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SANĀTANĪ

CULTURE OF DIVINITY



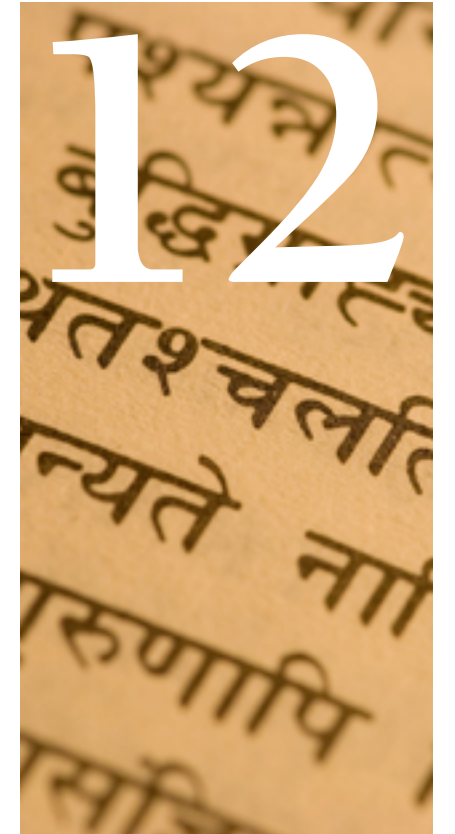
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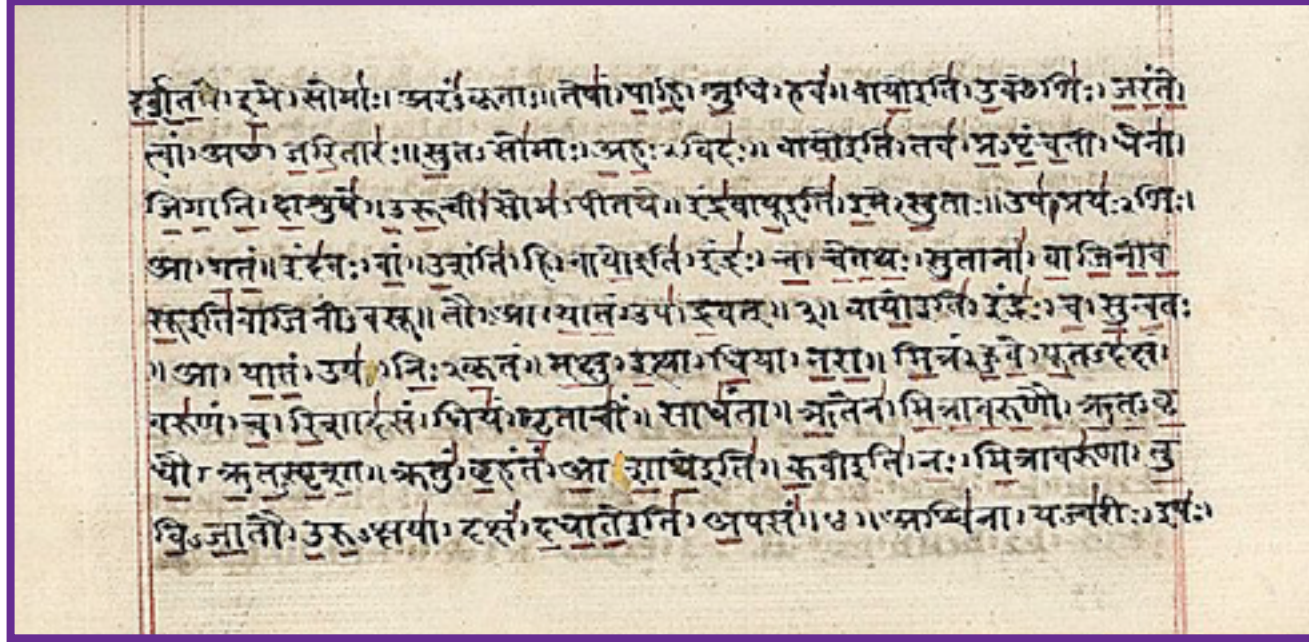
CULTURE OF DIVINITY

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संस्कृतम् SAMSKṚTAM

The Language Refined



Sanskrit is one of the most ancient and continuously used languages in the world. It is commonly accepted as the mother tongue of all Indo-European languages. One of the fascinating aspects of Sanskrit is its durability, flexibility and adaptability. Dr. David Frawley, a world renowned Indologist, offers a conservative estimate of the history of Sanskrit language dating back to 1500 B.C., and by more liberal accounts he indicates it was in use well before 6000 B.C. Indeed, sages and saints of India proclaim it to be an eternal and primeval language.

