



NARAJOLE RAJ COLLEGE

(NAAC Accredited 'B' Grade Govt. Aided College)
NARAJOLE: PASCHIM MEDINIPUR: WEST BENGAL: Pin-721211
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Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Sanskrit (PG)

Sanskrit is recognized as mother of all Indian languages . Even if you aiming for a bright career only, Sanskrit can provide it, till today. If someone does not know Sanskrit he is obviously missing something. He cannot get the clear perspective of four Vedas, Srimadbhagbad Gita , Upanishadas, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Arthasastra , Hitopadesha, panchatantra, and many the books, which are still regarded as the finest piece by a large portion of our society.

After completion of the programme, the graduates will be capable of-

PSO1: Examine and associate the application of language and exposition of culture across various genres of Sanskrit literature.

PSO2: Formulate the structure of Bhasha- the language and determine divers aspects of linguistics.

PSO3: Apprehend the methodology and methodological devices of Indic Sastras and disseminate the traditional knowledge system with relevance.

PSO4: Develop the competency to identify potential areas of investigation from the immense body of Sanskrit works.

PSO5: Students will be able to drive Devanagari script.

PSO6: Students will be able to find out the hidden teaser of Sanskrit literature .

PSO7: Students will be able to understand societies and multidimensional application.

PSO8: Students will be able to know the glorious Heritage of India through Sanskrit Literature.



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DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT (PG)

Course Outcome

Semester	I
Title of Paper	Vedic literature
Course Code	SAN 101

This course is Vedic literature aims to introduce various types of Vedic text. Students will also be able to read Visvamintradi Samvad, Purusasukta, Nasadiya, Sivasamkalpa, Prthvisukta and Kalsukta.

This course (SAN 101) provides the student with-

CO1: Students will be acquainted with the ancient Indian History and culture through this oldest literature of the world.

CO2: Listeners will be able to understand the meaning of Agni sukta and also able to understand the power of Agni Deva.

CO3: Students will be also able to understand the power of Bayu Deva, Indra -bayu Deva and Mitra-Barun Deva.

CO4: Students will be understand the vedic Grammar and the inner meaning of the vedic hymns.

CO5: Students will be in a position to analytically study the vedic text.

CO6: Nasadiya sukta is a philosophical hymns where describe the mystery of Creation.

CO7: Students will know about Kala Sukta which is in Atharva Veda's. Everything in the living world is rooted in Kala Sukta.

CO8: Bhumi sukta is another important sukta among all vedic hymns, where creation of earth is briefly describe.

CO9: Learners will be able to know about Biswamitra-Nadi Sambad sukta. This hymns is a Dialogue hymns. In this hymns the dialogue is describe between Biswamitra and Nadi.

CO10: Sibsamkalpa Sukta is situated in the Sukla Yayurveda's. In this hymns there are descriptions about the Mana Deva's.



Semester	I
Title of Paper	Brahmanas & Upanisad
Course Code	SAN 102

The Upanishads religious aspect also embraces another set of performances. These altogether is known as Pancamahayajna Great sacrifices five in number. Aitareya-Shunahshepa Akhyana was chosen to be sacrificed in a ritual, but was saved after praying to the Rigvedic deities. The Katha Upanishads is magnificent in its poetic beauty and mystical value. Kenopanishad will give a detailed idea of vedic literature along with its social, ethical moral, and metaphysical values.

This course (SAN 102) provides the student with-

CO1: Student will be able to achieve the world Knowledge.

CO2: Students will be able to sacred scriptures.

CO3: Students will be learn of sacrifice and duties.

CO4: Students can learn mentioned in the Indian epics and mythology.

CO5: Students can learn how to make a critical appreciation of a Aitareya-Brahmana.

CO6: Students can learn Nachiketas position of a Katha-Upanishads.

CO7: Students can learn Nachiketas having steadfastly passed the test.

CO8: Students can learn about Brahma is the best way.

CO9: They can learn about Atama-Tatta and religion.

CO10: Student can learn The Kena Upanishad belongs to the Talavakara Brahmana of Sama Veda,

CO11: They can learn about describe the transcendental scene of the self-conscious body.

CO12: They can learn Brahmmbha advice in soul.

