

शश्वत् NEWSLETTER

DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT

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छात्राणां लेखनानि

KĀLIDĀSA, THE GREAT SANSKRIT SCHOLAR OF INDIA



Kālidāsa was famous as a great poet and made a glorious contribution to Sanskrit literature. Kālidāsa's poetry brought a unique quality to literary works. Several ancient and medieval books state that Kālidāsa was a court poet of a king named Vikramāditya. Kālidāsa has written many works. Some of which are considered to be the very best works. Kālidāsa is the author of two Mahākāvyas, Kumārasambhava and Raghuvamśa.

**KRITIKA BAYAN
5TH SEMESTER**

- Kumārasambhava describes the birth and adolescence of the goddess Pārvatī her marriage to Śiva and the subsequent birth of their son Kumāra Kārtikeya.
- Raghuvamśa is an epic poem about the kings of the Raghu dynasty.

Kālidāsa also wrote the Meghadūta(The Cloud Messenger), a khaṇḍakāvya. It describes the story of a Yakṣa trying to send a message to his lover through a cloud. It is one of Kālidāsa's most popular poems and numerous commentaries on the work have been written. Another khaṇḍakāvya of Kālidāsa is Ṛtusamhāra. Kālidāsa wrote three plays. These are Mālavikāgnimitram, Abhijñānaśākuntalam and Vikramovarśīyam. Among them, Abhijñānaśākuntalam is generally regarded as a masterpiece. It was among the first Sanskrit works to be translated into English, and has since been translated into many languages.

Kālidāsa's language was simple and eloquent, in his language he used simple language and sweet words so cleverly in his writings that people read it and loved it. Mahākavi Kālidāsa has the highest rank in literature, he has the title Mahākavi in literature and Kālidāsa is known to be the greatest poet and gained greatest knowledge of Sanskrit language. The expression of love is more mentioned in the writings of the great poet Kālidāsa's works and plays are very popular. For all these reasons, Kālidāsa is known as Mahākavi which makes him different from other poets of literature.

IMPORTANCE OF SANSKRIT LANGUAGE

NIBEDITA RAHA ROY

3RD SEMESTER

देवभाषा संस्कृतं वेदभाषा संस्कृतम् ।
भेदभावविनाशकं खलु दिव्यभाषा संस्कृतम् ॥

Sanskrit is a classical language belonging to the Indo- Aryan branch of the Indo-European languages. It is the sacred language of Hinduism, the language of classical Hindu philosophy, and of historical texts of Buddhism and Jainism. In Sanskrit, the verbal adjectives saṁskṛta-is a compound word consisting of saṁ, 'together, good, well, perfected and kṛta which mean made, formed.

It connotes a work that has been well prepared, pure and perfect, polished, sacred. Sanskrit can also more narrowly refer to Classical Sanskrit, a refined and standardized grammatical form that emerged in the mid-1st millennium BCE and was codified in the most comprehensive of ancient grammars, the Aṣṭādhyāyī of Pāṇini. The greatest dramatist in Sanskrit, Kālidāsa, wrote in classical Sanskrit, and the foundations of modern arithmetic were first described in classical Sanskrit. The two major Sanskrit epics, the Mahābhārata and the Rāmāyaṇa, however, were composed in a range of oral storytelling registers called Epic which was used in northern India between 400 BCE and 300 CE, and roughly contemporary with classical Sanskrit. In the following centuries, Sanskrit became tradition-bound, stopped being learned as a first language, and ultimately stopped developing as a living language.

Importance of Sanskrit is universally acknowledged; cultural heritage of India is rooted in Sanskrit, and development of Indian genius owes overwhelmingly to Sanskrit, not only in the fields of spirituality and philosophy but also in the fields of art, poetry, and literature as also of science, ethics, and systems of pure and practical knowledge. Indian temperament has been formed by Sanskrit and even the modern languages of India bear in them the impact of the magnificence and richness of Sanskrit. Today when the Indian spirit has re-emerged and begun to express a new life and a new creation, the need is felt to draw fresh energy from the language and to enhance the ability of the people of India through the aid of that language.

असमस्य केचन संस्कृतपण्डिताः

SUMI TALUKDAR
5TH SEMESTER

कृष्णकान्त सन्धिकै असमस्य अन्यतमः संस्कृतपण्डितः आसीत् प्राच्य विद्यार्णव कृष्णकान्त सन्धिकै महाभागः। सः अपि महान् संस्कृतज्ञः। यद्यपि तेन संस्कृतभाषा माध्यमेन ग्रन्थो न विरचितः तथापि आंगलभाषायां संस्कृतग्रन्थस्य अनुवादः कृतः। तस्य श्रीहर्ष विरचितनैषधचरितकाव्यस्य आंगलभाषानुवादः अतीव सुप्रसिद्धः। तत्र च तेन एका गम्भीरा समालोचनात्मिका भूमिका अपि लिखिता।



आनन्दराम बरुवा आधुनिक शिक्षामाध्यमेन शिक्षितानां संस्कृत-पण्डितानां मध्ये आनन्दराम बरुवा सुप्रसिद्धो अन्यतमः च। नानाविधानां ग्रन्थानां विरचनेन सम्पादनेन च संस्कृतभाषायाः चर्चायां महत् कार्यं साधितम् अनेन आनन्दरामेण। महावीरचरित नाटकोपरि जानकीराम-भाष्यं तेन लिखितम्। आंगलभाषायामपि संस्कृतविषयक ग्रन्थाः तेन विरचिताः। आंगल-संस्कृत अभिधानमपि सः लिखितवान्।