Sanskrit has been used for millennia as a language of ritual. Brāhmaṇa priests trained in the ashrams of their preceptors to learn the intricacies of Sanskrit pronunciation, intonation, grammar and etymology. But Sanskrit was not just the language of the elite Brāhmaṇa classes who presided over elaborate sacrifices and saṃskāras (rites of passage). There is much evidence to indicate that Sanskrit was widely used as the language of learning

across a broad curriculum from Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology to Drama, Architecture, Moral Sciences, Diplomacy – and much more.

Furthermore, Sanskrit was not just the language of the educated elite, it seems Sanskrit was the unifying core language which enabled the culturally and linguistically diverse inhabitants of Bhārata-varṣa (India) to communicate. There is abundant evidence of the linguistic influence in all the major and minor regional dialects to prove the common touch of Sanskrit throughout India (indeed, throughout the whole of South East Asia). Traces of Sanskrit are readily recognizable in Bengali, Hindi, Tamil, Malayalam, Gujarati, Marathi, and all other dialects to a greater or to lesser degree.

In recent times there has been somewhat of a reawakening of the importance and value of Sanskrit as a cultural bearer of ancient India. Various organizations – both religious and

secular, have formed to promote the glories of Sanskrit both within India and abroad. In 1966, A.C. Bhaktivedānta Swami Prabhupāda, began an international society with the purpose to spread Kṛṣṇa consciousness outside of India. To this end he translated and published two major Sanskrit texts from the Vaiṣṇava canon – The Śrīmad Bhāgavatam and the Bhagavad-gītā.

These books have been translated into almost 80 languages and distributed profusely across the globe. Without a doubt, the Bhaktivedānta Book Trust has become the single most prolific distributor of Śrīmad Bhāgavatam and Bhagavad-gītā – book sale numbers nearing the half billion mark to date. This e-magazine is inspired by this great contribution and it is our intention to help propagate the glories of Sanskrit as a language of unlimited potential to communicate to all people of the world the hidden treasure of Vedic culture.

नमामि धन्वन्तरिम् आदिदेवं
सुर-असुरैः वन्दित-पाद-पद्मम् ।
लोके जरा-रुग्-भय-मृत्यु-नाशं
धातारम् ईशं विविध-औषधीनाम् ॥

- धन्वन्तरि-निघण्टुः

namāmi dhanvantarim ādidevaṃ
sura-asuraiḥ vandita-pāda-padmaṃ.
loke jarā-rug-bhaya-mṛtyu-nāśaṃ
dhātāram īśaṃ vividha-auśadhīnām.

- dhanvantari-nighaṇṭuḥ

I salute the Primeval Deity (Lord) Dhanvantari Whose lotus-feet are worshipped by the celestial gods and demons, the One who destroys the fear of old age and disease and of death in the world, the Wielder and Lord of the various medicinal herbs.



Sanskrit is the medium in which ancient Indian spirituality, literature, arts and science have been chronicled. Medicinal science, renowned as āyurveda, was very advanced in ancient India and has had a perennial tradition of practice and propagation to the next generations by dedicated traditional physicians since several centuries.

In recent times, this science has been gaining popularity owing to its proven efficacy in diagnostic, curative, therapeutic and cosmetic treatments. This section of Sanātani is dedicated to the discussion of some insightful aspects and health tips pertaining to this field of science in Sanskrit.

Sanskrit is ever associated with divinity. It is but natural that in a field involving life and death, there should be an invocation to the Lord of life and death. Lord Dhanvantari, considered to be an Incarnation of Lord Viṣṇu, is the Physician Lord. We commence this section with an invocation to Him.

कथा-कोषः KATHĀ-KOṢAḤ

The Story Chest

हरिणस्य रक्षणम्



HARIṆASYA
RAKṢAṆAM

The Deer's Protection

एकं वनम् अस्ति ।
ekaṁ vanam asti.
There is a forest.

वने एकः हरिणः अस्ति ।
vane ekaḥ hariṇaḥ asti.
In the forest there is a deer.

सः एवं चिन्तयति -
saḥ evaṁ cintayati -
He thinks thus -

‘मम मुखं सुन्दरम् अस्ति ।
‘mama mukhaṁ sundaram asti.
‘My face is beautiful.

मम नेत्रं सुन्दरम् अस्ति ।
mama netraṁ sundaram asti.
My eye is beautiful.

मम केशः मृदुः अस्ति ।
mama keśaḥ mṛduḥ asti.
My hair is soft.

