MA in Indian Knowledge System (MIKS)

❖ **Preamble –**

India has a rich tradition of intellectual inquiry and textual heritage that goes back several thousands of years. India was advanced in knowledge systems, traditions, and practices since antiquity. The whole range of knowledge systems is multifarious, from the Vedas, and Upanishads to scriptural, philosophical, scientific, technological and artistic sources. The disciplines and domains of knowledge include logic, philosophy, language, technology and crafts, polity, economics and governance, ethics and sociological orders, architecture and engineering, pure sciences, earth sciences, bio sciences, poetics and aesthetics, law and justice, grammar, mathematics and astronomy, metrics, agriculture, mining, metallurgy, trade and commerce, ayurved and yog, medicine and life sciences, geography, military science, weaponry, ship building, navigation and maritime traditions, biology and veterinary science, etc. The major knowledge tradition prescribes 14 Vidyas- theoretical domains – and 64 Kalas - crafts, skill sets and arts – that are useful in day-to-day living.

❖ **Objectives –**

1. Understanding the origin of the Indian Knowledge System since ancient times and enabling to explore the resources of the various branches of IKS.

2. Inspire to adopt and adapt the principles of ancient Indian educational practices, such as the Gurukul system, to enhance student engagement and learning outcomes.

3. Empower teachers with a comprehensive understanding of the Indian Knowledge System, enabling them to integrate its rich philosophies, sciences, and arts into modern education.

4. Encourage students to study the evolution of IKS and development of the methods and methodology of IKS.

5. Equip the students with the methodologies and tools to bring ancient Indian wisdom to life in the classroom, fostering a learning environment that nurtures holistic development.

6. Encourage the students to become custodians of India's cultural heritage, promoting its values and teachings to shape the minds of future generations.

7. Inspire to learn 14 vidyas and 64 kalas as well as the concept of Para Vidya and Apara Vidya and applications of these practices in day-to-day life.

8. Encourage students to initiate research and deep study with the ancient IKS scripts and IKS practices and develop their applications for modern times.

9. Facilitate a network of knowledgeable educators who are committed to innovating pedagogy with insights from India's vast intellectual tradition.

Year	Semester	Paper Code	Paper	Credits
1	1st	SK01	Sanskrit Bhasha Parichay	4
		MI02	Introduction to Indian Knowledge System	4
		MI03	Ancient Indian History	4
		MI04	Knowledge – Origin and Sources	4
			Extra-Curricular Activities	4
				20
	2nd	MI05	Ancient Sciences 1	4
		MI06	Ancient Sciences 2	4
		MI07	Indian Literature 1	4
		MI08	Indian Literature 2	4
			Internship	4
				20
2	3rd	MI09	Study of Dharma	4
		MI10	Ancient Indian Architecture	4
		MI11	Indian Culture and Traditions	4
		MI12	Ancient Indian Education System	4
		PR01	Project	4
				20
	4th	MI13	Economic and Political System in Ancient India	4
		MI14	Ancient Indian Arts	4

		MI15	Indian Philosophy	4
		MI16	Baudha, Jain and Lokayat	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**

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

1) Reading minimum 4 books / 8 research papers per semester related to Indian Knowledge System.

2) Visiting an Academic Conference/ Cultural event, IKS Meets, Sangeet Mahotsav,etc once in a semester.

3) Visiting a Museum, Archive, library and similar places.

4) Visiting an Archaeological site, Caves, Ancient temples and similar places.

5) Participating in Yoga, Healthcare, Meditation, Omkar Sadhana, camps etc.

6) Attending workshop, seminar, heritage, cultural walks, participating in heritage, cultural, spiritual tour, etc

7) Participating in yadnya, yatra, parikrama, kumbh mela, mountaineering and trekking expedition, Ayodhya, Kashi, Narmada Parikrama, etc

8) Participating in lok festivals and cultural programmes including Tribal, Hilly, Rural, Food, Religious festivals, etc

9) Visiting any campus of Central Sanskrit University campuses in India (With prior permission)

10) Interviewing with Eminent Personalities in IKS (with minimum experience 30 yrs)

11) Visiting Gurukul, Ved Pathshala, Buddha Vihar, Shramana school, etc

12) Preparing a book or booklet of minimum 120 pages on any topic related to Indian Knowledge System, Culture, etc

13) Preparing a short film / documentary film on IKS of minimum 10-15 mins.

