

M A SANSKRIT	
PROGRAMME OUTCOMES	<i>At the completion of the course students will be able to:-</i>
	<p>PO1: Understanding of classical and contemporary Sanskrit literature, including epic, poetic, and philosophical texts, and will be able to analyze and interpret them critically.</p> <p>PO2: Demonstrate proficiency in reading, interpreting, and translating classical Sanskrit texts, including Vedic, Upanishadic, and classical literary works, and will be able to engage with them in a scholarly manner.</p> <p>PO3: Research skills, enabling them to undertake independent research projects, analyze complex Sanskrit texts, and contribute original insights to the field of Sanskrit studies.</p> <p>PO4: Compare Sanskrit literature with other classical and contemporary literatures, identifying cross-cultural influences and literary parallels, thereby broadening their understanding of global literary traditions.</p> <p>PO5: Placing Sanskrit texts within their historical, cultural, and philosophical contexts, demonstrating an understanding of the socio-political and religious milieu of different periods in Indian history.</p> <p>PO6: Teach Sanskrit at various educational levels, communicate complex ideas effectively, and contribute to the dissemination of knowledge through various media.</p> <p>PO7: Ethical and professional standards in their scholarly activities, demonstrating integrity, respect for intellectual property, and commitment to advancing the field of Sanskrit studies.</p> <p>PO8: Prepared for continuous learning and professional development, with the ability to adapt to evolving academic and cultural landscapes, and contribute to ongoing discussions in the field of Sanskrit.</p> <p>PO9: Apply interdisciplinary approaches to their study of</p>

	<p>Sanskrit, integrating insights from fields such as history, philosophy, and anthropology to enrich their understanding of Sanskrit texts and traditions.</p> <p>PO10: Contribute to the preservation, promotion, and revitalization of Sanskrit language and literature, fostering appreciation and understanding of this ancient tradition within contemporary contexts.</p>
<p>PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES</p>	<p>PO1: Analyze and interpret classical Sanskrit texts with a high level of expertise, demonstrating the ability to deconstruct complex literary and philosophical content and provide scholarly interpretations.</p> <p>PO2: Translate classical Sanskrit literature into contemporary languages accurately, and effectively communicate the nuances of Sanskrit texts to diverse audiences through both written and oral presentations.</p> <p>PO3: Conduct independent research in Sanskrit studies, employing advanced research methodologies to contribute original findings to the field and produce scholarly work that advances the understanding of Sanskrit literature and language.</p> <p>PO4: Integrate historical and cultural contexts into their analyses of Sanskrit texts, demonstrating an understanding of how socio-political and religious factors have influenced the development and interpretation of these texts.</p> <p>PO5: Teach Sanskrit at various educational levels, designing and delivering curricula that foster deep engagement with the language and literature, and using pedagogical strategies that enhance student learning and appreciation of Sanskrit.</p> <p>PO6: Apply comparative literary analysis to draw connections between Sanskrit literature and other global literary traditions, identifying and discussing cross-cultural influences and thematic parallels.</p> <p>PO7: Uphold ethical research practices in their scholarly</p>

	<p>activities, ensuring accuracy, proper citation of sources, and respect for intellectual property in all research and publication endeavors.</p> <p>PO8: Engage in lifelong learning and professional development, staying current with advancements in Sanskrit studies and related disciplines, and actively participating in academic and cultural discussions.</p> <p>PO9: Contribute to the preservation and promotion of Sanskrit language and literature, participating in initiatives that promote the study and appreciation of this ancient tradition in contemporary contexts.</p> <p>PO10: Utilize interdisciplinary approaches to enrich their understanding of Sanskrit texts, integrating perspectives from fields such as history, philosophy, and anthropology to provide a holistic view of the material.</p>
COURSE OUTCOMES	
SEMESTER-1	
<p>SAN-101:VEDIC LITERATURE,UPANISAD AND NIRUKTAM</p>	<p>CO1: Analyze the structure, themes, and linguistic features of Vedic texts, demonstrating an understanding of their historical and cultural significance.</p> <p>CO2: Interpret the ritualistic and philosophical content of Vedic literature, explaining the underlying principles and their relevance to ancient Indian practices and beliefs.</p> <p>CO3: Compare Vedic texts with post-Vedic literature, identifying continuities and transformations in religious and philosophical thought.</p> <p>CO4: Apply various methodological approaches to the study of Vedic literature, including philological, historical, and contextual analyses.</p> <hr/> <p>CO1: Interpret the philosophical themes and concepts presented</p>

