

**DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT
PROVISIONAL LESSON PLAN
PREPARED BY DR. SANTIGOPAL DAS**

SEM. - II

Syllabus of UG Sanskrit under **CBCS**
201-SANH-DC3

Classical Sanskrit Literature (Prose): UNIT: I Śukanāsopadeśa

Class 1: Introduction and Context

Opening: Begin with a brief overview of Banabhatta's literary contributions and the significance of Kadamvari.

Historical Background: Provide context for the Gupta period's cultural and literary landscape.

Kavya Vimarśa: Introduce the concept of ornate prose and its characteristics in Śukanāsopadeśa.

Class 2: Śukanāsopadeśa: Narrative and Structure Setting and Characters: Delve into the specific setting and key characters of the Śukanāsopadeśa excerpt.

Plot and Conflict: Analyze the narrative structure, identifying the central conflict and its development.

Role of Śuka: Discuss the parrot's role as a teacher, advisor, and embodiment of wisdom.

Class 3: Literary Analysis and Style

Close Reading: Select an excerpt and engage in detailed analysis, dissecting the use of figures of speech.

Rhetorical Strategies: Identify rhetorical devices like alliteration, puns, and similes, and analyze their effect.

Poetic Techniques: Discuss the use of rhyme, rhythm, and sound patterns in enhancing the narrative.

Class 4: Philosophical and Ethical Dimensions

Dharma and Morality: Analyze the teachings on dharma, duty, and ethical conduct presented by Śuka.

Political Philosophy: Examine the text's portrayal of kingship, statecraft, and ideal governance.

Hindu and Buddhist Influences: Discuss the presence of Hindu and Buddhist philosophies in the text's themes.

Class 5: Translation and Interpretation

Advanced Translation: Practice translating complex sentences and passages, focusing on accuracy and nuance.

Textual Interpretation: Encourage students to interpret the text beyond the literal level, exploring possible meanings and symbolism.

Group Discussions: Divide students into groups to discuss specific passages and present their interpretations to the class.

Class 6: Translation and Interpretation

Advanced Translation: Practice translating complex sentences and passages, focusing on accuracy and nuance.

Textual Interpretation: Encourage students to interpret the text beyond the literal level, exploring possible meanings and symbolism.

Group Discussions: Divide students into groups to discuss specific passages and present their interpretations to the class.

Class 7: Translation and Interpretation

Advanced Translation: Practice translating complex sentences and passages, focusing on accuracy and nuance.

Textual Interpretation: Encourage students to interpret the text beyond the literal level, exploring possible meanings and symbolism.

Group Discussions: Divide students into groups to discuss specific passages and present their interpretations to the class.

Class 8: Review and Reflection

Summary and Conclusion: Review the key takeaways from Śukanāsopadeśa and its significance in Sanskrit literature.

Comparative Analysis: Encourage students to compare Śukanāsopadeśa with other prose works of the period or different literary traditions.

Reflection and Evaluation: Discuss the personal and intellectual impact of studying this classical text.

Class 9: Assessment:

In-class activities and discussions: Active participation and insightful contributions.

Translation exercises: Accuracy, fluency, and understanding of complex grammatical structures.

Short analytical essays: Critically examine specific aspects of the text's themes, style, or historical context.

Presentation or debate: Prepare and deliver a presentation on a chosen theme or engage in a debate about the text's interpretations.

Class 10: Assessment:

In-class activities and discussions: Active participation and insightful contributions.

Translation exercises: Accuracy, fluency, and understanding of complex grammatical structures.

Short analytical essays: Critically examine specific aspects of the text's themes, style, or historical context.

Presentation or debate: Prepare and deliver a presentation on a chosen theme or engage in a debate about the text's interpretations.

UNIT: II Rājavāhanacarita

Class 1: Introduction and Context

Opening: Begin with a brief overview of Dandin's literary contributions and his place in Sanskrit literature.

Historical Background: Provide context for the 7th century and the literary landscape of the period.

Genre and Structure: Introduce the concept of "Akhyāyika" and discuss the structure of Rājavāhanacarita.

Class 2: Plot and Characters

Narrative Outline: Provide a detailed outline of the plot, highlighting key events and turning points.

Character Analysis: Focus on major characters like Raja Vāhana, Yasodharā, and Madanavenī, discussing their motivations and development.

Moral Dilemma: Analyze the ethical conflict faced by the protagonist and its implications for justice and dharma.

