



AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA



ADD ON COURSE ON

VARIOUS PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS

ORGANIZED BY

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

**IQAC, AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA
MAHAVIDYALAYA**

COURSE TITLE: Various Philosophical Aspects

COURSE DURATION: 36 HOURS (FROM 16.11.2021- 07.12.2021)

COURSE OFFERED BY: Dept. of **Philosophy**,
A.K.P.C Mahavidyalaya
Bengai, Hooghly

PARTICIPATING TEACHERS:

1. JESMINE BEGUM
2. SRI PRASENJIT BERA
3. SRI FALGUNI BEZ
4. SRI SUGATA SENSHARMA

COURSE COORDINATOR: SRI SUGATA SENSHARMA

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SYLLABUS:

1) CLASSICAL INDIAN ATTITUDE TO ENVIRONMENT

The concern for environment is not something which has come to us from the west as projected very often. This concern has been inherent in the Indian way of life since ages. In this Unit our aim is to provide an insight into Indian philosophy with regard to its sensitivity and richness on issues concerning the environment. Since ancient past Indian philosophy has argued for environment oriented living. It emphasises that humans live a participatory life with environment. They are created by the elements of environment and they finally dissolve in the environment.

2) ANTHROPOCENTRIC & NON-ANTHROPOCENTRIC ETHICS

According to anthropocentric view, only human beings have moral values and dominate the natural world. Non-anthropocentric view loads moral meaning to such natural objects as animals, plants and landscapes. In this unit we will discuss that our behaviors and policies are equally responsible for anthropocentric and non-anthropocentric ethics.

3) VALUE BEYOND SENTIENT BEINGS

When we formulate our moral obligations then our obligations are founded on the aim of bringing about the greatest. So if an entity possesses the relevant type of consciousness, then that entity should be given equal consideration and we must consider the interests of sentient beings equally.

4) ECOLOGY

Basic concept about ecology, Deep ecology and Social ecology will be covered in this course.

Suggested Readings: i) Nirmalya Narayan Chakraborty, Paribesh o Naitikata, Progressive Book Forum, ii) Dikshit Gupta : Nitishastra

5) BUSINESS ETHICS

Content of the Topic:

- a. Nature of Business Ethics
- b. Five fundamental features of Business Ethics
- c. Content of Business Ethics
- d. Significance of learning Business Ethics
- e. Problems of Business Ethics
- f. Micro and Macro Business Ethics
- g. Perspective of Business Ethics
- h. Rights of Buyer

References: 1. Practical Ethics by Abdul Khalek 2. Business Ethics by A.C. Fernando

6) HINDU BUDDHIST DHARMA AND AMBEDKAR

Content of the Topic:

- a. Deterioration and downfall of Bouddha Dharma
- b. Analysis of concepts of Hindu women by Ambedkar

References: 1. Hindu Bouddha O Marksbaad by Ambedkar 2. Buddha and his Dharma by Ambedkar.

7) RABINDRANATH TAGORE—THE RELIGION OF MAN

Content of the Topic:

- a. The Vision
- b. Spiritual Union
- c. The Prophet
- d. The Artist

References: 1. The Religion of Man by Rabindranath Tagore 2. Bengali translation of the Religion of Man by Shankar Sengupta

8) JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU

Content of the Topic:

- a. Social contract
- b. General Will

References: 1. Western Political Thought by O. P. Gauba 2. Paschatyo Rastrobavna by Sujit Kumar Bhattacharya

9) MEDICAL ETHICS

Content of the Topic:

- a. The definition of Medical Ethics
- b. Contents of Medical Ethics
- c. Duties and responsibilities of doctors, nurses
- d. Importance of age from the perspective of Medical Ethics
- e. Confidentiality of Medical practice

References: 1. Practical Ethics by Abdul Khalek 2. Medical Ethics and Law by Jony Hope and others

10) PHILOSOPHY OF MIND

Content of the Topic:

- a. Consciousness
- b. Subject of Consciousness
- c. Karma

References: 1. Philosophy of Mind by J. A. Shaffer 2. Monodarshan by Aurobindo Basu and Nibedita Chakraborty

11) ETHICS IN SRIMADBHAGAVADGITA : KARMA YOGA(SHLOKA NO.

