

BOS: 12.05.2017

**NEW SYLLABUS  
FOR  
UNDERGRADUATE COURSE FOR SANSKRIT (HONS.)  
UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)**



**DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT, PALI & PRAKRIT  
BHASHA-BHAVANA, VISVA-BHARATI  
SANTINIKETAN**

**2018-2019**

## **DECLARATION**

All the unit-wise divisions follow the textual prescriptions provided by the U.G.C. The present syllabus does not exceed 20% deviation (as allowed) from the original unit-wise divisions fixed by U.G.C.

C-12 (Sanskrit Grammar) has been fully formulated by the Department, since U.G.C. has no prescription on the said core course. This syllabus has been approved by the B.O.S., Department of Sanskrit, Pali & Prakrit on 12.05.2017.

Visva-Bharati

Head  
Department of Sanskrit, Pali & Prakrit  
Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan

<b>Core Papers (14)</b> <b>B.A. (Hons) Sanskrit</b>		
<b>Semester: I</b>		
C-1 Classical Sanskrit Literature (Poetry)	C-2 Critical Survey of Sanskrit Literature	
<b>Semester: II</b>		
C-3 Classical Sanskrit Literature (Prose)	C-4 Sanskrit Composition and Communication	
<b>Semester: III</b>		
C-5 Classical Sanskrit Literature (Drama)	C-6 Poetics and Literary Criticism	C-7 Indian Social Institutions and Polity
<b>Semester: IV</b>		
C-8 Indian Epigraphy, Palaeography and Chronology	C-9 Modern Sanskrit Literature	C-10 Sanskrit and World Literature
<b>Semester: V</b>		
C-11 Vedic Literature	C-12 Sanskrit Grammar	
<b>Semester: VI</b>		
C-13 Indian Ontology and Epistemology	C-14 Self-Management in the Gītā	
<b>Discipline Specific Elective (DSE)</b>		
<b>Semester-V : DSE-1</b> Indian System of Logic and Debate	<b>Semester-V : DSE-2</b> Art of Balanced Living	
<b>Semester-VI : DSE-3</b> Sanskrit Linguistics	<b>Semester-VI : DSE-4</b> Environmental Awareness in Sanskrit Literature	
<b>Generic Elective (GE)</b>		
<b>Semester-I : GE-1</b> Basic Sanskrit	<b>Semester-II : GE-2</b> Indian Culture and Social Issues	
<b>Semester-III : GE-3</b> Ancient Indian Polity	<b>Semester-IV : GE-4</b> Fundamentals of Indian Philosophy	
<b>Skill Based Ability Enhancement Elective Course (AEEC)</b>		
<b>Semester-III : AEEC-1</b> Evolution of Indian scripts	<b>Semester-IV : AEEC-2</b> Sanskrit Meters and Music	

## Core Course : B.A. (Hons.) Sanskrit

<b>C-1</b>		
<b>Classical Sanskrit Literature (Poetry)</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course:</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section 'A'	Raghuvaṁśam: Canto-I (Verse: 1-25)	12 Credits
Section 'B'	Kumārasambhavam: Canto-V (Verse: 1-30)	12 Credits
Section 'C'	Kirātārjunīyam - Canto I (1-25 Verses)	12 Credits
Section 'D'	Nītiśatakam (1-20 Verses, 1st two Paddhatis)-M. R. Kale Edition.	08 Credits
Section 'E'	Origin and Development of Mahākāvya and Gītikāvya	12 Credits
<b>Unit-Wise Division:</b>		
<b>Section 'A'</b>		
<b>Raghuvaṁśam: Canto-I (Verse: 1-25)</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Raghuvaṁśam: Introduction (Author and Text), Appropriateness of title, Canto I, 1-10 Grammatical analysis, Meaning/translation, Explanation, content analysis, Characteristics of Raghu Clan.	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Raghuvaṁśam: Canto I (Verses 11-25) grammatical analysis, Meaning/translation, Explanation, Role of Dilīpa in the welfare of subjects.	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'B'</b>		
<b>Kumārasambhavam: Canto-V (Verses: 1-30)</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Kumārasambhavam: Introduction (Author and Text), Appropriateness of title, Background of given contents. Text Reading Canto I Verses 1-15, (Grammatical analysis, Translation, and Explanation), Poetic excellence and Plot.	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Kumārasambhavam : Text Reading Canto I Verses 16-30 (Grammatical analysis, Translation, Explanation), Penance of Pārvati, Poetic excellence, Plot.	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'C'</b>		
<b>Kirātārjunīyam - Canto I (1-25 Verses)</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	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.	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Kirātārjunīyam: Verses 17-25, Grammatical analysis, Translation, Explanation, Poetic excellence, thematic analysis.	<b>06 Credits</b>

<b>Section ‘D’</b>		
<b>Nītiśatakam (1-20 Verses, 1st two Paddhatis)-M. R. Kale Edition</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Nītiśatakam: Verses (1-10) Grammatical analysis Translation, explanation.	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Nītiśatakam: Verses (11-20) Grammatical analysis Translation, explanation, thematic analysis bhartṛhari's comments on society.	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘E’</b>		
<b>Origin and Development of Mahākāvya and Gītikāvya</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Origin and development of different types of Māhākāvya with special reference to Aśvaghōṣa, Kālidāsa, Bhāravi, Māgha, Bhatti, Śfīharṣa.	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Origin & Development of Sanskrit gītikāvayas with special reference to Kālidāsa, Bilhaṇa, Jayadeva, Amarūk, Bhartṛhari and their works.	<b>06 Credits</b>

<b>C-2</b>		
<b>Critical Survey of Sanskrit Literature</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course:</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section ‘A’	Vedic Literature	20 Credits
Section ‘B’	Rāmāyaṇa	08 Credits
Section ‘C’	Mahābhārata	08 Credits
Section ‘D’	Purāṇas	06 Credits
Section ‘E’	General Introduction to Vyākaraṇa, Darśana and Sāhityaśāstra	14 Credits
<b>Unit-Wise Division:</b>		
<b>Section ‘A’</b>		
<b>Vedic Literature</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	<i>Sarṅhitā (Ṛk, Yajur, Sāma, Atharva)</i> time, subject- matter, religion & Philosophy, social life	<b>12 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	<i>Brāhmaṇa, Āraṇyaka, Upaniṣad, Vedāṅga</i> (Brief Introduction)	<b>08 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘B’</b>		
<b>Rāmāyaṇa</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	<i>Rāmāyaṇa-time, subject-matter, Rāmāyaṇa</i> as an <i>Ādikāvya</i> .	<b>4 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	<i>Rāmāyaṇa</i> as a Source Text and its Cultural Importance.	<b>4 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘C’</b>		
<b>Mahābhārata</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	<i>Mahābhārata</i> and its Time, Development, and subject matter	<b>4 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	<i>Mahābhārata</i> : Encyclopaedic nature, as a Source, Text, Cultural Importance.	<b>4 Credits</b>

<b>Section ‘D’</b>		
<b>Purāṇas</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Purāṇas : Subject matter, Characteristics	<b>02 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Purāṇas : Social, Cultural and Historical Importance	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘E’</b>		
<b>General Introduction to Vyākaraṇa, Darśana and Sāhityaśāstra</b>		
<b>Unit-I</b>	General Introduction to Vyākaraṇa- Brief History of Vyākaraṇaśāstra	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Unit-II</b>	General Introduction to Darśana-Major schools of Indian Philosophy Cārvāka, Bauddha, Jaina, Sāṅkhya-yoga, Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika, Pūrva- mīmāṃsā and Uttara mīmāṃsā.	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Unit-III</b>	General Introduction to Poetics- Six major Schools of Indian Poetics-Rasa, Alaṅkāra, Rīti, Dhvani, Vakrokti and Aucitya.	<b>05 Credits</b>

