

Nabadwip Vidyasagar College
Department of Sanskrit (UG)
Under Graduate Programme / Post Graduate Programme
Programme Outcome (PO) and Course Outcome (CO)
SANSKRIT HONORUS

Programme Outcome (PO):

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

PO1. Develop a strong concept of ancient Indian history, philosophy and literature.

PO2. Enhance communication skills-Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing.

PO3. Students will be able to write Devnagari scripts which provide them paleographical knowledge to read out the script of modern languages like Hindi and Marathi.

PO4. Increase in depth knowledge of the Core Areas of the subject.

PO5. Students will demonstrate the skill needed to participate in conversation that builds knowledge with collaboration.

PO6. Reasonable understanding of multi-disciplinary relevance of literature of Sanskrit like Veda, Philosophy, Grammar, Kavya, Smitisastra etc.

PO7. To make them eligible for higher education.

PO8. Develop research aptitude and independent thinking.

PO9. After becoming graduate students can apply in the field of UPSE, WBCS etc. And also after postgraduation they can apply against teaching posts in schools, colleges and other educational institutions.

Semester	Course Code	Course Content	Course Outcomes (CO)
I	COR 101	Unit 1	CO 1. It provides details information about the Kavya and the social cultural of that time. CO 2. Raghuvamśam: It explain about Gramatical Grammatical analysis,

		Ṛgveda with the commentary of Sāyana – 1. Agni & Other Deities [1/1-3], 2. <i>Puruṣa-sūkta</i> [<i>RV</i> - 10/90], 3. <i>Nāsadīya-sūkta</i> [<i>RV</i> - 10/129], 4. Nadi-viśvamiṭra [<i>RV</i> - 3/33] Yajur-Vedasamhitā – 1. <i>Śivasankalpa-sūkta</i> [<i>YV</i> - 1/6] Atharva-Vedasamhitā – 1. <i>Kāla-sūkta</i> [<i>AV</i> - 10/53], 2. <i>Varuṇā-sūkta</i> [<i>AV</i> - 4/16] Ṛgveda with the commentary of Sāyana – 1. Agni & Other Deities [1/1-3], 2. <i>Puruṣa-sūkta</i> [<i>RV</i> - 10/90], 3. <i>Nāsadīya-sūkta</i> [<i>RV</i> - 10/129], 4. Nadi-viśvamiṭra [<i>RV</i> - 3/33] Yajur-Vedasamhitā – 1. <i>Śivasankalpa-sūkta</i> [<i>YV</i> - 1/6]	Meaning/translation, Explanation, content analysis.
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		Atharva-Vedasaṃhitā – 1. <i>Kāla-sūkta</i> [AV - 10/53], 2. <i>Varuṇā-sūkta</i> [AV - 4/16] Characteristics of Raghu Clan. 2.Kumārasaṃbhavam: Canto- V (Verse: 1-30) 3. Topic Name Section ‘C’ Kirātārjunīyam: Canto I (1-25 Verses) Kirātārjunīyam: Introduction (Author and Text), Appropriateness of title, Background of given contents, Canto I Verses 1-16, Grammatical analysis, Translation, Explanation, Poetic excellence, thematic analysis. Kumārasaṃbhavam: Introduction (Author and Text), Appropriateness of title, Background of given contents. 06 Credits Text Reading Canto I Verses 1-15, (Grammatical analysis, Translation, and Explanation), Poetic	
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		excellence and Plot . 4. Section 'D' Nītiśatakam (1-20 Verses, 1st two Paddhatis)- M. R. Kale Edition Nītiśatakam: Verses (1-10) Grammatical analysis Translation, explanation. .5. Section 'E' Origin and Development of Mahākāvya and Gītikāvya Unit: I Origin and development of different types of Māhākāvya with special reference to Aśvaghoṣa, Kālidāsa, Bhāravi, Māgha, Bhatti, Śṛīharṣa. 06 Credits .	
		Unit 2 1. Raghuvamśam: Canto I (Verses 11-25) grammatical analysis, Meaning/translation, Explanation, Role of Dilīpa in the welfare of subjects. Topic Name 2. Kumārasaṃbhavam: Text Reading Canto I Verses 16-30	CO 3. Kumārasaṃbhavam is a graeat Kavyam of Mahakabi Kalidasa. It provides details information about the Kabya and the social cultural of that time. CO 4. Kirātārjunīyam also a great Kavya in Sanskrit Literature. It provides the details of kavya and literary criticism. It will explain about socio culture of that time. . CO 5. Nītiśatakam: It provides the knowledge of Niti and social values and Grammatical analysis Translation, explanation, thematic analysis Bhartṛhari's comments on society.

		(Grammatical analysis, Translation, Explanation), Penance of Pārvati, Poetic excellence, Plot. 3. Topic Name Kirātārjunīyam: Verses 17-25, Grammatical analysis, Translation, Explanation, Poetic excellence, thematic analysis. .4. Nītiśatakam: Verses (11-20) Grammatical analysis Translation, explanation, thematic analysis Bhartrhari's comments on society. .5. Unit: II Origin & Development of Sanskrit Gītikāvayās with special reference to Kālidāsa, Bilhaṇa, Jayadeva, Amarūk, Bhartrhari and their works. .	.
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	SANS- H-CC- T-02 Critical Survey of Sanskrit Literature	Unit: I Section ‘A’ Vedic Literature Unit: I Samhitā (Ṛk, Yajuh, Sāma, Atharva) time, subject–matter, religion & Philosophy, social life Section ‘B’ Rāmāyaṇa Unit: I Rāmāyaṇa-time, subject–matter, Rāmāyaṇa as an Ādikāvya. Section ‘C’ Mahābhārata Unit: I Mahābhārata and its Time, Development, and subject matter Section ‘D’ Purāṇas Unit: I Purāṇas : Subject matter, Characteristics Section ‘E’ General Introduction to Vyākaraṇa, Darśana and Sāhityaśāstra Unit-I General Introduction to Vyākaraṇa- Brief History of Vyākaraṇaśāstra 04 Credits	CO 1.It provides details information about theVedic Era and the social cultural information of that time. CO 2. Knowledge about time, subject– matter, religion & Philosophy, social life CO 3. Rāmāyaṇa as a Mahaakavya it provided -time, subject–matter, Rāmāyaṇa as an Ādikāvya.
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Semester: II	SANS-H-CC-T-02 Critical Survey of Sanskrit Literature	Unit: II Brāhmaṇa, Āraṇyaka, Upaniṣad, Vedāṅga (Brief Introduction) Rāmāyaṇa as a Source Text and its Cultural Importance. Mahābhārata : Encyclopaedic nature, as a Source, Text, Cultural Importance. Purāṇas : Social, Cultural and Historical Importance General Introduction to Darśana-Major schools of Indian Philosophy Cārvāka, Bauddha, Jaina, Sāṅkhya-yoga, Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika, Pūrvamīmāṃsā and Uttara mīmāṃsā. 05 Credits Unit-III General Introduction to Poetics- Six major Schools of Indian Poetics-Rasa, Alaṅkāra, Rīti, Dhvani, Vakrokti and Aucitya.	CO 4. Mahābhārata also and its Time, Development, and subject matter and provide knowledge and its significance. CO 5.It provides details information about the Brāhmaṇa, Āraṇyaka, Upaniṣad, Vedāṅga (Brief Introduction) Era and the social cultural information of that time. CO 6. Purāṇas : Social, Cultural and Historical Importance CO 7. General Introduction to Darśana-Major schools of Indian Philosophy Cārvāka, Bauddha, Jaina, Sāṅkhya-yoga, Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika, Pūrvamīmāṃsā and Uttara CO 8. General Introduction to Poetics- Six major Schools of Indian Poetics. CO9.General Concept of Indian Epic Ramayan & Mahabharata Knowledge on the followings Students to become familiar with the narrative structures, plots main characters, and major themes of the mahabharat and thr Ramayana. Students become familiar with the ways in which the Epics reflect and narrate Hindu, Teaching about ethics, government, the nature of god, and the relation ship between humans and the divine.
Semester: II	SANS-H-CC-T-03	Classical Sanskrit Literature (Prose) Section ‘A’ Śukanāsopadeśa (Ed. Prahlad Kumar) Unit: I Introduction- Author/Text, Text up to page 116 of Prahlad	CO1.Students will be able to know not only ancient literature and their classification but also modern Sanskrit literature. CO 2. Śukanāsopadeśa and Viśrutacaritam as Kavya Author, Text, Text reading (Grammar, Translation, and Explanation), Poetic excellence, plot, Timing of Action know the students.

		Kumar Up to the end of the Text. Section ‘B’ Viśrutacaritam Upto 15th Para Unit: I Para 1 to 10 - Introduction- Author, Text, Text reading (Grammar, Translation, and Explanation), Poetic excellence, plot, Timing of Action. Section ‘C’ Origin and development of prose, Important prose romances and fables Unit: I Origin and development of prose, important prose romances and fables	
Semester: II		Unit: II Society, Āyurveda and political thoughts depicted in Śukanāsopadeśa, logical. Unit: II Para 11 to 15 - Text reading (Grammar, Translation, and Explanation), Poetic excellence, plot, Timing of Action. Society, language and style of Daṇḍin. Unit: II (i) Subandhu, Daṇḍin, Bāṇa, Ambikādatta Vyāsa. (ii)	CO 3. Detailed information about the Society, Āyurveda and political thoughts depicted in Śukanāsopadeśa, logical. Text reading (Grammar, Translation, and Explanation), Poetic excellence, plot, Timing of Action. Society, language and style of Daṇḍin. Subandhu, Daṇḍin, Bāṇa, Ambikādatta Vyāsa. (ii) Pañcatantra, Hitopadeśa, many more poets’ life to known the students.

