

## DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT

### **B.A. SANSKRIT (HONOURS):2019-2020**

Program outcomes (Pos) represent the knowledge, skills and attitudes the students should have at the end of a three year under graduate program.

Awarding University /Affiliated to	Utkal University, Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar.
Teaching Institution	Hindol college, Khajuriakata
Mood of study	Full-time
Duration in Years	3 years (SIX Semester)
Final award	Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Degree
Name of award	B.A. Sanskrit (Honours)

#### PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)

- PSO1. Moral teaching and basics of Sanskrit.
- PSO2.Drama-I and history of Sanskrit literature.
- PSO3.Drama-ii and dramaturgy.
- PSO4.An introduction to the technique of paninian grammar and prosody
- PSO5.Poetry and history of Sanskrit literature-ii.
- PSO6. Meta-rules of paninian grammar , poetics and figures of speech.
- PSO7.Case and case endings in paninian grammar and translation-I .
- PSO8.Inscriptions , Upanisad and Bhagabad Gita .
- PSO9.Case and case endings of paninian grammar and translation-ii and leuicon.
- PSO10.Ornate prose and prose writing .
- PSO11.Ornate poetry in Sanskrit and history of Sanskrit literature –iii.
- PSO12. Veda , Vedic Grammar and history of Vedic literature.
- PSO13. Arthasastra , Dharmasastra and Ayurveda .
- Pso14. Technical literature in Sanskrit (jyotisa and vastu)

### **CO8. INSCRIPTIOUS, UPANISAD AND BHAGAVAD GITA**

- A) Inscriptious
- B) Kathopauisad (vallis-I,II&III)
- C) Bhagavad gita (chap.xv)

Inscriptions are the writings on stone, metal or some materials as an important historical source. These are valuable historical evidence of the existence and activities of early kings and empires, most of these inscriptions were sponsored by kings and engraved by professional authors who had a good command of language. It helps the students to know about ancient India and Indian culture.

The Kathopanishad is of Krishna Yajurveda. The Upanishad is the legendary story of a little boy Nachiketa-the son of sage Vajasavas, who meets Yama (the Hindu deity of death). Their conversation evolves to a discussion of the nature of man, knowledge, Atman (soul, self) and Moksha (liberation). This helps the students to know about themselves.

The Shrimad Bhagavad Gita is a part of the epic Mahabharat, one of the most celebrated Hindu epic. The 15<sup>th</sup> chapter of Gita has only 20 verses and is also known as Purushottam Yoga. This chapter as Lord Krishna himself says in verse 20<sup>th</sup> contains the most sacred knowledge, "this is the most confidential part of the Vedic scriptures, O sinless one, and it is now disclosed by me. It helps the students to fight issues like anxiety and self-doubt in students' life.

## **CO10. ORNATE PROSE AND PROSE WRITING**

- a) Dasakumaracaritam (Purvapithika, Dvitiya Oshvasa)
- b) Sukanasopadesa
- c) Essay in Sanskrit
- d) Expansion of Idea in Sanskrit

Dasakumaracaritam is a prose in Sanskrit attributed to Dandin. It describes the adventures of ten young men, the Kumaras, all of whom are either princes or sons of royal ministers as narrated by the men themselves.

Sukanasopadesa is a part of Kadambari itself. In this King Tarapida's experienced minister Sukanasa Preaches to Prince Chandrapida with Devotion before the coronation and teaches to beware of the defects arising out of form, youth, dominance and opulence. This is an useful teaching for every young man.

## **CO11.ORNATE POETRY IN SANSKRIT AND HISTORY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE-III.**

- a) Sisupalahadhan (Canto-I verses 01-48)
- b) Kiratarjuniyam (canto-I)
- c) History of Sanskrit literature –iii (Mahakavya and campu)

The sisupalahadhan is a work of classical Sanskrit poetry composed by Magha. It is admired more for its exquisite descriptions and lyrical quality than for any dramatic development of plot. Magha begins his work with the dramatic arrival of Narada with a message from Indra requesting Krishna to save the world from the harassment of the wicked Sisupala.

Kiratarjuniyam is an epic poem by Bharavi, considered to be the most powerful poem in Sanskrit. It is noted among Sanskrit critics both for its gravity or depth of meaning and for its forceful and sometimes playful expression. In the first Canto, the forester, who was appointed by Yudhishthira as a spy to know the behavior of the Lord of Kurus, Duryodhana towards his subjects, comes to him in the Dvaita forest.

Mahakavya is a poetical work of sizable length written mainly in narrative style. It is usually divided into cantos. Some historical incidents or some characters of celebrity should form them. Mahakavyam, Campu is a genre of literary composition in Indian literature. The word "Champu" means a combination of poetry and prose. A Champu kavya consists of a mixture of prose and poetry passages, with verses interspersed among prose sections.

## **CO13. ARTHASASTRA, DHARMASTRA AND AYURVEDA**

- a) Arthashastra (Vinayadhikarana ch.ii,viii) from Vidyasamudesa to amatyotpatti
- b) Manusmriti (Ch-ii verses from 1 to 52)
- c) Ayurveda (Carakasamhita, dirghamjvitiyadhyaya verses 53-103)

The Arthashastra is an ancient Indian Sanskrit treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy. Kautilya is also identified as Vishnu Gupta and Chanakya is traditionally credited as the author of the text. It is a science of politics intended

to teach a wise king how to govern . It deals with the qualities and disciplines needed for a king to rule his subjects more expeditiously.

Manusmriti is one of the most important and authoritative legal texts followed in Hinduism. It is also known as “Manav dharma sastra” or the law of Mana. The second chapter is recommended for the different types of “Samskaras” and their respective importance’s are described in here.

Ayurveda a natural system of medicine originated in India, Charakasamhita is the oldest and the most authentic treatise on ayurveda . It is the ancient medical science of India. Each and every student is very opportunity to study this knowledge of life and longevity that acts as a bone of pride of our Country.