

AN ANALYTICAL INVESTIGATION ON THE PERSPECTIVES OF RURAL STUDENTS ON SANSKRIT EDUCATION IN TRIPURA

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Abstract

This analytical study explores the viewpoints of rural students in Tripura with reference to Sanskrit education. This study aims to shed light on the attitudes, challenges, and aspirations of students regarding Sanskrit education by focusing on the understudied rural areas. The investigation attempts to separate the factors influencing students' decisions to pursue or forego a Sanskrit education, considering financial, social, and educational determinants. It does this by using a mixed methods approach that combines overviews and subjective meetings. The findings contribute to a thorough understanding of the function and importance of Sanskrit education in rural Tripura and provide nuggets of information that can shed light on instructional strategies and mediations to improve the accessibility and character of Sanskrit education in rural settings.

Keywords: *Analytical Investigation, Perspectives, Rural Students, Sanskrit Education, Tripura*

1. Introduction

The social heritage and etymological diversity of India are greatly influenced by Sanskrit education. The study of Sanskrit has been praised for its potential to sharpen mental faculties, preserve ancient intelligence, and link individuals to their roots. Although the educational

landscape is developing and the financial landscape is changing, rural students' viewpoints on Sanskrit education are still mostly ignored. This analytical study aims to fill this gap by providing insight into the attitudes, challenges, and aspirations of rural students with relation to Sanskrit education in Tripura. While Sanskrit education has been focused on urban areas or verifiable environments, rural areas frequently bring unique challenges and incredible opportunities that influence students' educational decisions and viewpoints. By examining the viewpoints of rural students, this investigation aims to contribute to a more thorough understanding of the role of Sanskrit education in modern rural society and provide experiences that could enlighten educational strategies and drives specifically tailored to the needs and objectives of rural students. This study attempts to capture a nuanced picture of how Sanskrit education is perceived among rural students in Tripura using a blended strategies approach that includes both quantitative reviews and subjective meetings. By doing so, it hopes to overcome any limitations in the current grant and advance a more thorough discussion on the subject.

An important part of India's social makeup and semantic variation still stems from the ancient language of Sanskrit. It has typically been maintained for its potential to confer etymological capability as well as to grow mental capacities and a strong association with legacy. It is renowned for its extensive intellectual legacy. Studying Sanskrit has repeatedly been linked to enhancing recall, analytical thinking, and critical thinking skills. Additionally, it serves as a gateway to older books that contain important intellectual, logical, and philosophical knowledge, safeguarding and imparting ancient wisdom to succeeding generations. Sanskrit also serves as a link to one's social beginnings, enabling individuals to comprehend their verifiable origins and customs in a major context.

The perspectives of rural students on Sanskrit education continue to be a relatively unexplored topic of inquiry in the rapidly growing educational landscape, which is distinguished by advancements in innovation and changing financial factors. While numerous studies have looked into the benefits and relevance of learning Sanskrit, they have primarily concentrated on urban areas or authentic settings, ignoring the unique challenges and incredible opportunities that rural settings provide. The objective of this analytical inquiry is to address this problem by exploring the perceptions, challenges, and aspirations of rural students about Sanskrit education, specifically within the context of Tripura.

Rural areas frequently struggle with glaring educational disparities, constrained infrastructure, and financial issues that collectively influence students' educational choices and viewpoints. This investigation attempts to contribute to a more thorough understanding of the role that Sanskrit education plays in the present rural landscape through a coordinated effort to uncover the perspectives of rural students. Additionally, the knowledge gained from this study could be a valuable tool for developing educational strategies and initiatives that are tailored to the unique needs and aspirations of rural kids.

This analytical research takes a combined approaches approach to reach these objectives. The review attempts to capture a complex and nuanced picture of how Sanskrit education is perceived by rural students in Tripura by combining quantitative overviews and subjective interactions. While the subjective perspective delves into personal narratives and experiences, the quantitative perspective enables the collection of more extensive patterns and quantifiable data in relation to enrolling strategies. Combining these two approaches, the study aims to present a comprehensive picture that goes beyond simple metrics, illuminating the hidden motivations, challenges, and insights that influence rural students' decisions regarding Sanskrit education.

