



# মহাপুরুষ শ্রীমন্ত শঙ্কৰদেৱ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় MAHAPURUSHA SRIMANTA SANKARADEVA VISWAVIDYALAYA

[Recognised Under Section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956]  
SrimantaSankaradeva Sangha Complex, HaladharBhuyan Path,  
Kalongpar, Nagaon, PIN-782001, Assam, India

## DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

### SYLLABUS FOR GENERIC ELECTIVE

**Course Code:** PPH-OO1

**Course Title:** Indian Philosophy

**Credit:** 04

**Semester:** II

**Programme:** MA/M.Sc./MSW in any Programme other than Philosophy.

**Course Objectives:** The present course has been constructed to introduce the students to the basic concepts of the Indian philosophy and thereby an attempt has been made to enrich their understanding of various concepts of Indian Philosophy. Especially students can know about the basic concepts of Srimad Bhagavad Gita along with the theistic and atheistic Indian philosophies which will enrich their knowledge about Indian philosophy comprehensively.

**Teaching Learning Process:** Lecture, Assignment, Individual and Group Presentation, Peer Teaching and Class-tests.

**Learning Outcomes:** The students will be able to grasp basic knowledge Indian Philosophy and the various issues and topics related with it. Students will be able to understand the concept of different systems of Indian Philosophy and the utility of its knowledge.

**Course Evaluation:** (a) Semester end examination: 60 marks ; (b) Internal Assessment: 40 marks (Sessional Examinations: 20 marks, Assignment: 05 marks , Presentation & Viva: 10 marks , Class Participation: 05marks )

### **Course Outline:**

#### **Unit I-Nature and Development of Indian Philosophy:**

- Meaning and Sources of Indian Philosophy
- Common Characteristics of Indian Philosophy
- Charges levelled against Indian Philosophy
- The Astika-Nastika dichotomy in Indian Philosophy.

#### **Unit II- Atheistic Philosophy:**

- Carvaka Philosophy: Materialism;
- Jainism: Ethical Theory;
- Buddhism: Four Noble Truth

#### **Unit III- Theistic Philosophy:**

- Nyaya-Vaisesika: Perception, Substance;
- Sankhya-Yoga: Evolution, Astanga-Yoga;
- Mimamsa: Ethics;
- Vedanta: Sankara & Ramanuja: Brahman and Jiva.

#### **Unit IV- Srimad Bhagavad Gita:**

- Sthitaprajnya

- Svadharma
- Karma Yoga
- Jnana Yoga
- Bhakti Yoga

### Teaching and Learning Plan:

Unit	Unit Name	Contents	Workload	Weight age
I	<b>Nature and Development of Indian Philosophy</b>	Meaning and Sources of Indian Philosophy, Common Characteristics of Indian Philosophy, Charges levelled against Indian Philosophy, The Astika-Nastika dichotomy in Indian Philosophy.	15	15
II	<b>Atheistic Philosophy</b>	Carvaka Philosophy: Materialism; Jainism: Ethical Theory; Buddhism: Four Noble Truth	15	15
III	<b>Theistic Philosophy</b>	Nyaya-Vaisesika: Perception, Substance; Sankhya-Yoga: Evolution, Astanga-Yoga; Mimamsa: Ethics; Vedanta: Sankara & Ramanuja: Brahman and Jiva	20	20
IV	<b>Srimad Bhagavad Gita</b>	Sthitaprajnya, Svadharma; Karma Yoga; Jnana Yoga; Bhakti Yoga.	14	10
Total			64	60

### Recommended Texts and References:

1. Chatterjee, S.C. Nyaya Theory of Knowledge
2. Dasgupta, S. N. (2004). A History of Indian Philosophy, Vol. 1, 2, 3 Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass Publishers Private Limited.
3. Dutta, D. M. Six Ways of Knowing
4. Mohanty, J.N. (1992). Reason and Tradition in indian Thought, oxford, Clarendon Press.
5. Matilal, B.K. Epistemology, Logic and Grammar in Indian Philosophy
6. Radhakrishnan, S. (1929). Indian Philosophy, Vol.1., 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, London, George Allen and Unwin, Muirhrad Library of Philosophy
7. Sharma, C. D., A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy
8. Dutta and Chatterjee, An Introduction to Indian Philosophy
9. Bhattacharya, Surendranath, History of Indian Philosophy (Set of 5 Vols.)
10. Hiriyana, M., Outlines of Indian Philosophy

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