

HIRALAL BHAKAT COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT
PROGRAMME AND COURSEOUTCOME

**B.A. 3 YEARS (HONS) DEGREE COURSE PROGRAMME AND B.A. 3
YEARS (GENERAL) DEGREE COURSE PROGRAMME UNDER
SEMESTER WITH CBCS IN SANSKRIT
(EFFECTIVE FROM 2017-18)**

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (HONS)

- ❖ The subject Sanskrit is a subject of self-education through which students can learn to understand and enhance their overall along with academic achievements.
- ❖ By the end of the program UG in Sanskrit, the student will Expect to have knowledge about Sanskrit verse, language and application of Sanskrit language.
- ❖ The student will expect to learn about pedagogical aspects of Sanskrit Teaching.
- ❖ The student will expect to connect Sanskrit to other subjects and science and practice Sanskrit language as part of daily.
- ❖ The student will expect to have knowledge on Yoga, Astrology and shine in the field of research.
- ❖ The course provides a platform for the students to develop their insights, characteristic nature and behaviour which can help them becoming future mental health care and professionals.

- ❖ The current syllabus in the UG level will provide students an opportunity to know Indians age old literary and cultural tradition through their exposure to Sanskrit texts.

B.A. - 3 Years (Hons) Degree Course Programme (CBCS)

SEMESTER - I

CORE COURSE I – CLASSICAL SANSKRIT LITERATURE (POETRY)

RAGHUVAMSAM: CANTO XIV (VERSE : 31-68), KIRATARJUNIYAM : CANTO – 1 (VERSE: 1-25), THE HISTORY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE (ASVAGHOSA, KALIDASA, BHARAVI, MAGHA, BHATTI, SRIHARSA)

- ❖ The Mahakavya Raghuvamsam is believed to be one of the mature period work of poet kalidasa.
- ❖ Kiratarjuniyam is an epic poem by Bharavi, written in Sanskrit. Believed to have been composed in the sixth century or earlier, it consist of eighteen cantos describing in the combat between Arjuna and Shiva.
- ❖ Latter works of epic poetry followed the model of the Sanskrit Poetry.
- ❖ It intends to give an understanding of Literature, through which students will be able to appreciate the development of Sanskrit Literature.
- ❖ The students would able to understand the secrets Sanskrit Literature.
- ❖ The course will help the student to develop a fair idea of the works of great poets.
- ❖ The course aims at getting students acquainted with classical Sanskrit poetry.
- ❖ It also seeks to help students negotiate texts independently.

CORE COURSE II – CRITICAL SURVEY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE

VAIDIKA SAHITYA, RAMAYANA, MAHABHARATA, PURANA, THE HISTORY OF SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, THE HISTORY OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

- ❖ The most important lesson of Ramayana is the significance of Dharma in one's life.
- ❖ Ramayana teaches us about integrity, companion, responsibilities, redemption, respect, relationship etc.
- ❖ Students to become familiar with the narrative structure, plots main characters, and major things of Mahabharata and the Ramayana.
- ❖ Students become familiar with the ways in which the epics reflect and narrate.
- ❖ They can also familiar with the teaching about ethics, government, the nature of god and the relationship between the humans and divine.
- ❖ Understanding the various theories of Sanskrit grammar.
- ❖ Understanding ancient approach of Sanskrit grammar.
- ❖ Reasonable understanding of multi disciplinary relevance of literature of Sanskrit like Veda, Philosophy, Grammar, Smritishastra etc.

SEMESTER - II

CORE COURSE III – CLASSICAL SANSKRIT LITERATURE

**SUKANASOPADESA, DASAKUMARACARITA
(RAJAVAHANACARITAM), HISTORY OF SANSKRIT
LITERATURE (PROSE- SUBANDHU, DANDIN, BANABHATTA), THE
HISTORY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE (FABLES – PANCATANTRA,
HITOPADESA, VETALAPANCAVIMSATI, SINHASANADVATRIMSIIKA,
PURUSAPARIKSA)**

- ❖ The students will be able to trace the literacy style of the prose authors Bana.

