

SYLLABUS

SANSKRIT

Note :

There are two Papers for each of the subject. Paper - I on Teaching and Research aptitude, Paper - II based on the Syllabus of concerned subjects. Details are furnished below:

PAPER - I

Subject : General Paper on Teaching & Research Aptitude

The Test is intended to assess the teaching / research aptitude of the candidate. They are supposed to possess and exhibit cognitive abilities like comprehension, analysis, evaluation, understanding the structure of arguments, evaluating and distinguishing deductive and inductive reasoning, weighing the evidence with special reference to analogical arguments and inductive generalization, evaluating, classification and definition, avoiding logical inconsistency arising out of failure to see logical relevance due to ambiguity and vagueness in language. The candidates are also supposed to have a general acquaintance with the nature of a concept, meaning and criteria of truth, and the source of knowledge.

There will be 50 questions for Paper- I. There is a prescribed syllabus for Paper-I.

1. The Test will be conducted in objective mode. The Test will consist of two Papers. All the two Papers will consists of only objective type questions and will be held on the day of Test in two separate sessions as under:

Session	Paper	Number of Questions	Marks	Duration
First	I	50 questions	$50 \times 2 = 100$	1 Hour
Second	II	100 questions	$100 \times 2 = 200$	2 Hours

2. Candidates who appear in two Papers and secure at least 40% aggregate marks for candidates belonging to General category and atleast 35% aggregate marks for candidates belonging to reserved categories will be declared qualifies for Eligibility for Assistant Professor by following the reservation policy of the State Government.
3. The Syllabus of Paper-1 and paper - II will remain the same.

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**SLET Commission, Assam
(N.E. Region)**

Subject : SANSKRIT Code No. : 14

SYLLABUS

UNIT-I

Vedic- Literature

(a) General Introduction of Vedic Literature:

- Main theories regarding the Vedās: Maxmuller; A. Weber; Jacobi; Balgangadhar Tilak; M.Winternitz; Indian traditional views.
- Samhitā Literature
- Dialogue Hymns: Pururavā- Urvaśi; Yama-Yami; Saramā-pani; Viśvāmitra-Nadi
- Brāhamana-Literature
- ĀraGyaka Literature
- Vedāngas: Śikṣā; Kalpa; Vyākaraṇa; Nirukta; Chandas; Jyotiṣa

UNIT-II

(b) Specific study of Vedic Literature

- Study of the following hymns:
 - Ṛgveda: Agni (1.1); Varuna (1.25); Sūrya (1.125); Indra (2.12); Usas (3.61); Parjanya (5.83); Kitava (10.34); Jnāna (10.71); Purusa (10.90); Hiranyagarbha (10.121); Vāk (10.125); Nāsadiya (10.129)
 - Śuklayajurveda : Śivasamkalpa, Chapter-34 (1-6)
 - Prājapati- Chapter -23 (1-5)

- Atharvaveda: Rāstrābhivardhanam (1.29); Kāla (10.53); Prithivi (12.1)

- **Brāhmana Literature**

- Subject-matter; Vidhi and its types; Agnihotra; Agnisioma; Darśapūrnāmāsa; Yajna; Pancamāhayajna; Akhyāna (Śunahśepa, Vānmanas)

- **Upanisad Literature**

- Subject-matter and main concepts with special reference to the following Upanisads;
- Iśa; Katha; Kena; Brhadārnyaka; Taittiriya; Śvestāśvaara

- Vedic Grammar; Nirukta and Vedic interpretation
- Rkprātishākhya: Definitions of Samānāksara; Sandhyaksara; Aghosa; Sosman; Svarabhakti; Yama; Rakta; Samyoga; Pragrhya; Riphita
- Nirukta (chapters- 1 & 2)
- Four –fold division of Padas-Concept of Nāma ; concept of Ākhyāta; Meaning of Upasargas; Categories of Nipātas.
- Purposes of the study of Nirukta.
- Principles of Etymology.
- Etymology of the following words:

Āchārya; Vira; Hrada; Go; Samudra; Vrtra;
 Āditya; Usas; Megha; Vāk; Udak; Nadi; Aśva;
 Agni; Jātavedas; Vaiśvānara; Nighantu.

