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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE  
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION TO CONSIDER  
THE PROPOSAL OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
AND CULTURE FOR CONFERRING DEEMED TO BE  
UNIVERSITY STATUS ON THE KENDRIYA SANSKRIT  
VIDYAPEETHA TIRUPATI AND SHRI ~~DEL~~ ~~BAHADUR~~  
~~SHASTRI~~ KENDRIYA SANSKRIT VIDYAPEETHA NEW  
~~DELHI~~ UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE UGC ACT 1956

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

NEW DELHI

1984

340

## C O N T E N T S

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
I - Introduction	... 1
II - Sanskrit as a University Discipline; A Historical Perspective	... 5
III - Implementation of the Recommendations of the Sanskrit Commission by the Government of India	... 9
IV - Some Basic Facts and Figures	... 13
V - Observations Made by the Students, Teachers and Others	... 29
VI - Observations and Recommendations of the Committee	... 32
VII - Acknowledgement.	... 46

### Annexure

I - Revised Guidelines laid down by the U.G.C. for considering proposals for declaring an Institutions as Deemed to be University under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act.	... 47
II - The Functions of the Central Sanskrit Board	... 48
III - Objects of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	... 49
IV - Publications of the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas, Tirupati	... 51
V - Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati: Details of Teaching Staff	... 55
VI - Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati: Examinations Results	... 58
VII - Statement showing the Budget allotment and actual Expenditure for 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.	... 59
VIII - Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi : List of Publications	... 63
IX - Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi : Sharadiya Jnana Mahotsava (Extension Lecture Series)	... 65

341

Annexure

Page

X	-	Bio-Data of Teachers of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi	...	68
XI	-	List of Periodicals in Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi; Literary and Research Journals	...	72
XII	-	List of Magazines in Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi	...	74
XIII	-	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi; Note on Manuscripts	...	76
XIV	-	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi; Examination Results	...	77
XV	-	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi; Revised Budget Estimates for the year 1983-84	...	79
XVI	-	Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati; Details of the Proposed Academic Programme, Research and Publications	...	80
XVII	-	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi; Details of Proposed Academic, Research and Publication Programme	...	87
XVIII	-	Governments and Universities which have given recognition to the Examinations of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	...	89

342

Report of the Committee to consider the proposal of Ministry of Education and Culture for Conferring Deemed to be University status on the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas at Tirupati and Delhi.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Earlier Proposal

1.1.1 The Government of India, Ministry of Education and Culture, forwarded in November 1981 a proposal for declaring the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi and its constituent units, an institution deemed to be university under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act. The Sansthan, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry, then had besides the Delhi campus, five regional wings at Jammu, Allahabad, Puri, Tirupati and Guruyavoor (Kerala). The main aim of the Sansthan is to propagate, develop and encourage Sanskrit learning, research and publications. The Sansthan is funded by the Ministry of Education and Culture in the form of grants-in-aid. The U.G.C. Standing Committee on the New Universities and Postgraduate Centres considered the proposal at its meeting held on 29th December 1981. The Committee desired that the proposal may be discussed in the first instance with the Ministry of Education, Government of India, and thereafter, if necessary a committee of experts may be constituted to examine the proposal.

1.1.2 The proposal was discussed with the Ministry of Education in February 1982. It was observed that apart from the six campuses of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, it has a large number (19) of affiliated colleges located all over the country. This changed the entire complexion of the proposal, as an institution deemed to be a university would not be expected to have colleges affiliated to it and spread over the country like an affiliating university but an Institution with a reputation for high level performance and excellence of standards in a chosen area. An institution deemed to be a University, could, however, have different campuses in the same State. The Ministry of Education was, accordingly, requested to send a note indicating the academic activities of the Sansthan, alongwith the number of students, teachers appointed with qualifications etc.

#### 1.2 Present Proposal

1.2.1 In March 1983, the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Education, ( Department of Culture )

sent a proposal to the U.G.C. for the conferment of deemed to be University status on (i) the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati and (ii) Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi. In support of the proposal, the Ministry stated as under :