Semester	I
Title of Paper	Grammar-1: Sidhantakoumudi-Samjna & Sidhantakoumudi-Paribhasa
Course Code	SAN 103

To equip the students with the principles of Sanskrit Grammar which is considered to be most scientific and brief. Being equipped with the rules of grammar, learners will be able in a position to understand easily the different Sanskrit texts of various branches of Sanskrit.

This course (SAN 103) provides the student with-

CO1: The concept of three Gramarrian (Panini, Kattyana and Patanjali)

CO2: Definition, Division and Explanation of sutra.

CO3: The features of Bhattoji Dixit's work.

CO4: The features of Vaiyakaranasidhhantakoumudi.

CO5: An idea of Sajna Prakarana.

CO6: Learners will be able to know about Sajna sutra's clear concept with Vritti.

CO7: An idea of Paribhasa Prakarana.

CO8: Students will know about Paribhasa sutra's clear concept with Vritti.

CO9: Difference between Sajna and Paribhasa sutra with special reference to Vaiyakaranasidhhantakoumudi.

CO10: Sajna and Paribhasa Sutra-Application on Sanskrit Grammar.

Semester	I
Title of Paper	Drama & Dramaturgy: Uttaramacharita & Natyasastra
Course Code	SAN 104

The Sanskrit tradition of literary criticism is known to be the foundation of subsequent scholarship on arts, aesthetics and other literary and non literary expression in Indian tradition

This course (SAN 104) provides the student with-

CO1: Learners will be able to achieve the knowledge about the great author Bhababhuti and his works.

CO2: Learners will get to accumulate knowledge about Drama and its Classification.

CO3: Make the learners acquainted with the subject story of this drama.

CO4: Learners will understand the reason why ram left Sita.

CO5: Make the learners acquainted with the social, Economical, and religious life of the people on that time.

CO6: Students will be able to know about Bharat and his best creation Natyasastra.

CO7: They will be acquainted with the history of origin behind to compose 'Natyasastra'.

CO8: Students will be able to know about 'Tandava' and 'Lasya' the main types of dance forms and what is 'Nitta' and what is 'Nrittya'.

CO9: They will make out the role and this significance of various indian classical dance forms mention in Natyasastra.

CO10: Students will be figure out the different structure of theatre or auditorium and the various things relate with states design.

Semester	I
Title of Paper	Linguistics & Manuscript logy
Course Code	SAN 105

This paper introduce the students to the basics concept of the general linguistics and develops linguistics skill focused on the Sanskrit phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. It also enables the students to learn the essay writing in Sanskrit and traditional skill from other languages to Sanskrit.

This course (SAN 105) provides the student with-

CO1: Make the Students' acquainted with the illustration the development of Indo-European language.

CO2: Learners will know about the Indo-Iranian branch of language.

CO3: A comparison between Vedic and Classical Sanskrit and all features of Sanskrit language.

CO4: Make the Students' acquainted with the various types of phonetic laws i.e. Grims, Verver, Barthlom etc.

CO5: The learner will gain the knowledge of Centum and Satam groups of language.

CO6: Elucidate with illustrations the relation between Sanskrit and Prakrita languages.

CO7: Learn the general introduction about Manuscript and Manuscriptology.

CO8: The learner will gain the knowledge of cataiogus and Catalogorum.

CO9: Learners will know about the causes of divergent reading in manuscripts of a text.

CO10: Students would know the doctrine of Recession.

CO11: Elucidate with illustrations on Bower Manuscript.

Semester	II
Title of Paper	Vedic Studies : Rigbhsyabhumika & Nirukta -I & II
Course Code	SAN 201

To expose the students with various forms of Vedic Wisdom, belief system spirituals expressions and social aspiration. The understanding of message of the Vedas with the help of etymological science and Vedic grammar. The course also aims at understanding the deeper meaning of Vedic word. Words through the science of etymology propound by Yaska.

This course (SAN 201) provides the student with-

- CO1: After completion the work Nirukta students will be achieve knowledge the atymological meanings of Vedic worlds.
- CO2: Students will be able to know about jaskacharya's contribution in the field of Sanskrit vedic literature.
- CO 3: Students will be able to know about glorious Heritage of Vedic Era.
- CO 4: Students can gain knowledge about the fore fold division of Vedic literature and it's influence on socilal welfare.
- CO 5: Students will be able to achieve knowledge about Sayanacharya.
- CO6: Students will be able to gain Knowledge about varoius types of jagna viz. Srouta jagna etc.
- C O7: This paper will enhanced knowledge of the students about trayi (Rgveda, janurveda , samveda, and why atharvaveda has excluded from trayi system.
- C O8: Students would be able to interpret the Vedic text by help of these etymologies.
- CO9: This course can enhance knowledge of the Students about Sutrasahitya.
- C O10: Students will be able to know about vedic literature and religion.