<b>C-3</b>		
<b>Classical Sanskrit Literature (Prose)</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course:</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section ‘A’	Śukanāsopadeśa	24 Credits
Section ‘B’	Viśrutacaritam Upto 15th Para	16 Credits
Section ‘C’	Origin and development of prose, Important prose romances and fables	16 Credits
<b>Unit-Wise Division:</b>		
<b>Section ‘A’</b>		
<b>Śukanāsopadeśa (Ed. Prahlad Kumar)</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Introduction- Author/Text, Text up to page 116 of Prahlad Kumar Up to the end of the Text.	<b>12 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Society, <i>Āyurveda</i> and political thoughts depicted in <i>Śukanāsopadeśa</i> , logical meaning and application of sayings like ..... etc.	<b>12 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘B’</b>		
<b>Viśrutacaritam Upto 15th Para</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Para 1 to 10 - Introduction- Author, Text, Text reading (Grammar, Translation, and Explanation), Poetic excellence, plot, Timing of Action.	<b>10 Credits</b>

<b>Unit: II</b>	Para 11 to 15 - Text reading (Grammar, Translation, and Explanation), Poetic excellence, plot, Timing of Action. Society, language and style of Daṇḍin. Exposition of Saying .....	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'C'</b> <b>Origin and development of prose, Important prose romances and fables</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Origin and development of prose, important prose romances and fables	<b>08 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	(i) Subandhu, Daṇḍin, Bāṇa, Ambikādatta Vyāsa. (ii) Pañcatantra, Hitopadeśa, Vetālapañcaviṃśatikā, Śirṃhāsanadvātriṃśikā, Puruṣaparīkṣā, Śukasaptati.	<b>08 Credits</b>

<b>C-4</b> <b>Sanskrit Composition and Communication</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course:</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section 'A'	Vibhaktiyartha, Voice and Kṛt	16 Credits
Section 'B'	Translation and Communication	20 Credits
Section 'C'	Essay	20 Credits
<b>Unit-Wise Division:</b>		
<b>Vibhaktiyartha, Voice &amp; Kṛt</b> <b>Section 'A'</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	(i). <i>Vibhaktiyartha Prakaraṇa</i> of <i>Laghusiddhāntakaumudī</i> (ii). Voice ( <i>karṭr</i> , <i>karma</i> and <i>bhāva</i> )	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Selections from <i>Kṛt Prakaraṇa</i> - from <i>Laghusiddhāntakaumudī</i> Major Sūtras for the formation of <i>kṛdanta</i> words ( <i>tyat</i> , <i>tavya</i> , <i>anīyar</i> , <i>nyat</i> , <i>yat</i> , <i>ṇvul</i> , <i>trc</i> , <i>aṇ</i> , <i>kta</i> , <i>ktavatu</i> , <i>śatṛī</i> , <i>śānac</i> , <i>tumun</i> , <i>ktvā</i> , <i>lyap</i> , <i>lyuṭ</i> , <i>ghaṇ</i> , <i>ktin</i> )	<b>10 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'B'</b> <b>Translation and Communication</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	(i). Translation from Hindi/English to Sanskrit on the basis of cases, Compounds and kṛt suffixes. (ii). Translation from Sanskrit to Hindi and English	<b>10 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Communicative Sanskrit: Spoken Sanskrit.	<b>10 Credits</b>
NB: For Unit –I First Book of Sanskrit should be introduced		

<b>Section ‘C’</b>		
<b>Essay</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Essay (traditional subjects) e.g. <i>veda, upaniṣad, Sanskrit Language, Sanskr̥ti, Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata, Purāṇa, Gītā</i> , principal Sanskrit poets.	<b>10 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Essay based on issues and topic related to modern subjects like entertainment, sports, national and international affairs and social problems.	<b>10 Credits</b>
NB: Essay – 8 Samāsa – 12		

<b>C-5</b>		
<b>Classical Sanskrit Literature (Drama)</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course:</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section ‘A’	Svapnavāsavadattam– Bhāsa Act I & VI	10 Credits
Section ‘B’	Abhijñānaśakuntalam– Kālidāsa I to IV	16 Credits
Section ‘C’	Abhijñānaśakuntalam– Kālidāsa V to VII	20 Credits
Section ‘D’	Critical survey of Sanskrit Drama	10 Credits
<b>Unit-Wise Division:</b>		
<b>Section ‘A’</b>		
<b>Svapnavāsavadattam– Bhāsa Act I &amp; VI</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Svapnavāsavadattam: Act I & VI Story, Meaning/Translation and Explanation.	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Svapnavāsavadattam: Unique features of Bhāsa's style, Characterization, Importance of 1st and 6th Act, Society, Norms of Marriage, Story of 'regains'. भासो हासः।	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘B’</b>		
<b>Abhijñānaśakuntalam– Kālidāsa I to IV</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Abhijñānaśakuntalam : Act I- (a) Introduction, Author, Explanation of terms like <i>nāndī, prastāvanā, sūtradhāra, naṭī, viṣkambhaka, vidūṣaka, kañcukī</i> , (b) Text Reading (Grammar, Translation, Explanation), Poetic excellence, Plot, Timing of Action. Personification of nature, Language of Kālidāsa, <i>dhvani</i> and of Upamā Kālidāsa, Purpose and design behind <i>Abhijñānaśakuntalam</i> and other problems related to texts, popular saying about Kālidāsa & śākuntalam.	<b>08 Credits</b>
<b>Unit II</b>	Abhijñānaśakuntalam Act II to IV- Text Reading (Grammar, Translation, Explanation), Poetic	<b>08 Credits</b>



	excellence, Plot, Timing of action.	
<b>Section ‘C’</b> <b>Abhijñānaśakuntalam– Kālidāsa V to VII</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Abhijñānaśakuntalam Act V to VII Text Reading (Grammar, Translation, Explanation).	<b>10 Credits</b>
<b>Unit-II</b>	Abhijñānaśakuntalam Act V to VII Poetic excellence, Plot, Timing of Action. Personification of nature, Language of Kālidāsa, <i>dhvani</i> Upamā and in Kālidāsa, Purpose and design behind <i>Abhijñānaśakuntalam</i> and other problems related to texts, popular saying about Kālidāsa & Śakuntalam.	<b>10 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘D’</b> <b>Critical survey of Sanskrit Drama</b>		
<b>Unit-I</b>	Sanskrit Drama : Origin and Development, Nature of Nāṭaka,	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Unit-II</b>	Some important dramatists and dramas: Bhāsa, Kālidāsa, Śūdraka, Viśākhadatta, Śrīharṣa, Bhavabhūti, Bhaṭṭanārāyaṇa and their works.	<b>05 Credits</b>

<b>C-6</b> <b>Poetics and Literary Criticism</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course:</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section ‘A’	Introduction to Sanskrit poetics	10 Credits
Section ‘B’	Forms of Kāvya-Literature	10 Credit
Section ‘C’	<i>Śabda-śakti</i> (Power of Word) and <i>Rasa-sūtra</i>	16 Credits
Section ‘D’	(Figures of speech) ( <i>Alaṃkāra</i> ) and metre ( <i>chandasā</i> )	20 Credits
<b>Unit-Wise Division:</b>		
<b>Section ‘A’</b> <b>Introduction to Sanskrit Poetics</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Introduction to poetics: Origin and development of Sanskrit poetics, its various names- kriyākalpa, alaṃkāraśāstra, sāhityaśāstra, saundryaśāstra.	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Definition (lakṣaṇa), objectives (prayojana) and causes (hetu) of poetry. (according to <i>kāvya prakāśa</i> )	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘B’</b> <b>Forms of Kāvya-Literature</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Forms of poetry : <i>dr̥śya</i> , <i>śravya</i> , <i>miśra</i> , ( <i>campū</i> )	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	<i>Mahākāvya</i> , <i>khaṇḍakāvya</i> , <i>gadya-kāvya</i> : <i>kathā</i> , <i>ākhyāyikā</i> (according to <i>Sāhityadarpaṇa</i> )	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘C’</b> <b>Śabda-śakti and Rasa-sūtra</b>		