		Pañcatantra, Hitopadeśa, Vetālapañcaviṃśatikā, Siṃhāsanadvātriṃśikā, Puruṣaparīkṣā, Śukasaptati.	
	SANS- H-CC- T-04	Sanskrit Composition and Communication Vibhaktyartha, Voice & Kṛt Section ‘A’ Unit: I (i) Vibhaktyartha Prakaraṇa of Laghusiddhāntakaumudī (ii) Voice (katṛ, karma and bhāva) Section ‘B’ Translation and Communication Unit: I (i) Translation from Bengali/English to Sanskrit on the basis of cases, Compounds and kṛt suffixes. Section ‘C’ Essay Unit: I Essay (traditional subjects) e.g. veda, upaniṣad, Sanskrit Language, Sanskriti, Rāmāya, Mahābhārata, purāṇa, gītā, principal Sanskrit poets.	CO 1. Grammar is very important part of this language for the making of sentences, to know appropriate meaning of texts, oral communication and perfection. CO2. Translation and Communication CO3. Vibhaktyartha Prakaraṇa of Laghusiddhāntakaumudī (ii) Voice (katṛ, karma and bhāva)

	Classical Sanskrit Literature (Drama)	Unit: II Selections from Kṛt Prakaraṇa- from Laghusiddhāntakaumudī Major Sūtras for the formation of kṛdanta words (tavyat, tavya, anīyar, yat,, yat, ,vul, tric, a,, kta, katavatu, śaṭri, śānac, tumun, ktvā-lyap, lyuṭ, ghan, ktin) Unit: II Communicative Sanskrit: Spoken Sanskrit Unit: II Essay based on issues and topic related to modern subjects like entertainment, sports, national and international affairs and social problems.	CO.4. It Communicative Sanskrit: Spoken Sanskrit Essay based on issues and topic related to modern subjects like entertainment, sports etc. 6. Knowledge on the followings This course aims to get the students to know the basics of Sanskrit Grammar, including rules of Sandhi, Karak, and Vibhaktyarth Prakarana based on Laghusiddhantakaumudi, a primer of Paninian grammar . Besides, the students will be able to translate sentence and write short paras in Sanskrit.
Semester: III	SANS-H-CC-T-05 Classical Sanskrit Literature (Drama)	Classical Sanskrit Literature (Drama) Unit: I Svapnavāsavadattam: Act I & VI Story, Meaning/Translation and Explanation. Abhijñānaśākuntalam : Act I- (a) Introduction, Author, Explanation of terms like nāndī, prastāvanā, sūtradhāra, naṭī, viṣkambhaka, vidūṣaka,	CO1.The students would know about the historical importance of Indian Sanskrit Literature. CO2. Svapnavāsavadattam: it will explain about socio economical cultural, myth and significance of that time. CO3. Abhijñānaśākuntalam : as a play it provides Introduction, Author, Explanation of terms like nāndī, prastāvanā, sūtradhāra, naṭī, (b) Text Reading (Grammar, Translation, Explanation), Poetic excellence.

	kañcukī, (b) Text Reading (Grammar, Translation, Explanation), Poetic excellence, Plot, Timing of Action. Personification of nature, Language of Kālidāsa, dhvani in Upamā Kālidāsa, Purpose and design behind Abhijñānaśākuntalam and other problems related to texts, popular saying about Kālidāsa & Śākuntalam Section ‘C’ Abhijñānaśākuntalam– Kālidāsa V to VII Unit: I Abhijñānaśākuntalam Act V to VII Text Reading (Grammar, Translation, Explanation). Section ‘D’ Critical survey of Sanskrit Drama Unit-I Sanskrit Drama : Origin and Development, Nature of Nāṭaka,	
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Semester: III	Unit: II 1. Svapnavāsavadattam: Unique features of Bhāsa's style, Characterization, Importance of 1st and 6th Act, Society, Norms of Marriage, Story of 'regains'. Bhāso hāso. 2. Unit II Abhijñānaśākuntalam Act II to IV- Text Reading (Grammar, Translation, Explanation), Poetic excellence, Plot, Timing of action. 3. Abhijñānaśākuntalam Act V to VII Poetic excellence, Plot, Timing of Action. Personification of nature, Language of Kālidāsa, dhvani in Upamā Kālidāsa, Purpose and design behind Abhijñānaśākuntalam and other problems related to texts, popular saying about Kālidāsa & Śākuntalam. 4. Unit-II Some important dramatists and dramas: Bhāsa, Kālidāsa, Śūdraka, Viśākhadatta, Śrīharṣa, Bhavabhūti, Bhaṭṭanārāyaṇa and their works.	CO4. Personification of nature, Language of Kālidāsa, dhvani in Upamā Kālidāsa, Purpose and design behind Abhijñānaśākuntalam and other problems related to texts, popular saying about Kālidāsa & Śākuntalam. CO5. Svapnavāsavadattam: detailed information as Unique features of Bhāsa's style, Characterization, Importance of 1st and 6th Act, Society, Norms of Marriage, Story of 'regains'. Bhāso hāso.
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Semester: III	SANS- H-CC- T-06 Poetics and Literary Criticism	Section ‘A’ Introduction to Sanskrit Poetics Unit: I Introduction to poetics: Origin and development of Sanskrit poetics, its various names- kriyākalpa, alaṅkāraśāstra, sāhityaśāstra, saundaryaśāstra Section ‘B’ Forms of Kāvya- Literature Unit: I Forms of poetry : dṛśya, śravya, miśra, (campū) Section ‘C’ Śabda-śakti and rasa-sūtra Unit: I Power/Function of word and meaning (according to kāvyaprakāśa). abhidhā (expression/ denotative meaning), lakṣaṇā (indication/ indicative meaning) and vyañjanā (suggestion/ suggestive meaning). Section ‘D’ Figures of speech and Meter Unit: I Figures of speech- anuprāsa, yamaka, śleṣa, upamā, rūpaka, sandeha, bhrāntimān, apahnuti, utprekṣā, atīśayokti, tulyayogitā, dīpaka, dṛṣṭānta,	CO1. Knowledge on the followings: This course aims at getting the students acquainted with the general outlines of classical Sanskrit Literature (Poetry & Metrics) through Classical text. This course aims to get students acquainted with classical sanskrit literature poetry. It intends to give an understanding of Literature, through which students will be able to appreciate the development of Sanskrit literature. The course also six to help students to negotiate texts independently. CO2. Knowledge on the followings This course aims to get students acquainted with the journey of Sanskrit literature from Vedic literature to Purana. It also intends to give an outline of different shastric traditions, through which students will be able to know different genres of Sanskrit literature and Sastras.
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		nidarśanā, vyatireka, samāsokti, svabhāvokti, aprastutaprasāmsā, arthāntaranyāsa, kāvyaliṅga, vibhāvanā.	
Semester: III		Unit: II Definition (lakṣaṇa), objectives (prayojana) and causes (hetu) of poetry. (according to kāvyaprakāśa) Mahākāvya, khaṇḍakāvya, gadya-kāvya: kathā, ākhyāyikā (according to Sāhityadarpaṇa) Rasa: rasa-sūtra of Bharata and its prominent expositions: utpattivāda, anumitivāda, bhaktivāda and abhivivaktivāda, alaukikatā (transcendental nature) of rasa (as discussed in Kāvya prakāśa). Metres- anuṣṭup, āryā, indravajrā, upendravajrā, drutavilambita, upajāti, vasantatilakā, mālinī, mandākrāntā, śikhariṇī, śārdūlavikrīḍita, sragdharā.	CO2. Classical Sanskrit Literature(Drama) Course Outcome (after introduction Knowledge on the followings: This course aims to acquaint students with three most famous dramas of Sanskrit literature which represent three stages in the growth of Sanskrit drama.