14) Preparing a Physical model of Yadnya vedi, scaled model of ancient temple, layout of ancient town planning, etc

15) Any other Innovative idea related to IKS

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**	**Sanskrit Bhasha Parichay** 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. **Learning Outcome:** • Student can understand and appreciate simple passages and poetry in Sanskrit. • Student will get the ability to express his/her thoughts in simple Sanskrit. • Student will understand the basic structure of Sanskrit Vyakarana **Benefit for Society** • 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. **Unit 1**	4	4	80-100

- संस्कृत वर्णमाला परिचयः - स्वरः, व्यञ्जनम्, संयुक्तवर्णाः, अनुस्वारः, अनुनासिकम्, विसर्ग

- संख्या - सङ्ख्यावाचि - शब्दरूपाणि एकः, द्वौ, त्रयः, चत्वारः .... ५ - १०० (त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु)

- शब्दरूपम् - विभक्तिः, कारकम्

- धातुरूपम् (क्रियारूपम्)

Unit 2

- सन्धिः

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

- समासः - केवलः, अव्ययीभावः, तत्पुरुषः, कर्मधारयः, द्विगुः, बहुव्रीहिः, द्वन्द्वः

- कारकम् - कर्ता, कर्म, करण, सम्प्रदान, अपादान (सम्बन्ध), अधिकरण, सम्बोधन ।

Unit 3

- उपपदविभक्तिः -

- वाच्यम् - कर्तृवाच्यम्, कर्मवाच्यम्, भाववाच्यम् ।

Unit 4

- प्रत्यय:

- अव्ययम्

Unit 5

- संस्कृत पाण्डुलिपी

- पाण्डुलिपी रचना

- पाण्डुलिपी पढना

Bibliography

- सुलभ संस्कृतम्: Introduction of Sanskrit Language - डॉ. श्री. श्रुतिशील शर्मा,

- अभ्यासदर्शिनी: For Learning Sanskrit - जनार्दन हेगडे,

- संस्कृत शिक्षा: - डॉ. कपिलदेव द्विवेदी,

- संस्कृत स्वयं-शिक्षक - Shri Damodar Satwalekar

- नव्यायपरिभाषया प्रत्ययरेखाङ्कनपद्धत्या च प्रमेयनिरूपणप्रणाली - डॉ. श्रीनिवास वरखेडी

- संस्कृत एवं संस्कृती - डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद

| | | MIKS 02 | **Introduction to IKS**
 The Paper on Introduction to Indian Knowledge Systems is developed with the objective that the learner has a basic understanding of ancient wisdom. The multiple folds of knowledge originated, developed, and applied in all the fields in | 4 | 4 | 80-100 |

India. Before entering into the mainline of Indian Knowledge Systems, the learner must have an overview of the IKS.

Learning Outcome:
- Acquire the knowledge about the definition and concept of Indian knowledge system i.e., IKS.
- Develop the understanding about the origin of IKS, history of IKS and voyage of IKS.
- Develop the understanding about the scope of IKS.
- Familiarity with the applications of IKS.

Benefits for Society:
- The IKS knowledge will help the society to aware about the knowledge traditions of the country. It will help to improve IKS literacy in the society. It will inspire various secrets of the society to revitalize traditional knowledge system.

Unit 1
- What is IKS, Definition of IKS, Concept of IKS, Historicity of IKS
- Scope of IKS
- Saraswati – Sindhu Civilization

Unit 2
- Literary basis of IKS
- Social System in Ancient India
- Education System in Ancient India
- Ancient Indian Art and Architecture

Unit 3
- Political System in Ancient India

			- Development of Indian Astronomy in Vedic Period - Development of Science and Technology in Ancient India - Ancient Indian Arts – Music, Dance, Drama, Paintings **Unit 4** - Indian Classical Literature - Indian Philosophical System - Trade and Commerce in Ancient India - Hindu Dharma **Unit 5** - Lok Sahitya - Lok Kala - Lok Sanskriti **Bibliography:** - Bharatatattva Vol. 1, 2 and - Ramkrishna Mission, - IKS concept & Application - B. Mahadevan, - Lok, Beyond Folk – J. NandKumar - Vinayak Bhat, Nagendra Pavana R.N, - भारत वैभव - ओमप्रकाश पंडिय, - Indian Knowledge System Vol.1 & Vol.2 - Dr. Kapil Kapoor - संस्कृत एवं संस्कृती - डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद			
		MIKS 03	**Knowledge: Origin and Sources** The need of including this Paper is to keep in view the perspective of the word ''Knowledge" and its Interpretation. Knowledge is not just having information about a particular subject. Here	4	4	80-100

D. Day____

Knowledge is considered "Enlightenment" which provides a most effective way of living. The Paper is developed with the view that the learner should build a foundation for learning Indian Knowledge System.

Learning Outcomes
- Develop the understanding about the origin of knowledge.
- Acquire the meaning of knowledge, how it is emerged, how it is evolved.
- Familiarity with various sources of knowledge.
- Develop the understanding about various methods delivery of knowledge.

Benefit for Society
- India is a knowledge-based society and knowledge civilization since ancient times. True Knowledge is the foundation of all activities. Society will benefit by understanding the philosophy of knowledge and the practicing various applications of knowledge in day-to-day life.