Class 3: Literary Techniques and Style

Kāvya Vimarśa: Delve deeper into the ornate prose style, identifying figures of speech and rhetorical devices used by Dandin.

Poetic Elements: Discuss the use of sandhis, alliteration, rhyme, and meters in enhancing the narrative beauty.

Dramatic Elements: Analyze the dialogues, monologues, and descriptions employed to create a dynamic reading experience.

Class 4: Philosophical and Ethical Dimensions

Dharma and Karma: Analyze the text's portrayal of duty, righteousness, and the consequences of actions.

Kingship and Governance: Examine the ideals of leadership, justice, and compassion presented through Raja Vāhana's character.

Social Order and Morality: Discuss the text's reflections on social hierarchy, gender roles, and ethical conduct.

Class 5: Translation and Interpretation

Advanced Translation: Select challenging passages and engage in collaborative translation, focusing on accuracy and nuance.

Textual Interpretation: Encourage students to analyze symbolic elements, hidden meanings, and alternative interpretations of the text.

Group Work: Divide students into groups to translate and interpret specific sections and present their findings to the class.

Class 6: Translation and Interpretation

Advanced Translation: Select challenging passages and engage in collaborative translation, focusing on accuracy and nuance.

Textual Interpretation: Encourage students to analyze symbolic elements, hidden meanings, and alternative interpretations of the text.

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Textual Interpretation: Encourage students to analyze symbolic elements, hidden meanings, and alternative interpretations of the text.

Group Work: Divide students into groups to translate and interpret specific sections and present their findings to the class.

Class 9: Translation and Interpretation

Advanced Translation: Select challenging passages and engage in collaborative translation, focusing on accuracy and nuance.

Textual Interpretation: Encourage students to analyze symbolic elements, hidden meanings, and alternative interpretations of the text.

Group Work: Divide students into groups to translate and interpret specific sections and present their findings to the class.

Class 10: Review and Reflection

Summary and Conclusion: Review the key takeaways from Rājāvāhanacarita and its significance in Sanskrit literature.

Comparative Analysis: Encourage students to compare the text with other Akhyāyikas or literary works from different periods.

Personal Reflection: Discuss the lasting impact of the text and its themes on personal values and perspectives.

Unit:III

Origin and Development of Sanskrit Prose - Romances and Fables

Classes 1-2: Early Forms and Evolution of Prose

Introduction: Brief overview of Sanskrit literature, highlighting the dominance of poetry in early periods.

Emergence of Prose: Explore the factors contributing to the rise of prose, including oral storytelling traditions, administrative needs, and philosophical discourses.

Genres and Styles: Discuss the diverse forms of early prose - philosophical treatises, didactic works, historical chronicles, and narratives.

Case Studies: Analyze excerpts from early prose texts like Dharmashastras or Upanishads, identifying features like narrative structure, vocabulary, and rhetorical devices.

Classes 3-4: Sanskrit Prose Romances

Definition and Characteristics: Define the genre of "Akhyāyika" (prose romance) and discuss its key features - ornate style, intricate plots, romantic themes, and didactic elements.

Major Works and Authors: Introduce prominent works like Kadamvari by Banabhatta, Dashakumaracharita by Dandi, and Vasavadatta by Subandhu. Discuss the unique contributions and styles of each author.

Themes and Analysis: Explore the recurring themes of love, loyalty, adventure, statecraft, and moral lessons in these romances. Analyze the portrayal of characters, social hierarchies, and cultural contexts.

Textual Engagement: Translate and interpret excerpts from these romances, focusing on figurative language, storytelling techniques, and cultural references.

Classes 5-6: Sanskrit Fables

Origins and Purpose: Discuss the history of fables in Indian literature, their connection to oral traditions, and their didactic function.

Panchatantra and Hitopadesha: Analyze these two iconic fable collections, highlighting their structure, use of animal characters, and moral instructions.

Themes and Social Commentary: Explore the themes of justice, wise governance, ethical conduct, and social critique presented through the fables.

Comparative Analysis: Compare and contrast the storytelling styles, themes, and characterization in different fable collections.

Classes 7-8: Conclusion and Reflection

Legacy and Influence: Discuss the lasting impact of Sanskrit prose romances and fables on Indian literature and beyond.

Modern Adaptations and Relevance: Explore contemporary interpretations and adaptations of these stories in various media.

Reflection and Discussion: Encourage students to reflect on the personal and intellectual impact of studying these texts and their relevance in today's world.