Nirukta (chapter-7; Daivatakānda)

Vedic Accent- Udātta, Anudātta and Svarita

UNIT-III

(c) Darśana:

- General Introduction of major schools of Darśana with special reference to the following :
Pramānamimāṃsā ; Tattvamimāṃsā; Ācāramimāṃsā
(Cārvāka, Jaina, Bauddha) Nyāya, Sāṅkhya, Yoga, Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, mimāṃsā

UNIT-IV

(d) Darśana Literature: Special Study:

- Īśvarakṛṣṇa: Sāṅkhyakārikā – Satkāryavāda, Puruṣavarūpa, Prakṛtisvarūpa, Sṛṣṭikrama, Pratyaysarga, Kaivalya.
- Sadānanda : Vedāntasāra- Anubandha- Catustaya, Ajnāna, Adhyāropa- Apavāda, Līṅgāśarīrotpatti, Pañcīkāraṇa, Vivarta, Jīvanmukti
- Annambhaṭṭa, Tārkasamgraha / Keśavamiśra; Tarkabhāṣā, Padārtha; Karāṇa; Pramāṇa; (Pratyakṣa; Anumāṇa; Upamāṇa; Śabda), Prāmāṇyavāda, Prameya.
- Laugākṣībhāṣkara; Arthasamgraha.
- Patañjali; Yogasūtra – (Vyāsaśāstra); Cittaśānti, Cittaśānti; Concept of Īśvara; Yogāṅgas; Samādhi; Kaivalya
- Bādarāyaṇa; Brahmasūtra 1.1 (Sāṅkarabhāṣya)
- Viśvanāthapañcānana; Nyāyasiddhāntamuktāvalī (Anumāṇa Khanda)
- Sarvadarśana-Samgraha; Jainism; Buddhism

UNIT-V

(e) Grammar and Linguistics:

- General Introduction of the following grammarians:
Pāṇini, Kātyāyana, Patañjali, Bhartṛhari,
Vāmanaśāstrī, Bhaṭṭojidīkṣita, Nāgeśabhaṭṭa,

Kaīyyata, Jainendra, Śākatāyana, Hemacandrasūri,
Sārasvatavyākaranakāra.

Pāniniya Śikṣā.

Linguistics:

Definition of Language, Genealogical and Morphological
classification of Languages, Speech Mechanism and
Classification of Sounds: stops, Fricatives, Semi-Vowels
and Vowels (with special reference to Sanskrit Sounds).

Phonetic Laws (Grimm, Grassman, Verner).

Directions of Semantic change and reasons of change.

Definition of Vākya and its types

General introduction of Indo-European family of
Languages

Difference between Vedic Sanskrit and classical Sanskrit

Difference between Bhāṣa and Vāk

Difference between language and dialect.

UNIT-VI

(f)

Specific study of Grammar

- Definition : Samhitā, Samyoga Guna, Vrddhi, Prātipadika,
Nadi, Ghi, Upadhā, Aprkta, gati, Pada, Vibhāsā, Savarna,
Ti, Pragrhya, Sarvanāmasthāna, Bha, Sarvanāma, Nisthā.
- Sandhi- AC Sandhi, Hal sandhi, Visarga Sandhi (According
to laghusiddhāntakaumudī)
- Subanta- Ajanta-Rāma, Sarva (in all genders), Viśvapā,
Hari, Tri (in all genders), Sakhi, Sudhi, Guru, Pitr, Gau,
Ramā, Mati, Nadi, , Dhenu, Mātr, Jnāna, Vāri, Madhu.
- Halanta- Lih, Viśvavāh, Catur (in all genders), Idam, Kim,
Tad (in all genders), Rājan, Maghavan, Pathin Vidvas,
Asmad, Yusmad.
- Samāsa—Avyayibhāva, Tatpuruṣa, Bahuvrīhi Dvandva
(according to laghusiddhāntakaumudī)
- Taddhita- Apatyārthaka and Matvarthiya (According to
Siddhāntakaumudī)

- Tinanta—Bhū, Edh, Ad, Us, Hu, Div, Sun, Tud, Tan, Kr, Rudh, Krin, Cur.
- Prayayānta- Nijant, Sannanta, Yañanta, Yañluganta, Nāmdhātu.
- Krdanta- Tavya/ Tavyat, Aniyar, Yat, Nyat, Kyap, Śatr, Śānac, , Ktvā, Kta., Ktavatu, Tumun, Namul.
- Stripratyaya- according to Laghusiddāntakaumudi.
- Kāraka Prakarana- According to Siddāntakaumidu.
- Parasmaipada and Ātmanepada Vidhāna- According to Siddāntakaumudi.
- Mahābhāṣya (Paspasāhnikā) – Definition of Śabda, Relation between Śabda and Artha, Purposes of the study of grammar, Definition of Vyākaraṇa, Result of the proper use of word, Method of grammar.
- Vākyapadiyam (Brahmakāṇḍa)
Nature of Sphota, Nature of Śabda- Brahma, powers of Śabda-Brahma, Relation between Sphota and Dhvani, Relation between Śabda and Artha, Types of Dhvani, Levels of Language.

