

M. A. HINDU STUDIES

Post-Graduate Degree Programme

Syllabus effective from the academic year 2026-27



Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension

School of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur

Minutes of Meeting of the Board of Studies in Hindu Studies

An online meeting of the Board of Studies in Hindu Studies was convened on 23/06/2026 to revise and update the syllabus of M. A. Hindu Studies programme being offered by the Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension under the School of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences at Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur. Following members of the Board of Studies were present in the online meeting:

Convener: Dr. Prashant, Assistant Professor, Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension, School of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, CSJM University, Kanpur

External Members:

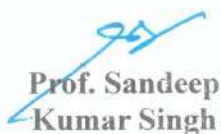
1. **Prof. Nachiketa Tiwari**, Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur
2. **Prof. Patanjali Mishra**, Professor, Department of Education, Faculty of Arts, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj
3. **Prof. Shriprakash Pandey**, Professor, Department of Philosophy & Religion, Faculty of Arts, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

Internal Members:

1. **Prof. Sandeep Kumar Singh**, Dean, Faculty of Advanced Studies of Social Sciences, Professor and Head, Department of Lifelong Learning & Extension
2. **Dr. Kiran Jha**, Director and Associate Professor, School of Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences
3. **Dr. Amit Kumar**, Associate Professor, Department of Lifelong Learning & Extension
4. **Dr. Udhav Sureka**, Assistant Professor (Hindu Studies), Department of Lifelong Learning & Extension

Members of the Board reviewed each paper in detail and collectively made the syllabus more systematic and comprehensive. After extensive discussion, the Board finalized the revised syllabus and approved it for implementation from the academic year 2026-27.

Online approval of external experts has been received.


**Prof. Sandeep
Kumar Singh**


Dr. Kiran Jha


Dr. Amit Kumar


Dr. Prashant


Dr. Udhav Sureka

M. A. HINDU STUDIES PROGRAMME

There has always been a need for expertise in Hindu Studies and such need will only grow with time because of India's rapid emergence as an economic, military, technological, and cultural power on the global stage, and the consequential heightened interest in Hindus and their civilization. The M. A. Hindu Studies programme has been conceptualized and designed to meet this growing need. At Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, the programme is being offered by the Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension under the School of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, and it is at the forefront of the University's emphasis on the promotion of Indian Knowledge Systems.

1. Purpose

The M. A. Hindu Studies programme aims to provide a systematic, comprehensive, and in-depth understanding of the foundational principles and practices of Hindu dharma, darshana, and sanskriti. The programme intends to empower individuals to shape the modern world and lead the contemporary discourse based on authentic Hindu perspectives, and enable them to understand Hindu wisdom and progress towards self-transformation and self-realization. It seeks to create culturally rooted thought-leaders and change-makers who can authentically represent, apply, and further develop the vast intellectual heritage of Hindu dharma on the global stage.

2. Programme Outcomes

A student with an M. A. degree in Hindu Studies shall:

- i. Develop an in-depth understanding of foundational **principles** underlying Hindu philosophy, society, and culture. These principles provide a basis through which Hindus, despite their endless diversity, can relate to each other.
- ii. Develop a thorough understanding of **analytical methods** through which knowledge is analyzed and processed. These methods fall in two categories:
 - a. Methods as laid out in Hindu darshanas: Study of these methods is important as it will help the student understand Hindu conceptions of the individual, family, relationships, society, state, environment, and the entire cosmos. Further, such methods will also help them understand other societies, states, and civilizations through Bharatiya lenses.



- b. Methods as developed in the West: The principal methods amongst these are biographical, new-historicism, formalism, psychological (Freudian and Jungian), feminist, Marxist, critical, and post-colonial.
- iii. Develop a systematic understanding of Hindu **practices** related to the individual, family, society, and the state, and how these practices (past as well as present) are manifestations of core Hindu foundational principles.
- iv. Develop a good understanding of **Sanskrit**, as it is in Sanskrit that an overwhelmingly large number of Hindu texts have been written. Thus, working proficiency in Sanskrit is a must for M. A. Hindu Studies programme.

3. Eligibility

An individual holding a bachelor's degree with minimum 40% marks in any discipline, including science, engineering, medical, law, education, commerce, social science, arts, humanities, etc. is eligible for admission in M. A. Hindu Studies Programme.

4. Programme Structure

M. A. Hindu Studies is a 2-year post-graduate degree programme consisting a total of 20 courses of 4 credits each. Of these 20 courses, 14 are core, 4 are elective, and 2 are research-oriented courses. A single credit corresponds to 16 lecture hours. The detailed programme structure is given in the syllabus.

5. Continuous Internal Assessment

- a. 25 marks in each course will be reserved for internal assessment. End-semester written examination of each course will carry 75 marks, and the internal assessment will carry 25 marks (i.e. 75 marks external & 25 internal assessment).
- b. Marks for internal assessment will be awarded on the basis of one mid-semester exam carrying 10 marks, one presentation/assignment carrying 5 marks, one quiz carrying 5 marks, and 5 marks for Attendance & Conduct.
- c. Marks obtained in each of the assignments, presentations, quiz, and attendance will be announced to the students.



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Scheme of Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA)

S. No.	Components	Marks
1	Mid Sem Exam	10 marks
2	Presentation/Assignment (Oral & Written Presentation)	05 marks
3	Quiz	05 marks
4	Attendance*/Conduct	05 marks
	Total CIA Marks	25 marks

For continuous internal assessment, the schedule of conduct of oral presentation sessions and/or submission of written assignments will be officially/formally announced among the students well in advance by each respective faculty member. After completion of the internal assessment, the related records should be submitted to the Department before the commencement of the end-of-semester examinations.

6. Examination Scheme

The M. A. Hindu Studies programme shall follow the semester pattern of examination.

7. Completion of Course

As per University regulations.

8. Passing Criterion

As per University regulations.

9. Award of Degree/Graduation

As per University regulations.

10. Infrastructure

- One lecture room per class with enough space to seat the enrolled batch comfortably under adequate lighting and air ventilation.
- The lecture rooms must be equipped with a whiteboard/smart-screen.
- A library with an adequate number of course and reference books and journals, reading room, computers with network connectivity, and photocopy machines.
- The campus shall have a free wi-fi facility for the students.

M.A. Hindu Studies Semester-wise Programme Structure

Effective from 2026-27

SEMESTER /YEAR	COURSE CODE	TYPE	COURSE TITLE	CREDIT	CIA	ESE	MAX. MARKS
1 ST YEAR / 1 ST SEM	A660701T	CORE	Introduction to Vaidik Vangmay	4	25	75	100
	A660702T	CORE	Darshana I: Vaidik	4	25	75	100
	A660703T	CORE	Pramana Siddhanta	4	25	75	100
	A660704T	CORE	Tattva Vimarsha	4	25	75	100
	A660705T	CORE	Vaad Parampara Evam Shastrartha	4	25	75	100
1 ST YEAR / 2 ND SEM	A660801T	CORE	Sanskrit Parichay	4	25	75	100
	A660802T	CORE	Darshana II: Avaidik	4	25	75	100
	A660803T	CORE	Dharma-Karma Vimarsha	4	25	75	100
	A660804T	CORE	Vaishnava Vedanta Sampradaya	4	25	75	100
	A660805T	ELECTIVE	Bhagavadgita and Self-realization	4	25	75	100
	A660806T		Anvikshiki: Research Methods for Hindu Studies				
2 ND YEAR / 3 RD SEM	A660901T	CORE	Ramayana	4	25	75	100
	A660902T	CORE	Purana: Vangmay Evam Parampara	4	25	75	100
	A660903T	CORE	Punarjanma-Bandhan-Moksha Vimarsha	4	25	75	100
	A660904T	ELECTIVE	Yoga Shastra: Grantha, Parampara Evam Sadhana	4	25	75	100
	A660905T		Kavya Shastra				
	A660906R	RESEARCH	Dissertation	4	25	75	100
2 ND YEAR / 4 TH SEM	A661001T	CORE	Mahabharata	4	25	75	100
	A661002T	CORE	Western Methods for Understanding Discourses	4	25	75	100
	A661003T	ELECTIVE	Bhakti: Sant Evam Sahitya	4	25	75	100
	A661004T		Pracheen Bharatiya Samajik-Rajneetik Chintan				
	A661005T	ELECTIVE	Aadhunik Hindu Chintan	4	25	75	100
	A661006T		Pracheen Bharatiya Vigyan Evam Praudyogiki				
	A661007R	RESEARCH	Dissertation	4	25	75	100

Total Credits: 80







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Year/Semester:	1 st Year/1 st Sem	Course Code:	A660701T
Course Type:	Core	Course Title:	Introduction to Vaidik Vangmay
Credit:	4	Max. Marks:	100

Objectives:

1. To gain a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the Vedas and discover the profound vision of the rishis.
2. To examine questions of historicity and authorship of the Vedas and appreciate their significance for human civilization.
3. To study major contents of each section of the Vedas, covering major mantras and suktas, akhyanas, and samvadas.

