- Ethics, Freewill, Virtue Ethics, Utilitarianism, Duty, Puruṣārthas, Niṣkāmakarma, Bhagvadgītā, Euthanasia, Punishment, Ahimsa. Imperatives, Moral

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Indian Philosophy (DSC 3)
(CC (III))
Core Course - (CC) Credit:6

Course Objective(2-3)

(i)The learning outcomes from this course must be dovetailed to highlight the positive contribution of this paper and in what way some of the thought processes are better than its Western counterpart. (ii) It should also be the endeavour to promote the Indian way of life encapsulating Indian values, ethos and cultural context. As future citizens, students should go out of the university fully aware of Indian philosophical tradition and should be indeed part of it. As Indian Philosophy projects another type of aspect of life which has not been explored by the student before. It brings personal growth and unless they feel part and parcel of this thought processes, they would not be able to contribute any value addition to their job profile.

Course Learning Outcomes

(i) At a macro level, the Indian contribution to global philosophy is still not recognised in the same manner as Western Philosophy. To give one example, while we essentially teach Western Philosophy in our university curriculum, Indian Philosophy is still not popular in West or elsewhere and is not a 'compulsory' element of course curriculum. Part of the reason is that we have not brought out the contribution of Indian Philosophy properly. Therefore, the learning outcomes from this course must be dovetailed to highlight the positive contribution of this paper and in what way some of the thought processes are better than its Western counterpart. (ii) It should also be the endeavour to promote the Indian way of life encapsulating Indian values, ethos and cultural context. As future citizens, students should go out of the university fully aware of Indian philosophical tradition and should be indeed part of it. Unless they feel part and parcel of this thought processes, they would not be able to contribute any value addition to their job profile.

Unit 1 **Indian Philosophy: An Overview:**

1. General Characteristics of Indian Philosophy

Recommended Readings:

1. Chatterjee, S & Datta. D.M (1984) An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, 8th ed., University of Calcutta , Chapter 1 General Introduction pp 1-24.

2. Hiriyana,(1950), Popular Essays in Indian Philosophy, Kavyalaya Publishers, Mysore. Chapter-2,"Aim of Indian Philosophy", pp,19-24.

Unit 2 Theory of Knowledge (Nyāya–Vaiśeṣika)

1.   Perception (*Pratyakṣa*)

2.   Inference (*Anumāna*)

3.   Testimony (*Śabda*)

4.   Comparison (*Upamāna*)

Recommended Readings:

1. Chatterjee, S & Datta. D.M (1984) An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, 8th ed., University of Calcutta ,Chapter 5 The Nyaya Philosophy pp 161 - 201.

Unit 3   Theories of Causation:

1.   Buddhism (*Pratītyasumatpāda*)

2.   *Asatkāryavāda (*Nyāya– Vaiśeṣika)

3.   S*atkāryavāda (Samkhya --Yoga)*

Recommended Readings:

1.   Chatterjee and Datta (2016) An Introduction to Indian Philosophy , Motilal Banarasidass Publishers, Chapter VII The Samkhya Philosophy pp 254 - 257.

2 Mehta, S. (2017), The problem of meaning in Buddhist Philosophy, Delhi Krishi Sanskriti Publications, Chapter -2, pp-17-33

3 Sharma, C.D.(2000) A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarasidass Publishers, Chapter 11 Theory of Causation pp151 - 157

4. Sharma, C.D.(2000) A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarasidass Publishers, Chapter-3,pp,132-135.

Unit 4 Theories of Reality:

1.   Buddhism - Anatmavāda

2.   Jainism – Anekāntavāda, Syādvāda

3.   Nyāya–Vaiśeṣika – Self World and God

4. Śaṃkara – Parā – Aparā distinction, Nature of Brahmana (Mundaka Upanisad) Aphorism 1

Recommended Readings:

1.Chatterjee, S & Datta. D.M (1984) An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, 8th ed., University of Calcutta, Chapter-3, "The Jaina Philosophy", pp,73-84.

2. Chatterjee, S & Datta. D.M (1984) An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, 8th ed., University of Calcutta, Chapter-4, "The Buddha Philosophy", pp,135-137.

3. Chatterjee, S & Datta. D.M (1984) An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, 8th ed., University of Calcutta, Chapter-5, "The Nyaya Philosophy", pp,201-227.

4. Mehta, S. (2017), The problem of meaning in Buddhist Philosophy, Delhi Krishi Sanskriti Publications, Chapter-3,pp-6-17

5. Sharma, C.D.(2000) A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarasidass.(MLBD)

6. Mundaka Upanisad Apph. I

References

Additional Resources:

- Hiriyanna, M. (1994) *Outlines of Indian Philosophy*, Delhi: MLBD Publishers.

- Hiriyanna, M. (2015) The Essentials of Indian Philosophy, Delhi: MLBD Publishers

- Radhakrishnan, S. (1929) *Indian Philosophy, Volume 1.* Muirhead Library of Philosophy (2nd ed.) London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd.

(i) Focus to be on richness of Indian philosophical tradition, cultural context and identifying those concepts that can appeal to Western and global audience. (ii) Field visits to historical places, cultural sites and making case studies on them so as to establish empirical relevance of the subject. (iii) Promotion of developing philosophical perspective on contemporary socio-political and economic issues.

Assessment Methods

Internal Assessment

Teachers can take test, assignments, projects, hold group discussions, debates and presentations of 20 marks. Rest 5 marks will be given on the basis of student's attendance.

Keywords

- Brahman, Śaṃkara, Parā vidya, Aparā vidya, World, God, Self, Syadvada, Pratyakṣa, Anumāna, Śabda, Upamāna, Pratītyasumatpāda, Asatkāryavāda , Satkāryavāda, Anātmavāda, Anekāntavāda, Syādvāda, Brahmana

Introduction to Indian Philosophy (MIL)
(MIL-III)
Core Course - (CC) Credit:6

Course Objective(2-3)

•The objective of this course is to make students familiar with Indian Intellectual traditions. This course will be an Introduction to the major schools of Indian philosophy. Focus will be on interactive learning where students will engage themselves. The course will help the students in