	<p>in the Upanishads, articulating their implications for understanding Vedantic thought and Indian philosophy.</p> <p>CO2: Analyze key Upanishadic texts, identifying their primary arguments, metaphors, and contributions to the broader corpus of Indian philosophical literature.</p> <p>CO3: Compare Upanishadic thought with other philosophical traditions, both Indian and non-Indian, highlighting similarities and differences in metaphysical and epistemological perspectives.</p> <p>CO4: Discuss the historical context in which the Upanishads were composed, explaining how historical and cultural factors influenced their development and content.</p> <p>CO1: Analyze the etymological explanations provided in Niruktam, demonstrating an understanding of how ancient grammarians interpreted the roots and meanings of Sanskrit words.</p> <p>CO2: Apply Niruktic methodology to elucidate the meanings of complex Sanskrit terms and phrases, explaining their usage in different textual contexts.</p> <p>CO3: Compare Niruktam with other lexicographical and grammatical works, identifying similarities and differences in their approaches to word analysis and interpretation.</p> <p>CO4: Discuss the impact of Niruktam on the development of Sanskrit lexicography and grammar, explaining its significance in the historical evolution of linguistic studies.</p>
<p>SAN-102:SANSKRIT GRAMMAR</p>	<p>CO1: Analyze and apply verb conjugation patterns across different tenses, moods, and voices, demonstrating proficiency in the transformation of verbs according to grammatical rules.</p> <p>CO2: Explain and apply phonological rules governing Sanskrit pronunciation and sound changes, including sandhi (phonetic assimilation) and accentuation, to ensure accurate reading and recitation.</p> <p>CO3: Solve complex grammatical exercises, including parsing,</p>

	<p>sentence analysis, and transformation tasks, demonstrating practical proficiency in applying grammatical principles.</p> <p>CO4: Discuss the historical development of Sanskrit grammar, tracing its evolution from early Vedic to classical Sanskrit and explaining the impact of significant grammarians and grammatical traditions.</p> <p>CO5: Apply grammatical knowledge to translate Sanskrit texts into contemporary languages accurately, maintaining the nuances and integrity of the original language.</p>
<p>SAN-103:CLASSICAL LITERATURE</p>	<p>CO1: Analyze major classical Sanskrit texts, such as the Mahabharata, Ramayana, and works of Kalidasa and Bhasa, demonstrating an understanding of their literary forms, themes, and historical contexts.</p> <p>CO2: Interpret the use of literary devices and techniques in classical Sanskrit literature, including metaphor, simile, allegory, and poetic figures, explaining their effects on narrative and poetic expression.</p> <p>CO3 Compare various literary genres within classical Sanskrit literature, such as epic poetry, drama, and lyric poetry, identifying distinctive features and their contributions to the literary tradition.</p> <p>CO4: Discuss the historical and cultural contexts of classical Sanskrit literature, explaining how these contexts influenced the content, style, and reception of literary works.</p> <p>CO5: Examine philosophical and ethical themes presented in classical Sanskrit literature, such as dharma, karma, and moksha, and analyze their relevance to the cultural and religious life of ancient India.</p> <p>CO6: Analyze the evolution of literary styles and conventions over time in classical Sanskrit literature, tracing changes from early Vedic hymns to classical epics and dramas.</p>

<p>SAN – 104: INDIAN PHILOSOPHY</p>	<p>CO1:Analyze the foundational concepts of Sankhya philosophy as presented in the Sankhyakarika of Isvarakrsna.</p> <p>CO2: Interpret and evaluate the core teachings of Vedanta as outlined in the Vedantasarah of Sadananda.</p> <p>CO3: Compare and contrast the Sankhya and Vedanta philosophies in terms of their metaphysical and epistemological perspectives.</p> <p>CO4: Apply the philosophical insights from Sankhyakarika and Vedantasarah to contemporary issues in philosophy and spirituality.</p>
<p>SAN-105- HISTORY OF VEDIC LITERATURE</p>	<p>CO1: Identify and describe the key components and functions of Samhita and Brahmanam texts in Vedic literature.</p> <p>CO2:Analyze the significance and philosophical insights of Aranyaka and Upanisad texts in the context of Vedic thought and practice.</p> <p>CO3: Explain the role and content of the Vedangas in supporting Vedic scholarship and ritual practice.</p> <p>CO4: Evaluate the contributions of major commentators on the Vedas, understanding their interpretations and impact on Vedic tradition.</p>
<p>SEMESTER- 02</p>	
<p>SAN-201- DRAMA LITERATURE</p>	<p>CO1:Analyze the literary and dramatic elements of the Uttararamacaritam of Bhababhuti, focusing on its thematic concerns and character development.</p> <p>CO2: Evaluate the portrayal of dharma and social values in Uttararamacaritam, and their significance in the context of classical Indian drama.</p> <p>CO3: Examine the structure, themes, and stylistic features of the Ratnavali of Sriharsadeva, and their contribution to the genre of Sanskrit drama.</p> <p>CO4: Compare and contrast the thematic and dramatic aspects of Uttararamacaritam and Ratnavali, assessing their influence on</p>