Semester: III	SANS-H-CC-T-07	Indian Social Institutions and Polity Unit-Wise Division: Section 'A' Indian Social Institutions : Nature and Concepts Unit: I Indian Social Institutions : Definition and Scope: Sociological Definition of Social Institutions. Trends of Social Changes, Sources of Indian Social Institutions (Vedic Literature, Sūtra Literature, Purāṇas, Rāmāyaṇa , Mahābhārata, Dharmaśāstras, Buddhist and Jain Literature, Literary Works, Inscriptions, Memoirs of Foreign Writers) Section 'B' Structure of Society and Values of Life Unit: I Varṇa-System and Caste System : Four-fold division of Varṇa System, (R̥gveda, 10.90.12), Mahābhārata, Śāntiparva, 72.3-8); Division of Varṇa according to Guṇa and Karma (Bhagvadgīta , 4.13, 18.41-44). Origin of Caste-System from	CO1. Knowledge on the following This course aims to acquaint students with classical sanskrit prose literature. Origin and 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.
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		Inter-caste Marriages (Mahābhārata, Anuśāsanaparva, 48.3- 11); Emergence of non-Aryan tribes in Varṇa-System (Mahābhārata, Śāntiparva, 65.13-22). Social rules for up- gradation and down-gradation of Caste System (Āpastambadharmasūtra, 2.5.11.10-11, Baudhāyanadharmasūtra, 1.8.16.13-14, Manusmṛti, 10,64, Yājñavalkyasmṛti, 1.96) Section ‘C’ Indian Polity : Origin and Development Unit: I Initial stage of Indian Polity (from Vedic period to Buddhist period). Election of King by the people: ‘Viśas’ in Vedic priod (Ṛgveda, 10.173;10.174; Atharvaveda,3.4.2; 6.87.1-2). Parliamentary Institutions: ‘Sabhā,’ ‘Samiti’ and ‘Vidatha’ in Vedic period (Atharvaveda,7.12.1;12.1.6 ; Ṛgveda ,10.85.26); King-	
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		maker 'Rājakartārah' Council in Atharvaveda(3.5.6-7), Council of 'Ratnis' in śatapathabrāhmaṇa(5.2.5.1); Coronation Ceremony of Samrāt in śatapathabrāhmaṇa (51.1.8-13; 9.4.1.1-5) Republic States in the Buddhist Period (Digghanikāya, Mahāparinibbāṇa Sutta, Aṅguttaranikāya, 1.213; 4.252, 256) Section 'D' Cardinal Theories and Thinkers of Indian Polity Unit: 1 Cardinal Theories of Indian Polity: 'Saptāṅga' Theory of State: 1. Svāmi, 2. Amātya, 3. Janapada 4. Pura, 5. Kośa, 6. Daṇḍa and 7. Mitra(Arthaśāstra, 6.1. Mahābhārata, Śāntiparva, 56.5, Śukranīti, 1.61-62). 'Maṇḍala'Theory of Inter-State Relations: 1. Ari, 2. Mitra, 3. Ari-mitra, 4. Mitra-mitra, 5. Ari-mitramitra; 'Śāḍgunya'Policy of War and Peace : 1. Sandhi, 2. Vighraha,	
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		3. Yāna, 4. Āsana, 5. Saṁśraya 6. Dvaidhibhāva. 'CaturvidhaUpāya' for Balancing the power of State : 1.Sāma 2.Dāma,3.Daṇḍa.4.Bheda; Three Types of State Power 'Śakti': 1.Prabhuśakti,2.M	
Semester: III		Unit: II Social Institutions and Dharmaśāstra Literature: Dharmaśāstra as a special branch of studies of Social Institutions, sources of Dharma (Manusmṛti, 2,12; Yājñavalkyasmṛti,1.7). Different kinds of Dharma in the sense of Social Ethics Manusmṛti, 10,63; Viṣṇupurāṇa 2.16-17); Six kinds of Dharma in the sense of Duties (Mitākṣarāṭīkā on Yājñavalkyasmṛti,1.1). Tenfold Dharma as Ethical Qualities (Manusmṛti,6.92); Fourteen-Dharmasthānas (Yājñavalkyasmṛti,1.3) Unit: II Position of Women in the Society : Brief survey of	CO2.Social institutions and Indian Polity have been highlighted in Dharmasastra Literature. The aim of this course to make the students acquainted with various aspects of social institution and Indian polity as propounded in the ancient Sanskrit texts such as Samhitas, Mahabharata, Purana, Kautilya's Arthasastra and other works known and nitisastra. CO3.This part of the course has been framed so that the student can acquire an idea of various duties of the king for governance, punishment policy, tax policy, war policy domestic policy etc. The students will also learn about the appointment of good qualified minister and qualified messenger for good governance. The aim of this course is to make the students acquainted with various aspects of Political institutions and Indian polity as propounded in the ancient Sanskrit texts from vedic samhita to later texts in the Dharma sastra and Artha sastra traditions.

		position of women in different stages of Society. Position of women in Mahābhārata (Anuśāsanaparva, 46.5-11, Sabhāparva, 69.4-13. Praise of women in The Brhatsamhitā of Varāhamihira (Strīprasamsā, chapter-74.1-10) 04 Credits Unit: III Social Values of Life : Social Relevance of Indian life style with special reference to Sixteen Saṃskāras. Four aims of life ‘Puruṣārtha-Catuṣṭaya’- 1. Dharma, 2. Artha, 3. Kāma, 4. Mokṣa. Four Āśramas- 1. Brahmacharya, 2. Gṛhastha, 3. Vānaprastha, 4. Saṃnyāsa Later Stages of Indian Polity (From Kauṭilya to Mahatma Gandhi): Concept of Welfare State in Arthaśāstra of Kauṭilya (Arthaśāstra, 1.13 : ‘matsyanyāyābhibhūṭ’ to ‘yo’ asmāngopāyatīti’); Essential Qualities of King (Arthaśāstra, 6.1.16- 18: ‘sampādayatyasampannaḥ’ to	
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		‘jayatyeva na hīyate’); State Politics ‘Rajadharma’(Mahābhārata , Śāntiparva,120.1-15; Manusmṛti, 7.1-15; Śukranīti,1.1-15); Constituent Elements of Jain Polity in Nitivākyāmṛta of Somadeva Suri, (Daṇḍanītisamuddeśa, 9.1.18 and Janapada-samuddeśa, 19.1.10). Relevance of Gandhian Thought in Modern Period with special reference to ‘Satyāgraha’ Philosophy (‘Satyāgrahagītā’ of Pa, itā Kṣamārāva and ‘Gandhi Gītā’, 5.1-25 of Prof. Indra) Important Thinkers on Indian Polity: Manu, Kauṭilya, Kāmandaka, Śukrācārya, SomadevaSuri, Mahatma Gandhi.	
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Semester: IV	SANS-H-CC-T-08	Indian Epigraphy, Paleography and Chronology Section 'A' Epigraphy Unit: I Introduction to Epigraphy and Types of Inscriptions Section 'B' Paleography Unit: I Antiquity of the Art of Writing Section 'C' Study of Selected inscriptions Unit: I Aśoka's Giranāra Rock Edict-1 02 Credits Aśoka's Sāranātha Pillar Edict Section 'D' Chronology Unit: I General Introduction to Ancient Indian Chronology	CO1. The students would know about the historical importance of Indian Epigraphy, Paleography, Chronology and Inscription.
		Unit: II Importance of Indian Inscriptions in the reconstruction of Ancient Indian History and Culture 04 Credits Unit: III History of Epigraphical Studies in India 02 Credits Unit: IV History of Decipherment of Ancient Indian Scripts (Contribution of Scholars in the field of epigraphy): Fleet,	

		Cunninghum, Princep, Buhler, Ojha, D. C. Sircar. Unit: II Writing Materials, Inscribers and Library 04 Credits Unit: III Introduction to Ancient Indian Scripts. Unit: II Gīrnāra Inscription of Rudradāman 04 Credits Unit: III Allahabad Stone Inscription of Samudragupta 04 Credits Khalimpur Copper Plate Inscription of Dharmapāla. 04 Credits Unit: IV Aihole Inscription Unit: II System of Dating the Inscriptions (Chronograms) Unit: III Main Eras used in Inscriptions - Vikrama Era, Śaka Era and Gupta Era	
Semester: IV	SANS-H-CC-T-09 Modern Sanskrit Literature	Section 'A' Mahākāvya and Charitakāvya Unit: I Svātantrya Sambhavam (Revaprasada Dwivedi) Canto 2, verses 1-45 Bhīmāyanam (Prabha Shankar Joshi) Canto X. verses 20-29; Canto - XI. Verses 13-20 & 40-46. Section 'B' Gadya and Rūpaka	

		Unit: I Vārtāgāham (Sanskrit version of Tagore's play) Or Muktadhara – Dhyanesh: Chakraborty (Traus.) Section 'C' Gitikāvya and Other genres Unit: I Bhaṭṭa Mathurā Nath Shastri (Kundaliyān), BacchuLal Avasthi Jñāana (Kaete, Kva Yataste), Srinivasa Rath (Katamā Kavita) etc Section 'D' General Survey Unit 1 Pandita Kshama Rao, P.K. Narayana Pillai, S. B. Varnekar, ParmanandShastri, Reva Prasad Dwivedi	
Semester: IV		Unit: II Hariram Acharya (Sankalpa Gītīā); Pushpa Dikshit (Bruhi kosminYuge..) RadhaVallabhTripathi DhivaraGītīḥ (Naukāmihasaramsaram...); 4 Credits Unit III Harshdev Madhava Haiku- Snanagrihe, vedanā, mrityuḥ1, mṛtyuḥ 2; khaniḥ; shatāvadhāni R. Ganesh (Kavi-viṣādaḥ, Varṣāvibhūtiḥ –selected	They will be able to know the importance, propagation across the world of this language.

		verses) Unit 2 Janaki VallabhShastri, Ram Karan Sharma, Jagannath Pathak, S. Sundarrajan, Shankar Dev Avatare 04 Credits Unit 3 Haridas SiddhantaVagish, Siddheswar Chattopadhyay, Rama Chodhury, Srijeev Nyāyatīrtha, YatindraVimal Chowdhury, Virendra Kumar Bhattacharya	
Semester: IV	SANS- H-CC- T-10 Sanskrit and World Literature	Section ‘A’ Buddha-Carita – Chapter-I Unit: I Translation. Section ‘B’ Upaniṣads and Gītā in the West Unit: I Dara Shikoh's Persian Translation of Upanisads and their Influence on Sufism. Latin translation and its influence on Western thought Section ‘C’ Sanskrit Fables in World Literature Unit: I Translation of Pañcatantra in Eastern and Western Languages. Section ‘D’ Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata in South Eastern Asia Unit: I Rāma Kathā in	

		south eastern countries Section ‘E’ Kālidāsa in the West Unit: I English and German translation of Kālidāsa's writings and their influence on western literature and theatre. Section ‘F’ Sanskrit Studies across the World Unit: I i. Sanskrit Study Centers in Asia ii. Sanskrit Study Centers in Europe iii. Sanskrit Study Centers in America.	
Semester: V	SANS-H-CC-T-11 Vedic Literature	Section ‘A’ Saṁhitā and Brāhmaṇa Unit: I Ṛgveda-Agni- 1.1, Uṣas- 3.61, Akṣa Sūkta 10.34, Hiraṇyagarbha- 10.121 Section ‘B’ Vedic Grammar Unit: I Declensions (śabdarūpa), Subjunctive Mood (let), Gerunds (ktvārthaka, Tumarthaka), Vedic Accent and Padapāṭha. Section ‘C’ (Bṛhadāraṇyakopaniṣad) Unit: I Bṛhadāraṇyakopaniṣad (4.4)	CO1. Students would know about the Vedic mantras, their application, Vedic grammar, socio-cultural life. CO2. This course on vedic literature aims to introduce various types of vedic text. Students will also be able to read one Upanisad, namely Mundaka, where primary Vedanta view is propounded. It will also facilitate the students to know about philosophical, moral, and scientific principals including the course of Indian Intellectual traditions of Vedic period.