- \*(1) Soon after the advent of independence there was a general aw-areness in the country about need to strengthen the traditional roots of our culture by reviving the study of classics and making them an integral part of our general educational set up. The Government, accordingly, set up a Sanskrit Commission under the Chairmanship of late Shri Suniti Kumar Chatterjee to study the condition of Sanskrit education in the country and to recommed steps to be taken by the Government to revive the same with proper adjustments with the modern requirements.
- \*(2) Many of the recommendations of the Commission have since been implemented by the Ministry by introducing suitable schemes for encouraging study of Sanskrit on traditional lines and at the same time inculcating some degree of modern knowledge among the students who take to Sanskrit education. Considerable activities have also gone to the collection and publication of rare manuscripts and reproducing all out-of-print Sanskrit books.
- \*(3) One of the recommendations of the Commission was to establish Sanskrit University preferably in the South, where the traditions are still preserved to a considerable extent. As a first step in this direction, the Government of India established a Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha at Tirupati in the year 1962 fully financed by Government and catering to students who wish to prosecute postgraduate level studies and research in Sanskrit. A similar Vidyapeetha was also set up in the Capital ,thanks to the interest that was evinced by late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in whose name the institution come into being. Later , the Ministry of Education set up an autonomous body in the name of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan to establish more Vidyapeethas in the country and to coordinate their activities including the two at Tirupati and Delhi. Consequently the two societies which were independently running these two Vidyapeethas with direct grant from Government of India were dissolved and the Sansthan took over these two institutions to which four more were added later at Jammy, Allahabad, Puri and Guruvayoor.

"(4) The Ministry has also got a Central Sanskrit Board to advise the Government from time-to-time on matters concerning Sanskrit Schemes and this Board itself is a sequel to the recommendations of the Sanskrit Commission. At its meeting held on 15th October, 1982 the Central Sanskrit Board has recommended that the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha at Tirupati and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Delhi may be converted as Deemed Universities under the UGC Act to facilitate their independent development, particularly keeping in view the original factors that were responsible for setting up these two Vidyapeethas.

"(5) It may not be out of context to mention here the great interest that was evinced by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanam in setting up this Vidyapeetha at Tirupati and their original idea was to have a full-fledged Sanskrit University there in keeping with the back-drop of the large manuscript collection of Venkateswara Oriental Research Institute and the tradition of Philosophical scholarship in that pilgrim town. Similarly, the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri conceived the idea of a Kendriya Vidyapeetha at Delhi as clearing a house for the research activities of all foreign and national oriental research institutions and scholars. His dream was to develop this into an International Centre where more foreign students would come to be benefited by traditional Sanskrit scholarship.

"(6) The proposal to convert these two Institutions into Deemed Universities are ripe to be considered at the present moment for the following reasons:-

(i) The Recommendation of the Central Sanskrit Board is very much in tune with the original intentions of those who were responsible for the setting up of these two institutions.

(ii) The present stage of development of these two Vidyapeethas ensures all infrastructural requirements of a University.

(iii) There won't be any large need for fresh investment in the form of capital expenditure in both these cases.

1.3.2. The Committee held four meetings at Delhi on September 10, 1983, December 3, 1983, February 3, 1984 and July 2, 1984. The committee visited the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Tirupati on October 24 -25, 1983 and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Delhi on December 2, 1983. The committee met the Principals, teachers and students of these two Vidyapeethas. At Tirupati, the committee also took the opportunity to hold discussions with the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of the Departments of Sanskrit and Philosophy, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.

1.3.2 The committee was required to consider the general question of declaring Sanskrit Vidyapeethas as deemed to be university under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 which states as under :

The Central Government may, on the advice of the Commission, declare, by notification in the Official Gazette, that any institution for higher education, other than a University, shall be deemed to be a University for the purpose-s of this Act, and on such a declaration being made, all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such institution as if it were a University within the meaning of clause (f) of Section 2.

1.3.4 The Committee took note of the guidelines laid down by the UGC for considering proposals for developing an institution as Deemed to be University under the Act, as per Annexure I. The committee considered in depth the special historical and other conditions leading to the present proposal.

## CHAPTER II

### SANSKRIT AS A UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINE: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

#### 2.1 A Historical Perspective

2.1.1 The modern system of western type of university education started with the establishment of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857. Even before that, the Banaras Sanskrit College, founded by Jonathan Duncan in 1791 imparted Sanskrit education at the university level. It functioned as an examining body for over a hundred years.

2.1.2 The idea of a Sanskrit University was first conceived in 1869, when with a view to encouraging the neglected aspects of education, particularly Sanskrit and Ar-abic, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and the British India

by-side, with the new Western type of universities for literature and science. However, it was given effect to, on a smaller scale, with the establishment in 1882 of an Oriental College at Lahore (now in Pakistan). Even during the first half of the current century, this idea remained at the conceptual stage as will be seen from the following :-

(a) In the South in 1946, Dr.C.K.Raja, issued a booklet entitled "Sanskrit University: A Vision and a Mission", and again in 1956-57 an idea was conceived to found a South Indian Sanskrit University.

(b) At Dwarka, a well-known all India pilgrim centre, the Sankaracharya of Dwarka wanted to organise the Sri Dwarkadheesh University, and the scheme was published in 1947.