		subsequent literary and theatrical traditions.
SAN-203- PHILOSOPHY	INDIAN	<p>CO1:Analyze the principles and methodologies of Anumana (inference) as presented in Tarkasangraha, focusing on its role in logical reasoning and the structure of valid arguments.</p> <p>CO2: Evaluate the different types of inference and their applications in Tarkasangraha, understanding their significance in classical Indian logic.</p> <p>CO3: Examine the functions of Vidhi (prescriptive statements) and Arthavada (descriptive statements) in the Arthasamgraha, and their impact on interpretative and exegetical traditions in classical Indian texts.</p> <p>CO4: Compare and contrast the approaches to inference and interpretative strategies in Tarkasangraha and Arthasamgraha, assessing their contributions to the development of Indian philosophy and logic.</p>
SAN-204- DHARMASTRAM & ARTHASASTRAM		<p>CO1:Analyze the social and legal principles outlined in Manusmriti Chapter 7 (verses 1-108), focusing on their implications for ancient Indian law and societal norms.</p> <p>CO2: Evaluate the strategies and methodologies of governance and administration as described in the Addhyanirupanam section of Arthashastra, understanding their relevance to classical political theory.</p> <p>CO3: Examine the legal and administrative provisions in Yajnavalkyasmriti Chapter 2 (verses 65-167), and assess their contributions to the understanding of ancient Hindu legal traditions.</p> <p>CO4: Compare and contrast the legal and administrative perspectives of Manusmriti, Arthashastra, and Yajnavalkyasmriti, evaluating their influence on classical Indian jurisprudence and governance.</p>
SAN-205- MAHAKAVYA & GITIKAVYA		<p>CO1:Analyze the poetic and thematic elements of Uttaramegha in Meghadutam, focusing on its literary style, imagery, and</p>

		<p>narrative techniques.</p> <p>CO2: Evaluate the significance of the Uttaramegha in the broader context of classical Sanskrit literature and its impact on the genre of descriptive poetry.</p> <p>CO3: Examine the narrative structure and key themes of the 14th Canto in Raghuvamsa, assessing its role in the epic's portrayal of royal lineage and moral values.</p> <p>CO4: Compare and contrast the literary styles and thematic concerns of Uttaramegha and the 14th Canto of Raghuvamsa, analyzing their contributions to classical Sanskrit epic and poetic traditions.</p>
SAN-206- IDSE		<p>CO1:Analyze the key principles and ethical teachings of Nitisatakam (slokas 1 to 46), focusing on its guidance for personal and social conduct.</p> <p>CO2: Evaluate the strategies and philosophies of governance and statecraft presented in Chanakyanitidarpana (Chapters 1 to 4), understanding their application in political and administrative contexts.</p> <p>CO3: Explore the concepts of Samkhya, Karma, Gyana, and Bhakti in the Bhagavad Gita, and analyze their contributions to self-management and personal development within the framework of Hindu philosophy.</p> <p>CO4: Compare and integrate the principles of Samkhya, Karma, Gyana, and Bhakti as discussed in the Bhagavad Gita, assessing their practical applications for achieving balance and self-realization</p>
SEMESTER-3		
SAN-301- LITERATURE, PRATISAKHYA NIRUKTAM	VEDIC &	CO1: Analyze the thematic elements and ritualistic significance of the Paryanyasuktam (5.83) and Visvamitra-nadi-Samvada (3.33) from the Rigveda , focusing on their contributions to Vedic