		Unit: II Yajurveda- Śivasamkalpa Sūkta- 34.1-6 05 Credits Unit: III Atharvaveda- Sāmmanasyam- 3.30, Bhūmi12.1-12 Unit: II Bṛhadāraṇyakopaniṣad (4.5)	
Semester: V	SANS-H-CC-T-12 Sanskrit Grammar	Section ‘A’ Kāraṇaprakaraṇam 28 Credits Section ‘B’ Samāsa- prakaraṇam 28 Credits	CO1.Sanskrit Composition (Karak) Knowledge on the followings This course aims to get the students to know the basics of Sanskrit Grammar, including rules of Sandhi, Karak. Students acquires the ability to from sentences scientifically. They can determine the etymology of words. They gain knowledge the ancient Indian educational system and also gain an idea about the origin of words in other Indian language. CO2.Sanskrit Grammar, Siddhantakoumudi (Samas) Knowledge on the followings This course aims to get the students to know the basics of Sanskrit Grammar, including rules of Sandhi, Karak, and Vibhaktiyarth Prakarana based on siddhantakaumudi, a primer of Paninian grammer . Besides, the students will be able to translate sentence and write short paras in Sanskrit. CO3.Communication in Sanskrit Knowledge on the followings Ability to express the thoughts & ideas effectively orally in Sanskrit. Ability to communicate in Sanskrit with others through proper media and confidently share one’s views in Sanskrit.
Semester: VI	SANS-H-CC-T-13 Ontology and Epistemology	Section ‘A’ Essentials of Indian Philosophy Unit: I Meaning and purpose of darśana, general classification of philosophical schools in classical Indian philosophy Section ‘B’ Ontology Unit: I Concept of padārtha, three	CO1 The students will take the knowledge about of Indian philosophy, Philosophers and their thoughts. They could relate the philosophical theory in practical life.

		dharmas of padārthas, definition of Dravya, Section 'C' Epistemology Unit: I Buddhi(jñāna) – nature of jñāna in Nyāya vaiśeṣika; smṛiti-anubhava; yathārtha and ayathārtha	
Semester: VI		Unit: II Realism (yathārthavāda or vastuvāda) and Idealism (pratyayavāda), Monism (ekattvavāda), Dualism (dvaitavavāda) & Pluralism (bahuttvavāda) ; dharma (property)-dharmi (substratum) Unit: III Causation (kāryakāraṇavāda) : naturalism (svabhāvavāda), doctrine of pre-existence of effect (satkāryavāda), doctrine of real transformation (pariṇāmavāda), doctrine of illusory transformation (vivartavāda), doctrine of non- preexistence of effect in cause (asatkāryavāda and ārambhavād Unit: II Sāmānya, Viśeṣa,	CO2.This 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.

		Samavāya, Abhāva. 05 Credits Unit: III Definitions of first seven dravyas and their examination; Ātma and its qualities, manas. 05 Credits Unit: IV Qualities (other than the qualities of the ātman) Five types of Karma Unit: II Karaṇa and kāraṇa, definitions and types of pramā, kartā-kāraṇa-vyāpāra-phala, model 6 Credits Unit: III Pratyakṣa 4 Credits Unit: IV Anumāna including hetvābhāsa 4 Credits Unit: V Upamāna and śabda pramāṇa 4 Credits Unit: VI Types of ayathārtha anubhava 4 Credits	
Semester: VI	SANS-H-CC-T-14 Self-Management in the Gītā	Section 'A' Gītā: Cognitive and emotive apparatus Unit: I Hierarchy of indriya, manas, buddhi and ātman III.42; XV.7 Role of the ātman –XV.7; XV.9 Section 'B' Gītā: Controlling the mind Unit: I Confusion and conflict Nature of conflict I.1; IV.16; I.45; II.6 8 Credits	CO1.Self Management in Bhagabad Gita The objective of this course is to study the philosophy of self-management in Bhagabad Gita. The Course seeks to help students negotiate the text independently without referring to the traditional commentaries so as to enable them to experience the richness of the text.

		Causal factors – Ignorance – II.41; Indriya – II.60, Mind – II.67; Rajoguṇa – III.36-39; XVI.21; Weakness of mind- II.3; IV.5 Section ‘C’ Gītā: Self management through devotion Unit: I Surrender of ego – II.7 ; IX.27; VIII.7; XI.55 ; II.47	
Semester: VI		1) Unit: II Mind as a product of prakṛti VII.4 Properties of three guṇas and their impact on the mind – XIII. 5-6; XIV.5-8, 11-13; XIV.17 Unit: II Means of controlling the mind Meditation– difficulties –VI.34-35; procedure VI.11-14 Balanced life- III.8; VI.16-17 Diet control- XVII. 8-10 Physical and mental discipline – XVII. 14-19, VI. 36. 8 Credits Means of conflict resolution Importance of knowledge – II. 52 ; IV.38-39; IV.42 Clarity of buddhi – XVIII.30-32 Process of decision making – XVIII.63 Unit: III Control over senses –	

		II.59, 64 Surrender of kartṛbhāva –XVIII .13-16; V.8-9 Desirelessness- II.48; II.55 Putting others before self – III.25	
Semester V	SANS- H- DSE- T-01 Philosophy, Religion and Culture in Sanskrit Tradition	Section ‘A’ Dharma Unit: I Form of God, Mode of worship, Bhakta as a morally evolved person - Gita Chapter XII Section ‘B’ Saṃskāra and Puruṣārtha Unit: I Process of acculturation – importance of Saṃskāra. Section ‘C’ Svadharma Unit: I An ‘amoral’ person – svadharma and karmayoga, sthita prajña in the Gita (Chapter II)	CO1. The students will be able to learn the yoga, their concept, features etc. CO2. Form of God, Mode of worship, Bhakta as a morally evolved person – Gita.
		Unit: II Dharma – ten-fold dharma and its versions, definitions of satya, ahimsā, asteya, aparigraha, pañcha mahāyajña; theory of three debts. 06 Credits Unit: III Man’s initiative and God’s design; God’s līlā and Kṛpā,	

		Daiva versus puruṣakāra, adṛṣṭa, three types of karma – saṃchita, kriyamāṇa and prārabdha karma Unit: II Process of acculturation – importance of Saṃskāra. Aim of human life – theory of Puruṣārtha.	
Semester V	SANS-H-DSE-T-02 Indian System of Logic and Debate	Section ‘A’ Fundamentals of Science of Debate Unit: I Science of inquiry (ānvīkṣikī) & its importance, Growth of ānvīkṣikī into art of debate, The council of debate (pariṣad) & its kinds, Discussant (vādī), Opponent (prativādī), Judge (madhyastha/prāśnika) Section ‘B’ Syllogistic Logic Unit: I Inference (anumāna) & its key terms, viz. major term or probandum (sādhya), middle term or probans (hetu), minor term (pakṣa), illustration (sapakṣa), contrary-illustration (vipakṣa), basic understanding of invariable concomitance (vyāpti) & its types,	

		establishing vyāpti by inductive method, Five components of argument (pañcāvayava) – proposition (pratijñā), reason (hetu), example (udāharaṇa), application (upanaya) & conclusion (nigamana) Section ‘C’ Theory of Debate Unit: I Basic understanding of the following terms: Example (dr̥ṣṭānta), Tenet (siddhānta), Ascertainment (nirṇaya), Dialouge (kathā) and its kinds, Discussion (vāda), Wrangling (jalpa), Cavil (vitaṇḍā).	
Semester V		Unit: II The Method of debate (sambhāṣāvidhi/vādaavidhi) & its utility, Types of debate - congenial debate (anuloma sambhāṣā) & hostile debate (vigrhya sambhāṣā), The expedience of debate (vāadopāya), The limits of debate (vādamaryādā). Note : The definitions and concepts are to be taken only from the Nyāyasūtra, Nyāyakośa by	

		Bhimacharya Jhalkikar and A History of Indian Logic by S. C. Vidyabhushan, Chapter III of Section I. The illustrations and examples must be taken from day to day life and philosophical examples must be abandoned. Section ‘C’ Theory of Debate Quibble (chala) & its kinds; Analogue (jāti) and its important kinds (only first four, i.e. sādharmyasama, vaidharmyasama, utkarṣasama & apakarṣasama); Point of defeat (nigrahasthāna) & its kinds – Hurting the proposition (pratijñāhāni), Shifting of proposition (pratijñāntara), Opposing the proposition (pratijñāvirodha), Renouncing the proposition (pratijñāsannyāsa), Admission of an opinion (matānujñā).	
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Semester VI	SANS-H-DSE-T-03 Literary Criticism	Section 'A' Kāvya Prakāśa: Kāvya Vaiśiṣṭya and Kāvya Prayojana Unit: I Kāvya Prakāśa: Kāvya Vaiśiṣṭya and Kāvya Prayojana Section 'B' Kāvya Prakāśa: Kāvya Kāraṇa Unit: I Kāvya Prakāśa: Kāvya Kāraṇa Section 'C' Kāvya Prakāśa: Kāvya Svarūpa and Kāvyaabheda Unit: I Kāvya Prakāśa: Kāvya Svarūpa and Kāvyaabheda 16 Credits	CO1. Students will be able to know ancient Indian history of literature and literary criticism.
	SANS-H-DSE-T-04 Sanskrit Linguistics	Unit -1 Linguistic Language Family	CO1.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. CO2.Linguistic is the scientific study of language. From linguistics, students will learn about many aspects of human language including sounds “(phonetics:, Phonology), words (morphology), sentence and meaning. This students will study how languages evolve and how various language compare. Learning of linguistic helps the students to speak a variety of language. This knowledge can be applied to improving communication between people.
Semester VI		Unit -2 Language and Law	CO1.Linguistics should also help them to know the source of this language and the relation between other languages.