<b>Unit: II</b>	<b>Social Institutions and <i>Dharmaśāstra</i> Literature:</b> <i>Dharmaśāstra</i> as a special branch of studies of Social Institutions, sources of Dharma ( <i>Manusmṛti</i> , 2,12; <i>Yājñavalkyasmṛti</i> ,1.7). Different kinds of <i>Dharma</i> in the sense of Social Ethics <i>Manusmṛti</i> , 10,63; <i>Viṣṇupurāṇa</i> 2.16-17); Six kinds of <i>Dharma</i> in the sense of Duties ( <i>Mitākṣarāṭīkā</i> on <i>Yājñavalkyasmṛti</i> ,1.1). Tenfold <i>Dharma</i> as Ethical Qualities ( <i>Manusmṛti</i> ,6.92); Fourteen- <i>Dharmasthānas</i> ( <i>Yājñavalkyasmṛti</i> ,1.3)	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘B’</b> <b>Structure of Society and Values of Life</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	<b>Varṇa-System and Caste System :</b> Four-fold division of <i>Varṇa</i> System, ( <i>Rgveda</i> , 10.90.12), <i>Mahābhārata</i> , <i>Śāntiparva</i> ,72.3-8); Division of <i>Varṇa</i> according to <i>Guṇa</i> and <i>Karma</i> ( <i>Bhagvadgīta</i> , 4.13, 18.41-44). Origin of Caste-System from Inter-caste Marriages ( <i>Mahābhārata</i> , <i>Anuśāsanaparva</i> , 48.3-11); Emergence of non-Aryan tribes in <i>Varṇa</i> -System ( <i>Mahābhārata</i> , <i>Śāntiparva</i> , 65.13-22). Social rules for up-gradation and down-gradation of Caste System ( <i>Āpastambadharmasūtra</i> , 2.5.11.10-11, <i>Baudhāyanadharmasūtra</i> , 1.8.16.13-14, <i>Manusmṛti</i> , 10,64, <i>Yājñavalkyasmṛti</i> , 1.96)	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	<b>Position of Women in the Society :</b> Brief survey of position of women in different stages of Society. Position of women in <i>Mahābhārata</i> ( <i>Anuśāsanaparva</i> , 46.5-11, <i>Sabhāparva</i> , 69.4-13. Praise of women in The <i>Bṛhatsaṁhitā</i> of Varāhamihira ( <i>Strīprasāṁsā</i> , chapter-74.1-10)	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: III</b>	<b>Social Values of Life :</b> Social Relevance of Indian life style with special reference to Sixteen <i>Saṁskāras</i> . Four aims of life ‘ <i>Puruṣārtha-Catuṣṭaya</i> ’- 1. <i>Dharma</i> , 2. <i>Artha</i> , 3. <i>Kāma</i> , 4. <i>Mokṣa</i> . Four <i>Āśramas</i> - 1. <i>Brahmacarya</i> , 2. <i>Gārhasṭhya</i> , 3. <i>Vānaprastha</i> , 4. <i>Saṁnyāsa</i>	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘C’</b> <b>Indian Polity : Origin and Development</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Initial stage of Indian Polity (from Vedic period to Buddhist period). Election of King by the people: ‘ <i>Viśas</i> ’ in Vedic priod( <i>Rgveda</i> ,10.173;10.174; <i>Atharvaveda</i> ,3.4.2; 6.87.1-2). Parliamentary Institutions:‘ <i>Sabhā</i> , ‘ <i>Samiti</i> ’ and ‘ <i>Vidatha</i> ’ in Vedic period ( <i>Atharvaveda</i> ,7.12.1;12.1.6 ; <i>Rgveda</i> ,10.85.26);	<b>09 Credits</b>

	King-maker ' <i>Rājakartāraḥ</i> ' Council in <i>Atharvaveda</i> (3.5.6-7), Council of ' <i>Ratnis</i> ' in <i>śatapathabrāhmaṇa</i> (5.2.5.1); Coronation Ceremony of <i>Samrāḥ</i> in <i>śatapathabrāhmaṇa</i> (51.1.8-13; 9.4.1.1-5) Republic States in the Buddhist Period (Digghanikāya, Mahāparinibbaṇa Sutta, Aṅguttaranikāya, 1.213; 4.252, 256)	
<b>Unit: II</b>	Later Stages of Indian Polity (From Kauṭilya to Mahatma Gandhi). Concept of Welfare State in <i>Arthasāstra</i> of Kauṭilya ( <i>Arthasāstra</i> , 1.13 : ' <i>mātsyanyāyābhibhutḥ</i> ' to ' <i>yo' asmāngopāyatīti</i> '); Essential Qualities of King ( <i>Arthasāstra</i> , 6.1.16-18: ' <i>sampādayatyasampannaḥ</i> ' to ' <i>jayatyeva na hīyate</i> '); State Politics ' <i>Rājadharma</i> ' ( <i>Mahābhārata</i> , <i>Śāntiparva</i> , 120.1-15; <i>Manusmṛti</i> , 7.1-15; <i>Śukranīti</i> , 1.1-15); Constituent Elements of Jain Polity in <i>Nītivākyāmrta</i> of Somadeva Suri, ( <i>Daṇḍanīti-samuddeśa</i> , 9.1.18 and <i>Janapada-samuddeśa</i> , 19.1.10). Relevance of Gandhian Thought in Modern Period with special reference to ' <i>Satyāgraha</i> ' Philosophy (' <i>Satyāgrahagītā</i> ' of Paṇḍitā Kṣamārāva and ' <i>Gandhi Gītā</i> ', 5.1-25 of Prof. Indra)	<b>09 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'D'</b> <b>Cardinal Theories and Thinkers of Indian Polity</b>		
<b>Unit: 1</b>	Cardinal Theories of Indian Polity: ' <i>Saptāṅga</i> ' Theory of State: 1. <i>Svāmi</i> , 2. <i>Amātya</i> , 3. <i>Janapada</i> 4. <i>Pura</i> , 5. <i>Kośa</i> , 6. <i>Daṇḍa</i> and 7. <i>Mitra</i> ( <i>Arthasāstra</i> , 6.1. <i>Mahābhārata</i> , <i>Śāntiparva</i> , <b>56.5</b> , <i>Śukranīti</i> , <b>1.61-62</b> ). ' <i>Maṇḍala</i> ' Theory of Inter-State Relations: 1. <i>Ari</i> , 2. <i>Mitra</i> , 3. <i>Ari-mitra</i> , 4. <i>Mitra-mitra</i> , 5. <i>Ari-mitra-mitra</i> ; ' <i>śāḍḡṇya</i> ' Policy of War and Peace : 1. <i>Sandhi</i> , 2. <i>Vigraha</i> , 3. <i>Yāna</i> , 4. <i>Āsana</i> , 5. <i>Sarṁśraya</i> 6. <i>Dvaidhibhāva</i> . ' <i>Caturvidha Upāya</i> ' for Balancing the power of State : 1. <i>Sāma</i> 2. <i>Dāma</i> , 3. <i>Daṇḍa</i> . 4. <i>Bheda</i> ; Three Types of State Power ' <i>Śakti</i> ': 1. <i>Prabhu-śakti</i> , 2. <i>Mantra-śakti</i> , 3. <i>Utsāha-śakti</i> .	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: 2</b>	Important Thinkers on Indian Polity: <i>Manu</i> , <i>Kauṭilya</i> , <i>Kāmandaka</i> , <i>Śukrācārya</i> , <i>Somadeva Sūri</i> , <i>Mahatma Gandhi</i> .	<b>06 Credits</b>