(c) The Somanatha Trust Deed, executed by the Saurashtra Government on March 15, 1950, with the approval of the Government of India, had one of its objectives, the setting-up of a Sanskrit University (Somanatha University), research in Sanskrit and Indology, the spreading of Sanskrit learning and the popularisation of Hindu scriptures. This idea could not take shape, but there came into being the Samskrtyavisva Parishad which has the President of India as its head.

(d) The Government of Orissa, worked out a scheme for an Oriental University at Puri and appointed a committee for the purpose in 1955.

(e) Proposals to found Sanskrit Universities at Belur (West Bengal) and Kaladi (Kerala) were also conceived by the Ramakrishan Mission.

(f) In West Bengal, the Government Sanskrit Examination system is vested in a body called the Vangiya Samakrita Siksha Parishad, which also acts as a coordination body for the Tols of the State. The Constitution of the Parishad is drawn more or less on the lines of a modern affiliating and examining university.

2.1.3 The Government of Andhra Pradesh founded in 1954 the Sri Venkateswara University at Tirupati with the avowed purpose, set forth in the Preamble to the Sri Venkateswara University Act 1954, for the encouragement of higher education and research in all branches of learning particularly in oriental learning, Sanskrit, Ancient Indian Art and Culture, Architecture and other Fine Arts. Immediately afterwards, the Kurukshetra University was established in 1956 at Kurukshetra, by the then Punjab Government, for the encouragement of higher education and research



especially in Sanskrit, Prakrits and Modern Indian Languages as also in Indian Philosophy, Ancient Indian and other aspects of Indology. But these universities started from the right earnest as modern universities, but their specific objects and their unique character in respect of Sanskrit and allied studies are to be given effect to.

2.1.4 The Banaras Sanskrit College, already functioning like a University for Sanskrit, had the largest number of Sanskrit departments and teachers, and possessed one of the richest collections of Sanskrit manuscripts, and which conducted a series of publications etc. was raised to the status of a University. The Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya Act was passed in 1956, the Vishwavidyalaya actually was established in 1961. It has a large number of Pathshalas and other institutions of the Shastri and Acharya grade affiliated to it.

2.1.5 The Government of Bihar established the Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya in 1962.

2.1.6 The Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar, established in 1900, was brought within the purview of the U.G.C. Act, and declared as a 'Deemed to be University' under Section 3 of the Act, in June 1962.

2.1.7 The Jagannath Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Puri was established by the Orissa Government in 1981 (Orissa Act 31 of 1981 )

2.1.8 Besides the Sanskrit Universities at Darbhanga, Varanasi and Puri, as many as 60 modern universities have departments of Sanskrit imparting facilities for postgraduate studies and research by the end of 1983.

2.2 The Sanskrit Commission (1956-57)

2.2.1 The Sanskrit Commission, appointed by the Government of India, in October 1956 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, for the promotion of Sanskrit education in universities and non-university institutions and traditional system of Sanskrit Education and its incorporation into the modern system, made interalia the following main observations and recommendations as for as higher education in Sanskrit is concerned :

- (i) The traditional Pathshala system of Sanskrit education and higher studies should be continued and preserved and recognised as an accepted form of education like any type of school and college education and this system revitalised with the introduction of some modern subjects in the courses, adequate care being taken to see that this does not result in lowering the standard of Pandit scholarship.

- (ii) Pandit teacher in the Sanskrit High Schools or reorganised Pathshalas should be required to undergo a Course of teachers' training and for that purpose special Sanskrit Pedagogy courses should be instituted.
- (iii) It is premature and not wise to make any forced attempt at an integration of the Pathshala and the University systems of Sanskrit education into a single system.
- (iv) The Commission, however, recommends a greater measure of cooperation between the two systems helping the two to approximate each other steadily and gradually, so that a healthy and lasting integration of the two might mutually emerge at some future date. Care should be taken to see that there is no hybridisation by bringing the two systems together in a superficial manner, and that the intergradation of two systems should be tried at higher levels by arranging for some Sanskrit graduates of the universities undertaking Pandit-Training and for Pandits, after the completion of their Sastraic study undergoing training in modern methods.
- (v) With a view to upgrading and toning up the traditional system of Sanskrit education, Sanskrit Universities should be established in different areas. These universities should not interfere in any manners with the existing universities and their Sanskrit departments and the courses of studies in Sanskrit on modern lines. Sanskrit universities should constitute the apex of the reorganised Pathshala system of Sanskrit Education. Besides being coordinating, affiliating and examining bodies, the Sanskrit universities should also function as centres of higher studies and research in Sanskrit. Sanskrit universities should not neglect any modern faculty, including sciences and technology, and have Sanskrit as its sole medium of instruction and should produce necessary literature in Sanskrit.
- (vi) While the Sanskrit Universities should concentrate on pure Sanskrit studies at the higher level, they should also comprehend the necessary complement of modern knowledge. These Universities

the production of Sanskrit works embodying modern knowledge so that Sanskrit studies fostered in their set-up do not suffer from segregation.