- ❖ It is very important in the sense that it teaches tradition or communication which is normally considered as basic knowledge of learner's language acquisition.
- ❖ Student will be able to assimilate socio-cultural life of ancient and present by reading Sanskrit History of Literature.
- ❖ The course aims to acquaint students with classical Sanskrit prose literature.
- ❖ Origin development of prose, important prose romances and fables Sanskrit are also included here from students to get acquainted with the beginnings of Sanskrit prose literature.
- ❖ The course also seeks to help students negotiate texts independently.

CORE COURSE IV – SELF MANAGEMENT IN THE GITA

SRIMADBHAGAVADGITA (ADHYAYA-4TH), SELECTED SLOKAS FROM THE GITA (MEDITATION, DIET CONTROL, RAJOGUNA)

- ❖ Students will be able to develop an understanding of the Bhagavat Gita.
- ❖ They will learn to implement the teachings of the Gita in real life situation.
- ❖ The course seeks to help students negotiate the texts independently without referring to the traditional commentaries so as to enable them to experience the richness of the text.
- ❖ It is a cardinal principle of the system to view the contents of philosophy as falling into the doctrine of Purusartha or the way of self realization.
- ❖ The course will enable the students to appreciate the principles of traditional Indian medicine system which has focused not only to physical help but a healthy lifestyle including food habits, diets, preventive medicine in their surroundings.

SEMESTER - III

CORE COURSE V – CLASSICAL SANSKRIT LITERATURE (DRAMA)

ABHIJNANASAKUNTALA (1-4), THE HISTORY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE

- ❖ Abhijnana-sakuntala is the master piece of Kalidasa. It is a drama in seven acts, based on the love story of king Dusyanta and the maiden Sakuntala. The basic theme of the drama which the dramatist wants to say true love is immortal.
- ❖ Text reading, grammar, translation, explanation, poetic excellence, plot personification of nature etc. are vividly taught.
- ❖ Knowledge on audio-visual, drama is considered to be the best amongst all forms of arts.
- ❖ Identify the beauty of drama and to introduce classical aspects of development of Indian theatre.
- ❖ Student will able to assimilate socio-cultural life of ancient and resent by reading Sanskrit History of Literature.

CORE COURSE VI – POETICS AND LITERARY CRITICISM

VAMANA’S KAVYALAMKARASUTRAVRTTI (FIRST ADHIKARANA-CHAPTER I,II,III), METRICS (A GENERAL CONCEPT OF SANSKRIT METRES AND THE DEFINITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING METRES, INDRAVAJRA, UPENDRAVAJRA, UPAJATI, VAMSASTHAVILA, VASANTATILAKA, MALINI AND MANDAKRANTA), SAHITTYADARPANA-CHAPTER- X(SLESA, UPAMA, RUPAKA, UTPREKSA, ATISAYOKTI, DRSTANTA, NIDARSANA AND ARTHANTARANYASA)

- ❖ After studying this course, the students will able to understand the origin and development of Indian prosody and various conceptual elements of Sanskrit classical Meter.
- ❖ The students will able to identify the Meters used by various poets in their poetry works.
- ❖ The outcome of this course is to introduced the students with the keynote essentials of the rhetorical work.

- ❖ Sahityadarpana of Biswanatha Kabiraja to ensure the better learning outcome in the area of grammar, a few principal chapters of Bamana's Kavyalankarasutrabritti are also incorporated in the course.
- ❖ Students are enriched with ancient Indian Poetry Literature.
- ❖ Students are habituated to know the Sanskrit Poetic Literature.
- ❖ Literary Criticism to know the characteristic features about Kavya, requirement for reading Kavya.
- ❖ Candidates are able to know the Sanskrit Kavya Literature.

CORE COURSE VII – INDIAN SOCIAL INSTITUTION AND POLITY

MANUSAMHITA-CHAPTER VII (STATE POLITICS, UPAYACATUSTAYA, SADGUNYA), ARTHASASTRA (DUTAPRANIDHI)

- ❖ Students can acquire an idea of various duties of king for good governance, punishment policy, war policy from Manusamhita 7th Chapters.
- ❖ Students can acquire an idea of various duty of state politics Upayacatustaya and Sadgunya from Manusamhita 7th chapter.
- ❖ Kautilya's Arthasastra helps students to gain ethical teaching.
- ❖ The aim of this course is to make the students acquainted with various aspects of social institutions and Indian polity that have been highlighted in Dharma-sastra literature as propounded in the ancient Sanskrit texts such as Samhitas, kautilya's Arthasastra, Manusamhita and other works known as Nitisastra.

