

U. G. Course Outcome

Sanskrit Honours

Semester -1

CC-1

Classical Sanskrit Literature (Poetry)

Section- A

Raghuvaṃśam

Written by Kalidasa, this epic narrates the tale of Dilipa, a righteous Ikshvaku king who undertakes a pilgrimage to the sage Vashistha's ashram in order to beget a son. This text provides extensive information about the duties and responsibilities of an ideal king and life in ashramas.

Section- B

i) Kirātārjunīyam

One of the earliest texts dealing with espionage and intelligence gathering. This epic by Bharavi describes a spy's account of Duryodhana's rule over Hastinapur to Yudhisthira. It deals extensively with the principles and best practices of ruling over a kingdom.

ii) The History of Sanskrit Literature

This Section is taught to show the utility of poetry by which students can learn aesthetic concepts.

CC-2

Critical Survey of Sanskrit Literature

Section- A

i) Vedic Literature

A study of vedic literature provides invaluable insights into our culture and the Hindu way of life. Moreover research has demonstrated that the phonetics of vedic mantra has roots in various energy points of the body and reciting these mantras stimulates these points and raises energy level.

ii) Rāmāyaṇam

One of the largest epic in world literature, the Ramayanam helps us comprehend significance of relationships and provides a vivid portrayal of the ideal relationship. It also renders ethical and philosophical teachings fundamental to the Hindu cultural consciousness.

iii) Mahābhārata

The Mahabharata is the longest epic in the world. Among other things it contains devotional and philosophical material central to the ancient culture. It also makes us aware of the four goals of life and the importance of work.

Section- B

i) Purāṇas

Particularly dealing with legends and other traditional lore, the Puranas are known for their intricate layers of symbolism. They provide us with

vital information about myriad subjects such as grammar, medicine, cosmology etc.

ii) The History of Sanskrit Grammar

Vyakarana is the backbone of any literature. Sanskrit vyakarana is most powerful and effective among all languages. Most of the world literature have taken something from Sanskrit vyakarana. It has highest number of vocabularies. A sound understanding of grammer serves to strengthen our grasp over various linguistic structures.

iii) The History of Indian Philosophy

In this Sectiontion we also learn different school of Indian philosophy and six major school of Indian poetics.

Semester-2

CC-3

Classical Sanskrit Literature (Prose)

Section- A

śukanāsopadeśa- In this part of Kadambari social and political thoughts of Banabhatta has been depicted.

Section- B

Rājavāhanacaritam- Poetic excellence of Dandin is at its peak in this prose.

Section- C

i)The History of Sanskrit Literature (Prose)

This Section taught the utility of prose by which students can learn aesthetic concept.

ii)The History of Sanskrit Literature (Fables)

The Panchatantra illustrates the central Hindu principles of Niti . It highlights the importance of practical pedagogy and the pivotal role played by a teacher.

CC-4

Self-Management in The Gita

Section- A

Srimadbhagavadgita (Adhyaya-4th)

The Gita expounds upon the nature of the Mind and the role of Atman. It also discusses the three Gunas vis-à-vis their impact on the mind.

Section- B

I)Meditation- Adhyaya-VI

The Gita describes the various causal factors of conflict and the means of controlling the mind. The importance of discipline balanced life and diet control as well as thinking clearly are impressed upon us.

ii) Diet Control- Adhyaya-XVII

The Gita instruct us to acquire moral qualities and abandon frivolous debates with highlights the significance of surrendering one's ego towards achieving self-management.

iii) Rajoguna – Adhyaya-III

The Gita describes the various causal factors of conflict and the means of controlling the mind. . It also discusses the Rajogunas impact on the mind.

Semester-3

CC-5

Classical Sanskrit Literature (Drama)

Section-A

Abhijnanashakuntala (I-V)

Sanskrit drama by [Kalidasa](#) composed about the 5th century CE that is generally considered to be the greatest Indian literary work of any period. Taken from legend, the work tells of the seduction of the nymph [Shakuntala](#) by King Dushyanta, his rejection of the girl and his child, and their subsequent reunion in heaven.

- i) Students will have advanced command on Sanskrit language, through advanced text reading and basic knowledge in Prakit, Sanskrit,

- ii) Students can acquire capacity to appreciate the need to have alternative perspectives in Sanskrit,
- iii) Students can take the knowledge about inter-cast marriage, female education, duties of good housewife, police system, penalty of thief, revenue system, law of inheritance of ancient Indian society and it can be useful for multi-disciplinary research on history and socio-economic life,
- iv) This drama will remind the student the importance of nature in human life.

Section- B

i) History of Sanskrit Literature drama

- i) This Section aims to get students acquainted with the journey of classical Sanskrit drama from pre-Kalidasa to post-Kalidasa period,
- ii) It aims to provide information to the students about the life of dramatists and their works, like, Bhasa, Kalidasa, sudraka, Visakhadatta, Sriharsa, Bhavabhuti, Bhattanarayana, and students can understand the spread and influence of Sanskrit drama and culture through the ages in various parts of India.