(vii) The Central Government should give a lead in the matter of founding Sanskrit University some where in the South which could work alongwith the proposed Central Board of Sanskrit Studies.

(viii) For the cultivation and promotion of Sanskrit studies, the Central Government should set up a Central Sanskrit Board, as a coordinating and advisory body, should concern mainly with two fields of Sanskrit activity : (i) the Pathshala education, and (ii) the privately organised research institutes in the country.

### CHAPTER III

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SANSKRIT COMMISSION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

##### 3.1 Central Sanskrit Board

3.1.1 With a view to advising the Government of India on policy matters concerning the propagation and development of Sanskrit in the country, a Central Sanskrit Board was constituted in August 1959, under the Chairmanship of late Justice Patanjali Shastri. It consisted of nine members, of which seven were non-official. It was, however, felt that the recommendations of the Board and the Central schemes were not receiving adequate attention from the departments of the Central and State Governments, the Government of India set-up on 1-1-1973, the Kendriya Sanskrit Parishad, as a more broad-based advising body under the Chairmanship of Minister of Education and Youth Services. The Parishad included Education Ministers of all States or their nominees, four members of the Lok Sabha, two members of the Rajya Sabha, Vice-Chancellors of Sanskrit Universities, a representative of the University Grants Commission, Chairman of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, a representative of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Director, Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore.

3.1.2 In actual working, though the Parishad was supposed to meet twice a year, it was, however, found difficult to call for a meeting even once in two years or so. In 1981, the earlier decision was reversed, and the Central Sanskrit Board, more or less on the same lines as the original one was reconstituted. The functions of the Central Sanskrit

### 3.2 Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas

The Sanskrit Commission recommended that the Central Government should give a lead in the matter of the Sanskrit University by founding a Centrally administered Sanskrit University somewhere in the south. Instead of going for a Central Sanskrit University, the Government of India, however, decided in favour of establishing a number of Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas in different parts of the country on the lines of the IITs in technical education; and in due course of time the feasibility of establishing a Central Sanskrit University may be considered. The Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas, Tirupati and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas, New Delhi, were set up in 1962 so as to serve the purpose of universities in the South and the North, respectively. With the establishment of four more such Vidyapeethas at Jammu, Allahabad, Puri and Guruvayur, it was decided in the interest of administration facility, to bring them all under one Registered Autonomous Society and with this objective, the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, was established in 1970. Since, then the Sansthan has set up one more Vidyapeetha at Jaipur, Rajasthan in 1983.

### 3.3 RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN

3.3.1 The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan was set up as an autonomous organisation under the Union Ministry of Education and Culture in October 1970, in New Delhi. The objects of the Sansthan are given in Annexure III.

3.3.2 The Sansthan has been serving as an effective central machinery for implementing the various recommendations of the Sanskrit Commission with regard to the propagation and development of Sanskrit in all its aspects. It is reported that the Sansthan has worked out its curriculum of studies on the lines suggested under the scheme of reorganised Sanskrit Education as approved by the Ministry of Education and Culture (on the advice of the Central Sanskrit Board) and the University Grants Commission. Teaching, research, publication and preservation of manuscripts and preservation of oral tradition constitute the five major aspects of the working of the Sansthan.

3.3.3 The Sansthan functions under the overall guidance of the General Body, Shasi Parishad (Governing Council) and Artha Samiti (Finance Committee). The Vidya Parishad is responsible for the maintenance of the standards of instruction, education and examinations. The other bodies that advise and assist in the conduct of examinations and publication programmes are the Examination Board and the Publication Committee, respectively.

3.3.4 The Sansthan conducts the following examinations for the students of the Constituent Vidyapeethas and affiliated institutions :

S.No.	Ex-amination	Duration of Course	Equivalent
1.	Prathama	Three years	6th/8th Standard (middle)
2.	Purvamadhyama	Two years	9th/10th standard (Matric/ High School)
3.	a) Uttarmadhyam	Two years	11th/12th Standard Senior Secondary/Intermediate
	b) Prak-Shastri	Two years	11th/12th standard for students from general stream who have passed 10th class.
4.	Shastri	Three years	B.A.
5.	Acharya	Two years	M.A.
6.	Shiksha Shastri	One year	B.Ed.
7.	Shiksha Acharya	One year	M.Ed.
8.	Vidya Varidhi	Two years	Ph.D.
9.	Vachaspati		D.Litt.

