

**Common Pool of Generic Electives (GE) Courses
Offered by Department of Sanskrit**

Category-IV

GE-1: Basic Sanskrit

Course Title	Nature of the Course	Total Credits	Components			Eligibility Criteria/ Prerequisite
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
Basic Sanskrit	GE-01	4	3	1	0	Class XII Pass

Basic Sanskrit

[A] Course Objectives:

This is an elementary course in Sanskrit language designed for students who wish to learn Sanskrit from the very beginning. Essential Sanskrit grammar will be introduced (without reference to Panini's sutras) through the multiple example method with emphasis on students constructing themselves the simple Sanskrit sentences.

[B] Course Learning Outcomes:

- Students will acquire the basic and working knowledge of the Sanskrit language.
- Students will be able to communicate in simple Sanskrit.
- Students will develop an interest in Sanskrit.
- Students will be motivated to study further.

[C] Course Contents

Unit: I Grammar and Composition, Part I:

- Nominative forms of 'a' ending masculine and neuter gender nouns with paṭh, khād, likh, bhū, and other similar simple verbs in present, past and future tenses. Accusative forms of nouns in singular number with the usage of more simple verbs.
- 'ā' and 'ī' ending feminine words in nominative and accusative cases with loṭ lakāra (imperative).
- Masculine and Feminine nouns ending in 'i' and masculine nouns ending in 'u' in various cases in singular number.
- Nominative forms of pronouns- asmad, yuṣmad, tat, etat, yat, kim in masculine, feminine and neutral genders.
- Masculine nouns ending in consonants – bhavat, guṇin, ātman and Feminine nouns ending in consonants – vāk.
- Neuter nouns ending in consonants – jagat, manas.

Unit: II Grammar and Composition, Part II

Special Verb forms – in parasmaipada –past, present, future and imperative - kṛ, śrū
Special Verb forms – in parasmaipada –past, present, future and imperative - jñā
Special Verb forms – in parasmaipada –past, present, future and imperative – dā, dhā

Special Verb forms – in ātmanepada – past, present, future and imperative – edh, sev

Unit: III Sandhis and Pratyayas

Ac Sandhis:

yaṅ, guṇa, dirgha, ayadi, vrddhi and pūrvarūpa

Hal sandhis:

scutva, stutva, anunāsikatva, chhatva and jaštva

Visarga sandhis:

satva and rutva

Unit: IV Pratyayas–

śatṛ, śānac, ktavatu, kta

ktvā, lyap, tumun

Active – passive structures only in laṭ lakāra

[D] References:

Compulsory Readings:

1. Mishra, Dr. Yadunandan, Anuvada Chandrika, Chaukhambha Orientaliya, Delhi, 2021.
2. Apte, Vaman Shivram, Students Guide to Sanskrit Composition, The Standard Publishing Company, Girgaon, Bombay, 1925.
3. Tripathi, Dr. Brahmananda, Rupa Chandrika, Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan, Varanasi, 2008.
4. Kridanta Rupa Mala – Srijan Jha – App. available on Google Play Store

[E] Teaching Learning Process:

1. Teachers will introduce the prescribed components of grammar with several examples.
2. Teachers will make students produce and practise with more examples.
3. Teachers will put words in phrases and sentences and repeat them in several variations.
4. Students will construct Sanskrit sentences in the class singly and collectively and exhibit them in spoken as well as written forms.
5. Teachers will provide practice sheets to the students for each section, which they will solve either in class or at home.
6. Teachers will from the very beginning, encourage students to make short and simple Sanskrit sentences and speak in Sanskrit.

GE -2: INDIAN AESTHETICS

Course Title	Nature of the Course	Total Credits	Components			Eligibility Criteria/ Prerequisite
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
Indian Aesthetics	GE-02	4	3	1	0	Class XII Pass

Course Objectives:

Aesthetics is a potent and important field of literary criticism. It has acquired the status and recognition of an independent academic discipline today, Aesthetics deals with the historically determined essence of human values, their creation, perception, appreciation and assimilation. It is the science and philosophy of all fine art forms. Indian perception accepts poetry, drama, music, architecture, iconography and painting as independent Art forms. The principal objective of this course is to give the students an overview of the major trends of Indian Aesthetics.

Course Learning Outcomes:

This course will enable students to identify the real essence behind all ideas of Beauty as propounded by Indian rhetoricians. After the completion of the course, the learner will be able to understand the Indian deliberations on aesthetic experience in the form of Rasa and its process. The participant will be able to appreciate the various artistic modes of expressions of Beauty in general and poetry in particular. The course will help the student peep into the historical evolution of the Indian science of aesthetics.