	<p>religious and philosophical thought.</p> <p>CO2: Examine the content and ritual importance of the Prajapatisuktam (1.5) from the SuklaYajurveda, and assess its role in Vedic sacrificial practices and cosmology.</p> <p>CO3: Evaluate the social and cosmic dimensions addressed in the Atharvaveda texts, including Rastrabhivardhanam (1.29), Kalasuktam (10.53), and Prithvisuktam (12.1), understanding their relevance to Vedic views on governance, time, and the earth</p> <p>CO4:Analyze the grammatical and metrical rules presented in Patala-01 of the Rgvedapratisakhyam, focusing on their implications for the correct recitation and interpretation of the Rgveda.</p> <p>CO5: Evaluate the explanations and etymological insights provided in Chapters 1 (Padas 4 to 6) of Nirukatam, and their impact on understanding Vedic terminology and linguistic principles.</p>
<p>SAN-302- GRAMMAR</p> <p>SANSKRIT</p>	<p>CO1:Analyze the grammatical rules and principles outlined in the Bhavadiprakaranam of SiddhantaKaumudi Sutra (Sutras 2151-2229), focusing on their application to verbal forms and their syntactical functions.</p> <p>CO2: Evaluate the impact of Bhavadiprakaranam on understanding and interpreting verbal forms and derivational processes in Sanskrit grammar.</p> <p>CO3: Examine the rules and derivational processes related to feminine affixes presented in the Stripratyayaprakaranam of LaghuSiddhantaKaumudi, and their role in forming feminine nouns.</p> <p>CO4:Analyze the principles and applications of verbal actions and derivations discussed in the Krtyaprakaranam of SiddhantaKaumudi, focusing on how they influence the formation of verbal nouns and actions.</p>

<p>SAN-303- LINGUISTICS (भाषाविज्ञानम्)</p>	<p>CO1:Analyze the different types of linguistic knowledge including ध्वनिनवज्ञा (phonological knowledge), पदानवज्ञा (morphological knowledge), वाक्यनवज्ञा (syntactic knowledge), and अर्थनवज्ञा (semantic knowledge) in the context of Sanskrit grammar.</p> <p>CO2: Evaluate the importance of each type of linguistic knowledge in understanding and interpreting classical Sanskrit texts and their contribution to the overall study of language.</p> <p>CO3: Identify and describe the general characteristics of the Indo-European language family, including its historical development and the key features that define its branches.</p> <p>CO4: Compare and contrast the Indo-Germanic and Indo-Aryan sub-families within the Indo-European family, focusing on their linguistic and historical distinctions.</p> <p>CO5: Elaborate on the three stages of Indo-Aryan phonology, detailing the phonological changes and developments that occurred during these stages.</p> <p>CO6: Discuss the evolution of Indo-Aryan morphology across these three stages, analyzing how morphological structures and systems transformed over time</p> <p>CO7: Examine the elements of historical grammar in Old Indo-Aryan, including important philological terms such as Assimilation, Dissimilation, Anaptyxis, Prothesis, Apocope, Syncope, Haplology, Metathesis, Analogy, Stress, Time, and Accent.</p> <p>CO8:Analyze how these philological processes and terms contribute to understanding the historical development and phonological changes in Old Indo-Aryan languages.</p>
<p>SAN-304 (A)- VEDIC STUDIES</p>	<p>CO1:Analyze the ritualistic and theological aspects of the Darsapournamasa and Van-manasUpakhyanam sections in Satapathabrahmanam, focusing on their role in Vedic sacrificial</p>

	<p>practices and their interpretations.</p> <p>CO2: Examine the philosophical and ritual significance of the Purusabibhuti section in the Aitareyanyakam, and assess its contribution to Vedic cosmology and the understanding of the Purusha concept.</p> <p>CO3: Evaluate the description and importance of the Panmahayajnah (Five Great Sacrifices) in the Taittiriyanakam, and discuss their implications for Vedic ritual practice and societal norms.</p> <p>CO4:Analyze the content and thematic elements of the 1st Chapter of Brhaddevata, focusing on its contributions to Vedic mythology and its impact on the understanding of divine manifestations and rituals.</p>
(B) CLASSICAL DRAMATURGY	<p>O1:Analyze the principles of Sahityadarpana Chapter 03 (Karika 30-88), focusing on the aesthetics and elements of literary composition as outlined by the text.</p> <p>CO2: Evaluate the key concepts and theories presented in Chapters 08 and 09 of Sahityadarpana, understanding their contribution to the theory and practice of Sanskrit poetics and dramaturgy.</p> <p>CO3: Examine the principles of Natyasastram Chapter 06 (verses 1-34) concerning the theory and practice of drama, including stagecraft and performance elements.</p> <p>CO4:Analyze the extended discussion in Chapter 06 (verses 35-89) of Natyasastram on the roles and techniques of actors and the detailed aspects of dramatic performance, and their influence on classical Indian theatre.</p>
(C) SANSKRIT GRAMMAR AND GRAMMAR PHILOSOPHY	<p>CO1:Analyze the grammatical rules and derivational processes detailed in the TaddhiteMatvarthiyaprakaranam (Sutras 1846-1946) of Siddhantakaumudi, focusing on the application of</p>

