DEPT OF SANSKRIT, G.W.C BALANGIR

M.A. SANSKRIT

Programme Outcomes (POs)

(For the entire M.A. Sanskrit Programme)

PO1 – Deep Knowledge of Sanskrit Language & Literature
Learners gain an advanced and comprehensive understanding of Sanskrit language, literature, grammar, philosophy and culture.

PO2 – Cultural, Ethical & Humanistic Development
Learners develop ethical thinking, human values, self-discipline and cultural awareness based on Sanskrit heritage texts.

PO3 – Analytical & Critical Thinking Skills
Students become capable of analysing Vedic, classical and philosophical texts using traditional as well as modern methods.

PO4 – Research Competency
Learners acquire skills of research methodology, scholarly writing, data collection and interpretation for academic research.

PO5 – Communication & Writing Proficiency
Students develop strong skills in speaking, reading and writing Sanskrit (Devanagari), including translation and interpretation.

PO6 – Employability & Competitive Skills
Programme builds competence for careers such as teaching, translation, manuscriptology, cultural studies and academic research.

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

(Directly derived from your syllabus)

PSO1 – Mastery of Sanskrit Grammar & Linguistics
Students understand Paninian grammar, sandhi-samasa, Nirukta, Shiksha and Vyakarana-tradition in depth.

PSO2 – Understanding of Vedic & Classical Literature
Learners gain knowledge of Vedic Samhitas, Brahmanas, Upanishads, Kavyashastra, Alankara and major Sanskrit poets.

PSO3 – Knowledge of Indian Philosophy & Culture
Students understand major schools of Indian philosophy (Sankhya, Vedanta, Nyaya, Jain, Bauddha), cultural traditions and ancient Indian knowledge systems.

PSO4 – Research & Manuscript Interpretation Skills
Students can interpret inscriptions, manuscripts, literary texts and conduct independent research.

PSO5 – Ability to Compare Ancient & Modern Knowledge Systems
Learners become capable of connecting ancient Sanskrit knowledge systems with modern disciplines like linguistics, psychology, ethics and cultural studies.

Course Outcomes (COs)

SEMESTER – I

COs: Paper 101 – Vaidika Sāhityam I

CO1: Students understand the structure and themes of selected Rigvedic Suktas.
CO2: Learners interpret Brahmana and Upanishadic texts with philosophical insight.
CO3: Students develop a scientific approach to Vedic worldview and symbolism.
CO4: Learners gain ability to read and analyse Vedic Sanskrit.

COs: Paper 102 – Sanskrit Vyakaranam I

CO1: Students understand purpose of grammar as explained in Mahabhashya.
CO2: Students perform Sandhi operations correctly.
CO3: Learners apply grammatical rules in reading and generating Sanskrit words.
CO4: Students develop strong base for advanced grammar studies.

COs: Paper 103 – Bhāratīya Darshanam

CO1: Students acquire fundamental knowledge of Samkhya and Vedanta.
CO2: Learners analyse philosophical concepts like Purusha, Prakriti, Atman and Brahman.
CO3: Students relate philosophical teachings with contemporary life.
CO4: Learners develop reflective and spiritual thinking.

COs: Paper 104 – Kavyashastram

CO1: Students understand basic poetics—Rasa, Alankara, Dhvani and Kavyabheda.
CO2: Learners gain ability to evaluate poetry critically.
CO3: Students understand literary theories from Kavyaprakasha, Kavya Mimamsa and Dhvanyaloka.
CO4: Learners develop aesthetic appreciation and creativity.

SEMESTER – II

Paper 201 – Vaidika Sāhityam – II

CO1: Explain the structure, purpose and importance of the Six Vedāṅgas.
CO2: Analyse selected chapters of Nirukta to understand word-origins and etymology.
CO3: Interpret difficult Vedic words using scientific etymological rules.
CO4: Demonstrate knowledge of phonetic rules of Ṛk-Prātiśākhya.
CO5: Apply linguistic principles to decode Vedic passages with accuracy.

Paper 202 – Sanskrit Vyakaraṇam – II

CO1: Identify and classify different types of compounds (Samāsa) using Paninian rules.
CO2: Apply Samāsa-sūtras to form correct compound words.
CO3: Analyse grammatical derivation of feminine affixes (Strī-Pratyaya).
CO4: Evaluate the semantic changes caused by Samāsa and suffixes.
CO5: Develop accuracy in constructing complex Sanskrit expressions.

Paper 203 – Darśana Śāstram

CO1: Demonstrate understanding of basic concepts of Nyāya & Vaiśeṣika.
CO2: Analyse Pramāṇa (means of knowledge) and Prameya (objects of knowledge).
CO3: Compare Āstika and Nāstika schools of Indian philosophy.
CO4: Interpret doctrines of Jainism and Buddhism.
CO5: Develop the ability to apply philosophical reasoning to practical issues.

Paper 204 – Bhāṣāvigyānam (Linguistics)

CO1: Explain nature, definition and classification of languages.
CO2: Describe causes and patterns of phonetic and semantic changes.
CO3: Compare Indo-Aryan and Indo-European language families.
CO4: Distinguish between Vedic, Classical and modern Sanskrit features.
CO5: Analyse the relationship between language, dialect, and speech patterns.

SEMESTER – III

Paper 301 – Vaidika Sāhityam – III

CO1: Explain the content and significance of Bṛhaddevatā.
CO2: Analyse the structure and purpose of Anukramaṇī literature.
CO3: Identify major Vedic commentators and their contributions.
CO4: Describe various types of Yajñas and their ritual procedures.
CO5: Interpret Vedic origins, classifications, and Veda-kalpa concepts from Bhūmikā.

