

Department of Sanskrit

Course Outcome (Under 1+1+ 1 System) - Honours

Level of teaching	Paper Number	Paper Title ¹	Course Outcome
Hons	I	General Grammar: Samāsa, Kāraka and Vibhakti, Kṛt, Taddhita, San, Yañ, Nāmadhātu;	Studying general Sanskrit grammar helps a student gain a deeper understanding of the structure and rules of the Sanskrit language. This includes knowledge of verb conjugations, noun declensions, and sentence construction. Additionally, studying Sanskrit grammar also provides insight into the cultural and historical context in which the language was used. It can also help in understanding Indian Literature and spiritual texts written in Sanskrit.
		Prose Kāvya in Sanskrit (Selected portions from Bāṇabhaṭṭa's Kādambarī and Rājavāhanacarita of Daṇḍin's Daśakumāracarita);	Studying Sanskrit prose increases the ability to understand and appreciate ancient Indian literature and culture and studying it can give students a deeper understanding of the time's history, philosophy, and religious beliefs. Additionally, because Sanskrit is a highly inflected language, studying Sanskrit prose can also help students improve their understanding of grammar and syntax. Furthermore, it can also help students improve their language skills and analytical thinking.
		Sanskrit drama text (Abhijñānaśakuntala of Kalidasa);	A course on Sanskrit drama may result in students gaining an understanding of the history, literature, and cultural context of Sanskrit drama. They may also learn the techniques and conventions used in the composition and performance of Sanskrit plays. Additionally, students may develop their critical thinking and analytical skills by studying and interpreting the texts. They may also gain insight into the cultural, social and political context of ancient India.

¹ There was no Paper Title as such in the Three-year B.A. Honours and General syllabus of University of Calcutta. The column lists up the key heads of the syllabus. For more details, please refer to the CU syllabus here: <https://www.caluniv.ac.in/news/Revised-Syllabus-Sanskrit.pdf> (Hons), [https://www.caluniv.ac.in/syllabus/Sanskrit\(Gen\).pdf](https://www.caluniv.ac.in/syllabus/Sanskrit(Gen).pdf) (Gen).

		Sanskrit poetological text (Kāvyaḷaṃkārasūtravṛtti of Vāmana)	Studying the course on Kāvyaḷaṃkārasūtravṛtti of Vāmana will provide an in-depth understanding of the literary style and composition techniques used in ancient Indian poetry and literature. The course will also provide insight into literary criticism and literary aesthetics in ancient Indian tradition. Additionally, students will learn to apply the theories of Indian poetics to analyse and interpret literary works.
II		Chandomañjarī of Gaṅgādāśa (Samavṛttas only)	Learning Sanskrit meter according to Chandomañjarī of Gaṅgādāśa will enable students to understand the principles and rules of prosody in the Sanskrit language. The course will teach students to identify and analyse various meters used in ancient and medieval Indian poetry, including those found in Chandomañjarī. Additionally, students will learn to compose verses in specific meters and understand the literary and cultural context in which the meters were employed, to convey meaning and emotions in poetry. This will deepen their appreciation of the beauty and complexity of the language used in Chandomañjarī.
		Sanskrit Drama Text: Svapnavāśavadatta ascribed to Bhāsa	Studying the Sanskrit drama text called Svapnavāśavadatta ascribed to Bhāsa will provide an understanding of the Indian dramatic tradition, including its structure, conventions and literary devices used in ancient Indian plays.
		Unseen translation from Sanskrit into English or, from English into Sanskrit,	The outcome of translating from Sanskrit into English is an understanding of the original text in its original language, as well as an ability to convey its meaning, context, and literary elements to an English-speaking audience. It also enhances one's linguistic and cross-cultural skills and enables them to appreciate the nuances and subtleties of the original text. Additionally, it allows for the text to be studied and enjoyed by a wider audience, and can serve as a bridge between different cultures and languages.
		Sanskrit Drama text: Abhijñānaśakuntala of Kālidasa. Acts 4,5,6,7 only)	Studying the Sanskrit drama text Abhijñānaśakuntala of Kālidasa will provide insights into the literary, cultural, and societal norms of ancient India. It is considered one of the greatest works of Indian literature and provides a window into the world of Indian courtly life and the human emotions of love and longing. It's also an important text for understanding the development of the Indian epic tradition.