Semester-I	SANS-H-GE-T-01 Basic Sanskrit	Section 'A' Grammar and Composition Part I Unit: I Nominative forms of pronouns- asmad, yuṣmad, etat and tat in masculine, feminine and neuter. Nominative forms of 'a' ending masculine and neuter gender nouns with paṭh, khād, likh and similar simple verbs in present, past and future. Objective forms of the above nouns and pronouns in singular with more simple verbs Section 'B' Grammar and Composition Part II Unit: I Special Verb forms – in parasmaipada –past, present, future and imperative - kṛ, śrū Section 'C' Literature Unit: I Gita Chapter XII	CO1. Grammar is very important part of this language for the making of sentences, to know appropriate meaning of texts, oral communication and perfection.
Semester-I		Unit: II Instrumental, dative, ablative forms of the above nouns and pronouns in singular, dual and plural instrumental, dative, ablative forms of all the words in this syllabus. 06 Credits Unit: III	

		‘ā’ and ‘ī’ ending feminine words in nominative and accusative cases with loṭ lakāra (imperative). 04 Credits Unit: IV ‘ā’ and ‘ī’ ending feminine nouns in singular in Genitive/ possessive and locative cases, genitive and locative cases in singular in pronouns tat, etat, yat, kim 02 Credits Unit: V Masculine and Feminine nouns ending in ‘i’ and masculine nouns ending in ‘u’ in various cases in singular 03 Credits Unit: VI Masculine nouns ending in consonants – bhavat, guṇin, ātman and Feminine nouns ending in consonants – vāk, Neuter nouns ending in consonants – jagat , mana Unit: II Special Verb forms – in parasmaipada –past, present, future and imperative jñā . Special Verb forms – in parasmaipada –past, present, future and imperative dā. 02 Credits Unit: III ātmanepada – sev, labh 02 Credits Unit: IV	
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		Phonetic changes – visarga sandhi vowel sandhis. Unit: V Participles - śatṛ, śānac, ktavatu, kta. Pratyayas – ktvā, lyap, tumun. Active – passive structures in lakāras – (third person forms only) and pratyayas kta, ktavatu	
Semester-II	SANS-H-GE-T-02 Indian Culture and Social Issues	Section ‘A’ Understanding Culture Unit: I 1. What is culture? Culture and Civilization? 2. What is ‘Indian’ culture? 3. Culture in a multi-cultural society? Section ‘B’ Social Issues Unit: I 1. Law and Change – Dharma as an even evolving Phenomenon 2. Manusmṛiti, Chapter 2, verses 6 and 12 with commentary of Medhātithi; 3. Lingat, Robert: Classical Law of India, Chapter 1, pp 3-7; tradition – pp 9-14 4. Mathur, A.D.: Medieval Hindu Law, Chapter I, pp 1-8	

		Unit: II 1. Indus-Valley Civilization 2. Vedic Civilization 3. Sanskrit in Indo-Islamic tradition – (Proceedings of the Sagar University Seminar on “Islām kā Sanskrit Paramparā ko Yogadāna”) 09 Credits Unit: III 1. Versions of the Rāma legend in Sanskrit literature – Vālmīki’s Rāmāyaṇa, Bhāṣā’s Pratimā nāṭakam, Bhavabhūti’s Uttaraāramacaritam, Rāghuvaṃśam of Kālidāsa, Somadeva’s Kathāsaritsāgara, Rāmāyaṇa-maṇjarī of Rājaśekhara etc. 2. Sanskrit themes in traditional dance forms in Kerala 3. Yakṣāgān 4. Gītagovinda and Odissi 5. Major agricultural and Seasonal festivals of India and the Indian Calendar – Holi, Bihu, Pongal, Makar-Saṃkrāntī, Lohari, Oṇam, Baisākhī, Śrāvaṇī Pūrṇimā etc. Unit: II 1. Caste – Voice of Challenge 2. Traditional Varṇa	
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		hierarchy 3. Vajrasūcī of Aśvaghoṣa Unit: III Identity of Women in Ancient Indian Society (6 hrs.) Draupadī's question – Mahābhārata, SabhāParvan – Dyūta Pārvan Chapter 66 – Duryodhana asks Draupadī to be brought to the court 1; Vidura's protest 2, 4; Chapter 67 – Duryodhana asks Pratikāmī to fetch Draupadī 2; Draupadī's refusal and question 5- 10, 16; Yudhiṣṭhira's response 39-41; Bhīṣma's response 47-49; Draupadī's Rejoinder 50-52; Vikarṇa's statement, Chapter 68, verse 12-17; Karṇa to Vikarṇa – 27-31, 35. 12 Credits Unit: III Struggle to Secure Women's right property (8hrs.) Yājñavalkya Smṛiti, Vyāharāhādhyāya: Verse 135 with Vijñāneśvara's Commentary (Section on Patnī)	
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Semester-III	SANS-H-GE-T-03 Ancient Indian Polity	Section ‘A’ Name, Scope and Origin of Ancient Indian Polity Unit: I Name, Scope and Sources of the Science of Polity Name of Ancient Indian Polity: Dandānīti, Dharmaśāstra, Nītiśāstra; Scope of Indian Polity: Relation with Dharma, Artha and Nīti; Sources : Vedic Literature, Purāṇas, Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata, Dharmaśāstra, Kautilya’s Arthaśāstra and Nītiśāstra 05 Cred Section ‘B’ Types and Nature of the State Unit: I Types of the State : • Rājya, Svarājya, Bhojya, Vairājya, Mahārājya, Sāmrājya concept in Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (8.3.13-14 and 8.4.15-16) • Republics in Buddhist Literature (Dighanikāya, Mahāparinibbāṇa Sūta, Anguttaranikāya, 1.213; 4.252, 256) Section ‘C’ Kingship and Council of Ministers and	
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		Assemblies Unit: I Kingship and Council of Ministers: • Kingship :Royal Succession, Coronation Ceremony, King as a Public Servent (áukranīti,4.2.130,137), King as a Trustee(Arthaśāstra,10.3), • King as Upholder of the Moral Order(Mahābhārata, Śānti parva,120.1-35; Manusmṛti, 7.1-35); Council of Ministers :Ratni Council in Vedic age Śatapathabrāhmaṇa, 5.2.5.1); Council of Ministers in Kauṭilya's Arthaśāstra (1.4,1.5,1.11) and Śukranīti,(2.70-72)	
		Unit: II Central Assemblies and Local Administration: • Central Assembly in Vedic Literature : 'Sabhā', 'Samiti' in Atharvaveda (7.12.1;12.1.6) and 'Vidatha' in Ṛgveda (10.85.26): • Town Assembly:' Paura- Janpada' in Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata; • Village Council: Sabhā, Pañcakula, Pañcāyata	CO1.This course aims to acquaint students Central Assemblies and Local Administration: • Central Assembly in Vedic Literature : 'Sabhā', 'Samiti' in Atharvaveda Town Assembly:' Paura- Janpada' in Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata; • Village Council: Sabhā, Pañcakula, Pañcāyata.

