

## MA in Vedic Literature (MVDL)

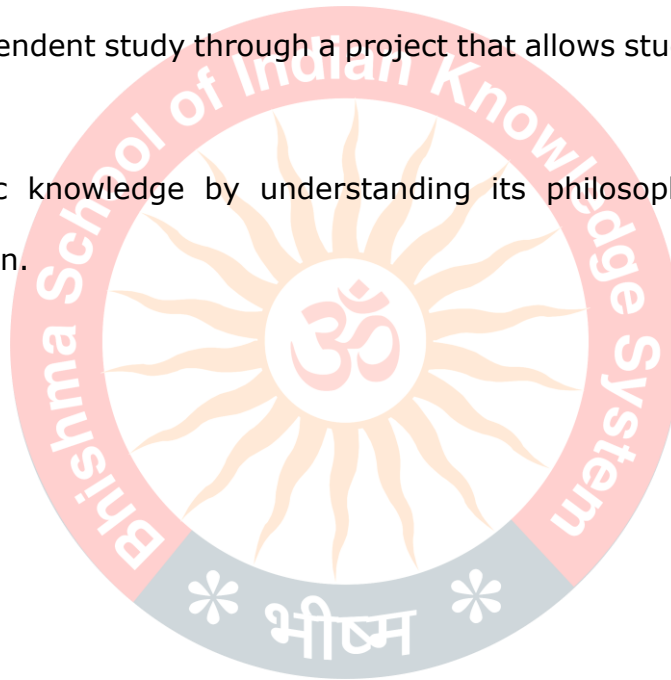
### ❖ Preamble –

Vedic Literature is the foundation of the Indian Knowledge System, preserving wisdom that has been passed down for thousands of years through the oral tradition. The Vedas, considered the most ancient sources of knowledge, are collectively known as *Shruti*, while later texts such as the *Puranas*, *Dharmashastras*, *Mahakavyas*, and other classical works are categorized as *Smriti*. *Shruti* serves as the basis not only for *Smriti* but also for various traditional arts, including dance, drama, music, painting, and sculpture. The study of Vedic Literature provides profound insights into the origins of human thought, philosophy, and cultural traditions. It offers a deeper understanding of the cosmic principles governing life and the interconnectedness of knowledge, ethics, and spirituality. Through this course, learners will explore the vast heritage of Vedic wisdom, discovering its relevance in the modern world while preserving its sanctity for future generations.

### ❖ Objectives –

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of Vedic Literature, including the four Vedas and their branches.
2. To introduce students to the historical and cultural background of the Vedic people and the Vedic period.
3. To study the hymns (Suktas), sages (Rishis), and deities (Devatas) mentioned in the Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, and Atharvaveda.
4. To analyze the Brahmana Granthas and Aranyakas of the four Vedas and their significance in Vedic rituals and philosophy.
5. To explore the six Vedangas—Shiksha, Kalpa, Vyakarana, Nirukta, Jyotisha, and Chandas—and their role in preserving and interpreting Vedic knowledge.

6. To introduce the Upavedas—Gandharvaveda, Dhanurveda, Ayurveda, and Sthapatyaveda—and their applications in various fields of knowledge.
7. To study the philosophical essence of Upanishads and their interpretations in different Vedic traditions.
8. To examine the core principles of Sanatan Dharma and their relevance in contemporary society.
9. To encourage research and independent study through a project that allows students to explore a specific aspect of Vedic Literature.
10. To preserve and promote Vedic knowledge by understanding its philosophical, linguistic, scientific, and spiritual contributions to human civilization.



| Year | Semester        | Paper Code | Paper  | Credits   |
|------|-----------------|------------|--|-----------|
| 1    | 1 <sup>st</sup> | SK01       | Sanskrit Bhasha Parichay   | 4         |
|      |                 | MV02       | Vedic People and Vedic Period  | 4         |
|      |                 | MV03       | Rigved   | 4         |
|      |                 | MV04       | Yajurved   | 4         |
|      |                 |            | Extra-Curricular Activities  | 4         |
|      |                 |            |  | <b>20</b> |
|      | 2 <sup>nd</sup> | MV05       | Samaved  | 4         |
|      |                 | MV06       | Atharvaved   | 4         |
|      |                 | MV07       | Rigveda Brahmana Granthas and Aranyakas, Atharvaveda Brahmana Granthas | 4         |
|      |                 | MV08       | Yajurveda and Samaveda Brahmana Granthas and Aranyakas                 | 4         |
|      |                 |            | Internship   | 4         |
|      |                 |            |  | <b>20</b> |
| 2    | 3 <sup>rd</sup> | MV09       | Study of Dharma  | 4         |
|      |                 | MV10       | Vedanga  | 4         |
|      |                 | MV11       | Upavedas   | 4         |
|      |                 | MV12       | Rigveda and Samaveda Upanishads  | 4         |
|      |                 | PR01       | Project  | 4         |
|      |                 |            |  | <b>20</b> |

|               |                 |      |   |    |
|---------------|-----------------|------|---|----|
|               | 4 <sup>th</sup> | MV13 | Yajurveda Upanishads 1                    | 4  |
|               |                 | MV14 | Yajurveda Upanishads 2                    | 4  |
|               |                 | MV15 | Atharvaveda Upanishads and Gaun Upanishad | 4  |
|               |                 | MV16 | Science in Vedas                          | 4  |
|               |                 |      | Dissertation                              | 4  |
|               |                 |      | Interview Skills                          | 4  |
|               |                 |      |   | 24 |
| Total Credits |                 |      |   | 84 |

Please Note - Original Text teaching will be the part of tuition.

❖ **Assessment of Students –**

Written Examination by CSU – 60 Marks

Internal Assignments – 20 Marks

Internal Oral – 20 Marks

**Total 100 Marks per Paper**

❖ **Extra-Curricular Activities – 4 Credits**

- 1) Reading minimum 4 books / 8 research papers per semester related to Vedic Literature.
- 2) Visiting an Academic Conference/ Cultural event, IKS Meets, etc once in a semester.

- 3) Visiting a Museum, Archive, library and similar places.
- 4) Attending workshop, seminar, heritage, cultural walks, participating in heritage, cultural, spiritual tour, etc
- 5) Participating in yadnya, yatra, parikrama, kumbh mela, mountaineering and trekking expedition, Ayodhya, Kashi, Narmada Parikrama, etc
- 6) Participating in lok festivals and cultural programmes including Tribal, Hilly, Rural, Food, Religious festivals, etc
- 7) Visiting any campus of Central Sanskrit University campuses in India ( With prior permission)
- 8) Interviewing with Eminent Personalities in the field of Vedas and Vedic Literature (with minimum experience 20 yrs)
- 9) Visiting Gurukul, Ved Pathshala, etc
- 10) Preparing a book or booklet of minimum 120 pages on any topic related to Ved, Upanishad, Vedang, Upavedas, Vedic Literature etc
- 11) Preparing a short film / documentary film on any scientific concepts from Vedic Literature of minimum 10-15 mins.
- 12) Preparing a Physical model of different types of Yadnya Veda.
- 13) Any other Innovative idea related to Vedas and Vedic Literature

Students are expected to perform following extracurricular activities throughout the course period i.e. 4 semesters.

**Students are required to complete any 1 activity per semester out of above-mentioned activities. Every Student is required to submit a brief report of minimum 1000 words on the above-mentioned activities.**

❖ **Internship - 4 Credits**

Every Student is required to complete internship of 15 days (minimum 60 hours duration – 4 to 5 hours per day) with any organisation, institute, school, company, trust, etc. Internship must be completed in the second semester only. The formal certificate must be produced and submitted after the completion of the internship.

#### ❖ **Project – 4 Credits**

Based on the subjects covered in the program, students will be given elective topics for project. Project can be based on below point with reference to the different concepts taught in the program –

- Validation of concept
- Application of concept
- Creating physical dummy models
- Finding references and proofs for the concept, etc.

Students must write the thesis and present it front of external faculty panel.

