My perspective of the week-long classes is that Humanities encompass a diverse range of academic disciplines that explore the human condition, culture, and expression. It studies human experiences using analytical, critical or speculative methods, distinct from empirical approaches in natural sciences. These disciplines include literature, art, history, philosophy, archaeology, comparative religion and ethics. The term humanities has its origins in Classical Greek education and Renaissance humanism, emphasising both humane and classical studies.

Moreover we also learnt about the various definitions of humanities from a variety of sources and more than one nation something like a starter kit on the humanities and their overlapping relation with what different countries also call “the liberal arts”, “the arts”, and sometimes also the humanistically oriented “social sciences”. From the NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES ACT we got to know that humanities includes but is not limited to the study and interpretation of the following: language, linguistics, literature, history, jurisprudence, philosophy, archeology, comparative religion, ethics, history, criticism and theory of the arts. Also RENS BOD defines humanities to be like the notion of ‘time’ in St. Augustine: if you don’t ask, we know, but if you ask, we are left empty handed. The British Academy for Humanities and Social Sciences states that research stemming from a detailed understanding of human behaviour, economies, cultures and societies can dramatically redefine the crucial decisions we need to make.

Furthermore I also got to learn about some ideologies precisely about critical analysis, critical thinking and critical methods. The word “CRITICAL” originates from the Greek term ***Krikitos,*** which means “able to judge or discern”. Critical thinking as the name suggests is the ability to think clearly and rationally about a topic and to add on questions, analyse, interpret, evaluate and form judgements about what we read, hear, say or write. Critical Analysis is asking questions, basically getting answers to the 5W’s and 1H, i.e., What, Who, Were, When, Why and How to understand certain concept and ideas in the text and try to connect with the knowledge, theories and models you already know and lastly the Critical Methods is stated to be a systematic approach to analysing, interpreting and evaluating cultural artifacts, texts and practices including all the qualitative study, critical thinking, theoretical frameworks etc.

In the Indian context, humanities play a significant role in shaping various aspects of our society. Digital Humanities (DH) in India is an emerging field that combines technology with traditional humanities disciplines. It explores how digital tools and platforms impact scholarship, pedagogy, and creative practice. It discusses changes in humanities practice due to the digital turn, the role of digital technologies and the imagination of the “digital” itself. To summarise it all humanities in India engage with cultural, social, and ethical dimensions, adapting to technological shifts and contributing to a deeper understanding of our world.