मुकुन्दमाधव शर्मा असमराज्ये संस्कृतक्षेत्रस्य अन्यतमो महान् पण्डितो अस्ति ड. मुकुन्दमाधव शर्मा। अस्य संस्कृतभाषायां लिखितो ग्रन्थो अस्ति व्यञ्जना-प्रपञ्च-समीक्षा। संस्कृतविषयका अन्ये अपि ग्रन्थाः तेन अनुदिताः लिखिताः सम्पादिताश्च। श्लोकविरचने अस्य नैपुण्यं वर्तते। अस्य संस्कृतभाषणनैपुण्यमपि परिलक्ष्यते।



मनोरञ्जन शास्त्री असमराज्ये संस्कृत – चर्चायां समुल्लेखनीयो विद्वान् अस्ति आचार्य मनोरञ्जन शास्त्री। आचार्य शास्त्रीमहोदयः अशेषशास्त्रनिष्णातः आसीत्। मनोरञ्जनशास्त्रिणः कवित्वप्रतिभान्वितानां कृतीनां वैविध्यं परिलक्षते। तस्य प्रतिभापरिचायकाः ग्रन्थाः यथा – केतेकीकाव्यम्, पताकाम्नाय, उतङ्कभैक्ष्यम् प्रकामकामरूपम् च।

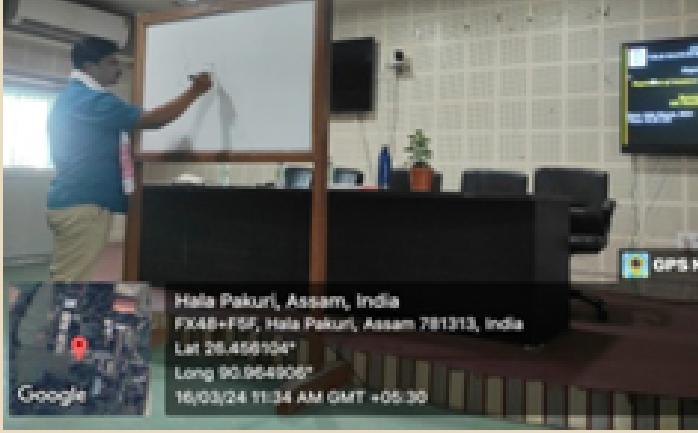
भवदेव भागवती भवदेव भागवती नामधेय संस्कृतपण्डितो अपि संस्कृतभाषायां कतिपयान् ग्रन्थान् विरचितवान्। तत् कृतिषु जयमती काव्यमिति खण्डकाव्यं सुप्रसिद्धं वर्तते। कवि भवदेवः मध्ययुगीय असमराज्यस्य ऐतिहासिकघटनामाश्रित्य जयमतीकाव्यम् लिखितमस्ति। श्लोकमाला इति अपरः पद्यग्रन्थो भवदेवेन विरचितः। अस्यां श्लोकमालायां छन्दोबद्धश्लोकेषु ग्रन्थकारेण विभिन्न विषयाः आलोचिताः। संस्कृते श्लोकरचनायां भवदेवस्य पाटवमासीत्।

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

WORKSHOP ON SPOKEN SANSKRIT



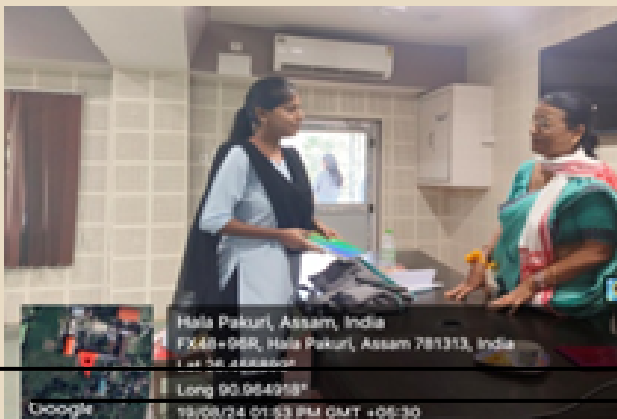
A seven day workshop was organized by the department from 13th September to 19th September, 2023 on the topic of **Spoken Sanskrit**. From this workshop the students acquire the basic knowledge of the domain of communicative Sanskrit. They also get the skill of presenting themselves before any person in Sanskrit.



A one Day Workshop on **"Ancient Manuscript Studies and Conservation"** was organized by the department of Sanskrit in collaboration with the Deptt. of Assamese, B.H. College and B.H College Library on 16th March,2024.



The Department celebrated 'World Sanskrit Day' on 19th August, 2024 at Seminar Hall of B.H College, Howly. The world sanskrit day was celebrated at the Shrāvana Purnimā Tithi every year. On this day, department organized a competition of 'Sloka Recitation' among the Students.





ALUMNI MEET IN 2023

The **Departmental Alumni meet** was held on 11th June 2023. In that meeting Ex. students shared their experiences and expressed their love and gratitude to teachers of the dept. of Sanskrit.



The Sanskrit Department organized a special lecture programme on the topic of "**Nature in Kalidasa's Work**" on 9th April, 2024. **Dr. Ganesh Ch Goswami**, Former Head of the department of Sanskrit, B.H. College was the Resource person of this programme.

FACULTY EXCHANGE CLASS

Dr. Abu Sayem Siddiqui, Associate Professor of Philosophy department, BH College had taken a valuable and informative class on the topic related to the **Essential of Indian Philosophy** for the students of **sixth semester** of Sanskrit Department.

**Extempore Speech:**

The Department of Sanskrit was conducted an **Extempore speech Programme** on 29/03/2023 at Seminar Hall of B.H. College. On that programme the participation of the students of all semesters are a satisfactory one. They delivered their speech on some specific topics related to the field of Sanskrit literature. **Mr. Nayanmoni Hazarika**, head of the department of History, was also present as a special guest in that event and encourages the students.

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