

Syllabus (Revised) according to CBCS for
PG Course in Philosophy, 2023
Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	C R E D I T	MARKS	NO OF CLASS/ HR/ WEEK
SEMESTER - I	MPHICCT101	Western Logic	4	40+10	4
	MPHICCT102	Indian Logic	4	40+10	4
	MPHICCT103	Epistemology (Western)	4	40+10	4
	MPHICCT104	Epistemology (Indian)	4	40+10	4
	MPHICCT105	Indian Ethics	4	40+10	4
	MPHICCT106	Social and PoliticalPhilosophy	4	40+10	4
SEMESTER-II	MPHICCT201	Metaphysics (Western)	4	40+10	4
	MPHICCT202	Metaphysics (Indian)	4	40+10	4
	MPHICCT203	Contemporary WesternPhilosophy	4	40+10	4
	MPHICCT204	Contemporary IndianPhilosophy	4	40+10	4
	MPHICCT205	Western Ethics	4	40+10	4
	MPHICCT206	Analytic Philosophy	4	40+10	4
SEMESTER-III	MPHICCT301	Philosophy of Language(Western)	4	40+10	4
	MPHICCT302	Philosophy of Language(Indian)	4	40+10	4
	MPHIMET303	Logic/Applied Ethics/ Tribal Philosophy	4	40+10	4
	MPHIMET304	Nyaya/Vedanta/ Samkhya-Yoga	4	40+10	4
	MPHIOET305	Modern Indian Thoughts	4	40+10	4
	MPHIORP306	Outreach Program	4	40+10	4
SEMESTER-IV	MPHICCT401	Comparative Religion	4	40+10	4
	MPHIMET402	Logic/Applied Ethics/ Tribal Philosophy	4	40+10	4
	MPHIMET403	Nyaya/Vedanta/Samkhya-Yoga	4	40+10	4
	MPHIMET404	Logic/Applied Ethics/ Tribal Philosophy/Nyaya/Vedanta/Samkhya- Yoga	4	40+10	4

	MPHIMEP405	PROJECT/DISSERTATION	4	40+10	4
	MPHIACT406	Value based Education	4	40+10	4

Semester—I

MPHICCT 101	Western Logic	40+10
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1. Direct and Indirect Proof of Validity
2. Rules of Conditional Proof and Indirect Proof of Validity
3. Reductio Ad Absurdum Method
4. Quantification theory: multiply-general propositions, techniques of symbolisation, quantificational rules, proof of validity and invalidity, logical truth involving quantifiers.
5. The logic of relations: Symbolising relation, arguments involving relations, attributes of relations, validity and definite descriptions.
6. Tree methods for testing validity of quantificational argument.

Texts:

1. Symbolic Logic – I.M. Copi
2. Formal Logic – Its Scope and Limits – by R. C. Jeffry

Objectives: Logic is one of the most essential branches of Philosophy because one cannot think without the help of rules of thought. Anything whatever it may be cannot be accepted if it is devoid of logic. That is why in ancient India logic was treated as the primary study of any subject whatsoever. A logical brain will be helpful in order to live a consistent life in the future.

Outcome: To develop a logical brain among the students, so that they could handle any conflicting situation in their future lives.

MPHICCT 102	Indian logic	40+10
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1. Definition of Anumāna: Nyāya and Buddhist Perspectives
2. Constituents of Anumāna: Nyāya, and Buddhist Perspectives
3. Process of Anumāna: Nyāya Buddhist Perspectives
4. Nyāya: Paksatā, Parāmarṣa, Definition of vyāpti

Texts:

1. Tarka-Bhāsā (Anumāna Khanda)—Keshab Mishra
2. Nyaya Bindu (Anumāna Khanda)
3. VedāntaParibhāsā (Dvitiya Pariccheda)

Suggested readings:

1. Perception—B.K. Motilal
2. Buddhist Logic—Stcherbatsky

Objectives: Indian logic share many concepts such as Nyāya concept of anumāna, Buddhist concept of anumāna etc. Logic is to identify the correct(valid)and incorrect(fallacious)inferences. Logician’s study the criteria for the evaluation of arguments.

Outcome: The outcome of logic is the elaboration of a coherent system that allows us to investigate, classify and evaluate good and bad forms of reasoning.

MPHICCT 103	Epistemology (Western)	40+10
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1. Kant’s Critique of Pure Reason (From Preface to Transcendental deduction of categories)

Text:

Immanuel Kant’s Critique of Pure Reason—Norman Kemp Smith (Tr.)

Suggested readings:

1. Handbook to Kant’s Critique of Pure Reason—Rash Bihari Das

2. Kant's Metaphysics of Experience—H.J. Patton

Objectives: Critique of Pure Reason deals with mainly Epistemology. This branch of Philosophy is one and only one field where the theory of knowledge is studied. It deals with the definition of knowledge conditions of knowledge, limitations of knowledge, validity and invalidity of knowledge etc. the main goal of this course is to introduce the students with Kant's theory of knowledge and inspire them to confront Epistemological issues critically.