33-36):

Content:

- a) Dharma o Niti
- b) Svadharma. Paradharmā
- c) Karma (Niskama, Sakama), Karmayoga

References: a. M. Hiriyanna: Outlines of Indian Philosophy, b. Jagadishchandra Ghosh: Bhagavadgita, c. Sri Aravinda : Gita-Nibandha, d. J.N.Sinha: Outlines of Indian Philosophy

12) COMPARATIVE STUDY ON ATMA IN BAUDDHA & NYAYA PHILOSOPHY

CONTENT:

- a) Concept of Atma
- b) Atma In Buaddha Darsana
- c) Atma in Nyaya Darsana
- d) Comparison

References: J.N. Sinha : Outlines of Indian Philosophy Dr. Visvanath Sen: Jnanatattva & Adhividyā kayekti samasya Niradbaran Chakraborty : Bharatiya Darsana

13) THE STATUS OF COGNITION IN NYAYA-VAISESIKA PHILOSOPHY

Content:

- a) Jnana, Prama, Pramana
- b) Jnana from different point of view

References: a. J.N.Mohanty: Gangesa's Theory of Truth, b. Pradyot Kumar Mandal & Keya Mandal : Nyayasammata Pramantattver Ruparekha

14) SABDA PRAMANA IN NYAYA-VAISESIKA PHILOSOPHY:

Content:

- a) Sabdapramana laksana
- b) Apta
- c) sabdabodha
- d) sabdavyavahara

References: a. Gopinath Bhattacharya (tr. & elucidated): Tarkasamgrahadipika on Tarkasamgraha, b. Narayan Chandra Goswami (ed. & tr.): Tarkasamgraha of Annambhatta, Kanailal Poddar (ed. & tr.): Tarkasamgraha, Indira Mukhopadhyaya (ed. & tr.): Tarkasamgraha

15) THOUGHT ON WOMEN OF RABINDRANATH

Content: Feminism or feminist philosophy is required to be taught. Rabindranath Tagore is modern Indian philosopher .His thought about women is also needed to be explored.

References: Thakurbarir Anadarmahal:Chitra Dev, Ami Rabi thakurer bou,Ranjan Bondhyapadhyay

16) THE IDEAL INDIAN WOMEN AND SOME QUESTIONS

Content: Sita, though mythological, claims to be the ideal Indian woman. There are feminist questions also challenging the ideal theory.so we should learn about different interpretations on the character of Sita.

References: Parameshari sita:Sanjeeb Chattopadhyay,Sitayana:Mallika Sengupta

17) FEMINIST STUDIES IN INDIA

Content: Thought western feminist movement are more well defined, feminist discourse can be found in India also.

References: NARI O NARIR SAMASSYA: JASODHARA BAGCHI

18) SOME INDIAN FILMS ABOUT WOMEN EMANCIPATION

Content: 6 Film studies are now a day's very important. INDIAN films are mostly hero centric. A few are woman character centric. They talked about women emancipation.so it is required to understand how feminism in reflected in Indian cinema.

19) META-LOGIC

Content:

- (a)Theoretical basis of Venn Diagram
- (b) Development and Importance of the concepts of variables and constants and their importance in Mathematics and in symbolic logic.
- (c) Informal Deductive system and Paradoxes.

References: a. Introduction to Logic and Methodology of Deductive Sciences - .Tarski A b. Introduction to Symbolic Logic - Basson.A.H and O'Connor.D.J c. The Theory of Formal Inference - Ambrose. A & Lazerowitz.

20) INDIAN THOUGHT THROUGH THE EYES OF SRI SRI RAKRISHNA PARAMHANSADDEV

Contents: Understanding the Importance of Worldly Life and Spiritual life that the Indian Thought inherits.(emphasizing Charvaka and Advaita Vedanta). Understanding comparative religion.