Unit 1
- Concept and Principles of Knowledge
- Sources of Knowledge in India – Part 1
- Sources of Knowledge in India – Part 1

Unit 2
- Knowledge of basic unity of reality
- Synthesis of spirit and matter

Unit 3

- Evolution and involution
- Integral Vedanta concept by Shri Aurobindo

Unit 4
- Theories of existence
- Knowledge and ignorance
- Interpretation of 'tat-tvam-asi'

Unit 5
- Theory of Consciousness
- Levels of Consciousness
- knowledge & Consciousness

Bibliography
- The Life Divine by Yogi Sri Aurobindo,
- The Upanishads by Yogi Sri Aurobindo,
- Synthesis of Yoga by Yogi Sri Aurobindo,
- Synthesis of Revelation by Dr Yogesh Waikar
- Sakhya Darshan,
- Nyay Darshan,
- Vaisheshik Darshan
- Bharatiya Darshan Shastra Ka Itihas – Jaydev Vedalankar

| | | MIKS 04 | **Ancient Indian History**

 The real history is not the political ups and downs of the dynasties of the kings, emperors, or of the great social leaders but it is constituted of the record of the development of thought processes, arts, sciences, and the cultural traits. The objective of this course is to let the learner know and understand true Indian History. India has a connected history since the Swayambhuva Manu, | 4 | 4 | 80-100 |

whose date can be put at approximately 31,000 before present as narrated in Puranas. The divisions of the passage of time i.e., Yuga, Manvantara and Kalpa are vast enough to be beyond the common man's comprehension. These are important aspects of History which needs to be studied.

Learning Outcomes

- Acquire the knowledge about the meaning, scope and importance of Indian history.
- Develop the understanding about the sources of Indian history and voyage of history.
- Develop the understanding of the applications of the Indian history.
- Develop the understanding about the chronology of Indian history.

Benefit for Society

- Study of history and past is very important for developing the future. The public at large will be benefited with study of ancient Indian history. They will get inspired by the glorious part of history. They will develop the confidence by knowing the stories and records in Indian history.

Unit 1
- History – Cosmic Chronology
- Geological Time

Unit 2
- Genealogies
- Prominent Proto Historic Kings

Unit 3
- Age of Rigved
- Vedic Religion
- Vedic Society and Vedic Civilization
- Aryan Invasion Myth

Unit 4
- Ramayana
- Mahabharat and Bharat War
- Vedik Rishi and Rishika

Unit 5
- Aryan Invasion Myth
- Chronological Problem of
- Indian History
- Period of Shankara and Buddha

Bibliography

- The Beginning By S.D. Kulkarni (Bhishma),
- Puranas By S.D. Kulkarni (Bhishma),
- Glorious Epoch By S.D. Kulkarni (Bhishma),
- The Chronology of India Vol. 1 By Vedveer Arya,
- The Chronology of India Vol. 2 By Vedveer Arya,

			• The Chronology of India from Manu to Mahabharat By Vedveer Arya, • Hindu Civilization By Sudhakar Raje, Epics, By S.D. Kulkarni (Bhishma) • संस्कृत एवं संस्कृती - डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद			
		MIKS 05	**Ancient Sciences (Part 1)** Science is the factual analysis of the way of living and thinking. India has it in Vedas and other allied literature. The Paper on Pure Sciences attempt to give an idea about how different fields of Sciences like mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Architecture, Earth Sciences, Agriculture, etc. were developed and put to use since ancient times. This paper will make the learner aware of great Indian discoveries and the Researcher to work in that direction. **Learning Outcomes** • Develop the understanding about the definition of science. • Acquire knowledge about applications of the Science. • Develop the understanding about the scope and limitations of Science. • Develop curiosity to revitalize the scientific basis and ancient technology used in India. **Benefits for Society**	4	4	80-100

- Science and sustainable technologies were the part of ancient Indian knowledge system and civilization. Ancient Indian people were aware about the various sources and applications of Science and technology. They were using it in day-to-day life. Study will make public aware today about the Science in ancient India.

Unit 1
- Literary basis of Science
- Science in Vedas
- Science in Puranas

Unit 2
- Physical Sciences
- Physics, Chemistry,
- Energy, Cosmology

Unit 3
- Linguistic Sciences
- Lipi, Grammar,
- Phonetics

Unit 4
- Mathematics, Numerals, Astronomy, Calendar System
- Earth Sciences, Metallurgy, Geology,
- Environment and Ecological Science

Unit 5
- Yajna

			- Mantra Therapy - Pashu Chiktsa **Bibliography** - Geology in the Ancient Vedic Literature – Dr. Y S Sahastrabuddhe, - Vedic Science and Technology – Dr. M R Goyal, - Vedas the source of ultimate science by Dr. Shri Ram Verma, - A Brief History of Science in India by Sabareesh P A, - Science and Technology in India through the ages by Academy of Sanskrit Research - नवन्यायपरिभाषया प्रत्ययरेखाङ्कनपद्धत्या च प्रमेयनिरूपणप्रणाली - डॉ. श्रीनिवास वरखेडी			
	MIKS 06	**Ancient Sciences (Paper 2)** Science is the factual analysis of the way of living and thinking. India has it in Vedas and other allied literature. The Paper on Pure Sciences attempt to give an idea about how different fields of Sciences like mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Architecture, Earth Sciences, Agriculture, etc. were developed and put to use since Ancient times. This paper will make the learner aware of great Indian discoveries and the Researcher to work in that direction. **Learning Outcomes**	4	4	80-100

- Develop the understanding about various types of pure Science.
- Differentiate between section of Science.
- Develop the understanding about the applications of scientific methodology in day-to-day life.
- Acquire knowledge about the ancient Indian Scientist Rishis and their work.