मम विषाणः दीर्घः अस्ति ।
mama viṣāṇaḥ dīrghaḥ asti.
My horn is long.

मम शरीरं पुष्टम् अस्ति ।
mama śarīraṁ puṣṭam asti.
My body is strong.

किन्तु मम पादः कृशः अस्ति ।
kintu mama pādaḥ kṛśaḥ asti.
But my leg is thin.

दुर्बलः इव अस्ति ।
durbalaḥ iva asti.
It is as though weak.

तदा एकः व्याघ्रः आगच्छति ।
tadā ekaḥ vyāghraḥ āgacchati.
Then a tiger comes by.

हरिणः शब्दं शृणोति ।
hariṇaḥ śabdaṁ śṛṇoti.
The deer hears the sound.

हरिणः भीतः भवति ।
hariṇaḥ bhītaḥ bhavati.
The deer is frightened.

हरिणः धावति ।
hariṇaḥ dhāvati.
The deer runs.

व्याघ्रः अनुधावति ।
vyāghraḥ anudhāvati.
The tiger chases.

हरिणः अति वेगेन धावति ।
hariṇaḥ ati vegena dhāvati.
The deer runs very fast.

व्याघ्रः न तावता वेगेन धावति ।
vyāghraḥ na tāvatā vegena dhāvati.
The tiger does not run so fast.

श्रान्तः व्याघ्रः प्रतिगच्छति ।
śrāntaḥ vyāghraḥ pratigacchati.
The tired tiger goes back.

हरिणः तिष्ठति एवं चिन्तयति च -
hariṇaḥ tiṣṭhati evaṁ cintayati ca -
The deer stands and thinks thus -

‘मम पादः कृशः ।
‘mama pādaḥ kṛśaḥ.
‘My legs are thin.

अतः वेगेन धावामि ।
ataḥ vegena dhāvāmi.
So I run fast.



दीर्घः विषाणः मम भूषणं किन्तु कृशः पादः
रक्षणम् ।
dīrghaḥ viṣāṇaḥ mama bhūṣaṇam kintu kṛśaḥ
pādaḥ mama rakṣaṇam.
The long horn is my adornment but the thin
leg is my protection.

SOME SYNONYMS REFERRING TO ‘DEER’

मृगे कुरङ्ग-वातायु-हरिण-अजिन-योनयः
mṛge kuraṅga-vātāyu-hariṇa-
ajina-yonayaḥ.

The five synonyms of ‘deer’ in San-
skrit are – mṛgaḥ, kuraṅgaḥ, vātāy-
uḥ, hariṇaḥ and ajina-yoniḥ.

- Amarakośaḥ – 2.5.8.i

बहुमूल्यं सुवचनम्

BAHUMŪLYAṂ SUVACANAM

Valuable Wise Sayings

भाषासु मुख्या मधुरा दिव्या गीर्वाण-भारती ।
तस्यां हि काव्यं मधुरं तस्मात् अपि सुभाषितम् ॥

bhāṣāsu mukhyā madhurā divyā gīrvāṇa-bhārati
tasyām hi kāvyam madhuram tasmāt api subhāṣitam

भाषासु - bhāṣāsu - amongst languages

मुख्या - mukhyā - main, important

दिव्या - divyā - divine

गीर्वाण-भारती - gīrvāṇabhārati - language of gods (Samskr̥tam)

तस्याम् - tasyām - in it

काव्यम् - kāvyam - poetry

मधुरम् - madhuram - is sweet

तस्मात् अपि - tasmāt api - from that still

सुभाषितम् - subhāṣitam - wise / good sayings

TRANSLATION

Amongst all languages, the language of the gods (Sanskrit) is the foremost one, sweet and divine. In this language (Sanskrit) poetry is sweet (charming) (and) subhāṣitam (the literature in the form of wise sayings) is (sweeter) still.

- In Sanskrit language the prefix सु (su) means good or nice and भाषितम् (bhāṣitam) means saying or words. So सुभाषितम् (subhāṣitam) means good saying. It conveys a message or advice to the reader and hence is considered to be a wise saying. Brevity of words impregnated with impactful meaning is the main feature of the subhāṣita-literature.
- Subhāṣitas deal with various values and-vices like virtue, courage, philanthropy, respect, character, evil nature, miserly attitude, etc. as subjects.
- They appeal to common sense and are relevant to all times in imparting wisdom. Hence, they are evergreen.
- Subhāṣitas are usually written in poetic verse form. They are easy to memorize and reproduce. They are very lucid in ideas and language.
- Teaching the value-based subhāṣitas to

children is a very convenient method of giving moral education to them.

