

Vedic Literature

Total Credits 6

[A]	Prescribed Course:	Marks
Unit I	<i>Samhitā and Brāhmaṇa</i>	30
Unit II	Vedic Grammar	20
Unit III	Muṇḍakopaniṣad	30

[B] Course Objectives:

This course on Vedic literature aims to introduce various types of vedic texts. Students will also be able to read one Upaniṣad, namely, Muṇḍaka, where primary Vedānta-view is propounded.

[C] Unit-Wise Division:

Unit I

Samhitā and Brāhmaṇa

Rgveda- Agni- 1.1, Uṣas- 3.61, Akṣa Sūkta 10.34,

Yajurveda- Śivasarṅkalpa Sūkta- 34.1-6

Atharvaveda- Sāmmanasyam- 3.30, Bhūmi- 12.1-12
Satapathabrahmana (Manumatsyakatha)

Unit II

Vedic Grammar

Declensions (*śabdārūpa*), Subjunctive Mood (*leṭ*), Gerunds (*ktvārthaka*, *Tumarthaka*), Vedic Accent and Padapāṭha.

Unit III

(*Muṇḍakopaniṣad*)

Muṇḍakopaniṣad - 1.1 to 2.1

Muṇḍakopaniṣad – 2.2 to 3.2

Recommended Books/Readings:

1. *Atharvaveda* (Śaunakīya): (Ed.) Vishva Bandhu, VVRI, Hoshiarpur, 1960.
2. *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, (Ed.) Ganga Prasad Upadhyaya, SLBSRS Vidyapeeth, Delhi.
3. *Śuklayajurveda-Samhitā*, (Vājasaneyi-Mādhyandina), (Ed.) Jagadish Lal Shastri, MLBD, Delhi, 1978.
5. *Rksūktāvalī*, H.D. Velankar, Vaidika Sanshodhana Mandala, Pune, 1965.
6. *Rksūktavaijayanī*, H.D. Velankar, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, 1972.

SKT- HC-5026
Sanskrit Grammar

Total Credits 6

[A] Prescribed Course	Marks
Unit I	20
General Introduction to Vyakarana, Sivasutra, Paribhasa Sandhi	
Unit II	10
Natvavidhi & Şatvavidhi,	
Unit III	25
Declension Conjugation and roots	
Unit IV	25
Karaka prakaranam, Samasa Prakaranam	

[B] Course Objective:

- To acquaint the students with general Sanskrit Grammar

[C] Unit-Wise Division

Unit I

Schools of Sanskrit Grammar
Mahesvarasutras, pratyahara, pratyaya, vibhakti, dhatu, ac, hal, it, prayatna, agama, adesa, avyaya, pratipadika, guna, vrddhi, samprasarana, samhita, ayogavahavarna, prakrti, nipat, upasarga, upadha, ti, Vibhasa
Rules of Sandhi (Svara-Sandhi)

Unit II

Natvavidhi & Şatvavidhi

Unit III

Declension of noun & pronouns Declension of

34

svarānta punlinga, strilinga, napumsakalinga.
Vyajananta punlinga, strilinga, napumsakalinga
Pronouns
Numerical words, Conjugation of roots

Unit IV

Karaka prakarana, Samasa Prakarana

Theatre and Dramaturgy

Total Credits 6

[A] Prescribed Course:	Marks
Unit I Theatre: Types and Constructions	25
Unit II Drama : <i>vastu</i> (subject-matter), <i>netā</i> (Hero) and <i>rasa</i>	35
Unit III Tradition and History of Indian Theatre	20

[B]Course Objectives:

Being audio-visual, drama is considered to be the best amongst all forms of arts.. The history of theatre in India is very old, the glimpses of which can be traced in the hymns (*samvādasūkta*) of the *Rgveda*. The dramaturgy was later developed by the Bharatamuni. The objectives of this curriculum are to identify the beauty of drama and to introduce classical aspects of development of Indian theatre among the students.

[C]Unit-Wise Division:

Unit I Theatre: Types and Construction

Types of theatre: *vikṛṣṭa* (oblong), *caturasra* (square), *tryasra* (triangular), *jyeṣṭha* (big), *madhyama* (medium), *avara* (small). *bhūmi-śodhana* (Examining the land) and *māpa* (measurement of the site), *mattavāraṇī* (raising of pillars), *raṅgapīṭha* and *rangaśīrṣa* (stage), *dārukarma* (wood-work), *nepathya -gṛha* (greenhouse), *prekṣkopaveśa* (audience-hall), Doors for entrance & exit.