Benefits for Society
- Knowledge of pure sciences will enlighten the public at large about ancient Indian scientific development and how scientific technologies were in practices in ancient India. It will inspire them to re-invent the traditional knowledges and science behind them.

Unit 1
- Healthcare Sciences
- Ayurved, Surgery, Siddha
- Yoga and Omkar Sadhana

Unit 2
- Mental Health
- Panchkosh Chikitsa
- Vedic Psychology

Unit 3
- Biological Sciences
- Agriculture,
- Forestry, Vruksha Ayurved
-

Unit 4
- Architecture, Architectural Text,
- Temple Architecture,
- Irrigation and water management

Unit 5
- Engineering and Construction
- Civil, Mechanical, Aeronautics
- Weaponry, Ship building, Marine Science

Bibliography
- Geology in the Ancient Vedic Literature – Dr. Y S Sahastrabuddhe,
- Vedic Science and Technology – Dr. M R Goyal,
- Vedas the source of ultimate science by Dr. Shri Ram Verma,
- A Brief History of Science in India by Sabareesh P A,
- Science and Technology in India through the ages by Academy of Sanskrit Research
- नवन्यायपरिभाषया प्रत्ययरेखाङ्कनपद्धत्या च प्रमेयनिरूपणप्रणाली - डॉ. श्रीनिवास वरखेडी
- संस्कृत एवं संस्कृती - डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद

		MIKS 07	**Indian Literature (Part 1) :** The Paper includes Vedic literature i.e. Vedas, Vedanga, Upaveda, Upanishads, Darshanas, Puranas, Classical literature, etc. The	4	4	80-100

objective of including this Paper is to provide the learner a 360-degree view of the Ancient Indian way of living and systems. In India not only Philosophical literature but also Scientific, Political, Vyakarana, Kavya, Natya and many more types of literature got produced. This will make learner explore multi-fold areas of life.

Learning Outcomes
- Students will understand the origin and contents of Vedic literature.
- Students will learn four Veda, four upaveda, Brahman Granth, Aranyaka and Upanishad Granth.
- Students will be familiar with the concept of Shruti and Smruti.
- Students will be familiar with the Vedic philosophy, environment and lifestyle Vedic educational system and Vedic society.

Benefits of Society
- Vedic literature is the root sources of knowledge all over the world Vedas are for universe and humanity on a whole society and public of a large will get knowledge and awareness about rich Indian knowledge and culture sources from Vedic literature. It will help to improve social four public awareness about Vedic heritage of India.

Unit 1
- Four Vedas and Four Upavedas
  Rugved, Yajurved, Samaved, Atharvaved

Unit 2
- Vedangas – Shiksha, Kalp, Nirukt, Vyakaran, Chhanda, Jyotish

Unit 3
- Upanishad – Isha, Ken, Katha, Prashna, Mundak, Mandukya, Taittiriy, Aittarey, Chhandogya, Bruhadaranyak

Unit 4
- Puranas – 18 Maha Puranas
- Puranas – 18 Upa Puranas

Unit 5
- Smruti Granthas
- Niti Granthas
- Nyaya Granths

Bibliography

- संस्कृत साहित्य का इतिहास भाग - १ और भाग - २ डॉ. सुरुची पांडे,

- संस्कृत साहित्य का इतिहास - डॉ. उमाशंकर शंकर शर्मा,
- The Golden book of the Holy Vedas Mahendra Kulasreshtha, Puranas by Dr. S D Kulkarni,
- Indroduction to Vedas by Dr. Pramod Pathak
- नवन्यायपरिभाषया प्रत्ययरेखाङ्कनपद्धत्या च प्रमेयनिरूपणप्रणाली - डॉ. श्रीनिवास वरखेडी

		MIKS 08	**Indian Literature (Part 2) :** The Paper includes Vedic literature i.e. Vedas, Vedanga, Upaveda, Upanishads, Darshanas, Puranas, Classical literature, etc. The objective of including this Paper is to provide the learner a 360-degree view of the Ancient Indian way of living and systems. In India not only Philosophical literature but also Scientific, Political, Vyakarana, Kavya, Natya and many more types of literature areas are produced. This will make the learner explore multi-fold areas of life. **Learning Outcomes** - Develop the understanding about the great heritage of classical literature. - Acquire knowledge about the vast scope of classical literature. - Develop the understanding about the various ancient forum of literature like Natya, Kavya, Champu-Kavya, Rupak Scientific literature, folk literature etc. - Explore various sects of knowledge and education through the study of classical literature. **Benefits for Society** - Classical literature is for masses. The sacred knowledge of Vedic literature is simplified and taken to layman with help of classical literature. It will help people to enrich	4	4	80-100

themselves and live life more happily. Study of classic literature will improve the quality of life and life style of public of a large.

Unit 1
- Ramayana
- Mahabharat

Unit 2
- Bharat Muni Natya Sahitya
- Bhasa – Swapna vasavdatta, Pancharatra, Duta-Ghatotkacha, Urubhanga
- Kalidas and his Sahitya Abhijat Shakuntal, Malvikagnimitram, Meghdoot, etc.