Unit 1

1. Introduction to the Vedas
 - a. Meaning of the word 'Veda'
 - b. Veda as 'apaurusheya' and 'shruti'
 - c. Samhitakarana of the Veda: principles and purpose
 - d. Perspectives on authorship, time-period, and compilation of the Vedas
 - e. Significance of the Vedas in Sanatana Dharma and for human civilization
2. Four-fold Division of the Vedas
 - a. Overview and distinctive characteristics of the four Vedas
 - b. Concept of Veda-trayi and the question of authenticity of Atharvaveda
 - c. Emergence of Vedic Shakhas and Charanas

Unit 2

1. Vedic Samhitas
 - a. Significance of Rishi, Devata, and Chhanda
 - b. Nature and role of major Devatas: Agni, Indra, Vayu, Soma, Mitra, Varuna, Surya, Usha, Aditi, Sarasvati, Brahmanaspati, Vishnu, Rudra, Marut, Vishvedeva
 - c. Main philosophical concepts: Satya and Rta; Ishvara and srishti-kriya; karma, bhakti, and jnana
 - d. Concept and significance of yajna
2. Vedic Suktas and Mantras
 - a. Explanation of important mantras: Gayatri (Savitri) Mantra (R.V. 3.62.10); Ganapati (Brahmanaspati) Mantra (R.V. 2.23); Sarasvati Mantra (R.V. 6.61.4); Mrityunjaya Mantra (R.V. 7.59.12) and others
 - b. Overview of important suktas: Purusha Sukta (R.V. 10.90); Nasadiya Sukta (R.V. 10.129); Vak Sukta (R.V. 10.125); Sri Rudram (Y.V.4.5.1-11); Aa No Bhadrah Sukta (Vedic Svastivachan) (R.V. 1.89)







Unit 3

1. Brahmanas
 - a. Meaning, nature, and scope of Brahmanas
 - b. Major Brahmanas of each Veda
 - c. Major yajnas and achara-darshana in the Brahmanas
 - d. Major akhyanas of Brahmanas: Pururva-Urvashi, Shunahshepa, Soma theft, Jala-plavana, Rishi Kavasha, and others
2. Aranyakas
 - a. Meaning, nature, and scope of Aranyakas
 - b. Distinction between Brahmana, Aranyaka, and Upanishad
 - c. Major Aranyakas of each Veda
 - d. Vrata, Tapa, and Upasana in the Aranyakas

Unit 4

1. The Upanishads
 - a. Meaning of the word 'Upanishad'
 - b. Nature and significance of the Upanishads
 - c. Classification of the Upanishads
2. Philosophical concepts of the Upanishads
 - a. Brahman and atman, maya and avidya, jagat and jiva, the mahavakyas
 - b. Concept of dharma, detachment and self-realization, bondage and liberation
3. Important Upanishadic Samvadas
 - a. Yama-Nachiketa Samvada (Katha Upanishad)
 - b. Yajnavalkya-Maitreyi Samvada (Brihadaranyaka Upanishad)
 - c. Uddalaka-Svetaketu Samvada (Chhandogya Upanishad)
 - d. Deva-Yaksha Samvada (Kena Upanishad)

Suggested Readings:

1. Baldev Upadhyaya – Sanskrit Vangmay ka Brihat Itihasa, Vol. 1
2. Ramadeva Mishra – Vaidik Sahitya ka Sankshipta Parichaya
3. Bhagavad Datta – Vaidik Vangmay ka Itihaas, Vol. 1-3
4. Sri Aurobindo – The Secret of the Veda
5. Vijay Shankar Pandey – Vaidik Sukta Sankalan
6. Ramakrishna Matha – Mantra Pushpam
7. R. D. Ranade – A Constructive Survey of Upanishadic Philosophy

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Year/Semester: 1st Year/1st Sem
Course Type: Core
Credit: 4

Course Code: A660702T
Course Title: Darshana I: Vaidik
Max. Marks: 100

Objectives:

1. To appreciate the immense diversity of philosophical perspectives in Sanatana Dharma.
2. To develop a comprehensive understanding of key concepts and principles of major darshanas.
3. To understand the relevance of darshana in the contemporary context.

Unit 1

1. Darshana: meaning and significance; difference from 'philosophy'
2. Key characteristics and concepts of Bharatiya Darshana
3. Origin and development of Bharatiya Darshana; critical evaluation of astika-nastika, brahmana-shramana distinctions

Unit 2

1. Samkhya Darshana:
 - a. Concept of Purusha and Prakriti
 - b. Twenty-five tattvas and the evolution of world
 - c. Doctrine of Satkaryavada
 - d. Views on Ishvara
 - e. Bondage and Liberation
2. Yoga Darshana:
 - a. Meaning of Yoga
 - b. Concept of Chitta Bhumi
 - c. Ashtanga Sadhana & Types of Samadhi
 - d. Concept and Significance of Ishvara
 - e. Bondage and Liberation

Unit 3

1. Nyaya Darshana
 - a. Sixteen Padarthas
 - b. Doctrine of Asatkaryavada
 - c. Proofs for the existence of Ishvara
 - d. Bondage and Liberation
2. Vaishesika Darshana
 - a. Seven Padarthas
 - b. Theory of Paramanuvada
 - c. Views on Ishvara



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Unit 4

1. Mimamsa Darshana
 - a. Concept of Dharma
 - b. Doctrine of Shabdanityavada
 - c. Concepts of Shakti and Apurva
 - d. Bondage and Liberation
2. Vedanta Darshana (Advaita):
 - a. Meaning of Satya and Mithya
 - b. Theory of Satta-traya
 - c. Concepts of Brahma and Maya
 - d. Doctrine of Vivartavada
 - e. Bondage and Liberation

Suggested Readings:

1. S. C. Chatterjee & D. M. Datta – Bharatiya Darshan: Ek Parichay
2. S. C. Chatterjee & D. M. Datta – An Introduction to Indian Philosophy
3. C. D. Sharma – Bharatiya Darshan: Aalochan aur Anusheelan
4. C. D. Sharma – A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy
5. Umesh Mishra – Bharatiya Darshana
6. M. Hiriyanna – Outlines of Indian Philosophy
7. S. Dasgupta – A History of Indian Philosophy, Vol. I
8. Uma Shankar Sharma – Sarva Darshana Sangraha
9. M. Rangacharya – Sarva Siddhanta Sangraha



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Year/Semester: 1st Year/1st Sem

Course Code:

A660703T

Course Type: Core

Course Title:

Pramana Siddhanta

Credit: 4

Max. Marks:

100

Objectives:

1. To appreciate the immense attention given to the concept of true knowledge as opposed to false knowledge in Sanatana Dharma.
2. To develop an in-depth understanding of the main means of knowledge and their inter-relationships.
3. To understand the application of Pramana Siddhanta in diverse domains of contemporary life.

Unit 1

1. Concepts of jnana, prama, and aprama
2. Main theories of prama in Bharatiya Darshana
3. Concept of pramana; number of pramanas accepted by each darshana and their reasons thereof

Unit 2

1. Pratyaksha (Perception): meaning, significance, and major types
2. Anumana (Inference): meaning, significance, and major types
3. Shabda (Word): meaning, significance, and major types

Unit 3

1. Upamana (Comparison): meaning and application
2. Arthapatti (Postulation): meaning and application
3. Anupalabdhi (Absence or Non-cognition): meaning and application, condition of yogyata
4. Ideal definition: avyapti, ativyapti, asambhavana

Unit 4

1. Pramanyavada: Svatah and Paratah Pramanyavada
2. Khyativada: Concept of Khyativada and main theories
3. Application of pramana siddhanta in the contemporary context: scientific research, law and jurisprudence, and Artificial Intelligence (AI) – a critical estimate

Suggested Readings:

1. Neelima Sinha – Bharatiya Gyanmimamsa
2. Neelima Sinha – Gyan ka Swaroop
3. D. M. Datta – The Six Ways of Knowing: A Critical Study of the Advaita Theory of Knowledge
4. Bharatiya Tarkashastra Parichay – Kedarnath Tewari
5. S. C. Vidyabhushan – A History of Indian Logic



Year/Semester: 1st Year/1st Sem
Course Type: Core
Credit: 4

Course Code: A660704T
Course Title: Tattva Vimarsha
Max. Marks: 100

Objectives:

1. To examine the foundational identity of 'Hindu' and trace its historical origins and philosophical worldview.
2. To appreciate the fundamental equality and parallel sovereignty of masculine and feminine principles in Hindu thought.
3. To understand how the concept of oneness in Hindu traditions fosters intellectual humility, non-violence, and rationality.
4. To critically distinguish the concept of varna from jati and caste and understand the foundational emphasis on universal equality in Hindu traditions.

Unit 1

1. Understanding the term 'Hindu': historicity and indigenous origin of the term 'Hindu'
2. Meaning of the term 'Hindu' as 'Jeevan Drishti'
3. Ashtadasha Vidya: overview, upangas, and acharyas
4. Tattva or Padartha across Vedic traditions and underlying unifying themes

Unit 2

1. Position of feminine in Hindu Dharma
 - a. Real identity of male and female
 - b. Parallel sovereignty (samprabhuta) of male and female
2. Vedic & Upanishadic perspective: Vak Sukta. Brihadaranyaka Upanishad (1.4.3), Devi Atharvashirsha, Ardha-narishvara
3. Concepts of Shakti and Prakriti
4. Significance of Para Shakti (Saundarya Lahiri)

Unit 3

1. Principle of oneness in diverse Vedic traditions
2. Linkages between inter-connectedness, oneness, inter-dependence, and acceptance
3. Acceptance of reason, not intolerance or violence
4. Limitlessness of knowledge and emergence of humility (Nasadiya Sukta)

Unit 4

1. Taatvik position on varna (Purusha Sukta, Brihadaranyaka Upanishad, 1.4.10-15; Bhagavadgita, 18.41-45)
2. Distinctions between varna, jati, and caste
3. Principle of oneness as the foundation for universal equality and respect
4. Enumeration of rishis and saints from different social backgrounds

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Suggested Readings:

1. Swami Vigyanananda – The Hindu Manifesto
2. Swami Chandrashekhara Saraswati – Hindu Dharma: The Universal Way of Life
3. Swami Vivekananda – Hindu Dharma
4. J. L. Shastri – Hindu Dharma ki Samiksha
5. Swami Bhaskarananda – The Essentials of Hinduism
6. Swami Ranganathananda – The Message of the Upanishads
7. Rajiv Malhotra & Satyanarayana Das – Sanskrit Non-translatables
8. Rajiv Malhotra & Vijaya Vishwanathan – Varna, Jati, Caste: A Primer on Indian Social Structures

Year/Semester:	1 st Year/1 st Sem	Course Code:	A660705T
Course Type:	Core	Course Title:	Vaad Parampara Evam Shastrartha
Credit:	4	Max. Marks:	100

Objectives:

1. To appreciate the vibrant culture of debate and discussion in Sanatana Dharma and become familiar with meticulous deliberations done on the subject.
2. To understand the main methods and principles of preservation, interpretation, and development of knowledge in Sanatana Dharma.
3. To develop an understanding of the main methods of ascertaining the meaning and intent of an ancient Indian text.

