

**Programme Outcomes, Programme Specific
Outcomes and Course Outcomes
For PG Programmes**

Programme Name: M.A. in Sanskrit

Number of Semesters: 04



Department of Sanskrit
University of North Bengal
West Bengal, INDIA

Programme Outcomes:

- Students progressing through M.A. Programme from this institution mature themselves for a systemic and critical study of the things that enhances their capability to answer and explain the difficult arguments that they face in next level of studies.
- Interactive aptitude is boosted up as an outcome of this programme and a student becomes competent enough to present his own views independently.
- This Programme also inspires the students from to actively participate in different socio-economic-cultural activities of which they have been theoretically taught in classroom situation.
- This programme makes it learners accomplished to judgementally appreciate and academic demonstration of any sort.
- Project work provides them with an encouragement for self-learning.
- Students passing out from this programme turn out to be employable.
- This programme further motivates the students to commence systematic and structured research in several and unexplored arena of knowledge.
- The most significant outcome of the programme is that the students imbibe greater values of life when the pass out from here.

Programme Specific Outcomes:

- Students are expected to learn the higher level of Sanskrit Language and Literature.
- Students will also learn the comparative approaches to get broader view of literature.
- Students are expected to learn the reading ability of old Manuscripts.
- Students will also learn the diverse culture and philosophical doctrines that are manifested through Sanskrit Language.
- Students are expected to learn the relation between other Indian literatures and Sanskrit.

Course Outcomes:

SEMESTER—I

Course Code	Course Name	Course Outcomes
SK-101C	Vedic Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Student comes to know the vedic culture literature and Grammar.• There are so many vedic institute in India like puri, Belur, Tirupati etc where the student can get employment.• More over the student can get some type of spiritual knowledge from agni sukta etc which make them moral in their behavior and life.
SK-102C	Grammar	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In order to learn Sanskrit language perfectly it is necessary to read grammar and grammatical literature like Siddhantakaumudi and other books.• Grammar has been taken as a limb of the Vedas (Vedanga) because without it the meaning of the suktas and their application (binnyoga) would not have been perfect.• Imperfect pronounciation and the wrong application of the suktas may lead a man to the world of disaster which is called bakbajra and apashabda etc.• The study of grammar leaves a man to the world of Moksha or Liberation as endorsed by Bhatrihari.
SK-103C	Philosophy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mahabhasya is taken as a grammatical literature which put for word all the opinion conflicting each other of the grammatical rules of formulation and ultimately the correct one determine by the author of patanjali. If enhances the power of critical analysis of the students.• Imperfect pronounciation and the wrong application of the suktas may lead a man to the world of disaster which is called bakbajra and apashabda etc.• Sankhya is the earliest metaphysics in Indian Literature.• The Student will have the notions of purrsha and Prakriti as Metaphysical entities.• The scientist like physicists and the sanscritics can make a comparative study between matter and prakriti.
SK-104C	Kavya	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Student should know the historical development of Indian poetics which is a great treasure in India.• Not only histories some of the books of rhetorics are prescribed here to know the formulation concerning theory of aesthetics pleasure (rasa). That is why karvyaprakash deserves and inclusion in the syllabi.
SK-105C	Dramaturgy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some of the books of rhetorics are prescribed here to know the formulation concerning theory of aesthetics pleasure. That is why Sahityadarpana and Dasarupaka deserve and inclusion in the syllabi.• Sahityadarpana is the earliest rhetoric literature which gives us the main concept of esthetics like concept of Rasa, patakasthan of nataka characteric feature of the heroes and considering rasa as dwarf image of

		<p>bramhaswada.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dasarupaka is also a good poetic literature dealing way ten rupakas of which nataka is one. The salient features given in the book are important for creation of a successful literature.
SK-106C	Assignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanskrit was a spoken language once upon a time. But now people have forgotten to communicate with each other in Sanskrit language. That is why our medium of instruction and writing answer script etc are prescribed in Sanskrit. For this a training for freely speaking writing and communicating each other has been put in syllabi.

