

Core VII

Systems of Indian Philosophy

Introduction:

This course provides an overview of Indian philosophical thought, emphasizing its historical development, cultural context, and distinctive features. It also discusses the importance of dharma (duty/righteousness), karma (action), and moksha (liberation) in Indian philosophical traditions. These issues are perennial in life, and know-how regarding the same will enlighten the students.

Course Outcomes:

1. Understanding of the basic tenets of Indian Philosophy.
2. Understanding of the philosophy of Charvaka, Jainism, Buddhism, Samkhya, and Yoga from metaphysical and epistemological standpoints.
3. Ability to find out the role of the discussed philosophical systems in guiding our modern life.

Learning Outcome:

Unit-I The learning outcomes of Unit-I aim to equip students with a solid understanding of Vaishesika philosophy, including its foundational concepts, metaphysical framework, and ethical principles. Additionally, students should enhance their critical thinking abilities and philosophical analysis skills, enabling them to engage effectively with complex philosophical concepts and arguments within the Vaishesika tradition

Unit-II The learning outcomes of Unit-II aim to equip students with a solid understanding of Nyāya philosophy, including its epistemological framework, metaphysical principles, ethical teachings, and perspectives on liberation. Additionally, students should enhance their critical thinking abilities and philosophical analysis skills, enabling them to engage effectively with complex philosophical concepts and arguments within the Nyāya tradition.

Unit-III The learning outcomes of Unit-III aim to equip students with a solid understanding of Pūrva Mīmāṃsā philosophy, including its perspectives on karma, Yajña, Dharma, and epistemology. Additionally, students should enhance their critical thinking abilities and philosophical analysis skills, enabling them to engage effectively with complex philosophical concepts and arguments within the Pūrva Mīmāṃsā tradition.

Unit-IV The learning outcomes of Unit-IV aims to equip students with a solid understanding of Advaita and Viśiṣṭādvaita Vedānta philosophies, including their metaphysical frameworks, theological perspectives, and paths to liberation. Additionally, students should enhance their critical thinking abilities and philosophical analysis skills, enabling them to engage effectively with complex philosophical concepts and arguments within the Vedāntic tradition.

Course Components:

Unit-I: Salient Features of Indian Philosophy and Basic Concepts, Carvaka: Epistemology and Metaphysics.

Unit-II: Introduction to Jainism: Epistemology: *Syādvāda*, *Anekāntavāda*, Ethics - *Triratna*'s, *Sallekhaṇā*.

Unit-III: Introduction to Buddhism: Four Noble Truths, Doctrine of Momentariness, Theory of Dependent Origination, No Soul Theory, Nirvana, Noble Eightfold Paths, Paramitās, Ideals of Pratyeka Buddha, Bodhisattva, and Arhata.

Unit-IV: Introduction to Samkhya Yoga: Dualism of Purusa and Prakriti, God and World, Causation, Theory of Evolution, Twenty-Four Tattvas, Liberation according to *Sāṃkhya*, *Astāṅga Yoga of Patanjali*.

Prescribed Books: -

- ✓ *Dutta & Chatterjee - An Introduction to Indian Philosophy*
- ✓ *Sharma, C. D: A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarsidass Publishers Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.*

Reference Books: -

- ✓ *S. Radhakrishnan, Indian Philosophy (Vol. I & 2)*
- ✓ *R. K. Puligandla, Fundamentals of Indian Philosophy.*
- ✓ *M. Hiriyana, Outlines of Indian Philosophy.*
- ✓ *J.N. Mohanty, Classical Indian Philosophy, Oxford University Press.*
- ✓ *J. N. Sinha, Outlines of Indian Philosophy, New Central Book Agency.*
- ✓ *Gauranga Charan Nayak, Bharatīya Darshan (Odia), Odisha Rajya Pustaka Pranayana O Prakāshan Somstha, Bhubaneswar.*
- ✓ *P. T. Raju, the Philosophical Traditions of India, MLBD, Delhi.*

E-Resource:

- ✓ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_philosophy#:~:text=Indian%20philosophies%20share%20many%20concepts,practices%20\(moksha%2C%20nirvana\).](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_philosophy#:~:text=Indian%20philosophies%20share%20many%20concepts,practices%20(moksha%2C%20nirvana).)
- ✓ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charvaka#:~:text=The%20Charvaka%20epistemology%20holds%20perception,for%20Charvaka%2C%20external%20and%20internal.>
- ✓ <https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/34657/1/Unit-4.pdf>
- ✓ <https://www.egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/35230/1/Unit-4.pdf>
- ✓ <https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/38170/1/Unit-3.pdf>
- ✓ <https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/38171/1/Unit-4.pdf>
- ✓ <https://youtu.be/UI4AfJID4po?si=9tCAImtrLVIZhr2K>
- ✓ <https://youtu.be/ARkWgJcnLYo?si=5uYIMQbniLc57ELv>

Sample Questions: 1 for Part- I Objective; Part- II Very Short Type (in 50 Words); Par-III Short Type (in 250 Words); Par-IV Long Type (in 800 Words);

Unit – I

1. Charvaka Philosophy otherwise known as _____.
2. Mention the nature of Charvaka's Philosophy.
3. Briefly discuss Charvaka Epistemology.
4. Discuss what are the salient features of Indian Philosophy?

Unit – II

1. Name the Second Jewel of Jainism.
2. Briefly mention the essence of Jaina ethics.?
3. Briefly describe Jaina's Epistemology.
4. Critically discuss Jaina Anekantavada.

Unit – III

1. Liberation in Buddhism is called _____?
2. Mention the four Noble Truths of Buddhism.
3. What Is Nirvana and How can It be attained as Per Buddhistic Thought?
4. Discuss the Theory of Dependent Origination.

Unit – IV

1. Who Was the founder of Yoga Philosophy?
2. What is Purusa in Samkhya Philosophy?
3. Briefly mention the relationship Between Purusha and Prakriti.
4. Discuss Astanga Yoga of Patanjali.