The subjects of specialisation offered are :

Veda, Dharam Shashtra, Sahitya, Karmakanda, Sarva Darshan, Sankhya Yoga, Vedanta, Nyaya and Navya Nyaya, Jaina Darshan, Vyakarna, Jyotisha and Purana Itihasa.

3.3.5 The degrees awarded by the Sansthan have been recognised by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission. A number of State Governments and Universities have also recognised the degrees of the Sansthan for employment purpose and for admission to higher classes, respectively (Annexure XVIII).

3.3.6 The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan also provides teaching facilities through two stage correspondence courses, namely Lower Introductory and Higher Introductory, through English and Hindi media imparting knowledge of Sanskrit to learners in India and abroad as part of its non-formal education programme. These correspondence courses are of 10 months duration each.

3.3.7 The Sansthan has seven constituent Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas at Tirupati, (Andhra Pradesh), New Delhi, Allahabad (U.P), Puri (Orissa), Jammu (J&K) Guruvayoor (Kerala) and Jaipur (Rajasthan). All these Vidyapeethas impart instructions at the university level. For each Vidyapeetha there is a Sthaniya Prabhandak Samiti (local Management Committee) responsible for the general supervision of the Vidyapeetha within the frame work of rules and directives issued from time to time by the Shasi Parishad.

#### 3.4 Shastra Chudamani Scheme

3.4.1 Shastra Chudamani Scheme is a special feature of the multifarious activities of the Vidyapeethas. The main aim of this scheme is to impart deep knowledge of traditional texts of various branches of Sanskrit learning to the teachers/research scholars of the Vidyapeethas, which is not possible in the time bound courses of the Universities or even traditional Sanskrit Pathashalas.

3.4.2. Under this scheme a few retired and reputed teachers who had the privilege of pursuing their studies at the feet of their revered Gurus without the worry of specific examinations, have been appointed to teach a particular text of a particular branch to the lecturers who are interested to enhance their knowledge. This is a three years course and at the end of this course an open debate is held to assess their proficiency.

3.4.3 The services of these elderly scholars are also utilized to teach the research scholars their respective subjects in greater depth for one year which improves their standard of research.

4.1.8 Evening Sanskrit Classes

In addition to regular day Scholars, the Vidyapeetha runs evening Sanskrit classes for Parichaya, Abhigna, Vichakshana, Samartha, Kovida, etc. examinations for which are conducted by the Sanskrit Bhasha Pracharini Sabha, Chittoor. At present 12 Shiksha Shastri trained teachers are engaged in teaching 350 students admitted to these classes.

4.1.9 Free Education

All students are provided free education in the Vidyapeetha, no tuition fee is charged for any class.

4.1.10 Scholarships

Almost each student admitted to the various courses offered in the Vidyapeetha is awarded a scholarship. The monthly value of each scholarship and the total number of scholarships available in the Vidyapeetha are as under :

Course	Total No. of scholarships available	Monthly Value of Scholarship (Rs.)
1. Prak-Sastri I Year	20	50
II Year	20	50
2. Sastri I Year	75	75
II Year	75	75
III Year	75	75
3. Acharya I Year	60	100
II Year	45	100
4. Shiksha Sastri	50*	100
5. Shiksha Acharya	10	100
6. Vidya Varidhi )		300 )
)		)
7. Sastra Chudamani )		300 )
)		)
To all admitted		300 ) + Rs.100 as contingen expenditure

\* 50% of total enrolment

#### 4.1.19 Finances

The Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati is financed by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Education and Culture. The actual expenditure incurred for the three years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is as under :

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		Total
	Plan	Non-Plan	
1980-81	9.20	8.50	17.70
1981-82	2.40	10.27	12.67
1982-83	6.29	11.91	18.20

The details of budget allotment and the actual expenditure for these three-years is given in Annexure VII.

#### 4.1.20 Other Activities:

The Vidyapeetha organises every year a series of five extension lectures and eminent scholars in Veda, Nyaya, Vyakarna, Mimansa, Darshana and Sanskrit Education are invited to deliver these lectures. The lectures delivered from 1975 to 1979 have been published as a special number of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan's research journal "Sanskrita Vimarsha" in Vol.II (1979). The remaining lectures are being edited for publication.

4.1.21 The Vidyapeetha also organises Sanskrit Drama, elocution contests, Shastrathas, seminars, educational tours etc.

#### 4.2 SHRI LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI KENDRIYA SANSKRIT VIDYAPEETHA : NEW DELHI.

4.2.1 Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi was established on the day of Vijaya Dashmi in the year 1962, with a view to fulfil the need of an International Sanskrit Institute in the Capital of India. The Vidyapeetha is fortunate to have late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri as the Founder President of its Governing Body. During his stewardship it was registered under the name 'Akhil Bharatiya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha' with following aims and objects :

- (1) To impart instructions in higher Sanskrit learning, including neglected and highly specialised branches, with view to preserving the traditional erudite Sanskrit learning.