SEMESTER—II

Course Code	Course Name	Course Outcomes
SK-201C	Vedic Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Student comes to know the vedic culture literature and Grammar. • There are so many vedic institute in India like puri, Belur, Tirupati etc where the student can get employment. • They can have the philosophical outlook of kala sukta which can give them an idea about time management in life and other field. • More over the student can get some type of spiritual knowledge from sukta which make them moral in their behavior and life.
SK-202C	Grammar & Linguistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Student should know how a Sanskrit term of Tinanta has been formed. • Sanskrit is not only literature but also a rich language which is grown up with the mixer of non Sanskrit languages and European languages that we are not confined just like a frog of the well. But our literature and language are flourished in the west also, which is evidenced from study of philology of linguistics.
SK-203C	Philosophy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Bhasaparicchad and Arthasangraha are representative of nyayamimamsa Philosophy which is logical argumentative and solid.
SK-204C	Kavya & Manuscriptology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the books of rhetorics are prescribed here to know the formulation concerning theory of aesthetics pleasure (rasa). That is why karvyaprakash deserves and inclusion in the syllabi. • Many Indian treasures regarding philosophy literature grammar etc are available in the manuscript form. The Student can devote themselves to the exploration of manuscript literature being trend in manuscriptology.
SK-205C	Philosophy - II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yogosutra is most important philosophical literature now a day's. Because it has applicable sides like healing of diseases for being free from frustration and desperation etc. • Vedanta is the earliest metaphysics in Indian Literature. • The Student will have the notions of purrsha and Prakriti as Metaphysical entities.

SK-206C	Assignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanskrit was a spoken language once upon a time. But now people have forgotten to communicate with each other in Sanskrit language. That is why our medium of instruction and writing answer script etc are prescribed in Sanskrit. For this a training for freely speaking writing and communicating each other has been put in syllabi.
---------	------------	---

SEMESTER—III

Kavya (Group - A)

Course Code	Course Name	Course Outcomes
SK-301EA	Poetics & Dramaturgy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students can learn the doctrine of Bhattanayak, Shankuk, Bhattalolot etc. Students can learn about dhani, rasa, vaba. Understanding how to apply the dramaturgy in the practical of the drama on the stage. Students will be figure out the different structure of theatre or auditorium and the various things related with stated design.
SK-302EA	Gitikavya & Mahakavya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students can learn description of monsoon in this Meghaduta. Students can learn real picture of the cloud and the breeze. Students can be observed in the rotation of the conspiracy. Students can learn about the rivers of ancient India. Students can learn about the city of Devagiri & Alkanagari in ancient India. Students will be able to learn about the writing style of the Kalidasa. Students will learn in detail about Sisupalavadam. Students will be able to learn the great poet Magha's style of writing.
SK-303EA	Rupakam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will be able to know the story of Uttarramcharita. They also will be able to know about the writing style

		<p>of Bhabhabhuti.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners will be able to achieve the knowledge about the great author Bhababhuti and his works. • Learners will get to accumulate knowledge about Drama and its Classification. • Make the learners acquainted with the subject story of this drama. • Learners will understand the reason why ram left Sita. • Make the learners acquainted with the social, Economical, and religious life of the people on that time. • The students will be able to know the origin and development of Sanskrit Drama. • Learners will know how the state of society depicted in the play. • Students will find play-writers from sudraka downwards confirming to necessary rule of Bharata. • The students will able to know the city of Ujjayini and environment. • Students will able to know no the source of drama(Mrichhakatikam). • Learners will know the appreciative tone in which the poet speaks of the chicks and looks of the women-folks of Gauda.
SK-304EA	Prose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harshacharita is one of the most important historical prose-romance in Sanskrit literature. • After reading this chapter, the students become fully aware of Banbhata's biography, his style of writing and his style of poetry. • The students will overwhelmed by description of maharaja Pravakarbardhana, who died in the 5th chapter, the ascent of Yasomoti to the fire, the emotional reaction of Prince Harsha etc. • Students read the syllabus and understand

		<p>Harsghabardhana's mental anguish respect for father respect for mother and brotherly love.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The student studies here the detailed study of life and works of the Bana Bhatt. • The student studies here the Katha Sahitya Swarup (the form of Prose). • The student studies here the famous work of Kadambari by Bana Bhatt, and Mahashweta Vrutanta in particular.
SK-305EA	Kavyatattvamimamsa & Dramaturgy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanskrit Student should be made aware that Sanskrit is not confined within literary form of art but also other from dance paintings etc which is found in natyasastra. • The glorification of suggestive meaning (dhani) is the soul of poetry as endorsed by Anandabardhana.
SK-306EA	Assignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanskrit was a spoken language once upon a time. But now people have forgotten to communicate with each other in Sanskrit language. That is why our medium of instruction and writing answer script etc are prescribed in Sanskrit. For this a training for freely speaking writing and communicating each other has been put in syllabi.

