



SHRI JAGANNATH SANSKRIT VISHVAVIDYALAYA
SHRI VIHAR, PURI

2.6 Student Performance and Learning Outcomes

2.6.1 Programme Outcomes, program specific outcomes and course outcomes for all programs offered by the institution are stated and displayed in the website of the institution (to provide the weblink)

A. Programme Outcomes

a. Acharya (P. G.)

P. G. Courses are offered in 08 Subjects namely Advaita Vedanta, Dharmashastra, Jyotirvijnanam, Nyaya, Sarvadarshana, Sahitya, Veda and Vyakarana. These P. G. Courses are meant for Shastra Studies which offer purely Shastric text-based syllabus along with modern pedagogical nuances to nurture as well as preserve the Indian Knowledge Tradition and make familiar and vibrant the young minds with it.

b. Visistacharya (M.Phil.)

Visistacharya (MPhil) Course (up to the academic year 2021) was a pre-PhD research training course where the students get familiar with research methodology comprising of the topics how to collect the data, analyze and synthesize, how to prepare the draft of a research proposal, thesis writing skill, art of research paper writing, art of review of a research paper, translation skill, manuscriptology and cataloguing. This course aims to make the students efficient for research.

c. Pre-PhD Course Work

As MPhil courses are not offered as per the UGC guidelines since 2021, Pre-PhD Course Work is mandatory after qualifying the Research Entrance Test (RET). It's a half-yearly course with one Semester. This course enables a candidate for effective and meaningful research as training, practice and presentation along with the study of research methodology and manuscriptology are capsuled in the course design.

d. Vidyavaridhi (PhD)

This programme aims meaningful multi-disciplinary research by collaborating Shastra Studies and Modern Sciences and Social Sciences. The research on the Shastras aims to bring to limelight the core values and scientific temper of Oriental Wisdom encoded in different branches of Sanskrit Language and Literature.

e. Vacaspati (D.Litt.)

Vacaspati (D.Litt.) is the highest degree of the University which aims subject and area specific innovation and independent research.

f. Shiksha-Shastri (B.Ed.)

ShikshaShastri (B.Ed.) Dept. offers teacher training programme at undergraduate level. They follow the updated guidelines of AICTE, UGC and Higher Education Dept., Govt. of Odisha time to time. Training of teaching methodology, ethics, and morality are the aims of teacher training education. Most of the successful trained graduates are employed in various institutes of School and Mass Education of Odisha and some are in outside Odisha.

B. Course Outcomes

I. Advaita Vedanta

1. Advaita Vedanta Courses prepare the student as an individual of complete life. The Ultimate aim of life makes a student quite aware about the perishability of the worldly things by which he/she can inculcate sense of love, care, fellow-feelingness, sharing, togetherness, unity, and sense of respect for other's creativity and art. Students learn human values and essence of life while studying the courses.

2. The sense of one-soul in each human being (अद्वैत) aims to create better human beings without the discrimination of gender, caste, creed, religion, sect etc.
3. The thought of adhyatma (related to own self) make a peaceful and better world.

II. Dharmashastra

1. The Shastra related to code of conducts, sacraments and rituals are meant to maintain a disciplined society. Every performance has some justifications which can be realized through the courses who study and go deep in research. For example – 1st outing of the child in 3rd or 4th month and showing Sun to the child with the mantra तच्चक्षुर्देवहितं पुरस्तात्... indicates that the bones of the child will start to be stronger from 3rd or 4th month by the rays of the Sun.
2. The family values, core values of humanity and divineness can be preserved through socio-religious institutions.
3. Students can make it a better profession those who have a better understanding of the vidya and rituals.
4. Students can guide the society during religious institutions, social performances and local rituals when confusion arises.

III. Jyotirvijnanam

1. Jyotirvijnamas a Vedanga is essential to calculate the exact time for any social, religious or spiritual institutions.
2. The trained and skilled students those who show interest in PhalitaJyotisha, predict, guide and help the people during their required astrological consultations.
3. Extended study and thorough research correlates astrology to modern astronomy.
4. The GanitaJyotisha part is very much scientific which aims collaboration with Mathematics and Numerology.
5. VastuVijnana or architectural guidance to the society comes under the study of Jyotirvijnanam.

IV. Nyaya

1. Nyaya Philosophy is a vidya of logic and reason & states the distinction between matter (वस्तु) and beyond matter (अतिवस्तु/कर्ता).
2. The logical method is followed in courts by some judges during arguments those who are keen to Indian Systems of Reasoning.
3. The system of rational debates, Nyaya Philosophy is utilized in Natural Language Processing (NLP). It's helpful in sentence analysing along with Mimamsa Philosophy.
4. The students those who opt Visheshika part as their study during research, can collaborate with modern physical science.
5. The collaboration of Shastra and Science may pave the way for some possible innovations and the study of Nyaya-Visheshika has the potency.