Unit 1

1. Vaad Parampara: historical development and significance
2. Katha: concept and types – vaad, jalpa and vitanda
3. Shashtra and Shastrartha: concept and main rules
4. Anubandha Chatustaya: main elements of a shastra

Unit 2

1. Sutra: concept and characteristics, difference from mantra & shloka
2. Vyakhya: concept and main types – vritti, vartika, bhashya, teeka, tippani
3. Shadvidhi Tatparya Nirayaka Linga: rules for ascertaining the intent of a text
4. Analysis of important samvadas from Upanishads, Itihasas, and Puranas

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Unit 3

1. Tantrayukti: research methodology of Bharatiya Vijnana
2. Application of Tantrayukti in a text (Charaka Samhita or Arthashastra)
3. Adhikarana: concept and significance
4. Nyayika Prakriya (Sanshaya to Nirnaya): Process of decision-making

Unit 4

1. Vedanga: overview, significance, and purpose
2. Vedic Paath-paddhati: significance and main types
3. Shad-tatparya Nirnayaka Upaya: rules for determining the meaning of Vedic instructions
4. Padaika-vakya & Vakyaika-vakyata

Suggested Readings:

1. Radhavallabh Tripathi – Vada in Theory and Practice
2. Radhavallabh Tripathi – Vada aur Samvada ki Bharatiya Paramparayein
3. Siddheshwar Shukla – Shastrartha in India: Methodology and Applications
4. W. K. Lele – The Doctrine of the Tantrayuktis
5. Balram Shukla – Bharatiya Gyan-Parampara: Saatya aur Samvardhan
6. Kapil Kapoor & Avadhesh Kumar Singh – Indian Knowledge Systems, Vol. 1 & 2

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Year/Semester: 1st Year/2nd Sem

Course Code:

A660801T

Course Type: Core

Course Title:

Sanskrit Parichay

Credit: 4

Max. Marks:

100

Objectives

1. To gain a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of Sanskrit Grammar and appreciate the beauty and logical nature of Sanskrit language.
2. To gain a deeper insight into philosophical and spiritual ideas of Sanatana Dharma by understanding the nuances of Sanskrit.
3. To become capable of reading and understanding ancient Hindu texts in original Sanskrit.

Unit 1

1. संस्कृतवर्णमालापरिचयः चतुर्दश माहेश्वरसूत्राणि

स्वरः व्यञ्जनम्, संयुक्तवर्णाः, अनुस्वारः, अनुनासिकम्, विसर्गः, वर्णविन्यासः, वर्णसंयोगः, उच्चारणस्थानम्, लेखन-प्रक्रिया, शब्दपदयोर्मध्ये अन्तरम्।

2. शब्दरूपम् (दैनिकप्रयोगदृष्ट्या आधारभूता शब्दरूपप्रक्रिया), विभक्तिः, कारकम् अर्थसहितः सामान्यपरिचयः)

2.1 शब्दरूपम् (संज्ञात्मकम्) - अन्तिमवर्णदृष्ट्या, लिङ्गदृष्ट्या वचनदृष्ट्या च वर्गीकरणम्।

शब्दाः (अजन्ताः/स्वरान्ताः)						
	अकारान्तः	इकारान्तः	उकारान्तः	ऋकारान्तः	आकारान्तः	ईकारान्तः
पुल्लिङ्ग	देव, राम	कवि, हरि, पति	गुरु	पितृ, दातृ	-	-
स्त्रीलिङ्गम्	-	मति	धेनु	मातृ	लता	नदी
नपुंसकलिङ्गम्	फल	वारि	वस्तु	-	-	-

2.2 सर्वनाम- अस्मद्, युष्मद्, तद्, एतद्, यद्, भवत्, किम्, इदम्, अदस्, सर्व (त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु)।

2.3 शब्दरूपम् (हलन्तम् / व्यञ्जनान्ताः)

शब्दाः (हलन्ताः / व्यञ्जनान्ताः)	
पुल्लिङ्ग	भिषज् (भिषक्), महत्, सुहृद्, राजन्, विद्यार्थिन्, पथिन्, गच्छत्, मरुत्, आत्मन्, ब्रह्मन्, विद्वस्
स्त्रीलिङ्गम्	वाच, सरित्, दिश, परिषद्, आशिष, स्त्री, लक्ष्मी, श्री
नपुंसकलिङ्गम्	जगत्, नामन्, कर्मन्, चक्षुष्, मनस्, हविष्, ब्रह्मन्, धनुष्, पयस्, दधि
एतत्सदृशानाम् अन्येषाञ्च रूपाणाम् अभ्यासः।	

2.3 सर्वनाम- अस्मद्, युष्मद्, तद्, एतद्, यद्, भवत्, किम्, इदम्, अदस्, सर्व (त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु)

Kiran Sharma

Ullhas

9/10/2010

7. ଉପସଂହାର:-

Unit 4

- [illegible]

4. परिणामः

Unit 3

। ॐ ह्रीं - क्लीं ॥

। ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

।।ॐ ह्रीं नमो नमः॥

[illegible]

3.3 ୩ମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ବିଶାଳତା - ୩.୩

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Unit 2

8. वाच्यम्- कर्तृवाच्यम्, कर्मवाच्यम्, भाववाच्यम्

9. प्रत्ययः

(क) कृत्प्रत्ययः - क्त, क्तवतु क्त्वा, ल्यप्, तुमुन्, शतृ, शानच्, ण्यत्, क्तिन्, ल्युट्, तव्यत्, अनीयर, ण्वुल्, तृच्, घञ्

(ख) तद्धितप्रत्ययः- मतुप्, वतुप्, इन्, ठक्, (इक्), घञ्, त्व, तल्, अण्, ष्यञ्

(ग) स्त्रीप्रत्ययः- डीप्, डीष्, टाप्

Unit 5

10. अव्ययम्

स्थानवाचि - अत्र, तत्र, सदा, सर्वदा, कदा, अद्य, श्वः, ह्यः, परश्वः, परह्यः, वारम्, आरभ्य, निश्चयेन

समुच्चयवाचि - च, अपि, एव

अवस्थावाचि - आम्, किन्, धन्यवादः, आवश्यकम्

दिशावाचि - उपरतः, पृष्ठतः, वामतः, दक्षिणतः, अभितः, परितः

पूर्णतावाचि - पर्याप्तम्, अत्यन्तम्, अलम्, इति

निषेधवाचि - मास्तु, अलम्, इति

सम्भावनावाचि - किन्तु, प्रायशः, अपेक्षया, अतः, यत्-तत्

सादृश्यवाची अव्यय- इव, नु, वा, चित्

11. उपसर्गः- आ, उत्, अनु, वि, प्र, परि, अव, उप, सम्, अप।

संस्तुत पाठ्यसामग्री-

1. गोविन्द प्रसाद शर्मा - वरदराज आचार्य प्रणीता लघु सिद्धान्त कौमुदि
2. कपिलदेव द्विवेदी - रचनानुवादकौमुदी Vol. 1-3
3. ब्रह्मानन्द त्रिपाठी - अनुवादचन्द्रिका
4. श्रीपाद दामोदर सातवलेकर - संस्कृत स्वयं शिक्षक
5. Madhav M. Deshpande – Sanskrit Subodhini: A Sanskrit Primer
6. Ramakrishna G. Bhandarkar – First & Second Books of Sanskrit
7. M. R. Kale – A Higher Sanskrit Grammar

Kiran Sha

Year/Semester: 1st Year/2nd Sem
Course Type: Core
Credit: 4

Course Code: A660802T
Course Title: Darshana II: Avidik
Max. Marks: 100

Objectives:

1. To appreciate the immense diversity of philosophical perspectives in Sanatana Dharma.
2. To develop a comprehensive understanding of key concepts and principles of major Darshanas.
3. To appreciate the convergence, mutual influence, and evolution of vaidik and avidik darshanas.

Unit 1

1. Lokayata Darshana
 - a. Pratyaksha as the sole pramana
 - b. Bhautikavada and views on consciousness
 - c. Rejection of atman and Ishvara
 - d. Sukhavada: Dhurta and Sushikshita Charvaka
 - e. Lokayata – vaidik or avidik
2. Jaina Darshana
 - a. Doctrine of Anekantavada
 - b. Syadvada and Saptabhangi Naya
 - c. Jiva and Ajiva Dravya
 - d. Rejection of Ishvara
 - e. Bondage and Liberation

Unit 2

1. Bauddha Darshana
 - a. Trilakshana: Three marks of existence
 - b. Doctrine of Pratityasamutpada
 - c. Anatmavada and Pancha Skandha
 - d. Chatvari Aryasatyani: Four Noble Truths
2. Bauddha Darshnika Sampradaya
 - a. Development of Bauddha Darshana after Buddha
 - b. Sautrantika and Vaibhashika Darshanas
 - c. Yogachara Bauddha Darshana: Vijnanavada, Alaya-vijnana
 - d. Madhyamika Bauddha Darshana: Shunyavada, Chatushkoti Nyaya and Prasanga, Samvritti and Parmartha Satya



Unit 3

1. Relationship between Vaidika and Avaidika Darshanas
 - a. Areas of convergence (mataikya) between darshanas
 - b. Mutual influence and evolution of vaidika and avaidika darshanas
2. Vaidika and Avaidika Darshanas in Darshana Sangrahas
 - a. Shad Darshana Samucchaya of Haribhadra Suri
 - b. Sarva Siddhanta Sangraha of Shankaracharya
 - c. Sarva Darshana Sangraha of Madhavacharya

Suggested Readings:

1. S. C. Chatterjee & D. M. Datta – Bharatiya Darshan: Ek Parichay
2. S. C. Chatterjee & D. M. Datta – An Introduction to Indian Philosophy
3. C. D. Sharma – Bharatiya Darshan: Aalochan aur Anusheelan
4. C. D. Sharma – A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy
5. Umesh Mishra – Bharatiya Darshana
6. M. Hiriyanna – Outlines of Indian Philosophy
7. S. Dasgupta – A History of Indian Philosophy, Vol.1
8. Uma Shankar Sharma – Sarva Darshana Sangraha
9. M. Rangacharya – Sarva Siddhanta Sangraha
10. Mahendra Kumar Jain – Shad Darshan Sammucchaya
11. Akira Hirakawa – A History of Indian Buddhism

Year/Semester:	1 st Year/2 nd Sem	Course Code:	A660803T
Course Type:	Core	Course Title:	Dharma-Karma Vimarsha
Credit:	4	Max. Marks:	100

Objectives:

1. To attain an in-depth understanding of the meaning and different dimensions of Dharma.
2. To examine the different sources of Dharma and understand the principles of resolving a conflict between two sources of Dharma.
3. To study karma-siddhanta and understand the different forms of karma in Sanatana Dharma.
4. To understand key concepts of Rajadharma and appreciate their contemporary relevance.
5. To discover the adaptive nature of Dharma by examining the concepts of apaddharma and yugadharma.