Vyakarana (Group - B)		
Course Code	Course Name	Course Outcomes
SK-301EB	Prakriya – I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to learn Sanskrit language perfectly it is necessary to read grammar and grammatical literature. • Grammar has been taken as a limb of the Vedas (Vedanga) because without it the meaning of the suktas and their application (biniyoga) would not have been perfect. • Imperfect pronunciation and the wrong application of the suktas may lead a man to the world of disaster which is called bakbajra and apashabda etc. • The Student should know how a Sanskrit term of Subanta has been formed.
SK-302EB	Pracinavyakarana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding technical issues like n and ण should be properly communicated to the student. • Mahabhasya is taken as a grammatical literature which put for word all the opinion conflicting each other of the grammatical rules of formulation and ultimately the correct one determine by the author of patanjali. It enhances the power of critical analysis of the students. • Regarding technical issues of paratyahara should be properly communicated to the student.
SK-303EB	Navyavyakarana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An effort has been made to enlighten to the student regarding the technical method on Dhatvartha,

		Namartha, Nipatartha and Samasokti etc.
SK-304EB	Prakriya - II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to learn Sanskrit language perfectly it is necessary to read grammar and grammatical literature. • Imperfect pronunciation and the wrong application of the suktas may lead a man to the world of disaster which is called bakbajra and apashabda etc. • The Student should know how a Sanskrit term both Tinanta and kridanta have been formed.
SK-305EB	Kavyatattvamimamsa & Dramaturgy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanskrit Student should be made aware that Sanskrit is not confined within literary form of art but also other from dance paintings etc which is found in natyasastra. • The glorification of suggestive meaning (dhani) is the soul of poetry as endorsed by Anandabardhana.
SK-306EB	Assignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanskrit was a spoken language once upon a time. But now people have forgotten to communicate with each other in Sanskrit language. That is why our medium of instruction and writing answer script etc are prescribed in Sanskrit. For this a training for freely speaking writing and communicating each other has been put in syllabi.

Veda (Group - C)		
Course Code	Course Name	Course Outcomes
301EC	Vedic Hymns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will be able to know the nature and characteristics of Surya, Varuna, Usas, Parjyanya, Mandukya Hymns with detailed explanations of Sayana's commentary. • Students are expected to know the nature and characteristics of Bhumisukta and Brahmacharyasukta of Atharvaveda with Sayana's Commentary.
SK-302EC	History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students are expected to learn the history of Vedic Literature. Then they will have a complete knowledge of ancient Vedic History. It will help them later on their research. • Students will be able to know the various schools of Vedic Interpretations of Eastern and Western. Then they will be able to earn the knowledge to compare and analysis of interpretations.
SK-303EC	Aranyaka & Upanisad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students are expected to learn about the aranyaka of Vedas like Aitreya and Taittiriya. Then they will be able to know dialogues and stories of these aranyakas. • Students will be able to know about the nature of Mandukyopanisad.
SK-304EC	Nirukta & Vrihatdevata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students are expected to learn the etymologies of the various words of Veda and the nature and classifications Gods. • Students will be able to know the definition and

		classifications of Gods according to Vrihatdevta. Then they will have a comparative knowledge of Gods of two schools in detail, these are School of Nirukta and the school of Vrikardevta.
SK-305EC	Kavyatattvamimamsa & Dramaturgy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanskrit Student should be made aware that Sanskrit is not confined within literary form of art but also other forms like dance paintings etc which is found in natyasastra. The glorification of suggestive meaning (dhani) is the soul of poetry as endorsed by Anandabardhana.
SK-306EC	Assignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanskrit was a spoken language once upon a time. But now people have forgotten to communicate with each other in Sanskrit language. That is why our medium of instruction and writing answer script etc are prescribed in Sanskrit. For this a training for freely speaking writing and communicating each other has been put in syllabi.