References: a. Sri Ramkrishna Kathamrita b. Writings of Vivekananda and Sri Arabinda c. Vedas and Upanisad

21) MORAL ABSOLUTISM VS MORAL RELATIVISM

Content: a. Helps to understand the nature and differences of Normative and Applied ethics. b. Helps to understand the Societal norms.

References: a. Mahabharata b. Applied Ethics - Singer.P c. Some Verdicts and Observations of Supreme Court of India.

22) GLOBAL WARMING, ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENTS AND POLITICS

Content: Related to environmental studies and its recent development.

References : Recent Papers and International Discussions on this Issue.

23) ACCORDING TO VIVEKANANDA- NATURE OF MAN

Content: Vivekananda is our social leader. His philosophical aspect, social reformist thinking, vedantic aspect and yoga theory – makes us ethically perfect human being. So, as a human being our spiritual, social and physical development is very important. So, how should be- Nature of Man? Is very important and need to discuss here.

References: 1. Twentieth century Indian Philosophy (Dr. Nikhilesh Bandopadhaya)

2. Contemporary Indian Philosophy (Basant Kumar Lal)

MODULES:

UNIT- 1

Classical Indian Attitude to Environment (Time: 2 Hours)

UNIT- 2

Anthropocentric & Non-Anthropocentric Ethics (Time: 1 Hours)

UNIT- 3

Value beyond Sentient Beings (Time: 1 Hours)

UNIT- 4

Ecology (Time: 2 Hours)

UNIT- 5

Business Ethics (Time: 2 Hours)

UNIT- 6

Hindu Buddhist Dharma and Ambedkar (Time: 2 Hours)

UNIT- 7

Rabindranath Tagore—The Religion of Man (Time: 1 Hours)

UNIT- 8

Jean Jacques Rousseau (Time: 1 Hours)

UNIT- 9

Medical Ethics (Time: 2 Hours)

UNIT- 10

Philosophy of Mind (Time: 2 Hours)

UNIT- 11

Ethics in Srimadbhagavadgita : Karmayoga(shloka no. 33-36) (Time: 2 Hours)

UNIT- 12

Comparative Study on Atma in Bauddha & Nyaya Philosophy (Time: 2 Hours)

UNIT- 13

The status of Cognition in Nyaya-Vaisesika Philosophy (Time: 2 Hours)

UNIT- 14

Sabda Pramana in NyayaVaisesika Philosophy (Time: 1 Hours)

UNIT- 15

Thought On Women Of Rabindranath (Time: 1 Hours)

UNIT- 16

The Ideal Indian Women And Some Questions (Time: 2 Hours)

UNIT- 17

Feminist Studies In India (Time: 2 Hours)

UNIT- 18

Some Indian films about women emancipation (Time: 1 Hours)

UNIT- 19

Meta-logic (Time: 1 Hours)

UNIT- 20

Indian Thought through the Eyes of Sri Sri Rakrishna Paramhansadev
(Time: 1 Hours)

UNIT- 21

Moral Absolutism vs Moral Relativism (Time: 2 Hours)

UNIT- 22

Global Warming, Environmental Movements and Politics (Time: 2 Hours)

UNIT- 23

According to Vivekananda- Nature of Man (Time: 1 Hours)

COURSE OUTCOME:

In the curricula a lot of emphasis has been given on the much discussed contemporary issues like, 'Environmental Ethics', "Gender Equality", along with other areas of Philosophy. Environmental Ethics encourages students to research,

investigate how and why things happen, and make their own decisions about complex environmental issues. By developing and enhancing critical and 8 creative thinking skills, Environmental Ethics helps foster a new generation of informed consumers, workers, as well as policy or decision makers. The same is true for other issues of discussion. It not only helps students to understand the subject of Philosophy in deeper sense, it would also be effective for them in further study.

EVALUATION METHOD:

After the completion of course, written examination will be taken for 80 Marks and a viva will be conducted for 20 Marks. On the basis of marks obtained for written examination and viva, the results will be prepared.

The gradation system for the declaration of results will be as follows:

Grading system

Level	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Poor	Fail
Grade	A+	A	B+	B	C	D	E	F
Marks range	90-100	80-89	70-79	60-69	50-59	40-49	33-40	0-32