

Ancient Sanskrit Makes Remembering the Past Linguistic History and Culture: Current Influence in Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT

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This paper is an attempt to identify the overall important and situation of Sanskrit language and literature around the world. This research focus on the three particular subjects, authenticity about dead language Sanskrit, Sanskrit grammar way of learning and scripts and current influence in Bangladesh and over world language and literature. This research is used survey and direct observation methodology. This research finds the importance of Sanskrit, current uses and its future possibility. Around 24,000 people uses daily life and 1.2 billion people uses in their prayers and the great scholar and philosopher must have read Sanskrit manuscripts. NASA has chosen Sanskrit as the best programming language. So the author recommends heavily, Sanskrit is not dead language.

1. Introduction

Sanskrit is firstly language but it is classical language which is related to the Indo-Aryan (Aryan in Bengali pronunciation Arjo) branch of the Indo-European language. It is an ancient language in the present Indian sub-continent. The root of the Sanskrit language comes off Vedic language which is language of the Hinduism religious book the holy Veda. Sanskrit language has gotten fully shaped after refining the Vedic language. Vedic language would have used by the Hinduism angel (devta) of that ancient time. All religious book of Hinduism is written through the Sanskrit language. The people of Indian sub-continent say that Sanskrit is the sweetest language in the whole world. Vedic languages of full form is Vedic Sanskrit and it's during era are counted like 1500-500 BCE. Sanskrit history and culture traditionally full fill. The people of Hinduism are thought the Sanskrit is holy language. Not only the Hinduism but also Sanskrit is holy language for Buddhism and Jainism. That time Sanskrit was most important language but it would not have used among the general public. Because of its have kept in writing alphabet so it would have used among aristocratic classical people like king, ministry and amatya. During pronunciation Sanskrit is Sanskritam and its classification between Vedic Sanskrit and classical Sanskrit.

1. AUTHENTICITY ABOUT DEAD LANGUAGE SANSKRIT

In 2022, all are known to Sanskrit is dead language. In south Asia Sanskrit is influential language and it would have used by aboriginal people and they have done already presence from Indus valley (Pollok 2001). Two millennia year nearly South Asia, Southeast, Inner and East Asia over the Sanskrit was keeping influence by culture and it's probably dead now lack of preserving

Sanskrit creativity of vigor, social and political (Pollok 2001). Professor Sheldon Pollok surely said about Sanskrit dead because the Latin American main language Latin and due to Latin's dead but it can be said comparably. But all are not thinking Sanskrit is dead, among of them mentionable J. Hanneder and he has provided theory against Sheldon Pollok thought about Sanskrit. Sheldon Pollok didn't think Sanskrit is animate language due to being generally a language of literature, religious and political have different language, Sanskrit to be not existence any writer who has it uses as mother tongue and also, he (pollok) thought there communication gap to academic and public sector (Hanneder 2002). Eventually Sanskrit language and linguistic has vast history. Especially when an ancient literature comes in front, then the times just see the only great writer and their legendary writing in Sanskrit. Hence says that Sanskrit has exclusive of supremacy in Indian sub-continent but that popularity had suddenly decline and those of cause are identified. When the Islamic rule had started in Indian sub-continent at beginning time around 11th century, at the same time Urdu had achieved a good position here due to Persian and Arabian and like them the British had started their mother language and that time Sanskrit had declined through uses (Biswas & Banerjee 2016). In spite of Sanskrit language wealth of fantastic knowledge and culture in Indian sub-continent but its anxiety to Sanskrit dead language cause for not using regularly by administrative and daily life (Kashyap et al 2013). The author thinks, if Sheldon pollok would not address as Sanskrit is dead so that may be any researchers could think about Sanskrit is animate language still now. Why Sheldon pollok thought Sanskrit is dead language.

1. The author no more watches using this language without chanting mantras.
2. The author didn't look sign of modernity.
3. Due to grammatical rules and regulations difficulty didn't increased literature and creativity of all sectors.
4. Lack of preserving manuscript has lost and difference time Sanskrit influence has decreased due to colonolism.

