

Program : M.A. Sanskrit

PO (Program Outcome)

The PG student of Sanskrit Department comes across the following detailed study of the History, the grammar as well as the literary works and writers of Sanskrit Literature.

1. The student studies here the origin and development of Vedas in Sanskrit literature, ***Rigveda*** in particular. The socio-cultural life reflected in the Vedic times is also studied here. As a part of Vedic Traditions, the students studies here Upanishads here. The philosophical aspect of Vedic literatures is reflected here. ***Kath, Kena, Ish etc. Upanishads*** are studied in detail here. The students work upon here the socio-cultural life reflected the Vedas, ***Rigveda, Mandal – 7 and Chapter 1-9, 18-24 in particular***. The students work upon here the ***Isha Upanishad*** as a philosophical aspect of Vedic literature.
2. The student works upon the Classical Sanskrit literature here. The literary forms, their origin and development etc are worked upon here by the student. Among these forms of literature, the student studies Drama, types and major dramatists, Kalidas, Bhasa, Harsha Deva and their major works ***Urubhangam, Abhigyanshakuntalam, Panch Ratra etc*** as well.
3. The student learns in detail the ancient to classical form of Epic poetry in Sanskrit literature. Beginning with the Adi Kavi Valmiki's ***Sundarkanda of The Ramayana***, Maha Kavi Vyasa's ***The Mahabharata*** here. Not only the socio-cultural life reflected here is studied but also the philosophical aspect of these epics is also studied in detail in the form of ***Vidur Niti***. These epics makes the students aware of the morality of the times prevailing in ancient India. Along with the ancients epics of Sanskrit literature, the students learn in detail the Classical Epics of Sanskrit literature as well e.g. ***Raghuvansham by Kalidas, Shishupal Vadha by Maagha***. Here a comparative as well as critical study of the socio-cultural and moral lives of the ancient and classical India are made by the students.
4. The students along with Sanskrit literature, studies Sanskrit Poetics in the form of Bharat Muni's ***Natya Shashtra***, Dhananjaya's ***Sahitya Darpan***, Dandi's ***Kavyadarsha*** and ***Dasrupakam***, Rajashekhara's ***Kavya Mimansa*** and Mammata's ***Kavyaprakasha***.
5. The student, along with Sanskrit literature, studies Sanskrit Grammar as well as Sanskrit linguistics e.g. ***Nirrukta*** by Yashkacharya.
6. Along with Sanskrit literature, history and poetics, the student also learns about the unseen writing in Sanskrit language e.g. Application, Report, and Letter Writings as well.

7. The students also studies to answer in short in Sanskrit through Question-Answer in Sanskrit portion.

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PSO (Program Specific Outcome)

1. Based on the detailed study of the History of ancient and classical Sanskrit Literature, along with the Poetics, dramatics, epics, grammar and Katha literature and linguistics, the student is capable to appear for any State or National level Public Service Commission Exams e.g. GPSC / UPSC.
2. Apart from these National level exams, the student can also appear for other State level Competitive Examinations as well e.g. Talati, Gram Sevak, Lok Sevak, Lok Rakshak Dal, Banking, Railway, insurance etc public service sectors and various Police Service Exams etc.
3. Along with an Educational Degree, the student can also appear for TET, TAT Primary and Secondary School Teachers Gujarati and English medium schools for language Teachers' posts in Government as well as Private Sector.
4. The Post Graduate Students of Sanskrit Department, in addition to the aforesaid competitive Exams/Govt Jobs, can also apply for Journalism in Newspapers, Magazines, Journals as well as local TV News Channel as reporter as well.
5. Along with Journalism, a PG Sanskrit student can also go for NET/SLET Exams, and either get Assistant Professor posts or can opt for Research Fellowship for Ph.D. in any UGC recognized Universities of India.
6. Apart from the academic scopes in Govt as well as Private Schools and Colleges, a PG Sanskrit student can also apply for Archeological Institutes/Departments as well.
7. Here the students get enough exposures in creative writings to opt for Classical Literature Research as well as Editorial and Translators Jobs as well.

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CO (Course Outcome)

1) CC – 101 : *Abhigyan Shakuntalam* by Kalidas

- a. The student gets information here about form and history of Sanskrit Drama.