- Some phrases of the subhāṣitas have gained popularity as proverbs and idioms too!
- The subhāṣita presented in this section conveys the glory of Sanskrit language in general and specially as a medium of wise sayings. Some renowned collections of subhāṣitas are:

NAME OF THE COLLECTION	AUTHOR
Cāṇakyanīti	Cāṇakya
Nītiśatakam	Bhartṛhari
Subhāṣita-ratna-koṣa	Vidyākara
Subhāṣitāvalī	Vallabhadeva
Sūktimuktāvalī	Jalhana
Subhāṣita-ratna-bhāṇḍāgāraḥ	Kāśinātha Śarma
Śukranīti	Śukrācārya
Viduranīti	Vidura

PLEASE OBSERVE:

- मधुरा....गीर्वाण-भारती - madhura.... gīrvāṇa-bhārati
- काव्यं मधुरं - kāvyam madhuram

In this Subhāṣita, the form of the word 'मधुर' ('madhura') changes when associated with the words गीर्वाण-भारती (gīrvāṇa-bhārati) and काव्यं (kāvyam). In Sanskrit, the adjective, unless it is an indeclinable, changes its form with reference to gender and number in accordance with of the noun which it qualifies.

For example:	विशालः वृक्षः	viśālah vṛkṣaḥ (masculine usage)	Big tree
	विशाला पाठशाला	viśālā pāṭhaśālā (feminine usage)	Big school
	विशालं गृहम्	viśalam gṛham (neuter usage)	Big house

स्वादुफलम्
svāduphalam



कदलीफलम्



kadalīphalam

कर्कटी
karkaṭī



कपिशकम्
kapiśākam



गृञ्जनम्
grñjanam



वृन्ताकम्
vṛntākam



SAMSKRṬA-CITRAKOŚAḤ SANSKRIT PICTURE DICTIONARY

The Sanskrit Picture dictionary is designed to provide essential support and guidance for learners new to Indian languages. Those who are familiar with Indian languages will also benefit. The dictionary is arranged into 13 themes of the most commonly used words for every day communication.

Vocabulary is one of the essential components of becoming fluent and communicating in another language. This picture dictionary enables readers to quickly assimilate a large vocabulary of essential words.

शब्द-निधिः ŚABDA-NIDHIḤ Wealth of Vocabulary

लशुनम्
laśunam



द्राक्षा
drākṣā



मरीचम्
marīcam



नारिकेलः
nārikelaḥ



पणसम्
paṇasam



आर्द्रकम्
ādrakam



पाकशालातः PĀKAŚĀLĀTAḤ

From the Kitchen

मिष्टदधिजम् Sweet

MIṢṬADADHIJAM Lassi



मिष्टदधिजं दधि-प्रयुक्तं पेयम् अस्ति ।
miṣṭadadhiyam dadhi-prayuktaṁ peyaṁ asti.
Sweet lassi is a beverage made from yoghurt.

भारते एतत् पेयं प्रसिद्धम् अस्ति ।
bhārate etat peyaṁ prasiddham asti.
This beverage is famous in India.

मिष्टदधिजं शरीरस्य उष्णतां हरति ।
miṣṭadadhiyam śarīrasya uṣṇatāṁ harati.
Sweet lassi reduces excessive heat in the body.

पदार्थाः - PADĀRTHĀḤ - Ingredients

दधि - चषकद्वयम्
dadhi - caṣakadvayam
Yoghurt - two cups

शीतजलम् अर्धचषकम्
śītajalam - ardhacaṣakam
Cold water - half cup

शर्करा - स्वादानुसारम्
śarkarā - svādānusāram
Sugar - according to taste

एलाचूर्णम् - किञ्चित्
elācūrṇam - kiñcit
Cardamom powder - a pinch

बादामफलानि दारुफलानि - सूक्ष्मतया
खण्डीकृतानि
bādāmaphalāni dāruphalāni – sūkṣmatayā
khaṇḍīkṛtāni
Almonds and pistachio - finely sliced

तुहिनखण्डाः - वैकल्पिकम्
tuhinakhaṇḍāḥ – vaikalpikam
Ice cubes - optional

मधुर-पदार्थाः

MADHURA-PADĀRTHĀḤ

Sweet Ingredients:

शर्करा	śarkarā	Sugar
मधु	madhu	Honey
इक्षुः	ikṣuḥ	Sugarcane
गुडः	guḍaḥ	Jaggery
ताल-शर्करा	tāla-śarkarā	Palm-sugar
इक्षु-पाकः	ikṣu-pākaḥ	Molasses
द्राक्ष-शर्करा	drākṣa-śarkarā	Grape-sugar
फल-शर्करा	phala-śarkarā	Fructose

पद्धतिः - PADDHATIḤ - Method

प्रथमतः मन्थन-दण्डस्य अथवा मन्थन-यन्त्रस्य
साहाय्येन दधि, शीतजलं, शर्करा तथा एलाचूर्णम्
एतेषाम् आलोडनं करोतु ।

prathamataḥ manthana-daṇḍasya athavā man-
thana- yantrasya sāhāyyena dadhi, jalam, śarkarā
tathā elācūrṇam eteṣāṁ āloḍanam karotu.

