

ASANSOL GIRLS' COLLEGE

Department of Sanskrit

Programme Specific Outcome (PSO) and Course Outcome (CO)

Programme Specific Outcome (PSO):

The Programme enables the students

PSO 1: To understand the language, and basic of it and its grammar.

PSO 2: To analyse Epic, specially Indian ancient Epic- Ramayana and Mahabharata.

PSO 3: To determine Prosody in the light of ' Chhandamanjari'.

PSO 4: To understand Drama through Dramaturgy (Sahitya Darpan 6th Chapter).

PSO 5: To analyse History of Sanskrit Literature with modern Indian Language.

PSO 6: To understand Sanskrit grammar: General grammar, Karaka and Samas.

PSO 7: To understand Indian Polity: Specially Arthasashtra and Manusamhita.

PSO 8: To analyse different Linguistic law: Grim, Grassman, Verner etc. Understand Linguistics.

PSO 9: To analyse Ancient Indian Literature and develop understanding of Veda, Vedic Literature, The Bhagwat Gita (Karmayoga).

PSO 10: To develop writing skill of students through script writing.

PSO 11: To understand poetics through Sahitya Darpan, Kavya prakash, determine Alankara.

PSO 12: To understand Indian culture and analyse its reflection in Sanskrit Literature.

PSO 13: To understand methodology: with special reference Pouranic Literature.

PSO 14: To analyse Indian philosophy: Tarkasangrah, Yogsutra.

PSO 15: To understand Indian social institution.

PSO 16: To understand environment need of its awareness in Sanskrit Literature.

COURSE OUTCOME (CO)

Semester	Unit & Topic	Unit specific Course Outcome
Semester-I (Major & Minor)	Unit-I (a) Bhaṭṭikāvyaṃ (Canto-II) (b) Raghuvamśam (Canto-XIII)	Students learn about: CO1: To enrich their mental state and develop their personality. CO2: To have at least a general sense of the various dimensions of Classical Sanskrit Literature especially poetry like Bhaṭṭikāvyaṃ (Canto-II), Raghuvamśam (Canto-XIII) CO3: To enrich themselves with the wisdom of Sanskrit Poetry. CO4: To be aware of the environmental aspects. CO5: To acquire the language skills.
	Unit-II (a) Kirātārjunīyam (Canto-I) (b) Sanskrit Metrics: A General Concept of Sanskrit Meters & the definitions:	CO6: To have at least a general sense of the various dimensions of Classical Sanskrit Literature especially poetry like Kirātārjunīyam (Canto-I). CO7: To enrich them with the sense of metrics. CO8: To acquire the knowledge on Sanskrit Language especially on Sanskrit Meters like Indravajrā, Upendravajrā, Upajāti etc. CO9: To enrich themselves with the wisdom of Sanskrit Poetry.
	Unit-III Sanskrit Grammar and its Application: (a) Devanāgarī, Māheśvarasūtram, Pratyāhāra. (b) Declensions : all a-kārānta, i - kārānta, u- kārānta. (c) Conjugations: bhū, paṭh, gam, dṛś', sev. (d) Basic Idea of Sandhi. (e) Pratyayas: Taddhita (Apatyārthaka and Matvarthīya), Kṛdanta - tavya/tavyat, anīyar.	CO10: To acquire knowledge on Basic Sanskrit Grammar. CO11: To be able to read, write and understand the Sanskrit Language. CO12: To acquire the language skills. CO13: To obtain knowledge on Sanskrit Language with special reference to Taddhita (Apatyārthaka and Matvarthīya), Kṛdanta - tavya/tavyat, anīyar, yat, nyat, kyap, Śatṛ, sānac, kta&ktavatu.

Unit-I

Classical Sanskrit Literature (Drama):

- (a) Abhijñānaśakuntalam (Whole)
- (b) Sāhityadarpaṇa (Chapter-VI) by Viśvanātha:

Students learn about:

CO1:To have a general sense of the various dimensions of Classical Sanskrit Literature especially drama like Abhijñānaśakuntalam.