Outcomes: This area of Philosophy makes us alert about how far we can know and it helps us to make the distinction between true and false metaphysics. Nowadays students are being interested to carry out their research work in this field.

MPHICCT104	Epistemology (Indian)	40+10
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1. Nature of Pramā and Pamāṇa, Pramāṇa Saṁplava and Pramāṇa Vyavasthā following Vātsyāyana Bhāṣya
2. Arthāpatti, anupalabdhi following Tarka-Bhāṣā
3. a) Concept of Pratyakṣa following Nyāya (Nyāya Sutra 1.1.4)
b) Concept of Pratyakṣa following Vedānta (selections from Pratyakṣa Parichched of Vedānta Paribhāṣā)
c) Concept of Pratyakṣa following Buddhism (selections from from the Pratyakṣa Parichched)
4. Prāmaṇyavāda (Utpatti, Jñāpti following Tarka Bhāṣā, Tarka Saṁgraha)
5. Khyātivāda

Suggested Readings

1. Perception—B.K. Motilal
2. Buddhist Logic—Stcherbatsky

Objectives: The goal of epistemology is to determine the criteria for knowledge so that we can know what can or cannot be known, in other words, the study of epistemology fundamentally includes the study of meta-epistemology (what we can know about knowledge itself)

Outcome: Provide appropriate grounds to evaluate the philosophical arguments and also able to address potential counter arguments and objections. In studying epistemology, students develop the capacity to interpret, analyse, and understand challenging texts. They learn to formulate clear definitions, to work effectively with concepts, and to organize their ideas logically.

MPHICCT 105	Indian Ethics	40+10
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1. *Srimadbhāgvat Gitā* (Selected portions) 2nd & 3rd Chapter
2. *Nyāya Bhāsāpariccheda* (Selected portion) The Nature of *Pravritti*: Its causes, The concept of *Istasādhanatā*
3. *ArthaSamgraha* (Selected portions) Dharma, Bhāvana, Vidhi, Niṣedha, Arthavāda

Suggested Readings:

1. *ArthaSamgraha* – Loughakṣi Bhāskara
2. *Indian Ethics*—Surama Dasgupta
3. *Indian Ethics: Classical Tradition and contemporary Challenges*, Purusottam Bilimoria (Editor)
4. *Classical Indian Ethical Thoughts*—Kedarnath Tewary
5. Gajendragadkar, A.B. & Karmakar, R.D. (Ed.): *Arthasamgraha of Laugakṣi Bhāskara*, Elphinstone College, Bombay, 1934
6. Radhakrishnan, S: *The Bhāgavadgītā*, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London, 1963
7. Ranganathananda, Swami (Ed.): *Universal Message of the Bhāgavadgītā* (Vol.I), Advaita Ashram, Kolkata, 2001
8. ভাস্কর, লৌগাক্ষিঃ অর্থসংগ্রহ, রামচন্দ্র খাঁ সম্পাদিত, চৌখাম্বা, বারাণসী, ১৯৯৯
9. ভাস্কর, লৌগাক্ষিঃ অর্থসংগ্রহ, পট্টভিরাম শাস্ত্রী ও বাচস্পতি টীকা সহ, চৌখাম্বা, বারাণসী, ১৯৭৭
10. মজুমদার, রামদয়াল (সম্পা.): শ্রীগীতা (প্রথম ষটক), শ্রী বলরাম প্রকাশনী, কোলকাতা, ২০০৭
11. জগদানন্দ, স্বামী (সম্পা.): শ্রীমদ্ভগবদগীতা, উদ্বোধন, কোলকাতা, ১৯৯৯
12. ঘোষ, জগদীশচন্দ্র (সম্পা.): প্রেসিডেন্সী লাইব্রেরী, কোলকাতা, ১৯৯২

Objectives: The paper aims at an in-depth understanding of the ethical tradition of India following three classical texts. To apprise the students about the various ethical views of India. Students will be able to appreciate the great ethical tradition of India.

It would help the students in their character-building process through moral upliftment.

Outcome: Students will be acquainted with the theories of Indian Ethics.

MPHICCT 106	Social and Political Philosophy	40+10
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1. Nature and Scope of Social and Political Philosophy
2. Theories of the relation between individual and society: Individualistic theory, Organic Theory, Idealistic Theory
3. Concept of Welfare State
4. Concept of Right, Liberty, Justice and Equality
5. Text: *The Idea of Justice* by Amartya Sen (Selected Chapters)
6. *ArthaShastrabyKautilya*(Selected portions)

Suggested Readings:

1. Society—MacIver and Page
2. Sociology—Morris Ginsberg
3. Sociology—S.N. Shankara Rao
4. Sociology—P.B. Kar
5. Introduction to Modern Political Thought—C.E.M. Joad

Objectives: To demonstrate an understanding of the main questions of social and political philosophy. Evaluate the responses of social and political Philosophy of individualism and communitarianism by making references to classic and modern texts.