CC-6

Poetics and Literary Criticism

Section-A

i) Kavyalamkar Sutravrtti

- i) This Section aims the students to learn the classification of poetics,
- ii) Analyze literary works for their structure and meaning,
- iii) Identify and describe distinct literary characteristics of poetic forms.
- iv) Effectively communicate ideas related to the poetic works during class and group activities.

ii) Metrics

Develop an introductory knowledge about the Metrics of classical Sanskrit poetry .This develops capacity for creative writing and literary appreciation.

Section – B

Sahityadarpana – Chapter –X

Students can learn about the general introduction of Indian Petrology and the definitions, nature and classification of various arthalaṅkāra and śabdalaṅkāra (according to Sahityadarpana).

CC-7

Indian social Institutions and Polity

Section-A

Manusamhita- Chapter - VII

Social institutions and Indian Polity have been highlighted in *Manusamhita*. The aim of this course is to make the students acquainted with various aspects of social institutions and Indian polity as propounded in the ancient Sanskrit texts .

Section- B

Arthasastra

Social institutions and Indian Polity have been highlighted in *Arthasastra*. The aim of this course is to make the students acquainted with various aspects of social institutions and Indian polity as propounded in the ancient Sanskrit texts.

Sec-1

Basic Sanskrit

Section- A

Brahmi Script Writing

Students will be able to understand how the Brāhmī script was deciphered and contribution of scholars in the field of epigraphy.

Section-B

Declensions

- They can write and speak correctly.
- They gain the knowledge of Declensions.

Section-C

Conjugations

This course enables the students to learn and acquire the Advance knowledge of Derivational process of the Sanskrit Verbal Morphology based on the sidhantakoumudi.

Section-D

Translation

Students would be able to translate simple Bengali- sentences into Sanskrit languages.

Section-E

Brahmadatta-Karkata-Katha- (Apariksitakaraka)-from

Pancatantra

Students will know about the influence of Sanskrit fable Pañcatantra in world literature. Students will have advanced command on Sanskrit language, through advanced text reading and basic knowledge in Sanskrit.

Semester – IV

CC-8

Indian Epigraphy and Chronology

Section-A

Epigraphy – The History of Epigraphical Study in India

Students will be able to understand:

- i) The terminology of epigraphy and types of inscriptions,
- ii) The contemporary relevance and utility of studies of inscriptions in the reconstruction of Ancient Indian history and culture,
- iii) How the Kharoṣṭī and Brāhmī script was deciphered and contribution of scholars in the field of epigraphy.

Section-B

Silalekh –

a) Rudradamansilalipi, b) Meharauli Iron Pillar Inscription of Candragupta

Students will be able to apprehend:

- i) The origin of early Indian script, development of the script,
- ii) The palaeographical methods and analysis and classification of distinct styles of writing.

iii) Information about writing materials, inscribers and library.

Students will accumulate knowledge from selected inscriptions like Rudradamansilalipi, Meharauli Iron Pillar Inscription of Candra, etc.

CC-9

Modern Sanskrit Literature

Section- A

Survey of Modern Sanskrit Literature in Bengal -

Students will learn about the contributions of Bengal pioneers (like Swami Vivekananda, Sri Aurobindo, DayānandaSarasvatī to modern Scholars like Roma Choudhuri, Ramaranjan Mukherjee, Srijiva Nyayatirtha, Sukhamaya Mukhopadhyaya etc.).

Section-B

i) Samskrtoddharana- Sukhamaya Mukhopadhyaya,

ii) Chipitakacarvana – Srijiva Nyayatirtha-

Students will gain knowledge about the modern Sanskrit literature in Bengal by Sanskrit writers and the simplicity of the Sanskrit language in modern writings.

CC-10

Sanskrit and World Literature

Section-A

Sanskrit Studies Across the World -

Students will acquire the capacity to validate the popularity of Sanskrit studies across the world. Students will learn about the contributions of western and Indian scholars (like Max Müller, William Jones, Swami Vivekananda, Sri Aurobindo etc.) in the field of Sanskrit studies.

Sec-2

Political Thought of Sanskrit Literature

i) Mudraraksasa (Act-I&II)

Written by Vishakhadatta, Mudrarakshasa is a Nataka which emphasizes on Chanakya's political strategies and methods. It contains a vivid portrayal of practices germane to espionage which were employed by Chanakya to serve his purposes.

ii) Arthasastra- Sasanadhikara

Attributed to Kautily, Arthasasatra is one of the most significant Political text in Sanskrit Literature. Rife with intrigue and politics, Arthasastra provides invaluable insights into the socio-political conditions of the time.

