2.3.1: Student centric methods, such as experiential learning, participative learning and learning through dialogue mode and use of hermeneutics in the teaching of knowledge texts and Kavyas, problem solving methodologies are used for enhancing learning experiences.

अनुभवात्मकः अधिगमः, सहभागी अधिगमः, संवादपद्धत्या अधिगमः इत्यादयः छात्रकेन्द्रितविधयः, वादपद्धत्या शिक्षणं, शास्त्राणां काव्यानां च पाठने टीकाभाष्यादिपद्धतयः समस्यापरिष्कारविधिविज्ञानानि च अधिगमानुभवसमभिवर्धनाय उपयुज्यन्ते।

Answer:

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit University offers various programs in traditional Indian scriptures, primarily Shastri (Bachelor's), Acharya (Master's), and Vidyavaridhi (Ph.D.). Additionally, a Vishishta Acharya (M.Phil) program was also offered until 2021.

These traditional Indian scriptures have a long-standing tradition of study and teaching. The guru, understanding the student's level, teaches the subject matter in an appropriate manner, supervises, and examines them from time to time.

The key learning methods are:

1**. Experiential Learning**: Students at SLBSNSU gain practical experience in various subjects. In Literature, they study Rasalankaras; in Falit Jyotish, they interpret birth charts; and in Vastu Shastra, they learn construction techniques using interactive boards, enhancing their understanding of complex concepts. Besides, Students gain practical knowledge through hands-on experiences across subjects like Pourohitya and Yoga Shastra etc.

2. **Collaborative Learning**: Students engage in group discussions across subjects like Vyakarana, Siddhanta Jyotish, and Advaita Vedanta, exploring interpreted sutras, astronomical calculations, and architectural principles. Through collaborative efforts, they assign topics, discuss collectively, and deepen their understanding of complex concepts.

3. **Reflective Learning**: Students engage in contemplative study across various disciplines like Yogashastra, Nyaya,Sahitya,Vedanta, Mimamsa, Sankhya Yoga, Vyakarana, Jyotish,Vastu Shastra etc. Through reflection,

students grasp complex concepts, such as Hetvabhasa, Rasa, Bhavana and Sphota (Linguistic Insight) etc. This introspective approach deepens understanding and fosters critical thinking.

4. **Dialogical and observational Learning**: Students engage in discussions observational studies across disciplines with peers and teachers in the classroom and to analyse lunar and solar eclipses, to recite mantras and examine Examining architecture of temples, palaces, and buildings.

5. **Questioning Method**: In the Prashnopanishad tradition, students ask sincere questions during classroom sessions to clarify doubts. Teachers facilitate understanding through solutions, while Vagvardhini Parishad promotes Q&A discussions between students and teachers, enhancing comprehension of complex subjects.

Teaching Methods:-

1. **Lecture Method**: This traditional teaching approach clarifies classical subjects, such as Naishadhiya Charitam and Sankhya philosophy, through lectures and discussions.

2. **Debate Method**: Through debates, students grasp fundamental principles. In philosophical texts and scriptures, debate fosters critical examination of concepts.

3. **Ideal Recitation Method**: This approach is extensively used for teaching Puranas, Vedic mantras, Poetic compositions, Textbook verses (Pathya Shlokas) etc. to emphasize proper pronunciation, intonation, and recitation techniques.

4. **Storytelling Method**: Teachers share relevant stories and anecdotes related to the subject matter, making learning engaging and memorable. Storytelling facilitates deeper understanding and connection with the material.

5. **Progressive Revelation Method:** Teaching by gradual unfolding of concepts, from General to specific, Known to unknown, Gross to subtle and Sensible to transcendental. This method helps students progress from basic understanding to deeper insights.

6. **Problem-Solution Method** : Teaching by presenting a sequence of

Problem → Solution → Further inquiry → Deeper solution

Establishing key concepts through iterative questioning and resolution. Universities find this method highly effective for teaching complex subjects.

7. **Examination Method**: To ensure thorough understanding of scriptures, two types of examinations are conducted:

1. **Comprehensive Examination** (शलाकापरीक्षा): Assessing overall knowledge of the subject.

2. **Unit Tests** (घटकपरीक्षा): Evaluating understanding of specific topics or modules within the subject.

These methods, such as discussion, conversation, memorization, and enactment, etc. are adopted according to their usefulness.