Outcome: Apart from getting awareness in social and political matters students are being inspired to take project work and dissertations on this area.

Semester: II

MPHICCT 201	Metaphysics (Western)	40+10
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1. Plato's Philosophy: Topics to be covered—Forms Theories of Forms, Good as the Highest Object, Allegory of the Cave

2. Aristotle's Metaphysics: Topics to be covered—First Philosophy, Substance, Universality, Being-qua-Being, Potentiality and Actuality.
3. Hegel: The concept of Geist (Spirit), The Dialectical Method, Concepts of Being, non – Being and Becoming; Absolute Idealism

Suggested Readings:

1. Inquiry, Forms and Substance. A study in Plato's Metaphysics and Epistemology. Thomas A. Blackson
2. Aristotle's Metaphysics—W.D. Ross
3. Doctrine of being in Aristotle's Metaphysics— Joseph Owens
4. Articles on Aristotle—Barne, Sorabji, and Schofield
5. Hegel's Idea of Phenomenology of Spirit—Michael Foster
6. Routledge Philosophy guide book to Hegel and the Phenomenology of Spirit—Robert Stern

Objectives: Metaphysics is concerned with the outline of the categories of entity presupposed by any possible, adequate, interpretation of the World, whether of the physical world or any other characteristic of the world. Based on the nature of Philosophical queries metaphysics can be divided into two: Ontology and Cosmology.

Outcome: Metaphysical studies generally seek to explain inherent or universal elements of reality which are not easily discovered or experienced in our everyday life.

As such, it is concerned with explaining the features of reality that exist beyond the physical world and our immediate senses.

Using critical reading and thinking, the students can break problems down into metaphysical areas

MPHICCT 202	Metaphysics (Indian)	40+10
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Texts:

1. *Samkhya Kārikā (Īśvarakrishna) Kārikā 1-22*
2. *Vedānta Paribhāṣā (Dharmarājadhvarindra)—Prameya*

Suggested Readings:

1. Classical Indian Metaphysics by Stephen H. Phillips

2. Indian Realism by J.N. Sinha
3. *Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika Metaphysics* by Sadananda Bhaduri
4. Essays in Analytic Philosophy by Gopinath Bhattacharya
5. *VedāntaParibhāsā*—Panchanan Shastri (Tr. & An.)
6. সাংখ্যকারিকা—বেদান্তচূড়ঃপূর্ণচন্দ্র
7. ঈশ্বর কৃষ্ণ কৃত সাংখ্যকারিকা গৌড়পাদ ভাষ্য তত্ত্বকৌমুদী সহিত অনুবাদ—অশোক কুমার বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় (সম্পা.)

Objectives: Metaphysical studies generally seek to explain inherent or universal elements of reality which are not easily discovered or experienced in our everyday life. As such, it is concerned with explaining the features of reality that exist beyond the physical world and our immediate senses. Indian metaphysics is expressed through a rich variety of thoughts and practices that have developed over more than three thousand years.

Outcome: In studying Indian Metaphysics, students develop the capacity to interpret, analyze, and understand challenging texts. They learn to formulate clear definitions, work effectively with concepts, and organize their ideas logically. To develop the attitude of one's own points of view in a clear, consistent, concise, and thorough manner.

MPHICCT 203	Contemporary Western Philosophy	40+10
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1. Husserl: Phenomenological Method, Intentionality and Philosophy of the life world
2. Heidegger: Heidegger's Phenomenology. The Question of Being, Dasein, Being and Time, Critique of Technological Civilization
3. Sartre: Nothingness, Being-for itself, Being-for others

Suggested Readings:

1. Phenomenology and Existentialism—R.C. Solomon
2. What is Phenomenology—P. Thevenaz
3. An Introduction to Existentialism—R. G. Olson
4. Existentialism—M. Warnock
5. Phenomenology and existentialism—M.K. Bhadra
6. From Rationalism to Existentialism—R.C Solomon
7. Being and Nothingness—Jean Paul Sartre
8. Existentialism and Humanism— Jean Paul Sartre

9. Being and Time – Martin Heidegger

Objectives: Study of Phenomenology will help to form a non-metaphysical and methodical outlook among students. In the course we focus on a close reading of selected primary sources, and explore how the material studied may connect with our lived experiences of ourselves, our being in the world and with other people in our day-to-day existence. On top of it will increase the sense of responsibility as a predicament of human life.