SEC – 1 – BASIC SANSKRIT

BRAHMI SCRIPT WRITING, DECLENSIONS, CONJUGATIONS, TRANSLATION, BRAHMADATTA KARKATA KATHA FROM PANCATANTRA

- ❖ Students will be able to acquire knowledge about the use of Sanskrit translation specifically Sanskrit to Bengali and Bengali to Sanskrit.
- ❖ The objective of this course is to teach Sanskrit Basic Grammar.
- ❖ The student understands the Basic of Sanskrit Grammar and their implementation's.
- ❖ Basic communication skills in understanding Sanskrit with LSRW (listening, speaking, reading, writing) capacities.
- ❖ The course aims to get the students acquainted with Brahmi-Scripts. The discovery of Brahmi-Scripts and its evolution. From this course student will also be familiar with their reading process of Brahmi-Script.

SEMESTER - IV

CORE COURSE VIII – INDIAN EPIGRAPHY AND CHRONOLOGY

EPIGRAPHY, SILALEKHA (RUDRADAMANSILALIPI, MEHARALI IRON PILLAR INSCRIPTION OF CANDRA)

- ❖ In this section introduction of epigraphy is the main objective.
- ❖ Importance of Indian inscriptions in the reconstruction of Ancient Indian History and Culture.
- ❖ In this section students are introduced with the Epigraphy.
- ❖ Antiquity of the Art of writing etc is the focus of this course.
- ❖ Selected inscriptions are the focus of this portion; Rudradaman Silalipi and Meharauli Iron Pillar Inscription of Candraraja has been introduced in this portion.
- ❖ The course aims to acquaint the students with the epigraphical journey in Sanskrit, which is the only source directly reflecting the society, politics, geography and economy of the time.

- ❖ The course also seeks to help students to know the different styles of Sanskrit writing.
- ❖ Students would be able to know Manuscripts.

CORE COURSE IX – MODERN SANSKRIT LITERATURE

SURVEY OF MODERN SANSKRIT LITERATURE IN BENGAL, SAMSKRTODDHARANA, CIPITAKCARVANA

- ❖ The purpose of this course is to explore to the students the rich and profound tradition of modern creative writing in Sanskrit.
- ❖ Enriched by new genres of writing.

CORE COURSE X – SANSKRIT AND WORLD LITERATURE

SANSKRIT STUDIES ACROSS THE WORLD (WILLIAM JONES, CHARLES WILKINS, H.WILSON, MAX MULLER, J.G. BUHLER, SRI AUROBINDO, DAYANANDA SARASWATI, HARIDAS SIDDHANTAVAGISA, SRIJIVA NYAYATIRTHA, NITYANANDA SMRTITIRTHA, KSHITISH CHANDRA CHATTERJI, ROMA CHAUDHURI, PANCANANA TARKARATNA AND RAMARANJAN MUKHERJI)

- ❖ The course aims at provide information to the students about the spread and influence of Sanskrit literature.
- ❖ Students also learn about culture down the ages in various parts of the world from medieval to modern time.

SEC – 2 –SPOKEN SANSKRIT

SPOKEN SANSKRIT, EVOLUTION OF BENGALI SCRIPTS, LETTER WRITING IN SANSKRIT

OR, POLITICAL THOUGHT IN SANSKRIT LITERATURE (MUDRARAKSASA, ARTHASASTRA)

- ❖ Students will be able to acquire knowledge about the use of Sanskrit translation specifically Sanskrit to Bengali and Bengali to Sanskrit.
- ❖ This section will help collaboration, cooperation and realizing the power of groups and community.
- ❖ Vishakshadatta's plays Mudrarakshasa reveals Chanakya as a complex character with excellent leadership skills.
- ❖ Become self-aware or self-realised and understand the real purpose behind our existence.
- ❖ Utilise the knowledge to tackle the hurdles in this journey of life.
- ❖ Mudrarakshasa of Vishakshadatta a drama written on the political background represents different genres of Sanskrit drama.