- (3) To conduct Research in Sanskrit pedagogy and provide for training of Sanskrit teachers.
- (4) To provide facilities for the study of such languages and literatures of Asia as have a bearing on Sanskrit studies.
- (5) To bring out literature in Sanskrit, including translation concerning both ancient and modern knowledge.
- (6) To arrange publication of Research Works and Journals and aids to research, such as indexes, digests and bibliographies.
- (7) To collect, preserve and publish manuscripts to build up a National Sanskrit Library and a Sangrahalaya having bearing on Sanskrit studies, such as Sruta, Ayurveda, Yoga and Vastuvidya and so on.
- (8) To provide facilities for Research in Sanskrit through traditional as well as modern methods.
- (9) To provide facilities for any other line of work for the development of Sanskrit learning.

4.2.2 On the 2nd October 1966 as a mark of respect to Shri Shastriji's services, and on its take over by the Government of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi declared to name it "Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha. The Government of India, Ministry of Education took over the Vidyapeetha as an autonomous body with effect from 1st April, 1967 and established a 'Sabha' for its management. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous organisation established by the Govt. of India, took over this Vidyapeetha w.e.f. 21-12-1970 and since then this Vidyapeetha has been functioning under the name 'Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha'.

4.2.3 From 1962 to 1968 the Vidyapeetha was affiliated to Shri Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya (Bihar) and followed its syllabi and scheme of examinations in all the classes, i.e. Shastri, Shiksha Shastri and Acharya. During the years 1969 and 1970, the Vidyapeetha, under the recommendations of the Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, was affiliated to the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya which very kindly arranged for the special courses of study for this Vidyapeetha. From the year 1971, the Vidyapeetha has been following the syllabus of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan.

#### Present Activities

4.2.4 The Vidyapeetha has set before it the goal of emerging as an International Centre for Sanskrit Studies. However, for the present, looking to the

three faculties namely :-

- (1) FACULTY OF RESEARCH & PUBLICATION
- (2) FACULTY OF TRADITIONAL SHASTRAS
- (3) FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Faculty of Research and Publication

(a) Research by Students :

4.2.5 In this department, 114 Research students are working on the subjects like Veda, Purana, Darshan, Jyotish, Agam, Dharamshastra, Karma Kanda, Poetics, History, Sahitya, Vyakaran, Education etc. The students registered for Vidya-Varidhi (Ph.D.) degree of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan are provided with scholarships worth Rs.300/-p.m. They are also given a contingency grant of Rs.1,000/-. By 1983, 41 scholars have been awarded the Vidya Varidhi (Ph.D.) and ten others have submitted their thesis for the award of Vidyavaridhi.

(b) Research Seminars :

4.2.6 The department of Research holds seminars every Thursday regularly wherein Research Scholars and other scholars read papers. Group discussions are held under the supervision of the teachers of Research Department.

(c) Research Projects

4.2.7 The Vidyapeeth is working on the following research projects :

- (i) Darshan Kosha
- (ii) Samhita Bhashya
- (iii) Mimamsa and Shraut Sutra

(d) Research Journal :

4.2.8 A half yearly journal was started by this faculty in which 10 volumes have so far been published. Now 'Shodha Prabha' a quarterly Research Journal is regularly being published and its several volumes are already out. These volumes include Research articles of the reputed scholars of Vidyapeetha and outside, ancient unpublished works, lectures delivered in the Sharadiya Jnana Mahotsava and review of the newly published works.

(e) Publications

4.2.9 The Vidyapeeth has so far published 52 learned works duly edited and in some cases with commentaries and 8 works are under print. Five publications are out of print. Details are given in Annexure VIII.

SHASTRA CHUDAMANI SCHEME:

4.2.10 Shashtra Chudamani Scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Education and Culture, Govt. of India has also been started in Vidyapeetha. Under this project 5 eminent scholars are appointed as teachers to teach and guide scholars in special branches of different shastras.

FACULTY OF TRADITIONAL SHASTRAS

The Faculty has the following 16 teaching departments which provide for the teaching and research facilities upto Shastri and Acharya classes and Vidyavaridhi(Ph.D.);

1. Department of Veda
2. Department of Vyakaran(Navya and Prachin)
3. Department of Darshan
4. Department of Vedanta
5. Department of Nyaya-Vaishashik  
(Navya Nyaya and Prachin Nyaya)
6. Department of Samkhya Yoga
7. Department of Jainism
8. Department of Dharam Shastra
9. Department of Paurohitya and Puranetihasa
10. Department of J-yotish (Phalit & Ganit)
11. Department of Panchang.
12. Department of Sahitya
13. Department of Hindi
14. Department of English
15. Department of History & Political Science
16. Department of Sociology

With a view to enrich the studies with the modern scientific knowledge, the Vidyapeetha has arranged for imparting instructions in modern subjects like Political Science, Sociology, History, English, Hindi, Psychology, Physical Education and so on.