- b. The student gets information contribution of Kalidas in the development of Sanskrit Drama.
 - c. The student gets information here about *Abhigyan Shakuntalam* by Kalidas here.
 - d. The student gets information here about the socio-literary contribution of the work and the writer here.
- 2) **CC – 102 : *Nirruakta* by Yaskacharya (Chapter 1 and 2) and *Meghadutam* by Kalidas and Unseen (Application, Report and Letter Writing)**
- a. The students work upon here the origin and development of Word in Sanskrit with reference to *Nighantu* _ a first Sanskrit Vedic Dictionary.
 - b. The students work upon here the *Nirruakta* by Yaskacharya (Chapter 1 and 2) as a criticism of *Nighantu*.
 - c. The students work upon here the form of Khanda Kavya in Sanskrit.
 - d. The students work upon here the *Meghadutam* by Kalidas as a form of Khanda Kavya.
 - e. The students work upon here the Unseen Creative Writing in Sanskrit Language i.e. **Application, Report and Letter Writing**
- 3) **CC – 103 : *Sundar Kanda (The Ramayana) (Chapter 1-25)* by Valmiki**
- a. The students will observe here the ancient epic of Sanskrit *The Ramayana* by Valmiki.
 - b. The students will observe the life and works of Valmiki.
 - c. The students will observe here moral values of The Ramayana *Sundar Kanda* in particular.
 - d. The students will observe here the character and achievements of the heroic character of Hanumana in the Ramayana.
- 4) **CC – 104 : *Alankaar Shashtra* (Sahitya Darpan & *Dashrupakam* by Dandi)**
- a. The student studies here the various forms of Sanskrit literature.
 - b. The student studies here particularly *Sahitya Darpan* by Poet Dhananjaya and *Dashrupakam* by Dandi.
 - c. The student studies here the literary values of these works in Sanskrit.
- 5) **CC – 105 : *Yoga Sutra* by Patanjali (Samadhi Paad and Saadhan Paad)**
- a. The student gets information here about importance of Yoga in human life.
 - b. The student gets information here about Yoga as a Science.
 - c. The student gets information here about the life and works of Patanjali.
 - d. The student gets information here about the contribution of *Yoga Sutra*.
- 6) **CC – 201 : Classical Sanskrit Drama : *Urubhangam* and *Karnabharam* by Bhasa**
- a. The students work upon here the life and works of Bhasa.
 - b. The student studies here the development of Classical Sanskrit Drama.
 - c. The student studies here the literary works of Bhasa *Urubhangam* and *Karnabharam*.

- d. The student studies here the socio-cultural life reflected in these plays critically.
- 7) **CC – 202 : Vedic Literature: *Nirruktā* (Chapter 4 & 7) and *Meghadutam***
- a. The students work upon here the origin and development of Word in Sanskrit with reference to *Nighantu* _ a first Sanskrit Vedic Dictionary.
- b. The students work upon here the *Nirruktā* by Yaskacharya (Chapter 4 & 7) as a criticism of *Nighantu*.
- c. The students work upon here the form of Khanda Kavya in Sanskrit.
- d. The students work upon here the *Meghadutam* by Kalidas as a form of Khanda Kavya.
- e. The students work upon here the Unseen Creative Writing in Sanskrit Language i.e. **Question-Answer in Sanskrit.**
- 8) **CC – 203 : *Viraat Parva* (Chapter 1-23), *The Mahabharata* by Veda Vyasa**
- a. The student gets the glimpses the epic poetry of Sanskrit Literature.
- b. The student gets the glimpses of the form of Epic and the life and works of Mahakavi Veda Vyasa.
- c. The student gets the glimpses the Epic called *The Mahabharata* by Veda Vyasa in general and studies *Viraat Parva* (Chapter 1-23) in particular.
- d. The student gets the glimpses the literary as well as social contribution of the epic.
- 9) **CC – 204 : *Alankar Shashtra*(*Natya Shashtra* by Bharata Muni Chapter : 1, 2 & 6)**
- a. The students will observe here the Poetics of Bharata Muni in Sanskrit literature.
- b. The students will observe here the principals of Sanskrit Drama.
- c. The students will observe here the Theory of *Rasa*.
- 10) **CC – 205 : *Vidura Niti*, *The Mahabharata* by Veda Vyasa**
- a. The student gets the glimpses the epic poetry of Sanskrit Literature.
- b. The student gets the glimpses of the form of Epic and the life and works of Mahakavi Veda Vyasa.
- c. The student gets the glimpses the Epic called *The Mahabharata* by Veda Vyasa in general and studies *Vidur Niti* in particular.
- d. The student gets the glimpses the Morality as well as socio-political contribution of the epic.
- 11) **CC - 301 : Prose Sanskrit Literature : *Kadambari* by Bana Bhatt (Mahashweta Vrutanta)**
- a. The student studies here the detailed study of life and works of the Bana Bhatt.
- b. The student studies here the Katha Sahitya Swarup (the form of Prose).
- c. The student studies here the famous work of *Kadambari* by Bana Bhatt, and **Mahashweta Vrutanta in particular.**
- 12) **CC – 302 : Vedic Literature (*Rigveda*, Mandal – 3 and Chapter 1-25) and Sanskrit Essay**