#### ❖ **Dissertation – 4 Credits**

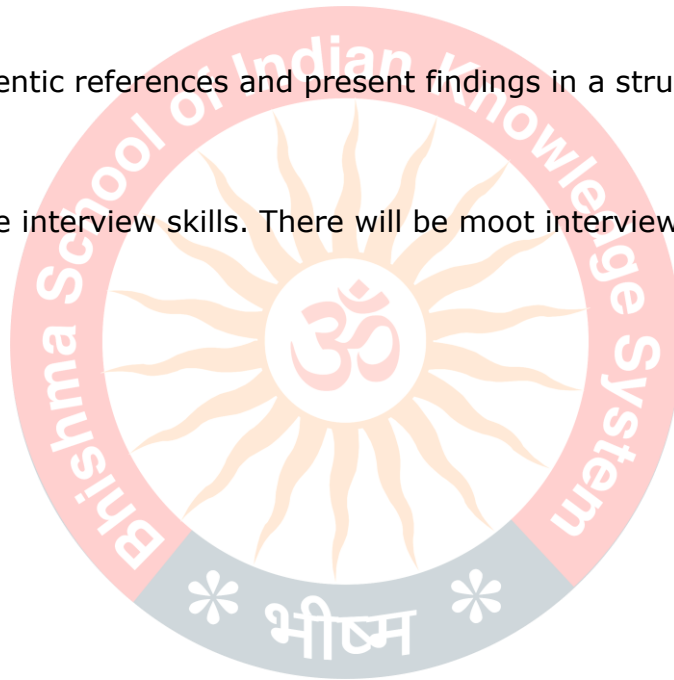
The dissertation in the MA course on Indian Knowledge System is an essential part of the program, allowing students to explore and research a specific topic in depth. It serves as a platform to showcase their understanding of Indian traditions and their ability to connect traditional knowledge with modern academic approaches. The following points outline the key aspects of the dissertation -

- It should involve original and critical inquiry into topics related to Indian philosophy, science, arts, or culture.
- The dissertation must include in-depth analysis based on primary sources like ancient texts, manuscripts, or inscriptions, along with secondary scholarly interpretations.

- It should reflect a balance between theoretical knowledge and practical relevance, integrating traditional wisdom with contemporary perspectives.
- Students should demonstrate academic rigor, clarity of thought, and a coherent methodology throughout their research.
- The work must uphold ethical standards, avoiding plagiarism and ensuring originality in both content and approach.
- Interdisciplinary exploration and creative thinking should be encouraged, highlighting the relevance of traditional knowledge in today's world.
- The dissertation should use authentic references and present findings in a structured, academically sound manner.

### **Interview Skills – 4 Credits**

Every Student is required to present the interview skills. There will be moot interview sessions where students will be interviewed.



| Year  | Semester | Paper | Description   | Credits | Unit | Hour   |
|-------|----------|-------|---|---------|------|--------|
| First | First    | SK01  | <p><b>Sanskrit Bhasha Parichay</b></p> <p>Sanskrit is one of the oldest known languages over thousands of years. It is also called "Dev Vani" (the language of gods) as it is said that Brahma introduced this language to the Sages of celestial bodies. It is believed that the Sanskrit language is root of most of the languages in Asia and in the world.</p> <p><b>Learning Outcome:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student can understand and appreciate simple passages and poetry in Sanskrit.</li> <li>• Student will get the ability to express his/her thoughts in simple Sanskrit.</li> <li>• Student will understand the basic structure of Sanskrit Vyakarana</li> </ul> <p><b>Benefit for Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanskrit is important language to study the vast knowledge of IKS. It is an important tool to read and understand various texts. Knowledge of Sanskrit is very important to revive IKS and spread across the globe.</li> </ul> | 4       | 4    | 80-100 |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <p><b>Unit 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• संस्कृत वर्णमाला परिचयः – स्वरः, व्यञ्जनम्, संयुक्तवर्णाः, अनुस्वारः, अनुनासिकम्, विसर्ग</li> <li>• संख्या – सङ्ख्यावाचि - शब्दरूपाणि एकः, द्वौ, त्रयः, चत्वारः ..... ५ – १०० ( त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु )</li> <li>• शब्दरूपम् – विभक्तिः, कारकम्</li> <li>• धातुरूपम् (क्रियारूपम्)</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• सन्धिः</li> <li>• उपसर्गः – आ, उत्, अनु, वि, प्र, परि, अव, उप, सम्, अप ।</li> <li>• समासः - केवलः, अव्ययीभावः, तत्पुरुषः, कर्मधारयः, द्विगुः, बहुव्रीहिः, द्वन्द्वः</li> <li>• कारकम् - कर्ता, कर्म, करण, सम्प्रदान, अपादान (सम्बन्ध), अधिकरण, सम्बोधन ।</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• उपपदविभक्तिः -</li> <li>• वाच्यम् – कर्तृवाच्यम्, कर्मवाच्यम्, भाववाच्यम् ।</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• प्रत्ययः</li> <li>• अव्ययम्</li> </ul> <p><b>Bibliography</b></p> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|  |  |             |   |   |   |        |
|--|--|-------------|---|---|---|--------|
|  |  |             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>सुलभ संस्कृतम्: Introduction of Sanskrit Language - डॉ. श्री. श्रुतिशील शर्मा,</li> <li>अभ्यासदर्शिनी: For Learning Sanskrit - जनार्दन हेगडे,</li> <li>संस्कृत शिक्षा: - डॉ. कपिलदेव द्विवेदी,</li> <li>संस्कृत स्वयं-शिक्षक - Shri Damodar Satwalekar</li> <li>नवन्यायपरिभाषया प्रत्ययरेखाङ्कनपद्धत्या च प्रमेयनिरूपणप्रणाली - डॉ. श्रीनिवास वरखेडी</li> <li>संस्कृत एवं संस्कृती - डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद</li> </ul>  |   |   |        |
|  |  | <b>MV02</b> | <p><b>Introduction to Vedic People and Vedic Period</b></p> <p>Most of the western or westernized scholars have assumed Aryan invasion and so put totally wrong chronology of Indian history saying that Vedic age was 1500 BC. This is baseless and is absurd as per new evidence. The Vedas were revealed at least 10000 years before Common Era or may be more than that. The dating of Ramayana and Mahabharata by modern scientific tools helps to put the Vedas before those centuries. Vedic people were Arya and again Arya is not a race but a quality of person. They were noble, truth lovers, bold, ready to go to death to explore truth, and fight till death to protect righteousness.</p> <p><b>Learning Outcomes</b></p> | 4 | 4 | 80-100 |