Semester	II
Title of Paper	Grammar -II : Sidhantakoumudi-Ac Sandhi with Prakritibhava & Sidhantakoumudi-Ajantapumlinga
Course Code	SAN 202

This course introduces the students to the initial derivational process of the Sanskrit Morphology base on Siddhanta Kaumudi. This course enables the students to learn and acquire the advance knowledge of derivational process of the Sanskrit Verbal Morphology

This course (SAN 202) provides the student with-

- CO1: Students will able to know definition of Sandhi and its classification
- CO2: Students will able to know definition of Ac Sandhi, Hal Sandhi and Visarga Sandhi and its general Idea.
- CO3: General rules of Ac Sandhi and its various laws. Such as Adguna , Eco-Jonochi etc.
- CO4: Students will able to know Basic idea of Prakitivab and its various law. They have gain knowledge about this law.
- CO5: Students will able to know What is Pragijjhya ? Basic rules of this Laws and learning about Adosho Matt, Ott etc.
- CO6: Students will able to know three types of Gender. Basically they gain Masculine gender conception.
- CO7: Basic idea of Sup-Bivakti and its several classification.
- CO8: Students will able to know declension of words and its separate types.
- CO9: Learning about various types of law and its examples.
- CO10: They can learn pure pronunciation and be aware of spelling ideas about formation.

Semester	II
Title of Paper	Poetry -1 : Naisadhacharita –Canto-1 & Meghduta
Course Code	SAN 203

Naisadhiyacharitam is the longest Mahakavya of the Sanskrit Classical literature. It is Subject the story of Nala and Damayanti. Kalidasa's Meghaduta is a best-known poem in Sanskrit. The monsoon cloud is imagined to be a messenger between lovers who are separated from one another and the poet beautifully describes the breeze that will carry

This course (SAN 203) provides the student with-

CO1: Student can learn begins with an elaborate description of Nala.

CO2: Student can learn retained by royalty and high society.

CO3: Student can learn the minstrels visiting the court of Nala bring the news of Damayanti.

CO4: Students can learn the four gods assumed a form that was identical to Nala's.

CO5: Students can learn acceptable to Damayanti.

CO6: Students can learn description of monsoon in this Meghaduta.

CO7: Students can learn real picture of the cloud and the breeze.

CO8: Students can be observed in the rotation of the conspiracy.

CO9: Students can learn about the rivers of ancient India.

CO10: Students can learn about the city of Devagiri & Alkanagari in ancient India.

Semester	II
Title of Paper	History of Sanskrit Literature & General Grammar
Course Code	SAN 204 (CBCS)

Indian Sanskrit literature and Vedic literature have made their mark not only in India but also in the world in the past and from that our India. It is imprinted on us so that the various anecdotes narrated in our Indian culture and Vedic literature are essential in our human life so that the students can realize and be educated in their own virtues through reading.

This course (SAN 204) provides the student with-

CO1: Formation of ideas about the origin and development of various genres of Vedic Sanskrit literature.

CO2: Social life, Economic Life, Culture and Religion, Philosophical theory of Vedic Literature.

CO3: Types of Vedas-Four Veda's name and their features.

CO4: The Difference between early Vedic period and later Vedic Period.

CO5: Development and Growth of Classical Sanskrit Literature.

CO6: Features of Kalidasa, Asvaghosa, Bana's work etc.