It proves that the use of Sanskrit has decreased but it is not proved as Sanskrit is dead language. Sanskrit literature is available for studying where Sanskrit department and institutions has yet now. Bengali language has come off Sanskrit and Bengali language has no own grammar and it is used of Sanskrit grammar and also Sanskrit literature and drama is studied in Bengali department. In India, 2011 census report has published about to 24,000 Indian people is used Sanskrit language as their first, second and third language which is equal to 0.2% of the citizen of India (Karcz 2022). Survey of UNESCO, Sanskrit pronounces in chanting mantras at temple and home, previous survey in 1971, that time Indian people could speak fluently in Sanskrit about to 50,000 people but recent survey has said, about to 15,000 people can speak fluently in Sanskrit which is equal to 0.00125 percent of India's total citizens and also there is obstacle for expanding language, this is anachronistic prescriptions (McCartney 2014). Civilization and language help to people to achieve spiritual, reality and philosophical wisdom where Veda, Upanishad, Mahabharata, Ramayana and Vatsyayana's Tantric, Yogic and Kamasutra like the important studied book has written in Sanskrit language (Singh & Singh 2017). If says to philosophical and religious knowledge, there must provide knowledge about modern sciences and daily life which among mentionable in Sanskrit language has written about Mathematics, Medicine, Anatomy, Linguistics, Poetics, Astronomy, Dramatics, Charka, Yoga, Ayurveda, Botany and Metallurgy (Dwivedi 2018). In Kashmir, during the 12th c. CE Sanskrit had died practically but there was no man who could re-start again Sanskrit but the last time in 15th c. CE Zainul abedin had tried but failed (Cuntoor 2017). In Indian sub-continent Sanskrit language died time is defined 4 times

particularly the vast area Kashmir, Vijayanagara, Mughal court and Bengala and there had defined during time sequent after 13th c. CE, after 16th c. CE, mid-17th c. CE and 19th c. CE (Kannan & Meera). But Sheldon Pollok made dramatic to talk as Sanskrit is dead language but in 16th CE Sanskrit had within Vraja and Gaudiyas's tradition and it is impossible to departure a language from sociopolitical sectors (Dasa 2017). Maharshi Panini has written Sanskrit grammar about to 2500 year ago and ancient language would address as DEVVANI whose meaning language of God but there is no doubt Sanskrit is the mother of all language and there is a good example for Sanskrit word Matri is in English word is used as Mother (Chaudhari et al 2015). It is not possible human development without Sanskrit language where has unlimited knowledge like the Vedas, the Vedanayas, the epic, the Kavya literature, drama, science, philosophy, aesthetics and all provides vast knowledge Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha (Chandra 2012). Sanskrit is store of knowledge which is immortal and it is big achievement to an ancient India and NASA addresses Sanskrit as the world's oldest spiritual language and also Sanskrit language has created starting Vowels and followed by the Consonants (Hussain & Chanda 2017). Nowadays using through domain development by RBMT or EBMT, it's possible to translate in the most popular language from English to Sanskrit (Rathod 2014). Forbes magazine mentioned Sanskrit as the mother of European languages and NASA made curiosity to a statement Sanskrit is the most suitable language to develop computer programming for their artificial intelligence program (Shukla & Singh 2022). Despite of India is a multilingual country and Indian constitution has acknowledgement Sanskrit as dialect and also Sanskrit has in UK, USA, UAE, Singapore, Kenya, Fiji, Bangladesh, Canada, and Malaysia and inside of India state Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir (Mane & Hirve 2013). In Madhya Pradesh, everyone speaks fluently in Sanskrit at Jhiri village and they use Malvi as dialect and there is being looked a street hawker sells his product through speaking Sanskrit (McCartney 2022). In Indian survey Sanskrit speaks male 13,636 and female 11,185 who are living in Maharashtra, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka whose among top 9 Tehsils within 3 state, according to Pune, Mumbai, Nashik, Pipariya, Huzur, Indore, Kanpur, Mahmudbad and Lambhua tehsils (McCartney 2019). It's clear now, NASA has realized important of Sanskrit language. So, they recommend to Sanskrit as the best programming language. That's meaning Sanskrit language will be made renaissance in future but the author thinks that time is coming recently. Sanskrit language has added in Google translate in recently. It seems that Sanskrit important has like before era. The people are wanted to learn Sanskrit in modern era where the over world English language has grab supremacy. The greatest book has been writing in Sanskrit literature in the world history. If someone wants to achievement authentic knowledge, so he must need to read Sanskrit literature and that's why he must learn Sanskrit language. Some country has mentioned previous line but without these countries Sanskrit has Nepal and Madagascar. In recently, the author followed a scholarship circular in Sweden where a good university offers in linguistics department is studied Sanskrit as minor. Sanskrit language has run traditionally America, Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia continental country about to 12 countries. Indian sub-continent past all history bases on Sanskrit and its literature. Ramayana, Mahabharata, Gita, Purana and Veda everything is written in Sanskrit. If someone wants to start his life without those book and book facts in Indian sub-continent that what is possible to do? Sanskrit language is mainly ancient Indian language. If think about religious, there is Sanskrit holy language for Hinduism. Hinduism is ancient religious in the whole world and Hinduism is top religious among 4 top religious. If people are being counted, so Hinduism has approximately 1.2 billion adherents worldwide in 137 countries. It's total 15-16% of the world