Outcome: It brings about an attitudinal change among students with more realistic bent of mind. Students are getting interest to carry out research and make dissertations on this area of Philosophy.

MPHICCT 204	Contemporary Indian Philosophy	40+10
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1. B.R. Ambedkar; topics to be covered - Annihilation of Caste, Varna and Caste System: Neo Buddhism
2. M. Iqbal; topics to be covered - Reconstruction of Religious thought in Islam, Self, God, Man and Super man
3. J. Krishnamurthy; topics to be covered - Freedom from the Known, Analysis of the Self
4. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Humanism
5. DeenDayal Upadhyay: Integral Humanism

Suggested Readings:

1. Annihilation of Caste—Ambedkar
2. Neo- Buddhism—Ambedkar
3. Contemporary Indian Philosophy—B.K. Motilal
4. Freedom from the Known—J. Krishnamurthy
5. Tradition and Revolution—J. Krishnamurthy
6. India Wins Freedom -Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
7. Integral Humanism - D.D. Upadhyay

Objectives: Philosophy deals with those problems arising from life. As life is a dynamic process, new problems are to be faced. That's why the views of

contemporary philosophers are very important to cope up various issues of our day-to-day life.

Outcome: A considerable number of students are being interested to do research on this area.

MPHICCT 205	Ethics	40+10
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1. Kant’s Moral Theory
2. Naturalism
3. Intuitionism
4. Emotivism
5. Eudaemonism (Aristotle’s Ethics)
6. Prescriptivism

Suggested Readings:

1. Groundwork of the Metaphysics of morals—H. J. Patton
2. The Philosophy of Kant, his Moral and Political writings —Carl J. Friedrich
3. Utilitarianism—John Stuart Mill
4. Modern Moral Philosophy—W.D. Hudson
5. Philosophical Ethics: An Introduction to Moral Philosophy—Tom L. Beauchamp
6. Ethics: Theory and practice—J. P. Theroux

Objectives: Learners will be able to comprehend the meaning of Metaethics, its comparison with other branches of ethics such as normative ethics and applied ethics, various types of metaethical theories and their presuppositional framework, and so on.

Outcomes: Students will develop the ability to make reasonable judgments, based on morality. Moreover, they will be able to think critically about the foundation of moral judgments.

MPHICCT 206	Analytic Philosophy	40+10
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1. Russell – Theories of description
 2. Gilbert Ryle—Systematically Misleading Expression
 3. Quine—Two Dogmas of Empiricism
 4. Frege—Sense and Reference
 5. Moore—Defence of common sense
 6. Grice & Strawson—In Defence of a Dogma

Suggested Readings

1. Classics of Analytic Philosophy—Robert R. Ammerman
2. Some Main Problems of Philosophy—G.E. Moore
3. Contemporary Analytic Philosophy—M. K. Munitz
4. Russell—A.C. Grayling
5. Twentieth Century Analytic Philosophy—Avrum Stroll
6. Problems of Philosophy—Bertrand Russell
7. Philosophy of Language—Gottlob Frege

Objective: It is a part of Philosophy which brings a new method not only in the study of Philosophy but also in other study. Method of analysis is applied in the form of conceptual analysis, mental Geography and therapy.

Outcome: Students can learn how the method of analysis is important in different fields of life.

Semester III

MPHICCT 301	Philosophy of Language (Western)	40+10
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1. *Tractatus Logico Philosophicus*, topics to be covered—Language and Reality, Facts and Object, Picture Theory, Names and Proposition.
2. *Philosophical Investigations*, topic to be covered—Language Game, Forms of Life, Critique of Private Language
3. *Speech Acts*—Austin & Searle

Suggested Readings:

1. Readings in Philosophy of language—Peter Ludlow
2. Wittgenstein and the Philosophical Investigations—M. Dummet

3. Key Ideas in Linguistic Philosophy and Philosophy of Language— S. Chapman and C. Routledge (Ed.)
4. Essays on J.L. Austin—I Berlin
5. Wittgenstein—A.C. Grayling
6. How to Read Wittgenstein—Ray Monk
7. Wittgenstein & Philosophical Investigation—Marie McGinn

Objectives: To inform students with the distinctive features of the use of forms of language as a means of communication, and linguistic phenomena. It raises many fundamental philosophical questions - how do the logical language and utterances can represent the world.

Outcome: Students are writing dissertations in significant numbers.