Unit 3
- Introduction to Eminent Poets and Dramatists - Harsha, Ashwaghosha, Vishakhadatta, Vatsayana, Bharani, Dandi, Shudraka, Bhartruhari
- Bhavbhuti – Malati Madhav, Uttar Ramcharita, Mahaviracharita

Unit 4
- Scholarly treaties and Epic Poems like Panini, Patanjali, Ishwar Krishna, Shrimad Shankaracharya, etc.
- Gadyakavya and Champukavya, Kathasahitya

Unit 5
- Pali and Pali Literature

- Prakrut and Prakrut Literature
- Apabhransh and Apabhransh Literature

Bibliography

- संस्कृत साहित्य का इतिहास - डॉ. उमाशंकर शंकर शर्मा,
- Epics by Dr. S D Kulkarni,
- Classical and Concise History of Sanskrit Literature by Gaurinath Sastri,
- संस्कृत साहित्य सौरभ - Vishnu Prabhakar,
- History of Classical Sanskrit Literature by M. Krishnamachariar

		MIKS 09	**Study of Dharma** The Paper on Study of Dharma is being developed to make the learner understand the concept of Dharma, "धारयति इति धर्म:।" Dharma is not religion, though it is often misunderstood with Religion. Dharma is the way of living life. Dharma, Vedic Dharma, Hindu Dharma, Sanatana 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. **Learning Outcomes**	4	4	80-100

- Develop the understanding about foundations and concepts of Dharma.
- Differentiate between Dharma and religion.
- Develop understanding about various philosophies of Dharma.
- Familiar with various books related to practicing of Dharma and Dharma Shastra.

Benefits for Society
- 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.

Unit 1
- The very unique idea of dharma.
- Idea behind Hindu dharma, comparing with other religions.
- Hindu dharma not religion but way of life

Unit 2
- The major tenets:
- Defining ideas, unique views about purpose and nature of life,
- the aim of Antyodaya and Sarvebhavantu, Mahavakyas defining
- Hindu Darshana

Unit 3
- The System for welfare of all:
- Role and responsibility of individual and collectives, Four ashram,
- Four purusharstha, four varna: guna and karma division and choice

Unit 4
- The ultimate goal / aim in life and its facilitation for each one;
- rituals, puja paddhatis, utsav (festivals) systems, customs,
- beliefs, institutions, dictums, dos and don'ts, ways to get happiness.

Unit 5
- Important Sects
- Sub Sects

Bibliography
- Dharma the Vedic Foundatoion by S. D. Kulkarni,
- Hindu Dharma & Sanskriti by Sadanand Sapre,
- Sanatan Dharma - Central Hindu College, Banaras,
- धर्म और संस्कृती -एक विवेचना - रंगा हरी,
- जीवन का भारतीय प्रतिमान - Dilip ji Kelkar

		MIKS 10	**Ancient Indian Architecture**	4	4	80-100

The Glorious Tradition of Architecture, Sculpture and Temple building flows from Ancient India. The unique invention of the Indian psyche's superlative imagination and aesthetics is visible in Ancient Architecture.

Studying this Paper is very important to know the development of Art, Craft, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, etc. The objective of including this Paper is to bring Ancient Technology to the surface and in use in today's age.

Learning Outcomes

- Develop the understanding about ancient system of Architecture India.
- Familiar with different styles of Architecture and Temple sites.
- Develop the understanding about the purpose of Temples with beautiful architecture.
- Acquire knowledge about the history of architecture and engineering knowledge in ancient India.

Benefits for Society

- Temple is a place of worship and Indian civilization developed through the university called Temple University. The cosmology and Cosmogony behind Temple architecture is like experiencing the model of creation universe. Study of architecture will develop the mindset and attitude to see and observe Indian architecture with a new vision and improve the pride of the society.

Unit 1
- Introduction - Origin & Concept, History, Interpretation of Art and Architecture
- Indus & Saraswati valley civilization - Art and Architecture
- Iconography
- Ancient text related to Architecture.

Unit 2
- Temple Architecture
- Cave/Monolithic Architecture
- Various Styles of Temple Architecture like Dravid and Nagar

Unit 3
- Chalukya, Pallav Architecture
- Chola, Pandya, Chera Architecture
- Hoysala Architecture
- Gurjar, Solanki Architecture
- Mauryan, Vijaynagar Architecture

Unit 4
- Shrunga and Satvahan Architecture
- Kaling, Kadamba Architecture
- Buddhist Art and architecture
- Jain Art and architecture

Unit 5

- Angkor Architecture Cambodia
- Architecture in Indonesia and Bali
- Architecture in south east Asian countries

Bibliography

- भारत वैभव - ओम प्रकाश पाण्डेय,

- मंदिर स्थापत्य का इतिहास - बिहार हिंदी अकादमी,

- Architecture Engineering and Iconography in Vaishna and Shalva Agamas – Dr. R. P. Kulkarni Dr. Prabhakar Apte,

