

DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT

PROGRAM OUTCOMES OF M.A SANSKRIT

Sanskrit courses were studied in an effort to understand and rediscover the glorious culture of the ancient India.

It is the classical language of India and is the root of number of modern Indian languages. It is also the language

in which the great religions and philosophical works of ancient India have been written. The Department of Sanskrit offers

an Undergraduate three years B.A (General) Course, established in the year 1983 and M.A Sanskrit was established in 2001.

The course concentrates on giving the students a thorough grounding of the Sanskrit language and explication of classical texts.

The students can learn by classroom lectures/online classes through Google Classroom, one-to-one learning sessions along

with regular assignments and class tests.

A. SUBJECT COMBINATION IN M.A SANSKRIT


The syllabus of M.A Sanskrit (Previous) class is bifurcated into two semesters, namely Semester-I and Semester-

II. There are five compulsory papers prescribed for Semester-I in the same way there are five compulsory papers prescribed for


III. Semester-II

FIRST SEMESTER

Paper No.	Nomenclature of Paper	Program Specific outcomes
I	Samhita Upanishat Cha	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Students are expected to learn the higher level of Sanskrit Language and Literature2. Students will also learn the comparative approaches to get broader view of literature3. Students are expected to learn the reading ability of old Manuscripts4. The Student comes to know the vedic culture literature and Grammar
II	Vyakaranam Bhasavijnanam Cha (I)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In order to learn Sanskrit language perfectly it is necessary to read grammar and grammatical literature like Siddhantakaumudi and other books.2. Grammar has been taken as a limb of the Vedas (Vedanga) because without it the meaning of the suktas and their application (biniyoga) would not have been perfect.3. More over the student can get


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		some type of spiritual knowledge from agni sukta etc which make them moral in their behavior and life
III	Bharatiya Darshanam (I)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahabhasya is taken as a grammatical literature which put for word all the opinion conflicting each other of the grammatical rules of formulation and ultimately the correct one determine by the author of patanjali. It enhances the power of critical analysis of the students 2. Imperfect pronunciation and the wrong application of the suktas may lead a man to the world of disaster which is called bakbajra and apashabda etc 3. The Student will have the notions of purrsha and Prakriti as Metaphysical entities
IV	Kavyam Natakam Cha	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Student should know the historical development of Indian poetics which is a great treasure in India. 2. Not only histories some of the books of rhetorics are prescribed here to know the formulation concerning theory of aesthetics pleasure (rasa). That is why karvyaprakash deserves and inclusion in the syllabi.
V	Dharmatantragamah (I)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More over the student can get some type of spiritual knowledge from agni sukta etc which make them moral in their behavior and life.


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Prakritbhashasahityam Cha in the fourth Semester) for the students of all the five groups. Thus the total number of papers prescribed for the third semester is five (1+4=5). In the same way the total number of papers prescribed for the fourth semester also is five (1+4 = 5). The time for examination in each paper will be three hours. Each theory paper in the third and fourth semester carries 80 marks.

THIRD SEMESTER

Paper No.	Nomenclature of Paper	Program specific outcomes
XI	Compulsory paper (Palibhasa Sahityam Cha)	1. Basic knowledge of palibhasa and sahitya. 2. Importance of pali in context of Indian tradition.
XII	Natyasahityam	1. Some of the books of rhetorics are prescribed here to know the formulation concerning theory of aesthetics pleasure. That is why Sahityadarpana and Dasarupaka deserve and inclusion in the syllabi
XIII	Kavyashastram (I)	1. The Student should know the historical development of Indian poetics which is a great treasure in India. 2. Not only histories some of the books of rhetorics are prescribed here to know the formulation concerning theory of aesthetics pleasure (rasa). That is why karvyaprakash deserves and inclusion in the syllabi.
XIV	KavyamKavyashastrasyaChaitihasah	1. The Student should know the historical development of Indian poetics which is a great treasure in India. 2. Not only histories some of the books of rhetorics are prescribed here to know the formulation concerning theory of aesthetics pleasure (rasa). That is why karvyaprakash deserves and inclusion in the syllabi.
XV	Aitihasikakavyam Khandakavyam Cha	1. Sanskrit Student should be made aware that Sanskrit is not confined within literary from of art but also other from dance paintings etc which is found in natyasastra.

FOURTH SEMESTER

Paper No.	Nomenclature of Paper	Program Specific Outcomes
XVI	Prakritabhasa Sahityam Cha (Compulsory)	1. Importance and knowledge of prakrit bhasa and sahitya
XVII	Natyashastram	1. Some of the books of rhetorics are prescribed here to know the formulation concerning theory of aesthetics pleasure. That is why Sahityadarpana and

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SECOND SEMESTER

Paper No.	Nomenclature of Paper	Program specific outcomes
VI	Brahmanam Vedangani Cha	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Student comes to know the vedic culture literature and Grammar. 2. There are so many vedic institute in India like puri, Belur, Tirupati etc where the student can get employment. 3. More over the student can get some type of spiritual knowledge from agni sukta etc which make them moral in their behavior and life.
VII	Vyakaranam Bhasavijnanam Cha (II)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In order to learn Sanskrit language perfectly it is necessary to read grammar and grammatical literature like Siddhantakaumudi and other books. 2. Grammar has been taken as a limb of the Vedas (Vedanga) because without it the meaning of the suktas and their application (biniyoga) would not have been perfect.
VIII	Bharatiya Darshanam (II)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Imperfect pronunciation and the wrong application of the suktas may lead a man to the world of disaster which is called bakbajra and apashabda etc. 2. The Student will have the notions of purrsha and Prakriti as Metaphysical entities
IX	Kavyam KavyaShartram Cha	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Student should know the historical development of Indian poetics which is a great treasure in India. 2. Not only histories some of the books of rhetorics are prescribed here to know the formulation concerning theory of aesthetics pleasure (rasa). That is why karvyaprakash deserves and inclusion in the syllabi.
X	Dharmatantragamah (II)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Student comes to know the vedic culture literature and Grammar.

The Syllabus for M..A Sanskrit (Final) is bifurcated into two semesters namely Semester-III and Semester-IV.

There

are five optional groups (Group A: Veda; Group B: Grammar; Group C: Indian Philosophy; Group D:

Sanskrit Literature; Group E: Dharmatantragamah) in each semester out of which the students can opt any one


group

for both semesters. Four papers are prescribed for study in each group per semester. Beside, one compulsory paper is

prescribed

in each semester (Paper-IX: Palibhashasahityam Cha in the third Semester and Paper-XVI:

XVIII	Kavyashastram (2)	Dasarupaka deserve and inclusion in the syllabi
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Student should know the historical development of Indian poetics which is a great treasure in India. 2. Not only histories some of the books of rhetorics are prescribed here to know the formulation concerning theory of aesthetics pleasure (rasa). That is why karvyaprakash deserves and inclusion in the syllabi.
XIX	CampukavyamKavyadarshashca	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sanskrit Student should be made aware that Sanskrit is not confined within literary from of art but also other from dance paintings etc which is found in natyasastra.
XX	AdhunikakavyamGitikavyamCha	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Importance of adhunik kavya and khand kavya. 2. Creating awareness amongst the students regarding the above topics.


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