	<p>taddhita affixes and their semantic implications.</p> <p>CO2: Evaluate the impact of these sutras on the understanding of Sanskrit morphology and the formation of complex word structures through taddhita derivation</p> <p>CO3: Examine the contributions of key figures in the history of Sanskrit grammar, including Yaska, Vyadi, Nagesabhatta, Bhattoji, Bhartrihari, Kaundabhatta, Baradaraja, and Kayata, and assess their influence on the development and evolution of grammatical theories.</p> <p>CO4:Analyze the major traditions and lineages of Sanskrit grammar, such as Paninianismrtacaryah, Trimunivyakaranaparampara, Prakriyaparampara, and Vyakaranadarsanaparampara, focusing on their historical development and impact on the study of Sanskrit grammar.</p>
<p>SAN-305 (A) VEDIC LITERATURE AND STUDIES. (B) CLASSICAL LITERATURE (C) GRAMMAR PHILOSOPHY</p>	<p>CO1:Analyze the exegesis and interpretative frameworks presented in the Rgvedabhasyabhumika, focusing on its commentary and insights into the Rgveda.</p> <p>CO2: Examine the etymological explanations and linguistic analysis in Nirukta Chapter 07, and assess its role in understanding Vedic terminology and ancient Sanskrit semantics.</p> <p>CO3:Analyze the thematic and dramatic elements of Mudrarakshasa, focusing on its portrayal of political intrigue and its impact on classical Sanskrit drama.</p> <p>CO4: Examine the narrative structure, character development, and social commentary in Mrichhakatika, and evaluate its contributions to the genre of Sanskrit theatre.</p> <p>CO5:Analyze the grammatical rules and derivational processes related to Atmanepada and Prasmapada forms as outlined in Siddhantakaumudi (Sutras 2679 to 2755), focusing on their application and significance in Sanskrit morphology.</p> <p>CO6: Evaluate the implications of Atmanepada and</p>

	<p>Prasmapada forms on the broader understanding of Sanskrit syntax and verb conjugation</p> <p>CO7: Examine the key concepts and philosophical arguments presented in the Brahmakanda of Vakyapadiyam, focusing on its contribution to the understanding of linguistic philosophy and metaphysics.</p> <p>CO8:Analyze the structural and thematic elements of the Brahmakanda section in Vakyapadiyam, and assess its influence on classical Sanskrit linguistic theory.</p>
SEMESTER-04	
SAN-401- SANSKRIT LITERATURE	<p>CO1:Analyze the narrative and dramatic elements of the 5th Uchhvasa in Harsacaritam, focusing on its portrayal of key events, character development, and thematic significance within the context of the epic.</p> <p>CO2: Evaluate the literary style and structural techniques employed in the 5th Uchhvasa of Harsacaritam, and their contribution to the overall impact and coherence of the text.</p> <p>CO3: Examine the introductory themes and narrative techniques in the 1st Canto of Buddhacaritram, focusing on the depiction of the early life of the Buddha and the foundational elements of the epic.</p> <p>CO4:Analyze the literary and philosophical aspects of the 1st Canto of Buddhacaritram, and assess its role in setting the stage for the subsequent narrative and thematic development of the text.</p>
SAN-402- RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	<p>CO1: Define research and identify its core characteristics, including its systematic nature, objective approach, and methodological rigor.</p> <p>CO2: Classify and differentiate various types of research, such as basic vs. applied, qualitative vs. quantitative, and exploratory vs. conclusive, understanding their respective purposes and</p>