- भारतीय कला (शिल्पशास्त्र एवं प्राचीन स्थापत्य) - Uday Narayan Rai

- Samarangan Sutradhar – by Raja Bhoj

		MIKS 11	**Indian Culture and Traditions** Culture is not different from ways of living life which consider every aspect of life and every small part of the Universe. The word 'culture' has its equivalent in Sanskrit-Samskriti. The Vedas are eternal. They embody eternal truths and so the Samskriti founded on the Vedas is necessarily eternal founded on the same foundational principles. The learner of this paper will enlighten by the eternal foundation of Indian Culture and Tradition. The Vedas confidently declare – "Krunvanto Viśvamāryam" – "Our aim is to civilize the world-Arya means civilized." **Learning Outcomes**	4	4	80-100

- Acquire the knowledge of the concept and definition of culture and traditions.
- Develop the understanding about aspects and methods of cultural heritage and knowledge through traditions.
- Develop the understanding about the mechanism of development of a tradition and its relevance with nature and Society.
- Explore the voyage of culture and traditions through ages.

Benefits for Society

- Culture and traditions are the integral parts of civilization. Indian civilization is live and continuous because of the culture and traditions. Society and public experience the continuity of traditions and cultural ethos. With study of culture and traditions, society with be aware about the concept of the cultural and traditional heritage.

Unit 1
- Broad Concept of Culture, Fundamentals of Culture and Voyage of Culture, Literary Basis of Culture and Traditions
- Cultural Centers - Temples, Ashram, etc., Saints, Philosophers, Avataras
- Ethical Basis of Society -Samskaras, its importance, Shodash Samskaras, Prayashchitta, Importance and applications of Prayashchitta, etc

Unit 2
- Education System, Education through Hitopadesh, Panchatantra, etc.

- Self Sufficiency of Villages - Agriculture System, Craftsmanship
- Concept of Devata and Upasana, Yoga and Spirituality
- Festivals and It's relationship with Environment.

Unit 3
- Preservation of Culture & Traditions through Utsav, Pilgrimages fairs - Kumbha mela, Parikrama, Yatra, Vaari tradition
- Preservation of Culture & Traditions through Arts - Nritya, Drama, Music, Painting
- Four Ashrams and archaeology of the Caste system and professional guilds in ancient India

Unit 4
- Economics and Political culture in Ancient India
- Interactions with the West and influence of the ancient Indian Culture on the pre-Semitic religions
- Future India as Vishvaguru – कृण्वंतो विश्वमार्यम्

Unit 5
- Cultural footprints of India in Asia
- Cultural footprints of India in Europe
- Cultural footprints of India in USA – Maya Sanskriti and Inka Sanskriti
- Indian Diaspora

Bibliography

			• धर्म और संस्कृती -एक विवेचना - रंगा हरी, • विश्व सभ्यताओं का जनन: भारत - डॉ. अखिलेश चंद्र शर्मा, • India's Contribution To World Thought and Culture - Vivekanand Kendre Prakashan, • Indian the land of Perennial Culture by S. D. Kulkarni • संस्कृत एवं संस्कृती - डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद			
		MIKS 12	**Ancient Indian Education System** The ancient system of education was the education of the Vedas, Brahmanas, Upanishads, and Dharmasutras. In ancient India, both formal and informal ways of education system existed. The Indian education system continued in the form of ashrams, in temples, and as indigenous schools like Gurukulas and acharya kulas and Universities like Nalanda, Vallabhi, Vikramshila, etc. The objective of the paper is to let the learner know about how the education system evolved over the period and focused on the holistic development of the individual by taking care of both the inner and the outer self. • Develop good understanding of ancient Indian education system. • Familiar with various schools of knowledge in ancient India. • Acquire knowledge about the foreign students who studied in ancient Indian universities.	4	4	80-100

- Understanding the correlation between the working and management of various ancient education entities

Benefits for Society

- Develop awareness about ancient Indian education system among the public at large.
- Familiarity with ancient Gurukul system.
- Develop understanding about contribution of various sections of Indian knowledge system in ancient Indian educational system.

Unit 1
- Salient features of ancient education system
- Definition and purpose of Education
- Process of Education

Unit 2
- Pariwar Shiksha
- Gurukul Shiksha
- Samaj Shiksha

Unit 3
- Types of Schools – Gurukul and Acharyakul
- Parishad and Sammelan
- Temple as Center of Education

Unit 4
- Ancient University Model

			• Nalanda, Takshasheela, Vikramsheela, Vallabhi and other universities • Sharada Peeths, Kashi, Kanchi, Ujjain, Paithan, Shankaracharya Mathas, **Unit 5** • Systematic destruction of Indian education system • The role of National Education Policy 2020 for revival of education system in India • Salient Features of NEP 2020 **Bibliography** • प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा पध्दति - लज्जाराम तोमर, • Education in Ancient India - By Mitali Chatterjee, • शिक्षा का भारतीय प्रतिमान - इन्दुमति काटदरे • जीवन का भारतीय प्रतिमान - दिलीप केळकर			
		MIKS 13	**Economic and Political System in Ancient India** Indian Political thought has been influenced by many thinkers. For a proper understanding of the Indian Political and Economic theories, it is essential to study the ideas and philosophies of prominent political thinkers of the past that influence modern political thoughts. This Paper will provide the learners an insight into the manner in which these ideas were adopted and implemented by those thinkers. **Learning Outcomes**	4	4	80-100

- Develop the understanding about the idea and concept of economic and political systems.
- Familiar with Kautilya arthshastra and political system of Kautilya.
- Develop good understanding of analytic methods through which knowledge is analyzed and processed.
- Acquire knowledge of various interrelated sources of Indian knowledge system.