MPHICCT 302	Philosophy of Language (Indian)	40+10
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1. Problem of meaning: Abhidhā, Lakṣaṇā, Vyajanā
2. Import of words: Akrtivāda, vyaktivāda, Jativāda, Jātyākritivyaktivāda, Jātivīṣitavyaktivāda, apohavāda.
3. Conditions for Knowing sentence: Ākankhā, yogyotā, sannidhi, tātparyajñāna
4. Comprehension of Sentence – Anvitāvidhānavāda, abhihitānvayavāda
5. Bākyapadiya by Bhaṭṭhari (selected portion) ŚavdaBrahmanvāda

Suggested Readings:

1. Word and its meaning: A New Perspective—K. N. Chatterjee
2. The Philosophy of word and Meaning—Gouri Nath Shastri
3. Indian Theories of Meaning—K. Kunjuni Raja
4. The Word and The World—B.K. Motilal
5. A Study in Language and Meaning—B. Bhattacharya
6. Nyaya Theory of Linguistic Performance: A New Interpretation of Tattva Chintamani—P. K. Mukhopadhyay

Objectives: To introduce students with the comprehensive treatment of most of the important topics and problems that exercised the minds of the exponents

of the Navya-Nyāya school for several century as well as to make the students familiar with the language and technique of Navya-Nyāya school.

Outcomes: Students are showing interest to do research on this area.

MPHIMET 303	Logic/Applied Ethics/ Tribal Philosophy	40+10
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Logic

1. Axiomatic presentation of Truth Functional Propositional Logic–PM system the theory of Deduction; Primitive Ideas and Propositions, Proofs of Theorems (as per as possible).
2. Intuitive Set Theory – Notions of Set, Set membership, Set identity, Set inclusions.
3. Operation on Sets – Interaction, Union difference
4. Translation into set theoretic notion
5. Venn diagram method: for testing validity of argument involving and testing consistency of a collection of statements involving not more than three sets
6. Relation and Properties of binary relations
7. Consistency and Completeness of an axiomatic system

Suggested Readings:

1. Principia Mathematica (1st Edition)—Russell and Whitehead
2. Introduction to Logic—PatricSuppes
3. Symbolic Logic—I.M. Copi

Objective: Logic being the science of right thinking, it is essential for making any judgment in life. It is the section of special papers where the students are getting options to choose their preference for further studies.

Outcome: In case of the students of logic, they are taught in detail this part of Philosophy.

Applied Ethics

1. Nature, Scope and Methodology of Applied Ethics.
2. Environmental Ethics in Indian and Western Perspective (Climate Change, Ecology and Conservation Biology, Environmental Justice, Future Generation,

- Pollution, Sustainability, Wilderness. Indian Conservational Ethics, Religion and Environment, Ecology, Chipco Movement).
3. Medical Ethics in Indian and Western Perspective (Introduction to Medical Ethics, Confidentiality, Disclosure, Informed consent, Risks Involved, Conclusion, Charak with the report of Indian Medical Council).
 4. The Nature of Bioethics in Indian and western perspective. (Issues in Bio- Ethics, defining Bio-ethics, Biological Dimension of Ethics, Altruism, Origin of Ethical Norms).

Suggested Readings:

1. Applied Ethics: A Critical Concept—Ruth. F. Chadwick & D. Schroeder
2. Companion to Applied Ethics— Peter Singer
3. Indian Heritage of Conservational Ethics (Selection)—Madhava Gadgil (Selected chapters)
4. Ethical Perspective on Environmental Issues In India—George. A. James
5. Women in Forest—Vandana Shiva
6. Bio-Diversity—Holmes Rolston
7. A Companion to Environmental Philosophy (selected Chapters)—D. Jamieson
8. Medical Ethics and Doctor-Patient Relationship—Dr. Chew Chin Hin
9. The Nature of Bioethics—Ben Mepham
10. Charaka and the Notification of Indian Medical Council of Physician-Patient Relationship—R. D Sharma.

Objectives: Reviewing and analyzing the environmental and health hazards and facts related to ethical dilemma. Our motto is to enable students for getting the ability to understand the concept of applied ethics and various real-life examples in relation to applied ethics. Applied ethics attempts to explain the way people should act in a particular situation.

Outcome: Most of the research work and dissertations are taken in this field these days in the department.

Tribal Philosophy and Religion

1. Adivasis: Meaning and Significance
2. Geographical Overview
3. The Origin of Races in India
4. Historical and social bases of Tribal Philosophy
5. Characteristics of Tribal Philosophy
6. Tribal Situation Today
7. World-view of the Tribal Population in India
8. Interconnectedness and Tribal Philosophy
9. Connection of Tribal religion to Nature
10. Connection of Tribal religion to One Another
11. Belief in the Common Destiny (God)
12. Tribal Cosmogonies and Cosmologies

Suggested Reading:

1. Bharadwaj AN. History and Culture of Himalayan Gujjars. Jammu Tawi: Jay Kay Book House, 1994
2. Nathan, D. From Tribe to Caste. Shimla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study, 1976
3. Sen, AK. Representing Tribe: The Ho of Singhbhum under Colonial Rule. New Delhi: Concept Pub. Co., 2011
4. Bhowmick, PK & Raha MK. The Tribal People of India: Society, Culture and Development. Kolkata: R.N. Bhattacharya, 2007
5. Panthanmackel, G. "Tribal Narratives on The Universe: A Philosophical Response," in Vincent Aind (ed.), Enigma of Indian Tribal Life and Culture: Philosophical Investigations. Bangalore: Asian Trading Corporation, 2009

Objectives: To introduce students with Recent political Cultural and socio-economic development. Inform them with the associated changes in the practice of consumerism and social care have led our syllabus as well as the managers and professionals to recognize the importance and links between problem solving and decision-making skills.