- a. The students work upon here the origin and development of Veda, *Rigveda* in particular.
 - b. The students work upon here the socio-cultural life reflected the Vedas, *Rigveda*, **Mandal – 3 and Chapter 1-25 in particular.**
 - c. The students work upon here the Unseen Creative Writing in Sanskrit Language i.e. **Sanskrit Essay related to Sanskrit Literature.**
- 13) CC – 303 : *Artha Shashtra, Chapter-1* by Kautilya**
- a. The student gets information here about the life and works of Kautilya.
 - b. The student gets information here about the Political Morality well discussed in *Artha Shashtra, Chapter-1* by Kautilya.
 - c. The student gets information here about the contribution of this treatise to Indian Politics.
- 14) CC – 304 : *Alankar Shashtra & Kavyaprakasha* by Mammatacharya (Chapter 4,5 & 8) and *Dhvanyaloka* by Ananda Vardhana (Chapter I)**
- a. The students will observe here the definitions, forms and types of Poetry in Sanskrit.
 - b. The students will observe here the life and works of Mammatacharya and Ananda Vardhana.
 - c. The students will observe here the importance of Sound in Poetry through *Dhvanyaloka* by Ananda Vardhana (Chapter I) particular.
 - d. The students will observe here the *Rasa Sidhhanta* in Sanskrit Poetry through *Kavyaprakasha* by Mammatacharya (Chapter 4,5 & 8).
- 15) CC – 305 : Drama: *Ratnavali* by Harsha Deva**
- a. The student gets information here about the History of Natya Shashtra in Sanskrit Drama.
 - b. The student gets information here about the life and works of Harsha Deva.
 - c. The student gets detailed information here about the salient features of *Natika* in Sanskrit literature.
 - d. The student gets detailed information here about the Sanskrit *Natika Ratnavali* by Harsha Deva in particular.
- 16) CC – 401 : Sanskrit Epic: *Shishupala Vadha* Chapter 1-2 by Maha Kavi Maagha**
- a. The student studies here salient features of Epic in Sanskrit literature.
 - b. The student studies here *Shishupala Vadha* by Maha Kavi Maagha as one of the best five Epics of Sanskrit Literature.
 - c. The student studies here *Shishupala Vadha Chapter 1-2* by Maha Kavi Maagha and will come across the literary importance of the epic in Sanskrit.
- 17) CC – 402 : Vedic Literature (*Rigveda*, Mandal – 7 and Chapter 1-9, 18-24) and *Isha Upanishad***
- a. The students work upon here the origin and development of Veda, *Rigveda* in particular.

- b. The students work upon here the socio-cultural life reflected the Vedas, *Rigveda*, **Mandal – 7 and Chapter 1-9, 18-24 in particular.**
- c. The students work upon here the *Isha Upanishad* as a philosophical aspect of Vedic literature.

18) CC – 403 : Sanskrit Epic: *Raghuvansham* by Kalidasa Chapter 1-2

- a. The student studies here salient features of Epic in Sanskrit literature.
- b. The student studies here *Raghuvansham* by Kalidasa as one of the best five Epics of Sanskrit Literature.
- c. The student studies here *Raghuvansham* by Kalidasa Chapter 1-22 by Maha Kavi Kalidas and will come across the literary importance of the epic in Sanskrit.

19) CC – 404 : Alankar Shashtra (*Kavya Mimansa* by Rajashekhara)

- a. The students will observe here the life and works of Rajashekhara.
- b. The students will observe here through *Kavya Mimansa* by Rajashekhara, the critical theories of Poetry in Sanskrit literature.
- c. The students will observe here the literary as well as critical value of the above work in Sanskrit literature.

20) CC – 405 : *Artha Shashtra, Chapter-2* by Kautilya

- a. The student gets information here about the life and works of Kautilya.
- b. The student gets information here about the Political Morality well discussed in *Artha Shashtra, Chapter-2* by Kautilya.
- c. The student gets information here about the contribution of this treatise to Indian Politics.