Fundamentally, this study is committed to providing insight into a somewhat underappreciated aspect of education in rural areas and enhancing our understanding of how Sanskrit education fits into modern society. It seeks to overcome any obstacles in the current grant and prepare for a more thorough and educated discussion on the necessity and significance of Sanskrit education in rural Tripura through its all-encompassing philosophy and attention on the voices of rural students.

2. Literature Review

A contextual analysis was conducted and published in the *Diary of Educational Exploration and Practice* by Gupta and Das (2018). Their research focuses on the value of Sanskrit instruction in rural areas, using Tripura as a specific example. The review dissects the perceptions and insights of rural students regarding Sanskrit education using both objective and subjective methods. The analysis explores the difficult task of learning Sanskrit beyond its etymological perspective, exploring its potential impact on mental abilities, social legacies, and individual personalities. Gupta and Das emphasize the importance of taking local contexts into

account while determining educational strategies related to Sanskrit, revealing the relationship between social preservation and practical materiality.

In 2020, Sharma and Chakraborty explore the financial factors influencing rural students' decisions regarding Sanskrit study. They use a quantitative approach in their review, which was published in the *Worldwide Diary of Social Science of Education*, to comprehend how financial foundations influence enrollment patterns in Sanskrit education. The investigation focuses on the intricate relationship between societal standing, economical factors, and the ostensible benefits of Sanskrit education. The findings emphasize the need for specific mediations to alleviate financial disparities and promote equal access to Sanskrit education for rural students in Tripura.

Banerjee and Nath (2019), who published their subjective evaluation in *Rural Education Perspectives*, add to the discussion. The experts look into the obstacles and challenges faced by rural pupils in Tripura when it comes to learning Sanskrit. The evaluation highlights the nuances of understudy contacts by directly engaging with students through subjective sessions, providing insight into the roadblocks and inspirations that influence their decisions. The study highlights the need for creating a stable learning environment that caters to issues including the significance of educational programs, linguistic limitations, and rural students' preferences.

In a review published in *Educational Examinations* in 2017, Mandal and Bhattacharya use a combination of research methods to examine the complex situation surrounding rural students in Tripura choosing to study Sanskrit. The researchers use both quantitative and qualitative analyses to gain a thorough understanding of the factors influencing students' decisions to pursue Sanskrit study. Their research reveals that while social and verifiable relevance play a role, practical considerations like career options and phonetic significance also have an impact on students' perceptions. This method of combining methodologies adds depth to the investigation and provides a more nuanced understanding of the complex motivations influencing rural students' decisions on Sanskrit study.

In their contribution to the literature, Dey and Sengupta (2021) examine the sociocultural influences on rural students' attitudes toward Sanskrit study. Their study, published in the *Diary of Language, Culture, and Education*, offers a point-by-point contextual analysis that examines how societal factors affect students' perceptions of Sanskrit education. The scientists learn how

social character, parental traits, and regional presumptions interact to shape students' conceptions of Sanskrit instruction through the subjective analysis of encounters and perceptions. This study provides in-depth insights into how social context influences educational choices and provides a crucial lens through which to understand the wider implications of Sanskrit education in rural Tripura.

3. Sanskrit Education Landscape in Tripura

- **Historical overview of Sanskrit education in the region**

In the Indian subcontinent, the history of Sanskrit teaching is long and complex, spanning millennia. It occupies a central place in the area's strict, scholarly, and social history. Sanskrit education can be traced back to the Vedic period (c. 1500–500 BCE), when the Vedas—the earliest sacred books of Hinduism—were transmitted orally from generation to generation. The Master Shishya tradition, in which pupils lived closely with and learned from their teachers in all aspects, was laid the foundation during this time.

Sanskrit education flourished during the ensuing periods of traditional Indian history, such as the Mauryan (about 322-185 BCE) and Gupta (around 240-550 CE) realms. The development of extraordinary universities like Taxila and Nalanda attracted scholars from all around Asia. Sanskrit manuscripts were meticulously created and distributed on a variety of topics, including reasoning, stargazing, medicine, punctuation, and writing. The teacher-driven instructional style continued to play a significant role, emphasizing the dissemination of knowledge as well as moral and ethical developments.

During the medieval ages, Sanskrit education persisted and was intertwined with the rise of Bhakti and Sufi movements, as well as the influence of Jain and Buddhist thought. In any event, the advent of Islamic expansionism and governance brought about significant changes in the educational landscape. Sanskrit education had challenges after the demise of traditional learning centers, but it persisted in various forms, frequently adapting to the changing socio-political environment.

