

**Department of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit**  
**Bhasha-Bhavana, Vishva-Bharati**  
**Certificate Course in Prakrit**  
(Started from 2013-14, approval on 26.02.2013)

**Paper I**

**Language and Translation** **Marks 80**

**1. Elements of Prakrit Grammar** **60**

(Vowel, Consonant, Phonetic changes, Sandhi, Declension, Noun, Pronoun, Adjective,  
Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection)  
Variety of Prakrit – Śaurasenī, Mahārāṣṭrī, Māgadhī

**2. Translation** **(10+10) 20**

- From Prakrit to English
- From English to Prakrit

**Books recommended for General Study:**

1. Introduction to Prakrit (part - I) — A.C. Woolner
2. Prākṛta praveśikā (Bengali/ Hindi/ English) — S.R. Banerjee
3. Prakṛta vākyaracanā bodha — Acarya Mahāprajña

**Paper II**

**Literature** **Marks 80**

**Selections from Introduction to Prakrit (Part - II) of A.C. Woolner**

**Śaurasenī**

Extract No. 1

Interlude preceding the 2nd Act of the Ratnāvalī.

**Śaurasenī**

Extract No. 2

Ratnavali, Act II. Soliloquy of Sāgarikā and conversation with Susaṅgatā.

**Śaurasenī**

Extract No. 3

This extract is taken from the Bengal resension edited by Pischel (1877) p. 29.

### **Śaurasenī**

Extract No. 4

Śakuntalā before the King, who has forgotten her (Act 5).

### **Śaurasenī**

Extract No. 8

Two of the Jester's speeches in the Little Clay Cart to illustrate the use of long compounds.

(Act 4, p. 114)

### **Mahārāṣṭrī Hāla's Sattasāi**

Extract No. 9

Verse 2- *Amiam pāua-kavvaṃ*

### **Mahārāṣṭrī**

Extract No. 10

Verses from Śakuntalā

(a) Spring song in Prologue

### **Māgadhī**

Vith act Abhijñānaśakuntalam

(Dhivarasyopākhyānam)

### **Mahārāṣṭrī**

Extract No. 14

Setubandha or Rāvaṇvaho.

Ch. I. Verse 57. How the monkeys crossed the mountain streams.

### **Certificate course in Prakrit (Paper I and Paper II)**

**Course Content** – In the certificate course, the basic Prakrit is being taught. In Phonology, the sound system, sandhi, case and case-endings, Phonological behaviour, such as, Assimilation, Dissimilation, Anaptyxis, Metathesis, Apocope, Syncope, Hiatus, Analogy, Qualitative and Quantitative changes etc are taught. In Morphology, declension and conjugation are prescribed in the syllabus. Moreover some rendering and translation of texts and unknown passages are being taught.

**Objectives** – Teaching Prakrit means to teach the link between Sanskrit and modern Indian language on one hand and linguistic features of Prakrit and its literature and philosophy on the other. There are some common features in all languages that help the learner to correlate the same with his own vernacular as well as other languages.

**Outcome** – Students of other discipline will have a great opportunity to learn an ancient language of India. Apart from Sanskrit, Prakrit has a direct link with the subjects like Pali, Modern Indian Languages, such as, Bengali, Hindi, Odia, Marathi and others. It has a direct link with the history, especially, the Ancient Indian History and indirectly with many disciplines. Like Sanskrit, Prakrit is a language that covers the literature and philosophy, especially the Jain Philosophy. So in these aspects it has a great contribution to the society.

### **Paper III**

**Viva-voce**

Marks 80

- Reading of unseen Prakrit passages and understanding of the same.
- Conversation in simple Prakrit.
- Elements of the history of the Prakrit Language and Prakrit canons.

[20% for Internal Assessment in each paper]