Darsana (Group - D)

Course Code	Course Name	Course Outcomes
SK-301ED	Vedantic Epistemology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spiritual knowledge, morality and their developments need the reading of our shastras like srimad Bhagavat Gita and Brahmasurta.
SK-302ED	Yoga and mimamsa Epistemology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yogosutra is most important philosophical literature now a day's. Because it has applicable sides like healing of diseases for being free from frustration and desperation etc. Indian thinkers do not always emphasis on knowledge only but in karma also as found of mimamsaparibhasa.
SK-303ED	Advaita Epistemology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spiritual knowledge, epistemology, morality and their developments need the reading of our shastras like Vedantaparibhasa and Panchadashi.
SK-304ED	Upanisad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spiritual knowledge, epistemology, morality and their developments need the reading of our shastras like Kathopanisad and Isavasyopanisad.
SK-305ED	Kavyatattvamimamsa & Dramaturgy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanskrit Student should be made aware that Sanskrit is not confined within literary form of art but also other forms like dance paintings etc which is found in natyasastra. The glorification of suggestive meaning (dhani) is the soul of poetry as endorsed by Anandabardhana.
SK-306ED	Assignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanskrit was a spoken language once upon a time. But now people have forgotten to communicate with each other in Sanskrit language. That is why our medium of instruction and writing answer script etc are prescribed in Sanskrit. For this a training for freely speaking writing and communicating each other has been put in syllabi.

SEMESTER—IV

Kavya (Group - A)

Course Code	Course Name	Course Outcomes
-------------	-------------	-----------------

SK-401EA	Poetics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A kind of literary instrument like Bakrokti by Kuntak is incorporated in the syllabus. • To know different opinions of Indian scholars regarding the soul of literature, Kavyamimamsa has been prescribed. • The students will observe here the life and works of Rajashekhara. • The students will observe here through Kavya Mimamsa by Rajashekhara, the critical theories of Poetry in Sanskrit literature. • The students will observe here the literary as well as critical value of the above work in Sanskrit literature.
SK-402EA	Mahakavya & Kavyatattva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The students will observe here the life and works of Rajashekhara. • The students will observe here through Kavya Mimamsa by Rajashekhara, the critical theories of Poetry in Sanskrit literature. • The students will observe here the literary as well as critical value of the above work in Sanskrit literature.
SK-403EA	Adhunikakavya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They will be able to know about Siddheshwar Chattopadhyay and his contribution to the field of Sanskrit literature. • Students will be able to explore new and new ideas through analytical and critical study. • Students will be able to know the story about Dashakumaracharitam. • It is expected that the students will be introduced to the great poet Dandi and learn so many things about his works.
SK-404EA	Kavyatattvasamimamsa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The students will observe here the definitions, forms and types of Poetry in Sanskrit. • The students will observe here the life and work of Ananda Vardhana. • The students will observe here the importance of Sound in Poetry through Dhvanyaloka by Ananda Vardhana (Chapter I) particular.

SK-405EA	Giti & Stotra Kavya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We hope that the students will be aware of the unique slokas, application of alankaras and the beautiful description of dasabatar. It is also expected that they will realize the inner meaning of Gitagovindam. Students will be able to know about the description of the beauty and greatness of the Goddess.
SK-406EA	Assignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanskrit was a spoken language once upon a time. But now people have forgotten to communicate with each other in Sanskrit language. That is why our medium of instruction and writing answer script etc are prescribed in Sanskrit. For this a training for freely speaking writing and communicating each other has been put in syllabi.

Vyakarana (Group - B)		
Course Code	Course Name	Course Outcomes
SK-401EB	Navyavyakarana I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to learn Sanskrit language perfectly it is necessary to read grammar and grammatical literature. Technical terms (Paribhasa) in grammar are obstacles to know it. For this reason paribhasa section has been introduced.
SK-402EB	Navyavyakarana & Nyayaphilosophy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian Bhasaparicched is representative of nyayamimamsa Philosophy which is logical argumentative and solid. An effort has been made to enlighten to the student regarding the technical method on Sphota, Abhidha, Laksana, Vyanjana, Tatparya and Subartha etc.
SK-403EB	Navyavyakarana II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to learn Sanskrit language perfectly it is necessary to read grammar and grammatical literature like Laghusabdendusekhara and Praudhamanorama etc. Grammar has been taken as a limb of the Vedas (Vedanga) because without it the meaning of the suktas and their application (biniyoga) would not have been perfect. Imperfect pronunciation and the wrong application of the suktas may lead a man to the world of disaster which is called bakbajra and apashabda etc.
SK-404EB	Philosophy & History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Like Advaita Vedanta, Bhartrihari has a contributory theory called sabdadvaitavada as opposed to Brahmadvaitavada. The Student should know the historical development of Indian grammar of Sanskrit which is a great treasure in India.
SK-405EB	Prakriya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to learn Sanskrit language perfectly it is necessary to read grammar and grammatical literature like Siddhantakaumudi and other books. The Student should know how Sanskrit terms of Avyayibhavanta, Matvarthiya, and Stripratyayanta have been formed.