Unit 1

1. Concept of Dharma
 - a. Meaning and origin of the term 'Dharma'
 - b. Definitions of Dharma in Shruti and Smriti
 - c. Comparison of 'Dharma' with terms such as religion, panth, mazhab, and sampradaya
2. Samanya Dharma, Vishesha Dharma, and Svadharma
3. Pravritti Dharma and Nivritti Dharma and their relation to Abhyudaya and Nihshreyas

Unit 2

1. Dharmashastra: Overview of Dharmasutras, Dharmasmritis, and Dharmasamhitas; their historicity and authorship; question of their authority
2. Sources of Dharma: Shruti, Smriti, Shishta/Sadachara, and others; resolution of conflict between two sources of Dharma
3. Sixteen Samskaras: Overview and Significance

Unit 3

1. Concept of Karma
 - a. Karma and Karma-siddhanta; relationship of Dharma and apurva
 - b. Types of Karma: Kamya, Nitya, Naimitya, Prayshchita, Nishiddha, and Upasana
 - c. Karma, Vikarma, Akarma Vimarsha
 - d. Adhikara-bheda and Phala-aikya of Karma
2. Concept of Rna and Pancha Mahayajna

Unit 4

1. Rajadharma: eligibility for kingship, qualities and duties of an ideal king, ethics of governance
2. Apaddharma and Yugadharma: The adaptive nature of Dharma

Suggested Readings:

1. Swami Chandrashekhar Saraswati – Hindu Dharma: The Universal Way of Life
2. P. V. Kane – History of Dharmashastra, Vol. I-V
3. B. Atreya – Bharatiya Neetishastra ka Itihasa
4. J. R. Gharpure – Teachings of Dharmashastra
5. Raj Bali Pandey – Hindu Samskaras
6. Nityananda Mishra – Neetishastra: Siddhant aur Vyavahara



Karan Sha



Year/Semester:	1 st Year/2 nd Sem	Course Code:	A660804T
Course Type:	Core	Course Title:	Vaishnava Vedanta Sampradaya
Credit:	4	Max. Marks:	100

Objectives:

1. To study the development of Vaishnava Vedantic sampradayas and understand their guru-shishya parampara, life and works of major proponents, and foundational texts.
2. To understand the main philosophical principles of Vaishnava Vedantic sampradayas and appreciate their distinct conceptions and methods of bhakti.
3. To appreciate the immense diversity of philosophical perspectives in Sanatana Dharma and the living traditions of Vedanta.

Unit 1

Vishishtadvaita Vedanta

1. Introduction to the literature and founding figures of Vishishtadvaita Vedanta
2. Philosophical principles of Vishishtadvaita Vedanta: aprithak-siddhi, Brahman, chit and achit dravya, rejection of Maya
3. Path to liberation and doctrine of Bhakti in Vishishtadvaita Vedanta and Sri Vaishnava Sampradaya

Unit 2

Dvaita Vedanta

1. Introduction to the literature and founding figures of Dvaita Vedanta (Tattvavada or Purna-prajnavada)
2. Philosophical principles of Dvaita Vedanta: vishesha, pancha-bheda, sakshi-jnana, Brahman, chit and achit dravya
3. Path to liberation and doctrine of Bhakti in Dvaita Vedanta and Brahma Sampradaya

Unit 3

Dvaitadvaita Vedanta

1. Introduction to the literature and founding figures of Dvaitadvaita Vedanta
2. Philosophical principles of Dvaitadvaita Vedanta: Svabhavika bhedabhedavada, Brahman, chit and achit dravya
3. Path to liberation and doctrine of Bhakti in Dvaitadvaita Vedanta and Hamsa Sampradaya







Unit 4

Shuddhadvaita Vedanta

1. Introduction to the literature and founding figures of Shuddhadvaita Vedanta
2. Philosophical principles of Shuddhadvaita Vedanta: avikrita-parinamavada, avirbhava-tirobhava, Brahman, chit and achit dravya, concept of pushti
3. Path to liberation and doctrine of Bhakti in Shuddhadvaita Vedanta and Pushti Marga

Unit 5

Achintya Bhedabheda Vedanta

1. Introduction to the literature and founding figures of Achintya Bhedabheda Vedanta
2. Philosophical principles of Achintya Bhedabheda Vedanta: achintya bhedabheda; Brahman, chit and achit dravya
3. Path to liberation and doctrine of Bhakti in Achintya Bhedabheda Vedanta and Gaudiya Vaishnava Sampradaya

Suggested Readings:

1. Swami Tapasyananda – Bhakti Schools of Vedanta
2. Baldev Upadhyay – Vaishnav Sampradayaon ka Sahitya aur Siddhanta
3. Jagannivas P. and Dayanidhi Kozhiyalam – Schools of Vaishnavism
4. V. S. Ghatge – The Vedanta: A Study of the Brahmasutras with the Bhashyas of Shankara, Ramanuja, Nimbarka, Madhva, and Vallabha
5. S. Dasgupta – A History of Indian Philosophy, Vol. 3 and 4
6. P. N. Srinivasachari – The Philosophy of Bhedabheda
7. P. N. Srinivasachari – The Philosophy of Vishishtadvaita
8. K. D. Bharadwaj – The Philosophy of Ramanuja
9. B. N. K. Sharma – Philosophy of Sri Madhavacharya
10. M. M. Agarwal – The Philosophy of Nimbarka
11. M. L. Marfatia – The Philosophy of Vallabhacharya
12. Jadunath Sarkar – Chaitanya's Life and Teachings
13. Narayan Goswami – Chaar Vaishnav Acharya Evam Gaudiya Darshana

Krishna Sharma

Year/Semester:	1 st Year/2 nd Sem	Course Code:	A660805T
Course Type:	Elective	Course Title:	Bhagavadgita & Self-realization
Credit:	4	Max. Marks:	100

Objectives:

1. To understand the philosophical origins of Bhagavadgita and its significance in Indian culture.
2. To attain an in-depth understanding of the metaphysical and ethical principles of the Bhagavadgita.
3. To understand Gita's perspective on self and its realization through different spiritual paths.
4. To appreciate the relevance of Bhagavadgita in the contemporary context.

Unit 1

1. Introduction to the Bhagavadgita
 - a. Nature and Scope of the Bhagavadgita
 - b. Relation between the Upanishads and the Bhagavadgita
 - c. Symbolic meaning of Bhagavadgita's setting
 - d. Significance of Bhagavadgita in Indian culture
2. Arjuna's sorrow and his arguments against fighting the battle
3. Pravritti Marga and Nivritti Marga: Path of Action & Path of Renunciation

Unit 2

1. Concept of self (atman) in the Bhagavadgita
2. Nishkama Karma or Karmayoga
3. Svadharma and Lokasangraha
4. Samkhya-buddhi and Yoga-buddhi

Unit 3

1. Concept of God in the Bhagavadgita
2. Significance of the Vishvarupa
3. Concept of Avatara and Vibhuti
4. Bhaktiyoga & the ideal devotee

Unit 4

1. Nature of world according to the Bhagavadgita
 - a. Kshetra-Kshetrajna; Purusha-Prakriti
 - b. Triguna: Sattva, Rajas, Tamas
2. Jnanayoga & Sthitaprajna
3. Vidvat & Avidvat Sannyasa
4. Relevance of Bhagavadgita in the contemporary context







Suggested Readings:

1. Swami Ramsukhdas – Sadhak Sanjeevani
2. Swami Tejomayananda – Geeta Tattva Vivechani
3. Swami Chinmayananda – The Holy Geeta
4. Swami Dayananda – The Teaching of the Bhagavadgita
5. Sri Aurobindo – Essays on the Gita
6. Swami Prabhupada – Bhagavadgita as it is
7. R. D. Ranade – The Bhagavad-Gita as a philosophy of God-realization

Year/Semester:	1 st Year/2 nd Sem	Course Code:	A660806T
Course Type:	Elective	Course Title:	Anvikshiki: Research Methods for Hindu Studies
Credit:	4	Max. Marks:	100

Objectives:

1. To understand the meaning, objectives, and process of research in the modern context and compare it with the ancient Indian conception of anvikshiki.
2. To understand the scientific, phenomenological, and hermeneutical methods of research used in Bharatiya Jnana Parampara.
3. To examine the main research methods employed in Indological research and evaluate their strengths and weaknesses.
4. To become aware of main offences in research and appreciate the centrality of research ethics in Sanatana Dharma.

Unit 1

1. Concept of Anvikshiki in Bharatiya Jnana Parampara; Para Vidya and Apra Vidya and the pursuit of true knowledge
2. Contemporary Concept of Research: Meaning, Characteristics, and Objectives
3. Stages of the Research Process and Main Types of Research: Quantitative and Qualitative

Unit 2

1. Significance of Jnana, Prama, and Aprama in research
2. Six Pramanas and their application in research: pratyaksha, anumana, upamana, shabda, arthapatti, and anupalabdhi
3. Phenomenological method of research in Bharatiya Jnana Parampara (anubhav-kendrit shodh prakriya)



Unit 3

1. Hermeneutic method of research in Bharatiya Jnana Parampara (vyakhyatmaka shodh prakriya)
2. Schools of Vedic interpretation: Yajnika, Aitihasika, Nairukta, Parivrajaka & Naidana
3. Indological Research: Historical & Philological Methods

Unit 4

1. Research Ethics in Bharatiya Jnana Parampara
 - a. Main Offenses in Research: Fabrication, Falsification, and Plagiarism
 - b. Ethical use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in research
 - c. Moral integrity essential for knowledge in Bharatiya Jnana Parampara
2. Major styles of citation and references: APA and Chicago Formats
3. Major abbreviations used in references

Suggested Readings:

1. C. R. Kothari & Gaurav Garg – Research Methodology: Methods & Techniques
2. Ram Gopal – The History and Principles of Vedic Interpretation
3. W. K. Lele – Methodology of Ancient Indian Sciences
4. M. S. Murti – Methodology in Indological Research
5. Daya Krishna – Methodology of Indian Philosophy

Semester III



Kecan Isha



Year/Semester: 2nd Year/3rd Sem
Course Type: Core
Credit: 4

Course Code: A660901T
Course Title: Ramayana
Max. Marks: 100

Objectives:

1. To understand the historicity, authorship, and significance of Ramayana, and appreciate its significance in the contemporary context.
2. To gain an in-depth understanding of the main narrative of Ramayana, nature and roles of major characters, and study the life and nature of Sri Rama, Ma Sita, and Sri Hanumana.
3. To derive essential learnings from the jeevan darshan of Ramayana and the human and human-nature relationships depicted in it.
4. To study the socio-political dimensions of Ramayana and understand the core tenets of Ramarajya.