At first blend yoghurt, water, sugar and carda-
mom powder with the help of a churning stick or
blending machine.

यदि अतीव शीतलं मिष्टदधिजं रोचते तर्हि
तुहिनखण्डान् योजयतु ।

yadi atīva śītalam miṣṭadadhiyam rocate tarhi tuhi-
nakhaṇḍān yojayatu.

If you like lassi extremely cold then add ice cubes into it.

मिष्टदधिजं चषके पूरयतु ।

miṣṭadadhiyam caṣake pūrayatu.

Fill the lassi in a glass.

तदनन्तरं बादामफलानां दारुफलानां खण्डैः
मिष्टदधिजम् अलङ्करोतु ।

tadanantaram bādāmaphalānām dāruphalānām
khaṇḍaiḥ miṣṭadadhiyam alaṅkarotu.

After that, garnish the lassi with slices of almond
and pistachio.

मिष्टदधिजं कृष्णाय निवेद्य परिवेषयितुं सिद्धम् ।

miṣṭadadhiyam kṛṣṇāya nivedya pariveṣayitum
siddham.

Sweet lassi is ready for offering to Kṛṣṇa and be-
ing served.

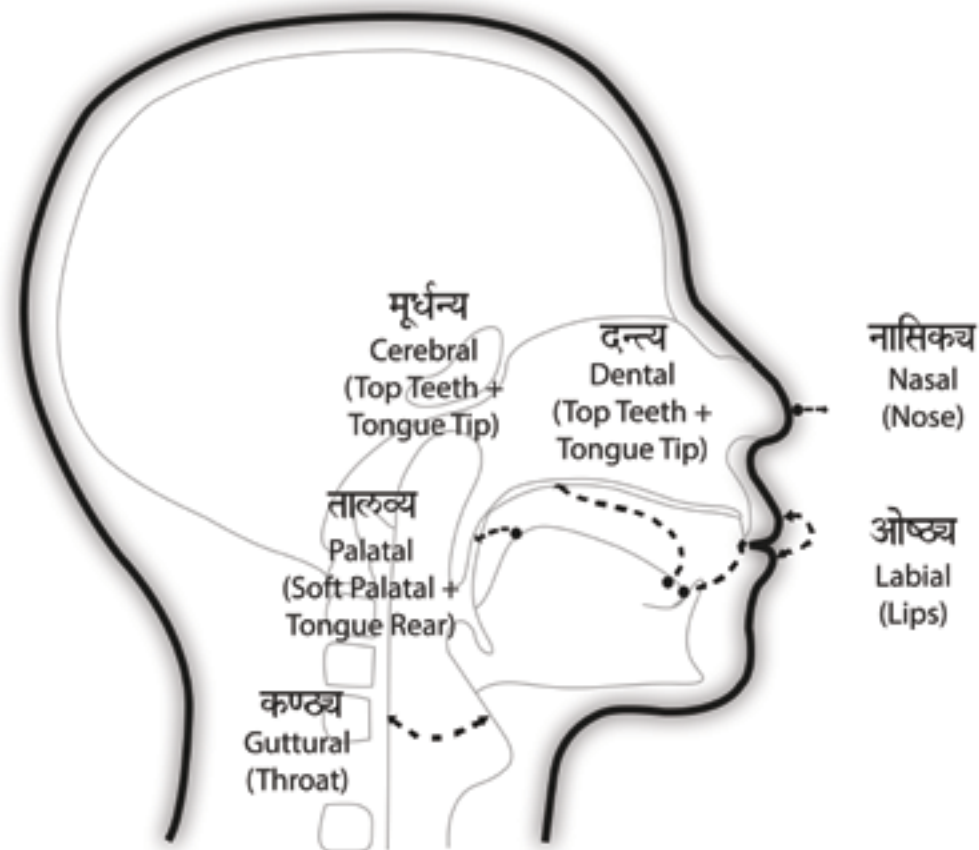
भाषा-भाण्डारः BHĀṢĀ-BHĀṆḌĀRAḤ Lingual Repository

Communications using words, or verbal languages are unique to humans. All languages have a spoken form and many of them have a written form. In the written form languages use alphabets – symbols or scripts that depict sounds of a language.