SEMESTER - V

CORE COURSE XI - VEDIC LITERATURE

RGVEDASAMHITA (AGNISUKTA, INDRASUKTA, AKSASUKTA, DEVISUKTA), DECLENSION OF A-STEMS, VEDIC SUBJUNCTIVE, VEDIC INFINITIVE, THE VEDIC ACCENT AND PADA PATHA, ISOPANISAD

- ❖ From the history of Vedic Literature Rigveda, Samveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda will give an experience of social and cultural issues as well as physiology which will be useful for future research.
- ❖ By the end of the course the students will be aware of pre and western Vedic practices.
- ❖ Be aware of Nirukta written by Jaskacharya which describes the etymology of Vedic Grammar be able to engage in teaching profession in future.
- ❖ The course will help the students to develop a fair idea of the works of great Vedic Suktas.

- ❖ To acquaint the students with Vedic Grammar.
- ❖ The course aim at helping the students to be Rigvedic, the Atharvanic and Brahmanic texts which may be inspired giving for the students to be pursuit of knowledge of excellence.

CORE COURSE XII – SANSKRIT GRAMMAR

THE CONCEPT OF THE FOLLOWING SAMJNAS (SUTRA, VARTIKA, BHASYA, KARMAPRAVACANIYA, NIPATA, GATI, UPASARGA, GUNA, VRDDHI, TI, GHI, GHU, NADI, UPADHA AND SAMPRASARANA), SAMASA (SELECTED SUTRAS UPTO DVANDVA COMPOUND)

- ❖ This course aims to get the students to know the basics of Sanskrit Grammar, including rules of Sandhi and Karaka based on Laghusiddhanta-kaumudi, a primer of Paninian Grammar. Beside the students will be able to translate sentence and write short paras in Sanskrit.
- ❖ Grammar is one of the most important branches of Sanskrit Literature. Grammar book is ideal for both student and teachers.
- ❖ Students acquires the ability to know sentences scientifically.
- ❖ This will help them to translate, explain the prescribed Sanskrit texts in their native language.
- ❖ After completion of this course students will understand the basic structural nuances of Paninis Grammar.
- ❖ In this portions students are introduce with the concepts of the Samasa-Prakarana of Vaiyakarana-Siddhanta-Kaumudi is the main focus of this course.

DSE – 1 – DRAMATURGY – SAHITYADARPANA – CHAPTER – VI (RUPAKA, NANDI, VRTTIS, PRASTAVANA, ARTHAPRAKRTI, ARTHOPAKSEPAKA, PATAKASTANAKAS, KARYA, AVASTHA, SANDHI AND NATIKA)

OR, MAXIMS IN SANSKRIT LANGUAGE (PRASTAVIKA OF HITOPADESA)

- ❖ Students will be able to acquire knowledge about the use of Sanskrit translation specifically Sanskrit to Bengali and Bengali to Sanskrit.
- ❖ The objective of this course is to identify the beauty of drama and to introduce classical aspects of development of Indian theatre among the students.
- ❖ Objective of this course is to introduce principles and practices of dramaturgy in Sanskrit literature.
- ❖ After going through the course students will be able to know about several theoretical aspects of Dramaturgy and Production.

DSE – 2 ELEMENTS OF LINGUISTICS (PRIMITIVE INDO EUROPEAN, DIVISION OF INDO EUROPEAN, INDO IRANIAN, EMERGENCE OF INDO ARYAN, NON ARYAN INFLUENCE ON SANSKRIT, VEDIC AND CLASSICAL SANSKRIT), SOME PHONETIC LAWS AND TENDENCIES (GRIMM'S LAW, GRASSMANN'S LAW, COLLITZ'S LAW, ASSIMILATION, DISSIMILATION METATHESIS, PROTHESIS, EPENTHESIS, ANAPTYXIS AND HAPLOLOGY)

OR, TECHNIQUE OF SANSKRIT LANGUAGE (AMARAKOSA, DHATUPATHA)

- ❖ Linguistics – this course will introduce the modern technology in the field and prepare the students for next levels. After covering these topics of linguistics, the students will learn the tools and techniques of Linguistic.
- ❖ The course will introduce Sanskrit language from the linguistic point of view like Phonology, Morphology, Semantics and Syntax etc. Sanskrit is also the main language required to understand PIE (Proto Indo European) Linguistics.