Course Contents:

Unit: I

Aesthetics (Saundaryāśāstra), its nature and components

Beauty (Saundarya): its definition, nature, importance and components: vāya, rūpa, vacana, hāva, Discussion of synonyms of the term Beauty (Saundarya): ramaṇīyatā, lāvaṇya, cārutā, kānti, madhuratā, manohāritā, suṣmā, abhirāmtā

Unit: II

The process of Aesthetic experience (Rasa)

- Constituents of rasa: Bhāva (human feelings and emotions) Vibhāva (causes or determinants), Anubhāva (voluntary gestures), Sāttvika bhāva (Involuntary gestures), Vyabhicāri bhava (transitory states) and Sthāyibhāva(basic mental states), Sahṛdaya/Sāmājika (Connoisseur/Spectator). Anukārya, Anukartā, Sādhāraṇīkaraṇa (Generalization), four mental stages of rasa realization: Vikāsa (cheerfulness), Vistāra(exaltation), Kṣobha (agitation), Vikṣepa (perturbation).
- Number of rasas according to Bharat.
- Nature of rasa (Aesthetic experience) according to Sāhityadarpaṇa, aesthetic enjoyment – eternal bliss, the ultimate reality (ānandamayātā, alaukikatā)

Unit: III

Aesthetic elements (saundarya - tattva)

- Art as the mode of expression of Saundarya –Architecture, Sculpture and Painting

and Music.

- Main aesthetic elements of literary arts (Poetry and Drama): Alaṅkāra, rīti, Dhvani, Vakrokti & Aucitya.

Unit: IV

Prominent thinkers of Indian Aesthetics and Perception of beauty in Abhijñānaśākuntalam

- Bharata, Bhāmaha, Vāmana, Ānandavardhana, Rajśekhara, Abhinavagupta, Mammaṭa, Vishvanātha, Rūpagoswamī and Paṇḍitarāja Jagannātha
- Perception of beauty in Drama from cultural, social and aesthetic point of view in the context of Abhijñānaśākuntalam.

References:

Compulsory Reading:

1. Singh, Satyavrata, Sāhityadarpaṇa of Vishvanātha, Chaukhamba Vidyabhavan, Varanasi, 1957.
2. Kane P.V., *History of Sanskrit Poetics* pp.352-391, Motilal Banarasidas Publishers Private Limited, Delhi, 2002.
3. Pandey, Dr. Kantichandra: *Comparative Aesthetics*, vol.1 Chowkhamba Sanskrit series office Varanasi, 1972.
4. चतुर्वेदी ब्रजमोहन , भारतीय सौन्दर्यदर्शन , मध्यप्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी. पृ. 5-12, 22-34.
5. चतुर्वेदी ब्रजमोहन, भारतीय सौन्दर्यदर्शन, पृ. 42-60
6. पाण्डेय कान्तिचन्द्र, स्वतन्त्र कलाशास्त्र, प्रथम भाग पृ. 593-625
7. चतुर्वेदी ब्रजमोहन, भारतीय सौन्दर्यदर्शन, पृ. 37-42
8. पाण्डेय कान्तिचन्द्र, स्वतन्त्र कलाशास्त्र, प्रथम भाग पृ. 593-625, चौखम्बा प्रकाशन, 1978
9. चतुर्वेदी ब्रजमोहन, भारतीय सौन्दर्यदर्शन, पृ. 61-76

Additional Resources:

1. Gnoli, R.: *The Aesthetic Experience according to Abhinavagupta*, Chowkhamba Sanskrit series office Varanasi, 1956
2. उपाध्याय बलदेव , संस्कृत- आलोचना , हिन्दी समिति, सूचना विभाग , उ. प्र., 1963
3. कृष्णकुमार, अलंकारशास्त्र का इतिहास , साहित्य भण्डार, मेरठ, 1998
4. Coomarswami A: *Introduction to Indian Art*, Theosophical Society, Adyar, 1956.
5. कृष्णकुमार, अलंकारशास्त्र का इतिहास , साहित्य भण्डार, मेरठ, 1998
6. पाण्डेय, कान्तिचन्द्र, स्वतन्त्र कलाशास्त्र, प्रथम तथा द्वितीय भाग, चौखम्बा संस्कृत सीरीज,

Teaching Learning Process:

The teaching-learning process for this paper will be theoretical as well as practical wherein all relevant elements will be analyzed. The students will know the salient features of Aesthetic based on Sanskrit literature on the Subject.

GE -3: BASIC PRINCIPLES OF AYURVEDA

Course Title	Nature of the Course	Total Credits	Components			Eligibility Criteria/ Prerequisite
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
Basic Principles of Ayurveda	GE-03	4	3	1	0	Class XII Pass

Basic Principles of Āyurveda

Course Objectives:

The primary objective of this course is to offer the students an opportunity of learning about Ancient Indian Medical practices. Students will be familiar with the basic principles of the Science of Ayurveda.