|  |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop understanding about the origin of Vedic civilization</li> <li>• Acquire knowledge about Vedic people, Vedic environment and Vedic period.</li> <li>• Develop understanding about Vedic Philosophy and Vedic life style</li> <li>• Acquire familiarity with the principles and foundations of Indian knowledge system.</li> </ul> <p><b>Benefits for Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop mass public awareness about Vedic people, Vedic environment and Vedic period.</li> <li>• Acquire knowledge of elements Vedic foundations and principles of Indian knowledge system</li> <li>• Develop mass understanding of the mechanism and methods Vedic Lifestyle and Vedic period</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 1 - The Mystery of Creation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to Vedic Literature and Cosmology</li> <li>• The Concept of Creation in Vedic Thought</li> <li>• Vedic Creation vs. Big Bang Theory</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 2 - Geographical Location of the Vedic People</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Land of the Vedic People - The Sapta Sindhu Region</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rivers and Mountains in Vedic Geography</li> <li>• Sacred rivers: Saraswati, Sindhu, and Ganga.</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 3 - Dynasties and Administrative Systems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vedic Dynasties and Lineages</li> <li>• Administrative Systems of the Vedic Period</li> <li>• Law and Justice in the Vedic Period</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 4 - Vedic Society and Family</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Structure in the Vedic Period</li> <li>• Education and Knowledge Systems</li> <li>• Daily Life and Lifestyle of the Vedic People</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 5 - Vedic Economic Life</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Professions and Occupations in Vedic Society</li> <li>• Industries and Craftsmanship in the Vedic Era</li> <li>• Trade and Transportation in the Vedic Period</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 6 – Vedas and their influence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Transition from Vedic to Later Vedic Society</li> <li>• Contributions and Relevance of the Vedic Period</li> <li>• Vedic Literature: A Repository of Knowledge</li> <li>• Philosophy and Cosmology in the Vedic Texts</li> </ul> <p><b>Bibliography:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beginnings: Bhishma Vol.1 - S.D. Kulkarni,</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|  |  |             |  |   |   |        |
|--|--|-------------|--|---|---|--------|
|  |  |             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geology in the Ancient Vedic Literature - Dr. Y. S. Sahastrabuddhe,</li> <li>• वेदों में शिक्षा पद्धति - महामहोपाध्याय बालशास्त्री हरदास,</li> <li>• Introduction to Vedas, Author - Dr. Pramod V. Pathak,</li> <li>• वैदिक राष्ट्र दर्शन - महामहोपाध्याय बालशास्त्री हरदास,</li> <li>• Vedas the Source of Ultimate Science Dr. Shri. Ram Verma,</li> <li>Hindu Dharma and Sanskriti - Sadanand Damodar Sapre</li> </ul>   |   |   |        |
|  |  | <b>MV03</b> | <p><b>Rigveda</b></p> <p>The word 'Veda' means 'knowledge': Sanskrit root 'vid' means 'to know'. It does not refer to a single book or a single literary work. The term Rishi is defined as "rishatijnānenasamsāra-pāram" – meaning one who goes beyond the mundane world by means of knowledge. Also the root 'drish'(sight) might have given rise to root 'rish' meaning 'to see' . The Rig Veda Samhita is a collection of 1,028 Suktas (hymns); divided into ten Mandalas (books). The total number of mantras is 10,462. Thus , the average number of mantras per hymn is ten. These hymns are as envisioned by various seers. Angirasa, Kanva, Vasistha, Atri, Bhrugu, Kashyap, Vishwamitra, Grutsamanda, Agastya and Bharata, are main rishis. From Nasadiyasukta, Gayatri mantra, eikyamantra to several important sukta and mantras are here.</p> | 4 | 4 | 80-100 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <p><b>Learning Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop understanding about the most ancient book of the world, Rigved and philosophies in it.</li> <li>• Acquire Knowledge about the various Rishis and Devatas described in Rigveda.</li> <li>• Develop understanding about the skeletal and suktas, Upanishadas, Brahman Granthas, of Rigveda</li> <li>• Achieve familiarity with the various branches of Indian Knowledge Systems and their inter-connections.</li> </ul> <p><b>Benefits for Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop mass awareness about Rigveda and Vedic people and civilization</li> <li>• Develop familiarity with various Devatas and Rishis described in Rigveda.</li> <li>• Generate mass public awareness about the various branches of science, arts, philosophies, skills described in Rigveda.</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning of the word Ved</li> <li>• Samhita Literature</li> <li>• Compilation of Vedic Mantras</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <p><b>Unit 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Division of Shakal Rigved Samhita</li> <li>• Ashtak Kram Division</li> <li>• Mandal Kram Division</li> <li>• Contents of Shakal Rigved Samhita</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 3 - Rigvedic Suktas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dharmik Suktas</li> <li>• Laukik Suktas</li> <li>• Samvad Suktas</li> <li>• Darshanik Suktas</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 4 – Suktas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asyavamiya Sukta (R.1.164)</li> <li>• Dev-Sukta (R.10.72)</li> <li>• Vishvakarman-Sukta (R. 10.81-82)</li> <li>• Purusha Sukta (R.10.60)</li> <li>• Hiranyagarbha Sukta (R. 10.121)</li> <li>• Vaagambhrini Sukta (R.10.125)</li> <li>• Nasadiya Sukta (R.10.126)</li> <li>• Srishti Sukta (R. 10.160)</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 5 – Deities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dyusthaniya (द्युस्थानीय) Deities</li> <li>• Antarikshasthaniy (Intergalactic) Deities</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|  |  |             |  |   |   |        |
|--|--|-------------|--|---|---|--------|
|  |  |             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prithvisthaniy (पृथिवीस्थानीय) Deities</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 6 –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brahman Granth</li> <li>• Aranyakas</li> <li>• Upanishads</li> <li>• Commentator of Veda</li> </ul> <p><b>Bibliography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vedic Studies - Nirmala Ravindra Kulkarni,</li> <li>• Literature in the Vedic Age, Vol I &amp;II - Sukumari Bhattacharji, K.P. Baghi &amp; co., Calcutta,</li> <li>• Introduction to Vedas - Dr. Pramod Pathak,</li> <li>• Vedic Sakhas - Dr. Ganga Sagar Rai, Ratna Publications, Kamachha, Varanasi, ऋग्वेद - डॉ. गंगा सहाय शर्मा,</li> <li>• The Secret of Vedas - Yogi Sri Aurobindo</li> <li>• Khand 1 - Sanskrit Vangmaya Ka Brihat Itihas Vedas, Acharya Baladev Upadhyay</li> </ul> |   |   |        |
|  |  | <b>MV04</b> | <p><b>Yajurveda</b></p> <p>The Yajurveda is broadly grouped into the "black" (Krishna) Yajurveda and the "white" or "bright" (Shukla) Yajurveda. It implies "the un-arranged, unclear, collection" of verses in contrast to the "well arranged, clear" Yajurveda. The most ancient layer of Yajurveda samhita includes 1,875 verses, The</p>   | 4 | 4 | 80-100 |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <p>middle layer includes the Satapatha Brahmana, while the youngest layer of Yajurveda text includes the largest collection of primary Upanishads, i.e. the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad, the Isha Upanishad, the Taittiriya Upanishad, Katha Upanishad, etc. The various ritual mantras in the Yajurveda Samhitas are in a meter, and propitiate deities like the Savita (Sun), Indra, Agni, Prajapati, Rudra and others.</p> <p><b>Learning Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop understanding about the Yajurveda</li> <li>• Acquire knowledge about the various processes of preparing Yagnyas, types of Yagnya and requirements of Yagnya</li> <li>• Develop understanding about the science, mathematics, algebra described in Yajurveda.</li> <li>• Achieve familiarity with the various branches of Indian Knowledge Systems and their inter-connections.</li> </ul> <p><b>Benefits for Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop mass public understanding about Yajurveda and science of Yagnyas</li> <li>• Mass awareness about various types of Yagnya and sizes and dimensions of Yagnyas.</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|  |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop understanding about the applications and usefulness of Yadnyas in the balancing of natural resources and generation of prosperity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 1 - Yajurveda Samhita</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Nature of Yajurveda Samhita</li> <li>• Discourse on Yajurveda Samhita: Charak, Vaishampayan</li> <li>• Two Traditions of Yajurveda</li> <li>• Characteristics of the Vaishampayan-Yajnyavalkya Narrative</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 2 – Krishna Yajurveda Samhitas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taittiriya Samhita</li> <li>• Kathaka Samhita</li> <li>• Maitrayani Samhita</li> <li>• Kapishtala-Katha Samhita</li> </ul> <p><b>UNIT 3 - Shukla Yajurvedic Samhitas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Madhyandina-Samhita</li> <li>• Kanva Samhita</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to Shrauta Yajnyas</li> <li>• Darsha-Purnamasa Yajnya</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|

|  |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chaturmasya Yaga</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 5 –</b></p> <p>Somayaga, The Dvadashaha Yajnya, Gavamayana Satra, Vajapeya Yajnya, Rajasuya Yajnya, Ashvamedha Yajnya, Formulation of the Agnichayana in the Somayaga, Components of Somayaga</p> <p><b>Unit 6 –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brahman Granth</li> <li>• Aranyakas</li> <li>• Upanishads</li> </ul> <p><b>Bibliography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• वैदिक यज्ञ- प्रतीकात्मक मीमांसा - सुमन शमा, प्रतिभा प्रकाशन, दिल्ली, प्रथमावृत्ती,</li> <li>• वैदिक दर्शन - डॉ. वेदालंकार, नाग पब्लिकेशन,</li> <li>• वैदिक वाङ्मय ववश्लेषण - डॉ. कृष्ण लाल, जे. पी. पब्लिकेशन,</li> <li>• Literature in Vedic Age, Vol. I &amp; II - Sukumari Bhattacharyaji,</li> <li>• Vedic Shakhas - Dr. Ganga Sagar Rai,</li> <li>• वैदिक वाङ्मय का इवतहास : प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय भाग - पं. भगवद्दत्त,</li> <li>• वाजसनेय - प्रातिशाख्य: एक परिशीलन - प्रो. युगल किशोर मिश्र,</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|