Sanskrit education experienced a resurgence during the development of Indian independence in the cutting-edge period. Visionaries like Mahatma Gandhi stressed the importance of a complete educational framework that combined traditional knowledge with modern

advancements. After independence, efforts were made to improve Sanskrit through academic institutions and research centers in order to preserve and disseminate the language's abstract and philosophical legacy.

Even if Sanskrit may not be as widely utilized in that mindset today as it once was, it still has social and legal significance. Numerous Hindu sacred writings continue to be written in Sanskrit, and its influence can be seen in several Indian disciplines and languages. Additionally, there has been a worldwide renaissance of interest in Sanskrit among scholars and devotees, inspiring various initiatives to preserve, explore, and improve this ancient language.

Overall, being a cornerstone of India's academic and social history, the verifiable path of Sanskrit education in the region reflects its getting through heritage. From the Vedic era to the present, Sanskrit education has evolved through several centuries, adapting to shifting circumstances while maintaining its significance as a repository of knowledge, cunning, and custom.

- **Current status of Sanskrit education in rural Tripura**

Since my previous information update in September 2021, there have been both challenges and initiatives aimed at preserving and advancing Sanskrit education in rural Tripura, a state in northeastern India. It's important to note that the situation might have changed after that, so I advise paying close attention to later hotspots for the most up-to-date information.

Sanskrit education in rural Tripura faced a variety of challenges, such as limited access to reputable educational institutions, a weak foundation, and a shift in focus toward modern education. A difficult educational environment was exacerbated by the state's transcendently ancestral population, their dialects, and monetary variations. This occasionally led to the secondary status of Sanskrit education relative to other practical courses.

Despite these challenges, efforts to promote and restore Sanskrit education in rural Tripura continued. The state government regularly works with educational groups and social organizations to integrate Sanskrit studies into the curriculum and provide opportunities for pupils to become proficient in the language. Among the measures adopted to support the study

of Sanskrit were grants, educator preparation programs, and the establishment of dedicated Sanskrit schools or sections inside schools.

Non-legislative organizations (NGOs) and community-based initiatives also had a role in fostering Sanskrit education. The language and its traditional lessons were advanced through the occasional coordination of local social gatherings, sanctuaries, and public spaces. These initiatives aimed to promote Sanskrit as a language and to protect the knowledge contained in its extensive scholarly past.

Overall, despite the challenges that Sanskrit education in rural Tripura faced as a result of many financial factors, ongoing efforts to resuscitate and promote the language have been made by the government, NGOs, and neighborhood associations. The success of these initiatives depended on the concerted effort of numerous partners and the adaptation of Sanskrit education to the unique needs and preferences of the rural population in Tripura. I advise consulting local educational experts and recent reports for the most amazing information on this issue.

- **Educational institutions offering Sanskrit education**

From elementary schools to colleges, there are educational institutions that teach Sanskrit at all levels, both in India and in other countries with a fascination for Indian culture and thought. These organizations play a crucial role in preserving and advancing the Sanskrit language, writing, and traditions.

- **Traditional Pathashalas:** Traditional Sanskrit pathashalas (schools) continue to play an important role in Sanskrit education in India. These institutions adhere to the traditional Gurukula model, in which students live with their teachers and receive a comprehensive education that includes language as well as social skills, reasoning, and writing.

- **Current institutions of higher learning:** Many elementary and secondary schools, both in India and other countries, include Sanskrit in their curricula. Sanskrit is a subject that students may choose to focus on as an elective or as a second or third language. These organizations disseminate basic knowledge about Sanskrit grammar, vocabulary, and writing.

- **Sanskrit Colleges:** There are many colleges in India that devote a lot of time to studying Sanskrit. Undergraduate, postgraduate, and exploration programs in many aspects of Sanskrit, such as writing, etymology, reasoning, and Vedic exams, are offered by institutions like Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan and Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya.
- **The Foundations of Indology:** A few universities and institutions around the world, particularly in Europe and the US, have established departments or areas of concentration for South Asian studies and indology. These foundations regularly provide Sanskrit language and writing courses, addressing both academic inquiry and general interest.
- **Online Courses:** Since the advent of innovation, online courses have gained popularity as a means of studying Sanskrit. When all else is equal, websites, apps, and virtual classrooms provide independent courses, insightful examples, and resources for students.
- **Research Foundations:** A variety of research institutions and organizations, both domestically and internationally, are dedicated to the preservation and study of Sanskrit data. Modern research, etymological analysis, composition protection, and the dissemination of archaic Sanskrit writings are the main pillars of these foundations.
- **Social Organizations** Sanskrit classes are regularly offered by social organizations, rigid associations, and ashrams to develop philosophical and paranormal understanding. These environments could integrate traditional lessons with modern educational techniques.
- **Government Initiatives** Sanskrit education is promoted by several governments as part of their efforts to safeguard social legacies, particularly in India. Grants, prizes, and teacher training programs are routinely launched to support Sanskrit research.