		Sanskrit Mahākāvya text: Kirātārjunīya of Bhāravi (Canto 1)	By reading a text like Kirātārjunīya that is complex in its language and structure, studentd can develop a deeper understanding and appreciation of the language and its grammar, vocabulary, and usage.
III		Poetological Text in Sanskrit: Sahityadarpaṇa of Viśvanātha-Kavirāja (Chapter 6 and 10)	Studying Sahityadarpaṇa of Viśvanātha-Kavirāja can provide a deeper understanding of Indian literary and poetic techniques, as well as the cultural and societal norms of medieval India. It is a comprehensive guide for poets and writers and provides insights into the rules of poetics, literary devices, and aesthetics in Indian literature. It can also help understand the development of Indian literary tradition and its connection to the society of the time
		History of Vedic literature, History of scientific and technical literature in Sanskrit	The outcome of the course would be an in-depth understanding of the development and evolution of literature in ancient and medieval India. This includes learning about the origins, literary forms, themes, and the cultural and societal context of Vedic literature and scientific and technical literature composed in Sanskrit. Additionally, the course will provide an understanding of the knowledge, beliefs, and the historical context of these texts, including the way in which they were transmitted and preserved over time.
IV		Essay in Sanskrit, Post-Kālidāsa Sanskrit Mahākāvya: Bhaṭṭikāvya (or Rāvaṇavadha) of Bhaṭṭi (Canto 2)	Studying post-Kālidāsa Sanskrit Mahākāvya like Bhaṭṭikāvya of Bhaṭṭi would provide an understanding of the evolution of Indian literary tradition after Kālidāsa, including the cultural and societal norms, literary and poetic techniques used by later poets. It can also give insights into a poetic execution of the rules of Sanskrit grammar.
		History of classical Sanskrit Literature including Inscriptional and Historical works	Studying the History of classical Sanskrit Literature, including Inscriptional and Historical works, can provide an understanding of the development and evolution of literature in ancient and medieval India. It can also give insights into the cultural, societal and historical context in which the texts were composed and how they reflect the knowledge, beliefs, and societal norms of the time.

	V	Vedic texts and Vedic grammar	Studying Vedic texts and Vedic grammar can provide an in-depth understanding of the ancient Indian religious and cultural traditions, as well as the linguistic and grammatical structure of the Vedic language. It can also give insights into the origins, literary forms, and themes of Vedic literature, as well as its cultural and societal context, beliefs, and practices of the time.
	VI	Texts on Dharmaśāstra and Arthaśāstra (Manusamhitā- Chapter 7 and Arthaśāstra of Kauṭilya), Dharmaśāstra text and History of literature of Indian Dharmaśāstra, Arthaśāstra and Nītiśāstra	The outcome is a deeper understanding of the legal and economic systems , as well as the moral and ethical principles in ancient India. It can also provide insights into the political and societal norms , as well as the historical context in which these texts were written, and how they reflect the knowledge and beliefs of the time.
	VII	Sanskrit Grammatical text : Siddhāntakaumudī of Bhaṭṭojidīkṣita (Kārikaprakaraṇa complete and amāśaprakaraṇa; excluding Samāśāntavidhāna)	The students can achieve a deep understanding of the grammar and linguistic structure of the classical Sanskrit language. The course also covers the Indian linguistic and grammatical tradition, and the development of Paninian grammar. They will also learn about Bhaṭṭojidīkṣita's commentary on the work of Panini and its significance in the history of Indian linguistics.
	VIII	General Acquaintance with the Indian philosophical systems, Annambhaṭṭa's Tarkasamgraha	The outcome would be an understanding of the various Indian philosophical systems, including their origins, principles, and key figures. The course would also cover the historical development and evolution of Indian philosophy and its connection to the cultural and societal context of the time. The course would also provide an understanding of how these philosophical systems continue to shape modern Indian thought, culture, and society.