|  |               |             |  |   |   |        |
|--|---------------|-------------|--|---|---|--------|
|  |               |             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vedic Sacrifices, Early Nature, Vol I - Sadashiv Ambadas Dange</li> <li>• Khand 1 - Sanskrit Vangmaya Ka Brihat Itihas Vedas, Acharya Baladev Upadhyay</li> </ul>   |   |   |        |
|  | <b>Second</b> | <b>MV05</b> | <p><b>Samaveda</b></p> <p>The Samaveda is shortest of all Vedas and the Samhita of the Samaveda has taken many verses, almost ninety percent, from the Samhita of Rigveda. Chiefly derived from the eighth and the ninth Mandalas of the Rigveda but Samaveda's uniqueness is in adding meter and geyata or music to it. This addition made Vedic culture so lively and perpetual and was able to fathom the ultimate reality with more integrity. The Samaveda verses are all meant to be chanted at the ceremonies of the Soma-sacrifice.</p> <p><b>Learning Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop understanding about Samaveda and Samagayana</li> <li>• Acquire knowledge about types of mantra, music and the scheme of chanting mantras</li> <li>• Develop understanding about the meaning and purpose of mantras, music and their interrelations.</li> <li>• Achieve familiarity with the various branches of Indian Knowledge Systems and their inter-connections.</li> </ul> <p><b>Benefits for Society</b></p> | 4 | 4 | 80-100 |

|  |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop public understanding about Samaveda and its contents.</li> <li>• Generate awareness about various methods of Samgayan and methods to sing it</li> <li>• Develop understanding about application of Samaveda and contribution of Samgayana in the success of Yadnya</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 1 - Samaved</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form and Division</li> <li>• Archika-Samhita</li> <li>• Gana-Samhita</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 2 – Interrelationship between Rigdrashta and Samag Rishis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rik - Basis of Sama</li> <li>• The relationship between the seer of the Samayoni Rik and the Samag Rishis</li> <li>• Review of the Personality of the Seer Rishis</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 3 – Idea Behind Deities of Saama</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thought on Deity from Archika point of view</li> <li>• Thought on Deity from the point of view of Gaana</li> <li>• Thought on deity from other Perspectives</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 4 – Use Of Vedic Saama</b></p> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|

|  |  |             |   |   |   |        |
|--|--|-------------|---|---|---|--------|
|  |  |             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriation of Saams in Vedic Yagas</li> <li>• Use of Saama in rituals other than Yadnya</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 5 - Institution of Samagana</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The principle behind forming the Udgatri-Varga</li> <li>• Selection of Parentage</li> <li>• Responsibilities of Ritvijās of Udgatrivarga</li> <li>• Singing by Different Ritvij-s other than that of Udgatrivarga</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 6 –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brahman Granth</li> <li>• Aranyakas</li> <li>• Upanishads</li> </ul> <p><b>Bibliography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• संस्कृत साहित्य का इतिहास - डॉ. उमाशंकर शर्मा,</li> <li>• सामगान - डॉ. पंकजमाला शर्मा,</li> <li>• संस्कृत साहित्य का इतिहास भाग १ और भाग २ - डॉ. सुरुची पांडे</li> </ul> |   |   |        |
|  |  | <b>MV06</b> | <p><b>Atharvaveda</b></p> <p>Other names for the Atharvaveda are – Angirasaveda, Kshatraveda, Bhaishajyaveda, Chandaveda, Mahaveda etc. Atharvaveda had nine recessions or Shakhas, but the Samhita is today available only in two recessions – the Shaunaka and the</p>  | 4 | 4 | 80-100 |

|  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |  | <p>Paippalada. It is the Shaunaka-Samhita that is usually meant when the Atharvaveda is mentioned in ancient and modern literature. It is a collection of 730 hymns containing 5987 Mantras, divided into 20 books (Kandas). Some 1200 verses are derived from the Rigveda. some Important and famous Suktas of Atharvaveda are listed to have a general view its subject: 1. Bhumi-Sukta (12.1)2. Brahmacarya-Sukta (11.5)3. Kala-Suktas (11.53, 54)4. Vivaha-Sukta (14th Kanda)5. Madhuvidya-Sukta (9.1)6. Samanasya-Sukta (3.30)7. Rohita-Sukta (13.1-9)8. Skambha-Sukla (10.7) Atharvaveda is an encyclopaedia of many subjects including philosophical, social, educational, political, agricultural, scientific and medical matters, etc.</p> <p><b>Learning Outcome</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop understanding about the Atharvaveda and contents of it</li> <li>• Acquire the knowledge about branches of Knowledge discussed in Atharvaveda Suktas, Atharvaveda contents, Rishis, etc.</li> <li>• Develop understanding about applications of Knowledge discussed in Atharvaveda.</li> <li>• Achieve familiarity with the various branches of Indian Knowledge Systems and their inter-connections.</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|

|  |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <p><b>Benefits for Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop mass public understanding about Atharvaveda and its contents.</li> <li>• Achieve familiarity with various branches of Knowledge discussed in Atharvaveda.</li> <li>• Generate awareness about applications of Atharvaveda and its scope in the day-to-day life</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 1 – Atharvaved Introduction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Importance, Characteristics</li> <li>• The meaning of the word Atharva</li> <li>• Different names of Atharvaveda</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 2 – Branches of Atharvaveda</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paippalad</li> <li>• Shaunak</li> <li>• Subject matter of the Atharvaveda</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 3 – Subjects of Atharvaveda</b></p> <p>Bhaishajyani, Ayushyani, Strikarmani, Sammansyani, Rajkarmani, Paushtikani, Atonement, Antyeshti, Spiritual, Suktas on Sacrificial Rituals, Brahmanyani</p> <p><b>Unit 4 – Abhichar Karma</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Etymology of the word Abhichar</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|



|  |  |             |   |   |   |        |
|--|--|-------------|---|---|---|--------|
|  |  |             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abhichar in Vedic literature</li> <li>• Purpose of the Abhichar</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 5 – Atharvaveda Suktas</b></p> <p>Shala Nirmana Sukta - Kand 3 Sukta 12, Paramadhama Sukhta - Kand 2 Sukta 1, Atmavidya Sukta - Kand 4 Sukta 2, Rajyabhisheka Sukta - Kand 4 Sukta 8, Laakshaa Sukta - Kand 5, Sukta 5, Deerghayu Sukta (Trivrutmanidhaarana) - Kand 5 Sukta 28, Vishaghna ( Vishanaashan) Sukta - Kand 4 Sukta 6, Nari SukhaPrasuti Sukta - Kand 1 Sukta 11</p> <p><b>Unit 6 –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brahman Granth</li> <li>• Upanishads</li> </ul> <p><b>Bibliography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• अथर्ववेद एवं गोपथब्राह्मण – ब्लूमफिल्ड,</li> <li>• अथर्ववेद एवं स्मार्त संस्कृति – सुदेश गौतम,</li> <li>• अथर्ववेदीय परिशिष्ट ग्रन्थों का परिशीलन – प्रो. ओमप्रकाश पाण्डेय</li> </ul> |   |   |        |
|  |  | <b>MV07</b> | <p><b>Brahman Granth</b></p> <p>Apastamba defines Brahmanas as 'Karmacodana Brahmanani' meaning Brahmanas are injunctions for the performance of sacrificial rites. According to him, these texts deal with the following six topics: Vidhi Arthavada , Ninda, Prashansha ,</p>   | 4 | 4 | 80-100 |