UNIT-VII

Sanskrit Literature, Poetics and prosody

(a) General Introduction of following

- Bhāsa, Aśvaghoṣa, Kālidāsa, Śūdraka, Viśākhadatta, Bhāravi, Māgha, Harsa,, Bānabhatta, Dandin, Bhavabhūti, Bhattanārāyaṇa, Bhilhana, Shriharsa, Ambikādatta vyāsa, Panditā Ksāmarao, V. Raghavan, Shri Dhar Bhaskar Varnekar
- Schools of Sanskrit Poetics- Rasa, Alankāra, Riti, Dhvani, Vakrokti, Aucitya
- Western poetics- Aristotle, Longinus, Croche

UNIT-VIII

(b) Specific study of the following

- Poetry: Buddhacaritam (First Canto), Raghuvansam (First Canto), Kirātārjunyam (First Canto), Śiśupālavadham (First Canto), Naisadhiyacaritam (First Canto)
- Drama: Svapnavāsavadattam, Abhijnānaśākuntalam, Mrichakatikam, Uttararāmacaritam, Mudrārāksasam, Uttararāmacaritam, Ratnāvali
- Prose: Daśakumāracaritam (VIII Ucchvāsa), Harsacaritam (V Ucchvāsa), Kadāmbari (Śukanāsopadeśa)
- Campū Kāvya- Nala Campū (I Ucchvāsa)
- Sāhityadarpana:

Definition of Kāvya, Refutation of other definitions of Kāvya, Śabdaśakti-Sanketagraha; Abhidhā; Laksanā; Vyanjanā, kāvyabheda (Chapter Fourth), Śravyakāvya (Prose poetry and mix)

- Kāvya-prakāśa-

Kāvyalakṣṇa, Kāvya-prayojana, Kāvya-hetu, Kāvya-bheda, Śabdaśakti, Abhihitānvayavāda, Anvitābhidhānvayavāda, Concept of Rasa, discussion of Rasasūtra, Rasadosa, Kāvya-guna, Vyanjanāvriti (Fifth Chapter)

- Alamkāras-

Vakrokti; Anuprāsa, Yamaka, Ślesa, Upamā, Rūpaka, Utpreksā, Samāśokti, Apahnuti, Nidarśanā, Arthāntaranyāsa, Drsānta, Vibhāvanā, Viśeśokti, Svabhāvokti, Virodhābhāsa, Sankara, Sansrsti

- Dhvanyāloka (I Udyota)
- Vakroktijivitaṃ (I Unmesa)
- Bharata- Nāṭyaśāstram (First and Sixth chapter)
- Daśarūpakam (First and Third Prakāśa)
- Chanda-

Āryā, Anustup, Indravajrā,
Upendravajrā, Vasantatilaka, Upajāti, Vamśastha,
Drutavilambita, Sālīni, Mālīni, Śikharī,
Mandākrāntā, Harī, Sārdūlavikrīta, Sragdharā

UNIT-IX

Purāṇetihāsa, Dharmaśāstra and Epigraphy

(a) General Introduction of the followings:

- Rāmāyana-

Subject matter , age, society in the Rāmāyana,
Rāmāyana as a source of later Sanskrit works
and literal value of the Rāmāyana, legends in the
Rāmāyana.

- Mahābhārata-

Subject matter, age, society in the Mahābhārata,
Mahābhārata as a source of later Sanskrit
works and literal value of the Mahābhārata,
legends in the Mahābhārata

- Purāṇa-

Definition of Purāṇa, maha Purāṇa and Upa
Puranas, Purāṇic cosmology and Purāṇic
legends.

- General introduction of main Smritis.
- General introduction Kautiliya Arthaśāstra
- Paleography-

History of the decipherment of Brāhmi script ,
Theories of the origin of Brāhmi Script.

- Inscriptions- General Introduction

UNIT-X

(b) Specific study of the following

- Kautiliya arthaśātra (First – Vinayadīkarika)
- Manusmṛti (I, II and VII Adhyāyas)
- Yājñavalkyasmṛti (Vyavahārādhyaya only)
- Paleography and Inscriptions-
 - Brahmi Script of Mauryan and Gupta Periods
 - Inscription of Ashoka- Major Rock Edicts, Major Pillar Edicts
 - Post-Mauryan Inscriptions- Sāranātha Buddhist Image
 - Inscription of Kaniska's regal-year, 3, Gīmār Rock Inscription of Rudradāman,
 - Hāthīgumpha inscription of Khāravela
 - Gupta and Post-Gupta inscriptions- Allahabad Pillar Inscriptions of Samudragupta, Mandasor Pillar Inscription of Yasodharman, Banāskherā Copper Plate Inscriptions of Harsa, Aihole Stone Inscriptions of Pulakeśīn II