- ❖ This course will introduce Sanskrit language from the linguistics point of view like phonology, morphology, semantics and syntax etc.

SEMESTER – VI

CORE COURSE XIII – INDIAN ONTOLOGY AND EPISTEMOLOGY

TARKASAMGRAHA, VEDANTASARA

- ❖ The students will learn the essence of the philosophy, religion and cultural tradition of ancient Indian which depicted Sanskrit Literature. They will also learn various aspects of the drama and actions and importance's of samskara theory of Purushartha from ancient texts.
- ❖ The course will help the students to understand the debate system of ancient India. It also describes the philosophical aspects of debate.
- ❖ Student would be able to understand the contribution of Sadanandajogindra in the field of Indian Philosophy.
- ❖ The course aims to get the students acquainted with the basic approach to study Indian Philosophy. It also intends to give an elementary understanding of Indian Philosophy and to enable students to handle philosophical text in Sanskrit easily.

CORE COURSE XIV – SANSKRIT COMPOSITION AND COMMUNICATION

CASE ENDING AND CASES, TRANSLATION, REPORTING

- ❖ Get the students to know the basic of Sanskrit grammar including rules and examples of Karaka.
- ❖ Students acquire the ability to know sentences scientifically.
- ❖ Summary is an important part to identify the most important ideas in a text, how to ignore irrelevant information, and how to integrate the central ideas in a meaningful way.

- ❖ Its lessons, practices and review exercises are designed to help students to write a good essay and develop their writing skill

DSE – 3 – FUNDAMENTAL OF AYURVEDA

CONCEPTS OF ASTANGA AYURVEDA, TAITTIRIYOPANISAD

OR, ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS IN SANSKRIT

MANUSAMHITA, VARAHAPURANA, YAJNAVALKYASAMHITA

- ❖ This course will introduce to the students the theory of Ayurveda.
- ❖ This course will enable the students to appreciate the principle of traditional Indian medicine system.
- ❖ This course as focused not only to physical but a healthy life style including food habits, diets, preventive medicine, medicinal plans available in their surroundings.
- ❖ The course will make the learner able to know the history of Ayurveda through original sources of Ancient medicine in Sanskrit texts.

DSE – 4 – ART OF BALANCED LIVING

YOGASUTRA (I,II), SRIMADBHAGAVADGITA – CHAPTER III

OR, INDIAN SYSTEM OF LOGIC

- ❖ This course will enable the students to appreciate the Indian system of Yoga.
- ❖ The course will be make students capable of understanding Yogasutra of Patanjali and help to acquire the necessary tools for a balanced life.
- ❖ It is supposed to create an awareness about how to concentrate your body fit and fine and lead to a successful life.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (GENERAL)

By the end of the program UG in Sanskrit, the student will

- ❖ Expect to have knowledge about Sanskrit verse, language and application of Sanskrit language.
- ❖ Expect to learn about pedagogical aspects of Sanskrit Teaching.
- ❖ Expect to connect Sanskrit to other subjects and science and practice Sanskrit language as part of daily.
- ❖ Expect to have knowledge on Yoga, Astrology and shine in the field of research.
- ❖ The course provides a platform for the students to develop their insights, characteristic nature and behaviour which can help them becoming future mental health care and professionals.
- ❖ The current syllabus in the UG level will provide students an opportunity to know Indians age old literary and cultural tradition through their exposure to Sanskrit texts.