		Section ‘D’ Law, Justice, Taxation and Inter-State Relations Unit: II Judicial administration and Courts : Unit: III Taxation Policy of State : Unit: IV Inter-State Relations of State:	
Semester-IV	SANS-H-GE-T-04 Fundamentals of Indian Philosophy	Section ‘A’ Fundamentals of Philosophy Unit: I Darśana - concept and aims, Classification of Indian Philosophical schools, Section ‘B’ Schools of Indian Philosophy Unit: I Heterodox Schools Section ‘C’ Problems in Indian Philosophy Unit: I Epistemology :	CO1.This 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.
		Unit: II Salient features of Indian Philosophy Unit: II Orthodox Schools of Philosophy Unit: III Nyāya Unit: IV Advaita Vedānta Unit: V Mīmāṃsā – Unit: VI Bhakti Schools of Vedānta	CO2.It also intends to give an elementary understanding of Indian philosophy and to enable students to handle philosophical text in Sanskrit easily. Orthodox Schools of Philosophy

		Section ‘C’ Problems in Indian Philosophy Unit: II Metaphysics: realism, idealism, Causation - Satkāryavāda. Asatkāryavāda, Pariṇāmavāda, Vivartavāda, svabhāvavāda, consciousness and matter, theories of self 06 Credits Unit: III Ethics : Karma & Punarjanma theory, Liberation	
Semester-III	SANS-H-SEC-T-01 Evolution of Indian Scripts	Unit-Wise Division Section ‘A’ Unit: I 1. Antiquity of writing in India 2. Early Brāhmī and Kharoshthi Scripts 3. Development of Devanāgarī Scripts 4. Development of Eastern Indian Scripts with Special Reference to Bengali and Odia Section ‘B’ Unit: I 1. Types/Kinds of the Brāhmī script by 400 A.D. 2. Transition to early modern Indian scripts 3. Causes of variation in the Brāhmī script	

Semester-IV	SANS-H-SEC-T-02 Basic Elements of Āyurveda	Section 'A' Introduction of Āyurveda Unit: I Introduction of Āyurveda, History of Indian Medicine in the pre-caraka period, The two schools of Āyurveda: Dhanvantari and Punarvasu. Unit: II Main Ācāryas of Āyurveda – Caraka, Suśruta, Vāgbhaṭṭa, Mādhava, Sārṅgadhara and Bhāvamiśra Section 'B' Carakasamhitā – (Sūtra-sthānam) Unit: I Carakasamhitā – (Sūtra-sthānam): Division of Time and condition of nature and body in six seasons. Regimen of Fall Winter (Hemanta), Winter (Śiśira) & Spring (Vasanta) seasons. Regimen of Summer (Grīṣma), Rainy (Varṣā) and Autumn (Śarada) seasons.	CO1.This course aims to get the students acquainted with the basic approach to Introduction of Āyurveda Unit: I Introduction of Āyurveda, History of Indian Medicine in the pre-caraka period, The two schools of Āyurveda: Dhanvantari and Punarvasu. . It also intends to give an elementary understanding of Main Ācāryas of Āyurveda – Caraka, Suśruta, Vāgbhaṭṭa, Mādhava, Sārṅgadhara and Bhāvamiśra.
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		Unit: II Section ‘A’ Introduction of Āyurveda Unit: II Main Ācāryas of Āyurveda – Caraka, Suśruta, Vāgbhaṭṭa, Mādhava, Sārṅgadhara and Bhāvamiśra	CO2.This course will give the Main Ācāryas of Āyurveda – Caraka, Suśruta, Vāgbhaṭṭa, Mādhava, Sārṅgadhara and Bhāvamiśra and Carakasamhitā – (Sūtra-sthānam) Unit: I Carakasamhitā – (Sūtra-sthānam): Division of Time and condition of nature and body in six seasons. Regimen of Fall Winter (Hemanta), Winter (Śīśira) & Spring (Vasanta).
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Nabadwip Vidyasagar College
Department of Sanskrit (UG)
 Under Graduate Programme
 Programme Outcome (PO) and Course Outcome (CO)

Programme Outcome (PO):

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

PO1. Develop a strong concept of ancient Indian history, philosophy and literature.

PO2. Enhance communication skills-Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing.

PO3. Students will be able to write Devanagari scripts which provide them palaeographical knowledge to read out the script of modern languages like Hindi and Marathi.

PO4. Increase in depth knowledge of the Core Areas of the subject.

PO5. Students will demonstrate the skill needed to participate in conversation that builds knowledge with collaboration.

PO6. Reasonable understanding of multi-disciplinary relevance of literature of Sanskrit likes Veda, Philosophy, Grammar, Kavya, Smitisastra etc.

PO7. To make them eligible for higher education.

PO8. Develop research aptitude and independent thinking.

PO9. After becoming graduate students can apply in the field of UPSE, WBCS etc. And also after post-graduation they can apply against teaching posts in schools, colleges and other educational institutions.

Semester	Course Code	Course Content	Course Outcomes (CO)
SEMESTER-I	SANS-G-CC-T-01 Classical Sanskrit Literature (Poetry)	Unit 1 Section 'A' Raghuvamśam: Canto-I (Verse: 1-25) Topic Name- Section 'B' Raghuvamśam: Introduction (Author and	CO 1. This course aims to get students acquainted with classical sanskrit literature poetry. It intends to give an understanding of Literature, through which students will be able to appreciate the development of Sanskrit literature. The course also aims to help students to negotiate texts independently. It provides details information about the Kavya and the social cultural of that time.

		Text), Appropriateness of title, Canto I, 1-10 Grammatical analysis, Meaning/translation, Explanation, content analysis, Characteristics of Raghu Clan. 2.Kumārasambhavam: Canto-V (Verse: 1-30) 3. Topic Name Section 'C' Kirātārjunīyam: Canto I (1-25 Verses) Kirātārjunīyam: Introduction (Author and Text), Appropriateness of title, Background of given contents, Canto I Verses 1-16, Grammatical analysis, Translation, Explanation, Poetic excellence, thematic analysis. Kumārasambhavam: Introduction (Author and Text), Appropriateness of title, Background of given contents. 06 Credits Text Reading Canto I Verses 1-15, (Grammatical analysis, Translation, and Explanation), Poetic excellence and Plot .	CO 2. Raghuvamśam: It explain about Gramatical Grammatical analysis, Meaning/translation, Explanation, content analysis.
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		4. Section ‘D’ Nītiśatakam (1-20 Verses, 1st two Paddhatis)- M. R. Kale Edition Nītiśatakam: Verses (1-10) Grammatical analysis Translation, explanation. .5. Section ‘E’ Origin and Development of Mahākāvya and Gītikāvya Unit: I Origin and development of different types of Māhākāvya with special reference to Aśvaghoṣa, Kālidāsa, Bhāravi, Māgha, Bhatti, Śrīharṣa. 06 Credits •	
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		• Unit 2 1. Raghuvamśam: Canto I (Verses 11-25) grammatical analysis, Meaning/translation, Explanation, Role of Dilīpa in the welfare of subjects. Topic Name 2. Kumārasaṃbhavam: Text Reading Canto I Verses 16-30 (Grammatical analysis, Translation, Explanation), Penance of Pārvati, Poetic excellence, Plot. 3. Topic Name Kirātārjunīyam: Verses 17-25, Grammatical analysis, Translation, Explanation, Poetic excellence, thematic analysis. .4. Nītiśatakam: Verses (11-20) Grammatical analysis Translation, explanation, thematic analysis Bhartṛhari's comments on society. .5. Unit: II Origin & Development of Sanskrit Gītikāvayas with special reference to Kālidāsa, Bilhaṇa, Jayadeva, Amarūk, Bhartṛhari and their works.	CO 3. Kumārasaṃbhavam is a graeat Kavyam of Mahakabi Kalidasa. It provides details information about the Kabya and the social cultural of that time. CO 4. Kirātārjunīyam also a great Kavya in Sanskrit Literature. It provides the details of kavya and literary criticism. It will explain about socio culture of that time. . CO 5. Nītiśatakam: It provides the knowledge of Niti and social values and Grammatical analysis Translation, explanation, thematic analysis Bhartṛhari's comments on society. .
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Semester: II	SANS-G-CC-T-02 Classical Sanskrit Literature (Prose)	Classical Sanskrit Literature (Prose) 1. Section 'A' Śukanāsopadeśa Unit: I Introduction- Author/Text, Text up	CO1.Students will be able to know not only ancient literature and their classification but also modern Sanskrit literature. CO 2. Śukanāsopadeśa and Viśrutacaritam as Kavya Author, Text, Text reading (Grammar, Translation, and Explanation), Poetic excellence, plot, Timing of Action know the students.

		toLakṣmīCaritra(up to the end of the text) 2. Section ‘B’ ViśrutacaritamUpto 15th Paragraph Unit: I Unit: II Para 1 to 10 – Introduction – Author, Text, Text reading (Grammar, Translation, and Explanation), Poetic excellence, plot, Timing of Action. 3. Section ‘C’ Survey of Sanskrit Literature: Prose Romances & Fables Literature Unit: I Origin and development of prose and important prose romances & Fables Literature. Subandhu, Bāṇa, Daṇḍin, AmbikādatṭaVyāsa.	
Semester: VI		Unit: II 1. Unit: II Society and political thought depicted in Śukanasopadeśa, logical meaning 2. Unit: II Para 1 to 10 – Introduction – Author, Text, Text reading (Grammar, Translation,	CO 3. Introduction – Author, Text, Text reading (Grammar, Translation, and Explanation), Poetic excellence, plot, Timing of Action. CO4.Text reading (Grammar, Translation, and Explanation), Poetic excellence, plot, Timing of Action. Society, language and style of Daṇḍin. CO5.Subandhu, Daṇḍin, Bāṇa, Ambikādatṭa Vyāsa. (ii) Pañcatantra, Hitopadeśa, many more poets’ life to known the students.