Unit 1

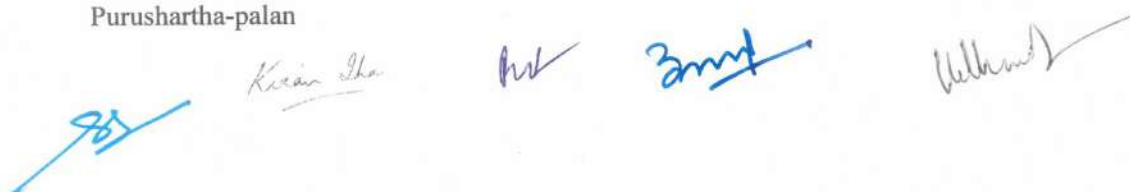
1. Time period of the Ramayana: textual and traditional sources; recent findings
2. Life of Aadikavi Valmiki; Krauncha birds and the composition of Ramayana
3. Significance of the Ramayana
 - a. Spiritual and philosophical significance: Ideals of Vedic dharma and Brahmanism in Ramayana; foundational text for Hindu life and society
 - b. Historical significance: Social and political history of Bharatavarsha
 - c. Cultural significance: Ramayana as Adikavya; Source-book (upjeevya) for literary and artistic creations
4. Major regional versions and literary adaptations of Ramayana and key differences between them; popularity and relevance of major versions: Sri Ramacharitmanas

Unit 2

1. Core story of Ramayana and overview of the seven kandas
2. Overview of the life and nature of Maryada Purushottam Sri Rama and Bhagavati Sita
3. Characteristics and roles of other major characters: Dasharatha, Kaushalya, Kaikeyi, Bharata, Lakshmana, Vasishtha, Vishwamitra, Janaka, Hanuman, Sugreeva, Bali, Ravana, Mandodari, Vibhishana; Sri Vimarsha: roles of other major female characters
4. Sri Hanumana: Confluence of Buddhi, Shakti, and Bhakti

Unit 3

1. The fourteen-year exile: journey of Sri Rama, Devi Sita, and Sri Lakshmana; meetings with Rishis; description of Bharatavarsha
2. Jeevan Darshan in Valmiki Ramayana: Dharma, Satya, Daya, Kshama, Dana, Maitri, Prem, Bhakti, Tyaga, Utsaha/Anirveda, Pratijna-palan, Sharnagat-raksha, Purushartha-palan



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3. Human relationships and human-nature relationships in Ramayana; nature as a guide and healer
4. Poetic beauty and aesthetics of Ramayana: the use of rasa and alankara in Ramayana; Bhava-srishti of Valmiki

Unit 4

1. Ramarajya: The rule and kingdom of Sri Rama; state and society in Ramarajya, qualities and duties of the king
2. Major narratives of Uttarakanda; question of authenticity of Uttarakanda: traditional and modern perspectives
3. Role of a Rishi in society; major Rishis of Ramayana and their teachings to Sri Rama

Suggested Readings:

1. Gita Press – Sankshipta Valmiki Ramayana
2. S. Mohta – Valmiki-krita Rama Katha
3. C. Rajagopalachari – Ramayana
4. Baldev Upadhyay – Sanskrit Vangmay ka Brihat Itihasa (Vol.3): Arshakavya – Ramayana tatha Mahabharata
5. A. P. Srivastava – Ramayana ka Achara Darshana
6. J. K. Tirtha – A Study of the Ramayana of Valmiki
7. V. R. Srinivasa Sastri – Lectures on the Ramayana
8. K. A. Subrahmanya Iyer – Studies in the Imagery of the Ramayana
9. V. Raghavan – Studies on Ramyana
10. A. A. Manavalan – Ramayana: A Comparative Study of Ramakathas
11. R. N. Sanyal – Ramayana: A Critical Appraisal



Kiran Shah



Year/Semester:	2 nd Year/3 rd Sem	Course Code:	A660902T
Course Type:	Core	Course Title:	Purana: Vangmay Evam Parampara
Credit:	4	Max. Marks:	100

Objectives:

1. To understand the nature, characteristics, classification, and historicity of Puranas and appreciate their significance in the contemporary context.
2. To develop an understanding of Puranic cosmology and genealogy and discover the history and geography of ancient India.
3. To discover the deeper meaning in the central narratives and worship methods of Vaishnava, Shaiva, Shakta and other traditions of Puranas.
4. To examine the meaning and purpose of Tirtha Yatra and understand the significance of major tirtha sthanas.

Unit 1

1. Introduction to the Puranas
 - a. Meaning and characteristics of a Purana; Mahapuranas and Upapuranas
 - b. Similarities and differences between Itihasas and Puranas
 - c. Types of Puranic stories: Akhyana, Upakhyana, Gatha, and Kalpa-shuddhi
 - d. Problem of prakshepana (interpolation) in Puranas
2. Nature and Significance of the Puranas
 - a. Encyclopaedic knowledge of ancient Indian civilization and culture
 - b. Synthesis of Samkhya, Yoga, Vedanta, and Tantra traditions
 - c. Emphasis on Bhakti and diverse methods of worship

Unit 2

1. Puranic Cosmology & Genealogy
 - a. Process of creation and dissolution
 - b. Concept of fourteen lokas
 - c. Major divisions of time
 - d. Key divine entities: Rishis and Devatas
 - e. Major dynasties: Suryavansha and Chandravansha
2. Vaishnava Puranas
 - a. Overview of Vaishnava Puranas
 - b. The avataras of Lord Vishnu
 - c. Katha of Sri Krishna
 - d. Principles of worshipping Lord Vishnu







Unit 3

1. Shaiva Puranas
 - a. Overview of Shaiva Puranas
 - b. Katha of Lord Shiva, Devi Sati and Parvati
 - c. Katha of Kartikeya & Ganesha
 - d. Principles of worshipping Lord Shiva
2. Shakta Puranas
 - a. Overview of Shakta Puranas
 - b. Katha of Devi Durga
 - c. Overview of Durga Saptashati
 - d. Principles of worshipping Devi

Unit 4

1. Other Puranic Traditions
 - a. Puranic tradition of Brahma
 - b. Puranic tradition of Surya
 - c. Puranic tradition of Agni
2. Tirtha Mahatmya in Puranas
 - a. Meaning and Significance of Tirtha Yatra in Sanatana Dharma
 - b. Major Tirtha Sthanas: Kashi, Prayag, Ujjain, Haridwar, Kurukshetra, Ayodhya, Mathura, Dwarka, Pushkar, Gaya, Kanchipuram

Suggested Readings:

1. Baldev Upadhyay – Purana Vimarsha
2. Baldev Upadhyay – Sanskrit Vangmay ka Brihat Itihasa (Vol.13): Purana
3. S. Bhattacharya – The Philosophy of the Srimad-Bhagvata, Vol. 1 & 2
4. S. N. Rai – Pauranic Dharma evam Samaj
5. Ramsharan Gaur – Purana Katha Kosha
6. R. C. Hazra – Studies in the Puranic Records on Hindu Rites and Customs
7. D. R. Mankad – Puranic Chronology
8. W. J. Wilkins – Hindu Mythology: Vedic and Puranic
9. Rajbali Pandey – Purana Vishaya-anukramanika
10. S. A. Dange – Puranic Myth and Culture

Kiran Sharma

Year/Semester:	2 nd Year/3 rd Sem	Course Code:	A660903T
Course Type:	Core	Course Title:	Punarjanma-Bandhan-Moksha Vimarsha
Credit:	4	Max. Marks:	100

Objectives

1. To understand the rational basis and significance of the theory of rebirth and its relation to the law of karma.
2. To examine the concept of jiva and understand the nature, cause, and implications of its bondage in the cycle of birth and death.
3. To evaluate the different paths and types of liberation in Sanatana Dharma and understand the pre-conditions and the state of liberation.

Unit 1

1. Jiva and Atman
 - a. Sharira-traya: Sthula Sharira, Sukshma Sharira, Karana Sharira
 - b. Atman: The True Self
2. Theory of rebirth
 - a. Rational basis and significance of the theory
 - b. Law of Karma and types of karmaphala: sanchita, prarabdha, kriyamana
 - c. Process of rebirth and the concept of samsara

Unit 2

1. Nature and cause of bondage
 - a. Ignorance (avidya) as the root cause of bondage
 - b. Specific types of bondage: Prakritik, Vaikritik, and Dakshanik (Samkhya Karika, 44)
 - c. Result of bondage: Dukkha (suffering) – adhyatmika, adibhautika, adidaivika
2. Life in bondage: emergence of shadripu - kama, krodha, lobha, moha, mada, matsarya (Bhagavadgita, 2.62-66; 3.37-41)

Unit 3

1. Major Paths to Moksha
 - a. Karma Marga
 - b. Bhakti Marga
 - c. Jnana Marga
 - d. Dhyana Marga
2. Types of Moksha
 - a. Jeevan Mukti and Videha Mukti
 - b. Sadyo Mukti and Krama Mukti
 - c. Ekamukti and Sarvamukti







Unit 4

1. Pre-conditions for Moksha
 - a. Sadhana Chatustaya
 - b. Role of meditation
 - c. Significance of Guru
2. The State of Moksha
 - a. Self-realization and eternal bliss (ananda)
 - b. Oneness with all beings (sarvatmabhava)
 - c. Perfect Detachment and Desireless-ness (nishkamata)
 - d. Non-doer of actions (akarta) and non-enjoyer of results (abhokta)

Suggested Readings:

1. Swami Medhananda – Karma and Rebirth in Hinduism
2. Radhanath Phukan – The Theory of Rebirth: Being a Treatise on Indian Philosophy
3. A. G. Krishna Warriar – The Concept of Mukti in Advaita Vedanta
4. Sri Aurobindo – The Problem of Rebirth
5. S. C. Chatterjee & D. M. Datta – An Introduction to Indian Philosophy
6. S. C. Chatterjee & D. M. Datta – Bharatiya Darshan: Ek Parichay



Kiran Isha



Year/Semester:	2 nd Year/3 rd Sem	Course Code:	A660904T
Course Type:	Elective	Course Title:	Yoga Shastra: Grantha, Parampara Evam Sadhana
Credit:	4	Max. Marks:	100

Objectives:

1. To trace the origin and development of Yoga Shastra and gain an in-depth understanding of its diverse dimensions.
2. To study the meaning and method of Yoga in different Hindu texts, from Vedas and Upanishads to specialized treatises of Yoga Shastra.
3. To understand the core tenets of main Yogic texts and appreciate the inter-relationship between them.