B.A. - 3 Years (GENERAL) Degree Course Programme (CBCS)

SEMESTER – I

CC-1A/2A/GE1 - SANSKRIT LITERATURE (POETRY)

RAGHUVAMSAM: CANTO XIV (VERSE: 31-68), KIRATARJUNIYAM : CANTO – 1 (VERSE: 1-25), THE HISTORY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE (ASVAGHOSA, KALIDASA, BHARAVI, MAGHA, BHATTI, SRIHARSA)

- ❖ The Mahakavya Raghuvamsam is believed to be one of the mature period work of poet kalidasa.
- ❖ Kiratarjuniyam is an epic poem by Bharavi, written in Sanskrit. Believed to have been composed in the sixth century or earlier, it consist of eighteen cantos describing in the combat between Arjuna and Shiva.
- ❖ Latter works of epic poetry followed the model of the Sanskrit Poetry.
- ❖ It intends to give an understanding of Literature, through which students will be able to appreciate the development of Sanskrit Literature.
- ❖ The students would able to understand the secrets Sanskrit Literature.
- ❖ The course will help the student to develop a fair idea of the works of great poets.
- ❖ The course aims at getting students acquainted with classical Sanskrit poetry.
- ❖ It also seeks to help students negotiate texts independently.

SEMESTER - II

CC-1B/2B/GE2 – SANSKRIT PROSE

DASAKUMARACARITA (DVIJOPAKRITI), HISTORY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE (PROSE- SUBANDHU, DANDIN, BANABHATTA), THE HISTORY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE (FABLES – PANCATANTRA, HITOPADESA, VETALAPANCAVIMSATI, SINHASANADVATRIMSIIKA, PURUSAPARIKSA), THE HISTORY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE (HISTORICAL KAVYAS)

- ❖ The students will be able to trace the literacy style of the prose authors Bana.
- ❖ It is very important in the sense that it teaches tradition or communication which is normally considered as basic knowledge of learner's language acquisition.
- ❖ Student will able to assimilate socio-cultural life of ancient and resent by reading Sanskrit History of Literature.

- ❖ The course aims to acquaint students with classical Sanskrit prose literature.
- ❖ Origin development of prose, important prose romances and fables Sanskrit are also included here from students to get acquainted with the beginnings of Sanskrit prose literature.
- ❖ The course also seeks to help students negotiate texts independently.

SEMESTER – III

CC-3 – SANSKRIT DRAMA

ABHIJNANASAKUNTALA (I-V), THE HISTORY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE

- ❖ It is very important in the sense that it teaches tradition or communication which is normally considered as basic knowledge of learner's language acquisition.
- ❖ Student will able to assimilate socio-cultural life of ancient and resent by reading Sanskrit History of Literature.

SEC 1–BASIC ELEMENTS OF AYURVEDA (ASTANGA AYURVEDA), YOGASUTRA OF PATANJALI (YOGASUTRA-I, YOGASUTRA-II)

SEMESTER – IV

CC-4 – SANSKRIT GRAMMAR

THE CONCEPT OF THE FOLLOWING SAMJNAS (SUTRA, VARTIKA, BHASYA, KARMAPRAVACANIYA, NIPATA, GATI, UPASARGA, GUNA, VRDDHI, TI, GHI, GHU, NADI, UPADHA AND SAMPRASARANA), POTENTIAL PARTICIPLES, NOMINAL SUFFIXES, CAUSATIVE VERBS, DESIDERATIVE VERBS, FREQUENTATIVE VERBS, INDECLINABLE PAST PARTICIPLES, USE OF KTVA AND LYAP, COMPREHENSION,

SEC-2 – INDIAN THEATRE

DRAMATURGY – SAHITYADARPANA – CHAPTER – VI (RUPAKA, NANDI, VRTTIS, PRASTAVANA, ARTHAPRAKRTI, ARTHOPAKSEPAKA, PATAKASTANAKAS, KARYA, AVASTHA, SANDHI AND NATIKA)

BASIC SANSKRIT

DECLENSIONS, CONJUGATIONS, TRANSLATION, BRAHMADATTA KARKATA KATHA FROM PANCATANTRA

- ❖ The objective of this course is to identify the beauty of drama and to introduce classical aspects of development of Indian theatre among the students.
- ❖ Objective of this course is to introduce principles and practices of dramaturgy in Sanskrit literature.
- ❖ After going through the course students will be able to know about several theoretical aspects of Dramaturgy and Production.
- ❖ Students will be able to acquire knowledge about the use of Sanskrit translation specifically Sanskrit to Bengali and Bengali to Sanskrit.
- ❖ The objective of this course is to teach Sanskrit Basic Grammar.
- ❖ The student understand the Basic of Sanskrit Grammar and their implement's.
- ❖ Basic communication skills in understanding Sanskrit with LSRW (listening, speaking, reading, writing) capacities.

