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## METHODS OF TEACHING SANSKRIT IN POST-INDEPENDENCE INDIA

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### Abstract:

The method of teaching in ancient India was called the Pathshala system or the traditional method. During the Vedic period, schools of this method were quite prevalent. But in post-independence India some methods were refined and some methods were discontinued to influence education. Notable among them are Bhandarkar method, textbook method, direct method, interview method, structured method, coordination method and play method of teaching. These methods influence student learning.

Keywords - post-independence, teaching, refined, repositories method, textbook method, direct communication.

### Introduction:

How many methods of Sanskrit education have been prevalent in India since the Vedic period. Even during British rule, western education system was prevalent in India. But later on, the influence of psychology in the field of education is manifold. Changes are noticeable. The place of individual differences, tastes, receptiveness, etc. in the learning process is unimaginable. As a result, various modern teaching methods in Sanskrit came together.

### Bhandarkar Method (Bhandarkar Method):

In ancient times, there were many methods of learning Greek, Latin, etc. in the West. During the British rule, various subjects were taught in universities and colleges in India according to the Western tradition. At that time there was a system of Sanskrit study in the college. Western scholars acquired mastery of Sanskrit literature and grammar and wrote many books analysing them according to the Western style. Dr. Ramakrishnagopal Bhandarkar invented several new methods for studying Sanskrit language by adopting the Western method. Hence this method is named Bhandarkar's method after him.

He authored two books (1) Marnapadesika (2) Sanskrit Mandira: An Introduction. Book I have 31 subjects and Book II has 26 subjects. Each subject has 4 parts.

Grammar Lessons Sanskrit grammar with examples and exercises.

Practice of translation from Sanskrit to English.

Practice of translation from English language to Sanskrit.

Glossary - helpful word guide for translation practice.

Older students thus read and became influential in Sanskritizing themselves.

By adopting this method, many scholars of India have written many books in the provincial languages and for Sanskritization. This method is very suitable for teaching Sanskrit language at elementary level to boys in schools. However, practice in grammar and translation at secondary level helps them in their knowledge of Sanskrit language.

Text book method (Text book Method):

For teaching different languages and scientific methods in schools and universities in India today. Textbook methods are popular and popular. A constant stream of pedagogues, psychologists and clowns. As a result of hard work, this method is always suitable for studying student subjects. Students' age, mental ability, personality, social needs and lifestyle are factored in.

Students feel the need to learn by developing vocabulary in the language. The knowledge acquired through the study of textbooks is suitable for elaboration in the intellectual life. Even if a boy leaves school after completing his studies for some reason, he can still get the knowledge he needs. This method is easy and profitable in terms of ease of speech, writing and speaking. Gadas, poems, dramas and articles etc. can be composed in plain language. Subjects of interest to boys can be arranged in a variety of lessons from progressively simpler to more difficult. The meaning of difficult words includes special descriptions, assessment questions, grammar and translation practices, and special introductions for professors.

In this way, the professor exemplifies the subject of Sanskrit and makes the students recite it. He explains words and phrases in his mother tongue. Also presents grammars in context. Everything here is textbook based and exam is also textbook based.

The importance of textbook method in learning Sanskrit cannot be overemphasized. The faults seen here cannot be remedied by the Sanskrit professor. If the Sanskrit professor uses little Sanskrit in the classroom Performs in the language, motivates the students to speak Sanskrit, also influences the production of listening skills and speaking skills through oral activities. Then make the reader perform reading and writing strategies. In addition, examination marks should be fixed in the field of speech and in the case of other faults, with reference to modern assessment rules and changes in examination regulations. Then Pathapuru can be a complete rule in the case of three teachings.

Direct Method:

Studying and learning through that language is called direct method. Namely, the process of studying in the child's mother tongue is the normal process. No other language is applied there. This method is taught in Sanskrit by the Mother's Method. This method is widely applicable in English medium schools and colleges in India today.

In this way mythic relations can be established between words and matter, between adverbs and between feeling and language. Students learn Sanskrit effortlessly by creating a cultural environment and through constant use of the Sanskrit language. Meanings of sentences and terms can be conveyed through hairdos, images, portrait displays and acting. Besides, students gain knowledge about listening and speaking skills through listening and speaking. Language becomes its own nanny through senses, senses and training. So direct method is suitable for learning Sanskrit language.

This approach is suitable in language learning at the elementary level which is considered by educationists. In BV Pathshalas and various Vidyapeeths where Sanskrit is used in Sanskrit medium, Sanskrit activities etc. are conducted. It is there that the Sanskrit atmosphere is created. The Sanskrit professors are influenced by this method in the production of listening and speaking skills of the students. So, this method is suitable at beginner level.

### Conversation Method:

This system is also used as news system and messaging system. Besides, this method is an evolved form of direct method. The method we apply in the field of education is called Sambhasan method. Before starting a lecture on a subject, the subject must be well understood. Deliberation is facilitated by questioning and interpretation. Here speech can be produced by verbal acts. Which is essential in Sanskrit culture.

### Structural Method:

When a subject is composed by using specific sentences and by practice, that method is called compositional method. This method is suitable for learning the application of division and the rule of factors informally. By knowing the form and meaning of the sentence, the students get the knowledge of writing articles. This method is acceptable for teaching grammar informally at secondary level. Such practice is helpful in teaching writing.

### Eclectic Method:

This method is called combination method and combined method. Which is not a new method, but a combination of all methods. This coordination method is used layer wise, subject wise and environmental wise by all methods of praise and blame avoidance. This method is suitable for accomplishing various purposes for producing language techniques in Sanskrit teaching and for understanding prose and verse literature.

Especially in terms of students' mental position in the classroom, the subject through various strategies is possible to present.

### Playway Method in Sanskrit:

Different methods have emerged over time in teaching any subject. One of those methods is teaching through play. Eminent educator Froebel first emphasized learning through play. Teaching through play is still popular today in the kindergarten system introduced by Froebel.

According to Froebel, the educator Montessori also applied this method of teaching through play in a somewhat controlled manner to child education.

Children are always active and playful. Using this natural and spontaneous tendency to teach through action and play is very effective in the child's learning.

In the current education system, Sanskrit education is neglected at the lower level. It is said that the student has no opportunity to hear or speak Sanskrit outside of class education. So the students have special interest in learning Sanskrit does not Therefore, to make Sanskrit education attractive to the students, game teaching method can be followed in the primary level of Sanskrit education.

### Introduction method:

The role-play method is particularly effective where the teacher's acting technique for observation is the main objective of trying to get the students into the subject matter. Student centered. Managed overall education system. So the teaching process is also student centered here. The strategy behind this introduction method is to make the teaching content attractive and acceptable to the students. This method will influence the learning of Sanskrit in the future.

**Brain storming method:**

This reflective approach is used to create opportunities for students to think deeply about a solution to Sanskrit learning. To make learning effective, teachers can keep students engaged in the classroom by presenting complex problems to them in an engaging manner. In this way students get a chance to think freely about Sanskrit. And the teacher gets an opportunity to reflect on his work and progress in the learning process. Participants can exchange experiences from each other. And this experience lasts.

**Conclusion:**

All these methods are of immense importance if Sanskrit education is to be respected. From low level to high level these methods will influence the learning as well as play an important role in learning. If these methods are incorporated by a competent teacher in his teaching strategy, students will show interest in learning Sanskrit. Which will play a beneficial role in the progress of Indian Sanskrit literature.

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