

Department of Sanskrit

Programme Specific Outcomes

- Reading: Students will become accomplished active readers who appreciate ambiguity and complexity, and who can articulate their own interpretations with an awareness and curiosity for other perspectives.
- writings: Students will be able to write Devnagari Scripts.
- Culture and History: Students will gain a knowledge of the major traditions of literatures written in Sanskrit.
- Research Skills: Students will be able to identify topics and formulate questions for productive inquiry.
- Oral Communications: Students will demonstrate the skills needed to participate in conversation that builds knowledge collaboratively.
- Sanskrit as a Career Option: Sanskrit is recognized as “mother of all languages” throughout the greater portion of the world. Even if you aiming for a bright career only, Sanskrit can provide it, till today. Harvard of Cambridge oxford to Trinity-college Dublin – can end up with a faculty post in some highly ranked universities,
- Mode of Hindu Survival : Sanskrit and only Sanskrit is the language which should bubbles up in our mind even if we merely think about Hindu Survival.
- Practical Advantages: It someone does not know Sanskrit he is obviously missing something. He cannot get the clear perspective of Vedas, Geeta, Upaniskads, Ramayana, Mahavarata, Arthaspshttra and many the books, which are till regarded as the finest piece by a large portion of our society.
- One step Towards Spiritual upliftment: We need to keep in mind that it has a perfect grammar and nicely built structure.

Chapter-Specific Course Questions:

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.

Classical Sanskrit Literature (Prose and Story) :

- 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 value.
- They will be able to engage a wider variety of people in conversation and in turn improve their knowledge and conversation skill.

GITA (SELF MANAGEMENT IN THE GITA) :

- 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 are 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.

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.

Indian Social Institutions 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 kings 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 think and behave like Englishman.

Indian Epigraphy and Chronology:

- 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.

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.

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.

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.

Linguistics:

- Comparison of different languages.
- Understand that language in an historical context.
- They can learn what the culture finds important or unimportant, its history, its expectations, its fears and its hopes.
- It gives a deeper understanding of the language through its history, development etc.

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.