Course Outcome (Under 1+1+ 1 System) - General

Gen	I	Chandomañjarī of Gaṅgādāsa (Samavṛttas only)	Learning Sanskrit meter according to Chandomañjarī of Gaṅgādāsa will enable students to understand the principles and rules of prosody in the Sanskrit language. The course will teach students to identify and analyse various meters used in ancient and medieval Indian poetry, including those found in Chandomañjarī.
		General Grammar : Declension & Conjugation	Studying Declension and Conjugation according to Sanskrit Grammar helps one understand the various forms that nouns and verbs can take in a sentence, and how they change based on the context of the sentence. It also helps in understanding the rules for forming different tenses, moods, voices, etc. of the verbs.
		Drama Text. Svapnavāśavdatta ascribed to Bhāsa.	A student who takes a course on Bhāsa's Svapnavāśavdatta will gain an understanding of the Indian playwright's unique style and use of language, as well as insight into the social and cultural context in which the play was written. Additionally, the student will learn about the themes and motifs present in the play, and how they contribute to its overall meaning and impact.
		Śūkanāśopadeśa of Bāṇabhaṭṭa's Kādambarī	The course gives a brief introduction to the 7th-century Sanskrit Prose Kādambarī of Bāṇabhaṭṭa. The Śūkanāśopadeśa presents an exemplary style of composing prose in Sanskrit. Reading the text would help students understand complex constructions of sentences in Sanskrit.
	II	DramaText: Abhijñānaśakuntala of Kālidāsa	The students will be introduced to Kālidāsa's remake of the Śakuntalopākhyāna of Mahābhārata. They will know about the ancient system of performing a play on stage through the reading of the drama. This also brings the nature's depiction of Kālidāsa through the elegance of metaphor. The students will also have a fair idea of the then society.
		Kāvya text: Raghuvamśa of Kālidāsa,	The course makes students familiar with Kālidāsa and his works. They will learn the critical aspects of the text and the significance of Kālidāsa's works, in general, in Indian and World literature. Kālidāsa's Raghuvamśa is the most celebrated work of the author. The students

			will go through the lucid poetry by Kālidāsa. This course will give a brief overview of Kālidāsa's works with special reference to the prescribed Canto I of Raghuvamśa.
		General Grammar (Samāsa, Kṛt, Taddhita (Pāṇini-System))	Studying general Sanskrit grammar helps a student gain a deeper understanding of the structure and rules of the Sanskrit language. This includes knowledge of verb conjugations, noun declensions, and sentence construction. Additionally, studying Sanskrit grammar also provides insight into the cultural and historical context in which the language was used. It can also help in understanding Indian Literature and spiritual texts written in Sanskrit.
	III	History of Classical Sanskrit Literature, Rāmāyaṇa of Vālmikī (Bālakāṇḍa, Sarga 1 & 2), Manusamhitā (Chapter VII, Verse 1 – 100 only)	Along with an introduction to Vālmikī, the course gets student acquainted with his great epic. It makes students knowledgeable about the influence of Rāmāyaṇa on later Sanskrit literature as well as in Indian society and culture.
	IV	Poetological Text: Sāhityadarpaṇa of Viśvanātha, Sanskrit Mahābhārata	Students will grasp elementary knowledge of the Sanskrit poetic theories.

Course Outcome (under CBCS System) - Honours

SEM	Subject	Course	Topic	Sub-topic	Number of Lecture Hours	Course Outcome
1	SANA	CC 1	Classical Sanskrit Literature (Poetry)	Raghuvamśa (Canto I)	20	The course makes students familiar with Kālidāsa and his works. They will learn the critical aspects of the text and the significance of Kālidāsa's works, in general, in Indian and World literature. Kālidāsa's Raghuvamśa is the most celebrated work of the author. The students will go through the lucid poetry by Kālidāsa. This course will give a brief overview of Kālidāsa's works with special reference to the prescribed Canto I of Raghuvamśa.
				Kumārasambhava (Canto V)	20	Kumārasambhava is widely regarded as the finest work of Kālidāsa as well as the greatest <i>kāvya</i> in Classical Sanskrit. Through the selected portion of this course, students get Kālidāsa's poetic narration of Pārvati's penance for attaining Śiva as her companion.
				Kirātārjunīya (Canto I)	30	The Canto I of Kirātārjunīya gives a glimpse of Bhāravi's expansion of the Vana Parva of the Mahābhārata in the complete text. By studying the prescribed Canto, the students get an exposure to the writing style of the seventh century poet. The students get acquainted with the practical aspect of Nāṭyaśāstra's theory of Vira rasa, which is predominantly manifested in the suggested text.
				Nītiśataka (Verse 1-20)	20	The first 20 verses of Nītiśataka teaches about morality. The application of the teachings would help students develop moral thinking which may eventually lead them towards leading a more dignified life.
				Origin & Development of Mahākāvya & Gītikāvya	10	A study of the poetic theories and their history is necessary along with the study of the poets and their works. This lesson helps students learn about the root of the different Mahākāvya and Gītikāvya texts in Sanskrit literature.
		CC 2	Critical Survey of Sanskrit Literature	Vedic Literature	25	It gives students a general view of the Vedic Literature specifying the important field and categories of it.
				Rāmāyaṇa	15	Along with an introduction to Vālmikī, the course gets student acquainted with his great epic. It makes students knowledgeable about the influence of