<b>C-8</b>		
<b>Indian Epigraphy, Palaeography and Chronology</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course:</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section 'A'	Epigraphy	14 Credits
Section 'B'	Palaeography	14 Credits
Section 'C'	Study of selected inscriptions	18 Credits
Section 'D'	Chronology	10 Credits
<b>Unit-Wise Division:</b>		
<b>Section 'A'</b>		
<b>Epigraphy</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Introduction to Epigraphy and Types of Inscriptions	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Importance of Indian Inscriptions in the reconstruction of Ancient Indian History and Culture	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: III</b>	History of Epigraphical Studies in India	<b>02 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: IV</b>	History of Decipherment of Ancient Indian Scripts (Contribution of Scholars in the field of epigraphy): Fleet, Cunningham, Prinsep, Buhler, Ojha, D.C.Sircar.	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'B'</b>		
<b>Palaeography</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Antiquity of the Art of Writing	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Writing Materials, Inscribers and Library	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: III</b>	Introduction to Ancient Indian Scripts.	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'C'</b>		
<b>Study of selected inscriptions</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Aśoka's Girnāra Rock Edict-I	<b>02 Credits</b>
	Aśoka's Sāranātha Pillar Edict	<b>02 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Girnāra Inscription of Rudradāman	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: III</b>	Eran Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta	<b>04 Credits</b>
	Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription of Candra	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: IV</b>	Delhi Topra Edict of Bīsaladeva	<b>02 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'D'</b>		
<b>Chronology</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	General Introduction to Ancient Indian Chronology	<b>03 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	System of Dating the Inscriptions (Chronograms)	<b>03 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: III</b>	Main Eras used in Inscriptions - Vikrama Era, Śaka Era and Gupta Era	<b>04 Credits</b>

<b>C-9</b>		
<b>Modern Sanskrit Literature</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course:</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section 'A'	Mahākāvya and Charitakāvya	14 Total Credits
Section 'B'	GadyaKāvya and Rūpaka	18 Total Credits

Section 'C'	GītiKāvya and Other genres	12 Total Credits
Section 'D'	General Survey	12 Total Credits
NB: Section B – Sanskrit rendering of Tagore’s play Muktagadhara by Dhyanesht: Paraya Chakraborty		
<b>Unit-Wise Division:</b>		
<b>Section 'A'</b> <b>Mahākāvya and Charitakāvya</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	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.	14 Credits
<b>Section 'B'</b> <b>Gadya Kāvya and Rūpaka</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Śataparvikā (Abhirāja Rajendra Mishra)	8 Credits
<b>Unit: II</b>	Muktadhārā (Sanskrit version of Tagore’s play)	10 Credits
<b>Section 'C'</b> <b>Gitikāvya and Other genres</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Bhaṭṭa Mathurā Nath Shastri (Kundaliyān), Bacchu Lal Avasthi Jñāna (Ka ete, Kva Yataste), Srinivasa Rath (Katamā Kavita) etc	4 Credits
<b>Unit: II</b>	Hariram Acharya (Sankalpa Gītiḥ) ; Pushpa Dikshit (Bruhi kosmin Yuge..) Radha Vallabh Tripathi Dhivara Gītiḥ (Naukāmihasaramsaram...);	4 Credits
<b>Unit III</b>	Harshdev Madhava Haiku- Śnānagrhe, vedanā, mṛtyuh-1, mṛtyuh-2; kaniḥ; Śatāvadhāni R. Ganesh (Kavi-viśādaḥ, Varṣāvibhūtiḥ –selected verses)	4 Credits
<b>Section 'D'</b> <b>General Survey</b>		
<b>Unit 1</b>	Pandita Kṣhama Rao, P.K. Narayana Pillai, S. B. Varnekar, Parmanand Shastri, Reva Prasad Dwivedi	04 Credits
<b>Unit 2</b>	Janaki Vallabh Shastri, Ram Karan Sharma, Jagannath Pathak, S. Sundarrajan, Shankar Dev Avatare	04 Credits
<b>Unit 3</b>	Haridas Siddhanta Vagish, Mula Shankar M. Yajnika, Mahalinga Shastri, Leela Rao Dayal, Yatindra Vimal Chowdhury, Virendra Kumar Bhattacharya	04 Credits

<b>C-10</b>		
<b>Sanskrit and World Literature</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course:</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section 'A'	Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit Literature	10 Credits
Section 'B'	Upaniṣads and Gītā in World Literature	08 Credit
Section 'C'	Sanskrit Fables in World Literature	08 Credits
Section 'D'	Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata in South East Asian Countries	10 Credits
Section 'E'	Kālidāsa's Literature in World Literature	10 Credits
Section 'F'	Sanskrit Studies across the World	10 Credits
<b>Unit-Wise Division:</b>		
<b>Section 'A'</b>		
<b>Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit Literature</b>		
<b>Lalita Vistara – Chapter-III</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Translation.	<b>03 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Shortnote.	<b>03 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: III</b>	Explanation Description.	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'B'</b>		
<b>Upaniṣads and Gītā in World Literature</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Dara Shikoh's Persian Translation of Upanisads and their Influence on Sufism. Latin translation and its influence on Western thought	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Translation of the Gītā in European languages and religio–philosophical thought of the west.	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'C'</b>		
<b>Sanskrit Fables in World Literature</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Translation of Pañcatantra in Eastern and Western Languages.	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Translation of Vetālapaṅcaviṃśatikā, Śirṅhāsanadvātriṃśikā and Śukasaptati in Eastern Languages and Art.	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'D'</b>		
<b>Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata in South East Asian Countries</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Rāma Kathā in south eastern countries	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Mahābhārata stories as depicted in folk cultures of SE Asia	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'E'</b>		
<b>Kālidāsa's Literature in World Literature</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	English and German translation of Kālidāsa 's writings and their influence on western literature and theatre.	<b>10 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'F'</b>		
<b>Sanskrit Studies across the World</b>		

<b>Unit: I</b>	i. Sanskrit Study Centers in Asia ii. Sanskrit Study Centers in Europe iii. Sanskrit Study Centers in America	<b>10 Credits</b>
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<b>C-11</b> <b>Vedic Literature</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course:</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section 'A'	<i>Saṁhitā and Brāhmaṇa</i>	30 Credits
Section 'B'	Vedic Grammar	10 Credits
Section 'C'	Muṇḍakopaniṣad	16 Credits
<b>Unit-Wise Division:</b> <b>Section 'A'</b> <b><i>Saṁhitā and Brāhmaṇa</i></b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	<i>R̥gveda</i> - Agni- 1.1, Uṣas- 3.61, Akṣa Sūkta 10.34, Hiraṇyagarbha- 10.121	20 Credits
<b>Unit: II</b>	<i>Yajurveda</i> - Śivasamkalpa Sūkta- 34.1-6	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: III</b>	<i>Atharvaveda</i> - Sāmmanasyam- 3.30, Bhūmi- 12.1-12	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'B'</b> <b>Vedic Grammar</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Declensions ( <i>śabdarūpa</i> ), Subjunctive Mood ( <i>leṭ</i> ), Gerunds ( <i>ktvārthaka, Tumarthaka</i> ), Vedic Accent and Padapāṭha.	<b>10 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'C'</b> <b>(Muṇḍakopaniṣad)</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	<i>Muṇḍakopaniṣad</i> - 1.1 to 2.1	<b>8 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	<i>Muṇḍakopaniṣad</i> – 2.2 to 3.2	<b>8 Credits</b>

<b>C-12</b> <b>Sanskrit Grammar</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section 'A'	Samjñā and Sandhi Sections	18 Credits
Section 'B'	Ajanta Puṁliṅga Section	18 Credits
Section 'C'	Bhvādi – Section	20 Credits

<b>C-13</b> <b>Indian Ontology and Epistemology</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section 'A'	Essentials of Indian Philosophy	16 Credits
Section 'B'	Ontology (Based on Tarkasaṁgraha)	20 Credits
Section 'C'	Epistemology (Based on Tarkasaṁgraha)	20 Credits



