

AKPC MAHAVIDYALAYA

DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT FOR HONOURS

COURSE OUTCOMES

CC 1 : Classical Sanskrit Literature (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 : Critical Survey of Sanskrit Literature

- Vedas are the earliest literary creation of the human endeavor in the history of civilization for which we may be sufficiently proud of. The early mind of India in the magnificent youth of the nation is represented by the Vedic literature.

- 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.
- The Paniniyan grammar though originated in north-west India, was the acceptable grammar for the whole of India and it is, till now, acclaimed as the major Indian grammar.
- 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.

CC 3 : Classical Sanskrit Literature (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 4 : Self Management in the Gita

- The Bhagavadgita represents the eternal message of age-old Indian culture. Through the Gita India lives for the fulfillment of world purpose. It is the most practical time table and trusted guide in the journey of human life.
- This teaching are considered to be ultimate It encompasses each and every aspect of life. One surely can lead a peaceful life if the teaching of Gita is followed.
- The primary purpose of Gita is to illuminate for all of humanity the realization of the true nature of divinity.
- The Gita talks a lot about meditation and its importance.
- Students can develop their personality of godhead is the ultimate support of any human being.
- They learn that what they have as everything would be left over here in this material world we won't be able to take anything with us.

CC 5 : Classical Sanskrit Literature (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 6 : Poetics and Literary Criticism

- Students can apply as a term to any argumentation about literature, whether or not specific works are analyzed.
- They learn many notable works of criticism combine discussions of texts with broad arguments about the nature of literature and the principles of assessing it.
- Criticism will help the students to cover all phases of literary understanding.

- Students can evaluate and interpret of a topic.
- Acharya Vamana is the first writer on poetics who goes in for the search of the soul of poetry and he is undoubtedly the first and foremost rhetorician in Sanskrit who develops the doctrine of ‘*Riti*’ of diction in Sanskrit poetics.
- His predecessors Bhamaha and Dandin say nothing about the soul of poetry. It is Vamana who boldly asserts that the Riti is the soul of poetry. Like the soul in a body, the Riti, according to Vamana, is the essence of Kavya or poetry.
- The Sahitya Darpana or “Mirror of Composition” is a renowned Sanskrit work on Poetics by Viswanath of early fourteenth century .

CC 7 : Indian Social Institution and Polity

- Students can learn that king created from eternal particles of main demigods.
- They can learn relationship to Brahmanas, results of money given to Brahmanas.
- Students also learn taxes maintain and protect Brahmanas, Brahmanas activities increase king’s life.
- They learn war strategy, pleasure and duty.
- They can learn how British were successful in overpowered India, after Mughals were weakened.
- One must also know how Indian education system Gurukul System was overtaken by convert school culture under a well drafted plan to produce Indians who thinks and behave like Englishman.
- In the Arthasastra of Kautilya , the students know the subjects are happy then the king is happy . King’s welfare lies in the welfare of subjects.
- The place where subjects live happily and get enough resource is called state. According to Manusamhita the state cannot exist without happy subjects.
- Chapter vii of “Manusamhita” deals with “Rajdharma” to which a special section has been devoted in most of the principal Smritis and in some of the Puranas.

CC 8 : Indian Epigraphy, Paleography and Chronology

- The earliest Sanskrit Inscription is that of Rudradaman in A.D. 150. The students get a clear idea about the activities and administration of Rudradaman and Chandra which are mentioned on Inscriptions.
- Understand the social conditions.
- Students will be able to know political career of Samudragupta and the kingdoms conquered by him.
- Understand the education and learning system during these respective times.
- Understand the economic life of the past.
- Student will be able to write different scripts.
- They can be undertaken on more detailed basis of different regions and various languages.

CC 9 : Modern Sanskrit Literature

- Reading the modern Sanskrit literature students mind revived its old interesting thirst.
- Marked by a strong and intentional break with tradition. This break includes a strong reaction against established religious political and social views.

CC 10 : Sanskrit and World Literature :

- Sanskrit literature embraces all that the world literature comprises in its widest sense – Epics, court poetry, lyric, drama, prose romance, didactic fable, popular tale as well as scientific literature.
- We find in India not only an abundant and partly ancient, literature on politics and medicine, astrology and astronomy, arithmetic and geometry, but also music, singing, dancing and dramatic art, magic and divination are arranged in scientific systems and treated in special manuals of instruction.

CC 11 : Sanskrit Vedic Literature

- 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.

CC 12 : Sanskrit Grammar

- Learning the Sanskrit Grammar they 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 Sutra, Vartika, Bhasya, Smaso, Karaka etc.
- Analyzing the Paninian Grammar.

CC 13 : Indian Ontology and Epistemology

- A conceptual perspectives that human behaviors and actions are largely determined by stimuli which are not of their own making.
- The relevance of the emergence of debate for philosophical activity in India.
- The significance of epistemology in Indian philosophy and the sense in which religion is involved in it.
- An attempt to extract some intercultural aspects of the history of Indian Philosophy.

CC 14 : Sanskrit Composition and Communication

- Students will demonstrate the skills needed to participate in conversation that builds knowledge collaboratively.