						Rāmāyaṇa on later Sanskrit literature as well as in Indian society and culture.
				Mahābhārata	15	The students will learn about the epic a step further than what they already know about the Mahābhārata. The critical aspects of the history of transmission of the text along with the greatest narrative of all time would generate interest for further deep study of the epic.
				Purāṇa	15	Through this course, the students would get a detailed overview of the Purāṇic Literature. It would also benefit the students by showing clear influence of the Purāṇic treatise in the rituals of our day-to-day life regarding religion, society and culture.
				General Introduction to Vyākaraṇa, Darśana, Sāhitya-śāstra	30	It gives a brief knowledge of Sanskrit Vyākaraṇa, Darśana, Sāhitya-śāstra, which is actually an overview of a large portion of the whole Sanskrit Literature.

2	SANA	CC 3	Classical Sanskrit Literature (Prose)	Śukanāsopadeśa	35	The course gives a brief introduction to the 7th-century Sanskrit Prose Kādambarī of Bāṇabhaṭṭa. The Śukanāsopadeśa presents an exemplary style of composing prose in Sanskrit. Reading the text would help students understand complex constructions of sentences in Sanskrit.
				Rājavāhanacarita	40	Rājavāhanacarita from Daśakumāracarita of Daṇḍin is another example of a neatly composed piece of prose. Along with understanding the complexity of the grammatical composition of sentences, it offers a composite yet interesting story to the students.
				Origin & Development of Prose, Prose Romance & Fable Literature	25	This section helps students understand wide range of types of prose compositions in Sanskrit with a clear understanding of their history of development and transmission to the present time.
		CC4	Self-management in the Gītā	Gītā: Cognition & emotive apparatus help students		The outcome is the awareness about the function of the sense organs, mind, intelligence, ātmā etc. in a philosophical way. Understanding the <i>upadeśa</i> -s of this suggested portion would help students look into their own mental conditions and work for being a better human being.

				Gītā: Controlling the mind, Confusion and Conflict		This class will teach the students how to manage their thoughts and harness their mental force for good. Conflicts and confusion are a natural element of human existence. These course assists a learner in understanding the nature of confusions, their causes, and how to get rid of them. These lectures will effectively introduce Śrīmad Bhagavad Gītā to the students while also providing them with a wealth of information to help them develop in all areas of their lives—personal, social, and intellectual.
				Gītā: Self-management through devotion		Through this section of Gītā, students will learn to let go of their ego, give up pointless arguments, and develop moral characteristics that will help them succeed in life.

3	SANA	CC 5	Classical Sanskrit Literature (Drama)	Svapnavāsava-datta (Act I-VI)	30	Students will know about the pre-Kālidāsa dramatic masterpiece by Bhāsa. The students will be introduced to Sanskrit drama.
				Abhijñānaśakuntala (Act I-IV)	30	The students will be introduced to Kālidāsa’s remake of the Śakuntalopākhyāna of Mahābhārata. They will know about the ancient system of performing a play on stage through the reading of the drama.
				Abhijñānaśakuntala (Act V- VII)	30	This also brings the nature’s depiction of Kālidāsa through the elegance of metaphor. The students will also have a fair idea of the then society.
				Critical Survey of Sanskrit Drama	10	This course will introduce the students to one of the oldest and long-lasting tradition of full-length poetic plays in the world. By the critical survey of Sanskrit drama students will find that this is the longest continuous performing tradition of any drama texts in the world.
		CC 6	Poetics and Literary Criticism	Introduction to Sanskrit poetics	15	This will give students lessons to understand how the relation between word and meaning works in the case of poetics.
				Forms of Kāvya-Literature	15	A comprehensive knowledge of all the categories of Sanskrit poetry will be gained after Sāhityadarpaṇa.
				Śabda-śakti and rasa-sūtra	30	The students will be introduced to Bharata and his Rasa-sūtra along with its different accounts. They will also know about the poetic theory of word and meaning.
				Figures of speech and Meter	40	Students will be taught about selected figures of speech in Sanskrit literature. The knowledge of the meters would help students chant Sanskrit <i>stotra</i> -s with perfection.