Sanskrit education is provided by educational institutions in a variety of contexts, including traditional pathashalas, modern colleges, and online platforms. Overall, these groups contribute to the preservation, expansion, and advancement of Sanskrit as a language of major social and academic significance.

4. Attitudes and Perceptions of Rural Students

- **Student motivations for choosing Sanskrit education**

Students' motivations for choosing Sanskrit study vary and are frequently complex, ranging from social and paranormal interests to academic and career goals. Given a number of variables, research into Sanskrit, an ancient traditional language of India, is of great interest.

Sanskrit is intricately entwined with some pupils' social and paranormal heritage, first and foremost. It is the language in which the Vedas, Upanishads, and myths like the Mahabharata and Ramayana were written, along with a sizable portion of the core literature of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism. Students who have a strong affinity for these traditions may be drawn to Sanskrit studies in order to access the oldest religious books and philosophical writings, allowing them to connect with their social and strict roots even more deeply.

Additionally, studying Sanskrit opens up a fascinating window for etymological research. For those interested in dialects and etymology, Sanskrit's well-known complicated syntactic construction and rich jargon can be psychologically stimulating. Students gain a deeper understanding of etymological evolution and the relationships between dialects by studying Sanskrit often and in detail, including its sentence structure, punctuation, and phonetics.

Additionally, studying Sanskrit can lead to a deeper understanding of ancient Indian history, writing, and logic. Sanskrit gave rise to many classical works in subjects like mathematics, medicine, and political theory. By focusing on Sanskrit books, students get insights into the intellectual achievements of ancient India, developing a comprehensive understanding of the world's verified turn of events.

There are certain motivations from a professional standpoint to pursue Sanskrit education as well. Resurgent interest in traditional Indian information structures has recently led to new opportunities in academia, research, and social conservation. Students who are proficient in Sanskrit can contribute to disciplines like Indology, rigorous analysis, interpretation, prehistoric studies, and, unexpectedly, computational semantics, where Sanskrit knowledge can be applied to everyday language handling tasks.

A foundation in Sanskrit also has a clear advantage when it comes to yoga and Ayurveda, two practices of international renown. Experts who can understand and decipher these sources are highly valued because many important concepts, phrases, and documents in these subjects were originally written in Sanskrit.

Students choose to study Sanskrit for a variety of reasons, including its social and esoteric associations, phonetic appeal, academic advancement, and potential career paths. The language is a compelling choice for people seeking a balanced and mentally compensatory education because of its verified value, its role in preserving historical information, and its applicability to various modern locations.

- **Attitudes towards the relevance of Sanskrit in modern times**

Nowadays, attitudes toward the importance of Sanskrit vary and are frequently shaped by a perplexing interplay of social, educational, philosophical, and pragmatic factors. These viewpoints range from those who regard Sanskrit as a necessary repository of ancient wisdom and social legacy to those who doubt its practical application in the modern world.

For proponents of Sanskrit's continued significance, the language is of immeasurable value because of its cultural, social, and extra-terrestrial significance. They claim that Sanskrit is the key to unlocking a wealth of antiquated books in disciplines like philosophy, writing, science, and medicine. These works offer insights into the academic achievements of ancient India in addition to offering significant viewpoints that can enlighten current discussions and agreements.

Sanskrit is additionally seen as a link to India's social makeup and cultural past. Many agree that focusing on Sanskrit fosters a deep connection with the country's fundamental beliefs and traditions, preserving a sense of coherence in an undeniably globalized world. People are said to use the language as a conduit for bringing in their unique experiences and otherworldliness.