Unit 1

1. Introduction to Yoga Shastra
 - a. Meaning of the term 'Yoga'
 - b. Origin and development of Yoga Shastra
 - c. Significance of Yoga in Santana Dharma
2. Yoga in Vedas and Upanishads
 - a. Yoga in Vedic Samhitas
 - b. Yoga in mukhya Upanishads
 - c. Yoga in other Upanishads

Unit 2

1. Yoga in Bhagavadgita
 - a. Diverse meanings of yoga in the Gita
 - b. Dhyana yoga in Bhagavadgita
 - c. Significance of Gita in Yoga Shastra
2. Yoga in Yogavasishtha
 - a. Concept and process of Yoga in Yogavasishtha: Sapta-bhumi
 - b. Significance of Yogavasishtha in Yoga Shastra

Unit 3

1. Patanjala Yogasutra
 - a. Concept and process of Yoga in Patanjala Yogasutra: Ashtanga Yoga Sadhana
 - b. Significance of Patanjala Yogasutra in Yoga Shastra
2. Development of Yoga after Patanjali
 - a. Kriya Yoga, Hatha Yoga, Mantra Yoga
 - b. Doctrine of Kundalini and Seven Chakras
 - c. Inter-relation with Tantra and Agamas







Unit 4

1. Hatha Yoga Pradipika
 - a. Concept and process of Yoga in Hatha Yoga Pradipika: Asana, Pranayama, Mudra, Samadhi
 - b. Significance of Hatha Yoga Pradipika in Yoga Shastra
2. Gheranda Samhita
 - a. Concept and process of Yoga in Gheranda Samhita: Shatkarma, Asana, Mudra, Pratyahara, Pranayama, Dhyana, Samadhi
 - b. Significance of Gheranda Samhita in Yoga Shastra

Suggested Readings:

1. Pt. Shriram Sharma Acharya – Samkhya evam Yoga Darshana
2. T. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar – The Yoga Upanishads
3. Pt. A. Mahadev Shastri – The Yoga Upanishads with the commentary of Sri Upanishad Brahma Yogin
4. Swami Vivekananda – Rajayoga
5. S. N. Dasgupta – Yoga Philosophy in relation to other systems of Indian Thought
6. B. L. Atreya – The Philosophy of the Yogavasishttha

Year/Semester:	2 nd Year/3 rd Sem	Course Code:	A660905T
Course Type:	Elective	Course Title:	Kavya Shastra
Credit:	4	Max. Marks:	100

Objectives:

1. To gain an in-depth understanding of the main schools of Indian aesthetics and become capable of appreciating Indian classical literature in their light.
2. To gain a comprehensive overview of major types of Indian classical literature and study the essence of their major works.
3. To appreciate how Vedic philosophy shaped Indian literature and culture and understand the significance of prose and poetry in the development of Sanatana Dharma.

Unit 1: Kavya Tattva: Saundarya Darshana

1. Rasa Siddhanta of Bharata Muni
2. Dhvani Siddhanta of Anandavardhana
3. Alankara Siddhanta of Bhamaha
4. Reeti Mat of Vamana
5. Auchitya Siddhanta of Kshemendra

Unit 2: Mahakavya

1. Mahakavya: origin and characteristics
2. Arsha Mahakavya: Ramayana and Mahabharata
3. Kalidasa (Kumarasambhava, Raghuvamsha)
4. Ashvaghosha (Buddhacharita, Saundarananda)
5. Bharavi (Kiratarjuniya), Bhatti (Bhattikavya/Ravanavadha), Magha (Shishupalavadha), and Shriharsha (Naishadhacharita)

Unit 3: Natyakala

1. Natyakala: origin and characteristics
2. Bhasa (Pratima, Abhisheka, Svapnavasavadatta)
3. Kalidasa (Malavikagnimitra, Vikramorvashti, Abhijnanashakuntala)
4. Shudraka (Mricchakatika), Vishakhadatta (Mudrarakshasa), Bhattanarayana (Venisamhara)
5. Bhavabhuti (Malatimadhava, Mahaviracharita, Uttararamacharita)

Unit 4: Gadyakavya and Champukavya

1. Gadyakavya: tradition, types (katha and akhyayika), and style
2. Subandhu (Vasavadatta), Dandin (Dashakumaracharita), and Banabhatta (Harshacharita, Kadambari)
3. Champukavya: origin and development, characteristics, and significance



4. Nalachampu (Trivikrama Bhatta), Yashastilakachampu (Somadeva), Ramayanachampu (Bhojaraja), Bhagavatachampu (Abhinava Kalidasa), and Bharatachampu (Ananta Bhatta)

Unit 5: Geetikavya and Katha Sahitya

1. Geetikavya: origin, development, and types (shringarika and dharmika)
2. Kalidasa (Ritusamhara and Meghaduta); Jayadeva (Gitagovinda)
3. Katha Sahitya: origin, development, and significance
4. Neetikatha: Panchatantra and Hitopadesha

Suggested Readings:

1. Baldev Upadhyay – Sanskrit Vangmaya Ka Brihad Itihas, Vol. 3 and 4
2. Umashankar Rishi – Sanskrit Sahitya Ka Itihas
3. Kapil Dev Dwivedi – Sanskrit Sahitya Ka Samikshatmaka Itihas
4. Chandrashekhar Pandey and Shantikumar Nanuram – Sanskrit Sahitya Ki Rooprekha
5. Radhavallabh Tripathi – Sanskrit Sahitya Ka Abhinav Itihas

Year/Semester:	2 nd Year/3 rd Sem	Course Code:	A660906R
Course Type:	Research	Course Title:	Dissertation
Credit:	4	Max. Marks:	100

Objectives:

1. To explore significant issues of research in Hindu Studies, covering both traditional Indian knowledge systems as well as contemporary discourse on Sanatana Dharma.
2. To develop an understanding of the research process, to cultivate research skills, and foster research potential among students.
3. To make a valuable contribution to the knowledge-base of Hindu Studies.

Description

Students will conduct in-depth research on a significant topic related to Hindu Studies. In the third semester, they will select a significant research topic in consultation with their designated research supervisor and prepare a brief research synopsis, covering introduction and background, literature review, research methodology, and significance of the study. Thereafter, students will conduct their research based on the approved synopsis and prepare the dissertation. The dissertation will be prepared according to the approved university guidelines. The dissertation will be submitted in the fourth semester of the programme.

Semester IV



Kiran Shah



Uthman

Year/Semester: 2nd Year/4th Sem
Course Type: Core
Credit: 4

Course Code: A661001T
Course Title: Mahabharata
Max. Marks: 100

Objectives:

1. To understand the historical, cultural, and spiritual significance of Mahabharata and appreciate its relevance in the contemporary context.
2. To gain an in-depth understanding of the main narrative of Mahabharata, nature and roles of major characters, and significance of major sub-narratives.
3. To derive essential learnings from major philosophical and moral sections of Mahabharata.

Unit 1

1. Time period of Mahabharata
 - a. Textual and traditional sources; recent findings
 - b. Samvat of Yuddhishtira, Krishna, and Vikram
2. Narrative structure and major sections of Mahabharata
 - a. Jaya, Bharata, and Mahabharata
 - b. Vyasa's authorship of Mahabharata
3. Significance of Mahabharata
 - a. Spiritual & Philosophical significance: Mahabharata as the fifth Veda, presence of Bhagavadgita and Vishnu Sahastranama
 - b. Historical significance: Social and political history of Bharatavarsha
 - c. Cultural significance: Source-book (upjeevya) for literary and artistic creations

Unit 2

1. Core story of Mahabharata and overview of the eighteen parvas; Role and significance of Sri Krishna in Mahabharata
2. Characteristics and roles of major characters: Bhishma, Drona, Pandu, Kunti, Dhritarashtra, Gandhari, Vidura, Yudhishtira, Bhima, Arjuna, Draupadi, Duryodhana, Karna, Shakuni; Stri Vimarsha: roles of other major female characters
3. Major Sub-narratives: Dushyanata-Shakuntala, Nala-Damayanti, Nahusha-Yayati

Unit 3

1. Bhagavadgita: Essential teaching and significance in the narrative of Mahabharata
2. Essential ideas of Yaksha Prashna, Sanata-sujatiya, and Vidura-neeti
3. Essential ideas of Bhishma's teaching on Rajadharma



Unit 4

1. Political boundaries of Bharatavarsha; major kingdoms on Pandava and Kaurava sides; political outcome of the Mahabharata war
2. Lessons on Ten Dharma-lakshanas: dhriti (Ganga avataran), kshama (Vasishta and Vishwamitra), dama (Yayati and Puru), asteya (Yudhisthir-Yaksha Samvada), shaucha (tale of golden mongoose), indriya nigraha (dharma vyaadha's upadesha), dhi (Savitri), vidya (tale of man-tiger-snake-elephant from Stri Parva), satyam (Harishchandra/Satyakam), akrodha (Parikshita and Rishi Shamika)
3. Major traditional versions of Mahabharata and their significance

Suggested Readings:

12. Gita Press – Sankshipta Mahabharata, Vol. 1 & 2
13. C. Rajagopalachari – Mahabharata
14. Baldev Upadhyay – Sanskrit Vangmay ka Brihat Itihasa (Vol.3): Arshakavya – Ramayana tatha Mahabharata
15. Sri Aurobindo – The Mahabharata: Essays and Translations
16. S. P. Gupta & K. S. Ramachandran – Mahabharata: Myth and Reality – Differing Views
17. B. K. Matilal – Moral Dilemmas in the Mahabharata
18. S. S. Chakravarti – Ethics in the Mahabharata: A Philosophical Inquiry for Today

Kiran Sharma

Year/Semester:	2 nd Year/4 th Sem	Course Code:	A661002T
Course Type:	Core	Course Title:	Western Methods for Understanding Discourses
Credit:	4	Max. Marks:	100

Objectives:

1. To develop a comparative approach while engaging with Oriental and Occidental theories.
2. To acquire the ability to apply Western theories for Hindu discourses and Hindu theories for Western discourses.