Benefits for Society

- Develop a mass knowledge and awareness pool within the public and Society about economy and political system in ancient India.
- Better understanding of society about the idea of king and kingship and strategic planning and management in ancient India.
- Familiarity with ancient economics systems.

Unit 1

- Indian Economy - Historical perspective, Vedic System, Moral principles, Economics and ethics, Economics - An Ancient Science
- Agriculture, Crops, Trade, Production and Industry in Vedic times, Mining, Pottery, Craftsmanship, etc
- Guilds, Markets, Commerce, Trade Routes, International Business, Relation with other countries

Unit 2
- Ancient Trade and Commerece
- Ancient Trade routes and water routes
- Spices, Textiles, Drugs, Herbals, Metals, etc trade

Unit 3
- Concept of Wealth and It's Ownership, standard of living,
- Wealth as Goddess Laxmi and applications of wealth
- Practices of Dana and donations for social causes

Unit 4
- Primitive Man and Life without Society
- Vedic Society – Sabha, Samiti, King, Janapadas, Mahajanapadas
- Idea of Kind and Kingship

Unit 5
- Law and Constitution, Law and Administration, Suppression of Crime, Three Tier Political System – Dharma Dand, Raj Dand, Nyaya Dand
- Preparation for war, Defence System and Foreign Ministry, Intelligence System

Bibliography
- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्र,

			• वेदों में समाजशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र और शिक्षाशास्त्र, डॉ. कपिलदेव द्विवेदी, प्रा • चीन भारत का सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक इतिहास - शरद सिंग, • प्राचीन भारतीय आर्थिक इतिहास - डॉ. विशुद्धानंद पाठक, • Administrative System in Ancient India - J. K. Jain • संस्कृत एवं संस्कृती - डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद			
		MIKS 14	**Ancient Indian Arts** Ancient Indian Arts include Music, Dance, Drama, Paintings, etc. India has a rich tradition of Arts. Many Dance forms developed in different regions of India. The same is the case with Musical Instruments. Arts were considered a medium to reach God, a medium to pray the God. The scope of this Paper is very large that it is not possible to cover it in detail, but this Paper will provide an overview of different forms of Ancient Indian Arts. **Learning Outcomes** • Acquire knowledge and information about ancient Indian arts. • Develop good understanding of various forms of various arts and their performances. • Familiarity with various schools of arts and performance. • Understanding the inter relevance of Indian philosophy with arts and performance.	4	4	80-100

Benefits for Society

- Develop a mass awareness about Ancient Indian Arts.
- Develop an understanding of arts in developing and continuity of an Indian culture.
- Familiarity with various Indian Arts as a skill to develop career and applications in real life.

Unit 1

- Origin and Concept Arts, Literature basis of Various Arts, Evolvement of Various Art forms
- Indian Music - Voyage from Ancient times and Various Gharanas, Art of Singing, Introduction to Ragas, Gunas and Alankaras

Unit 2

- Introduction to Drama, Bharat Muni Natyashastra
- Introduction to Eminent Poets and Dramatists - Kalidas, Bhas, Bharavi, Dandi, Shudraka, Shriharsha, Vishakhadatta, Vatsayan, etc.

Unit 3

- Introduction to Ancient Paintings, Origin, History, Literature basis of Paintings - Chitrasutras (Vishnudharmottara Purana), Abhilashitartha chinatamani, Chitra Kaladruma, Sivatatva ratnakara, etc.

Unit 4

			• Origin and History of Dance, Dance Traditions in India, Evolvement of Various Dance Tradition - Kathak, Bharatnatyam, Mohiniyattam, Kuchipudi, etc." **Unit 5** • History of Musical Instruments, Evolvement of Various Musical Instruments 1. tata - stringed instruments, 2. vitata - instruments covered with skin, 3. gana - the instruments that give resonance by the concussion of two solid bodies, 4. susira - wind instruments. **Bibliography** • Ancient Indian Arts - S. D. Kulkarni, • Performing Artistes in Ancient India - By Iravati, • Ancient Indian Music - By Nagendra Jha, • Ancient Indian Classical Music - By Lalita Ramakrishna • संस्कृत एवं संस्कृती - डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद			
		MIKS 15	**Indian Philosophy** Philosophy in its widest etymological sense means 'love of knowledge'. It tries to know things scope that immediately and remotely concern man. What is the real nature of man? What is the end of this life? What is the nature of this world in which he lives? Is there any creator of this world? How should man live in the light of his knowledge of himself, the world and God? These are some of the many problems, taken at random, which we find agitating the human mind in every land, from the very dawn of civilization. Philosophy deals with problems of this nature. As philosophy aims at knowledge of truth it is termed in Indian	4	4	80-100

literature, 'the vision of truth' (darsana). Every Indian school holds, in its own way, that there can be a direct realization of truth (tattva-darśana). A man of realization becomes free; one who lacks it is entangled in the world.