Classes 9: Assessment:

- Class participation and insightful discussions
- Short quizzes on key concepts and literary terms
- Translation and analysis of assigned excerpts
- Research essays on specific authors, themes, or historical context
- Creative presentations or adaptations of fables or romances

202-SANH- DC4 General Sanskrit Grammar and its application

Unit-1

Materials:

- Sanskrit grammar textbook or reference
- Sanskrit dictionary
- Whiteboard or projector
- Markers or pens

Lesson Structure:

Class 1: Introduction to Sanskrit Grammar

Overview: Begin with a brief overview of the history of Sanskrit grammar and the major schools of thought.

Padas: Introduce the concept of pada, a word or root.

Sandhi: Discuss the importance of sandhi, the rules governing the combination of vowels and consonants.

Class 2: Svara Sandhi

Rules: Introduce the basic rules of svara sandhi, the combination of vowels.

Practice: Provide opportunities for students to practice applying the rules to simple words.

Examples: Analyze examples of svara sandhi in Sanskrit literature.

Class 3: Svara Sandhi

Rules: Introduce the basic rules of svara sandhi, the combination of vowels.

Practice: Provide opportunities for students to practice applying the rules to simple words.

Examples: Analyze examples of svara sandhi in Sanskrit literature.

Class 4: Svara Sandhi

Rules: Introduce the basic rules of svara sandhi, the combination of vowels.

Practice: Provide opportunities for students to practice applying the rules to simple words.

Examples: Analyze examples of svara sandhi in Sanskrit literature.

Class 5: Kṛt Pratyayas

Introduction: Define the concept of kṛt pratyaya, a suffix that forms a noun or verb.

Categories: Discuss the different categories of kṛt pratyayas, such as taddhita, parasmaipada, and ātmanepada.

Examples: Analyze examples of kṛt pratyayas in Sanskrit literature.

Class 4: Taddhita Pratyayas

Introduction: Define the concept of taddhita pratyaya, a suffix that forms a noun or adjective from a noun.

Categories: Discuss the different categories of taddhita pratyayas, such as apatya, matvarthīya, and strī.

Examples: Analyze examples of taddhita pratyayas in Sanskrit literature.

Class 5: Ātmanepada and Parasmaipada

Introduction: Define the concepts of ātmanepada and parasmaipada, the two voices of verbs in Sanskrit.

Rules: Discuss the rules governing the use of ātmanepada and parasmaipada.

Examples: Analyze examples of ātmanepada and parasmaipada verbs in Sanskrit literature.

Class 6: Sananta and Yañanta

Introduction: Define the concepts of sananta and yañanta, the two types of nouns in Sanskrit.

Rules: Discuss the rules governing the use of sananta and yañanta nouns.

Examples: Analyze examples of sananta and yañanta nouns in Sanskrit literature.

Class 7 to 10 : Review and Assessment

Review: Summarize the key concepts and rules covered in the unit.

Assessment: Administer a quiz or other assessment to gauge student understanding.

Assessment:

- Class participation and insightful contributions to discussions
- Accuracy in applying sandhi rules
- Correct identification and application of kṛt and taddhita pratyayas
- Fluency in reading, writing, and translating Sanskrit

Unit: II Application

Materials:

- Sanskrit grammar textbook or reference
- Sanskrit-English and English-Sanskrit dictionaries
- Whiteboard or projector
- Markers or pens
- Handouts with short passages for translation

Lesson Structure:

Part a: Translation from Mother Language/English to Sanskrit (4 classes)

Class 1: Introduction to Translation Techniques

Discuss the challenges and rewards of translating into Sanskrit.

Introduce different translation strategies, such as literal, free, and adaptation.

Emphasize the importance of understanding the context and meaning of the source text.

Class 2: Sentence Structure and Word Order

Review basic Sanskrit sentence structure and word order.

Analyze how sentence structure differs between your mother language/English and Sanskrit.

Practice applying grammatical rules to translate simple sentences.

Class 3: Vocabulary and Idioms

Expand vocabulary through thematic lists and discussions.

Introduce common Sanskrit idioms and their equivalents in your mother language/English.

Practice translating sentences using idioms and figurative language.

Class 4: Translation Practice and Feedback

Divide students into small groups and assign short passages for translation.

Facilitate group discussion and peer review, focusing on accuracy, clarity, and stylistic appropriateness.

Provide individual feedback and suggestions for improvement.