Unit 1

1. Traditional Western restrictions on limits of free inquiry
2. Traditional methods (Historical, biographical, etc.)
3. Formalism and New Criticism: Importance of form and literariness but not of author

Unit 2

1. Marxism and Critical Theory
 - a. Role of class and economics as analytical devices
 - b. Critical Theory - A theory with a purpose: A review of its history and the intention of advancing Leftist thought in Europe
 - c. Gramsci/Hegel and "hegemony"
2. Psycho-analytical approaches: Freudian and Jungian
3. Structuralism
 - a. Saussure, influence of Sanskrit linguistics, and consequential differences (words have no inherent meanings)
 - b. Emphasis on objectivity, scientific approach

Unit 3

1. Post-structuralism
 - a. Derrida and influence of Upanishadic relativism
 - b. Deconstruction – loss of reference and endless deferral of meaning, reviewer at liberty to craft meanings
 - c. Decolonial literature
2. New Historicism
 - a. The impossibility of neutral inquiry and need to make historical value judgements
 - b. No distinction between "great" and "popular" literatures: power play and subversion
 - c. Strong interest in "non-normative" behaviours: peasant revolts, exorcism, cross-dressing, i.e. the "Other"







3. Ethnic studies, orientalism, post-modernism, post-colonial criticism, and gender studies

Unit 4

1. Cartesian approaches in areas of cognition and science
2. Going beyond “reductionism”: Role of Indian knowledge system
3. Analysis of a contemporary text using Indian methods and appropriate Western approaches

Suggested Readings:

1. Patrick Williams and Laura Chrisman – Colonial Discourse and Post Colonial Theory: A Reader
2. G. P. Gooch – History and Historians in the 19th Century
3. Gregor McLennan – Marxism and the Methodologies of History
4. Steven Best & Douglas Kallener – Postmodern Theory
5. Zhaoming Qian – Orientalism and Modernism: The legacy of China in Pound and Williams
6. David Ingram – Critical Theory to Structuralism: Philosophy, Politics and the Human Sciences
7. Ronnie Lee – Philosophy: Structuralism for Unity, Vision of Truth for Justice and Success



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Year/Semester:	2 nd Year/4 th Sem	Course Code:	A661003T
Course Type:	Elective	Course Title:	Bhakti: Sant Evam Sahitya
Credit:	4	Max. Marks:	100

Objectives:

1. To understand the significance and different dimensions of bhakti in Sanatana Dharma and their impact on the bhakti movement.
2. To understand the nature, characteristics, and socio-political dimensions of the Bhakti Movement.
3. To become familiar with prominent saints and compositions of Bhakti Movement and appreciate their influence on present-day Hindu society and culture.

Unit 1

1. Bhakti: meaning and significance in Sanatana Dharma
 - a. Saguna Bhakti and Nirguna Bhakti
 - b. Bhakti Bhava: Shanta, Dasya, Sakhya, Vatsalya, and Madhurya
 - c. Significance of Guru and Nama-japa in bhakti marga
2. Origin and development of the Bhakti Movement
 - a. Influence of Itihasa-Puranas and Vaishnava Vedanta
 - b. Adhyatmika nature and major characteristics of Bhakti Movement

Unit 2

1. Early beginnings: Alvar and Nayanar Saints
 - a. Philosophical forerunner of Vishishtadvaita Vedanta: concept of para-tattva and emphasis on dasya bhakti
 - b. Lives and essence of main compositions of prominent Alvars and Nayanars: Nalayira Divya Prabandham (Alvars) and Tevaram/Tirumurai (Nayanars)
2. Varkari Sampradaya
 - a. Devotion to Vishnu as Vitthala; emphasis on grihastha ashrama and pilgrimage; abhanga composition
 - b. Lives of prominent Varkari saints and essence of their main compositions: **Jnaneshwar** (Jnaneshwari Gita, Amritanubhava); **Namdev** (Haripath); **Ekanath** (Ekanathi Bhagavat); **Tukaram** (Tukaram Gatha)

Unit 3

1. Ramananda Sampradaya
 - a. Devotion to Sri Rama and Sri Krishna; synthesis of nirguna and saguna bhakti; emphasis on sannyasa ashrama
 - b. Lives of prominent Ramanandi saints and essence of their main compositions: **Ramananda** (Vaishnava Mat Bhajabhaskara); **Ravidas** (Amrit Bani), **Kabirdas** (Bijak, Kabir Granthavali); **Goswami Tulsidas** (Sri Ramcharitmanas, Vinay Patrika); **Meerabai** (Padavali)

Kiran Sha *RB* *zmt* *Chhans*

2. Gaudiya Vaishnava Sampradaya:

- a. Devotion to Sri Radha-Krishna; Dasha-mula-tattva: ten core principles of Gaudiya Vaishnavism; emphasis on saguna bhakti, naam sankirtana, and lila smaran; bhakti rasa siddhanta
- b. Lives of prominent Gaudiya Vaishnava saints and essence of their main compositions: **Chaitanya Mahaprabhu** (Sri Shikshashtaka); **Six Goswamis** of Vrindavan (Bhakti-rasamrita-sindhu)

Unit 4

1. Lives and contributions of other major Bhakti saints: **Jaidev** (Geet Govinda); **Surdas** (Sur Sagar)
2. Emergence of Sikhism
 - a. Relationship of Sikhism with Santana Dharma
 - b. Synthesis of Bhakti compositions in the Guru Granth Sahib
 - c. Rise of the Sant-Sipahi (saint-soldier)

Suggested Readings:

1. Baldev Upadhyay – Vaishnav Sampradayon ka Sahitya aur Siddhanta
2. Krishna Sharma – Bhakti and the Bhakti Movement: A New Perspective
3. Dayananda Srivastava – Hindi Sahitya ka Itihasa (Vol.1): Aadikaal aur Bhaktikaal
4. S. M. S. Chari – Philosophy and Theistic Mysticism of the Alvars
5. Swami Shuddhananda Bharati – Alvar Saints: Their Lives and Teachings
6. Swami Sivananda – Sixty-three Nayanar Saints
7. M. Rangayya – Nayanar: Tirsath Shivabhakto ki Jeevaniya
8. G. A. Deleury – The Cult of Vithoba
9. N. V. Sapre – Maharashtra ka Warkari Sampradaya
10. Badrinarayan Srivastava – Ramananda Sampradaya tatha Hindi Sahitya par uska prabhaav
11. Bhakti Pradip Tirtha – Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
12. Shri Nabhadasa – Bhaktamaal

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Year/Semester:	2 nd Year/4 th Sem	Course Code:	A661004T
Course Type:	Elective	Course Title:	Pracheen Bharatiya Samajik-Rajneetik Chintan
Credit:	4	Max. Marks:	100

Objectives:

1. To learn about the major dimensions and ideals of ancient Indian socio-political thought.
2. To understand the main institutions and principles of governance in ancient India and understand their contemporary relevance.
3. To appreciate the policies and welfare schemes of ancient India that made it the most prosperous nation in the world.

Unit 1

1. Major Dimensions of Ancient Indian Socio-political Thought: Rajadharma, Dandaneeti, Arthashastra, and Neetishastra
2. Major Indian Socio-political Scholars: Manu, Brihaspati, Ushanas, Kautilya, Kamandaka, Medatithi, Shukracharya
3. Ideals of State and Society in Ancient India
 - a. Foundational Principles: Satya, Rta, and Dharma
 - b. Society and social institutions
 - c. Forms of Government: Monarchy (Elective and Hereditary), Aristocracy or Oligarchy, and Republican

Unit 2

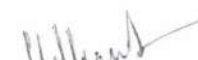
1. Concept of State
 - a. Theories of origin of State
 - i. Divine Origin Theory
 - ii. Social Contract Theory
 - b. Saptanga Prakriti: Seven elements of a State
 - c. Main Functions of the State: Raksha, Paalan, Yoga-kshema
2. Qualities and Duties of the King
 - a. Qualifications for Kingship
 - b. Duties & Code of Conduct of the King
 - c. Sources of Power: Mantra Shakti, Prabhu Shakti, Utsaha Shakti

Unit 3

1. Structure of Government
 - a. Executive & Legislature: Mantri-parishad (Council of Ministers)
 - b. Judiciary: Dharmasthiya (Civil Court) and Kantakashodhana (Criminal Court)
2. Principles of Governance







- a. Sources of Law: Dharma, Vyavahara, Charitra, and Rajashasana
- b. Policies & welfare schemes that made Bharata the most prosperous nation in the world

Unit 4

1. Principles of Statecraft
 - a. Mandala Theory: Diplomatic Policy
 - b. Four Upayas: Sama, Dana, Bheda, Danda
 - c. War & Peace: types of war, conditions for peace
2. Contemporary relevance of ancient Indian socio-political thought

Suggested Readings:

1. B. A. Salatore – Ancient Indian Political Thought and Institutions
2. C. P. Bhambhri – Substance of Hindu Polity
3. John H. Spellman – Political Theory of Ancient India
4. A. S. Altekar – State and Government in Ancient India
5. U. N. Ghoshal – A History of Indian Political Ideas
6. Beni Prasad - Theory Of Government In Ancient India (Post-Vedic)
7. Beni Prasad – The State In Ancient India
8. N. N. Law – Aspects of Ancient Indian Polity
9. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar – Rajadharma
10. B. Atreya – Bharatiya Neetishastra ka Itihasa
11. V. B. Singh – Prachin Bharatiya Arthashastra

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Year/Semester: 2nd Year/4th Sem
Course Type: Elective
Credit: 4

Course Code: A661005T
Course Title: Aadhunik Hindu Chintan
Max. Marks: 100

Objectives

1. To understand the influence of European rule and Western thought on Hindu society and culture, and different the response of Hindu thought-leaders to the same.
2. To learn about the influence of Hindu thought on the West.
3. To understand the distinct interpretations of Sanatana Dharma by contemporary Indian scholars and their diverse applications to socio-political domains.
4. To learn about the continuity of Hindu civilization across ages.