Outcomes: Noticeably a large number of students are taking projects and dissertations in this field. They can Identify and evaluate concrete moral dilemmas, apply moral concepts and theories to it.

MPHIMET 304	Nyāya /Vedānta/SāṃkhyaYoga	40+10
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Nyāya

VātsāyanaBhāṣya from ĀdiBhāṣyaPramāṇa Khanda
Bhāṣapariccheda (selected portions) Pratakṣa Khanda)

Objectives: The Nyaya Sutra of Gotama is an important treatise on Indian logic and is regarded as the earliest work of Nyaya philosophy. According to Nyaya, the primary goal of education is to develop authentic self-knowledge. Only profound self- knowledge can lead to the attainment of Mukti, the highest goal. According to Nyaya philosophy, education should try to eliminate ignorance, which is the root of all flaws.

Vātsāyana was an Indian philosopher, commentator and logician of the Nyaya School. Vātsāyana's Nyāya Bhāṣya is a classic commentary on the Nyāya Sūtra

Outcome: To provide the skill of logical thinking, rigorous criticism, and science of reasoning and critical study among the student's of philosophy.
2. Develop the skills to acquire the knowledge of reality i.e. self, to solve the problems of life, logic and epistemology. which is itself the foundational text of the Nyaya school of philosophy.

Vedānta

Brahman Sutra with Śāṅkarbhāṣya) (selected portions) Sutra-1 to 4
Tarkapāda(selected portions)

Objective: Vedānta is the pursuit of knowledge into the Brahman and the Ātman. The Upanisads, the Bhagavadgītā and the Brahma Sūtras constitute the basis of Vedānta, Advaita is a sub school of Vedānta, the latter being one of the six classical Hindu darśanas, an integrated body of textual interpretations and religious practices which aim at the attainment of mokṣa release or liberation on from transmigratory existence.

Outcome: The soteriological goal, in Advaita, is to gain self-knowledge as being in essence, awareness or witness-consciousness and complete understanding of the identity of Ātman and Brahman.

Samkhya-Yoga

Īśvarakṛṣṇa's *Sāmkhyakārikā* with *Sāmkhyatattvakaumudī* of *VācaspatiMīśra* (kārikā 23 to 73)

Objectives: Sāmkhya is the oldest orthodox philosophical school. Sāmkhya states salvation can be achieved through real knowledge. Sāmkhya accepts three sources of valid knowledge. According to Sāmkhya freedom from all pain and suffering through true knowledge.

Outcome: The Sāmkhya philosophy helps its students to learn the systematic enumeration and rational examination. Students can pursue research work in this field.

MPHIOET 305	Modern Indian Thoughts	40+10
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Tagore's Philosophy:

Surplus in Man, Problem of Evil, Problem of Self, Realisation of Beauty, Realization of the infinite.

Gandhi's Philosophy

Ahimsa, Sarvodaya, Education, State and Individual, Nature of the world

1. Suggested Readings Cotemporary Indian Philosophy, by B.K. Lal, published by Motilal Banarasidas, 1996
2. Sadhana by Rabindranath Tagore, Macmillan India Ltd. 2000
3. Religion of Man by R.N. Tagore Visva Bharati
4. Hind Swaraj and Indian Home Rule by M.K. Gandhi, Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad 1982
5. The Story of My Experiment with Truth, by M.K. Gandhi, Jaico Publishing House 2016
6. Contemporary Indian Philosophy, by B.K. Lal, Motilal Banarasidas, 1996

Objectives: Philosophy deals with those problems arising from life. As life is a dynamic process, new problems are to be faced. That's why the views of contemporary philosophers are very important to cope up various issues of our day-to-day life.

Outcomes: A considerable number of students are being interested to do research on this area.