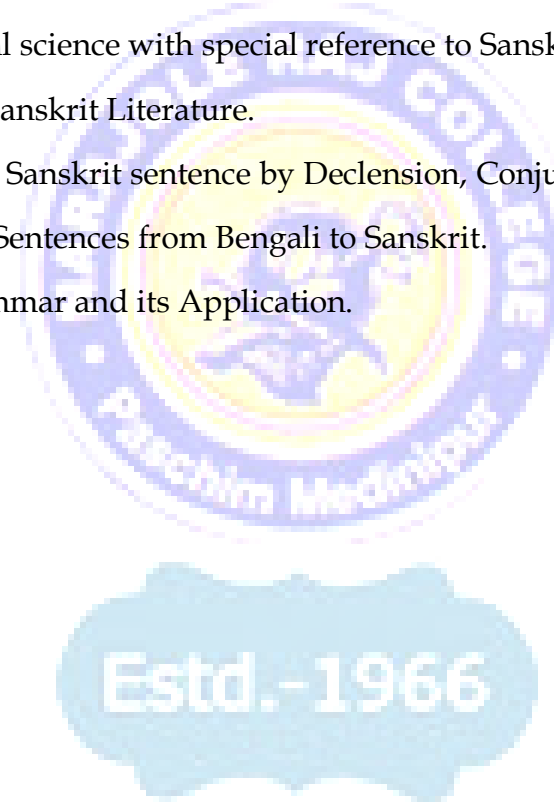
CO7: Ancient Medical science with special reference to Sanskrit Literature.

CO8: Astronomy in Sanskrit Literature.

CO9: Construction of Sanskrit sentence by Declension, Conjunction, Suffix.

CO10: Translation of Sentences from Bengali to Sanskrit.

CO11: -Sanskrit Grammar and its Application.



Semester	II
Title of Paper	Philosophy-1 : Vedantasara & Mahabhasya(Paspasahnika)
Course Code	SAN 205

Vedantasar composed by Sri Sadananda . Students will be able to know through this books that there are references to life, soul, Atma, bramhma etc. Mahabhasya introduces the students to the basic principles of the philosophy of Sanskrit Grammar

This course (SAN 205) provides the student with-

CO 1: Philosophy is the complete realization of worldly life. This philosophy literature has ceased to question the worldly life.

CO2: Recognized as the most knowledgeable thing in man-what is the nature of sorrow, what is the cause of sorrow, the answer to the way of complete liberation from sorrow is in this philosophy.

CO3: Vedanta means the inner part of the Veda i.e. Upanishad. The content of this Upanishad is described differently in this text.

CO4: This book introduces us to the Absolute Spirit.

CO5: This book contains detailed discussion on Advaitism, Unity of Jiva-Brahman, Brahmatattya Theory.

CO6: Ignorance is the means of destroying the delusion and bringing the living being to Brahma, that is, the book of Vedantasara as a means of liberation.

CO7: Like other Philosophies of Indian Philosophy,Vedantasar plays on important role.

CO8: Vedantasar also has a significant role to play in the complete acquisition of philosophy.

CO9: Anonymous grammar of word discipline is basically the e-discipline of words. There is a lot of information about yhe words. There is a lot of information about the word theory in the Mahabhsya.

CO10: Throughout the epic,philosophical rhetoric continues to be used to determine the meaning in a simple flutent manner.Such simple fluent speech is rare even in the practice of scripture.

CO11: The history of Mahabhasya grammar literature is a resource of a glorious tradition.

CO12: Moksha is attained by acquiring parabramha when one acquires shabdabramha by knowledge of grammar.

CO13: By reading the epic they can gain a general idea about other grammars.

CO14: Epic is not just a grammar article, the essence of all reasoning is an article in all watershed commentaries.

CO15: Since all features of philosophy are fully present in grammar, grammar is inevitably a philosophical term.



Semester	III
Title of Paper	Grammar -III : Sidhantakoumudi-Timanta(Bhu & Edh) & Sidhantakoumudi-Striprataya
Course Code	SAN 301

Sanskrit is much known for a long tradition of grammatical and semantic analysis of the languages. Paninie's grammar has always been highly respected for providing the best model for structural and semantic studies. This course intends to introduce to students the basic structure of Sanskrit language through the Siddhantakaumudi and various sutras of Sidhantakoumudi-Timanta(Bhu & Edh) & Sidhantakoumudi-Stripratayas.

This course (SAN 301) provides the student with-

- CO1: To know Important theories of grammar in Sanskrit Grammatical literature.
- CO2: Learning about Trimuni grammar.
- CO3: Ideas about word formation.
- CO4: Students can learn the general knowledge Laa Karas.
- CO5: They can learn pure pronunciation.
- CO6: Students will be able to know spelling.
- CO7: Students will be able to know translate rules.
- CO8: To make female gender sound.
- CO9: Concept about various types of law.
- CO10: To be able to change voice.
- CO11: To know the different between feminine and masculine gender.
- CO12: Forming different terms by Root verbs.
- CO13: They can be know Different sti prottoya- Taap, Daap, Chaap etc.