|  |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <p>Purakalpa and Parakriti. Vidhi means injunctions for the performance of particular rites. Arthavada comprises the numerous explanatory remarks on the meaning of Mantras and particular rites. Ninda or censure consists in criticism and, refutation of the opponents' views. Prashansa means eulogy, recommendation. Purakalpa refers to the performance of sacrificial rites in former times. Parakriti means the achievements of others. The main subject of the Brahmanas is injunction (Vidhi), all other topics being subservient to it.</p> <p><b>Learning Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquire Knowledge about the Brahman grantha and purpose of the same</li> <li>• Develop understandings of available Brahman grantha like Aitareya, Kaushitaki, Jaiminiya, Shatpath, Gopath, etc.</li> <li>• Developing the understanding of the knowledge discussed in various Brahman grantha</li> <li>• Achieve familiarity with the applications of Brahman grantha in present world.</li> </ul> <p><b>Benefits for Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop mass public understanding about Brahman grantha</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Familiarity with the various branches of knowledge described in Brahman grantha</li> <li>• Develop Public literacy about the application of the Brahman grantha</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 1 – Introduction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brahmanas and Anubrahmanas</li> <li>• Mantra and Brahmana</li> <li>• Distinction between the Samhita and the Brahmanas</li> <li>• Classification of Brahmana</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 2 – Rigvedic Brahmanas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aitareya Brahmana</li> <li>• Sankhayana Brahmana</li> <li>• Subject Matter</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 3 – Yajurvedic Brahmanas (Shukla Yajurveda and Krishna Yajurveda)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shatapatha Brahmana</li> <li>• Taittiriya Brahmana</li> <li>• Subject Matter</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 4 – Samvedic Brahmanas</b></p> <p>Tandya MahaBrahmana, Shadvimsha Brahmana, Samavidhana Brahmana, Aarsheya Brahmana, Devatadhyaya Brahmana,</p> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|  |  |             |   |   |   |        |
|--|--|-------------|---|---|---|--------|
|  |  |             | <p>Upanishad Brahman, Sanhitopanishad Brahmana, Jaimini Brahmana,</p> <p><b>Unit 5 – Atharvavedic Brahmanas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gopath Brahmana</li> <li>• Subject-matter of Gopath Brahmana</li> <li>• Main references of Gopath Brahmana</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 6 – Concept Of Yajna in Brahmana Texts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning, place and specialty of Yajna</li> <li>• Modes of Sacrifice</li> <li>• Salient features of Yajnas</li> <li>• Vajapaya Yajna, Sautramani Yajna, Rajasuya Yajna</li> </ul> <p><b>Bibliography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ब्राह्मण ग्रन्थ एक अनुशीलन – By Ranjana,</li> <li>• जैमिनीय ब्राह्मणम्: Jaiminiya Brahmanam – H. G. Ranade,</li> <li>• ऐतरेयब्राह्मणम् - Publisher Rashtriya Sanskrit,</li> <li>• Gopatha Brahmana: A Critical Study - Dr. Tarak Nath Adhikari,</li> <li>• ब्राह्मणसंग्रहः Brahmana Samgrahah - Samiran Chandra Chakrabarti,</li> <li>• श्रीवाजसनेयि-माध्यन्दिन-शतपथब्राह्मणम् - Vajasneyi Madhyandin</li> </ul> |   |   |        |
|  |  | <b>MV08</b> | <b>Aranyakas</b>  | 4 | 4 | 80-100 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  | <p>Aranyakas are generally the concluding portions of the several Brahmanas, but on account of their distinct character, contents and language deserve to be reckoned as a distinct category of literature. They are partly included in the Brahmanas themselves, but partly they are recognized as independent works. Aranyaka literature is rather small as compared to the Brahmanas. Whereas the Brahmanas deal with the huge bulk of sacrificial paraphernalia which represents Karma-Kanda, the Aranyakas and Upanishads, on the other hand, chiefly deal with the philosophical and theosophical speculations which represent Jnana-Kanda.</p> <p><b>Learning Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquire Knowledge about the Aaranyaka granth and process of their preparation.</li> <li>• Develop understandings of available Aaranyaka granthas like Aitareya, Taittiriya, Katha, Kaushitaki, Brihad, etc</li> <li>• Develop understandings of knowledge system discussed in aranyaka grantha</li> <li>• Achieve familiarity with the applications of aranyaka grantha</li> </ul> <p><b>Benefits for Society</b></p> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop mass public understanding about Aranyak Grantha</li> <li>• Familiarity with the various branches of knowledge described in Aranyak Grantha</li> <li>• Develop Public literacy about the application of the Aranyak Grantha</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 1 - Aranyaka Grantha</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Origin, Meaning</li> <li>• Importance</li> <li>• Subject Matter</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 2 - Aranyaka Granthas of Rigveda</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aitareya Aranyaka</li> <li>• Specific references of Aitareya Aranyaka</li> <li>• Shankhayana Aranyaka</li> <li>• Specific context of Shankhayana Aranyaka</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 3 - Aranyaka Granthas of Yajurveda</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brihadaranyaka</li> <li>• Taittiriya Aranyaka</li> <li>• Maitrayaniya Aranyaka</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 4 - Aranyaka Granthas of Samaveda</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Talavakara Aranyaka</li> <li>• Main references of Talavakara Aranyaka</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|               |              |             |   |   |   |        |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|---|---|---|--------|
|               |              |             | <p><b>Unit 5 – Varnashrama System as Propounded in the Aranyakas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social structure of Varna System and Ashrama System</li> <li>• Ashramavyavastha</li> <li>• Social structure of Grihastha Ashrama</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 6 – Economic, Political and Educational System in Aranyakas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic system</li> <li>• Political System</li> <li>• Judicial System and Social Evils</li> <li>• Educational System</li> <li>• Religious Development and Education</li> </ul> <p><b>Bibliography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aitareya Aranyaka with the Commentary of Sayana – Dr. Jamuna Pathak,</li> <li>• मैत्रायणीयम् आरण्यकम् - Shri Damodar Satwalekar,</li> <li>• Taittiriya Aranyaka: Krishna Yajur Veda – R. L. Kashyap,</li> <li>• The Aranyaka-s (A Critical Study) - Mrs. Indu C. Deshpande</li> </ul> |   |   |        |
| <b>Second</b> | <b>Third</b> | <b>MV09</b> | <p><b>Study of Dharma</b></p> <p>The Paper on Study of Dharma is being developed to make the learner understand the concept of Dharma, "धारयति इति</p>  | 4 | 4 | 80-100 |

|  |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <p>धर्मः।" Dharma is not religion, though it is often misunderstood with Religion. Dharma is the way of living life. Dharma, Vedic Dharma, Hindu Dharma, Sanatan Dharma, Bharatiya Dharma are one and the same. Dharma is not only applicable to human beings, but it holds the entire Universe. Studying this Paper will make the learner realize the true meaning of Dharma and its influence on every single entity in the Universe.</p> <p><b>Learning Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop the understanding about foundations and concepts of Dharma.</li> <li>• Differentiate between Dharma and religion.</li> <li>• Develop understanding about various philosophies of Dharma.</li> <li>• Familiar with various books related to practicing of Dharma and Dharma Shastra.</li> </ul> <p><b>Benefits for Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dharma is a very broad, complex and complicated concept. Every human has his own Dharma. Study of Dharma will help public and society to understand the system of Dharma for holistic living and universal wellbeing. Dharma will enlighten everyone toward a happy and quality life all over the world.</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|



|  |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <p><b>Unit 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The very unique idea of dharma. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Idea behind Hindu dharma, comparing with other religions.</li> <li>◦ Hindu dharma not religion but way of life</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The major tenets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Defining ideas, unique views about purpose and nature of life,</li> <li>◦ the aim of Antyodaya and Sarvebhavantu, Mahavakyas defining</li> <li>◦ Hindu Darshana</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The System for welfare of all : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Role and responsibility of individual and collectives, Four ashram,</li> <li>◦ Four purusharstha, four varna: guna and karma division and choice</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ultimate goal / aim in life and its facilitation for each one;</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|