MPHIMOP 306	Outreach Programme	40+10
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Community service by teaching students & organizing seminars

Semester IV

MPHICCT 401	Comparative Religion	40+10
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1. Philosophy of Religions
2. Comparative Religion
3. Commonality and difference among religions
4. The nature of inter- religious dialogue
5. Religion and Moral social Values
6. Religion and Secular Society
7. Main Themes of Major Religions: Hinduism (Purusartha), Buddhism (Brahma Vihar), Christianity (Trinity) & Islam (Five Pillars)

Suggested Readings:

1. Patterns in Comparative Religion—Mircea Eliade
2. Inter-faith Dialogue – Asgar Ali Engineer
3. Brahma Vihar - Rabindranath Thakur
4. Religion: Peter Stanford

Objectives: This paper looks forward to inculcate among students the comprehensiveness of the difference between theological and philosophical study of religion. Students will be acquainted with issues relating to the various theological discourse.

Outcome: Students will develop the skill to think critically, objectively and carefully about diverse religious theories. This course would help the students to increase their analytic capacity and thus, they will be free from narrow mindedness, limitation, and boundaries that grow due to ignorance.

MPHIMET 402	Logic/Applied Ethics / Tribal Philosophy	40+10
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Logic

1. Axiomatic presentation of modal propositional logic
2. Basic Modal Notion
3. The axiomatic base of the system

4. Proofs of theorems
5. Concept of validity in the system T
6. Semantic Diagram method for testing validity in T
7. Normal Forms – Conjunctive Normal Form (CNF)
8. Disjunctive Normal Form (DNF)
9. Induction
10. Evidence and probability
11. The problem of induction
12. Induction as Probable
13. Interpretation of probability
14. Relation of probability to evidence

Suggested Readings:

1. An Introduction to Modal Logic—Hughes and Creswell
2. Fundamentals of Symbolic Logic—Ambrose and Lazerowetz.
3. Induction a Hypothesis—Stephen Barker
4. Probability and Induction—W. Kneale

Applied Ethics

1. Cultural Ethics in Western and Indian perspective (topics to be covered): claims of multiculturalism, its justification, communitarianism, liberal framework, History of caste system, Liberal Democracy in India, quota system, group alienation through Maoist and Naxalist movement & political culture)
2. Socio Political ethics in Western and Indian perspective. (post-cold war era, Islamic fundamentalism, guiding map, division of east and west, creation of Pakistan, Hindu fundamentalism, emergence of new provinces)

3. Feminism in Western and Indian perspective. (Feminist ethics, feminist's challenge against gendered bias)
4. Professional Ethics in Indian and Western perspective. (Corporate culture, social responsibility and profit, bribery and corruption)

Suggested Readings:

1. Multiculturalism—Will Kymlica
2. Applied Ethics and Human Rights—Shashi Motilal (Ed.)
3. Applied Ethics and Social Problems—Tony Fitzpatrick
4. International Business Ethics—Charles Mitchell
5. Corporate Philosophy in India—P.N. Srinivasa.
6. Gendered Interpretation of Selfhood Construction—Bidisha Mukherjee
7. The New Era in World Politics, A UNO & NATO Report of 1994 18th April along with the explanation of the book Dead Lagoon by Michael Dibdin, edited by Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture

Tribal Philosophy

1. Agrarian and Pastoral life of Tribes
2. Displacement and Migration of Tribes
3. Identity Crisis and Solution
4. Tribal Values and Moral Outlook
5. Belief systems and Rituals among Tribes
6. Eschatological Views of the Tribal
7. The Future of Tribal Philosophy

Suggested Reading:

1. Verma, R. C. Tribes Through the Ages. New Delhi: Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 2002
2. Woodward, Kath (ed). Questioning Identity: Gender, Class, Nation. London: Routledge and The Open University, 2000
3. Culshaw, W.J. Tribal Heritage; a Study of the Santals. London: Lutterworth Press, 1949
4. Evans-Pritchard, E.E. Theories of Primitive Religion, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1982
5. Lakra, J. Tribal Spirituality: A Way of Life. Ranchi: Catholic Press, 2006

MPHIMET 403	Nyāya/ Vedānta/ Saṁkhya Yoga	40+10
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Nyāya

1. VātsāyanaBhāṣya(Selected portions) Pramey Khanda
2. PrastapādaBhāṣya(Selected portions) Uddeśprakarāṇa, Sādharmā&Vaidharmaparakarāṇa

Vedānta

Sribhāṣya of Ramanuja (Selected portions) Sūtra—I

Objective: Another orthodox philosophical school is Viśiṣṭādvaita Vedānta. The chief proponent of Viśiṣṭādvaita is Rāmānuja who provide a systematic theistic interpretation of the philosophy of the veda-s.

Outcome: The text śrībhāṣya helps its students to learn the systematic interpretation of any theory. It helps students to learn how good practices can lead to liberation from all kinds of worldly sorrow. Students can pursue research work in this field.

Saṁkhya-Yoga

Patanjali's Yogasūtra (Selected portions)

SamādhiPāda&VibhutiPāda

Objective: Yoga Philosophy is fundamentally a spiritual discipline based on an extremely subtle science, which focuses on bringing harmony between mind and body. Yoga is the transcendence of the mind to realize the self.