Semester	III
Title of Paper	Poetics-I : Kavyaprakash-Chapter I & II & Chapter IX & X
Course Code	SAN 302

Sanskrit literature Kavya-Prakasa is a book of Alamkar-Sastra. Karayatta and argument have been discussed. Mammata Acharya is the author of Kavya-Prakasa. He was undoubtedly a Brahman of Kashmir pandit. Here Karika, Britti and Example have been composed, on the other hand it has been divided into ten Ullash..

This course (SAN 302) provides the student with-

- CO1: Students can learn about the time and country Mammata Acharya.
- CO2: Students can learn contract between creation of Brahma and that of the poet's speech.
- CO3: Students can learn Effects of poetry.
- CO4: Students can learn Cause of poetry.
- CO5: Students can learn Divisions of poetry Dhvani, Suggestion, Fanciful.
- CO6: Students can learn Denotation, Indication, and Suggestion.
- CO7: Students can learn verbal Figures of speech.
- CO8: Students can learn the Ideal Figures of speech.

Estd.-1966

Semester	III
Title of Paper	Poetics-II : Dasarupaka(I & II) & Dhvanyaloka-I
Course Code	SAN 303

Dhanyaloka and Dasarupaka both are the noteworthy works on Sanskrit poetics. The Dhanyaloka is divided into three parts . The Dhanyaloka with Lochana was printed in the series for the first time over sixty years ago based on three mss. And the Dasarupaka is a work dealing with dramaturgy alone not which the several topics of poetics.

This course (SAN 303) provides the student with-

CO1: Students will be able to gain knowledge about the History of Sanskrit Poetics.

CO2: Students will be able to analyze the Dhvani theory.

CO3: They can identify and describe literary characteristics of poetic form.

CO4: Students will be able to achieve knowledge about the growth and forms of Natyasastra.

CO5: Students will be able to know Anandavardhana's contribution on dhvani theory.

CO 6: Students can identify the 6 major prasthanas.

CO7: They will be able to compare the dhvani theory with other theories.

CO8: Students would know the special feature of alamkara sastra.

CO9: Students will be able to prepare stage scripts of other drama.

CO10: Students will be able to know the inner structure of Sanskrit Drama.

Semester	III
Title of Paper	Drama & Modern Sanskrit short stories
Course Code	SAN 304(CBCS)

In the play Abhijnan Shakuntalam, the poet Kalidasa gives his best analogy and here he glorifies Sanskrit literature through various juices and gives a good account of the sage's ashram and other descriptions from Shakuntala's romance to the natural descriptions. The play Aparajita, written by Veenapani Patni, has five short stories, each

This course (SAN 304) provides the student with-

CO1: Students will be in a position to assess the literary and dramatic value of Avijnana Sakuntalam.

CO2: Learners can enable to know the origin and development of Dramatic works in Sanskrit literature.

CO3: The study of the Abhijnansakuntalam 's dramatic works may inspired the learners with God gifted poetic talent to compose beautiful poetry.

CO4: The Drama will help students in knowing the truth and achieve the highest goals of the life.

CO5: Learners will be inspired and guided by the valuable teachings and moral lessons of Drama.

CO6: Students will be able to know about Dubasa's curse which is most important in Abhijnansakuntalam Drama.

CO7: The learners will be able to develop the attitude of thinking annalistically about the abstract concept of five stories of Aparajita .

CO8: By reading this stories in this text the students have become aware of the position of women in the present society.

CO9: After completion of this short stories students will be able to justify women empowerment.

Semester	III
Title of Paper	Philosophy- II : Tarkabhasa & Bhasaparichheda(Vyapti)
Course Code	SAN 305(CBCS)

After gone through this paper, Students will attain the knowledge on Indian Philosophy (Nyaya Sastra). Righteous Philosophy is one of the most important scriptures in Indian Philosophy.