SK-406EB	Assignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanskrit was a spoken language once upon a time. But now people have forgotten to communicate with each other in Sanskrit language. That is why our medium of instruction and writing answer script etc are prescribed in Sanskrit. For this a training for freely speaking writing and communicating each other has been put in syllabi.
----------	------------	---

Veda (Group - C)		
Course Code	Course Name	Course Outcomes
SK-401EC	Rikpratisakhya & Grihyasutra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students are expected to learn about the nature of Rikpratisakhya. Students will be able to learn the rich traditions of Veda and grammatical aspects of Veda through the study of this book. Then they will be able to know how to protect Veda by the ways which are depicted in Pratisakhya. Students are expected to learn about the ceremonies that mark each stage of an individual's life, from the moment of conception to the final death rites and the five daily sacrifices etc in detail from Grihyasutra.
SK-402EC	Brahmana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students are expected to learn about the introduction and nature of Aitareya and Satapath Brahmana in detail.
SK-403EC	Srautasutra & Vedic Metre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students are expected to learn about the contents of Asvalayana Srautasutra. They will be able to know about the method of Yajna ritual and how to prepare the Yajna-Vedi depicted in Srauta Sutra. Students will be able to learn about definitions and classifications Vedic Metre. Then they will be able to apply the Metre with example themselves.
SK-404EC	Karmakanda & Jnanakanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students are expected to learn about the contents and nature of Mimamsanyanprakasa. Then they will be able to know the several sub-schools of Mimamsa by its epistemology, Dharma, Devas and Mantras. And also they will have the knowledge that Mimamsa give rise to the study of philology and the philosophy of languages and linguistics. Students are expected to learn about the legendary story of a little boy, Nachiketa-the son of sage Vajasravasa, who meets yama and their conversation evolves to a discussion of the nature of a man's knowledge, Atman and moksha.
SK-405EC	Bhasya & Yajnatattvaparakasa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not only rikveda but also other vedas like sam yaju Atharva vedas have been taken in to Accounts. Students are expected to learn the contents of Bhasyabhumika that lead them to understand the nature and characteristics of Taittiriya, Kanva and Atharvaveda Samhita. Students will learn the nature of Dasapurnamasa Yanja

		and will also learn how to perform this sacrifice.
SK-306EC	Assignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanskrit was a spoken language once upon a time. But now people have forgotten to communicate with each other in Sanskrit language. That is why our medium of instruction and writing answer script etc are prescribed in Sanskrit. For this a training for freely speaking writing and communicating each other has been put in syllabi.

Darsana (Group - D)		
Course Code	Course Name	Course Outcomes
SK-401ED	Nyaya Philosophy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not only the orthodoxes (Astik) are not taken in the syllabus but the nastika Schools like Baudhadarsana is incorporated. Indian Bhasaparinched is representative of nyayamimamsa Philosophy which is logical argumentative and solid.
SK-402ED	Vaisesika Philosophy and Advaita Epistemology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prasasthapada has got a contribution in explaining vaisesikasutra which is worth knowing by the student. Spiritual knowledge, epistemology, morality and their developments need the reading of our shastras like Vedantaparibhasa etc.
SK-403ED	Vedantic & Buddhist logic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spiritual knowledge, morality and their developments need the reading of our shastras like Brahmasurta. Not only the orthodoxes (Astik) are not taken in the syllabus but the nastika Schools like Sambandhpariksa is incorporated.
SK-404ED	Philosophy of Grammar and mimamsa Epistemology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Like Advaita Vedanta, Bhartrihari has a contributory theory called sabdadvaitavada as appose to Brahmadvaitavada. Epistemology can Analysis of arthapatti and Anupalabdhi admitted by the Bhattamimamsakas should be known to get an over view of Indian Philosophy.
SK-405ED	Upanisad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spiritual knowledge, epistemology, morality and their developments need the reading of our shastras like Kenopanisad and Chandogyopanisad.
SK-406ED	Assignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanskrit was a spoken language once upon a time. But now people have forgotten to communicate with each other in Sanskrit language. That is why our medium of instruction and writing answer script etc are prescribed in Sanskrit. For this a training for freely speaking writing and communicating each other has been put in syllabi.