Outcome: The aims of Yoga are self-realization, to overcome all kinds of sufferings leading to “the state of liberation” or “freedom”.

- To enable the student to have good health.
- To practice mental hygiene.
- To possess emotional stability.
- To integrate moral values.
- To attain higher level of consciousness

MHIMET 404	Logic/Applied Ethics/Tribal Philosophy/Nyāya/ Vedānta/ Saṁkhya Yoga	40+10
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Logic

Introduction to Logical Theory—P. F. Strawson

Applied ethics

Some modern Issues: Information Ethics, Deep Ecology, Ecologically Prudent Group formation, Virgin Forest, Eco feminism, Media Ethics.

Suggested Readings:

1. Information Ethics—Luciano Floridi
2. Companion to Applied Ethics—Peter Singer
3. Ethical Perspective on Environmental Issues in India—George A. James
4. Eco-feminism—Greta Gaard (Ed.)
5. Journalism Ethics and Law—Janine Little
6. Media and Ethics—S. K. Agarwal.

Tribal Philosophy

1. Tribal belief system and Rituals
3. Hinduism and Tribal Religion
4. Christianity and Tribal Religion
5. Concept of Subaltern
6. Indian Tribes as Subaltern
7. Conflict between Vedic and Indigenous People
8. Buddha: Pragmatic Thinker
9. Ancient Indian Materialist Thinkers
10. Bhakti and Sufi as People's Philosophy

Suggested Reading:

1. Behera, M.C. *Tribal Religion: Change and continuity*. Commonwealth: New Delhi, 2000
2. Rajaram, Navaratna S. *Aryan Invasion of India, The Myth and the Truth*, New Delhi: 1993
3. Dhammada, K. *Buddhism as a Religion*. 2nd ed. Malaysia: Buddhist Missionary Society, 1994.
4. Spivak, G. C. *Can the subaltern speak?* Basingstoke, UK: Macmillan, 1988
5. Mukherjee, Prabhati. *Beyond the Four Varnas*. Delhi, 1988

Nyaya

Text: VātsāyanaBhāṣya(Selected portions) Sūtra 23-41

Text: Vyāpti pancake (Selected portions) First Lakṣṇa of Vyāpti Vedānta

PurṇaprajñāDarśan—Madhvabhāṣya (Selected portions)Brahmasūtra with Vedāntapārijātasaurabha

Sāṅkhya-Yoga

Yuktidīpikā(kārikā 1 to 22)

Patañjali'sYogasūtra(Selected portions)Sādhanpāda, Kaivalya pāda

MPHIMEP 405	Project/Dissertation	40+10
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On any Philosophical topic along with cultural aspects of Purulia

MPHIACT 406	Spiritual & Value Education (Add on)	40+10
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Module - 1

Western: What is Ethics? Concept of Good in moral sense. Theological and Deontological aspect of Good.

Module 2

Bauddha Astāngika Mārga: Pañcasīla, Vipāsanā, Mindfulness.
Jaina Ahimsā.
Vedic Vidhi Niṣedh.

Module 3.

What is counselling? Distinction between Psychological and Philosophical Counselling. Its aim and Methods. Varieties of philosophical Counselling - Logo Therapy – its basic principles – Man’s search for meaning of life. Existential Therapy - The Inner conflict of man - Existential gives (Inevitability of death-freedom and responsibility - Alienation and Meaninglessness) -Existential analysis (case studies - one or two samples).

Suggested Readings:

1. Outlines of Indian Philosophy—M. Hiriyana
2. Development of Moral Philosophy in India—Surama Dasgupta & Munsiram Monaharlal
3. Buddhist Ethics: A Very Short Introduction—Damien Keown
4. Practical Ethics—Peter Singer
5. Ethics in the Real World—Peter Singer
6. Modern Moral Philosophy—W. D. Hudson
7. Introductory Ethics—Fred Feldman
8. Understanding Counselling, Aileen Milne
9. Key Concepts of Philosophical Counselling, Blanca Sulanvikova
10. Philosophical Counselling, Maria deVenza Tillmanns
11. Buddhism for beginners, Brittany Samons

12. Buddhism and Counselling, RPCP Rajapakse
13. Willy world Handbook for Existential Therapy , E.V Durezen

Objectives: The paper, comprised of three modules, has an objective to inform students about Indian and western ethics as well as developing a skill of application of Philosophy in solving human problem. Philosophical counselling, a part of the paper, can help the students to deal with the struggle and perplexities of life events with old and new philosophical theories of freedom, responsibility, alienation and the associated therapies.

Outcome: The expected outcome of the paper consists in enhancing the ability among students towards the employability as Counsellors.