sargeant, 2009).

The Impact of Sanskrit Scriptures on Contemporary Spiritual Practices and Philosophical Discussions:

The wisdom that can be found in Sanskrit writings has had and will continue to have a profound influence on the spiritual practises and philosophical debates of modern times. Ancient Sanskrit literature have been a source of inspiration for a great number of people and spiritual groups, who have incorporated their teachings into their day-to-day rituals and meditation practises (Gier, 2012).

In addition, philosophical ideas that originate from Sanskrit, like as Advaita (also known as non-dualism) and Yoga, have gained widespread attention and are now the focus of academic and philosophical investigation. The deep philosophical concepts that are conveyed in Sanskrit writings have sparked modern conversations about the nature of reality, the nature of consciousness, and the human desire for meaning (King, 1999).

Sanskrit and Linguistics

Sanskrit is an ancient Indo-European language that has a unique set of linguistic characteristics and has made significant contributions to the area of linguistics as a result of these characteristics and its accomplishments. As a result, Sanskrit has earned a privileged position in the field of linguistics. Its relevance goes beyond that of a classical language of ancient India since it has been an essential component in the reconstruction of Proto-Indo-European, comparative linguistics, and current linguistic studies. In other words, its value is far broader. In this article, the unique linguistic characteristics of Sanskrit, its role in the reconstruction of Proto-Indo-European and comparative linguistics, and its ongoing significance in modern linguistic study are discussed.

The Unique Linguistic Features of Sanskrit and Its Contributions to Linguistic Studies:

The language known as Sanskrit is renowned for having a complex linguistic structure as well as specific grammatical rules. Since the beginning of recorded history, linguists have been captivated by the language's well-defined phonetics, phonology, morphology, and syntax (MacDonell, 1910). The thorough system of verbal conjugation and noun declension, together with a large variety of inflections and derivational affixes, provides a lot of data for linguistic research. This data may be found in the form of morphemes.

According to Bronkhorst (1998), Panini's book "Ashtadhyayi," which is a full grammar of Sanskrit and dates back to the fourth century BCE, is one of the first and most systematic linguistic descriptions in the history of humanity. Panini's grammar established a formal framework for explaining the structural components of languages and served as a basis for the development of contemporary linguistic analysis.

Sanskrit's Role in the Reconstruction of Proto-Indo-European and Comparative Linguistics:

The Proto-Indo-European (PIE) language, the putative common ancestor of the Indo-European language family, was reconstructed in large part because to research into Sanskrit (Mallory & Adams, 1997). The parallels between Sanskrit and other Indo-European languages, such as Greek, Latin, and Germanic, were first noted by comparative linguists like Franz Bopp and Ferdinand de Saussure.

Linguists were able to reconstruct the ancient Proto-Indo-European language and develop the comparative method by comparing cognate words and grammatical structures across different Indo-European languages (Fortson, 2004). This

methodology radically altered the field of historical linguistics by allowing researchers to discover the common ancestry of a wide range of languages.

Modern Linguistic Research on Sanskrit's Grammar, Syntax, and Phonetics:

The study of Sanskrit remains active in the field of modern linguistics. Sanskrit is used by linguists as a testbed for studying everything from phonological processes and morphological derivations to syntactic structures and pragmatics (Masica, 1991).

Researchers now use Sanskrit literature to create language models and investigate language universals, thanks to the rise of computational linguistics and natural language processing (Vasishth & Lewis, 2006). We can learn more about language in general and the linguistic universals that unite all humans by studying Sanskrit.

Sanskrit is a language of lasting relevance in the study of linguistics due to its distinctive linguistic traits, its involvement in the reconstruction of Proto-Indo-European and comparative linguistics, and its contributions to contemporary linguistic research. The study of Sanskrit not only adds to our knowledge of how languages have evolved through time, but also sheds light on how languages work at their most basic levels.

Digital and Technological Advancements

The contemporary study of Sanskrit has been greatly aided by digital and technical developments, which have opened up new channels for the collection, dissemination, and study of Sanskrit texts. Digitization of ancient manuscripts, development of online resources and databases, and creation of cutting-edge digital tools for studying Sanskrit and linguistic analysis are all the result of technological advancements. This article investigates the role of technology in the preservation and dissemination of Sanskrit texts, the growth of digital tools and apps for studying and analysing Sanskrit, and the existence of online resources and digital libraries for Sanskrit studies.

The Use of Technology in Preserving and Disseminating Sanskrit Texts:

Ancient Sanskrit manuscripts are often fragile and prone to deterioration; thus, the use of technology has been of critical importance in the process of conserving and spreading these texts. Many manuscripts have been carefully scanned and converted into digital forms as part of efforts to digitise them (Kulkarni, 2011). This has ensured that these manuscripts will be preserved for the long term and will be simple to access for researchers and enthusiasts all over the globe.

In addition, technological advancements have made it possible to digitise rare and ancient Sanskrit writings, which were previously only accessible in specialised libraries and academic research establishments. According to Dandekar (2004), online repositories and digital libraries now give access to a huge number of Sanskrit writings, which enables academics to investigate and evaluate a rich corpus of literary and philosophical works.