Course Learning Outcomes:

This course will enable the students to get a fair understanding of the Science of Ayurveda (Medical Science). The course will make the learner capable of analyzing the classification and elements of Indian herbs. The course is supposed to create among the students an awareness of ancient medical practices.

Course Contents:

Unit: I

Introduction to Āyurveda

Definition of Āyurveda, Aim of Āyurveda, Subject Matter of Āyurveda, Salient Features of Āyurveda, Concept of Health according to Āyurveda, Unique features of Āyurveda.

History of Āyurveda

Introduction to Major Texts (Suśruta Samhitā and Caraka Samhitā) and Authors (Suśruta and Caraka) and Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdayam, Aṣṭāṅga Saṅgraha of Vāgbhaṭa.

Unit: II

Basic Principles of Āyurveda

1. **Triguṇas:** Sattva, Rajas and Tamas.
2. **Pañcamahābhūtas:** Ākāśa (Space), Vāyu (Air), Teja or Agni (Fire), Jala (Water) and Pṛthvī (Earth).
3. **Tridoṣas:** Vāta, Pitta and Kapha.
4. **Saptadhātus:** Rasa (fluid), Rakta (blood), Māmsa, Meda (fat), Asthi, Majjā and Śukra.

5. **Trayodasāgni:** Jatharāgni (gastric fire), Saptadhātvāgni and Pācabhātāgni.
6. **Trimalas:** Purīṣā (faeces), Mūtra (urine) and Sveda (sweat).

Unit: III

Aṣṭāṅga Āyurveda:

1. Kāyçikitsā (General Medicine)
2. Kaumārabhṛtya (Pediatrics)
3. śalyatantra (Surgery)
4. Śālākya-Tantra (Ent. and Ophthalmology)
5. Bhūta Vidyā (Psychiatry Medicine).
6. Viṣa Vijñāna (Toxicology).
7. Rasāyana (Rejuvenates).
8. Vajīkaraṇa (Aphrodisiac).

Unit: IV

Important Medicinal Plants and their bases on Āyurveda

Medicinal Plants in Suśruta Saṁhitā: Tulsī, Haridrā, Sarpagandhā, Ghṛta Kumārī, Guggulu, Brāhmī, āmalā, Aśwagandhā, Arjun, Haldi, Neema Plant, Jamun, Pudina

[D] References:

1. Acharya, Srinivas, Panchakarma Illustrated, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthana, Delhi, 2006.
2. V.B. Athavale, Basic Principles of Āyurveda, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthana New Delhi, 2005.
3. Āyurveda Kā Saṅkṣipta Itihāsa, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad.
4. Bhagavan Dash, Vaidya, and Acarya Manfred M. Junius, A Handbook of Āyurveda, Concept Publishing Co., New Delhi, 1987.
5. Bhishagrajna, Kaviraj Kunjalal, ed., translator. (2002). Sushruta Samhita Volumes I and II. Varanasi, India: Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series.
6. Charak Samhita E-text: <http://www.charakasamhita.com/>
7. <http://www.speakingtree.in/blog/medicinal-plants-from-ancient-india>
8. http://www.tkdil.res.in/tkdil/langdefault/ayurveda/Ayu_Principles.asp?GL=#q1
9. K. R. Srikantha Murthy, Illustrated Susruta Samhita, Chaukhamba Orientalia, 2012
10. M.S. Valiathan, An Introduction to Āyurveda Paperback, Universities Press (India) Private Limited, 2013
11. M.S. Valiathan, The Legacy of Suśruta, Universities Press, 2007
12. Priya Vrat Sharma, Essentials of Āyurveda: Sodasangahṛdayam, Motilal Banarsidass Publishers, 1999
13. Ravi Datta Tripathi, Vāgbhāṭa's Aṣṭāṅg-saṅgraha, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Pratishthana, Delhi., 2011.
14. Shantha Godagama, The Handbook of Āyurveda, North Atlantic Books, 2004
15. Sharma, Priyavrat V., ed., translator. (1981-1994). Charaka Samhita, Vols. 1 - 4, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Series, Varanasi, India: Varanasi, India: Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series.
16. Sharma, Ram Karan and Bhagawan Dash, Vaidya, eds., translators (1992 – 2000). Charaka Samhita Vols. 1 – 6. Varanasi, India. Chaukhamba Sanskrit Series.
17. Srikrishnamurthy, K.R. Srikantha, translator. (1991-1992). Vagbhata, Astanga Hridayam Vols. 1 and 2. Varanasi, India: Krishnadas Academy.