|  |  |             |  |   |   |        |
|--|--|-------------|--|---|---|--------|
|  |  |             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ rituals, puja paddhatis, utsav (festivals) systems, customs,</li> <li>○ beliefs, institutions, dictums, dos and don'ts, ways to get happiness.</li> </ul> <p><b>Bibliography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dharma the Vedic Foundatioion by S. D. Kulkarni,</li> <li>• Hindu Dharma &amp; Sanskriti by Sadanand Sapre,</li> <li>• Sanatan Dharma - Central Hindu College, Banaras,</li> <li>• धर्म और संस्कृती -एक विवेचना - रंगा हरी,</li> <li>• जीवन का भारतीय प्रतिमान – Dilip ji Kelkar</li> <li>• संस्कृत एवं संस्कृती - डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद</li> </ul> |   |   |        |
|  |  | <b>MV10</b> | <p><b>Vedangas</b></p> <p>The Vedangas are the last treatises of the Vedic Literature. Paniniya Shiksha (41-42) narrates two verses on the importance of the Vedangas which describe Veda as a Purusha having six limbs as six Vedangas: Chandas are His two feet, Kalpa are His two arms, Jyotisha are His eyes, Nirukta is His ears, Shiksha is His nose and Vyakarana is His mouth. One of the oldest record of their names occurs in the Mundaka Upanishad (1.1.5) where they are named as:</p>  | 4 | 4 | 80-100 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <p>Shiksha or phonetics or pronunciation, Kalpa or ritual, Vyakarana or grammar, Nirukta or etymology, Chandas or meter, Jyotisha or astronomy.</p> <p><b>Learning Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquire Knowledge about the Vedanga</li> <li>• Develop understandings of 6 vedangas i.e. Shiksha, Kalpa, Vyakaran, Nirukta, Jyotish and Chandas</li> <li>• and their meaning</li> <li>• Acquire knowledge about the applications of six vedangas, Shiksha, Kalpa, Vyakaran, Nirukta, Jyotish and Chandas</li> <li>• Achieve familiarity with the role of Vedanga in protecting the purity of Vedas through maukhik (Oral) traditions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Benefits for Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop mass understandings about Vedanga in society.</li> <li>• Familiarity with 6 Vedanga and their applications</li> <li>• Generate mass public awareness about how Vedangas have protected the Vedic tradition since thousands of years.</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 1 - Vedanga Shiksha</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pratishakhya Granthas</li> <li>• Shiksha Granthas</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|  |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <p><b>Unit 2 - Vedanga Kalpa</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shrautasutras</li> <li>• Grihyasutras</li> <li>• Dharmasutras</li> <li>• Shulbasutras</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 3 - Vedanga Vyakarana</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevance and Principles of Grammar, Purpose of Grammar</li> <li>• Panini and Predecessor Grammarians and their Contributions</li> <li>• Panini's Ashtadhyayi and its Appendices</li> <li>• Auxiliary Texts of Paninian Grammar: The Khila Granthas</li> <li>• Grammarian Katyayana and Commentator Patanjali</li> <li>• The Procedural Text (प्रक्रिया-ग्रन्थ)</li> <li>• Philosophical Authors of Grammar</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 4 – Vedanga Nirukta</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subject Matter of Nirukta</li> <li>• Ancient Tradition of Niruktas</li> <li>• Yaska's Contribution (In the Context of Linguistics and Poetics)</li> <li>• Commentators on Nighantu and Nirukta</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 5 - Vedanga Chhandas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major Characteristics of Vedic Meters</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|

|  |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification of Vedic Meters</li> <li>• The Position of Various Meters in Rigveda Samhita</li> <li>• The Process of Pragatha in the Meters</li> <li>• Chandasutra by Pingala</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 6 – Vedanga Jyotisha</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Origin of Jyotisha in Vedic Literature</li> <li>• Vedanga Jyotisha</li> <li>• Subject Matter of Vedanga Jyotisha</li> <li>• Vedic Literature and Triskandha Jyotisha</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 7 – Anukramani Literature</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rigvedic Anukramanis</li> <li>• Yajurvedic Anukramanis</li> <li>• Samavedic Anukramanis and Laksana Granthas</li> <li>• Atharvavedic Anukramanis</li> </ul> <p><b>Bibliography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "वेदाङ्ग शिक्षा" का महत्त्व - Alok Sharma,</li> <li>• Vedanga Literature - Prof. B. B. Chaubey,</li> <li>• Chandas As Vedanga - Madhavi R. Narsalay,</li> <li>• वेदान्तेतिहासः A History of Vedangas - Dr. Naresh Jha,</li> <li>• Vedanga Shiksha - Nirmala R. Kulkarni,</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|

|  |  |             |   |   |   |        |
|--|--|-------------|---|---|---|--------|
|  |  |             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>नवन्यायपरिभाषया प्रत्ययेखाङ्कनपद्धत्या च प्रमेयनिरूपणप्रणाली - डॉ. श्रीनिवास वरखेडी</li> <li>Kalpa-Vedanga: Origin And Development - Bhagyashree Bhagwat, Vedang – IGNCA.</li> </ul>   |   |   |        |
|  |  | <b>MV11</b> | <p><b>Upavedas</b></p> <p>The term upaveda ("applied knowledge") is used in traditional literature to designate the subjects of certain applied knowledge and technical works. The lists in this class differ among sources. However the one largely acceptable and as per Caraṇavyuha, is as follows:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ayurveda (Medicine), associated with the Rigveda</li> <li>2. Dhanurveda (Archery), associated with the Yajurveda</li> <li>3. Gāndharvaveda (Music and sacred dance), associated with the Samaveda, and</li> <li>4. Arthaśāstra (Economics), associated with the Atharvaveda.</li> </ol> <p><b>Learning Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acquire Knowledge about the Upavedas - Ayurveda, Sthapatyaveda, Dhanurveda and Gandharvaveda</li> <li>Develop understandings of Upavedas - Ayurveda, Sthapatyaveda, Dhanurveda, Gandharvaveda and their meaning</li> </ul> | 4 | 4 | 80-100 |

|  |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquire knowledge about the applications of Upavedas - Ayurveda, Sthapatyaveda, Dhanurveda, Gandharvaveda</li> <li>• Achieve familiarity with the role of Upavedas - Ayurveda, Sthapatyaveda, Dhanurveda, Gandharvaveda</li> </ul> <p><b>Benefits for Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop mass understandings about upavedas in society.</li> <li>• Familiarity with 4 upavedas and their applications</li> <li>• Generate mass public awareness about Upavedas - Ayurveda, Sthapatyaveda, Dhanurveda, Gandharvaveda</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 1 - Ayurveda</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Origin of Ayurveda</li> <li>• Pancha-Bhautika Siddhanta</li> <li>• The Tridosha or Tridosha Siddhanta</li> <li>• Tri Dosha-s and Prakriti or Temperament</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 2 - Dhanurveda</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Angas of Dhanurveda, Classification</li> <li>• Weapons</li> <li>• War Strategy</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 3 - Sthapatya Veda</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central Theme of Sthapatya Veda</li> <li>• Science of Vaastu Shastras</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|