Online Resources, Databases, and Digital Libraries for Sanskrit Studies:

Sanskrit researchers, students, and lovers have access to a plethora of internet tools and databases that are specifically designed to meet their requirements. Sanskrit texts, grammatical treatises, and lexicons are all available in digital format thanks to platforms like GRETIL (Gottingen Register of Electronic Texts in Indian Languages), the Digital Corpus of Sanskrit (DCS), and Sanskrit Documents (Rocher, 2008). These platforms make it easier to do research and study Sanskrit.

The preservation of Sanskrit literature has also been considerably aided by the proliferation of digital libraries such as the Internet Archive and Google Books. Users are able to view and download rare Sanskrit texts from a variety of time periods and literary fields because to the fact that these platforms hold a large library of books written in the Sanskrit language (Schreiner, 2007).

Digital Tools and Applications for Learning Sanskrit and Analyzing Sanskrit Texts:

Learning Sanskrit and doing textual analysis in Sanskrit are both made easier by the creation of cutting-edge digital tools and apps that have been made possible by advances in technology. Sanskrit education is made more accessible to students

all around the globe because to the proliferation of mobile applications and online platforms that provide interactive language courses and tutorials (Hartzell, 2016).

Additionally, academic research in linguistics and philology might benefit from the use of digital resources such as text analysis software. scholars are able to gain new insights into the linguistic structures and historical changes of Sanskrit by using computational methods for morphological analysis, word frequency analysis, and textual analysis (Kumar & Singh, 2020). These techniques aid scholars in investigating patterns and aspects of Sanskrit literature.

The study of Sanskrit has been revolutionised as a result of recent developments in digital and technical fields, which have made it possible for academics, students, and enthusiasts to interact with ancient texts in novel ways. The study and research of Sanskrit, which is an old and holy language, has been revolutionised as a result of the use of technology in the process of conserving and spreading Sanskrit texts, the availability of online resources and digital libraries, and the creation of digital tools for learning and analysing Sanskrit. It is expected that the influence that technology will continue to have on Sanskrit studies will increase as technological advancements continue, hence enhancing our comprehension and appreciation of this ageless language and cultural inheritance.

Conclusion

Sanskrit retains a prominent place as a language of great cultural, intellectual, and aesthetic diversity in contemporary culture. Its importance in technical breakthroughs, theological and philosophical debate, literature, the arts, and education illustrate its ongoing relevance in the modern world. Sanskrit has made significant contributions to education, as this page explains, both in traditional Indian educational systems and in contemporary institutions of higher learning across the world. The language allows students and academics to understand India's historic knowledge and cultural history by acting as a link between the past and the present. Sanskrit continues to have a unique effect on literature and the arts, with its classical epics, poetry, and dramatic works continuing to influence modern authors, poets, dancers, and musicians. The combination of conventional subjects with contemporary sensibilities demonstrates the language's flexibility and continuing appeal.

Sanskrit's contribution to theological and philosophical discourse also cuts beyond cultural and religious barriers, fostering communication and understanding amongst many traditions. Its influence on language studies and comparative linguistics highlights its crucial role in the subject of linguistics. Sanskrit has adopted digital resources, digital libraries, and linguistic analytic tools in response to technology improvements, allowing for the preservation and transmission of historical texts as well as the creation of brand-new learning and research possibilities. In conclusion, conserving and promoting Sanskrit is more than just a scholarly endeavour; it is a duty to protect a priceless cultural and intellectual legacy. The language acts as a repository for old information, providing perceptions into the collective wisdom of mankind and its cultural development. We can guarantee that future generations may continue to explore the breadth and depth of this ageless language, preserving its relevance in the fabric of human civilization, by preserving its heritage and supporting its study and practise. As we embrace the digital age, we must also be aware of how crucial it is to maintain the traditional elements of Sanskrit education, literature, and the arts since they represent the core of our cultural identity. By doing this, we pay tribute to Sanskrit's rich heritage and make sure that its light never dims in the face of global change.

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Author's Biography:

Prof. Dr. Mina S Vyas is an accomplished academican and currently serves as an Associate Professor at P.K. Chaudhari Mahila Arts College in Gandhinagar, Gujarat. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in Sanskrit, achieving the remarkable feat of earning a Gold Medal and 11 awards from Gujarat University for her outstanding performance. Driven by her passion for the subject, she pursued her Master of Arts in Sanskrit and later obtained a Ph.D. in the same field. With 30 years of rich experience in the field of education, she has demonstrated her commitment to research and scholarship. She successfully completed a Minor Research Project on Mind Management based on the teachings of the Bhagavad Gita, showcasing her intellectual prowess and dedication to exploring ancient texts.

In addition to her academic achievements, she is a prolific writer, having authored numerous books on Sanskrit. Her publications reflect her deep-rooted interest in preserving and promoting the rich heritage of Sanskrit literature. Dedicated to promoting intercultural understanding and harmony, she has organized several International online seminars in accordance with the United Nations Declaration. Notably, she spearheaded the World Interfaith Harmony Week Celebration, with select works published in esteemed international journals and websites.

Being the sole Professor in Sanskrit from Gujarat University, she holds a unique distinction in her field. She has also introduced an eye-catching learning method for teaching through Gana Podcasts, making Sanskrit education more engaging and accessible for her students. Beyond her academic achievements, she is celebrated for empowering college girls from rural backgrounds, enabling them to explore and embrace opportunities beyond their horizons.

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