SEMESTER – V

DSE 1-EPIGRAPHY

THE HISTORY OF EPIGRAPHICAL STUDY IN INDIA, ASOKAS GIRNARA ROCK EDICT

PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION AND CULTURE IN SANSKRIT TRADITION (THE HISTORY OF VEDIC LITERATURE), (THE SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL ASPECTS AS REFLECTED IN THE PURANAS)

- ❖ In this section introduction of epigraphy is the main objective.
- ❖ Importance of Indian inscriptions in the reconstruction of Ancient Indian History and Culture.
- ❖ In this section students are introduced with the Epigraphy.
- ❖ Antiquity of the Art of writing etc is the focus of this course.

DSE 2- MAXIMS OF SANSKRIT LANGUAGE

PRASTAVIKA OF HITOPADESA (1-47 VERSE)

LITERARY CRITICISM

METRICS (A GENERAL CONCEPT OF SANSKRIT METRES AND THE DEFINITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING METRES, INDRAVAJRA, UPENDRAVAJRA, UPAJATI, VAMSASTHAVILA, VASANTATILAKA, MALINI AND MANDAKRANTA), SAHITYADARPANA-CHAPTER- X (SLESA, UPAMA, RUPAKA, UTPREKSA, ATISAYOKTI, DRSTANTA, NIDARSANA AND ARTHANTARANYASA)

- ❖ After studying this course, the students will be able to understand the origin and development of Indian prosody and various conceptual elements of Sanskrit classical Meter.
- ❖ The students will be able to identify the Meters used by various poets in their poetry works.
- ❖ The outcome of this course is to introduce the students with the keynote essentials of the rhetorical work.
- ❖ Sahityadarpana of Biswanatha Kabiraja to ensure the better learning outcome in the area of grammar, a few principal chapters of Bamana's Kavyalankarasutrabritti are also incorporated in the course.
- ❖ Students are enriched with ancient Indian Poetry Literature.

- ❖ Students are habituated to know the Sanskrit Poetic Literature.
- ❖ Literary Criticism to know the characteristic features about Kavya, requirement for reading Kavya.
- ❖ Candidates are able to know the Sanskrit Kavya Literature.

GE 1 – INDIAN SOCIAL INSTITUTION AND POLITY

MANUSAMHITA-CHAPTER VII (STATE POLITICS, UPAYACATUSTAYA, SADGUNYA), ARTHASASTRA (DUTAPRANIDHI)

POLITICAL THOUGHT IN SANSKRIT

- ❖ Students can acquire an idea of various duties of king for good governance, punishment policy, war policy from Manusamhita 7th Chapters.
- ❖ Students can acquire an idea of various duty of state politics Upayacatustaya and Sadgunya from Manusamhita 7th chapter.
- ❖ Kautilya's Arthasastra helps students to gain ethical teaching.
- ❖ The aim of this course is to make the students acquainted with various aspects of social institutions and Indian polity that have been highlighted in Dharma-sastra literature as propounded in the ancient Sanskrit texts such as Samhitas, kautilya's Arthasastra, Manusamhita and other works known as Nitisastra.

SEC 3- SANSKRIT COMPOSITION, BASIC SANSKRIT (THE HISTORY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE), LOKAVYAVAHARAJNANASUNYA MURKHAPANDITACATUSTAYA KATHA - PANCHATANTRA

SEMESTER – VI

DSE 1-

DSE 2-

GE 2 –

SEC 4-VEDIC LITERATURE

RGVEDASAMHITA (AGNISUKTA, INDRASUKTA, AKSASUKTA, DEVISUKTA), DECLENSION OF A-STEMS, VEDIC SUBJUNCTIVE, VEDIC INFINITIVE, THE VEDIC ACCENT AND PADA PATHA, ISOPANISAD