CO2:To take part in social transformation.

CO3:To enrich their mental state and develop their personality.

CO4:To enrich themselves with the wisdom of Sanskrit poetry.

CO5:To have knowledge on Sāhityadarpaṇa (Chapter-VI) by Viśvanātha: Rūpakam, Nāndī, Vṛttis(Without Aṅgas), Prastāvanā etc..

Unit-II

Critical Survey of Sanskrit Literature:

- (a) Rāmāyaṇam, Mahābhāratam, Purāṇam.
- (b) The History of Sanskrit Literature (Mahākāvyaṃ): Aśvaghōṣa, Kālidasa, Bhāravi, Māgha, Bhaṭṭi, Śrīharṣa.
- (c) The History of Sanskrit Literature (Prose): Subandhu, Daṇḍin, Bāṇabhaṭṭa
- (d) The History of Sanskrit Literature (Drama): Bhāsa, Kālidasa, Śūdraka, Viśākhadatta, Śrīharṣa, Bhavabhūti, Bhaṭṭanārāyaṇa.
- (e) The History of Sanskrit Literature (Fables): Pañcatantra, Hitopadeśa.

CO6:To acquire knowledge on the history of Sanskrit Literature (Drama): Bhāsa, Kālidasa, Śūdraka, Viśākhadatta, Śrīharṣa, Bhavabhūti, Bhaṭṭanārāyaṇa.

CO7:To acquire knowledge on Sanskrit Language and Literature.

CO8:To acquire knowledge on the history of Sanskrit Literature (Mahākāvyaṃ) with special reference to Aśvaghōṣa, Kālidasa, Bhāravi, Māgha, Bhaṭṭi.

CO9:To have at least a general & basic sense of the various dimensions of Sanskrit literature in connection with Rāmāyaṇam, Mahābhāratam, Purāṇam.

Semester	Unit & Topic	Unit specific CO
Semester-III (Hons.)	Unit-I (a) Self Management in the Gītā. Śrīmadbhagavatgītā: Chapter –III (Whole)	Students learn about: CO1: To enrich themselves with the wisdom of Sanskrit Mahakavya. CO2: To enrich their mental state and develop their Recitation of Sloka. CO3: To develop Spritual mentality. CO4: Self development through Gita knowledge..
	Unit-II Sanskrit Grammar Siddhāntakoumudī(Kārak) (a) Definition of Karaka (b) Types of Karakas and Vivokti. (c) Identify of Karaka.	CO5: Understand the language, and basic of it and its grammar. CO6: To acquire the language skills. CO7: Understand Sanskrit grammar: General grammar, Karaka and Samas.
	Unit-III (a) Spoken Sanskrit & Translation.	CO8: Through Sanskrit dialogues the mind becomes bold and shy. CO9: Break the inertia of verse pronunciation and learn to pronounce it correctly.
	Unit-IV Critical survey of Sanskrit literature. (a) Kalidasa (b) Bhasa (c) Aswaghosa (d) Bhabavuti (e) Śūdraka (f) Viśākhadatta (g) Śrīharṣa (h) Bhaṭṭanārāyaṇa.	CO10: To possess knowledge on the History of Sanskrit Literature with special reference to Kalidasa, Bhasa, Aswaghosa etc. CO11: To acquire knowledge on Sanskrit Language and Literature. CO12: To acquire knowledge on the history of Sanskrit Literature: Bhāsa, Kālidasa, Śūdraka, Viśākhadatta, Śrīharṣa, Bhavabhūti, Bhaṭṭanārāyaṇa.
Semester-IV (Hons.)	Unit-I Sanskrit Grammar (a) Siddhāntakoumudī(Samās)	Students learn about: CO1: To acquire the language skills. CO2: Understand Sanskrit grammar: General grammar, Karaka and Samas. CO3: To increase areas of Samasa and sense of uses.

Unit-II
Indian Epigraphy, Palaeography and Chronology

- (a) Brāhmī Script
- (b) Epigraphy: The History of Epigraphical Study in India.
- (c) Śilālekha: Girnāra inscription of Rudradāmana.