Learning Outcomes

- Acquire Knowledge about Indian Philosophies (Darshanas)
- Develop understandings of 9 darshanas i.e. 6 astik darshans and 3 nastik darshanas and their meaning
- Acquire knowledge about the meaning and applications of nine darshanas.
- Achieve familiarity with the role of Indian Philosophies (Darshanas) in development and voyage of Indian knowledge systems

Benefits for Society

- Develop mass understandings about Indian Philosophies (Darshanas) in society
- Generate Familiarity with astik and nastik darshans and their applications
- Generate mass public awareness about Indian Philosophies (Darshanas) and their contribution in development and voyage of Indian knowledge system

Unit 1
- Concept of Philosophy – Western Perspective
- Indian Perspective of Philosophy called as Darshana

- Astik Darshana and Nastik Darshana

Unit 2
- Samkhya Darshana: sage, thought, Main scriptures, peculiarities, influence on other darshanas and scriptures
- Yoga Darshana: sage, thought, Main scriptures, peculiarities, influence on other darshanas and scriptures.

Unit 3
- Details of Nyaya Darshana: sage, thought, Main Scriptures, peculiarities. influence on other darshanas and scriptures
- Details of Vaisheshika Darshana: sage, thought, Main scriptures, peculiarities, influence on other darshanas and scriptures.

Unit 4
- Details of Purva Mimansa Darshana: sage, thought, main scriptures, peculiarities, influence on other darshanas and scriptures.
- Details of Uttar Mimansa (Vedanta) Darshana: sage, thought, main scriptures, peculiarities, influence on other darshanas and scriptures.

Unit 5
- Schools of Vedant Darshana
- Shankarasharya and Madhvacharya
- Ramanujacharya, Nimbakacharya,Vallabhacharya

Bibliography

			- भारतीय दर्शन शास्त्र का इतिहास - जयदेव वेदालंकार, - An Introduction to Indian Philosophy - Satischandra Chatterjee, Dhirendramohan Datta, - Outlines of Indian Philosophy - M. Hiriyanna, - सर्वदर्शनसंग्रह - माधवाचार्य - नवन्यायपरिभाषया प्रत्ययरेखाङ्कनपद्धत्या च प्रमेयनिरूपणप्रणाली - डॉ. श्रीनिवास वरखेडी			
		MIKS 16	**Bauddha, Jain and Lokayata Philosophies** **Preamble**: The study of *Buddha, Jain, and Lokayat (Charvak)* offers deep insights into the ethical, philosophical, and rational traditions of ancient India. These schools of thought emphasize peace, non-violence, critical inquiry, and ethical living, providing timeless principles for personal growth and societal well-being. This subject encourages learners to explore diverse perspectives, fostering a deeper understanding of human values and the relevance of ancient wisdom in addressing contemporary challenges. **Learning Outcomes:** 1. Understand the ethical teachings and philosophy of Gautam Buddha, including the Four Noble Truths. 2. Gain knowledge about various schools of Buddhist philosophy and their literature.			

D. Dayath

3. Explore Jain theories of knowledge, judgment, and the Tirthankar tradition.

4. Learn about Jain ethics, Agam literature, and the principles of non-violence and sustainability.

5. Analyze Lokayat (Charvak) philosophy, its ethical views, and reasons for its decline.

Benefits to Society:
1. Promotes peace and harmony through the ethical teachings of Buddhism and Jainism.

2. Encourages non-violence and environmentally sustainable practices inspired by Jain philosophy.

3. Fosters critical thinking and rational inquiry through the study of Lokayat (Charvak) philosophy.

4. Enhances cultural understanding and tolerance for diverse philosophical traditions.

5. Inspires ethical and mindful living, contributing to a more compassionate society.

Unit-1
- Gautam Buddha
- Life and work
- Ethical Teaching and Philosophy of Buddha
- Four Moral Thoughts

Unit-2

- School of Buddha Philosophy
- Hinayan, Mahayan Vajrayan and Thervada Buddha Literature

Unit-3
- Vardhaman Mahavir and Tirthankar Tradition
- Jain Theory of Knowledge
- Jain Theory of Judgement

Unit-4
- Jain Ethics and Realism
- Agam Sahitya
- Jainism as Religion Without Food

Unit-5
- Lokayat (Charvak) Philosophy
- Ethics and Moral In Lokayat
- Failure of Lokayat Tradition

Bibliography
- भारतीय दर्शन शास्त्र का इतिहास - जयदेव वेदालंकार,
- An Introduction to Indian Philosophy - Satischandra Chatterjee, Dhirendramohan Datta,
- Outlines of Indian Philosophy - M. Hiriyanna,
- सर्वदर्शनसंग्रह - माधवाचार्य
- Bharatiya Darshan - Acharya Baldeva Upadhyaya