|  |  |             |  |   |   |        |
|--|--|-------------|--|---|---|--------|
|  |  |             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaastu Shastra - A Scientific Treatise Not A Religious Document</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 4 - Gandharva Veda</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forms, Characteristics</li> <li>• Music and Performing Arts in the Agni Purana</li> <li>• Brahmandapurana - Source of Gandharvashastra</li> </ul> <p><b>Bibliography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dhanurved Samhita – Purnima Ray,</li> <li>• धनुर्वेदसंहिता - महर्षि वशिष्ठ – श्री द्वारकाप्रकाश शास्त्र,</li> <li>• Dhanur Veda: The Knowledge Of Astra - T. Krishna Dinesh,</li> <li>• गान्धर्ववेद: Gandharva Veda - डा. श्रीकृष्ण 'जुगनू'</li> </ul>                            |   |   |        |
|  |  | <b>MV12</b> | <p><b>Rigveda and Samaveda Upanishads</b></p> <p>The <i>Rigveda</i> and <i>Samaveda</i> Upanishads form a vital part of the philosophical and spiritual heritage of India, offering profound insights into the nature of existence, consciousness, and the ultimate reality (<i>Brahman</i>). These Upanishads explore the unity of <i>Brahman</i> and <i>Atman</i>, the means to attain liberation, and the deeper significance of Vedic hymns. Texts like the <i>Aitareya</i>, <i>Kaushitaki</i>, <i>Kena</i>, and <i>Chhandogya</i> Upanishads provide a pathway to self-realization through knowledge (<i>Jnana</i>), meditation (<i>Dhyana</i>), and righteous action (<i>Karma</i>). By studying</p> | 4 | 4 | 80-100 |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <p>these ancient texts, learners develop a deeper understanding of the fundamental principles of Indian philosophy, helping to bridge the gap between traditional wisdom and contemporary thought.</p> <p><b>Learning Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the meaning, classification, and significance of the Upanishads within Vedic Literature.</li> <li>• Gain knowledge of the central themes of the Upanishads, including the concepts of <i>Brahman</i>, <i>Atman</i>, and their unity.</li> <li>• Study the philosophical teachings of the <i>Aitareya</i>, <i>Kaushitaki</i>, <i>Kena</i>, and <i>Chhandogya</i> Upanishads in depth.</li> <li>• Analyze key Upanishadic doctrines such as karma, rebirth, transmigration of the soul, and self-realization.</li> <li>• Interpret the meaning of mantras and their practical applications in meditation and spiritual growth.</li> </ul> <p><b>Benefits for Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthens cultural heritage by preserving and propagating the wisdom of Vedic philosophy.</li> <li>• Inspires philosophical inquiry and rational thinking, fostering a holistic approach to knowledge.</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helps individuals attain mental peace and clarity through meditation and contemplation on the teachings of the Upanishads.</li> <li>• Provides guidance for achieving harmony between material and spiritual life, benefiting both individuals and society as a whole.</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 1 - Introduction to Upanishad</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upanishad and its meaning</li> <li>• Number of Upanishads</li> <li>• Major Upanishads</li> <li>• Classification of the Upanishads</li> <li>• Ancient Commentaries on the Upanishads</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 2 - The Central Theme of The Upanishads</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Nature of Brahma</li> <li>• The Unity of Brahman and Atman</li> <li>• The Means to Attain Brahman</li> <li>• Attainment of Brahman</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 3 – Aitarey Upanishad</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mantras and their meaning</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 4 - Kaushitaki Upanishad</b></p> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kaushitaki - Rebirth and transmigration of Atman, Doctrine of Atman</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 5 – Kenopanishad</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mantras and their meanings</li> <li>• Karma and Jnana</li> <li>• The Philosophy of Yakshopakhyana</li> <li>• Meditation on Brahman</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 6 - Chhandogya Upanishad</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mantras and their meaning</li> <li>• Key teachings</li> </ul> <p><b>Bibliography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ऐतरेय उपनिषद् - स्वामी चिन्मयानन्द,</li> <li>• केनोपनिषद् - Pragyand Saraswati</li> <li>• कौषीतकिब्राह्मणोपनिषद्- Kausitaki Brahmana Upanisad - Rakesh Shastri</li> <li>• The Chhandogya Upanishad - Swami Krishnananda, Lessons on the Upanishads by Swami Krishnananda,</li> <li>• The Message of Upanishad - Swami Ranganathananda</li> <li>• Upanishadon Ki Vani - Swami Ranganathananda</li> <li>• Essays on The Upanishads - Sri Swamikrishnananda</li> <li>• Lessons on the Upanishads by Swami Krishnananda</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|  |  |  |   |   |        |
|--|--|--|---|---|--------|
|  |  | <b>MVDL 13</b><br><b>Yajurveda Upanishads 1</b><br><p>The <i>Yajurveda Upanishads</i> contain profound philosophical insights that guide individuals toward self-realization and liberation. Texts like <i>Kathopanishad</i>, <i>Taittiriya Upanishad</i>, and <i>Shvetashvatara Upanishad</i> explore the nature of the self, the ultimate reality (<i>Brahman</i>), and the path to attaining spiritual wisdom. The dialogue between <i>Nachiketa</i> and <i>Yama</i> in the <i>Kathopanishad</i> presents deep reflections on life, death, and liberation. The <i>Taittiriya Upanishad</i> unfolds the layers of existence and the pursuit of ultimate bliss, while the <i>Shvetashvatara Upanishad</i> integrates philosophical and meditative principles to explain the science of <i>Tattvas</i> and <i>Brahmavidya</i>. Studying these Upanishads enables individuals to cultivate wisdom, ethical living, and inner peace, enriching both personal and societal well-being.</p> <p><b>Learning Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the teachings and interpretations of key <i>Yajurveda Upanishads</i> and their significance in Indian philosophy.</li> <li>• Analyze the <i>Kathopanishad</i>, its concepts of <i>Shreya</i> and <i>Preya</i>, and the importance of choosing the right path in life.</li> </ul> | 4 | 4 | 80-100 |
|--|--|--|---|---|--------|

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gain insights into the structure and teachings of the <i>Taittiriya Upanishad</i>, including <i>Shikshavalli</i>, <i>Brahmanandavalli</i>, and <i>Bhruguvalli</i>.</li> <li>• Explore the <i>Shvetashvatara Upanishad</i> and its philosophical discussions on <i>Tattvas</i>, <i>Brahmavidya</i>, <i>Sankalpa</i>, and <i>Samadhi</i>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Benefits for Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourages individuals to pursue knowledge and self-inquiry for personal growth and enlightenment.</li> <li>• Promotes ethical decision-making and righteous living by understanding the difference between <i>Shreya</i> (the good) and <i>Preya</i> (the pleasurable).</li> <li>• Inspires meditation and introspection, leading to mental peace and emotional stability.</li> <li>• Preserves and spreads the profound teachings of the <i>Upanishads</i>, ensuring the continuity of India's spiritual heritage.</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 1 – Kathopanishad</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mantras and their meanings</li> <li>• Shreys and Preyas</li> <li>• The Liberation of the Individual</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|  |               |                    |  |   |   |            |
|--|---------------|--------------------|--|---|---|------------|
|  |               |                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yam – Nachiketa Story</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 2 - Taittiriya Upanishad</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shikshavalli</li> <li>• Brahmanandavalli</li> <li>• Bhruguvalli</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 3 - Shvetashvatara Upanishad</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Science of Tattvas, Brahma Vidya, Sankalpa, Samadhi</li> </ul> <p><b>Bibliography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• कठ - उपनिषद्: Kath – Upanishad, Swami Videhatmanand, Ramakrishna Math</li> <li>• Taittiriya Upanishad – Swami Shivanand</li> <li>• श्वेताश्वतरोपनिषद्: शांकर भाष्य हिन्दी अनुवाद सहित – Gita Press, Gorakhpur</li> <li>• उपनिषद्बोध (श्वेताश्वेतर उपनिषद्) Swami Vidhyanand</li> <li>• The Message of Upanishad - Swami Ranganathananda</li> <li>• Upanishadon Ki Vani - Swami Ranganathananda</li> <li>• Essays on The Upanishads - Sri Swamikrishnananda</li> <li>• Lessons on the Upanishads by Swami Krishnananda</li> <li>• उपनिषद्- The Upanishads: Selection from the 108 - T.M.P. Mahadevan</li> </ul> |   |   |            |
|  | <b>Fourth</b> | <b>MVDL<br/>14</b> | <b>Yajurved Upanishads 2</b>   | 4 | 4 | 80-<br>100 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <p>The <i>Yajurveda Upanishads</i> provide deep insights into the nature of the self (<i>Atman</i>), the ultimate reality (<i>Brahman</i>), and the principles of karma and rebirth. The <i>Isha Upanishad</i> presents a holistic vision of existence, emphasizing self-knowledge and the balance between action and renunciation. The <i>Brihadaranyaka Upanishad</i>, one of the most extensive and philosophical Upanishads, explores profound metaphysical concepts through mantras, teachings, and enlightening stories. The <i>Maitrayani Upanishad</i> delves into meditation, the causes of human suffering, and perspectives on deity worship. Studying these texts fosters inner growth, ethical awareness, and a deeper understanding of life's ultimate purpose.</p> <p><b>Learning Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the fundamental teachings of the <i>Isha</i>, <i>Brihadaranyaka</i>, and <i>Maitrayani Upanishads</i> in the context of Vedic philosophy.</li> <li>• Analyze the <i>Nachiketa-Yama Samvad</i> and its teachings on <i>Atma Vidya</i>, karma, and rebirth from the <i>Isha Upanishad</i>.</li> <li>• Explore the key mantras, philosophical doctrines, and stories from the <i>Brihadaranyaka Upanishad</i>.</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examine the <i>Maitrayani Upanishad's</i> perspectives on meditation, the causes of human suffering, and deity worship.</li> </ul> <p><b>Benefits for Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotes ethical and righteous living through the Upanishadic principles of karma and self-discipline.</li> <li>Encourages self-inquiry and meditation, leading to mental clarity and emotional well-being.</li> <li>Strengthens cultural and philosophical awareness, preserving the wisdom of ancient Indian traditions.</li> <li>Provides guidance on overcoming human suffering by understanding its root causes through Upanishadic insights.</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 1 - Isha Upanishad</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Katha - Nachiketa samvad, Atma Vidya, Karma and Rebirth theory</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 2 - Brihadaranyaka Upanishad</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mantras and their meaning</li> <li>Key teachings</li> <li>Stories</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 3 - Maitrayani Upanishad</b></p> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|