In this section we will explore the features and characteristics of each Sanskrit alphabet.

The Sanskrit alphabet system (varṇamālā) is very methodically and logically arranged. Another important feature of the Sanskrit script is that each alphabet has only one sound referring to it. That is, Sanskrit is written as it is uttered and is pronounced as it is written.

In the varṇamālā vowels are listed first, followed by consonants. They are also arranged in the order of the part of the mouth which is involved in pronouncing it, from the inside to the outside.



The Letter 'अ'

The first alphabet of Sanskrit is अ. Rewritten in roman as 'a' it is pronounced like the 'a' in 'apply' or 'u' in 'but'. The following is the method of writing the alphabet.



अ is the most basic vowel. There is no obstruction of wind at any of the vocal organs, nor is there any distortion of the mouth while pronouncing it. It is a guttural alphabet. While all alphabets are guttural in one sense that the voice for uttering any alphabet originates from the larynx, in case of अ, there is no other vocal organ involved in pronunciation. Thus, it is purely a guttural vowel.

In Sanskrit, vowels in the initial position of a word are written as alphabet. They occur elsewhere in the word in the form of a vowel marker. However, अ is not represented by any special vowel marker. In fact, the pure consonants, being difficult to pronounce solely, are pronounced along with अ for convenience.

There is indeed a marker for consonants without अ or any other vowel attached along to it. We shall discuss it as we progress. Following is a list of words that begin with अ.

अपि	अpi	Also
अलम्	अlam	Enough
अधिकम्	अdhikam	More
अम्लम्	अmlam	Sour

In the list, please observe the alphabet म् (at the end of the word and ऋ in the middle of the word) read as 'm' (not to be read as 'em' but only the sound 'm'). It is a pure consonant. It is composed of two parts 'म' (pronounced as 'ma') and the marker 'ँ' (called as 'halanta').

We could rewrite Ma(as follows for clarity – म minus अ = म् or ऋ

Thus, a consonant usually is uttered along with the vowel and marked with halanta without the vowel.

Let us recap how to write the alphabet अ.



Practise writing अ in the following words:

Example:	Aroma – अroma
	Apartment
	Alike
	Aloud
	Abide



Evolve Thyself

In this first volume of Sanātānī we are introducing the reader to the fundamental concepts and rudiments of the Sanskrit language. We intend to follow a regular pattern throughout our subsequent issues and publish on a monthly basis. The word Sanātānī means eternal. Let's see how long this e-magazine will remain in print! While nothing lasts forever in this material world, we present for our readers content and culture which point to the eternal.

This section of Sanātānī will deal with eternal truths spoken in Sanskrit from two of the world's great Sanskrit classics – the Bhagavad-gītā and the Śrīmad Bhāgavatam, both books attributed to the sage Kṛṣṇa-dvaipāyana Vyāsa.



In the Bhagavad-gītā, Kṛṣṇa dialogues with Arjuna about eternity. He elaborates on a multitude of subjects and clarifies the essence of yoga, sacrifice, charity and devotion.

In the tenth chapter, entitled “vibhūti-yoga” or “The Yoga of the Absolute”, Kṛṣṇa establishes His supremacy within the hierarchy of various ‘īśvarāḥ’ or gods and processes. Kṛṣṇa declares that all material and spiritual things are emanations from Him. The bulk of the chapter presents Kṛṣṇa as the paragon of all phenomena.

Of all things immovable, Kṛṣṇa says, He is the Himalaya mountain range. Of aquatics in the ocean, He is makaraḥ - the shark. In this verse for today, Kṛṣṇa refers to two fundamental Sanskrit terms – the alphabet and the grammatical concept of compound words. The grammatical point in this section of the Gītā is a poetic demonstration of the use of ṣaṣṭhī vibhakti, the 6th case in noun declensions, used to indicate possession and comparison.

अक्षराणामकारोऽस्मि द्वन्द्वः सामासिकस्य च
॥ ३३ ॥

akṣarāṇām a-kāro'smi dvandvaḥ
sāmāsikasya ca

SYNONYMS

akṣarāṇām—of letters; a—kāraḥ—the first letter; asmi—I am; dvandvaḥ—the dual; sāmāsikasya—of compounds; ca—and;

“Of letters I am the letter A,
and among compound words
I am the dual compound.”