		CC7	Indian institutions of polity	Indian Social Institutions: Nature & Concepts	20	The lessons will teach students about the ancient nature and forms of the ancient social institutions existed in India.
				Structure of Society & Values of Life	30	This portion will introduce students to the structure of the ancient Indian society and the most important part of this lesson is the understanding of importance of values of life.
				Indian Polity: Origin & Development	25	Through reading this course, the students will be taken back to the origin & development of Indian polity. It also would reflect the relevance of the old system in the modern-day polity.
				Cardinal Theories & Thinkers of Indian Polity	25	The students will be acquainted with the life and works of the great thinkers of Indian polity belonging to ancient India.
		CC-A-1	Sanskrit writing skill	Concepts of Sanskrit language and grammar	4	Students will learn the the construction of sentences and the rules of Sanskrit grammar. This will enable students to clearly understand the meaning of any composition in Sanskrit.
				Translation	3	This portion allows students to apply the knowledge of Sanskrit grammar through writing. This would help students grasp a command over the language.
				Comprehension	2	
				Paragraph Writing	2	
				Letter Writing	2	
		Essay Writing	2			
4	SANA	CC8	Indian Epigraphy, Palaeography and Chronology	Epigraphy	25	Students will be taught about the role of Indian inscriptions and epigraphical study in the reconstruction of Ancient Indian History.
				Palaeography	30	Students will learn the History of decipherment of ancient Indian scripts and the contribution of scholars in the field of epigraphy.
				Study of selected inscriptions	30	The mentioned inscriptions and their historical significance will be taught to the students. They will be aware of the society, political outlook, people, and numerous other aspects of the mentioned inscriptions as they read them.
				Chronology	15	The Inscriptions' systems of dating and ancient Indian chronology will be taught to the students. In addition to the Christian period, the study of the inscriptions would also refer to some other eras. The students will learn about them also.

		CC9	Modern Sanskrit Literature	Mahākāvya & Caritakāvya	30	Students will gain an understanding of modern Sanskrit literature, particularly the Bengali scholars' contributions to it.		
				Gadya & Rūpaka	70	Students will learn about the various subgenres of contemporary Sanskrit literature.		
		CC 10	Sanskrit World Literature	Sanskrit studies in West	15	By reading this section students would come to know about how Sanskrit spread in the West and the East, what was the contributions of the Western scholars, and how Sanskrit played a crucial role in the development of the field of the comparative linguistics in the Indo-European languages.		
				Sanskrit studies in East	20			
				Sanskrit Fables in World Literature	15	This lesson introduces students to a vast range of translations of Sanskrit fables in other languages around the world. The students would also be acquainted about the influence of the Sanskrit fables in world literature.		
				Rāmāyaṇa & Mahābhārata in South-Eastern Asia	20	The lessons teach that Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata does not belong to India only, and how the epic has become the lyric of Asia over centuries. The students learn about various versions of Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata in various languages across Asia. They will also know about comparative literature.		
				Kālidāsa in the West	15	From this course students will learn about how Kālidāsa's works spread in the west and how they are interpreted by the western scholars and what is the influence of the Kālidāsa classics in the world literature.		
				Sanskrit Studies across the World	15	From this lesson students learn the actual stature of Sanskrit language and literature in the world. They also learn about the world-spread projects running on across the world centering works composed in Sanskrit.		
		SEC-B-2	Spoken and Computational Sanskrit	Spoken Sanskrit	6	Students will learn to speak in Sanskrit.		
				Computational Sanskrit	6	The students will be aware about how Sanskrit can be beneficial for the computer programs and how the world is looking forward to it. Besides this, student will have basic exposure to typing in Devanāgarī script, web publishing etc.		
		5	SANA	CC 11	Vedic Literature	Vedic Literature	40	The students will come to know about the ancient knowledge system of the Vedas. This will give students a cursory knowledge about all the categories of Vedic texts.
						Vedic Grammar	30	This portion will give a brief description of the grammar laid in the Vedic hymns, and how it is different from the grammar of the <i>laukika</i> Sanskrit.
Brāhmaṇa & Upaniṣad	30					The students will learn about the Brāhmaṇas and Upaniṣadas and their teachings.		