		and Explanation), Poetic excellence, plot, Timing of Action. 08 Credits Para 11 to 15 – Text reading (grammar 08 Credits Translation, and Explanation), Poetic excellence, plot, Timing of Action, Society, Language and Style of Daṇḍin. 3. Unit: II Pañcatantra, Hitopadeśa, Vetālapañcaviṃsattikā, Siṃhāsanadvātriṃśikā and Puruṣaparīkṣā.	
	SANS-G-GE-T-02 Sanskrit Composition and Communication	Sanskrit Composition and Communication 1. Vibhaktyartha, Voice & Kṛt Section ‘A’ Unit: I (i) Vibhaktyartha Prakaraṇa of Laghusiddhāntakaumudī (ii) Voice (katṛ, karma and bhāva) Section ‘B’ Translation and Communication Unit: I (i) Translation from Bengali/English to Sanskrit on the basis of	CO 1. Grammar is very important part of this language for the making of sentences, to know appropriate meaning of texts, oral communication and perfection. CO2. Translation and Communication CO3. Vibhaktyartha Prakaraṇa of Laghusiddhāntakaumudī (ii) Voice (katṛ, karma and bhāva)

		cases, Compounds and kṛt suffixes. 2. Section 'B' Translation and Communication Unit: I Unit: II Translation from Hindi/English to Sanskrit on the basis of cases, Compounds and kṛt suffixes. 3. Section 'C' Comprehension Test (Only in Sanskrit) Unit: I Comprehension Test from unknown Sanskrit Passages i.e. Hitopadeśa, Pañcatantra etc.	
		Unit: II 1. Unit: II Selections from KṛtPrakaraṇa from Laghusiddhāntakaumudī Major Sūtras for the formation of kṛdantawords (tavyat, tavya, anīyar, yat, yat, vul, tric, a, kta, katavatu, śatṛi, śānac, tumun, ktvālyap, lyuṭ, ghan, ktin) Unit: II Translation from Hindi/English to Sanskrit on the basis of cases, Compounds and kṛt	CO.4. It Communicative Sanskrit: Spoken Sanskrit CO5. Essay based on issues and topic related to modern subjects like entertainment, sports etc. CO6. Knowledge on the followings This course aims to get the students to know the basics of Sanskrit Grammer, including rules of Sandhi, Karak, and Vibhaktyarth Prakarana based on Laghusiddhantakaumudi, a primer of Paninian grammer . Besides, the students will be able to translate sentence and write short paras in Sanskrit.

		suffixes. Translation from Sanskrit to Bengali/English/Hindi. U	
Semester: III	SANS-G-CC-T-03 Classical Sanskrit Literature (Drama)	Classical Sanskrit Literature (Drama) - Unit: I Svapnavāsavadattam: Act I & VI Story, Meaning/Translation and Explanation. - Abhijñānaśākuntalam : Act I- (a) Introduction, Author, Explanation of terms like nāndī, prastāvanā, sūtradhāra, naṭī, viṣkambhaka, vidūṣaka, kañcukī, (b) Text Reading (Grammar, Translation, Explanation), Poetic excellence, Plot, Timing of Action. Personification of nature, Language of Kālidāsa, dhvani in Upamā Kālidāsa, Purpose and design behind Abhijñānaśākuntalam and other problems related to	CO1.The students would know about the historical importance of Indian Sanskrit Literature. CO2. Svapnavāsavadattam: it will explain about socio economical cultural, myth and significance of that time. CO3. Abhijñānaśākuntalam : as a play it provides Introduction, Author, Explanation of terms like nāndī, prastāvanā, sūtradhāra, naṭī, (b) Text Reading (Grammar, Translation, Explanation), Poetic excellence.

		texts, popular saying about Kālidāsa & Śākuntalam 3. Section 'C' Abhijñānaśākuntalam—Kālidāsa V to VII Unit: I Abhijñānaśākuntalam Act V to VII Text Reading (Grammar, Translation, Explanation). 4. Section 'D' Critical survey of Sanskrit Drama Unit-I Sanskrit Drama : Origin and Development, Nature of Nāṭaka,	
Semester: III		Unit: II 1. Svapnavāsavadattam: Unique features of Bhāsa's style, Characterization, Importance of 1st and 6th Act, Society, Norms of Marriage, Story of 'regains'. Bhāso hāso. 2. Unit II Abhijñānaśākuntalam Act II to IV- Text Reading (Grammar, Translation, Explanation), Poetic excellence, Plot, Timing of action. 3. Abhijñānaśākuntalam Act V to VII Poetic excellence, Plot, Timing of Action. Personification of nature,	CO4. Personification of nature, Language of Kālidāsa, dhvani in Upamā Kālidāsa, Purpose and design behind Abhijñānaśākuntalam and other problems related to texts, popular saying about Kālidāsa & Śākuntalam. CO5. Svapnavāsavadattam: detailed information as Unique features of Bhāsa's style, Characterization, Importance of 1st and 6th Act, Society, Norms of Marriage, Story of 'regains'. Bhāso hāso.

		Language of Kālidāsa, dhvani in Upamā Kālidāsa, Purpose and design behind Abhijñānaśākuntalam and other problems related to texts, popular saying about Kālidāsa & Śākuntalam. 4. Unit-II Some important dramatists and dramas: Bhāsa, Kālidāsa, Śūdraka, Viśākhadatta, Śrīharṣa, Bhavabhūti, Bhaṭṭanārāyaṇa and their works.	
Semester: VI	SANS-G-SEC-T-04 Indian Theatre	1. Section 'A' Tradition and History of Indian Theatre Unit: I Origin and development of stage in different ages: prehistoric, Vedic age. 2. , Section 'B' Theatre: Types and Constructions Unit: I Theatre: Types and Constructions 3..Section 'C' Acting: Āṅika, Vācika, Sāttvika and Āhārya Unit: I Acting: Āṅika, Vācika 4.Section 'D' Drama : Subject-Matter (vastu), Actor (netā) and	CO1. Knowledge on the followings: This course aims at getting the students acquainted with the general outlines of Tradition and History of Indian Theatre Unit: I Origin and development of stage in different ages: prehistoric, Vedic age.

		rasa Unit: I Vastu(SubjectMatter)	
Semester: III		Unit: II 1. Unit: II Epicpuranic age, court theatre, temple theatre, open theatre, modern theatre, folk theatre, commercial theatre, national and state level theatre. Definition (lakṣaṇa), objectives (prayojana) and causes (hetu) of poetry. (according to kāvyaprakāśa) 2. Unit: II Sāttvika and Āhārya u 3. Unit: II Sāttvika and Āhārya 3. Unit: II Netā (Hero) 02 Credits Unit: III Rasa (Sentiment)	CO2. Classical Sanskrit Literature(Drama) Course Outcome (after introduction Knowledge on the followings: This course aims to acquaint students with three most famous dramas of Sanskrit literature which represent three stages in the growth of Sanskrit drama. Sāttvika and Āhārya u 3. Unit: II Sāttvika and Āhārya

Semester: III	SANS –G-SECT01 Evolution of Indian Scripts	Section ‘A’ Unit: I 1. Antiquity of writing in India 2. Early Brāhmī and Kharoshthi Scripts 3. Development of Devanāgarī Scripts 4. Development of Eastern Indian Scripts with Special Reference to Bengali and Odia.	CO1. The students would know about the historical importance of Indian Epigraphy, Paleography, Chronology and Inscription.
		Unit: II Section ‘B’ Unit: I 1. Types/Kinds of the Brāhmī script by 400 A.D. 2. Transition to early modern Indian scripts 3. Causes of variation in the Brāhmī script .	CO2. It Provide details Transition to early modern Indian scripts 3. Causes of variation in the Brāhmī script .
Semester: V	Generic Elective SANS-G-GE-T-01 Critical Survey of Sanskrit Literature	1. Section ‘A’ Vedic Literature Unit: I Samhitā(R̥k, Yajuh, Sāma, Atharva) time, subject– matter, religion & Philosophy, social life - 2. Section ‘B’ Rāmāyaṇa Unit: I Rāmāyaṇatime, subject–matter, Rāmāyaṇaas anĀdikāvya. 3. Section ‘C’ Mahābhārata Unit: I Unit:II Mahābhārataand its	CO1. Students would know about the Rāmāyaṇatime, subject–matter, Rāmāyaṇaas anĀdikāvya, socio-cultural life. CO2. This course aims to get students acquainted with classical sanskrit literature poetry. It intends to give an understanding of Literature, through which students will be able to appreciate the development of Sanskrit literature. The course also six to help students to negotiate texts independently.

		Time, Development, and subject matter .4. Section 'D' Purāṇas Unit: I Unit: II Purāṇas : Subject matter, Characteristics 5 .Section 'E' General Introduction to Vyākaraṇa and Sāhityaśāstra Unit I Unit III General Introduction to Vyākaraṇa	
		1. Unit: II Unit: II Brāhmaṇa, Āraṇyaka, Upaniṣad, Vedāṅga (Brief Introduction) 08 Credits Se 2. Rāmāyaṇa as a Source Text and its Cultural Importance. Unit: II 3. Mahābhārata : Encyclopaedic nature, as a Source, Text, Cultural Importance. Bhadāraṇyakopaniṣad (4.5) 4. Purāṇas : Social, Cultural and Historical	CO3. The aim of this course is to make the students acquainted with various aspects of Political institutions and Indian polity as propounded in the ancient Sanskrit texts from vedic samhita to later texts in the Dharma sastra and Artha sastra traditions.

		Importance 5.History of Vyākaraṇasāstra General Introduction to Poetics Six major Schools of Indian PoeticsRasa, Alamkāra, Rīti, Dhvani,Vakrokti and Aucitya.	
Semester: V	SANSGSE CT0 3 Yogasūtra of Patañjali	1. Section ‘A’ Yogasūtra of Patañjali – SamādhiPāda Unit: I Yogas ū rta of Patañjali: Sam ā dhiP ā da (Sutras: 1 15) Unit: II Yogas 29) ū rta of Patanjali: Sam ā Ontology Unit: I Concept of padārtha, three dharmas of padārthas, definition of Dravya, 2. Section ‘C’ Epistemology Unit: I Buddhi(jñāna) – nature of jñāna in Nyāya vaiśeṣika; smṛiti-anubhava; yathārtha and ayathārtha	CO1 The aim of this course is to make the students acquainted with various aspects of Yogasūtra of Patañjali – SamādhiPāda Unit: I Yogas ū rta of Patañjali: Sam ā dhiP ā da. CO2. Epistemology Unit: I Buddhi(jñāna) – nature of jñāna in Nyāya vaiśeṣika; smṛiti-anubhava; yathārtha and ayathārtha.

