



SOUTH CALCUTTA GIRLS' COLLEGE

CRITERIA 2

PROGRAMME: B.A. HONOURS IN SANSKRIT

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (PO):

The Programme has enabled UG level students of Sanskrit to be introduced with Indian age-old heritage, accumulating in the last forty centuries, exercising inexpressible impact on the life and culture of the Indians with the explicit aim of inspiring as well as uplifting qualitatively each and everyone, directly or otherwise concerned with.

PO1: Critical Thinking: Take informed actions after identifying the assumptions that frame our thinking and actions, checking out the degree to which these assumptions are accurate and valid, and looking at our ideas and decisions (intellectual, organizational, and personal) from different perspectives.

PO2: Social Interaction: Elicit views of others, mediate disagreements and help reach conclusions in group settings.

PO3: Effective Citizenship: Demonstrate empathetic social concern and equity centered national development, and the ability to act with an informed awareness of issues and participate in civic life through volunteering.

PO4: Ethics: Recognize different value systems including their own, understand the moral dimensions of their decisions, and accept responsibility for them.

PO5: Self-directed and Life-long Learning: Acquire the ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of socio-technological changes.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSO):

Sanskrit is a very rich language of India. It is a medium to know about ancient Indian history, culture, religion, social life through its text. The academic programmes of Sanskrit Honours Courses are designed to enhance not only professional skill but also develop a deep understanding of rich heritage and dynamic prevalent scenario of India through various Sanskrit texts.

PSO1: Develop a strong concept of ancient Indian history, philosophy and literature.

PSO2: Enhance communication skills-Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing.

PSO3: Practice of textual analysis of Sanskrit and Vedic Sanskrit texts endows them to develop a critical perspective to assess existing research through careful reading, analysis and discussion.

PSO4: Reasonable understanding of multi-disciplinary relevance of literature of Sanskrit like Veda, Philosophy, Grammar, Kavyashastra, Dharmshastra etc.

PSO5: Create awareness about interdisciplinary perspectives of Sanskrit language.

PSO6: After graduation students can apply in the field of BPSC and UPSE.

Course Outcomes:

Core Course:

A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course.

Semester I

1. Classical Sanskrit Literature (Poetry)

It intends to give an understanding of literature, through which students will be able to

CO1: Appreciate the development of Sanskrit Literature.

CO2: Negotiate texts independently with grammatical analysis and poetic excellence.

CO3: Acquainted with the work ; Raghuvamsa and Kumarsambhavam of the Great poet Kalidasa, Kiratarjuniam of Bharavi and Neetishatakam of Bhartrihari.

CO4: Know about origin and development of different types of Mahakavya and

Geetikavya.

2. Sanskrit Grammar

Students would be able to understand

CO1: The system of Traditional grammar.

CO2: Sanskrit vocabulary and grammatical construction.

CO3: Sangya Prakarana, Sandhi Prakarana and Kritya Prakarana according to Laghusiddhantkaumadi.

CO4: Procedures of formation of Sanskrit words.

Semester II

3. Critical Survey of Sanskrit Literature

Students will get a proper sense of

CO1: The journey of Sanskrit literature from Vedic literature to Puraṇa. **CO2:** Special features of Sanskrit Puranas & original source of our cultural heritage.

CO3: An outline of different shastric traditions of Vyakarana. General Introduction to Darśana-Major schools of Indian Philosophy and Poetics- Six major Schools of Indian Poetics-Rasa, Alamkāra, Rīti, Dhvani,Vakrokti and Auchitya. **CO4:** The different genres of Sanskrit Literature like Ramayana and Mahabharata.

4. Self-Management in the Gītā

Students would be able to understand

CO1: Cognitive and emotive apparatus.

CO2: Philosophy of self-management in the Gītā through controlling the mind. **CO3:** Self-management in the Gītā through devotion.

CO4: Students negotiate the text independently without referring to the traditional commentaries so as to enable them to experience the richness of the text.