Paper 302 – Gaveṣaṇā Paddhati (Research Methodology)

CO1: Define research concepts, types and objectives in Sanskrit studies.
CO2: Differentiate various research methods—historical, analytical, philological, comparative etc.
CO3: Prepare research design, synopsis and chapter framework.
CO4: Collect data using primary and secondary sources including manuscripts & inscriptions.
CO5: Produce a research paper/dissertation following academic standards.

Paper 303 (A) – Sanskrita Rupakam (Mṛcchakaṭika)

CO1: Summarise plot structure, characters and themes of Mṛcchakaṭika.
CO2: Analyse social, ethical and cultural dimensions reflected in the drama.
CO3: Evaluate dramatic techniques, rasa, alankara and dramaturgical elements.
CO4: Develop appreciation for classical Sanskrit dramatic tradition.
CO5: Interpret selected acts for literary, linguistic and cultural insights.

Paper 303 (B) – Sikṣā Śāstram & Vyākaraṇam

CO1: Explain phonetic principles of Pāṇinian Śikṣā.
CO2: Demonstrate proper pronunciation of Sanskrit phonemes.
CO3: Analyse grammatical principles through selected Paribhāṣās.
CO4: Apply grammatical rules to translation and text interpretation.
CO5: Develop accuracy in Sanskrit writing and linguistic performance.

Paper 304 (A) – Alaṅkāra Śāstram & Nāṭyaśāstram

CO1: Describe various schools of Sanskrit poetics (Rīti, Alaṅkāra, Dhvani, Auchitya etc.).
CO2: Analyse the structure and varieties of dramatic forms (Nāṭaka, Prakaraṇa, Bhāṇa etc.).
CO3: Explain major types of Alaṅkāras and their applications.
CO4: Interpret poetic theory from classical texts like Dhvanyāloka & Sahityadarpana.
CO5: Evaluate literary beauty using appropriate aesthetic tools.

Paper 304 (B) – Vyākaraṇa Sāhitya Itihāsa & Vākyapadīya

CO1: Describe history and development of Sanskrit grammar.
CO2: Identify major grammarians—Pāṇini, Patañjali, Kātyāyana etc.
CO3: Analyse selected verses from Vākyapadīya (Brahmakanda).
CO4: Explain linguistic concepts such as Śabdabrahma, sphoṭa and vākya.
CO5: Evaluate philosophical foundations of grammatical tradition.

SEMESTER – IV

Paper 401 – Prācīna Bhāratasya Abhilekha & Saṃskṛti

CO1: Explain important inscriptions such as Yudhishthira's inscription, Hathigumpha, Junagadh etc.
CO2: Analyse political, social and cultural history derived from inscriptions.
CO3: Describe Vedic and post-Vedic society, education system and position of women.
CO4: Explain fundamental elements of ancient Indian culture—Āśrama, Varṇa, Saṃskāra, Purushārtha.
CO5: Evaluate contributions of Jain, Buddhist and Upanishadic traditions to Indian culture.

Paper 402 – Sanskrit Sāhitya Itihāsa

CO1: Describe chronological development of Sanskrit literature from Vedic to modern.
CO2: Identify major poets and analyse their important works.
CO3: Compare different literary genres—Mahākāvya, Nāṭaka, Gadyakāvya, Campū etc.
CO4: Interpret selected literary texts across multiple periods.
CO5: Develop an integrated understanding of literary tradition & cultural influence.

Paper 403 (A) – Gadyapadya Sāhityam

CO1: Explain themes and narrative style of Śiśupālavadha, Naiṣadhīyacarita, Raghuvaṃśa etc.
CO2: Analyse poetic devices and narrative techniques used by major poets.
CO3: Interpret selected verses for language, meaning and aesthetics.
CO4: Evaluate socio-cultural elements found in Kavya literature.
CO5: Develop skills in higher literary criticism.

Paper 403 (B) – Vyākaraṇa Śāstram – I

CO1: Analyse Kṛtya-prakarana and its grammatical significance.
CO2: Describe Pūrvapakṣa and grammatical debate structure.

CO3: Explain important rules of Paninian grammar through Laghu-Mañjuṣā.
CO4: Apply grammatical methods to derive words and forms.
CO5: Demonstrate improved analytical skills in advanced grammar.

Paper 404 (A/B) – Alaṅkāra, Nāṭyaśāstra & Vyākaraṇa

You may have 404A or 404B depending on option.

404 (A) – Alaṅkāra & Nāṭyaśāstra

CO1: Explain components of Sanskrit drama and its classifications.
CO2: Identify and analyse major rasa, bhāva and alaṅkāras in texts.
CO3: Compare dramatic structures across classical works.
CO4: Evaluate aesthetic beauty and literary excellence.
CO5: Demonstrate understanding of dramaturgical theory in practice.

404 (B) – Vyākaraṇa Śāstram – II

CO1: Describe grammatical systems in advanced Vyakarana texts.
CO2: Analyse derivational processes and word-formation rules.
CO3: Explain philosophical grammar principles.
CO4: Apply rules for syntactic correctness and semantic clarity.
CO5: Develop mastery in scholarly grammatical interpretation.

Paper 405 – Dissertation / Project

CO1: Formulate a research problem and develop a structured research proposal.
CO2: Collect and analyse primary & secondary Sanskrit sources.
CO3: Apply research methodology appropriately to Sanskrit studies.
CO4: Produce a well-structured dissertation with academic rigour.
CO5: Present research findings effectively through seminar/defence.