Semester: V		1. Unit: II Yogas 29) ū rta of Patanjali: Sam ā dhiP ā da (Sutras: 16. 2..Unit: II Yogasūrta of Patanjali: SādhanaPāda (Sutras: 46 55)	CO3.This course aims to get the students acquainted with the basic approach to study Yogasūrta of Patanjali: SādhanaPāda .
	SANS-G-DSE-T-04 Sanskrit Linguistics	Unit -1 1. Linguistic 2. Language Family	CO1.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. CO2.Linguistic is the scientific study of language. From linguistics, students will learn about many aspects of human language including sounds “(phonetics:, Phonology), words (morphology), sentence and meaning. This students will study how languages evolve and how various language compare. Learning of linguistic helps the students to speak a variety of language. This knowledge can be applied to improving communication between people.
Semester VI	SANS-G-DSE-T-04 Sanskrit Linguistics	Unit -2 1. Language and Law	CO1.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. CO2.Linguistic is the scientific study of language. From linguistics, students will learn about many aspects of human language including sounds “(phonetics:, Phonology), words (morphology), sentence and meaning. This students will study how languages evolve and how various language compare. Learning of linguistic helps the students to speak a variety of language. This knowledge can be applied to improving communication between people.

			CO3.Linguistics should also help them to know the source of this language and the relation between other languages.
Semester-IV	SANS-G-CC-T-04 Sanskrit Grammar	1. Section 'A' Laghusiddhāntakaumudī: Saṃjñāprakaraṇa Unit: I SaṃjñāPrakaraṇa	CO1. Grammar is very important part of this language for the making of sentences, to know appropriate meaning of texts, oral communication and perfection.
Semester-IV		1. Unit: II Section 'B' Laghusiddhāntakaumudī: SandhiPrakaraṇa Unit: I Unit: II Unit: II aśandhi: yañ, guṇa, dīrgha, ayādi, vṛddhiand pūrvārūpa. halsandhi: śc utva, śtutva, anunāsikatva, chhatvaand jaśtva visargasandhi: utva, lopa, satvaand rutva 08 Credits 08 Credits 08 Credits Section 'C' Laghusiddhāntakaumudī: VibhaktiyarthaPrakaraṇa Unit:	CO2 .Laghusiddhāntakaumudī: Saṃjñāprakaraṇa Unit: I SaṃjñāPrakaraṇa is a very important part of Sanskrit Grammar.it explain the function of the Grammar.

		I VibhaktyarthaPrakaran a 2	
Semester-V	SANS-G-DSE-T-02 Art of Balanced Living	1. Section 'A' Self- presentation Unit: I Method of Self- presentation : Hearing (śravaṇa), Reflection (manana) & meditation (nididhyāsana) – (Bṛhadāraṇyakopaniṣad, 2.4.5) 2. Concentration Unit: I Concept of Yoga : (Yogasūtra, 1.2) Restriction of fluctuations by practice (abhyāsa) and passionlessness (vairāgya) :(Yogasūtra, 1.12- 16) Eight aids to Yoga (aṣṭāṅgayoga) : (Yogasūtra, 2.29, 30,32, 46, 49, 50; 3.1-4). Yoga of action (kriyāyoga) : (Yogasūtra, 2.1) Four distinct means of mental purity (cittaprasādana)	CO1. This part of the course has been framed so that the student can acquire an idea of Method of Selfpresentation : Hearing (śravaṇa), Reflection (manana) & meditation (nididhyāsana) – (Bṛhadāraṇyakopaniṣad and Eight aids to Yoga (aṣṭāṅgayoga) : (Yogasūtra.

		leading to oneness : (Yogasūtra, 1.33)	
		1. Section 'C' Refinement of Behavior Unit: I Methods of Improving Behavior : jñāna-yoga, dhyāna-yoga, karma-yoga and bhakti-yoga (especially karma-yoga) Karma : A natural impulse, essentials for life journey, co-ordination of the world, an ideal duty and a metaphysical dictate (Gītā, 3.5, 8, 10-16, 20 & 21.)	CO2. This part of the course has been framed so that the student can acquire an idea of Methods of Improving Behavior : jñāna-yoga, dhyāna-yoga, karma-yoga and bhakti-yoga (especially karma-yoga).
Semester-VI	SANS-G-DSE-T-03 Theatre and Dramaturgy in Sanskrit	1. Section 'A' Theatre: Types and Construction Unit: I Types of theatre: vikṛṣṭa(oblong), caturasra(square), tryasra(triangular), jyeṣṭha(big), madhyama(medium), avara(small). bhūmiśodhana(Examining	CO1.This course aims to get the students acquainted with the basic approach to study Types of theatre: vikṛṣṭa(oblong), caturasra(square), tryasra(triangular), jyeṣṭha(big), madhyama(medium), avara(small).

		the land) and māpa(measurement of the site), mattavāraṇī(raising of pillars), raṅgapīṭha and rangaśīrṣa(stage), dārukarma(wood–work), nepathya gr̥ha(greenhouse), prekṣkopaveśa(audience hall), Doors for entrance & exit.	
		1. Unit: II Section ‘B’ Drama vastu(subjectmatter), netā(hero) and rasa Unit: I Definition of drama and its various names dr̥śya, rūpa,rūpaka , abhineya; abhinaya and its types: āṅgika(gestures), vācika(oral), sāttvika (representaion of the sattva), āhārya(dresses and makeup). Vastu: (subjectmatter) : ādhikārika(principal), prāsaṅgika (subsidiary), Five kinds of arthaprakṛti, kāryāvasthā(stages of the action of actor) and sandhi(segments), arthopakṣepaka	CO2.It also intends to give an elementary understanding of Definition of drama and its various names dr̥śya, rūpa,rūpaka , abhineya; abhinaya and its types: āṅgika(gestures), vācika(oral), sāttvika (representaion of the sattva), āhārya(dresses and makeup).

		(interludes), kinds of dialogue: 1. sarvaśrāvyaor prakāśa(aloud) 2. aśrāvyaor svagata(aside) 3. niyataśrāvya: janāntika(p ersonal address), apavārita (confidence) 4. ākāśabhāṣita(conversation with imaginary person). 10 Credits Unit: II Netā: Four kinds of heroes, Three kinds of heroines, sūtradhāra(sta ge manager), pāripārśvika(as sistant of sūtradhāra), vidūṣaka (jester), kañcukī(chamberlain), pratināyaka (villain). Unit: III Rasa: definition and constituents, ingredients of rasaniṣpatti: bhāva (emotions), vibhāva(determinant), anubhāva(consequent), sāttvikabhāva(involuntary state), sthāyibhāva(permanent states), vyabhicāribhāva(complem entary psychological	
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		states), svāda (pleasure), Four kinds of mental levels : vikāsa(cheerfulness), vistāra(exaltation), kṣobha(agitation), vikṣepa(perturbation) 3.Section ‘C’ Tradition and History of Indian Theatre Unit: I Origin and development of stage in different ages: prehistoric, Vedic age, epicpuranic age, court theatre, temple theatre, open theatre, modern theatre: folk theatre, commercial theatre, national and state level theatre.	
Semester-III	SANS-G-SEC-T-01 Evolution of Indian Scripts	1. Unit Wise Division Section ‘A’ Unit: I 1. Antiquity of writing in India 2. Early Brāhmī and Kharoshthi Scripts 3. Development of Devanāgarī Scripts 4. Development of Eastern Indian Scripts with Special Reference to Bengali and Odia O	CO1. The students would know about the historical importance of Indian Epigraphy, Paleography, Chronology and Inscription and Antiquity of writing in India Early Brāhmī and Kharoshthi Scripts 3. Development of Devanāgarī Scripts 4. Development of Eastern Indian Scripts with Special Reference to Bengali and Odia.2.

Semester-IV	SANS-G-SEC-T-02 Basic Elements of Āyurveda	1. Section 'A' Introduction of Āyurveda Unit: I Introduction of Āyurveda, History of Indian Medicine in the pre-caraka period, The two schools of Āyurveda: Dhanvantari and Punarvasu 2. Section 'B' Carakasamhitā– (Sūtra-sthānam) Unit: I Carakasamhitā– (Sūtra-sthānam): Division of Time and condition of nature and body in six seasons. Regimen of Fall Winter (Hemanta), Winter (Śīśira) & Spring (Vasanta) seasons. Regimen of Summer (Grīṣma), Rainy (Varṣā) and Autumn (Śarada) seasons.	CO1. This course aims to get the students acquainted with the basic approach to Introduction of Āyurveda Unit: I Introduction of Āyurveda, History of Indian Medicine in the pre-caraka period, The two schools of Āyurveda: Dhanvantari and Punarvasu. . It also intends to give an elementary understanding of Main Ācāryas of Āyurveda – Caraka, Suśruta, Vāgbhaṭṭa, Mādhava, Sārṅgadhara and Bhāvamiśra.
		1. Unit: II Main Ācāryas of Āyurveda – Caraka, Suśruta, Vāgbhaṭṭa, Mādhava, Sārṅgadhara and Bhāvamiśra	CO2. This course will give the Main Ācāryas of Āyurveda – Caraka, Suśruta, Vāgbhaṭṭa, Mādhava, Sārṅgadhara and Bhāvamiśra and Carakasamhitā – (Sūtra-sthānam) Unit: I Carakasamhitā – (Sūtra-sthānam): Division of Time and condition of nature and body in six seasons. Regimen of Fall Winter (Hemanta), Winter (Śīśira) & Spring (Vasanta).