4.2.12 There is a special provision of two years Prak Shastri Course for those who have passed High School or equivalent examination with Sanskrit from a recognised Examination Board.

4.2.13 Vidyapeetha has started the publication of Panchang. It has also undertaken steps for the construction of a Vedha-Shala.

The Faculty is publishing annual Magazine 'Manisha' and 'Jnan Rashmi'. The faculty has so far produced 926 Acharyas, 1044 Shastris and 219 Prak-Shastris.

#### FACULTY OF EDUCATION

4.2.14 In the Faculty of Education students are prepared for Shiksha Shastri (B.Ed.) and Shikshacharya (M.Ed.) courses with a view of making trained Sanskrit T-teachers available to the country. In Shikshacharya (M.Ed.) course Postgraduate teaching is imparted in the field of Education. The students study Philosophy of Education, Advanced Psychology, Educational Research, Statistics, Vocational and Education Guidance, Teacher Education and Educational Administration and supervision, besides writing Research dissertation on educational topics relating to Sanskrit. In Shiksha Shastri besides Educational Psychology, Educational Philosophy, School Management, Modern Educational problems and physiology the students are imparted training in 50 experimental lessons per pupil-teacher alongwith teaching methodology of Sanskrit Language, Philology, Shastras like Vyakarana and Sahitya and other general subjects like Hindi, English, Maths, History, Civics etc. Meritorious students are awarded scholarship worth Rs.100/- and Rs.75/- per month each student, of Shiksha Shastri and Shiksha Acharya, respectively.

4.2.15 This department brings out 'Shiksha Jyoti' an annual Magazine. Its four issues have been published and the fifth is ready for publication.

4.2.16 So far, this department has presented 12 Shiksha Acharyas and 1886 Shiksha Shastris to the nation.

#### SHARADIYA JNANA MAHOTSAVA & SHASTRI SMARAK VYAKHYAN MALA

4.2.17 With a view to disseminating the knowledge concerning Indian culture and Sanskrit Literature, the Vidyapeetha has been organising a series of lectures for the 15 years. Under this scheme, 41 lectures have been delivered by eminent scholars and Indologists from India and abroad. A list of such extension lectures delivered is given in Annexure IX.

#### Enrolment of Students

4.2.18 The number of students admitted to the various courses of the Vidyapeetha during 1981,1982

and 1983 was 543, 495 and 512, respectively as per details below :

Name of course	Number of students admitted in the years		
	1981	1982	1983
Prak Shastri I	41	17	29
" " II	-	27	13
Shastri I	54	37	61
" II	43	29	20
" III	26	41	29
Acharya I	97	75	106
" II	55	35	33
Shiksha Shastri	190	191	168
Shiksha Acharya	6	7	10
Vidya Varidhi	31	36	43
	<u>543</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>512</u>

During 1983, there were 337 men and 175 women students and their distribution in various courses was :

Courses	Enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Prak Shastri	29	13	42
Shastri	54	56	110
Acharya	104	35	139
Shiksha Shastri	110	58	168
Shiksha Acharya	6	4	10
Vidya Varidhi	34	9	43
	<u>337</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>512</u>

4.2.19 The break up of enrolment in Acharya courses into various disciplines in 1983 was :Veda (5) Vyakarna (14), Sahitya (31), Sarva Darshan(13), Nyaya Nyaya(1), Sankhya Yoga (13), Adwait Vedanta (2), Jain Darshan (9), Dharama Shastra (11), Karma Kanda (3) Purana Itihas(2), Jyotish Sidhant(4) and Jyotish Phalit(31),

4.2.20 The distribution of the students on roll in 1983, according to states of domicile was as follows :

S.No.	State of Domicile	Enrolment in courses offered						Total
		Shiksha Acharya	Shiksha Shastri	Acharya	Shastri	Prak-Shas-tri	Vidya Vari-dhi	
1.	Bihar	3	21	14	27	10	5	80
2.	Delhi	1	36	41	44	18	18	158
3.	Haryana	-	25	13	2	5	3	48
4.	Himachal Pradesh	-	15	25	23	5	5	73
5.	Karnataka	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
6.	Kerala	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
7.	Orissa	-	5	8	1	-	1	15
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
9.	Maharashtra	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
10.	Punjab	-	1	1	-	-	1	3
11.	Rajasthan	-	4	3	-	-	3	10
12.	Uttar Pradesh	5	53	34	9	1	7	109
13.	West Bengal	-	3	-	1	2	-	6
14.	Foreign country	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
		10	168	139	110	42	43	512

4.2.21 At present, 115 research scholars are working with the Vidyapeetha academic faculty for the award of Vidya Varidhi degree.