population. If only chanting mantras are being counted so that Sanskrit pronounces daily in temple or worship. If Sanskrit is a religious language for 1.2 billion people so, the author can say Sanskrit is the top language yet now within the over world. In Indian sub-continent most of the institutions has studied Sanskrit literature. On the other hand, 15,000 people speak Sanskrit fluently in their daily conversation. Sheldon Pollok said that Sanskrit is dead language. Does the author recommend Sheldon Pollok view as imaginary? Sanskrit is using as first language for 15,000 people and Sanskrit literature so great. Sanskrit important has and it will be used till the minimum millennia years. So is it valid to say about a animate language to suppose as dead language. But its truth Sanskrit language from many languages has innovated and its written form is charming through by vowel and consonant. An ancient era Sanskrit was aristocratic classical language. At the last point the author recommends Sanskrit is as using language and animate language and Sanskrit is not a dead language.

1. Sanskrit Grammar, Literature with Religious factor and Contribution to World Language and Literature

1.1. Devanagari Alphabet develops history and important and Sanskrit grammar way of learning.

The great Sanskrit Philologist, Grammarian Panini firstly had written the classical Sanskrit grammer ‘Astadhyayi’ around 400-350 BCE which had written on the birch bark and in 17th century a manuscript had discovered from Kashmir^{[1][2][3]} The author thinks, alphabet is the first weapon and important for a language.

Table 1 This alphabet figures of Devnagari with Vowels and Consonants

Sanskrit			Bengali			English			
अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ
अ	আ	ই	ঈ	উ	ঊ	এ	ঐ	ও	ঔ
a	a	i	ii	u	uu	e	oi	o	ou
क	क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ
ख	ক	খ	গ	ঘ	ঙ	চ	ছ	জ	ঝ
r	k	kha	g	gh	n	ch	cha	j	jha
त्	ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण	त	थ	द	ध
त्	ট	ঠ	ড	ঢ	ণ	ত	থ	দ	ধ
nn	t	th	d	dh	n	t	th	d	dh
न	प	फ	ब	भ	म	य	र	ल	व
ন	প	ফ	ব	ভ	ম	য	র	ল	ব
n	p	ph	b	bh	m	y	r	l	v