<b>Unit-Wise Division:</b>		
<b>Section ‘A’ Essentials of Indian Philosophy</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Meaning and purpose of darśana, general classification of philosophical schools in classical Indian philosophy	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Realism ( <i>yathārthavāda</i> or <i>vastuvāda</i> ) and Idealism ( <i>pratyayavāda</i> ), Monism ( <i>ekattvavāda</i> ), Dualism ( <i>dvaitavāda</i> ) & Pluralism ( <i>bahuttvavāda</i> ) ; dharma (property)-dharmi (substratum)	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: III</b>	Causation ( <i>kāryakāraṇavāda</i> ) : naturalism ( <i>svabhāvavāda</i> ), doctrine of pre-existence of effect ( <i>satkāryavāda</i> ), doctrine of real transformation ( <i>pariṇāmavāda</i> ), doctrine of illusory transformation ( <i>vivartavāda</i> ), doctrine of non-preexistence of effect in cause ( <i>asatkāryavāda</i> and <i>ārambhavāda</i> )	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘B’ Ontology (Based on Tarkasangraha)</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Concept of padārtha, three dharmas of padārthas, definition of Dravya,	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Sāmānya, Viśeṣa, Samavāya, Abhāva.	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: III</b>	Definitions of first seven dravyas and their examination; Ātman and its qualities, manas.	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: IV</b>	Qualities (other than the qualities of the ātman) Five types of Karma.	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘C’ Epistemology (Based on Tarkasangraha)</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Buddhi(jñāna) – nature of jñāna in Nyāya Vaiśeṣika; smṛiti-anubhava; yathārtha and ayathārtha ,	<b>4 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Karaṇa and kāraṇa, definitions and types of pramā, kartā-kāraṇa-vyāpāra-phala, model	<b>4 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: III</b>	Pratyakṣa	<b>3 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: IV</b>	Anumāna including hetvābhāsa	<b>3 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: V</b>	Upamāna and śabda pramāṇa	<b>3 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: VI</b>	Types of ayathārtha anubhava	<b>3 Credits</b>

<b>C-14 Self Management in the Gītā</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course:</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section ‘A’	Gītā: Cognitive and emotive apparatus	16 Credits
Section ‘B’	Gītā: Controlling the mind	24 Credits
Section ‘C’	Gītā: Self management through devotion	16 Credits

<b>Unit-Wise Division:</b>		
<b>Section 'A'</b>		
<b>Gītā: Cognitive and emotive apparatus</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Hierarchy of <i>indriya</i> , <i>manas</i> , <i>buddhi</i> and <i>ātman</i> III.42; XV. 7 Role of the <i>ātman</i> –XV.7; XV.9	<b>8 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Mind as a product of <i>prakṛti</i> VII.4 Properties of three <i>guṇas</i> and their impact on the mind – XIII. 5-6; XIV.5-8, 11-13; XIV.17	<b>8 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'B'</b>		
<b>Gītā: Controlling the mind</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Confusion and conflict Nature of conflict I.1; IV.16; I.45; II.6	<b>8 Credits</b>
	Causal factors – Ignorance – II.41; <i>Indriya</i> – II.60, Mind – II.67; <i>Rajoguṇa</i> – III.36-39; XVI.21; Weakness of mind- II.3; IV.5	
<b>Unit: II</b>	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.	<b>8 Credits</b>
	Means of conflict resolution Importance of knowledge – II. 52 ; IV.38-39; IV.42 Clarity of <i>buddhi</i> – XVIII.30-32 Process of decision making – XVIII.63	
<b>Unit: III</b>	Control over senses – II.59, 64 Surrender of <i>kartṛbhāva</i> –XVIII .13-16; V.8-9 Desirelessness- II.48; II.55 Putting others before self – III.25	<b>8 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'C'</b>		
<b>Gītā: Self management through devotion</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Surrender of ego – II.7 ; IX.27; VIII.7; XI.55 ; II.47 Abandoning frivolous debates – VII.21, IV.11; IX.26	<b>16 Credits</b>
	Acquisition of moral qualities - XII.11; XII.13-19	

## Discipline Specific Elective

<b>DSE-1</b>		
<b>Indian System of Logic and Debate</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course:</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section 'A'	Fundamentals of Science of Debate	10 Credits
Section 'B'	Syllogistic Logic	20 Credits.
Section 'C'	Theory of Debate	26 Credits.
<b>Unit-Wise Division:</b>		
<b>Section 'A'</b>		
<b>Fundamentals of Science of Debate</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Science of inquiry ( <i>ānvīkṣikī</i> ) & its importance, Growth of <i>ānvīkṣikī</i> into art of debate, The council of debate ( <i>pariśad</i> ) & its kinds, Discussant ( <i>vādī</i> ), Opponent ( <i>prativādī</i> ), Judge ( <i>madhyastha/prāśnika</i> ).	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	The Method of debate ( <i>sambhāṣāvidhi/vādaavidhi</i> ) & its utility, Types of debate - congenial debate ( <i>anuloma sambhāṣā</i> ) & hostile debate ( <i>vigṛhya sambhāṣā</i> ), The expedience of debate ( <i>vāadopāya</i> ), The limits of debate ( <i>vādamaryādā</i> ). <b>Note :</b> The definitions and concepts are to be taken only from the <i>Nyāyasūtra</i> , <i>Nyāyakośa</i> by Bhimacharya Jhalkikar and <i>A History of Indian Logic</i> 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	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'B'</b>		
<b>Syllogistic Logic</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Inference ( <i>anumāna</i> ) & its key terms, viz. major term or probandum ( <i>sādhya</i> ), middle term or probans ( <i>hetu</i> ), minor term ( <i>pakṣa</i> ), illustration ( <i>sapakṣa</i> ), contrary-illustration ( <i>vipakṣa</i> ), basic understanding of invariable concomitance ( <i>vyāpti</i> ) & its types, establishing <i>vyāpti</i> by inductive method, Five components of argument ( <i>pañcāvayava</i> ) – proposition ( <i>pratijñā</i> ), reason ( <i>hetu</i> ), example ( <i>udāharaṇa</i> ), application ( <i>upanaya</i> ) & conclusion ( <i>nigamana</i> ), the <i>hetu</i> term – its nature and requirement, demonstration of pervasion – <i>upādhi and tarka</i> , nature and variety of <i>tarka</i> . <b>Note :</b> The definitions and concepts are to be taken only from the <i>Tarkasaṁgraha</i> and <i>The Nyāya Theory of Knowledge</i> by S. C. Chatterjee, Chapters X1-XIV.	<b>20 Credits</b>

<b>Section ‘C’ Theory of Debate</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Basic understanding of the following terms: Example ( <i>dr̥ṣṭānta</i> ), Tenet ( <i>siddhānta</i> ), Ascertainment ( <i>nirṇaya</i> ), Dialouge ( <i>kathā</i> ) and its kinds, Discussion ( <i>vāda</i> ), Wrangling ( <i>jalpa</i> ), Cavil ( <i>vitāṇḍā</i> ).	<b>13 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Quibble ( <i>chala</i> ) & its kinds; Analogue ( <i>jāti</i> ) and its important kinds (only first four, i.e. <i>sādharmyasama</i> , <i>vaidharmyasama</i> , <i>utkarṣasama</i> & <i>apakarṣasama</i> ); Point of defeat ( <i>nigrahasthāna</i> ) & its kinds – Hurting the proposition ( <i>pratijñāhāni</i> ), Shifting of proposition ( <i>pratijñāntara</i> ), Opposing the proposition ( <i>pratijñāvirodha</i> ), Renouncing the proposition ( <i>pratijñāsannyāsa</i> ), Admission of an opinion ( <i>matānujñā</i> ). <b>Note :</b> The definitions and concepts are to be taken only from the <i>Nyāyasūtra</i> , <i>Nyāyakośa</i> by Bhimacharya Jhalkikar and <i>A History of Indian Logic</i> by S. C. Vidyabhushan, Chapter II of Section II. The illustrations and examples must be taken from day to day life and philosophical examples must be abandoned.	<b>13 Credits</b>

