

Samskrta –Sastra- Paricyah

Unit-I

General Idea about the following Samhitas: Rgveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharva Veda.

Unit-II

General Idea about the following Upanisadas: Isa, Kena, Katha, Prashna, Munda, Mandukya, Taittiriya, Aitareya, Chandogya and Brhadaranyaka.

Unit-III

General Idea about the following Epics & Puranas: Ramayana, Mahabharatam and 18 Mahapuranas

Unit-IV

General Idea about the following Kavyas: Haravijayam, Buddhacaritam, Saundaranandam, Raghvamsam, Kumarasambhavam, Kiratarjuniyam, Sisupalavadham, Naisadhiyacaritam, Meghadutam, Vasavadatta, Kadambari, Harshacaritam, Dasakumaracaritam, Abhijnanasakuntalam, Pancatantram and Hitopadesah.

Core Readings:

- ✓ *History of Sanskrit Literature, A.A. Macdonell, MLBD, Delhi, 2003*
- ✓ *Samkrta Sahitya ka Itihasa, Baladev Upadhyaya, Sarada Niketan, Varanasi*

Suggested Readings:

- ✓ *Samkrta Sahityara Itihasa, H.K. Satapathy, Kitab Mahal, Cuttack.*

Philosophy of Bhagavad Gita

Introduction:

This course on the philosophy of the Bhagavad Gita will offer a comprehensive exploration of the profound philosophical and spiritual teachings found within this ancient Indian text, and provide its applications in Modern life situations, particularly when guidance is required for very many problems in life.

Course Outcomes:

- Understanding of the ideal of dharma and its role in a civilized society,
- Understanding of the role and importance of knowledge, action, and devotion in life.
- Knowledge of leading life with a sense of detachment.

Learning Outcome

- **Unit-I** Yoga is to purify our actions, Yoga is to control the mind and senses and Yoga is to link oneself to Supreme with devotion. Yoga is the path of selfless actions without expecting the consequences or results. the spiritual seeker acts according to Dharma (righteousness).
- **Unit-II** An important philosophical concept in Karma yoga, it means to act unselfishly, or without personal gain in mind. When acting out of Nishkama Karma, an individual is acting or acting without any expectation that good will be returned to him/her or without attachment to its fruits.
- **Unit-III** Jnana yoga encourages its adepts to think and speak of themselves in the third person as a way to distance themselves from the Ego and detach their eternal self (atman) from the body-related one (*māyā*).
- **Unit-IV** the Bhagavad Gita places great emphasis on devotion to God. Through devotion, an individual can attain the ultimate truth and realize their unity with the divine. This path of devotion is accessible to all, irrespective of their social standing or spiritual knowledge.

Unit-I:

Dharma:-Varnadharma, Svabhava, Sadharma- Paradharmā

Unit-II:

Karma:-Classification of Karma; Sense of Agency, Niṣkāma Karma, Lokasaṅgraha, Relation between Karma Yoga and Jñāna yoga.

Unit-III:

Jnana:- Distinction between Jnana and Vijñāna. Criteria of True Knowledge (Buddhi Yoga & JñānaYoga), Kṣetra, Kṣetrajña, Puruṣottama.Sāttvika, Rājasika and Tāmasika Jñāna

Unit-IV:

Bhakti Yoga:- Four kinds of devotees, Characteristics of Ideal Bhakti- Saraṇāgati & Prapattikrupa (grace);
Relation between Bhakti Yoga & Jñāna Yoga

Prescribed Books

- ✓ *S. Radhakrishnan, the Bhagavad Gītā (Trs.&Ed.)*
- ✓ *S. C. Panigrahi, the Concept of Yoga in the Gita, Prajnaloka, Puri*

Reference Books

- ✓ *K. M. Munshi & R. R. Diwakar, Bhagavad Gītā & Modern Life*
- ✓ *Basanta Kumar Dash, Philosophy of Isopanisad and the Gita, Gyanajuga Publication, Bhubaneswar*
- ✓ *G. K. Warriar, Śrīmad Bhagavad Gītā Bhāṣya of Sri Sankarāchārya: (Trs), Advaita Ashram, Ramakrishna Math.*
- ✓ *P. N. Srinivasachari, the Ethical Philosophy of Gītā.*
- ✓ *Pandita Nilakantha Das, Srimad Bhagavad Gītā, New Students Store Binod Vihari, Cuttack.*
- ✓ *Viharilal Pandits ed., Śrīmad Bhagavad Gītā, (Odia) DharmaGrantha Store, Cuttack..*

E- Recourses

1. <https://youtu.be/bedsn7xIn0w?si=VW5iQdLgDu5UDhA6>
2. https://anubooks.com/uploads/session_pdf/16623612876.pdf
3. <https://ijcrt.org/papers/IJCRT2101218.pdf>
4. <https://youtu.be/HHlv6qJIRjI?si=MML5aslZRwUvE1RI>
5. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jnana-Vijnana_Yoga
6. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhakti_yoga

Sample Questions: 1 for Part- I Objective; Part- II Very Short Type (in 50 Words); Par-III Short Type (in 250 Words); Par-IV Long Type (in 800 Words);

Unit – I

1. Dharma Literally Means _____?
2. What Is Sreya?
3. What Is Varna Dharma?
4. What Is the Meaning of Dharma In the Bhagavad Gita? Discuss.

Unit – II

1. _____ is the Vikarma?
2. Distinguish Between Karma, Vikarma, and Akarma.
3. Who Is Fit to Follow the Path of Jnana?

4. Discuss the Concept of Bondage and Liberation In the Bhagavad Gita

Unit – III

1. _____ Is Called Ksetra?
2. State the Characteristics of Tamasika Jnana.
3. State the Characteristics of Sattvika Jnana.
4. Explain the Jnana of the Bhagavad Gita and illustrate its Significance.

Unit – IV

1. _____ Is the Highest State of Bhakti?
2. How Jnana and Bhakti Are Related?
3. How Can One Attain the Highest State Niskama Bhakti?
4. What Are the Characteristics of A True Devotee? Discuss.