Unit II

Drama - *vastu* (subject-matter), *netā* (hero) and *rasa*

Definition of drama and its various names - *dṛśya*, *rūpa*, *rūpaka*, *abhineya*; abhinaya and its types: *āṅgika* (gestures), *vācika* (oral), *sāttvika* (representation of the sattva), *āhārya* (dresses and make-up).

Vastu: (subject-matter) : *ādhikārika* (principal), *prāsaṅgika* (subsidiary), Five kinds of *arthaprakṛti*, *kāryāvasthā* (stages of the action of actor) and *sandhi* (segments), *arthopakṣepaka* (interludes),

kinds of dialogue: 1. *sarvaśrāvya* or *prakāśa* (aloud)
aśrāvya or *svagata* (aside) 3. *niyataśrāvya* : *janāntika* (personal address), *apavārita*
(confidence) 4. *ākāśabhāṣita* (conversation with imaginary person).

Netā: Four kinds of heroes, Three kinds of
heroines, *sūtradhāra* (stage manager),

pāripāśvika (assistant of *sūtradhāra*), *vidūṣaka*
(jester), *kañcukī* (chamberlain), *pratināyaka*
(villain).

Rasa: definition and constituents, ingredients of
rasa-niṣpatti: - *bhāva* (emotions), *vibhāva*
(determinant), *anubhāva* (consequent), *sāttvikabhāva* (involuntary state), *sthāyibhāva*

Unit: (permanent states), *vyabhicāribhāva* (complementary psychological states), *svāda* (pleasure),
Four kinds of mental levels : *vikāsa* (cheerfulness), *vistāra* (exaltation), *kṣobha* (agitation), *vikṣepa*
(perturbation).

Unit III

Tradition and History of Indian Theatre

Origin and development of stage in different ages:

pre-historic, Vedic age, epic-puranic age, court
theatre, temple theatre, open theatre, modern **10 Credits**
theatre: folk theatre, commercial theatre, national and state level
theatre.

Recommended Books/Readings:

1. Ghosh , M.M. - *Nāṭyaśāstra of Bharatamuni*, pp. 18-32.
2. Hass , *The Daśarūpa: A Treatise on Hindu Dramaturgy*, kārika 7,8,11- 24,30,36,43,48,57-65.
3. Hass , *The Daśarūpa: A Treatise on Hindu Dramaturgy*, kārikās 2/1-5,8,9,15.
4. Hass , *The Daśarūpa: A Treatise on Hindu Dramaturgy*, kārikās 4/1-8,43,44.

SKT-HE-5036
Sanskrit Linguistic

Total Credit : 6

[A] Prescribed Course-		Marks
Unit I	Bhasasastra	20
Unit II	Indo-European Language Family	20
Unit III	History and Prehistory of Sanskrit	25
Unit IV	Phonetic Changes	15

[B] Course Objectives-

This course aims to get the students acquainted with comparative Philology and its relation with Sanskrit language.
It will also make the students acquire knowledge about the historical development of Sanskrit from Indo-European family of languages.

[C] Unit – Wise Division:

Unit I

Bhasasastra

Language – Its Nature, Importance, Origin and development,
Nature and Scope of Comparative Philology
Aim and object of Comparative Philology
Branches of Comparative Philology- Phonology, Morphology,
Syntax, Semantics.

Unit II

Indo- European Language Family

Name of the Indo-European Family
Evolution of Indo-Europe Family
Classification of Indo- European Family
Characteristics of Indo- European family
Languages of Indo-European Family

Unit III

History and Prehistory of Sanskrit

Sanskrit as a member of Indo-European
Indo- Aryan and Indo- Iranian
Vedic and Classical Sanskrit
Vedic And Avesta
Sanskrit and Prakrit
Middle Indo-Aryan
Modern Indo-Aryan

Unit IV

Phonetic Changes

Assimilation and Dissimilation
Prothesis
Metathesis
Anaptyxis
Epenthesis
Synocore
Haplol

[D]Reccomeded of Books

1. Burrow, T., Sanskrit Language (also trans. into Hindi by Bholashankar Vyas), Chaukhamba Vidya Bhawan, Varanasi, 1991.
2. Crystal, David, The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language, Cambridge, 1997.
3. Ghosh, B.K., Linguistic Introduction to Sanskrit, Sanskrit Pustak Bhandar,