Semester III

5. Classical Sanskrit Literature (Prose)

- CO1:** Students would be able to know the origin and development of Sanskrit Prose literature.
- CO2:** Know about important prose romances and fables of Sanskrit.
- CO3:** They will be able to analysis compound formation.
- CO4:** The course also seeks to help students negotiate texts independently.

6. Poetics and Literary Criticism :

Students would be able to know

- CO1:**Sanskrit Poetics includes concepts like *Shabd-shakti, rasa, kavya guna, rīti, dhvani*, etc.
- CO2:** The entire domain of Sanskrit poetics such as definition of poetry and purpose of poetry.
- CO3:** Divisions & functions of word and meaning.
- CO4:***Alamkāra* (figures of speech) and *chandās* (metre), etc.

7. Sanskrit Composition and Communication-

- CO1:** Capacity for creative writing and literary appreciation will be developed.
- CO2:** Students would be able to learn composition and other related information based on *Laghu Siddhantakaumudi Vibhaktyartha Prakarana*.
- CO3:** Students would be able to write an essay in Sanskrit, & their language-skill will be developed.
- CO4:** Students will able to learn the skills needed to participate in conversation that builds knowledge collaboratively.

Semester IV

8. Classical Sanskrit Literature (Drama)

Students would be able to learn

CO1: The inner structure of Sanskrit drama by themselves.

CO2: The famous drama as Svapnavasavadattam of Bhasa, Abhigyanashakuntalam of Kalidasa and Mudrarakshas of Vishakhdutta with a view to giving knowledge of ancient Indian dramatic system.

CO3: These three most famous dramas of Sanskrit literature represent three stages in the growth of Sanskrit drama.

CO4: Origin and development of Sanskrit Drama.

9. Modern Sanskrit Literature

The students will expose to

CO1: The rich & profound tradition of modern creative writing in Sanskrit, enriched by new genres of writing.

CO2: Modern Sanskrit Drama.

CO3: Modern Sanskrit Gadya Kavya.

CO4: General survey of Modern writers and poets.

10. Sanskrit and World Literature

Students would be able to learn

CO1: Spread & influence of Sanskrit literature and culture through the ages in various parts of the world in medieval & modern times.

CO2: Upaniṣads and Gītā in World Literature.

CO3: Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata in South East Asian Countries. **CO4:**

Kālidāsa's Literature in World Literature and Sanskrit Studies across the World.

Semester V

11. Vedic Literature

Students will be able to know

CO1: Various types of vedic texts.

CO2: Samhitā and Brāhmaṇa.

CO3: Vedic Grammar.

CO3: Upaniṣad, namely, Katha, where primary Vedānta-view is propounded.

12. Indian Social Institutions and Polity

Students would able to know

CO1: Origin and Development of Indian Polity.

CO2: Definition and scope of Social institutions.

CO3: Structure of ancient Indian society and Values of life and position of women in the ancient Indian society.

CO4: Various aspects of social institutions and Indian polity as propounded in the ancient Sanskrit texts such as *Samhitās*, *Mahābhārata*, *Purāṇa*, *Dharma-śāstra*, Kauṭilya's *Arthaśāstra* and *Brihatsamhita* of Varahamihir.

Semester VI

13. Indian Ontology and Epistemology

Course outcomes are

CO1: It introduces students with Essentials of Indian Philosophy.

CO2: Cardinal principles of the Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika philosophy through the Tarkasaṃgraha.

CO3: To enable students to handle philosophical texts in Sanskrit. **CO4:** It also intends to give them an understanding of essential aspects of Indian Philosophy.

14. Indian Epigraphy, Palaeography and Chronology

Course outcomes are

CO1: This course aims to acquaint the students with the epigraphical journey in Sanskrit, the only source which directly reflects the society, politics, geography and economy of the time.

CO2: Study of selected inscriptions and knowledge of their styles and patterns. **CO3:** General Introduction to Ancient Indian Chronology.