	<p>methodologies.</p> <p>CO3: Outline and explain the essential steps involved in conducting research, from problem formulation and literature review to data collection, analysis, and interpretation.</p> <p>CO4: Compare and contrast different research methods, including qualitative, quantitative, experimental, and non-experimental approaches, and evaluate their appropriateness for various research objectives and contexts.</p> <p>CO5: Identify the key characteristics of a well-written thesis, including clarity, coherence, and originality, and understand the essential elements that constitute a comprehensive and academically rigorous thesis.</p> <p>CO6: Describe the standard formatting and structural requirements for thesis writing, including organization, citation styles, and presentation guidelines, ensuring adherence to academic and institutional standards.</p>
<p>SAN-404 (A) VEDIC LITERATURE</p>	<p>CO1:Analyze the thematic and ritualistic significance of the Asvina hymn (1.116) in the Rgveda, focusing on its depiction of the twin deities and their roles.</p> <p>CO2: Examine the narrative and symbolic elements of the Pururava-Urvasi-Samvada (10.95) in the Rgveda, and assess its contribution to Vedic mythology and poetic expression.</p> <p>CO3: Evaluate the ritualistic and theological aspects of the Pusan hymn (6.53) in the Rgveda, understanding its significance in Vedic sacrificial practices.</p> <p>CO4:Analyze the characterization and invocation of Rudra (2.33) in the Rgveda, focusing on the hymn’s portrayal of this deity and its implications for Vedic religious thought.</p> <p>CO5: Examine the ritual and liturgical significance of the Satarudriyasuktam (Ch. 16, mantras 1-20) in the SuklayajurvedaVajasaneyisamhita, focusing on its invocation</p>

	<p>of Rudra and its role in Vedic ceremonies.</p> <p>CO6:Analyze the content and purpose of the Yogaksemaprarthana (Ch. 22, mantras 22-33) in the SuklayajurvedaVajasaneyisamhita, understanding its appeal for spiritual and material well-being.</p> <p>CO7: Evaluate the themes and ritual functions of the Sarvamedhasuktam (Ch. 32, mantras 1-16) in the SuklayajurvedaVajasaneyisamhita, focusing on its role in universal sacrifice and spiritual merit.</p> <p>CO8:Analyze the content and pedagogical aspects of the Siksavalli section of the Taittiriopanisad, focusing on its instructions and guidelines for Vedic recitation and ritual practice.</p> <p>CO9: Examine the grammatical and phonological rules presented in the Vajasaneyapratisakhyam, understanding its role in the correct recitation and interpretation of the Suklayajurveda.</p>
(B)SANSKRIT POETICS	<p>CO1:Analyze the key concepts and critical theories presented in the 1st Udyota of Dhvanyaloka, focusing on the nature of aesthetic experience and the role of suggestion (dhvani) in literary theory.</p> <p>CO2: Examine the arguments and interpretations provided in the 2nd Udyota of Dhvanyaloka, understanding their contributions to the development of Sanskrit poetics and the theory of literary meaning.</p> <p>CO3: Evaluate the interpretative approaches and scholarly insights presented in the 1st Anana of Rsagangadharah, focusing on its contributions to the understanding of Vedic literature and its hermeneutical methods.</p>
(C)GRAMMAR & GRAMMAR PHILOSOPHY	<p>CO1:Analyze the grammatical rules and derivational processes related to masculine nouns (puling) as outlined in the Ajanta-puling-Prakaranam (Sutras 116-215) of LaghuKaumudi Sutra,</p>

	<p>focusing on their application in Sanskrit morphology.</p> <p>CO2: Evaluate the implications of these rules for understanding noun formation and usage in classical Sanskrit, and assess their impact on the overall grammatical framework of the language.</p> <p>CO3: Examine the contributions of historical figures in Sanskrit grammar, including Kasyapa, Apisali, Gargya, Galaba, Chakravarmaha, Bharadvaja, and Katakana, and assess their influence on the development and evolution of grammatical theories.</p> <p>CO4:Analyze the key developments and changes in Sanskrit grammar across different historical periods, understanding how these scholars shaped the study and practice of Sanskrit linguistics.</p> <p>CO5:Analyze the content and key concepts of ParamalaghumanjusaShaktinirupanam, focusing on its explanations of grammatical and linguistic principles and their applications.</p> <p>CO6: Evaluate the significance of Shaktinirupanam in the context of Sanskrit grammar and its contribution to the understanding of linguistic and philosophical concepts.</p>
SAN-405 DISSERTATION	<p>CO1: Formulate a clear and researchable thesis statement or research question, demonstrating the ability to identify and address significant issues or gaps in the chosen field of study.</p> <p>CO2: Conduct a comprehensive literature review, critically analyzing existing research and theoretical frameworks relevant to the dissertation topic.</p> <p>CO3: Design and implement a methodological approach appropriate for the research question, including data collection, analysis, and interpretation.</p>