V. Sarvadarshana

1. All the Philosophical Systems of Bharata are the guiding lights for the globe.
2. Comparative Religion is the most relevant subject of Humanities and Traditional Studies.
3. The great philosophical Gurus, their various paths, the life-shaping guidance are the ideals for many as well as the deep study and research aim to bring a synthesized philosophy, concept, theory or system.
4. The study of sadhanas and siddhis of the siddhas will bring evolution and the capacity to cross involution among students to march some steps ahead in the path of humanity.

VI. Sahitya

1. The Classical Sanskrit Literature is a Shastra of connoisseurs, poets, rhetoricians and prosody.
2. The softness and emotional quotient or emotional intelligence is alive through Sahitya in the society.
3. The students of Sahitya are the most successful candidates in competitive examinations.

4. Sahitya makes the students trained those have interest and quality of Lalita-kala like music, dance, drama, playing of instrument.
5. The thorough study and research in Sahityaaim to correlate and collaborate with Musicology, Fine Arts, Flora and Fauna of Literatures to Modern Botanical and Zoological Sciences, History (for example the Rajatarangini of Kalhana depicts the history of Kashmir), Geography of various places, the Culture and Cultural relations of regions and Rashtras, the social and financial pictures of Bharata.
6. The study of the influence of Indian rhetoricians up on western literature and translation are the recent trends of modern literature research.

VII. Veda

1. The most pristine and primitive literature, alphabets, sentence, syntax, accent, grammar, philosophy, ritual, religion, history, culture etc. are preserved through oral tradition without any fail since civilization to civilization.
2. The power of perception of mantras by the Rsis, the tradition of Guru-Shishya and Gurukulas, the dialogue systems of learning in the Upanishads are the identity of Indian-ness.
3. The Study of the Vedas teach the sense of respect and preservation of the Nature as the mantras eulogize various aspects of the Nature. Collaborative study of the natural phenomena in Vedic Literature and modern Environmental Science paves the path of innovation and exploration as well as it will guide the modern world to stop exploitation of the Mother Earth.
4. Vedic study encompasses a huge arena of collaborative study and research within the Shastric tradition as well as with modern sciences. Collaboration of Vedic Studies with physical sciences, chemical sciences, agricultural sciences, medical sciences, biological sciences, defense system, architectures, Sulba-sutras with mathematics etc. has the prospect of innovation.
5. The ritualistic part of the Vedic Studies preserves the value systems in the society by protecting the social, emotional, cultural and moral values. Each and every ritual has some justification, deification of the Nature and social implication.
6. The study of articulation of accents and Modern Physiology and Psychology aims to map the IQ and EQ levels and the society may adopt mantra-therapy for healing and wellness.
7. The feelings in the Samanasya-suktas of the Rgveda and the Atharvaveda extend the message of world-peace, fraternity and prosperity.
8. The study of socio-cultural, socio-religious and socio-economic status of Vedic Civilization drag attention of the academia for an ideal and healthy society. Mapping the places and rivers, proper names and weapons may contribute to the ancient Indian History as well as some light to strengthen the present defense system.
9. Thorough and vivid study and research in Vedic Studies focus on the holistic approach towards life i.e. karma (rituals - Brahmanas), jnana (philosophy/Upanishads), sharpening jnana (through the Vedangas or auxiliary texts where numerous research areas are there), solving problems (through Mimamsa Philosophy or injunctional texts), strengthening jnana (through Purana, Nyaya, Mimamsa and Dharmashatra) and bhakti (Bhakti Literature influenced by the Vedas and the Upanishads) i.e. nullifying everything through devotion to the Ultimate.

VIII. Vyakarana

1. The study of Grammar encompasses the basics of Sanskrit to the best language for computer.
2. The students of post-graduate and research are enable enough to study, analyze and express the meaning of any Sanskrit text.
3. The courses encourage linguistic studies, language and sentence analyzing, creating new word-forms and their applications.
4. Multi-disciplinary study and research like Sanskrit Grammar and Computer, Sanskrit Grammar and modern linguistics, correct articulation of words and their neurological effects etc. have the potency for innovations.

5. The study and research regarding the science and philosophy behind the germination, evolution and expansion of language may explore new path to modern linguistics, computation and expression.

IX. Shiksha-Shastri (B.Ed.)

1. The under graduate course creates good teachers with moral and ethical values.
2. The course design shapes trainees for proper lesson plan, teaching practice and projects before joining in teaching profession.
3. The course gives sufficient scope to the students for their creativity, thinking capacity and well presentation.
4. This is the only Sanskrit Teacher Training course in Odisha which takes the leading role for producing trained Sanskrit Teachers in the state.



Chairman, P.G. Council

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