

COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)

B.A. Sanskrit Honours (1+1+1 system)

Department Of Sanskrit

The main goal of the three-year B.A. Honours (1+1+1 system) in Sanskrit is to draw attention to the key aspects of Indian cultural heritage that have been preserved in Sanskrit writings for students from India and beyond. The syllabus for the course includes eight papers. The students would learn the secrets of Sanskrit literature through this course.

Paper I

CO1: Students would be able to translate simple Bengali or English sentences into Sanskrit. They would also be able to write essays in Sanskrit, and their language skills would improve over time. CO2: This paper teaches students about the grammatical traditions of Sanskrit. CO3: This paper teaches students about the grammatical traditions of Sanskrit.

Paper II

CO1: If **Sāhityadarpaṇa** students read the book, they would learn about the basic parts and traits of literary and dramatic criticism.

CO2: Students would know about **Abhijñānaśakuntala**, **Uttararāmacarita**, and **Svapnavāsavadatta**, three of the best classical Sanskrit plays ever written. They will also know how the society and government were at that time.

Paper III

CO1: Students would know about Indian Petrology, including definitions and cases of the different arthāṅkāra of Biswanath Kavirāja.

CO2: The purpose of this paper is to enrich students with the works of the famous poets Kālidāsa, Bhāravi, and Māgha. Students would be familiar with the literary style and social structure reflected in these famous epics.

Paper IV

CO1: The purpose of this paper is to introduce students to the prose-romance masterpieces **Kādambarī** and **Daśakumāracarita** by Bānabhatta and Dandin respectively. CO2: Students would have extensive knowledge of Classical Sanskrit literature and Sanskrit technical literature. Through Sanskrit literature, they will also become acquainted with the origin and evolution of various expressions of ancient Indian culture and civilizations.

Paper V

CO1: Students would be familiarised with the sacrosanct Vedic texts, Saṃhitā, Brāhmaṇa, Āraṇyaka, and Upaniṣads, and exposed to the various forms of Vedic knowledge.

CO2: They would understand Vedic grammar and the distinction between Vedic and Classical Sanskrit. Understanding the message of the Vedas requires a thorough understanding of etymological science and Vedic grammar.

CO3: They would understand the ancient people's belief system, spiritual expressions, social structure, and aspirations.

Paper VI

CO1: Students would study about the ancient Indian society and government, including their nature, way of life, and traditional laws. Through the Dharmaśāstra and Arthaśāstra texts, they were able to comprehend the ancient Indian legal system and political and religious institutions.

Paper VII

The purpose of this study is to learn the foundations of Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika theory, the two orthodox schools of Indian philosophy, with regards to Indian logic and metaphysics.

Paper VIII

CO1: This course would enable students to learn and acquire advanced knowledge of the derivational process of Sanskrit verbal morphology based on Siddhānta-koumudī, a commentary on Pāṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī. In addition, fundamental topics of Sanskrit grammar are intended to be covered in this paper.

CO2: With Linguistics knowledge, students would be able to understand the origin and relationships of languages.
