

AKNU UG Degree 1st Semester Sanskrit Syllabus

The syllabus is generally divided into several units, encompassing different aspects of Sanskrit language and literature. Here's a comprehensive overview:

Unit I: Poetry (पद्यम्)

- * Valmiki Ramayanam - Ayodhya Kanda, Sarga-100: This is a core text. You'll be expected to understand the verses, their context, and the underlying themes.
- * "Yaksha Prasna" from Mahabharatam of Vedavyasa, Vanaparva, Adhyaya -313: This is another important classical text. Focus on the questions asked by the Yaksha and Yudhishtira's answers.

Unit II: Modern Poetry (आधुनिक पद्यम्)

- * "Mevada Rajyastapanam" (4th Canto) from Srimat Pratapa Ranayanam, Mahakavyam by Pt. Ogeti Parikshit Sarma: This section introduces modern Sanskrit poetry.
- * "Deeksha Pradanam" from Buddacharitam of Aswagosha (16th Canto - Selected verses): Another modern poetic work with selected verses.

Unit III: Prose (गद्यम्)

- * "Bhojasya Rajyapatti" and "Bhojarajena Vidusham Samananam" from Bhoja Charitam: These sections likely focus on the story of King Bhoja and his appreciation for scholars.
- * "Rajasabhayam Kalidasasya Agamanam" from Bhoja Charitam: The arrival of Kalidasa in King Bhoja's court.
- * "Swami Vivekananda" by Prabhakara Sarma: This is a significant prose text about Swami Vivekananda.

Unit IV: Ethics & Spiritual Texts (नीतिशास्त्रम् एवं आध्यात्मिकम्)

- * Upanishad: "Sishyanusasanam" from Sikshavalli of Taittiriya Upanishad: This part focuses on the instructions given to students.
- * Bhagavadgita: "Sraddhatrayavibhagayoga", 17th Chapter: Understanding the division of faith into three categories.

Unit V: Grammar (व्याकरणम्)

- * Shabda Rupani (शब्द रूपाणि - Declensions):
 - * Pronouns: Asmad (अस्मद्), Yushmad (युष्मद्), Tad (तद्) (in all three genders), Yad (यद्) (in all three genders), Kim (किम्) (in all three genders).
 - * Halantha Shabdas (हलन्त शब्दाः - Consonant-ending nouns): Jalamuch (जलमुच), Vaach (वाच), Marut (मरुत्), Bhagavat (भगवत्), Bhavat (भवत्), Pachats (पचत्स), Naman (नामन्), Rajan (राजन्), Gunin (गुणिन्), Vidwas (विद्वस्), Manas (मनस्).
 - * Nouns ending in vowels: Nadee (नदी), Janu (जानु), Vadhu (वधू), Matru (मातृ), Phala (फल), Vaari (वारि), Madhu (मधु).
- * Dhatu Rupani (धातु रूपाणि - Conjugations):

* Verbs from different conjugations (गण): III Conjugation - Yudh (युध); IV Conjugation - Ish (इष); VIII Conjugation - Likh (लिख), Kru (कृ); IX Conjugation - Kreen (क्री); X Conjugation - Kath (कथ), Ram (रम्), Vand (वन्द).

* Krudanta Pratyayas (कृदन्त प्रत्ययाः):

* Krut (कृत), Lyap (ल्यप्), Tumun (तुमुन्), Kta (क्त), Ktavat (क्तवत्), Satru (शत्रु), Saanach (शानच्), Tavyapratyaya (तव्यप्रत्यय).

* Sandhi (सन्धि: - Euphony):

* Halsandhi (हलसन्धि:): Latva (लत्व), Jastva (जस्त्व).

* Alankaras (अलंकाराः - Figures of Speech):

* Upama (उपमा), Ananvaya (अनन्वय), Utpreksha (उत्प्रेक्षा), Deepakam (दीपकम्), Aprastutaprasamsa (अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा), Drushtanta (दृष्टान्त), Prateepa (प्रतीप), Arthantaranyasa (अर्थान्तरन्यास), Ullekha (उल्लेख), Samasokti (समासोक्ति), Vibhavana (विभावना), Viseshokti (विशेषोक्ति), Vyatirekha (व्यतिरेक), Virodhabhasa (विरोधाभास).

* History of Sanskrit Literature (संस्कृत साहित्य इतिहासः):

* Brief introductions to prominent Sanskrit authors and their works: Panini (पाणिनि), Kautilya (कौटिल्य), Bharatamuni (भरतमुनि), Bharavi (भारवि), Magha (माघ), Bhavabhuti (भवभूति), Sankaracharya (शंकराचार्य), Jagannatha (जगन्नाथ), Dandi (दण्डि).