Semester – V

CC-11

Vedic Literature

Section-A

Rgvedasamhita (Agnisukta, Indrasukta, Aksasukta, Devisukta)

Students are pursuing the course of Vedic Texts endowed her to develop a critical perspective to assess existing research through careful reading, analysis and discussion. The students can take the knowledge about the classification of veda, socio economic life of the Aryans, women education, teacher and taught relation and philosophical importance.

Section-B

Vedic Grammar

The students would know Vedic Grammar and also know the differences between classical and Vedic Grammar.

Section-C

Isopanisad

The course acquiring the knowledge about holistic spirits, self-confidence and Sectionular attitude and logical mind.

CC-12

Sanskrit Grammar

Section-A

The Concept of the Samjnas

This course help to develop the concept of the specific method of grammar according to the Perspective of BhattojiDiksita's SiddhantaKaumudi. To familiarize students about compound

constructions of Sanskrit words. Be able to realize the internal and external factors of influence for greeting poetry.

Section-B

Samasa

- Learning the Sanskrit Grammar they clearly communicate in Sanskrit.
- Learning the proper grammar they express their thoughts and ideas.
- They can write and speak correctly.
- They gain the knowledge of *stripratyaya*.

DSE-1

Dramaturgy – Sahityadarpana – Chapter – VI

From *Sahityadarpana* students can learn verities of stages and other important topics regarding drama or stage performances. This course will help to enhance students' basic analytical & critical thinking and communicative competencies. Through *Sāhityadarpaṇa* students can know- variety of *Rupaka*, definition of *Nāṭaka*, character of *Nāyaka* and *Nāyikā* in various *Rupaka*, what is to be shown in a drama or not, vast knowledge about performing a *Rupaka* in ancient stage etc.

DSE-2

Elements of Linguistics

Linguistics is the scientific study of language, and its focus is the systematic investigation of the properties of particular languages as well as the characteristics of language in general. Students will accumulate knowledge from some phonetic laws and tendencies like Grimm's law, Verner's law etc.

Semester –VI

CC-13

Indian Ontology and Epistemology

Section-A

Tarkasamgraha

- A conceptual perspectives that human behaviors and actions are largely determined by stimuli which are not off their own making.
- The relevance of the emergence of debate for philosophical activity in India.
- The significance of epistemology in Indian Philosophy and the sense in which religion is involved in it.
- An attempt to extract some intercultural aspects of the history of Indian Philosophy.

Section-B

Vedantasar

This course aims to get the students acquainted with the Indian principles of debate and its application not just in philosophical dialogue, but in every walk of knowledge. The students could relate the philosophical theory in practical life.

CC-14

Sanskrit Composition and communication

Section-A

Case-ending and Cases

- This course will be increase the sense of grammar and develop their systematic knowledge, because the knowledge of grammar is a pillar of languages.
- Help gaining proficiency in Sanskrit language.
- It give holistic and comprehensive understanding of the subject.
- Understanding the syntax and rules of Sanskrit language.

Section-B

Translation and comprehension

- Students would be able to translate simple Bengali sentences in to Sanskrit Languages, and would be able to use the traditional Lexicon.
- Realizes the value of language diversity.
- Motivated to learn new Languages.

Section-C

Reporting

- The students could learn to write report in Sanskrit language and also learn how to summarize a general incident.

•The course is to expose students to the rich and profound tradition of creative writing in Sanskrit. Also enriched by new genres of writing.

DSE-3

Environmental Awareness in Sanskrit

Section-I

Manusamhita

Social institutions and Indian Polity have been highlighted in *Manusamhita*. The aim of this course is to make the students acquainted with various aspects of social institutions and Indian polity as propounded in the ancient Sanskrit texts.

Section-II

Varahapurana

The *Varaha Purana* is a Sanskrit text from the Puranas genre of literature in Hinduism. It belongs to the Vaishnavism literature corpus praising Narayana (Vishnu), but includes chapters dedicated to praising and centered on Shiva and Shakti (goddesses it calls Brahmi, Vaishnavi and Raudri). The *Varaha Purana* includes mythology, particularly of the Varaha incarnation (avatar) of Vishnu rescuing the earth (Prithvi) at the time of a great flood. The text also includes mythology of goddesses and Shiva, and a discussion of Karma and Dharma called *Dharmasamhita*. A study of *Varaha Purana* provides invaluable insights into our culture and the Hindu way of life.

Section-III

Yajnavalkyasamhita

The text is written in the form of a male-female dialogue between the sage Yajnavalkya and Gargi. The aim of this course is to make the students acquainted with various aspects of social institutions .

DSE-4

Art of Balanced Living

Section-A

Yogasutra-I, II

The Yogasutra describes the various causal factors of conflict and the means of controlling the mind. The importance of discipline balanced life as well as thinking clearly are impressed upon us.

Section-B

Srimadbhagavadgita – Chapter- III

The Gita expounds upon the nature of the Mind and the role of Atman. It also discusses the karmas impact on the mind.