<b>DSE-2 Art of Balanced Living</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course:</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section ‘A’	Self-presentation	16 Credits
Section ‘B’	Concentration	20 Credits
Section ‘C’	Refinement of Behaviour	20 Credits
<b>Unit-Wise Division:</b>		
<b>Section ‘A’ Self-presentation</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Method of Self-presentation : Hearing ( <i>śravaṇa</i> ), Reflection ( <i>manana</i> ) & meditation ( <i>nididhyāsana</i> ) – (Bṛhadāraṇyakopaniṣad, 2.4.5)	<b>16 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘B’ Concentration</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Concept of Yoga : ( <i>Yogasūtra</i> , 1.2) Restriction of fluctuations by practice ( <i>abhyāsa</i> ) and passionlessness ( <i>vairāgya</i> ) : ( <i>Yogasūtra</i> , 1.12- 16) Eight aids to Yoga ( <i>aṣṭāṅgayoga</i> ) : ( <i>Yogasūtra</i> , 2.29, 30,32, 46, 49, 50; 3.1-4). Yoga of action ( <i>kriyāyoga</i> ) : ( <i>Yogasūtra</i> , 2.1) Four distinct means of mental purity ( <i>cittaprasādana</i> ) leading to oneness : ( <i>Yogasūtra</i> , 1.33)	<b>20 Credits</b>

<b>Section ‘C’ Refinement of Behavior</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Methods of Improving Behavior : <i>jñāna-yoga</i> , <i>dhyāna-yoga</i> , <i>karma-yoga</i> and <i>bhakti-yoga</i> (especially <i>karma-yoga</i> ) Karma : A natural impulse, essentials for life journey, co-ordination of the world, an ideal duty and a metaphysical dictate ( <i>Gītā</i> , 3.5, 8, 10-16, 20 & 21 )	<b>20 Credits</b>

<b>DSE-3 Sanskrit Linguistics</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section ‘A’	भाषाशास्त्र	56 Credits
<b>Unit-Wise Division:</b>		
<b>Section ‘A’ भाषाशास्त्र</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	भाषा का स्वरूप, परिभाषा, भाषा की विशेषताएँ, भाषा विज्ञान का स्वरूप, भाषाविज्ञान के मुख्य अङ्ग एवं उपादेयता	<b>14 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	संस्कृत की दृष्टि से ध्वनिविज्ञान, पदविज्ञान, वाक्यविज्ञान एवं अर्थविज्ञान का सामान्य अवबोध	<b>14 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: III</b>	संस्कृत एवं भारोपीय भाषापरिवार	<b>14 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: IV</b>	संस्कृत एवं तुलनात्मक भाषाविज्ञान के इतिहास का सामान्य परिचय	<b>14 Credits</b>

<b>DSE – 4 Environmental Awareness in Sanskrit literature</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section ‘A’	Modern Environmental Perspective and Sanskrit Literature	18 Credits
Section ‘B’	Environment Awareness in Vedic Literature	20 Credits
Section ‘C’	Environment Awareness in Classical Sanskrit Literature	18 Credits
<b>Unit-Wise Division</b>		
<b>Section ‘A’ Modern Environmental Perspective and Sanskrit Literature</b>		
Science of Environment : Definition, Scope and Modern Crises :		

<b>Unit: I</b>	Role of Environment in human civilization; Meaning and definitions of The Environment; Various name for Science of Environment: ‘Ecology’, ‘Paryavarana’, <i>Prakriti Vijnana</i> ’; Main components of Environment: living organisms( <i>Jaiva Jagat</i> ) and non-living materials ( <i>Bhautika Padārth</i> ). Elementary factor of Environment Physical elements, Biological elements and Cultural elements	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Modern Challenges and Crises of Environment : Global warming, Climate change, Ozone depletion, Explosively increase in Pollution, Decrease in underground water level, River pollution, Deforestation in large scale. Natural calamities such as flood , draft and earthquakes	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: III</b>	Environmental Background of Sanskrit Literature : Importance of Sanskrit Literature from the view point of Science of environment ; Concept of ‘ Mother Earth’ and worship of Rivers in Vedic literature; Brief survey of environmental issues such as protection and preservation of mother nature, planting trees in forests, and water preservation techniques as propounded in the Sanskrit Literature. Buddhist and Jain concepts of ecology, protection of trees, love for animals and birds;	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘B’</b>		
<b>Environment Awareness in Vedic Literature</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Environmental Issues and Eco-system in Vedic Literature Divinity to Nature, Co-ordination between all natural powers of universe; Cosmic order ‘īta’ as the guiding force for environment of whole universe ( <i>īgveda</i> , <b>10.85.1</b> ); Equivalent words for Environment in <i>Atharvaveda</i> : ‘ <i>Vritavrita</i> ’ (12.1.52 ), ‘ <i>Abhivarah</i> ’,(1.32.4.), ‘ <i>Avritah</i> ’ (10.1.30), ‘ <i>Parivrita</i> ’ (10.8.31); five basic elements of universe covered by environment : Earth, Water, Light, Air, and Ether. ( <i>Aitareya Upanishad</i> 3.3) ; Three constituent elements of environment known as ‘ <i>Chandansi</i> ’: Jala (water), <i>Vayu</i> (air), and <i>Osadhi</i> (plants) ( <i>Atharvaveda</i> , 18.1.17); Natural sources of water in five forms: rain water( <i>Divyah</i> ), natural spring( <i>Sravanti</i> ), wells and canals ( <i>Khanitrimāṣ</i> ), lakes ( <i>Svayamjah</i> ) and rivers( <i>Samudrārthaṣ</i> ) <i>Rigveda</i> , 7.49.2).	<b>10 Credits</b>

<b>Unit: II</b>	Environment Preservation in Vedic Literature: Five elementary sources of environment preservation: <i>Parvat</i> (mountain), <i>Soma</i> (water), <i>Vayu</i> (air), <i>Parjanya</i> (rain) and <i>Agni</i> (fire) ( <i>Atharvaveda</i> , 3.21.10); Environment Protection from Sun ( <i>Rgveda</i> ,1.191.1-16, <i>Atharvaveda</i> ,2.32.1-6, <i>Yajurveda</i> ,4.4,10.6); Congenial atmosphere for the life created by the Union of herbs and plants with sun rays ( <i>Atharvaveda</i> ,5.28.5);Vedic concept of Ozone-layer Mahat ulb'( <i>Rgveda</i> ,10.51.1; <i>Atharvaveda</i> ,4.2.8); Importance of plants and animals <b>for preservation of global ecosystem</b> ; ( <i>Yajurveda</i> , 13.37); <b>Eco friendly</b> environmental organism in Upanishads ( <i>Bṛhadāra,yaka Upanishad</i> ,3.9.28, <i>Taittirīya Upanishad</i> ,5.101, <i>Iśa-Upanishad</i> , 1.1)	<b>10 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'C'</b> <b>Environment Awareness in Classical Sanskrit Literature</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	<b>Environmental Awareness and Tree plantation</b> : Planting of Trees in <i>Purānas</i> <b>as a pious activity</b> ( <i>Matsya Purāna</i> ,59.159;153.512 ; <i>Varāha Purāna</i> 172. 39),Various medicinal trees to be planted in forest by <b>king</b> ( <i>Śukranīti</i> ,4.58-62) <b>Plantation of new trees and preservation of old trees as royal duty of king</b> ( <i>Arthaśāstra</i> , 2.1..20); Punishments for destroying trees and plants ( <i>Arthaśāstra</i> ,3.19), <b>Plantation of trees for recharging under ground water</b> ( <i>Bṛhatsamhitā</i> , 54.119)	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Environmental Awareness and Water management : Various types of water canals ' <i>Kulyā</i> ' for irrigation : canal originated from river ' <i>Nadimatṛ mukha kulyā</i> ', canal originated from nearby mountain ' <i>Parvataparsva vartinī kulyā</i> ', canal originated from pond, ' <i>Hradasṛta kulya</i> ', Preservation of water resources ' <i>Vāpi –kūpa –taḍāka</i> ' ( <i>Agnipurānas</i> ,209-2; <i>V.Rāmāyaṇa</i> ,2.80.10-11); Water Harvesting system in <i>Arthasastra</i> (2.1.20-21);Underground Water Hydrology in <i>Bṛhatsamhitā</i> (Dakargai-adhyaya, chapter-54);	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: III</b>	Universal Environmental Issues in Literature of Kalidasa : Eight elements of Environment and concept of ' <i>Aṣṭamūrti</i> ' Siva ( <i>Abhijnaśakuntalam</i> 1.); Preservation of forest,water resources, natural resources; protection of animals, birds and plant in Kalidasa's works, Environmental awareness in <i>Abhijñānaśakuntalam</i> Drama, Eco- system of indian monsoon in <i>Meghadūta</i> , Seasonal weather conditions of Indian subcontinent in <i>ṛtusamhāra</i> , Himalayan ecology in <i>Kumārasambhava</i> , Oceanography in <i>Raghuvaṃśa</i> (canto-13).	<b>06 Credits</b>

