

SUMMARY OF THE THESIS

Sanskrit has a continuous history of literary output from the most ancient times to the present day. In this long process various forms have been developed by both classical and modern poets. Sanskrit has grown into a national language with a unique Pan-Indian character by enriching itself with many forms.

The 21st century is a golden period in the history of modern Sanskrit literature. Many Sanskrit writers are endeavoring to make Sanskrit language living by way of creating literature in various modern forms which are not found in the age of classical literature.

The field of poetry is the richest and substantial in comparison to other areas of creation in Sanskrit literature. The Sanskrit poets have always preference for poetry. Therefore, even in the present time we get a good number of poem-collections which dominate other forms of Sanskrit literature. In second chapter the criticism of some available *Mahāakāvyas*, *Khaṇḍakāvyas* and other poetic forms attempted. I have try to asses these epics from the perspective of their theme, language, structural presentation.

The modern poets have taken initiative in composing poems in modern style with modern technique under the influence of English, Japanese, Korean as well as regional languages. Dr. Harshdev Madhava has a credit to introduce these foreign forms to modern Sanskrit literature. *Gazal* or *Galajjalika* is one of the popular poetic forms which modern Sanskrit literature has borrowed from the Urdu. Urdu *gazals* are generally focus on the cliché

subjects like love, beautiful girl and wine. But Dr. Abhiraj Rajendra Mishra didn't compromise with the dignity of *Devabhāṣā* and has written gazals on themes like Culture, religion, human emotions, patriotism etc.

New themes are being introduced and new ideas are being inculcated in the age-old language. Sanskrit poets have exhibited remarkable receptivity. The various genres and forms have been adopted by contemporary Sanskrit poets are: (1) *Stutikāvya* and Eulogy, (2) *Anyokti* or allegory, (3) *Samasyāpūrti*, (4) Romantic poetry, Personal poems, (5) Satire, Parody and Humour, (6) Poems infused with national spirit and global issues, (7) *Gazals*, (8) *Rāgakāvya* (9) *Gīta*, (10) Poems written for an occasion, (11) Poems imbibing Regional colours *i.e.* Garba of Gujarat, Lavani of Maharashtra, Bhangara of Punjab etc., (12) *Khaṇḍakāvyas* (13) Songs inspired by folklore, Folk-poetry of Folk-songs, (14) translations of poems in other languages, (15) *Śatakakāvya* and Didactic poems; (16) *Laharīkāvya*, (17) *Dūtakāvya* (18) Poems in Hindi meters like *Dohā* etc., (19) Forms adopted from foreign literatures like Haiku, Schizo, *Tānkā*, *Sonnet* etc. The modern poets write poems based on contemporary themes like Kargil, earthquake, Tsunami, Orissa cyclone and Godhara incident etc. I find plethora of modern songs composed in the tune of modern movie songs. I have included 16 Mahakavyas and 44 Kavyasamhagrahas of various modern forms in my study.

In modern Sanskrit prose, Sanskrit literature has adopted many new literary forms from the various foreign and Indian regional languages. Novel is one of the most popular modern literary forms which Sanskrit literature has adopted from English literature. Though there are many prose works since the time of Vedas but we cannot define those as novels. Now a day modern

Sanskrit literary world has an author like Keshab Chandra das who has written 13 novels. In the tenure of my research i.e from 2001 to 2011, I found seven original Sanskrit novels written during this period. These novels are short in length. Novel should have minimum 300 pages, but all these novels hardly reach to 150 pages. The style of writing of modern Sanskrit novelists is different than traditional writings. They use simple Sanskrit sentences; they avoid long compounds. The use of newly coined Sanskrit words is noteworthy. We found other prose literature like Travelogue, Diary and Gadyakavya also. But they are less in number. Though it is a good contribution for which we should feel proud of.

The Drama literature is also written in modern period. There are 14 dramas I found. Most of them are one act play. Some of them have a quality of stage performance.

An area of modern Sanskrit literature that has been continuously enriched and attracting the attention of the modern readers of twenty first century is the field of translation. Many important and outstanding works especially novels have been translated into Sanskrit from other Indian languages like Odiya, Kannada, Hindi, Tamil, and Bengali etc.

Śivarājaviṇaya is the first novel in Sanskrit language. Pandit Srirama Dave has translated *Nirmalā* of Premachanda and other works. Four novels of S.L.Bhayarappa have been translated into Sanskrit. *Jala aur Jwālā* of Harishankara Parasai is translated from Hindi into Sanskrit. *Chitrlekha* of Bhagavaticaran Varma is translated from Hindi into Sanskrit. This shows the unique feature and progressive nature of modern Sanskrit literature.

The Drama literature is also written in modern period. There are 14 dramas I found. Most of them are one act play. Some of them have a quality of stage performance. The study concludes with the summary and the findings of my investigation along with my observations and critical remarks followed by Bibliography of reviewed literature.