Śrīla Prabhupāda comments: “A-kāra, the first letter of the Sanskrit alphabet, is the beginning of the Vedic literature. Without a-kāra, nothing can be sounded; therefore it is the beginning of sound. In Sanskrit there are also many compound words, of which the dual word, like rāma-kṛṣṇa, is called a dvandva or compound word. In this compound, the words rāma and kṛṣṇa have the same form and therefore the compound is called dual.” (Bg. 10.33)

Bhagavad-gītā As It Is, A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupāda, 1986 Bhaktivedanta Book Trust

निगम-कल्पतरोः गलितं फलं
शुक-मुखात् अमृत-द्रव-संयुतम् ।
पिबत भागवतं रसम् आलयं
मुहुः अहो रसिकाः भुवि भावुकाः ॥

भागवतम् १.१.३

nigama-kalpataroḥ galitaṁ phalaṁ
śuka-mukhāt amṛta-drava-samyutam.
pibata bhāgavatam rasam ālayam
muhuḥ aho rasikāḥ bhuvi bhāvukāḥ.

TRANSLATION

O expert and thoughtful men, relish Śrīmad Bhāgavatam, the mature fruit of the desire tree of Vedic literatures. It emanated from the lips of Śrī Śukadeva Gosvāmī. Therefore this fruit has become even more tasteful, although its nectarean juice was already relishable for all, including liberated souls.

Śrīmad Bhāgavatam 1.1.3

Śrīmad Bhāgavatam is the most prominent among purāṇa compositions. ‘Bhagavān’ refers to God who is all auspicious and devoid of any blemish. The Bhāgavata-purāṇa relates to the devotees who thirst for the knowledge of the divine qualities of God, the stories and intricate philosophy of God, soul and world in the sweetest manner, singing the Lord's glories all the way. Bhāgavatam is a dedicated account of Lord Viṣṇu's supremacy that proclaims and proves through each of its 18000 verses Śrī Kṛṣṇa as the Supreme Godhead.

This section of Sanātānī is dedicated for the presentation of the drops of nectar from the eternally glorious Bhāgavatam.

सम्पर्क-सेतुः SAMPARKA-SETUH Bonding Bridge



Tushti, the daughter of Citra Krishna Prabhu and Sita Mataji from Auckland, learnt the names of colours and animals after a few rounds of playing the memory game. As you can see, she is enjoying learning and it is a great opportunity for the family to share special time together and all learn at the same time.

Many families from around the world have shared this experience with us after purchasing our Sanskrit resources. The Sanskrit Vidyārambhaḥ programme is designed for classroom use, homeschoolers, Sunday school groups and general enthusiasts. The memory games are designed for vocabulary reinforcement, and accompany both the Sanskrit Picture Dictionary and the Student workbooks.



Radha (left) and Vrindavani (right) receive special copies of the Saṁskṛta-vidyārambhaḥ at the local Auckland launch of it in 2012. In this picture, A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupāda, in his mūrti form, is offered the complete set of our resources. Śrīla Prabhupāda introduced millions of people to Sanskrit literature with his monumental translations of the Bhagavad-gītā and Śrīmad Bhāgavatam into the English language.

Radha, who was only 4 years old when this picture was taken, learnt the names of fruits and vegetables by reading the picture dictionary and playing the memory game with her parents and friends, and even alone by herself. Her parents, Guru Vandana Mataji and Bhumna Krishna Prabhu were astounded at the rapid pace and ease in which she was able to memorize the Sanskrit words.

Saṁskṛta-vidyārambhaḥ has been a tremendous success. Already, within twelve months of printing, we have reprinted both the student book and the picture dictionary.

His Holiness Hanumat Preṣaka Swami has been very instrumental in promoting the resources wherever he travels. In fact, Maharaja has had the Teaching Guide translated into Spanish so that devotees and others in South America will have access to this resource. We will also be setting up an on-line platform for individuals, groups and schools from around the world.

We are currently working on a number of apps to help learn the Sanskrit alphabet and to construct simple Sanskrit sentences. Before the end of this year, we will have the Second Book of Saṁskṛta-vidyārambhaḥ available for the public, along with the instructor's guide, games, online resources and personal one on one facility to support various individual learning programmes around the world.

We will announce all our latest developments through our mail lists and this e-magazine. We look forward to your association in the years to come. We are developing courses and resources to assist you in your learning and to guide you to the next level.

Many schools are using our materials as their standard Sanskrit course. In the UK, the now famous Avanti Schools, are using our books and guides in all their schools. Likewise, our books are being used in schools in Australia, New Zealand, America, India and the Middle East.