#### Free Education

4.2.22 The Vidyapeetha provides free education to all its students. No tutution fee is charged in any class.

#### Scholarships

4.2.23 Students admitted to the various courses in the Vidyapeetha are provided scholarships on basis of merit at the following rates :

Class	No. of scholarships available	Rate of scholarship per mensem Rs.
1. Prak Shastri I year	20	50
2. " " II Year	20	50
3. Shastri I Year	75	75
4. " II Year	75	75
5. " III Year	75	75
6. Acharya I Year	60	100
7. " II Year	60	100
8. Shiksha Shastri 50% of students	→	100
9. Shiksha Acharya	10	100
10. Vidya Varidhi	15 (3 years each)	300 (plus contingent grant of Rs.1000)

The continuance of scholarship is subject to the satisfactory academic progress and good conduct of awardee.

#### Teaching Staff

4.2.24 The Vidyapeetha has sanctioned strength of 1 Professor, 11 Readers, 1 Selection grade Lecturer (in the grade of Reader), 35 Lecturers, 3 Junior Lecturers, 1 P.T.I., besides the Principal on the teaching staff. In addition, four Research Assistants also assist in teaching. At present, 3 posts of lecturers are lying vacant. Of the existing teaching staff, the Principal, 8 Readers and 10 lecturers are holding Ph.D. or equivalent research degree, while the Professor holds a Vidya Vachaspati (D.Litt) degree. Five lecturers are engaged in research work leading to Ph.D. degree. The Principal of the Vidyapeetha who is presently holding the concurrent charge of Director Rashtrya Sanskrit Sansthan is an eminent Sanskritist and has edited about 40 works, is member on the 17 academic bodies and recipient of 5 literary awards including President's certificate. The Vidyapeetha faculty has to their credit about 300 research articles and 40 books. The details of the 50 members of the teaching staff, qualification, teaching and research experience are given in Annexure X. The Vidyapeetha faculty hails from various States of the Union. Its break-up to various states of domicile

Himachal Pradesh(1), Kerala(1), Madhya Pradesh(2) Punjab(3), Rajasthan(7), Tamil Nadu (1) and Uttar Pradesh(16). In addition, the Vidyapeetha has on its strength five teachers under the Shashtra Chudamani scheme.

4.2.25 The Vidyapeetha teachers, except the Junior Lecturers, enjoy the UGC recommended scales of pay. The teachers are appointed as per qualifications prescribed by the UGC. The Junior Lecturers, teaching Prak-Shastri classes are engaged on the pay-scale of Rs.550-900. The Research Assistants get a consolidated salary of Rs.600/-p.m.

#### Library

4.2.26 The Vidyapeetha Library is housed in a commodious building providing for a total floor area of 586 sq. meters of the ground and the mazzanine floors, and 290 sq.meters of stacking accommodation. It has about 26500 books on various subjects of learning. It also subscribes to 46 standard literary and research journals and periodicals and 57 magazines of current interest (Annexure XI & XII). The library also extends book-bank facilities to the needy students. The library provides for 72 reading seats for day scholars and 12 cubicals for research scholars. The Librarian of the Vidyapeetha holds a Vidya Varidhi degree and B.Lib.Sc. and is in the scales of Rs.700-1600. He is assisted by two Assistant Librarians Grade I (one post is vacant), and one Assistant Librarian Grade II, one library clerk and one library attendant.

4.2.27 The Vidyapeetha Library has about 1700 manuscript written originally in Devanagari, Bengali, Oriya, Punjabi and Nepali scripts as per Annexure XIII. Some of the manuscripts are rare.

4.2.28. The accommodation in Library is adequate for its present needs and future developments. In addition, the Vidyapeetha has plans to build a National Sanskrit Library on an area of 1470 sq.meters.

4.2.29. The annual budgetary provision for the library for the year 1983-84 is Rs.50,000/-.

#### Examination Results

4.2.30 As reported earlier, the Vidyapeetha has, by the end of 1983, turned out 219 Prak-Shastris, 926 Acharyas, 1044 Shastris, 12 Shiksha Acharyas and 1886 Shiksha-Shastris. It was informed that almost all the Shiksha-Acharyas and Shiksha-Shastris have been absorbed in various departments and schools as Sanskrit teachers.