This course (SAN 305) provides the student with-

- CO1: Students would be able to acknowledge the Sixteen Padartha (ShodashaPadartha) According to Tarkabhasa of Keshava Mishra .
- CO2: Students would be able to understand about PratyakshaPramanaNirupanam and its symptoms, sections and its examples ...
- CO3: The students would be able to understand societies and multi-dimensional of Pramanas according to Tarkabhasa
- CO4: literary riches of their all-time great Classical Sanskrit drama.
- CO5: Students would be able to understand about 'Prameyapadarthas' Like...Aatma, Sharira, Indriya,Dravya, Guna , Karma etc.
- CO6: SanshayadiPadarthaPrakaran actually describe the Sanshay, Prayojan, Drishtanta ,Sindhantaetc. Students would be able to acknowledge the literary riches of their all-time great Classical Indian Philosophy in Sanskrit .
- CO7: Students would be able to understand about Vyapti according to Bhashaparichheda of BishwanathTarkaPanchanan
- CO8: Students would be able to understand about Anumanam. Because AnumanaPramanam Is the Most Important objects of Pramanas....
- CO9: Students would be able to understand about Hetu ,Pratiyogi, Abhaava according to Bhasa Parichheda
- CO10: To create ideas among the students about Byapti,and to explain the uniqueness of Nyaya philosophy.

Semester	IV
Title of Paper	Poetics -III : Kavyaprakash (IV & V) & Rasagangadhara(1st Anana)
Course Code	SAN 401

Kavyaprakasa and rasagangadhara are the poetics works in the field of Sanskrit literature . In the alamkara literature koyaprakash occupies a unique position . the work is divided into ten ullasa. Rasagangadhara is a standerdv works on Sanskrit poetics. Definition of Poetry, division of theory, Rasa theory has described here.

This course (SAN 401) provides the student with-

- CO1: Students will be able to know the original structure of aesthetics.
- CO2: Students will be able to understand meanings as expressed by the poetic words.
- CO3: Students will be able to know the novel contribution of jagannatha in the field of Sanskrit literature.
- CO4: They can understand the six alamkara school.
- CO5: Students will be able to evaluate any Sanskrit drama with the help of Rasa theory theory of Bharat Muni And will be to pick up any flaws in poetry if present.
- CO6: Students will be able to know the beginnings of the alamkara school and the contribution of Mammata.
- CO7: Students will be able to critical analysis on three fold kavya bibhajana namely uttama, madhyama, and adhama.
- CO8: They can gain knowledge on sabda, artha, vyangyartha, vyanjana etc.
- CC9: Effectively communicate ideas related to the poetic work during class and group activities.
- CC10: They can identify and describe distinct characteristics of literary texts.

Semester	IV
Title of Paper	Poetics -IV : Vakraktijivitam Chapter -1 & Kavyamimamsa-Chapter -4-6
Course Code	SAN 402

This course includes the Vakroktijivita of Sanskrit Poetics to make the students aware about the meaning, definition, Objectives and six types of Vakrokti. They know about the other theories of Sanskrit Poetics with this text. This text helps the students to know about the Differences of other Sanskrit theories; to know about the practical part of Sanskrit Literature as per the tradition of Vakrokti School. This course included the texts of Sanskrit poetics to make the students aware about the theories of Sanskrit poetics. 'Kavyamimamsa' provide an integrated and scientific analysis of many topics of poetry criticism like 'Riti', 'Rasa', 'Dhoni' Alankar and many other elements. Students also know about the definition of many poetic terms - Sukti, Orvas, Prativa, Byutpatti, Pak etc.

This course (SAN 402) provides the student with-

CO1: Learners will be able to know about the writer of the Vakroktijivitam and his creation in Sanskrit literature.

CO2: Learners will be able to achieve the origin and development of Sanskrit 'Alankara' theory.

CO3: Learners will be able to know about the various types of Alankara and their Example.

CO4: Make the learners acquainted with the Vakrokti; is the soul of poetry.

CO5: They will justify the conception of a poetic figure as distinguished from a mere speech figure.

CO6: Learners will be able to know about the author of the Kavyamimamsa, Rajasekhar and his life, religion, caste and memorable creation in Sanskrit literature.

CO7: They will be able to achieve knowledge about the origin and development of Sanskrit 'Alankar theory'.

CO8: Learners will be able to know about the classification of scholars and their definition with explanation.

CO9: Make the learners acquainted with the classification of the various types of the poet like- ('Rachana Kobi', 'Sabda Kobi', 'Artha Kobi' etc) with example.