Part b: Translation from Sanskrit to Vernacular/English (4 classes)

Class 1: Understanding Sanskrit Text Styles

Discuss different literary styles used in Sanskrit texts, such as ornate prose and philosophical discourse.

Identify key features of each style that affect translation choices.

Analyze examples of different styles in Sanskrit literature.

Class 2: Cultural Nuances and Context

Discuss the importance of cultural context and references in Sanskrit texts.

Explore how cultural differences can influence translation decisions.

Practice translating passages that require understanding of Indian mythology, traditions, and social structures.

Class 3: Rendering Poetic Language and Figures of Speech

Analyze the use of similes, metaphors, and other figures of speech in Sanskrit texts.

Discuss challenges and techniques for translating poetic language into vernacular/English.

Practice translating verses and passages with figurative language.

Class 4 to 6: Presentation and Evaluation

Students present their translations of assigned Sanskrit passages to the class.

Encourage feedback and discussion on translation choices and interpretations.

Evaluate student work based on accuracy, clarity, cultural sensitivity, and stylistic fluency.

Assessment:

Participation in class discussions and activities

Accuracy and creativity in translating assigned passages

Understanding and application of grammatical rules and stylistic considerations

Ability to explain and justify translation choices.

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Unit I: Abhijñānaśakuntala (Act 1-4) - Marks 35

Class 1: Introduction to Abhijñānaśakuntala and Kalidasa

Overview of the play and its historical context.

Brief biography of Kalidasa and his contribution to Sanskrit literature.

Discussion on the significance of Abhijñānaśakuntala in the context of classical Indian drama.

Class 2: Act 1 - Setting the Stage

Analysis of characters and their introductions.

Exploration of the dramatic elements in Act 1.

Discussion on the themes introduced in the first act.

Class 3: Act 2 - Rising Action

Examination of the plot development in Act 2.

Analysis of conflicts and tensions among characters.

Discussion on the cultural and societal context portrayed in Act 2.

Class 4: Acts 3-4 - Climax and Resolution

In-depth analysis of the climax and resolution of the play.

Exploration of character transformations.

Discussion on the cultural and moral implications of the resolution.

Unit II: Sāhitya Darpaṇa (Chapter X) - Marks 15

Class 5: Introduction to Sāhitya Darpaṇa and Biswanath Kaviraja

Overview of Sāhitya Darpaṇa as a treatise on aesthetics in Indian literature.

Introduction to Biswanath Kaviraja and his role in Sanskrit literary criticism.

Discussion on the relevance of Chapter X in the context of rhetoric.

Class 6: Yamaka and Anuprāsa

Detailed exploration of the concepts of Yamaka and Anuprāsa.

Examples from classical literature illustrating the use of Yamaka and Anuprāsa.

Practical exercises for students to apply these concepts.

Class 7: Upamā and Rūpaka

In-depth analysis of Upamā and Rūpaka as rhetorical devices.

Examination of their usage in literature and drama.

Comparative study of different examples to understand the nuances of Upamā and Rūpaka.

Class 8: Dṛṣṭānta and Samāsokti

Understanding the concepts of Dṛṣṭānta and Samāsokti.

Analyzing their role in conveying meaning and emotions.

Group activities for students to create their examples using Dṛṣṭānta and Samāsokti.

Class 9: Viśeṣokti and Nidarśanā

Exploring Viśeṣokti and Nidarśanā in the context of rhetorical expression.

Comparative study of their use in different genres of literature.

Practical exercises to enhance students' proficiency in using Viśeṣokti and Nidarśanā.

Class 10: Utprekṣā and Atiśayokti

Analysis of Utprekṣā and Atiśayokti as tools for heightened expression.

Understanding their impact on the audience.

Class discussions and presentations on notable examples from literature.

Class 11: Vibhāvanā and Svabhāvokti

Examining Vibhāvanā and Svabhāvokti as means of creating vivid imagery.

Practical application of these concepts in writing.

Peer review and feedback on the effectiveness of Vibhāvanā and Svabhāvokti.

Class 12: Tulyayogitā, Prativastūpamā, Pariṇāma, Ananvaya - Recap and Application

Recapitulation of all the rhetorical concepts covered.

Integrating these concepts into the analysis of literary works.

Group projects where students apply these concepts in the analysis of selected texts.

Assessment: Total Credit 6

Continuous assessment through class participation, discussions, and assignments (2 credits).

Mid-term examination covering Abhijñānaśakuntala (3 credits).

Final examination focusing on Sāhitya Darpaṇa Chapter X (1 credit).