श	ष	स	ह	क्ष	०ं	:	T	ि	ी
श	ष	स	ह	क्ष	०ं	:	ा	i	ी
ss	sn	s	h	khs	m	h	aa		ii
ु	ू	ृ	े	ै	ेो	ौ			
ू	ृ	ृ	e	oi	o	ou			
u	u	r							

Sanskrit alphabet is mainly Devanagari alphabet. Devanagari alphabet has developed in 7th century CE and it has 47 primary character whose among 14 vowels and 33 consonants and the Devanagari alphabet scripts is using 4 countries like India, Fiji, South Africa and Nepal .^{[4][5]} Many modern languages is using Devanagari scripts for their phonetics and maximum time consonant sounds neutral schwa and there has five sequent such as Velar, Palatal, Retroflex, Dental and Bilabial and their sounds position sequent to voiceless unaspired, voiceless aspired, voiced unaspired, voiced aspired and nasal (Singh & Tiwari 2013). Devanagari alphabet has many pronounces positions such as Velar pronounce to throat, Palatal to palate, Retroflex to cave of mouth, Dental to touching teeth and bilabial to lips and those of without has some alphabet characters like Semi-vowels, sibilants, glottal and borrowed (Shankar 2009). Devanagari scripts is the most oldest scripts in Indian sub-continent and this scripts are written form left to write and after the 19th century it is being used in Sanskrit, Marathi, Hindi, Odhiya, Nepali and Gujrati for their development of literature and daily life (Halder et al 2015). Advantage of using devanagari is really good. Devanagari is a traditional classic alphabet and this alphabet is developed 2500 years ago. So this is sign of an ancient era education system. 20% literature has been written in Devanagari alphabet in the around world. In India and Nepal Devanagari alphabet is used to their administration, media, education and any kind of manuscript for their mother language scripts this devanagari. Nasa declares, Sanskrit is the best language for computer programming. So, Sanskrit is used devanagari and probably it says this is the best scripts for programming. But Devanagari alphabet has some own problems. There is being rules violated for not have diacritic words 'schwa' and Rashwie (i) is written before but pronounces after the consonants and there has many forms of (r) and also has problems between half and halanta (Regmi & Kathmandu 2008). Rgveda was the oldest linguistic book in Indo-Iranian and Samhitas and Brahmanas develops the classical Sanskrit through by Rgveda language and first Sanskrit grammar Paninis's Astadhyayi has got recognized (Ghose 1970). 4000 rules and regulation has in Panini's grammar Astadhyayi but it is being used to uncertainty (Reddy 2010). Astadhyayi is eight chapter based theoretical phonetics, phonology and morphological book that there discusses Unadisutra, Dhatupatha and Ganapatha and its familiar for descriptive linguistics procedures like Nirukta, Nighantu and Pratishakyas and there has 1700 basic elements like nouns, verbs, vowels and consonants (Dwivedi 2012). But it was starting by Shivasutras. The sample of Sabdarupa has shown below.

Declension (Sabdarupa)

‘Aa’ - Karantha ‘Narah’ words (Masculine) -

Table 2 The Sabdarupa form

Serial	Singular	Dual	Plural
First (Prathama) -	Naroh	Narau	Nara
Second (Ditiyaa) -	Narama	Narau	Narana
Third (Tritiya) -	Narena	Narabhyama	Naraih
Fourth (Chathurthi) -	Naraya	Narabhyama	Narebhyah
Fifth (Panchami) -	Narat	Narabhyama	Narebhyah
Sixth (Sasthi) -	Narasya	Narayoh	Naranam
Seventh (Saptami) -	Nare	Narayoh	Naresu

Sandhi, Gender, Sabdarupa, Dhaturupa, Parasmaipada, Atanepada, Nattabidhana, Sattabidhana, Karoka (case), Somasa and pratya all are essential for learning Sanskrit. The dhaturupa has shown below.

