

**COURSE OUTCOME**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT**  
**KATWA COLLEGE**  
**SEMESTER-III**  
**CORE COURSE-7**

Topic:

❖ **Indian Social Institution and Polity:**

▪ **Section-A [Manusamhita-chapter-7<sup>th</sup>]**

# This topic defines as follows –

- **Manusmriti** has been considered the most significant text among the other Dharma Shastras from the very beginning of ancient India.
- According to professor Maxmuller's & Weber's opinion, '**Manusmriti**' is originated from '**Manav Dharma Sutra**', a part of Maitrayani (Krishnayajurveda). Historian Bühler said that **Manusmriti** was originated during 600-200 B.C.
- Famous persons like SHankaracharya, Kumaril Bhatta, Shabaswami who well versed in scriptures, accepted with reverence the domination of Manu over 'Dharma Shastra'.
- Two well-known commentators of '**Manusmriti**', Medhatithi & Kullukbhatta , vividly cleared Manu's opinion on Indian economy, society & politics by referring the extracts from **Shruti**(Veda) and other Smriti Shastras.
- '**Manusmriti**' is very significant to the contemporary society, politics and religion of India.

- By studying ‘**Manusmriti**’, we come to know about how the then society was well restrained by well-arranged infrastructure and discipline.
- The effect of ‘**Manusmriti**’ is vividly seen in Indian constitution.
- The seventh chapter of ‘**Manusmriti**’, included in the syllabus illuminates mainly, **Rajadharma**.
- From the chapter included in the syllabus, we come to know about the principles, policies, power of the king and his behaviour towards his subjects.

**The End**

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Topic:

▪ **Section-B**[**Arthashastra-Dutapranidhi**]

# This topic defines as follows -

- Kautilya, a famous diplomat of Chandragupta Maurya- I, composed **Arthashastra**. It is a treatise on state craft and public administration under Maurya. So, the time period between 321-296 B.C. is considered to be the time of composing **Arthashastra**.
- **Arthashastra**, like other 'Dharmashastra' , makes us acquainted with the knowledge of the administrative rules and regulations, structure of society , working of envoys and economical situations of Chandragupta Maurya-I's reign.
- Kautilya wrote **Arthashastra** to save the tradition and cultural heritage of Ancient Indian Civilization from the

influence of Buddhism and Jainism which had created an adverse effect on Aryan Civilization and society.

- **Arthashastra** was mainly written in prosaic form but the use of verse was also seen in some parts of the text.
- Like **Manusmriti**, the influence of **Arthashastra** on the constitution of India, is irrefutable.
- We come to know about the appointment of envoys, physical and mental preparation of the envoys to stay in other kingdom in adverse situation, envoy's duties and missions from the **Dūtapraṇidhi** (The Missions Of Envoys) included in the syllabus.
- We consider Chanakya or Kautilya or Visnugupta as the best diplomat of the Ancient India.

**The End**

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**CORE COURSE-1**

Topic: Raghubangsham(14 th act)

# This topic defines as follows -

- It is differ from the original version of the epic Ramayana as we can able to see the creativity of Kalidasa.
- It carries the same characteristics like other Sanskrit epic.
- Ramachandra carries the characteristic of Dhirodatta Nayaka according to epic.
- Kalidasa was famous for the riti of boidarbhi.
- Exile of Sita become gracious according to Rama.
- Brilliant application of rhetoric ,specially on Upama.
- Proper application of metrics.

**The End**

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**CORE COURSE-1**

**Topic:**

**History Of Sanskrit Literature: (Kalidasa, Ashwaghosha & Bharabi)**

**1. Kalidas:**

# This topic defines as follows -

- Kalidasa is one of the famous poet of Sanskrit Literature.
- There is a controversy over the time-period of Kalidasa. First, according to William Jones, M.R. Kale, Pandit Haraprasad Shastri, Kalidasa was the contemporary of Shakari Vikramaditya who reigned in 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C.  
Second, professor Keith's opinion is that Kalidasa belonged to 4<sup>th</sup> century (380-414 A.D.) and he was the contemporary of Chandragupta-II.  
Third, Ferguson considered Kalidasa as the poet of the 6<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
- Kalidasa was famous for his dexterous use of simile.

- Immerable works of Kalidasa are – Raghubangsha, Kumarsambhaba, Malavikagnimitra, Ritusamhara, Meghaduta etc.

## 2. Ashwaghosha:

# This topic defines as follows -

- The contribution of Ashwaghosha, a famous poet, playwright & a preacher of Buddhism, to the early **Dhrupadi Sanskrit Literature** and religious tradition after the **Ramayana**, is immemorable.
- He was the contemporary of Kalidasa who ruled in the first century A.D.
- His famous works include **Buddhacharita, Brajrasuchi, Saundarananda, Gandistotragatha** etc.
- From his text, we come to know about the life, faith and teachings of Gautam Buddha.
- He became popular by expanding spreading the generous, liberal outlook of Buddhism and by critiquing the orthodoxy nature of Hinduism such as caste distinctions, untouchability etc.

### **3. Bharabi:**

# This topic defines as follows –

- From the Ihole Inscription, it can be said that Bharabi belonged to the era before 642 A.D. Professor Keith considered Bharabi as the poet of the period between 500 & 550 A.D.
- His famous works include **Kiratarjuniya** which was compiled from the ‘Vanaparba’ of the **Mahabharata**.
- He was very popular for his works which are very much significant till today.
- The use of the word ‘**Sri**’ in the beginning and ‘**Lakshmi**’ at the end is a significant feature of his poetry.
- The change of rhyme in every act is observed in **Kiratarjuniya** which was written in eighteen acts.
- Rhetoricians like Bamana, Anandavardhana, Mahimbhatta, Mammatacharya, Bhoja, Dandi, Viswanatha cited examples in their texts from the lines of **Kiratarjuniya**.

**The End**

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