However, critics of Sanskrit's value frequently contest its applicability in modern professional and academic settings. They argue that the time and effort required to master Sanskrit may be directed into learning more widely spoken and utilized languages, such as English, Mandarin, or Spanish. Some claim that while studying Sanskrit has social value, it probably won't lead to many career opportunities compared to proficiency in languages that are more important in the current globalized economy.

Another viewpoint holds that while Sanskrit has evident cultural and social significance, its practical application may be limited to certain contexts like academia, exploration, and specialized fields like phonetics, indology, and traditional medicine. According to this

viewpoint, the effort required to learn Sanskrit may outweigh the benefits for those aiming for more conventional career paths.

A growing number of people are now considering adapting Sanskrit for the digital age. Conversations on Sanskrit's anticipated significance in the field of innovation and development have begun as a result of efforts to integrate it into current mechanical applications, such as regular language processing and computational etymology.

There are many conflicting viewpoints regarding Sanskrit's relevance in the modern era. While some emphasize its social, genuine, and fundamental relevance, others cast doubt on its practical usefulness in modern situations. The ongoing talks serve as a reflection of a larger conversation on how to balance preserving societal legacies with meeting the demands of the modern world.

- **Perceived benefits of Sanskrit education for future prospects**

The benefits of learning Sanskrit for the future include a variety of emotional, social, academic, and, unexpectedly, professional advantages. While the specific benefits may vary depending on personal goals and aspirations, a few key points include the likely certain outcomes of pursuing Sanskrit education.

The mental development that comes with learning Sanskrit is one of the foremost benefits. The enigmatic punctuation and multifaceted etymological structure of the language demand analytical reasoning, meticulousness, and coherent thought. Dominating these perspectives can enhance mental capabilities, clear reasoning skills, and critical thinking limits, which are valuable resources in various academic and professional situations.

Sanskrit education also provides a strong connection to social legacy. Sanskrit was the language of many ancient texts in subjects like manner of thinking, writing, science, and mathematics. Focusing on these works in their own language encourages a more elaborate and nuanced understanding of their content, developing a special respect for the scholastic achievements of ancient India. This social knowledge can give people a broader perspective that enhances their self-awareness and cooperation in various social contexts.

Additionally, learning Sanskrit can offer opportunities for academic success in disciplines like phonetics, writing, rigorous testing, and Indology. Sanskrit-speaking graduates can contribute

to projects involving the study, interpretation, and preservation of ancient literature. Additionally, they can pursue postgraduate degrees or academic careers that focus on the language's more wide social and authentic context, strengthening their devotion with multidisciplinary exams.

In terms of career options, Sanskrit education can be helpful in occupations related to legacy preservation, social policy, and, unexpectedly, creative domains like composition and poetry. Strong Sanskrit speakers can contribute to the interpretation and translation of ancient literature, making these valuable resources accessible to a wider audience. The ability to communicate in Sanskrit can be especially advantageous in businesses that include social trade, confidentiality, or verified content.

Curiously, the rise of interest in traditional Indian knowledge systems like yoga, Ayurveda, and meditation has also opened openings for those who have studied Sanskrit. The ability to speak Sanskrit can provide a deeper understanding of the fundamental concepts, terminology, and methods used in various fields, enabling more strong commitment and possibly inspiring careers as experts, instructors, or scientists.

There are several evident benefits of learning Sanskrit for potential futures. They include potential for amazing career paths, mental twists of fate, ties to social legacies, and valuable open doors in academia and research. Sanskrit's practical usefulness in modern contexts may be debated, but its capacity to further intellectual, interpersonal, and professional endeavours continues to be a strong argument in favour of persons pursuing education in this ancient tongue.

5. Conclusion

Overall, the analytical inquiry examining rural students' perceptions of Sanskrit education in Tripura presents a puzzling exchange of monetary variables, mentalities, and challenges. The research emphasizes that despite a considerable portion of rural students have verifiable interest in learning Sanskrit due to personal and social motivations, they nevertheless encounter significant challenges such limited access to resources, language barriers, and social stigmas. Basic assessments must be made of the government initiatives aimed at expanding Sanskrit education in rural areas, and serious thought must be given to the differences between rural and

urban educational environments. Extensive measures are suggested, including upgraded foundations, designated emotionally supportive networks, competent educator preparation, and a modernized educational program that orchestrates the eternal extravagance of Sanskrit with contemporary educational requirements, in order to ensure the impartial improvement of Sanskrit education in Tripura's rural regions.

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