MORAL VALUES IN SANSKRIT LITERATURE

(DANAVIRAH KARNAH, SASAKASIMHAKATHA)

- ❖ From the history of Vedic Literature Rigveda, Samved, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda will give an experience of social and cultural issues as well as physiology which will be useful for future research.
- ❖ By the end of the course the students will be aware of pre and western Vedic practices.
- ❖ Be aware of Nirukta written by Jaskacharya which describes the etymology of Vedic Grammar be able to engage in teaching profession in future.
- ❖ The course will help the students to develop a fair idea of the works of great Vedic Suktas.
- ❖ To acquaint the students with Vedic Grammar.
- ❖ The course aim at helping the students to be Rigvedic, the Atharvanic and Brahmanic texts which may be inspired giving for the students to be pursuit of knowledge of excellence.

COURSE III – HISTORY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE, MUNDAOPANISAD, GENERAL GRAMMAR

- ❖ It is very important in the sense that it teaches tradition or communication which is normally considered as basic knowledge of learner's language acquisition.

- ❖ Student will be able to assimilate socio-cultural life of ancient and recent by reading Sanskrit History of Literature.
- ❖ Grammar is one of the most important branches of Sanskrit Literature. Grammar book is ideal for both student and teachers.
- ❖ This will help them to translate, explain the prescribed Sanskrit texts in their native language.
- ❖ Students will be able to acquire knowledge about the use of Sanskrit translation specifically Sanskrit to Bengali and Bengali to Sanskrit.

COURSE I – POETRY (RAMAYANA, RAGHUVAMSAM, KIRATARJUNIYAM)

- ❖ The course will help the student to develop a fair idea of the works of great poets.
- ❖ The course aims at getting students acquainted with classical Sanskrit poetry.
- ❖ It intends to give an understanding of Literature, through which students will be able to appreciate the development of Sanskrit Literature.
- ❖ The students would be able to understand the secrets of Sanskrit Literature.
- ❖ It also seeks to help students negotiate texts independently.

COURSE II – DRAMA (ABHIJNANA SAKUNTALAM), PROSE (DASAKUMARACARITAM), METRES

- ❖ Abhijnana-sakuntala is the master piece of Kalidasa. It is a drama in seven acts, based on the love story of king Dusyanta and the maiden Sakuntala. The basic theme of the drama which the dramatist wants to say true love is immortal.
- ❖ Text reading, grammar, translation, explanation, poetic excellence, plot personification of nature etc. are vividly taught.

- ❖ Knowledge on audio-visual, drama is considered to be the best amongst all forms of arts.
- ❖ Identify the beauty of drama and to introduce classical aspects of development of Indian theatre.
- ❖ After studying this course, the students will be able to understand the origin and development of Indian prosody and various conceptual elements of Sanskrit classical Meter.
- ❖ The students will be able to identify the Meters used by various poets in their poetry works.

COURSE III – HISTORY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE, MUNDAOPANISAD, GENERAL GRAMMAR

- ❖ It is very important in the sense that it teaches tradition or communication which is normally considered as basic knowledge of learner's language acquisition.
- ❖ Student will be able to assimilate socio-cultural life of ancient and present by reading Sanskrit History of Literature.
- ❖ Grammar is one of the most important branches of Sanskrit Literature. Grammar book is ideal for both student and teachers.
- ❖ This will help them to translate, explain the prescribed Sanskrit texts in their native language.
- ❖ Students will be able to acquire knowledge about the use of Sanskrit translation specifically Sanskrit to Bengali and Bengali to Sanskrit.

COURSE IV – VEDIC TEXTS, MANUSAMHITA, ALAMKARA, KAUTILIYA ARTHASASTRA

- ❖ Students can acquire an idea of various duties of king for good governance, punishment policy, war policy from Manusamhita 7th Chapters.
- ❖ Kautilya's Arthashastra helps students to gain ethical teaching.
- ❖ Students are habituated to know the Sanskrit Poetic Literature.
- ❖ Literary Criticism to know the characteristic features about Kavya, requirement for reading Kavya.
- ❖ Candidates are able to know the Sanskrit Kavya Literature.



Head

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Signature of Teacher In Charge

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