		DSE 1	Darśana	Tarkabhāṣā	30	Students will have a great opportunity to delve into fundamental philosophical texts written during the golden era through easy-to-understand texts. Tarkabhāṣā, the Nyāya text presents philosophical concepts in an extremely clear manner. The students can get to the principal theories of the Nyāya philosophy through this work.
				Saptapadārthī,	30	Saptapadārthī, the Vaiśeṣika philosophy text enables students to familiarize themselves with the Vaiśeṣika thought processes and theories.
				Vivekacūḍāmaṇi	40	Advaita Vedānta's primary text is Vivekacama. Students will have a great opportunity to learn the fundamentals of Advaita Vedanta philosophy in an engaging and straightforward manner.
		CC12	Sanskrit Grammar	Concept of Technical terms used in Sanskrit Grammar	10	Students will understand the basic concept of the technical terms used Sanskrit Grammar, which will enable them to understand grammatical treatise with an ease.
				General Introduction of Philology	30	Students will learn Sanskrit Philology along with phonetic laws and tendencies.
				Siddhāntakaumudī : Kāraka-prakarāṇa	30	Students will know Sanskrit syntax, its application and will be able to relate the language structure by justifying different Kāraka-s.
				Siddhāntakaumudī : Samāsa-prakarāṇa	30	Students will learn Sanskrit compound words, its application and the language structure which will enable them to understand the Sanskrit texts well.
		DSE 2	Kāvya	Sāhityadarpaṇa (Chapter-I)	30	Students will grasp elementary knowledge of the Sanskrit poetic theories.
				Sāhityadarpaṇa (Chapter-II)	35	
				Sāhityadarpaṇa (Chapter-III)	30	

6	SANA	CC13	Indian Ontology &	Essentials of Indian Philosophy	30	The students understand the basics of Indian Philosophy and its systems and characteristics.
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		Epistemology	Ontology (Based on Tarkasamgraha)	30	The course helps students understand how entities are grouped into categories and which of these entities exist on the most fundamental level according to Tarkasamgraha.	
			Epistemology (Based on Tarkasamgraha)	40	The students find answers to questions such as what is knowledge, how do we know something. This course offers Tarkasamgraha's theory of knowledge or the process of knowing something, and the kinds of knowledge.	
		DSE-3	Vyākaraṇa	Siddhāntakaumudī-Strīpratyaya	25	The students understand the formation of words using feminine suffix.
				Siddhāntakaumudī-TiṅantaPrakarāṇa	40	Students will have better understanding of verbs and their process of formation using grammatical rules.
				Siddhāntakaumudī-Ajanta Puṁliṅga	35	Students grow specific knowledge about gender.
		CC 14	Sanskrit Composition & Communication	Vibhaktiyartha, Voice & Kṛt	35	The students grow perfection towards understanding the meaning of a word and its formation.
				Translation and Communication	35	Students will be able to read and understand original Sanskrit texts and find out the logic behind the construction of those words.
				Essay	30	Perfection in writing in Sanskrit grows.
		DSE-4	Veda	Eastern & Western interpretation of the Veda	25	The students get a broader world view about how Vedas are interpreted worldwide.
				Śunaḥśepopākhyāna of AitareyaBrahmaṇa	25	The students grow their own skill of interpretation.
				Taittiriyaopaniṣad Śikṣāvallī (Adhyāya-I, Anuvāka: 1-12)	25	They students know the value of ethics and grow stronger inner sense.
				Muṇḍakopaniṣad (Muṇḍaka- 1.2.2)	25	

Course Outcome (under CBCS system)