Conjunction of verbs

Parasmaipada

Lat (Present tense)

Table 3 The Dhaturupa form

	Prathama Purusa	Madhyama Purusa-	Uttama Purusa
	(Third person)-	(Second person) -	(First Person)
Singular	Ti	Si	Mi
Dual	Tasa	Thasa	Basa
Plural	Anti	Tha	Masa

The dhaturupa, sabdarupa, karaka and bivokti all together makes Sanskrit sentence. But there must to learn identifying gender or purusa and number. In conjunction of verbs or dhaturupa have 5 sections such as Lat, lot, long, bidhiling and lrit by particularly tense and advice. Prosody and orthographical phonetics discipline maintains by Sandi and morphology maintains six slots singular and plural number, lexical compliments uses for replacement and also syntax maintains positions (Goyal et al 2012). Sanskrit all grammar is important for speaking and literature. Without grammar is not possible to complete correctly anything.

2.2 Importance of Sanskrit in Literature religious and over world language.

Sanskrit language is the sweetest language and its literature prominent in the whole world. Not only literature but also religious book is so ancient respectively. Sanskrit language prominent literature is the Ramayana, Mahabharata and religious book the Gita and Veda and also philosophy theoretical book the Upanishad. This all together is the store of knowledge. Human being has

learnt and gain knowledge from ancient era by those of books. The important of Sanskrit language and literature knows all and over world. There has shown sequent to sloka and its meaning in below.

Veda's mantras:

SA ba esa mahana atma ajarae amarae amrtae abhayae

Brahmabhayam bai brahma bhabati ya ebam beda. [7]

The soul is selfless, it has no lack. He is not afraid of death. The soul does not age; it is deathless, eternally young. He who realizes this will be fearless and brave [7]

Gita's sloka:

Karmanyadhikaraste ma phalesu kadacana

Ma karmaphalaheturbhuma te sanyohastbakarmani //47. [8]

You have the right to do the karma prescribed by swadharma but you have no right to any karma. Never think of yourself as the result of karma and never become addicted to not practicing self-righteousness [8]

Upanishada's sloka:

Isabasyamidam sarbam yatkinca jagatyam jagat

Tena tyaktena bhunijitha ma grdhah kasya sbid dhanam [9]

God is the controller and owner of all immoveable and moveable things in this world. Therefore the resources necessary for sustain life which god has specified should only be taken. One should not covet the wealth of others [9]

Ramayana's sloka:

Ma nisada pratistham tbamagamah sbasbatih samah

Yat krauncamithunadekamabadhih kamamo hitama.//15. [10]

Hey nishad! Since you have killed the lustful krauncha in this kraunchamithu, you will not be established forever. [10]

Mahabharata's sloka:

Acintyah khalu ye bhaba na tanstarkena yojayet

Praktibhyah param yacca tadacintyasya laksamam.//5/22. [11]

That which is part material nature is called achinta but all reasoning is mundane. Since mundane reasoning cannot touch immaterial matters, one should not think of grasping material matters through reasoning. ^[11]