|  |  |                    |   |   |   |        |
|--|--|--------------------|---|---|---|--------|
|  |  |                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maitrayani - Meditation of self, Human suffering and its causes, Thoughts regarding deity worship</li> </ul> <p><b>Bibliography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ईशावास्योपनिषद - स्वामी सदानन्द सरस्वती</li> <li>• Brihadaranyak - Upanishad - Gita Press</li> <li>• The Message of Upanishad - Swami Ranganathananda</li> <li>• Upanishadon Ki Vani - Swami Ranganathananda</li> <li>• Essays on The Upanishads - Sri Swamikrishnananda</li> <li>• Lessons on the Upanishads by Swami Krishnananda</li> </ul>  |   |   |        |
|  |  | <b>MVDL<br/>15</b> | <p><b>Atharvaveda Upanishads and Gaun Upanishad</b></p> <p>The <i>Atharvaveda Upanishads</i> and <i>Gaun Upanishads</i> provide a deep understanding of Vedic wisdom, focusing on spiritual knowledge, meditation, and self-realization. The <i>Prashna Upanishad</i> answers six fundamental questions about life, creation, and the ultimate reality. The <i>Mundaka Upanishad</i> explores the distinction between higher (<i>Para Vidya</i>) and lower knowledge (<i>Apara Vidya</i>), guiding seekers toward liberation. The <i>Mandukya Upanishad</i> presents the significance of <i>Omkar</i> and the four states of consciousness—<i>Jagrut</i> (waking), <i>Swapn</i> (dream), <i>Sushupti</i> (deep sleep), and <i>Turiya</i> (transcendental state). The <i>Gaun Upanishads</i>, including texts like <i>Atharvasirah</i>, <i>Subala</i>,</p> | 4 | 4 | 80-100 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <p><i>Kshurika</i>, and <i>Garuda Upanishad</i>, expand on philosophical, ritualistic, and meditative aspects of Vedic teachings. Studying these Upanishads enriches spiritual insight, fosters inner peace, and strengthens the connection between Vedic knowledge and everyday life.</p> <p><b>Learning Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyze the six fundamental questions addressed in the <i>Prashna Upanishad</i> and their implications on life and creation.</li> <li>Study the structure and meaning of the <i>Mundaka Upanishad</i>, including its three sections on higher knowledge and self-realization.</li> <li>Explore the <i>Mandukya Upanishad</i> and its insights on <i>Omkar</i> and the four states of consciousness.</li> <li>Gain knowledge about <i>Gaun Upanishads</i>, their significance, and their contributions to Vedic philosophy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Benefits for Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourages ethical decision-making and righteous living by understanding higher knowledge and self-discipline.</li> <li>Provides a deeper understanding of human existence, the nature of reality, and the journey toward liberation.</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|  |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offers practical wisdom for achieving mental peace, emotional stability, and inner fulfillment.</li> <li>• Fosters a balanced approach to life, integrating spiritual wisdom with practical responsibilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 1 – Prashna Upanishad</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mantras and their meaning</li> <li>• Explanation of all six questions</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 2 – Mudak Upanishad</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mantras and their meaning</li> <li>• First Mundak</li> <li>• Second Mundak</li> <li>• Third Mundak</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 3 – Mandukya Upanishad</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mantras and their meaning</li> <li>• Explanation of Omkar</li> <li>• Jagrut, Swapn, Sushupti, Turiya avastha</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 4 – Gaun Upanishad</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atahrvasirah, Atharvasikha, Subala, Kshurika, Mantrika, Sarvasara, Brahmavidya</li> <li>• Satyayani, Hayagriva, Dattatreya, Garuda, Kalisamtarana, Jabali, Saubhagyalakshmi</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|

|  |  |             |  |   |   |        |
|--|--|-------------|--|---|---|--------|
|  |  |             | <b>Bibliography</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prashnopanishad - Swami Chinmayananda Saraswati</li> <li>• Mundaka Upanishad - Swami Krishnanand</li> <li>• माण्डूक्योपनिषद्: (गौडपादीयकारिका, शांकर भाष्य तथा हिन्दी अनुवादसहित) - Gita Press, Gorakhpur</li> <li>• The Message of Upanishad - Swami Ranganathananda</li> <li>• Upanishadon Ki Vani - Swami Ranganathananda</li> <li>• Essays on The Upanishads - Sri Swamikrishnananda</li> <li>• Lessons on the Upanishads by Swami Krishnananda</li> <li>• 108 उपनिषद् - आचार्य केशवलाल वी. शास्त्री, उपनिषद् अंक – गीता प्रेस</li> </ul>   |   |   |        |
|  |  | <b>MV16</b> | <b>Science in Vedas</b><br><p>The Vedas contain profound scientific insights that align with modern discoveries in various fields such as cosmology, astronomy, mathematics, and physics. The Vedic view of the origin of the universe, as found in <i>Rigveda</i>, presents philosophical and scientific perspectives on creation, paralleling modern cosmological theories. The ancient understanding of the solar system, planetary movements, and astronomical phenomena such as eclipses and seasons reflects advanced observational knowledge. Vedic texts also discuss precise systems of measurement, including mass, time, temperature, and length,</p> | 4 | 4 | 80-100 |

|  |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <p>showcasing the depth of ancient scientific thought. Furthermore, disciplines such as mathematics, physics, and even concepts resembling quantum mechanics find mention in Vedic literature, demonstrating the scientific temperament of ancient Indian sages. This study helps bridge the gap between traditional wisdom and contemporary scientific understanding, fostering a holistic approach to knowledge.</p> <p><b>Learning Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyze the Vedic and modern perspectives on the solar system and its functioning.</li> <li>• Explore ancient Vedic measurement systems related to mass, time, temperature, and length.</li> <li>• Study the scientific aspects of <i>Vedic Mathematics</i>, physics, and the principles resembling quantum mechanics.</li> <li>• Develop a comparative approach to understanding how ancient Indian knowledge aligns with or differs from modern scientific theories.</li> </ul> <p><b>Benefits for Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspires curiosity and deeper inquiry into the scientific foundations laid by ancient Indian scholars.</li> <li>• Helps in understanding the evolution of scientific thought and its connection with philosophical traditions.</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|

|  |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides insights into ancient measurement systems, which can contribute to modern applications in science and technology.</li> <li>• Promotes interdisciplinary learning, bridging the gap between science, philosophy, and spirituality.</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 1 – Origin of Universe</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rigvedic Theories of Origin of Universe</li> <li>• Modern Theories of Origin of Universe</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 2 – Solar System</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vedic View</li> <li>• Modern Scientific View</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 3 – Astronomy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planets, Stars</li> <li>• Nakshatra, Eclipse,</li> <li>• Seasons</li> </ul> <p><b>Unit 4 – Measurements</b><br/>Mass, Time, Temperature, Length</p> <p><b>Unit 5 – Vedic Science</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mathematics</li> <li>• Physics</li> <li>• Quantum Mechanics</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|

|  |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <p><b>Bibliography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vedas – The Source of Ultimate Science</li><li>• वेद विज्ञान चिन्तन: Science of The Vedas - Prof. Vraj Bihari Choube, Katyayan Vaidik Sahitya Prakashan</li><li>• परमाणु विज्ञान और वेद- Nuclear Science And Vedas - Durga Sahaye Sharma, Hansa Prakashan, Jaipur</li><li>• Science and Spirituality in Vedic Tradition – Shashi Tiwari, Pratibha Prakashan</li><li>• परमेश्वर की वाणी वेदों में विज्ञान: God's Word Science in the Vedas – Madhu Dhama, Man Bhawan Prakashan, Delhi</li></ul> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|