CO10: They figure out the difference between 'Pratibha' and 'Byutpatti', and will gain some knowledge about 'Kavyapak', the classification of 'Kavyapak' and its example.



Semester	IV
Title of Paper	Poetry -II : Harshacharita -V & Buddhacharita -III
Course Code	SAN 403

Banabhatta's Harshacharita is a historical prose poem. Harsha's biography is discussed in detail in this prose poem. By reading this part of the text, the students can know how some events seen through dreams have changed Harsha's biography and in this part of the epic poem written by Ashwaghosh, the students have fully understood how Buddha changed his mind before conversion.

This course (SAN 403) provides the student with-

CO1: The Student have come to understand that, this book is considered as a philosophical book by the Budhist.

CO2: Student have become fully aware of the life history and literary style of Ashwaghosa as an epic poet of the Pre - Kalidasa period.

CO3: Students can better understand how the prince, trapped in the king's inner city, got better at the sight of the cuckoos nest and forest.

CO4: Siddhartha came out on the street and found out about decay, disease and death. His consciousness is that life is fleeting, human life has no value , no matter how great the rich man, his death certain.

CO5: Students' can read this canto of poetry to understand how Siddhartha gradually prepared his mind for monasticism.

CO6: Harshacharita is one of the most important historical prose romance in Sanskrit literature.

CO7: After reading this chapter, the students become fully aware of Banbhatta's biography, his style of writing and his style of poetry.

CO8: The students will overwhelmed by description of maharaja Pravakarbardhana, who died in the 5th chapter, the ascent of Yasomoti to the fire, the emotional reaction of Prince Harsha etc.

CO9: Students read the syllabus and understand Harsghabardhana's mental anguish respect for father , respect for mother and brotherly love.

Semester	IV
Title of Paper	Drama : Mudraraksasa & Mrichhakatika
Course Code	SAN 404

The Shudrak drama Mridchakatik is a description of the socio-political context of the time and the Brahmin Kshatriya Vaishya Shudra social activities. Mudrarakshas, a political drama written by Visakhadatta, seeks to protect his lord and avenge his own humiliation with his cunning and cunning. Students can learn about Chanakya's wisdom from this book.

This course (SAN 404) provides the student with-

CO1: The students will be able to know the origin and development of Sanskrit Drama.

CO2: Learners will know how the state of society depicted in the play.

CO3: Students will find play writers from sudraka downwards confirming to necessary rule of Bharata.

CO4: The students will able to know no the city of Ujjayini and environment.

CO5: Students will able to know no the source of drama(Mrichhakatikam).

CO6: Learners will know the appreciative tone in which the poet speaks of the the chicks and looks of the

women- folks of Gauda.

CO7: Students will able to know how vishakhadatta gives kayasthas a high place in society.

CO8: The mudrarakshasam is a political drama based on incidents relating to a period of the the history of magadha.

CO9: Rakshasa, a Brahmana of great learning and a deplomat of the highers order,was the most trusted of

Nandas ministers. Though of the Christmas tree cast he was the foremost fighter of his time.

CO10: Students will be able to know how caste prejudices are as strong in the days of our poet vishakhadatta.

Semester	IV
Title of Paper	Modern Sanskrit literature
Course Code	SAN 405

Rukminiharanam is a Mahakavya based on Mahabharata written by Haridasa Sidhdhanta vagisa. It is a unmistakable work of Haridasa consisting with 16 Sargas . And Amarmangla is a Drama by Panchanantarkaratna. It is a humble work on history.

This course (SAN 405) provides the student with-

CO1: Gain knowledge about the origin and development of Sanskrit Drama and Mahakavya.

CO2: Students will be able to know about the mythe of Mahabharata.

CO3: They will be able to know about Haridasa's Contribution in the field of Sanskrit literature.

CO 4: Students will be able to explore new and new ideas through analytical and critical study.

CO5: The course has enhanced the inquisitiveness of the students for knowing the historical background of the classical Sanskrit literature.

CO6: Students will be able to understand the ancient social and cultural background of India.

CO7: Through the Amarmangalam natakam Students will be able to know about poet's life and works.

CO8: They will be able to know about different kinds of metre and rhetorics.

CO9: This paper treated the students about ethical value.

CO10: Students will be able to find out the importance of Amarmanglam natakam