In the endeavour to create value based learning resources, Goloka Education Ltd. has ventured into developing Sanskrit language learning and teaching resources. We envisage that a wide range of material ought to be prepared for learning and teaching a classical subject like Sanskrit. Keeping with the times and lifestyles of the users, we are creating Sanskrit resources in a wide range of media, from book publication to card games and posters to online courses, Apps, audio books, downloadable charts, audio books, supplementary learning materials such as teaching guides, worksheets, learning community blog access, customized consulting, etc.

प्रकृत-प्रकाशनानि - prakṛta-prakāśanāni - Current Publications

संस्कृत-चित्रकोषः
Saṁskṛta Citra-koṣaḥ
Sanskrit Picture Dictionary

This Sanskrit Picture Dictionary is designed to work alongside our other Sanskrit materials. It is divided into useful categories for ease of use. Throughout the course, we encourage both teachers and students to increase their vocabulary. Therefore, this is a very useful resource to have.



संस्कृत-विद्यारम्भः भागः १ saṁskṛta-vidyārambhaḥ bhāgaḥ I - Sanskrit Primer Book I

A simple, straightforward way to learn Sanskrit. You'll come across heaps of fun activities to help you learn. With a focus on fluency, it encourages the use of natural language. We take pride in developing educational materials that make learning fun.



संस्कृत-विद्यारम्भः भागः १ शिक्षण-मार्गदर्शनम्

saṁskṛta-vidyārambhaḥ bhāgaḥ I śikṣaṇa-mārgadarśanam - Sanskrit Primer Book I Teaching Guide

This Teacher's Guide takes you step by step through the various methods and approaches used in the course. With 20 separate appendices containing flash cards, learning tasks, word lists and interactive games, it makes teaching Sanskrit easier.



स्मृति-पत्र-क्रीडाः दर्शन-पत्राणि च

smṛti-patra-kṛdāḥ darśana-patrāṇi ca - Memory Card Games and Flashcards

Kids love games! We have made 10 card games to help reinforce the learning of Sanskrit in an fun way. Further explanations and alternative rules for the games are provided in the Saṁskṛta Vidyārambhaḥ Teacher's Guide.

There are also 32 flashcards that go with the Teacher's Guide.

आगामिक-प्रकाशनानि āgāmika-prakāśanāni -Upcoming Publications

संस्कृत-विद्यारम्भः भागः २ (saṁskṛta-vidyārambhaḥ bhāgaḥ II – Sanskrit Primer Book II)

संस्कृत-विद्यारम्भः भागः २ शिक्षण-मार्गदर्शनम्
(saṁskṛta-vidyārambhaḥ bhāgaḥ II śikṣaṇa-mārgadarśanam – Sanskrit Primer Book II Teaching Guide)

संस्कृत-अभ्यासाय प्रहेलिकाः क्रीडाः च
saṁskṛta-abhyāsāya prahelikāḥ kṛdāḥ ca - Puzzles and Games for Sanskrit Learning

संस्कृत-शब्द-ज्ञानाय विविध-भित्ति-पत्राणि
saṁskṛta-śabda-jñānāya vividha-bhitti-patrāṇi - Posters on varied topics

देवनागरी-लिपि-अभ्यासाय अभ्यास-पत्राणि
(devanāgarī-lipi-abhyāsāya abhyāsa-patrāṇi)
(Devanāgarī Script Worksheets for learning Sanskrit alphabet, numbers, etc)

स्तुति-साधनम् (stuti-sāadhanam – Prayer book for daily use)

सद्यस्क-साधनानि (sadyaska-sāadhanāni - Online Resources)

सद्यस्क-संस्कृत-चित्रकोषः (sadyaska-saṁskṛta-citrakoṣaḥ – Online Sanskrit Picture Dictionary)

सद्यस्क-संस्कृत-विद्यारम्भ-प्रक्रमः १
sadyaska-saṁskṛta-vidyārambha-prakramaḥ I – Online Sanskrit Primer Course I

प्रयुक्तिः (prayuktiḥ - Apps)

संस्कृत-अक्षरावली (saṁskṛta-akṣarāvalī - Sanskrit alphabet list)

संस्कृत-वर्णविलासः
(saṁskṛta-varṇavilāsaḥ - Sanskrit devanāgarī learning app with in-built games and puzzles)

संस्कृत-वाक्यविलासः
(saṁskṛta-vākyavilāsaḥ - Simple Sanskrit sentence creation game)

ध्वनि ग्रन्थाः (dhvani-granthāḥ - Audio Books)

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