

# AKPC MAHAVIDYALAYA

## DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT FOR GENERAL

### COURSE OUTCOMES

#### **CC 1 : Sanskrit Poetry**

- Display a working knowledge of the genres of fiction, poetry, and drama by writers from various cultures and historical eras.
- Identify and describe distinct characteristics of literary texts.
- Analyze literary works for their structure and meaning.
- Effectively communicate ideas related to the literary works during class and group activities.
- Identify and describe distinct literary characteristics of poetic forms.
- Analyze poetic works for their structure and meaning, using correct terminology.
- Effectively communicate ideas related to the poetic works during class and group activities.
- Kiratarjuniyam is a literary epic which has drawn its materials broadly from the Siva-Purana and the Mahabharata (Vanaparvah) though in the major part of the work (containing eighteen cantos). Bharavi, the great poet, has displayed his imaginative in-sight and inventive genius to make it.
- Raghuvamsam (nineteen cantos) is written by the greatest poet Kalidasa. In fact, the compositions of Kalidasa display the highest picture of ancient Indian culture.

#### **CC 2 : Sanskrit Prose**

- Kadambari is an outstanding prose romance of Banabhatta. Kadambari has its place in the world's literature as one more aspiration out of the very heart of genius after the story. Which from the beginning of time mortal ears have yearned to hear, but which mortal lips have never spoken.
- Display a working knowledge of the prose as a literary genre.

- Identify and describe distinct literary characteristics of the prose.
- Reading Sanskrit Prose and story they can gain various moral values.
- They will be able to engage a wider variety of people in conversation and in turn improve their knowledge and conversation skill.

### **CC 3 : Sanskrit Drama**

- Display a working knowledge of the drama as a literary genre.
- Identify and describe distinct literary characteristics of the drama.
- Reading Sanskrit drama they can gain various moral values.
- They will be able to engage a wider variety of people in conversation and in turn improve their knowledge and conversation skill.
- The compositions of Kalidasa display the brightest picture of ancient Indian culture. Abhignanasakuntalam is the best drama of Kalidasa.
- Kalidasa's knowledge of nature was not only accurate but sympathetic. His observation was wedded imagination.
- His description of the snows, of the Himalayas, of the music, of the mighty, current of the Ganges, of the different animals illustrates his human heart and appreciation of natural beauty.

### **CC 4 : Sanskrit Grammar**

- Learning the Sanskrit Grammar the students clearly communicate in Sanskrit.
- Learning the proper grammar they express their thoughts and ideas.
- They can write and speak correctly.
- They gain the knowledge of the following Saṃjñās: Sūtra, Vārtika, Bhāṣya, Karmapravacanā, Nipāta, Gati, Upasarga, Guṇa, Vṛddhi, Ṭi, Ghi, Ghu, Nadī, Upadhā and Samprasāraṇa.
- And they also gain the knowledge of Potential Participles, Nominal Suffixes (Matvarthīya), Causative Verbs, Desiderative Verbs, Frequentative Verbs, Indeclinable Past Participles, Use of Ktvā & Lyap etc.
- Analyzing the Paninian Grammar.

## **DSE 1 : Philosophy, Religion and Culture in Sanskrit Tradition**

- The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are unique among historical puranas. Those are national epics are closely connected with national life.
- Purana is one of the finest products of the great scholars for the progress of civilization. The puranas are properly the history of the heroes converted into positive gods, and made to occupy the highest position in the hindu pantheon.
- Philosophical systems are divided by two Astika and Nastika. There are six systems of Indian Astika philosophy. Nyaya, Mimansa, Sankhya, Yoga etc. Many memorable words like 'Sarvam Khalvidam Brahma' meaning everything is Brahma, are written in the books of philosophy. The ultimate truth is Brahma. Such realization promotes the extermination of narrow difference among men, sects and religion.
- Students can learn Vedic agriculture in Ancient India.
- They can analyze between women's education in ancient India and modern education system.
- They came to know Vedic society, Vedic age society, Vedic culture and tradition.
- Origin of caste system in India.

## **DSE 2 : Literary Criticism**

- Students can apply as a term to any argumentation about literature, whether or not specific works are analyzed.
- Criticism will help the students to cover all phases of literary understanding.
- Students can evaluate and interpret of a topic.
- They gain the knowledge of general concept of Sanskrit Meters and the definitions of the following Meters Indravajrā, Upendravajrā, Upajāti, Vamśasthavila, Vasantatilaka, Mālinī & Mandākrāntā.
- The Sahitya Darpana or "Mirror of Composition" is a renowned Sanskrit work on Poetics by Viswanath of early fourteenth century. They gain the knowledge of general concept of Sanskrit Alamkara Śleṣa, Upamā, Rūpaka, Utpreṣā, Atiśayokti, Drṣṭānta, Nidarśanā & Arthāntaranyāsa.