CO4: To know the identity of various ancient scripts and the identity of the place.

CO5: Specially aware of the historical importance of various inscriptions.

Unit-III
Vedic Literature

- (a) Ṛgvedasamhitā: Vedic hymns with Sāyaṇa's Bhasya (Agnisūktam-2.6, Indrasūktam-2.12, Hiraṇyagarbhasūktam- 10.121, Akṣasūktam-10.34)
- (b) Vedic grammar: Sandhi, Declension of a- stems, Position of vedīcupasargas.

CO6: Analyse Ancient Indian Literature and develop understanding of Veda, Vaidic Literature.

CO7: Understanding the social value of different suktas, social identity and how different it is with the current society.

Unit-IV
(a) Political Thought in Sanskrit Literature (Manusamhita) Chapter VII (whole)

CO8: Understand Indian Polity: Specially Manusamhita different chapter.

CO9: Understanding Indian social institution.

Unit-I
Poetics and Literary Criticism

- (a) Kāvya prakāśa (Ullās I & II) by Mammaṭa.
- (b) Sāhityadarpaṇa (Chapter-X) by Viśvanātha: Śleṣa, Upamā, Rūpakam, Utprekṣā, Pariṇāma, Bhrāntimān, Apahnuti, Atiśyokti.

Students learn about:

CO1: Understand Poetics through Sahitya Darpan, Kavya prakash, Determine Alankara.

CO2: To properly understand the Sahitya Darpan book as a reflection of the society.

Unit-II
Indian Ontology and Epistemology
(a) Tarkasaṃgraha (Whole) by Annambhaṭṭa.

CO3: Analyse Indian Philosophy: Tarkasaṃgrah.

CO4: to awaken the sense of reason in them.

Unit-III
Theatre & Dramaturgy
(a) Sāhityadarpaṇa (Chapter VI) by Viśvanāth. Rūpakam, Nāndī, Vṛttis (Without Aṃgas), Prastāvanā, Arthaprakṛti, Arthopakṣepakam, Patākāsthānam.

CO5: Understand Drama through Dramaturgy (Sahitya Darpan 6th chapter).

CO6: To properly understand the Sahitya Darpan book as a reflection of the society.

Unit-IV
Art of Balanced Living
(a) Yogasūtram by Patañjal.

CO7: Analyse Indian Philosophy: Yogasutra.

CO8: Yogdarshan in daily life.

Unit-I

Modern Sanskrit Literature
(a) Śivarājvijayam (Niśvāsa-I) by
AmbikaDattaVyāsa.

Students learn about:

CO1: To enrich themselves with the wisdom of Sanskrit poetry.
CO2: To take part in social transformation.
CO3: To have a general sense of the various dimensions of modern Sanskrit Literature especially poetry like shivrajvijayam.

Unit-II

General Concept on Upaniṣadic Literature:
(a) Introduction of Iśopaniṣat,
Kenopaniṣat,
(b) Kathopaniṣat
(c) Muṇḍakopaniṣat. Taittirīyopaniṣat.

CO4: To know the relationship of Upanishads with different Vedas.
CO5: A fair idea of how necessary the Upanishadas are in today's social life.

Unit-III

Fundamentals of Āyurveda
(a) Introduction of Āyurveda
(b) Carakasamhitā, Suśrutasaṃhitā,
(c) Aṣṭāṅgasamgraha, Aṣṭāṅgahṛdaya, Rasaratnasamuccaya.

CO6: The concept of Ayurveda was evident in them and Ayurveda emerged.
CO7: They understood the importance like Caraksamhita, Susrutasaṃhita etc..
CO8: How much is the role of Ayurveda even today.

Unit-IV

Indian Social Institutions and Polity:
(a) Arthaśāstram by Kouṭilya:
Dūtapraṇidhi, Amātyotpatti.
(b) Mantrādhikār, Śāsanādhikār.