Unit 1

1. Introduction: Cultural and economic manifestations of colonialism in Bharat and the Bharatiya response
2. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya's concept of Bharat Mata and related *sanskritik* awakening
3. Swami Dayananda Saraswati
 - a. Emphasis on the Vedas; monotheism and Traitavada, Critique of Western thoughts
 - b. Arya Samaj: core tenets and influence on modern Sanatana Dharma (Swaraj and Swadeshi)
 - c. Social reform: Shuddhi movement; opposition to untouchability and child marriage; advocacy for women's equal right to education.

Unit 2

1. Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa
 - a. Philosophical perspective: Concept of God, synthesis of devotion and knowledge, emphasis on direct experience and service to society (Shiva Jnane Jiva Seva)
2. Swami Vivekananda
 - a. Philosophical perspective: Practical Vedanta; Karmayoga, Bhaktiyoga, Jnanayoga, Rajayoga; self-realization and service to society (atmano mokshartham jagat hitaya cha)
 - b. Socio-political thought: concept of nationalism; man-making education; Universal Religion
3. Sri Aurobindo
 - a. Philosophical perspective: Purna Advaita; involution and evolution of consciousness; mind and super-mind; Integral Yoga
 - b. Socio-political thought: concept of nationalism; defence of Indian culture

Unit 3

1. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
 - a. Philosophical perspective: Rationalism and scientific temper in Hindu thought; critique of religious orthodoxy and blind faith
 - b. Socio-political thought: Concept of Hindutva (cultural and civilizational nationalism); definition of a Hindu (Pitribhu and Punyabhu); national unification; rejection of birth-based caste system and untouchability (breaking the Seven Shackles)
2. Mahatma Gandhi
 - a. Philosophical perspective: Emphasis on truth and non-violence; Anasakti Yoga of Bhagavad Gita (means over ends, duty over rights)
 - b. Socio-political thought: Satyagraha; Ramarajya; and the critique of Western civilization
3. Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh
 - a. Ideology
 - b. Inception and growth, and the expanse of its organizational affiliates.
 - c. Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay: Ekātma Manav-vada, Chiti, Virat, Dharam in state and society, Swadeshi and Antyodaya

Unit 4

1. Influence of Hindu Thought on the West post 19th Century
 - a. Transcendentalism and its influence on key “Founding Fathers” of USA.
 - b. On literature: Emerson, Schopenhauer, Eliot, Yeats, Huxley
 - c. On arts: Beatles, Minimalism in music (Pandit Pran Nath on , and Pandit Ravi Shankar)
 - d. On modern science and technology
 - e. On popular Western culture: Vegetarianism, Yoga, Rebirth, Karma, ISKCON, TM
2. The continuity of Hindu civilization through ages
3. Present challenges for Hindu society and future of Hindu Dharma: Addressing systemic distortions and misrepresentations of Hindu thought, and the need for Hindu Studies as a formal area of knowledge.

Suggested Readings

1. Dharampal – The Beautiful Tree: *Indigenous Indian Education in the Eighteenth Century*. New Delhi: Biblia Impex, 1983.
2. Dharampal - *Bharatiya Chitta, Manas va Kala* (Hindi). Patna: Pushpa Prakashan, and Chennai: Centre for Policy Studies, 1991.



3. Dharampal - *Bharat ka Svadharma* (Hindi). Bikaner: Vagdevi Prakashan, 1993.
4. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya – Anand Math.
5. B. K. Lal – Contemporary Indian Philosophy
6. M. K. Gandhi – Hind Swaraj
7. T. M. P. Mahadevan & G.V. Saroja – Contemporary Indian Philosophy
8. B. B. Majumdar – History of Indian Social and Political Ideas (From Rammohan to Dayananda)
9. V. P. Verma – Adhunik Bharatiya Rajanitik Chintan
10. Swami Apurvananda – Sri Ramakrishna: Sankshipt Jeevani tatha Upadesh
11. V. V. Nene – Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya, Ideology and Perception: Integral Humanism
12. Rhea Mahule – “How Hindustani Music Influenced a Rebellious Movement in Western Classical Music”, <https://butterpapermagazine.com/on-the-rhindustani-western-music/>
13. The Beatles and India - <https://www.beatlesbible.com/features/india/>
14. Lisa Miller – “We Are All Hindus Now”, article in Newsweek, Aug. 15, 2009.
15. Subhash Kak – “Indian Foundations of Modern Science”, <https://subhashkak.medium.com/indian-foundations-of-modern-science-72259046700f>
16. M. A. Kamath, “Hinduism and Modern Science”, Publisher: Munshi Manohar Lal.
17. B. B. Lal – The Saraswati Flows On: The Continuity of Indian Culture
18. Yehudi Menuhin – “An Ancient Art and a New Experience”, Originally published by The Asia Society in “The Living Arts of Asia” (1961). <https://asiasociety.org/ancient-art-and-new-experience>
19. Philip Goldberg, American Veda: From Emerson and the Beatles to Yoga and Meditation How Indian Spirituality Changed the West, Harmony, 2013.
20. Rajiv Malhotra – Being Different: An Indian Challenge to Western Universalism
21. Rajiv Malhotra – Indra's Net: Defending Sanatana Dharma's Philosophical Unity

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Year/Semester:	2 nd Year/4 th Sem	Course Code:	A661006T
Course Type:	Elective	Course Title:	Pracheen Bharatiya Vigyan Evam Praudyogiki
Credit:	4	Max. Marks:	100

Objectives:

1. To understand the origin and development of the modern concept of science and analyse its resonance with ancient Indian concept of science.
2. To understand the origin, development, and main concepts of major Indian sciences and to appreciate their relevance in the modern context.
3. To become familiar with major contributions of ancient Indian scientists and their influence on modern scientific thought.
4. To understand the major technological advancements and innovations of ancient India.

Unit 1

1. Ancient Indian Concept of Science: Vidya, Shastra, Tantra
2. Modern Concept of Science: Origin & Development
3. The Scientific Method: Inductive and Deductive
4. Concept of Technology; Difference of Science & Technology

Unit 2

1. Indian Astronomy (Jyotisha) & Mathematics (Ganita): Early origins in Vedas & Vedangas (Lagadha Jyotisha)
2. Post-Vedic Development: Bakhshali Manuscript, Surya Siddhanta
3. Major Contributions of Aryabhatta I, Brahmagupta, Bhaskara I, and Bhaskara II
4. Divisions of Time, Calendrical Systems, and Astronomical Instruments of Ancient India.

Unit 3

1. Physiology & Medicine (Ayurveda): Early origins in the Vedas
2. Post-Vedic Development: Yajnavalkya Smriti & Brihat Trayi
 - a. Definition and objectives of Ayurveda
 - b. Eight major branches of Ayurveda
 - c. Major Concepts: Tridosha, Saptadhatu, and Panchakarma
3. Ancient Indian Physics: Primacy of Consciousness, Rta (cosmic order), Panchamahabhuta, Space and Time, Cyclical Universe, Atomic Theory
4. Influence of Ancient Indian Physics on Modern Physics: Schrödinger, Heisenberg, Bohr, and Tesla







Unit 4

1. Ancient Indian Technology: stone tools, pottery, metallurgy, precious stones, textiles, logistics and transport
2. Ancient Indian Construction and Architecture: stambha, stupa, rail, chaitya, vihara, and specific engineering innovations
3. Engineering Marvels: Kailasa Temple (Ellora), Brihadeshvara Temple (Thanjavur), Konark Sun Temple (Odisha), Vitthala Temple (Hampi), Chennakeshava Temple (Belur), Modhera Sun Temple (Gujarat)

Suggested Readings:

1. D. M. Bose, S. N. Sen & B. V. Subbarayappa – A Concise History of Science in India
2. Debiprasad Chattopadhyaya – History of Science & Technology in Ancient India
3. Satyaprakash – Vaigyanik Vikas ki Bharatiya Parampara
4. H. C. Bhardwaj – Aspects of Ancient Indian Technology
5. H.D. Sankalia – Some Aspects of Prehistoric Technology in India
6. S. S. Sahay – Pracheen Bharatiya Vigyan aur Praudyogiki
7. Gorakh Prasad – Bharatiya Jyotisha ka Itihasa
8. B. Dutta & A.N. Singh – History of Hindu Mathematics
9. V. Shukla & R. Tripathi – Ayurveda ka Itihas evam Parichay
10. B. V. Sreekantan and Sisir Roy – Understanding Space, Time, and Causality: Modern Physics and Ancient Indian Traditions

Year/Semester:	2 nd Year/4 th Sem	Course Code:	A661007R
Course Type:	Research	Course Title:	Dissertation
Credit:	4	Max. Marks:	100

Objectives:

1. To explore significant issues of research in Hindu Studies, covering both traditional Indian knowledge systems as well as contemporary discourse on Sanatana Dharma.
2. To develop an understanding of the research process, to cultivate research skills, and foster research potential among students.
3. To make a valuable contribution to the knowledge-base of Hindu Studies.

Description

Students will conduct in-depth research on a significant topic related to Hindu Studies. In the third semester, they will select a significant research topic in consultation with their designated research supervisor and prepare a brief research synopsis, covering introduction and background, literature review, research methodology, and significance of the study. Thereafter, students will conduct their research based on the approved synopsis and prepare the dissertation. The dissertation will be prepared according to the approved university guidelines. The dissertation will be submitted in the fourth semester of the programme.