GENERAL

SEM	Subject	Course	Topic	Sub-topic	Number of Lecture Hours	Course Outcome
1	SANG	CC A-1	Sanskrit Poetry	Raghuvamṣa	30	The students are introduced to the literary treasure composed in Sanskrit. They learn about the lineage of Rāma by studying the suggested portion of the text. They get an introduction to the great poet Kālidāsa too.
				Śiśupālavadhā	30	The students know about Māgha's remake of the Śiśupālavadhā episode of the Mahābhārata. They come to know about the poetic style of Māgha.
				Nītiśataka	20	Students gain ability to understand the role of moral values in life and prepare themselves a better human beings.
				History of Sanskrit Poetry	20	The students know about the transformation of Sanskrit poetry from its origin to the present days.
2		CC A-2	Sanskrit Prose	Śukanāśopadeśa	35	The students become able to understand the nature of Sanskrit the prose format of the Sanskrit compositions. They are introduced to Baṇa's other writings too.
				Śivarājavijaya	35	The students come to know about India's 19th-century socio-political situation of India from a contemporary text Śivarājavijaya of Ambikādattavyāsa.
				Survey of Sanskrit Literature: Prose	30	The students get a cursory knowledge of the tradition of writing prose literature in India through decades. They get an idea of the great volume of such writings in India.
3		CC A-3	Sanskrit Poetry	Abhijñānaśakuntala (Act I-IV)	30	The students get an idea of the ancient traditional way of staging a play. They will be introduced to Kālidāsa's remake of the Śakuntalopākhyāna of Mahābhārata.
				Abhijñānaśakuntala (Act V-VII)	30	This also brings the nature's depiction of Kālidāsa through the elegance of metaphor. The students will also have a fair idea of the then society.
				Technical Terms from Sanskrit Dramaturgy	20	

				History of Sanskrit Drama and an Introduction to Principal of Sanskrit Drama	20	Introductory knowledge of history of Sanskrit drama. History of Sanskrit drama and an introduction to principle of Sanskrit drama.
4		CC A-4	Sanskrit Grammar	Laghusiddhāntakaumudī : Sajñāprakaraṇa	25	Students will be accustomed with terminology of Sanskrit grammar
				Laghusiddhāntakaumudī : Sandhiprakaraṇa	35	Students will learn the nature and use of the mentioned Sandhi rules following the mentioned text.
				Laghusiddhāntakaumudī: Vibhaktyarthaprakaraṇa	40	Students will know Sanskrit syntax, its application and can relate the language structure by justifying different Kāraka-s from the mentioned text.
5		DSE – 1	Philosophy Religion and Culture in Sanskrit Tradition	Dharma	35	The learners get an insight of the word ‘Dharma’ in broader sense. They would be able to judge the appropriateness of the use of the word in specific contexts.
				Saṃskāra and Puruṣārtha	35	The students grow knowledge about four proper goals or aims of a human life and the concept of psychological imprints according to Dharmasāstra.
				Svadharmā	30	
		DSE – 2	Indian Perspectives in Personality Development	Historical Perspective	20	The learners become knowledgeable about a person's character traits. They gain expertise in studies of human traits and characteristics. They learn about the various languages and behaviours. These lessons assist students in developing students’ cognitive, affective, and behavioural skills in order to develop ethical academic professionalism.
				Concept of a person	30	
				Personality Types	20	
				Measures of behavioral improvement	30	
		SEC-A-2	Basic Elements of Āyurveda	Introduction of Āyurveda	20	The students get an introductory knowledge about the existence and spread of medical sciences in ancient India.
				Carakasamhitā (Sūtrasthānam)	20	The readers dive into the text and find out the practical usages of the ancient medical practices. They are taught about the structure of the book along with the verse-specific explanation of the medical theories described by Caraka.
				Taittirīyopaniṣad	30	The students know about the importance of ancient Indian sciences in the contemporary society.

6	DSE-3	Literary Criticism	Kāvyaṣṛāṣṭya and Kāvyaṣṛāṣṭya	35	The students get introduced to the elements of literary theories of Sanskrit literature. They know the features, categories, and scope of a Kāvya after Mammaṭa. They are acquainted with the practical approach of the theories through adequate examples, which would help them understand the structure and category of a Kāvya easily.
			Kāvyaṣṛāṣṭya: Kāvyaṣṛāṣṭya	30	
			Kāvyaṣṛāṣṭya: Kāvyaṣṛāṣṭya and Kāvyaṣṛāṣṭya	35	
	DSE-4	Nationalism in Sanskrit Literature	Concepts and basic features of Indian nationalism	35	The students know about the features and concepts of a nation according to Kauṭilya and other scholars.
			Name of Country, National Symbols and Rise of Nationalism	35	The students come to know about the history of the name and national symbol of Bhārata and the rise of nationalism in the country.
			Nationalistic Thought and Modern Sanskrit Literature	30	This portion introduces students to the modern writings about Indian nationalism in Sanskrit in the modern period and rejuvenate the national spirit.
	SEC-B-2	Yogasūtra of Patañjali	Samādhipāda, Sādhanapāda, Vibhūtipāda	40	The students know about the theory of yoga practices and will be able to judge the appropriateness of the application of yoga in the modern fashion.