## Generic Elective

<b>GE-1</b>		
<b>Basic Sanskrit</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course:</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section 'A'	Grammar and composition Part - I	26 Credits
Section 'B'	Grammar and composition Part - II	20 Credits
Section 'C'	Literature	10 Credits
<b>Unit-Wise Division:</b>		
<b>Section 'A'</b>		
<b>Grammar and Composition Part I</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Nominative forms of pronouns- <i>asmad, yuṣmad, etat</i> and <i>tat</i> in masculine, feminine and neuter. Nominative forms of 'a' ending masculine and neuter gender nouns with <i>paṭh, khād, likh</i> and similar simple verbs in present, past and future. Objective forms of the above nouns and pronouns in singular with more simple verbs	<b>08 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	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.	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: III</b>	'ā' and 'ī' ending feminine words in nominative and accusative cases with <i>loṭlakāra</i> (imperative).	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: IV</b>	'ā' and 'ī' ending feminine nouns in singular in Genitive/ possessive and locative cases, genitive and locative cases in singular in pronouns <i>tat, etat, yat, kim</i>	<b>02 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: V</b>	Masculine and Feminine nouns ending in 'ī' and masculine nouns ending in 'u' in various cases in singular	<b>03 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: VI</b>	Masculine nouns ending in consonants – <i>bhavat, guṇin, ātman</i> and Feminine nouns ending in consonants – <i>vāk</i> , Neuter nouns ending in consonants – <i>jagat, manas</i>	<b>03 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'B'</b>		
<b>Grammar and Composition Part II</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Special Verb forms – <i>in parasmaipada</i> –past, present, future and imperative - <i>kr, śrū</i>	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Special Verb forms – <i>in parasmaipada</i> –past, present, future and imperative <i>jñā</i> . Special Verb forms – <i>in parasmaipada</i> –past, present, future and imperative <i>dā</i> .	<b>02 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: III</b>	ātmanepada – <i>sev, labh</i>	<b>02 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: IV</b>	Phonetic changes – <i>visarga sandhi</i> vowel sandhis.	<b>06 Credits</b>



<b>Unit: V</b>	Participles - <i>śatr, śānac, ktavatu, kta.</i> <i>Pratyayas – ktvā, lyap, tumun.</i> Active – passive structures in <i>lakāras</i> – (third person forms only) and <i>pratyayas kta, ktavatu</i>	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘C’ Literature</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Gita Chapter XII	<b>10 Credits</b>

<b>GE-2 Indian Culture and Social Issues</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course:</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section ‘A’	Dharma and Stages of Life	16 Credits
Section ‘B’	Caste System	30 Credits
Section ‘C’	Purification (Samskāra)	10 Credits

<b>GE-3 Ancient Indian Polity</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course:</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section ‘A’	Name, Scope and Origin of Ancient Indian Polity	10 Credits
Section ‘B’	Types and Nature of the State	12 Credits
Section ‘C’	Kingship, Council of Ministers and Assemblies	16 Credits
Section ‘D’	Law and Justice, Taxation and Inter-State Relations	18 Credits
<b>Unit-Wise Division:</b>		
<b>Section ‘A’ Name, Scope and Origin of Ancient Indian Polity</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	<b>Name, Scope and Sources of the Science of Polity</b> Name of Ancient Indian Polity: <i>Danḍanīti, Dharmasāstra, Nītiśāstra;</i> Scope of Indian Polity: Relation with <i>Dharma, Artha</i> and <i>Nīti;</i> Sources :Vedic Literature, <i>Purāṇas, Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata, Dharmasāstra, Kautilya’s Arthasāstra</i> and <i>Nīti –śāstra</i>	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	<b>Origin of the State’Danḍanīti’ :</b> Origin of State’Danḍanīti’: <i>Mātsyanyāya</i> -Theory - ( <i>Arthasāstra</i> 1.1.3, <i>Mahābhārata, Śānti parva, 67.17-28, Manusmṛti, 7.20)</i> Divinity of the King’Rājā’ – ( <i>Arthasāstra, 1.9, Mahābhārata, Śānti parva, 67.43-48, Manusmṛti, 7.4-7)</i>	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘B’ Types and Nature of the State</b>		

<b>Unit: I</b>	<b>Types of the State :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Rājya, Svarājya, Bhojya, Vairājya, Mahārājya, Sāmrājya</i> concept in <i>Aitreya Brāhmaṇa</i> (8.3.13-14 and 8.4.15-16)</li> <li>• Republics in Buddhist Literature (Dighanikāya, Mahāparinibbāṇa Sūta, Anguttaranikāya, 1.213; 4.252, 256)</li> </ul>	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	<b>Nature of the State :</b> With special reference to <i>Saptāṅga</i> -Theory : 1. <i>Svāmī</i> , 2. <i>Amātya</i> , 3. <i>Janapada</i> , 4. <i>Pura</i> , 5. <i>Kośa</i> , 6. <i>Daṇḍa</i> and 7. <i>Mitra</i> ( <i>Arthaśāstra</i> , 6.1; <i>Manusmṛti</i> , 9.294)	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘C’</b> <b>Kingship and Council of Ministers and Assemblies</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	<b>Kingship and Council of Ministers:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kingship :Royal Succession, Coronation Ceremony, King as a Public Servent (<i>Śukranīti</i>, 4.2.130, 137), King as a Trustee (<i>Arthaśāstra</i>, 10.3),</li> <li>• King as Upholder of the Moral Order (<i>Mahābhārata, Śānti parva</i>, 120.1-35; <i>Manusmṛti</i>, 7.1-35); Council of Ministers :<i>Ratni Council</i> in Vedic age <i>Śatapathabrāhmaṇa</i>, 5.2.5.1); Council of Ministers in Kauṭilya’s <i>Arthaśāstra</i> (1.4, 1.5, 1.11) and <i>Śukranīti</i>, (2.70-72)</li> </ul>	<b>08 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	<b>Central Assemblies and Local Administration:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central Assembly in Vedic Literature : ‘<i>Sabhā</i>’, ‘<i>Samiti</i>’ in <i>Atharvaveda</i> (7.12.1; 12.1.6) and ‘<i>Vidatha</i>’ in <i>Rgveda</i> (10.85.26) :</li> <li>• Town Assembly: ‘<i>Paura- Janapada</i>’ in <i>Rāmāyaṇa</i> and <i>Mahābhārata</i>;</li> <li>• Village Council: <i>Sabhā, Pañcakula, Pañcāyata</i></li> </ul>	<b>08 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘D’</b> <b>Law and Justice, Taxation and Inter-State Relations</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	<b>Nature and Sources of Law ‘Dharma’:</b> Four types of Source of Law ‘ <i>Dharma</i> ’ : 1. ‘ <i>Dharma</i> ’, 2. <i>Vyavahāra</i> , 3. ‘ <i>Caritra</i> ’ and 4. ‘ <i>Rājaśāsana</i> ’; Four types of Enforcement of Law: 1. Rules of Castes ‘ <i>Jatidharma</i> ’, 2. Local Customs ‘ <i>Janapadadharmā</i> ’, 3. Bye-laws of Guilds ‘ <i>Śreṇḍharmā</i> ’ and 4. Family Traditions ‘ <i>Kuladharmā</i> ’	<b>04 Credits</b>

