

Course Outcome 1 -14 :

C C 1 - Hitopadesa Mitralabha :

It helps us understand that wise and sincere friends may be poor but it is they who may help one achieve success in life. Students get to know that it is not words that define a good friend but their behaviour and actions.

C C 2 - Abhijnanasakuntalam :

It provides general guidelines for social conduct, fundamental rights, patriotism, rationality, sacrifice, individuality, equality, modesty and decency of women, the quality of forgiveness etc which influences society.

C C 3 - Dramaturgy : (Nandi, Prastavana, Nataka, Prakarana)

Dramaturgy offers a mythological account of the origin of theatre and it mainly addresses acting, audience, music, dance, props, drama etc.

C C 4- Chanda : (Presody)

The knowledge of 'Chandas' or prosody is essential to understand the metrical structure followed in almost all the poetical compositions in Sanskrit. The appropriate prosody has to be chosen with great care because each one has its own mood and movement which expresses any experience, feeling or emotion of the poetry.

C C 5 - Meghadutam :

Kalidasa's lyric Meghadutam has shown the graphical details of nature alongwith the deep insight of human life. It gives us an insight into the descriptions of Nature which is merged wonderfully with the human heart.

C C 6 - Sahityadarpana : (Alamkaras)

Alamkara shastras literally means 'science of figure of speech'. In Sanskrit literature Alamkaras have manifested the art of graceful speech and multiple meanings which is easy to understand through the proper knowledge of Alamkara.

C C 7 - Translations :

Most of the great literary works and religious texts are written in Sanskrit, which should reach out to people of different countries and who don't have knowledge of this language. So students should learn to

translate which further can help the valuable texts in Sanskrit reach out to all.

C C 8 - Inscriptions :

The importance of the inscriptions lies in the fact that they offer information about personages and events of Indian history, about which nothing is known from any other source. Political documents and inscriptions are also endowed with great cultural significance.

C C 9 - Lexicon :

Lexicon helps us understand the complete vocabulary of a language. It is an overview of names, essential terms and Sanskrit words. Amarakosha is such a Sanskrit lexicon (thesaurus) of Sanskrit written by scholar Amarasimha and this book contains words with their synonyms alongwith genders and other features arranged in 1500 shlokas.

C C 10 - Prose writing :

Prose writing in Sanskrit is introduced to help students develop their writing skills, vocabulary in Sanskrit, and become creative writer or logical thinker. When we write essay or prose, we learn to express ourself in a more logical way.

C C 11 - History of Sanskrit Literature :

Literature in Sanskrit, gives a clearer picture of the development of religious ideas, culture and social practices and tradition from the time of the Vedas till present. So the knowledge of its history is essential for all.

C C 12 - Vedas :

Veda shown be studied and understood by all because they are books of wisdom both material and spiritual. They are scriptures meant primarily for the liberation of the soul from the bondage of rebirth and secondarily for teaching the art of success in material life.

C C 13 - Manusmriti :

Manusmriti is an ancient legal text which gives us an insight into ancient Indian concept that includes duties, rights, laws, conduct, virtues, state craft and legal process etc. A proper knowledge of Manusmriti can help

us rectify the laws, state craft, social norms, rights code of conduct of today's world wisely.

C C 14 - Jyotisha :

Jyotisha or astrology remains an important facet in our lives where astrological concepts are pervasive in the organization of the calendar and holidays, making decisions about marriage, opening a new business or moving into a new home etc. Jyotisha's knowledge is essential because we believe that heavenly bodies including planets have an influence throughout a human's life.

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Core Specific Outcome :

C C 1 - Moral teachings and Basics of Sanskrit :

Sanskrit language is the mother of all Indian languages where we get the information of our ancient art and culture of a civilized society. It provides ideas on core principles of life and suggests alternatives for do's and don't's in life.

C C 2 - Drama and History of Sanskrit Literature :

Drama's aim is both to educate and entertain. Sanskrit Literature gives a clearer picture of the development of religious ideas, culture and social practices of Ancient India.

C C 3 - Drama and Dramaturgy :

Dramaturgy addresses acting, dance, music, architecture, make-up, the audience and offers a mythological account of the origin of theatre. Sanskrit drama imitates a particular state of mind, the aim is the attainment of eternal bliss.

C C 4 - Introduction to the technique of Paninian Grammar & Prosody :

The Paninian Grammar helps us understand sound patterns, compounding, tense, sandhi (euphonic combination), human speech, word roots etc. To understand the metrical structure followed in almost

all the poetical compositions in Sanskrit, the knowledge of prosody or 'Chandas' is essential

C C 5 - Poetry and History of Sanskrit Literature :

Poetry offers inspiration in piety for the pious, yields pleasure to pleasure-seekers, imparts knowledge to the ignorant and makes the mentally - disturbed steadfast. Literature represents a continuous cultural tradition from the time of the Vedas until the present.

C C 6 - Metarulas of Paninian Grammar, Poetics and Figurer of Speech:

Rules about rules in Grammar are Meta-rules. Panini uses symbols like ti, ghu, bha, ghe etc. to save words and letters in sentences. Poetics elaborates sentiment, figures of speech, gesticulation etc in Sanskrit literature.

C C 7 - Cases and case-endings in Paninian Grammar and Translation:

There are eight cases in Paninian Grammar which add 'to/towards', 'by/through/with', 'to/for', 'from/because', 'of', 'in/on' etc. meanings to nouns or adjectives in sentences. To understand and appreciate the usefulness of the 'structured' language Sanskrit, we should learn translation from Sanskrit to other languages.

C C 8 - Inscriptions, Upanisads & Bhagavad Gita :

Inscriptions offer informations about personages and events of Indian history and are endowed with great cultural significance. Upanisads contain the thoughts and insights of important spiritual figures. Spoken by Sri Krishna to his disciple Arjuna, Bhagavad Gita answers major questions of our lives, existence, death, rebirth etc.

C C 9 - Case & Case Endings of Paninian Grammar, Translation and lexicon :

Lexicon is an overview of names, essential terms and Sanskrit words. It helps us to understand the complete vocabulary of a language.

C C 10 - Ornate Prose & Prose Writing :

Prose writing makes the students aware of the construction of Sanskrit words and sentences. It helps them develop their skills of compositions, inflexion and derivation of words.

C C 11 - Ornate poetry in Sanskrit & History of Sanskrit Literature :

Ornate poetry helps the student understand and appreciate epic poetry and evaluate the literary works in a critical point of view. History of Sanskrit helps us acquire a proper knowledge about the society and traditions of Ancient India.

C C 12 - Veda, Vedic Grammar & History of Vedic Literature :

Veda gives us knowledge about prayers, poems, mythological accounts and formulas which was observed by the people of vedic religion and without this knowledge Sanskrit language's understanding is considered to be incomplete and unfruitful.

C C 13 - Arthashastra, Dharmashastra and Ayurveda :

The study of Arthashastra is one of the significant ways in which we can become more self conscious about the strategic culture we have and in which we can contribute to its evolution. Dharmashastra helps us understand the codes of conduct and moral principles. Ayurveda offers methods of finding out early stages of diseases and aims to balance the body, mind and spirit.

C C 14 - Technical Literature in Sanskrit (Jyotisa & Vastu) :

Jyotisha gives us a philosophical understanding of human and cosmic existence because we believe that the cosmic intelligence guides our human existence. Vastu, the science of architecture, should be understood because it is believed to influence peoples health & wealth.