

Language and Literature

S No	Programme	Subject	Unit	Modern Subject introduced
1	MA. L & L	Kiratarjuniyam-	Chapter -I	Political Values
2	MA. L & L	NatyaShastra	Chapter -VI	Concept of Rasa
3	MA. L & L	Arthashastra	RaajaDharma	King's virtues and Values
4	MA. L & L	Mrucchakatikam	Chapter -I	Social Justice / Equality
5	MA. L & L	Champu Ramayana	Bala kaanda	Life Values
6	MA. L & L	KumaraSambhava	Chapter -I	Nature, and Tapas
7	MA. L & L	Raghuvamsha	Canto-II	Human Ethics and Values
8	MA. L & L	Meghadoota	Purva and Uttara	Love and Affection
9	MA. L & L	Sanskrita Sahityetihaasa	mahakavyaa	Divine Love and Ethics
10	MA. L & L	Svapnavasavadattam	Part -III	Bravery

There are some elements that can be interpreted as having political significance. For example, one of the themes of the poem is the idea of dharma, or righteous behavior. This concept is central to Indian political thought, as it provides a moral framework for political decision-making and governance.

Rasa is a central concept in the Indian performing arts, particularly in Natyashastra, the ancient Indian treatise on dramaturgy and aesthetics. Rasa is often translated as "essence," "flavor," or "sentiment," and refers to the emotional resonance or flavor that a work of art evokes in its audience.

Arthashastra is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economics, and political philosophy, written by the Indian philosopher and statesman Kautilya (also known as Chanakya) in the 4th century BCE. The treatise discusses the duties and responsibilities of a ruler, and outlines a range of virtues that a king should possess in order to effectively govern his kingdom.

Mrichchhakatika (also known as The Little Clay Cart) is a Sanskrit play written by the ancient Indian playwright Shudraka in the 5th century CE. The play is a romantic comedy that also deals with issues of social justice and equality.

Champu Ramayana of Bhojaraja is a medieval Sanskrit retelling of the Hindu epic Ramayana, composed by the 11th century CE Indian king and poet Bhojaraja. The work is known for its elaborate poetry, complex syntax, and philosophical themes, including the importance of living a virtuous life.

Raghuvamsha provides a powerful commentary on human ethics and values, emphasizing the importance of duty, responsibility, justice, compassion, self-control, discipline, humility, and modesty. These values continue to be relevant today and serve as a guide for ethical and moral behavior.

Meghadoota portrays love and affection as powerful and transformative forces that can inspire devotion, loyalty, sacrifice, and empathy. The poem highlights the importance of these emotions in human relationships and celebrates the enduring power of love to transcend distance and adversity.

Svapnavasavadattam portrays bravery as an essential quality for achieving success and overcoming adversity. The play celebrates the courage and determination of its characters and highlights the importance of standing up for what is right, even in the face of danger and opposition.