<b>Unit: II</b>	<b>Judicial administration and Courts :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>King as Head and Fountain Sources of all Justice, Qualities of Chief Justice-<i>'Pradvivak'</i> and members of Jury-<i>'Sabhāsadah, (Shukraniti, 4.5.69-196)</i> Two types of Royal Courts <i>'Dharmasthīya'</i> and <i>'Kaṇṭhakaśodhana'</i> in <i>Arthasāstra (3.1-20)</i> Social and local Courts situated in Villages-<i>'Kula', 'Puga', 'Dharmaśāsana'</i>.</li> </ul>	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: III</b>	<b>Taxation Policy of State :</b> Reasonable and Equitable Taxation Policy <i>'Śāstranīta'</i> permitted by Dharmasāstra ( <i>Mahābhārata, Śānti parva, 71.10-25, Manusmṛti, 7.127, 144</i> ); Criticism of unlawful taxation policy in <i>Mahābhārata, Śānti parva (87.19-18-22, 88.4-7)</i> Two Types of Tax Sources in <i>Arthasāstra -1. 'Aya-sarira'</i> and <i>2 'Aya-mukha'</i> (Altekar, A.S, <i>State and Government in Ancient India, pp.262-267</i> ; Sahay, Shiva Swarup, , <i>Prachin Bharaa ka Samajika evam Arthika Itihas, pp.456-458</i> )	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: IV</b>	<b>Inter-State Relations of State:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brief survey of <i>'Maṇḍala'</i> Theory of Inter-State Relations; Principles and means of Diplomacy :  1. <i>Sāma</i> 2. <i>Dāma</i>, 3. <i>Danḍa</i>. 4. <i>Bheda</i>; Diplomacy of War and Peace – <i>'Sāḍguṇya theory: 1. Sandhi, 2. Vighraha, 3. Yāna, 4. Asana, 5. Sansraya and 6. Dvaidhībhāva</i> (Altekar, A.S, <i>State and Government in Ancient India, pp.291-308</i>; Satyaketu Vidyalkar, <i>Prachin Bharatiya Shasana Vyavastha aur Rajashastra, pp.363-376</i>)</li> </ul>	<b>05 Credits</b>

<b>GE-4</b>		
<b>Fundamentals of Indian Philosophy</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course:</b>		<b>Total 56 Credits</b>
Section 'A'	General Introduction	10 Credits
Section 'B'	Schools of Indian Philosophy	30 Credits
Section 'C'	Problems in Indian Philosophy	16 Credits
<b>Unit-Wise Division:</b>		
<b>Section 'A'</b>		
<b>General Introduction</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Darśana - concept and aims, Classification of Indian Philosophical schools,	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	Salient features of Indian Philosophy	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'B'</b>		
<b>Schools of Indian Philosophy</b>		

<b>Unit: I</b>	<b>Heterodox Schools</b> Cārvāka – General introduction with emphasis on Challenge to Veda, Rejection of Transcendental Entities, Ethics (Based on <i>Sarvadarshansamgraha</i> )  Jainism – General introduction with emphasis on Anekāntavāda, Syādvāda, Saptabhaṅginaya, triratna  Buddhism- General introduction with emphasis on Four Noble Truths	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	<b>Orthodox Schools of Philosophy</b> Sāṃkhya – General Introduction with emphasis on prakṛti, guṇatraya & puruṣa Entities (Based on Sāṃkhyakārikā) Yoga - Eight fold path of Yoga (Based on Yogasūtra Sādhanapāda and <i>Yogabhāṣya thereon</i> )	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: III</b>	Nyāya –General introduction with emphasis on Vaiśeṣika : Seven Padārthas (Based on <i>Tarkasaṃgraha</i> )	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: IV</b>	Advaita Vedānta – General introduction with emphasis a Brahman, Māyā, Jīva and Jagat (Based on <i>Vedāntasāra</i> )	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: V</b>	Mīmāṃsā - Svataḥ Prāmāṇyavāda	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: VI</b>	Bhakti Schools of Vedānta – General introduction with emphasis on God, Īśvara & nature of bhakti	<b>04 Credits</b>
<b>Section ‘C’</b> <b>Problems in Indian Philosophy</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	<b>Epistemology</b> : six pramāṇas	<b>05 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: II</b>	<b>Metaphysics</b> : realism, idealism, Causation - Satkāryavāda. Asatkāryavāda, Pariṇāmavāda, Vivartavāda, svabhāvavāda, consciousness and matter, theories of self	<b>06 Credits</b>
<b>Unit: III</b>	<b>Ethics</b> : Karma & Punarjanma theory, Liberation	<b>05 Credits</b>

## Skill Based Ability Enhancement Elective Course

<b>AEEC-1</b>		
<b>Evolution of Indian scripts</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course:</b>		<b>Total 28 Credits</b>
Section 'A' General Introduction		14 Credits
Section 'B' Brahī and Modern Indian Scripts		14 Credits
<b>Unit-Wise Division</b>		
<b>Section 'A'</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	<b>General Introduction</b> 1. Antiquity of writing in India 2. Sign & symbols - pre-scripts 3. Early Brāhmī and Kharoshthī Scripts 4. Indus Valley script - Introduction	<b>14 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'B'</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	<b>Brahī and Modern Indian Scripts</b> 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	<b>14 Credits</b>

<b>AEEC-2</b>		
<b>Sanskrit Meters and Music</b>		
<b>Prescribed Course:</b>		<b>Total 28 Credits</b>
Section 'A'	Brief Introduction to Chhandaḥśāstra	03 Credits
Section 'B'	Classification and Elements of Sanskrit Meter	05 Credits
Section 'C'	Analysis of Selected Vedic Meters and their musical rendering	10 Credits
Section 'D'	Analysis of Selected Classical Meters and their musical rendering	10 Credits
<b>Unit-Wise Division:</b>		
<b>Section 'A'</b>		
<b>Brief Introduction to Chhandaḥśāstra</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Brief Introduction to Chhandaḥśāstra	<b>03 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'B'</b>		
<b>Classification and Elements of Sanskrit Meter</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Syllabic verse (akṣaravṛtta): Syllabo-quantitative verse (varṇavṛtta) Quantitative verse (mātrāvṛtta)	<b>02 Credits</b>

<b>Unit: II</b>	Syllables: laghu and guru Gaṇa Feet	<b>03 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'C'</b> <b>Analysis of Selected Vedic Meter and their Musical Rendering</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Definition, Example, Analysis and Lyrical Methods of following Meters: <i>gāyatrī, uṣṇika, anuṣṭupa, br̥hatī, paṣkti, triṣṭup and jagatī</i>	<b>10 Credits</b>
<b>Section 'D'</b> <b>Analysis of Selected Classical Meter and their Musical Rendering</b>		
<b>Unit: I</b>	Definition, Example, Analysis and Lyrical Methods of following Meters: <i>bhuja gaprayāta, sragviṇī, toṭaka, harigītikā, vidyunmālā, anuṣṭupa, āryā, mālinī, śkhariṇī, vasantatilakā, mandākrāntā, sragdharā and, Śārdūlavikrīta</i>	<b>10 Credits</b>