The greatest epic Ramayana and Mahabharata are written about battle based. Ramayana's main story about the king Dasharatha commanded his older son Rama for going to live in forest. Rama had accepted the command and he had gone but his wife Sita and younger brother Lakhsman had gone with him in forest. But once there had battle between Rama and Ravana. Ramayana and Mahabharata give not only entertainment but also wisdom to gain spiritual, cultural, sociological and political knowledge but in particularly focus on planning, strategy, and natural equilibrium in Mahabharata (Gupta & Singh 2019). The writer of Ramayana is Valmiki who is known as Adikavi and around 24,000 sloka has in Ramayana and seven kandas such as Bala kanda, Ayodhya kanda, Aranya kanda, Yuddha knda, Uttar kanda, Kishkindha kanda and Sundara kanda and the Ramayana has made enriching the national literature in Thailand, Cambodia, Indonesia and Malaysia through drama, dance, music, painting and sculptures (Muniapan & Satpathy 2010). Arjun had defeated in battle then the lord Krishna inspired him by his philosophical speech to go battle and so the literary Bhagavad Gita's meaning the lord songs (Sharma & Ramachandran 2015). Veda and Upanishad are historical linguistics parts in Sanskrit language and literature. The great writer has in Sanskrit literature but they could write epic, kavya and drama. In Sanskrit literature is the legend writer known as Kalidasa. In modern time it's clear to how to develop Sanskrit literature. Developing to theory of Sanskrit literature, Drama was the main concern in Indian sub-continent, not literature theory but it helped to develop and in fourth century Kalidasa had proved his work (Pollok 2003). Classical Sanskrit has some mixed form like Proto-Indo-Aryan language and because of vast Sanskrit has many sub-parts like law, grammar, politics, economics, medicine, astrology, astronomy, arithmetic, geometry, music, divination, dance, dramatics, magic and sexuality and vedic literature has chronological part Rgvedic, mantras, samhita, brahmana and sutras. Sanskrit literature imagination of social and moral will accept and cross obstacle by anthropological and intellectual agenda and one must to know about earlier poet of Asvaghosa (Pollok 2001). Beginning of the third millennium BC, same time of Sumer had started the scripts sign but the twelfth century BC had started scripts writing down the cuniformal in Afghanistan but Asian date had proven during the Alexander and it was time of Asoka (Falk 2009). Charles wilkins knew Sanskrit and William jones had translate Kalidasa's Sakuntalam after 6 year Sanskrit learning and it offers Celtic, Teutonic, Slavonic, Germanic And Anglo-Saxon language but in translate sector helps Emerson, Whitman, Theorell, Inelville, Goethe, Schlegel and Schopenhauer and recent era develops prestigious Sanskrit Rabindranath Tagore, Arobindo ghose, Radhakanta dev, Bankim Chandra, Rajendralal mitra, Pandit Isvaracanda Vidyasagar, Ramesh Chandra dutta and haraprasad sastri (Das). Jones began learning Sanskrit to translate Manava dharma sastra during the 1784-1788 but this research discovers some Anglo-Indian poetry 'A hymn to comedo, a hyman to Narayana and the enchanted fruit or the hindu wife which theologies the british verse but as the first European he translated Sakunatala in Latin (Figueira 1991). Alexander Hamilton had learned Sanskrit during travelling in India and two hundred Sanskrit manuscripts had translated by L. langles, Vivadarnavasetu had translated into first Persian language, then in English by Nathaaniel the name at A code of Gentoo, in Portuguese Gentio the Indian hethens and in German by Rudolf Erich Raspe as name Gosetzbuch der gentos and Wilking had translated most of major Sanskrit part and those of works Schlegel had translated into German (Struc-oppenberg 1980). Indo- Aryan peoples were tall and white color and Indian, Persian, German, Spanish and

French thinks them as descendants of Aryans and many similarities founded in European languages as word like Arya in Sanskrit and in German Ehre which both meaning Nobel person and has similarity between grammar rules and first German Sanskrit scholar was Heinrich Roth and many German scientists would have read The Gita and Upanishad such as Albert Einstein, Erunn Schrodinger, Neil bohr, Werner Heisenberg and Robert Openheiner (Joshi 2019). It's clear now Sanskrit language and literature contributes world language and literature to develop them.

2. Sanskrit current situation and influence in Bangladesh

Sanskrit language has in Bangladesh and it has much important. Though it uses a little bit without Hinduism religious and their worship. A few people can speak Sanskrit in Bangladesh. But Sanskrit literature is studied in many institutions. The author is presented below.