CO9: Understanding Indian Polity: Specially Arthasashtra.
CO10: Understand Indian social institution.
CO11: At the time of Kautilya, the necessity of monarchy, the importance of Arthasashtra in the management of the state was well understood.

Semester	Unit & Topic	Unit specific CO
Semester-III (PROGRAM)	Unit-I (a) Abhijñānaśakuntalam..	Students learn about: CO1: To have a general sense of the various dimensions of Classical Sanskrit Literature especially drama like Abhijñānaśakuntalam. CO2: To enrich themselves with the wisdom of Sanskrit Poetry. CO3: To take part in social transformation. CO4: To enrich their mental state and develop their Recitation of Sloka.
	Unit-II Spoken Sanskrit & Translation.	CO5: Understand the language, and basic of it and its grammar. CO6: To acquire the language skills. CO7: To shyness and fear. CO8: To further improve pronunciation clarity.
Semester-IV (PROGRAM)	Unit-I Sanskrit Grammar: (a)Strīpratyaya, Atmanepada&Parasmaipadavidhānam. (b)Namadhātu, San ,Yañ, Use of Comparative, Superlative &MatvarthīyaTaddhitaPratayas. (c) The Concept of Following Saṃjñās: Pada, Vibhakti, Sūtra, Vārtika, Bhāṣya, Vibhāṣā, Upasarga, Gati, Nipāta, Guṇa, Vṛiddhi, Samprasāraṇam, Avyaya, Niṣṭhā, Anuvṛtti, Ti, Ghi, Ghu, Nadī&Upadhā.	Students learn about: CO1: To acquire the language skills. CO2: Understand Sanskrit grammar: General grammar, Grammatical definition. CO3: To increase areas of Sentence structure and sense of uses.

Unit-II
Indian Theatre:Sāhityadarpaṇa (Chapter-VI) by ViśvanāthKaviraj.

- (a) Rūpakam, Nāndī, Vṛttis (Without Aṃgas), Prastāvanā, Arthaprakṛti, Arthopakṣepakam.
- (b) Patākāsthānam, Kāryam, AvasthāSandhi (without Aṃgas) & Nāṭikā.

CO4: Understand Drama through Dramaturgy (SahityaDarpan 6th chapter).

CO5: To properly understand the SahityaDarpan book as a reflection of the society.

CO6: Understand Poetics through SahityaDarpan,

Unit-I
Outline of Indian Philosophy:

Students learn about:

CO1:To know about different categories of Indian philosophy.

CO2:Expression of rationality and philosophical attitude.

- Unit-II**
Vedic Literature:
Ṛgvedasamhitā: Vedic hymns with Sāyaṇa'sBhasya:
- (a) Agnisūktam-2.6, Akṣasūktam-10.34
 - (b) Saṃjñānasūktam-10.191,
 - (c) Vṛṣṭisūktam-5.83,

CO3: Understanding the social value of different suktas, social identity and how different it is with the current society.

CO4: Analyse Ancient Indian Literature and develop understanding of Veda, Vaidic Literature.

CO5:The significance of the Vedas is to know the characteristics especially the Rigveda.

Unit-I

Ethical Issues in Sanskrit Literature:

(a) Nītiśatakam by Bhartṛhari.

Students learn about:

CO1: To take part in social transformation.

CO2: To have a general sense of the various dimensions of modern Sanskrit Literature especially poetry like Nitisatakam.

CO3: Understand Indian Culture and analyse its reflection in Sanskrit Literature.

CO4: Being able to become instrumental in determining important policies in life.

CO5: The concept of Ayurveda was evident in them and Ayurveda emerged.

CO6: They understood the importance like Caraksamhita, Susrutasamhita etc..

CO7: To know how much is the role of Ayurveda even today.

Unit-II

Basic Elements of Āyurveda:

- (a) Introduction of Āyurveda, Carakasamhitā, Suśrutasamhitā.
- (b) Aṣṭāṅgasamgraha, Aṣṭāṅgahrdaya, Rasaratnasamuccaya.