

COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)

B.A. Sanskrit General CBCS

Department Of Sanskrit

Undergraduate students of Sanskrit have the chance to learn about India's ancient history, which has grown over the last four thousand years and has had an indescribable effect on Indian life and culture. The goal of the show was to give people hope and make their lives better.

The main goal of the six semesters graduation study in Sanskrit is to show Indian students the most important parts of their cultural heritage that are written down in Sanskrit texts.

DSC I

CO1: The purpose of this paper is to enrich students with the works of the famous poet Kālidāsa.

CO2: Students would be familiar with the literary style and social structure reflected in these famous epics.

CO3: They will also be aware of the state of society and government at the time.

CO4: Through a few verses from Vartṛhari's Nītiśatakaṃ, the course is meant to teach students about morality and ethics.

CO5: Students will learn about History of Sanskrit Poetry.

DSC2

CO1: The purpose of this paper is to introduce students to the prose-romance, masterpiece Kādambarī.

CO2: Students will learn about ancient Sanskrit prose writing.

CO3: Students will learn from where ancient Sanskrit prose writing came from.

CO4: Students also can be enhanced how does it changed over time.

CO5: They will have the experience of some prose writing.

DSC 3

CO1: Students would have the knowledge of Sanskrit plays.

CO2: Students would know about Abhijñānaśakuntala, the best classical Sanskrit play ever written.

CO3: They will also know how society and the administration were at that time of Kalidasa, the great poet.

CO4: Students would know about Svapnavāsavadatta, one of the best classical Sanskrit plays ever written.

CO5: They will also have knowledge of how society and the government operated throughout that time period.

DSC 4

CO1: It's meant to introduce students to Varadārāja's simple study of sandhi which is based on Siddhāntakaumudī, a commentary on Pāṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī.

CO2: It's also meant to introduce students to Varadārāja's simple study of karaka-vibhakti, which is based on Siddhāntakaumudī, a commentary on Pāṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī.

CO3: This paper helps students learn about the rules of Sanskrit grammar.

CO4: This paper teaches students about the grammatical traditions of Sanskrit.

CO5: In addition, fundamental topics of Sanskrit grammar are intended to be covered in this paper.

DSE 1

CO1: Through the Saṃhitās of the four Vedas, students will be exposed to various forms of Vedic wisdom.

CO2: Students would be familiarised with the Upanishad's and exposed to the various forms of Vedic knowledge.

CO3: The course intends to expose the students about a popular Vedic texts like Rudrādhyāy.

CO4: The students will be exposed to Upanishad's concepts of the divine and demoniac natures.

CO5: By the knowledge of Upanishad students would know the terms Atman

DSE2

CO1: The course intends to expose the students about literary style of Sanskrit drama.

CO2: Students of *Sāhityadarpaṇa* would gain an understanding of the fundamental components of literary works.

CO3: The book teaches Sāhityadarpaṇa students about theatrical criticism's fundamentals.

CO4: If students of Shityadarpaṇa read the book, they would learn about the most important parts and qualities of literature and artistic criticism.

CO5: They will also be acquainted with how the society and administration were at that time.

DSE3

CO1: Through the Saṃhitās of the four Vedas, students will be exposed to various forms of Vedic wisdom, belief systems, spiritual manifestations, and social aspirations.

CO2: The course intends to expose the students about Bangiya darshana-chinta.

CO3: The purpose of this course is to introduce students to Ramakrishna-Vivekananda darshan.

CO4: Students will learn about Gauriya-Vaishnabdarshan in this class.

CO5: The course intends to expose the students about Shaktadarshan.

DSE4

CO1: The students would be enhanced by the knowledge of computational linguistics.

CO2: Students would be able to type Devanagari Script.

CO3: The students would get a fundamental understanding of the components and characteristics of literary and dramatic criticism through the study of Bman's Kvylakarsutravritti.

CO4: The course would provide advanced knowledge of the fundamental elements of Kvylakarsutravritti by Bāman.

CO5: They will also be acquainted with how the society and administration were at that time.

GEC1

CO1: This paper helps students learn about the rules of Sanskrit grammar.

CO2: This paper teaches students about the grammatical traditions of Sanskrit.

CO3: Students would be able to translate simple Bengali or English sentences into Sanskrit language.

CO4: Students would be able to write essays in Sanskrit and their language skills will be developed gradually.

CO5: The students will be exposed to Bhagavad-Gītā's concepts of the divine and demoniac natures.

GEC2

CO1: Through the Saṃhitās of the four Vedas, students will be exposed to various forms of Vedic wisdom.

CO2: Students will be exposed to various forms of Vedic belief systems and spiritual manifestations.

CO3: Students will be exposed to several forms of Vedic social aspirations as well.

CO4: The course intends to expose the students the two most celebrated Indian epics, the Rāmāyana the Mahābhārata, source texts of the subsequent literary works representing the Indian value systems, socio-cultural conditions and philosophical expressions as well.

CO5: Students also learn literary criticism of six major Schools of Indian Poetics – Rasa, Alāṃkāra, Rīti. Dhvani, Vakrokti and Aucitya.