CO4: The course also seeks to help students to know the system of Dating the Inscriptions (Chronograms).

Generic Elective (GE) Course:

An elective course chosen generally from an unrelated discipline/subject, with an intention to seek exposure is called a Generic Elective.

P.S.: A core course offered in a discipline/subject may be treated as an elective by other discipline/ subject and vice versa and such electives may also be referred to as Generic Elective.

Semester I

1. Basic Sanskrit

Students will be able to know

CO1: Sanskrit from the very beginning.

CO2: Essential Sanskrit grammar through the multiple example method with emphasis on students constructing themselves sentences.

CO3: Sanskrit Noun Declensions, Genders, Numbers and Cases.

CO4: *Bhakti-yoga* of Gītā.

Semester II

2. Classical Sanskrit Literature (poetry)

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Semester III

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General Introduction to Darśana-Major schools of Indian Philosophy and Poetics
Six major Schools of Indian Poetics-Rasa, Alamkāra, Rīti, Dhvani,Vakrokti and Aucitya.

CO4:The different genres of Sanskrit Literature like Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Semester IV

4 . Environmental Awareness in Sanskrit literature

The National Culture of every country depends on its environment, climatic conditions and human behavior with natural resources. Sanskrit is the vehicle of civilization and culture of India. Nature oriented eco- friendly thoughts of Sanskrit Literature have been serving the human race from the time immemorial. Religion was probably used in ancient India as a tool to protect nature and natural resources. Therefore, the Sanskrit literature is of great utility to us and to the world environment at large.

Outcome of this course is to make the students acquainted with

CO1: The basic concept of Indian Science of Environment.

CO2: Modern Environmental Perspective and importance of Sanskrit Literature.

CO3: Salient features of environmental awareness as reflected in Vedic and Classical Sanskrit literature.

CO4: They will understand the issues of environmental contexts and sustainable development.

Discipline Specific Elective (DSE)

Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course: Elective courses may be offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective. The University/Institute may also offer discipline related Elective courses of interdisciplinary nature (to be offered by main discipline/subject of study).

Semester V

DSE-1

1. Sanskrit Grammar

Students gain the knowledge of

CO1: Samas Prakarana (Compound) according to Laghusiddhantkaumadi. **CO2:**Types and examples of Samas. Formation of words.

CO3: Sangya vachak shabdas according to Laghusiddhantkaumadi.

CO4: Analysis of Paninian Grammer.

DSE-2

2. Art of Balanced Living

Outcome of this course is to make the students acquainted with

CO1: Theories of art of living inherent in Sanskrit literature and apply them to live a better life.

CO2: Work on human resource management for giving better results. **CO3:** Method of Self-presentation : Hearing (*śravaṇa*), Reflection (*manana*) & meditation (*nididhyāsana*)

CO4: Concept of Yoga : Restriction of fluctuations by practice (*abhyāsa*) and passionlessness as well as methods of Improving Behavior : *jñāna-yoga*, *dhyāna-yoga*, *karma-yoga* and *bhakti-yoga*

Semester VI

DSE-3

3. Sanskrit Linguistics

Students will be able to

CO1: Comparison and classification of different languages.

CO2: Comparison of Vedic and Laukik Sanskrit.

CO3: Understand that language in an historical context.

CO4: Study of languages from the literary point of view.

DSE-4

4. Environmental Awareness in Sanskrit literature

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Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)

Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC): These courses may be chosen from a pool of courses designed to provide **value-based and/or skill-based knowledge**.

Semester IV

- 1. Acting and Script Writing (Skill based):** The acting is connected with the practical aspect of the play and depends on actor while script writing is closely related with society.

Students would be able to understand

CO1: The theoretical aspect of Acting.

CO2: Composition and presentation of drama which can further enhance one's natural talent.

CO3: The rules of presentation of play (acting) and dramatic composition (script writing)

CO4: Students would be able to evaluate any Sanskrit drama with the help of Rasa- theory of Bharat Muni.