College data has listed by district

Table 4 The table of identity particular district bases within seven divisions the exact number of institutions and teachers in Bangladesh

Serial	District name	Numerical of college	Numerical of teacher
1.	Gopalganj	22	36
2.	Madaripur	11	15
3.	Barishal	14	20
4.	Pirojpur	19	24
5.	Jhalokati	2	3
6.	Patuakhali	2	2
7.	Bagherhat	23	36
8.	Barguna	1	2
9.	Khulna	28	33
10.	Sathkhira	8	11
11.	Jashore	6	7
12.	Narail	1	1
13.	Magura	1	1
14.	Mymensing	1	1
15.	Cumilla	1	1
16.	Sylhet	1	1
17.	Habiganj	1	2
18.	Chattagram	1	1

19.	Noakhali	1	1
20.	Lalmonirhat	2	2
21.	Rajshahi	2	4

College data has listed from Government College where higher study has:

Table 5 The table of identify the government college bases within 22 institutions the exact number of total teachers and students

Serial	College name	No. of teacher	student
1.	Government Bangabandhu University college, Gopalganj	2	5
2.	Government S.K College , Ramdia, Gopalganj	1	2
3	Government Nazrul College, Satpar, Gopalganj	1	3
4.	Sheikh Fazilatunnesa government mohila college, Gopalganj	1	6
5.	Government sheikh mujibur rahman college , Tongipara	3	10
6.	Maksudpur government degree college	2	7
7.	Government Najimuddin college, Madariur	1	
8.	Government Sufiya mohila college, Madaripur	2	
9.	Rajoir government degree college, Madaripur	2	
10.	Sheikh hasina government academy and womens college , dasar, Madaripur	2	
11.	Government B.M college, Barishal	3	10
12.	Government Showaruardi university college, Pirojpur	1	
13.	Government P.C college, Bagherhat	1	

14.	Government mohila college, Bagherhat	3	
15.	Government B.L college, Khulna	2	7
16.	Government L.B.K degree mohila college, Khulna	2	
17.	Government Anandamahon university college, Mymensing	1	
18.	Government M.C college, Sylhet	1	12
19.	Government chattagram college	1	
20.	Rajshahi government college	3	10
21.	Sundarban adarsha government college ,khulna	1	
22.	Government victoria university college, Cumilla	1	

There has undergraduate, post-graduate and doctor of philosophy level

Table 6 The table of identity the university bases within 4 institutions the exact number of total teachers and student

serial	Institute name	No. of teacher	No of student
1.	University of Rajshahi	8	295
2.	University of Dhaka	12	150
3.	University of Chittagong	8	340
4.	National University, Gazipur	2	

In 152 colleges are studied Sanskrit and teacher 204. In 22 Government colleges are studied Sanskrit and total teacher 37. On the other hand, in 4 Universities are studied Sanskrit and teacher total 30 and total student 785 in 4 universities. So, the author

guesses, Sanskrit student has approximately total 1500 in Bangladesh. Sanskrit and Pali board has in Bangladesh and this board maintains Sanskrit education at grass level. If follow to profession side so that a graduate student in Sanskrit is gotten job opportunity to in some colleges teaching profession and a few numbers in Bangladesh National Museum. So probably a question comes in front, what is the future in Sanskrit for this modern competitive time? Every student is really disappointed and facing on many problems. Due to no job sector the students are not interested for learning Sanskrit. In February, 2022 Sanskrit department lecturer applicant didn't know answering and writing in Dhaka University. It was scandal for Sanskrit in Bangladesh. Maybe it is high time to learn Sanskrit and kept influence in Bangladesh.

2. Conclusion

Sanskrit language should be developed to achieve the prosperity of all linguistics history, culture, literature and grammar again. As mother of all language Sanskrit has all kinds of virtue as like Language, literature, root Asian –Latin-European language, daily life, religious, worship and archaeological site. Sanskrit is being the best computer suitable programming language; it will bring welfare within the whole nation. Partial constraints are identified and limitation gaps need to be worked out and re-updated. The author hopes, Sanskrit will more innovative, people oriented, computer programming oriented, best and sweetest language, literature and grammar over world. Since the beginning of modern times, it has contributed significantly to the development of the history of linguistics throughout the world. The position of Sanskrit language is shown in different countries of the world including India and especially in Bangladesh. So, the author proves that Sanskrit is not a dead language.

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