

Egra S.S.B College

Dept. Of Sanskrit

Outcome of Honours Course in Sanskrit

1. Students become acquainted and habituated with the Indian traditional and the most important language of Indo-European family of languages.
2. They become able to get scope of serving as subject teachers in the secondary and higher secondary schools.
3. Being Graduate, they become eligible to find out service in govt. and various non-govt. organizations.
4. The scopes of getting admission in master-courses open to them.
5. They are also eligible to get admission in museology and manuscript study.
6. They become able to undertake coaching centre in Sanskrit.
7. A good number of students find establishment in priesthood.
8. Some of them establish in the traditional Ayurveda course under the renowned Kavirajas (Ayurveda Practitioners).
9. They get the chance to serve as trainers in spoken Sanskrit courses under the organizations like Sanskar Bharati, Rastriya Sanskrit Sansthan etc.

University designs syllabus, colleges are follow this. Still we shall justify the outcome the courses.

Honours Course

Paper- I

Full marks-100, University Exam- 90, Internal Assessment- 10

1. **General Grammar**- 30 Marks.
Grammar is essential for language and literature study.
2. **Bhattikavyam(Canto-II)**- The poet Bhatti is grammarian-poet. It is a poetic work with grammatical illustrations.
3. **Metre**- To realise the poetic beauty, the knowledge of metre is essential.
4. **Translation in Sanskrit from Vernacular**- It is design to test the knowledge of grammar.
5. **Essay Writing**- Devanagari Script writing along with grammatical knowledge be tested.

Paper-II

University Exam- 90, Internal Assessment-10

Dramatic Literature

1. **Swapnavasavadatta**- it is a unique drama of the pioneer Sanskrit dramatist Bhasa. As the stage-applicability of drama is unparalleled, its language also so easy to grasp. So the drama is most comprehensible for the first hand learners.
2. **Abhijnanashakuntalam**- The most praise-worthy dramatic creation of Kalidasa is introduced in syllabus to make the students acquainted with the supremacy of the poet in the literary field. The drama was garlanded with universal praise.
3. **Sahityadarpana(VI)**- It is an immortal rhetoric work of Vishwanath Kaviraja of 14th Century A.D. Sahitya Darpana is a book of ten chapters. These chapters deal with the dramatic formation only. As the students read two dramas in this paper, so dramaturgy is also included.

Paper-III

This paper deals with literary works of both prose and poem of the prominent Sanskrit poets.

1. **Kadamvari(Mahaswetavarnanam)**- It is a sophisticated prose-work of the poet Banabhatta of the 7th century A.D. mainly to illustrate the example of prose-narratives.
2. **Raghuvamsha(Canto-I)**- It is the famous epic of the poet Kalidasa. Students will be delighted with the poetic beauty of the Kalidasa along with the valuable advices to enhance the successfulness of their lives.
3. **Kiratarjuniyam(Canto-I)**- Kiratarjuniyam is the only epic-work of Bharavi of 5th century A.D. He is later to Kalidasa. It was composed after the rhetoric rules of the rhetoricians.
4. **Shishupalvadham(Canto-I)**- It is a poetic-work of Later Kalidasa-period. Composed by Magha after the Mahabharata. It provides the lesson of noble human-behaviour of life by the magnificent union of lord Srikrishna and Divine-sage Narada.

Paper-IV

History of Classical Sanskrit Literature along with rhetorics.

1. **Kavyalamkar Sutravritti**- It is the famous rhetorical work of Vamana, deals with the formation and beautification of literature.
2. **Sahityadarpana(X)** - It is the work of Vishwanatha Kaviraja, designed with various poetic-rhetorics and their definitions and illustrations.
3. **Classical Sanskrit Literature**- With this thing, students make them familiar with history of the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Purana literature and also the Sanskrit literature upto 12th Century A.D.
4. **Post Independent Sanskrit Literature**- It provides the idea about the modern Sanskrit literature i.e. the Post Independent Sanskrit literature.

Paper-V

1. **Vedic Text**- Selected text from Veda, Brahmana and Upanisad are taught by this section. Students come in contact of the Veda for the first time here.
2. **Vedic Grammar**- The peculiarity of the Vedic grammar is explained here.
3. **History of Vedic Literature**- By this part of syllabus students are able to know about the glorious days of their ancestors i.e. the Rishi's, works, ideologies and life styles.

Paper- VI

This paper is designed with the Paninian grammar and linguistics. Bhattoji Dixita, a faithful explenator of the Paninian Grammar.

1. **Karaka Prakarana**- Case-endings are illustrated and explained here.
2. **Samasa Prakarana**- This section deals with the Paninian rules about Samasa.
3. **Linguistics**- Sanskrit is the most glorious language in the family of Indo-European language.

4. **Transformation of the Sanskrit works into Roman form-** It is an interesting practice for the students to convert the Sanskrit words in roman scripts.

Paper-VII

It is the paper of Dharmashastra – code of conduct of Indian day to day life.

1. **Manusamhita(Chapter-VII, Verse 1-44)**-It is the pioneer book in the domain of old Indian laws. The laws of old Indian life are depicted here.
2. **Yajnavalkyasamhita(Vyabharadhyaya)**- It is the most useful source for the present Indian law making. The property rules and laws for social life are come in practice according to Yajnavalkyasamhita in present India.
3. **Arthashastra of kautilya(Adhikarana-I)**- Arthashastra of Kautilya is an ancient Indian book on state craft, economic policy and military strategy. Students, the future citizen of India, can get a proper idea for politics from this book.
4. **History of Dharmashastra-** It is designed to make students aware about the year-long practice of Indian Civic-life.

Paper-VIII

It is the paper of Indian Philosophy.

1. **Tarkasamgraha-** It is the book of Nyaya-Vaisheshika system of philosophy designed for the first-hand students of Nayaya School. It is calculated for easy entrance of the first-hand learners in the field of Philosophy.
2. **Brihadaranyakopanishad(Brahmana-IV= Chapter IV & V)**- Brihadaranyakopanishad is the earliest Upanishad. Scholar Yajnavalkya shows the way of attaining salvation to Janaka, the King and his learned wife Maitreyi.
3. **Srimadbhagavad Gita(Chapter-IV)**- Here the advice of Srikrishna to do one's duty without expecting result. This is very effective to the students possessing ambition.
4. **General acquaintance with the main system of Indian Philosophy-** It is designed to highlight the students about the philosophical system of India.