18. Srikrishnamurthy, K.R. Srikantha, translator. (2001). Sharangadhara Samhita: A treatise on Āyurveda. Varanasi, India: ChaukhambaOrientalia.
19. SusrutaSusruta (Author), Kunja Lal Bhishagratna, An English Translation of the Sushruta Samhita, Based on Original Sanskrit Text. Edited and Published by KavirajKunja Lal Bhishagratna. with a Full ... Notes, Comperative Views, Index, Glossary, Nabu Press, 2012

[E] Teaching Learning Process:

1. Teachers will explain the relevant texts in lecture method.
2. Teachers will make the students visit to and experience themselves the medicinal plants.
3. Teachers will instruct the students to prepare reports on their understanding of the plants.

GE -4: SANSKRIT NARRATOLOGY

Course Title	Nature of the Course	Total Credits	Components			Eligibility Criteria/ Prerequisite
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
Sanskrit Narratology	GE-04	4	3	1	0	Class XII Pass

Course Objectives:

This course aims at acquainting the students with various aspects of Sanskrit Narratology. These aspects cover origin and development of Sanskrit narratives, its distinctive features, functions, forms and cross-cultural reception.

Course Learning Outcomes:

Students will acquire the basic understanding of Sanskrit Narratives. They will be able to appreciate the essence of Sanskrit Narratology. They will develop an interest in Sanskrit Narratives and will be motivated to study the subject further.

Course Contents:

Unit: I Origin and Development of Sanskrit Narratives

- A. Vedic Origin- Ṛgvedic Saṁvāda Sūktas, Gāthā Nārāśaṁsī, Upniṣadic ākhyāna
- B. Itihāsa-purāna tradition
- C. Bṛhatkathā and its Sanskrit recensions – Bṛhatkathā ślokaśaṁgrha, Kathāśartitsāgara, Bṛhatkathāmañjarī
- D. Origin and Development of Sanskrit Fables – Pañcatantra, Hitopadeśa, Vetālapañcaviṁśikā, Simhāsanadvātriṁśikā, Puruṣaparīkṣā, Śukasaptati

Unit: II Distinctive Features and Functions of Sanskrit Narratology

(i) Distinctive Features of Sanskrit Narratology

1. Interiorization
2. Serialisation
3. Fantatisation
4. Cyclicalisation
5. Allegorisation
6. Anonymisation
7. Elasticisation of Time
8. Spatilisation
9. Stylisation
10. Improvisation

(ii) **Institution and Function of Story-telling**

1. Ritualistic, spiritualistic, recreational and pedagogical thrust
2. Narrator as a social-class- Kuśīlava, Cāraṇa, Sūta

Unit: III Art-forms as Medium of Sanskrit Narrative

Kathāsātra (Symposium of Story-telling), Drama, Dance-forms, Cave-paintings, Miniature Paintings and Sculpture.

Unit: IV Cultural Reception of Pañcatantra

Adaptation, Re-casting and Re-telling of Pañcatantra across cultures and nations.

[D] References:

1. Sadhale, Nalini, *Katha in Sanskrit Poetics*, Sanskrit Academy, Osmania University, Hyderabad, 1986
2. Paniker, K. Ayyapaa, *Indian Narratology*, IGNCA, Delhi, 2003
3. Dev, Amiya (Ed.), *Narrative, A Seminar*, Sahitya Academy, Delhi, 2017
4. Daya, Krishna, *India's Intellectual Tradition*, Delhi, ICPR, 1987
5. Mahulikar, Gauri, *Effect of Ramayana on Various Cultures and Civilizations*, Ramayana Institute.
6. Video of London 2009 ICR Illustrated Lecture on the Westward Migration of Panchatantra from India.
7. V. Raghavan Ed. *The Rāmāyana Tradition in Asia*,
8. Dr. Edgerton, Franklin (1924), *The Pañcatantra Reconstructed* (Vol.1: Text and Critical Apparatus, Vol.2: Introduction and Translation), New Haven, Connecticut: American Oriental Series. Volumes 2-3 Hertel, Johannes (1908-15), *The Pañcatantra : a collection of ancient Hindu tales, in the recension called Pañcākhyānaka, and dated 1199 A.D., of the Jaina monk*
9. Anand Krishna, *A Reassessment of the Tuti-Nama Illustrations in the Cleveland Museum of Art*, *Artibus Asiae*, Vol. 35, No.3, pp. 241-268 (28 pages). Artibus Asiae Publishers, 1973.
10. Winternitz, M. *Some Problems of Indian Literature* –Munshiram Manoharlal, Delhi, 1978.

[E] Teaching Learning Process:

1. Teachers will introduce the elements of Sanskrit Narratology.
2. Teachers will explain and clarify the fundamental concepts and issues of Narratology in the class.
3. Teachers will suggest the students to visit the blogs, articles and other digital and non – digital sources in the subjects.
4. Teachers will make the students understand the preventive approach of Sanskrit Narratology.