

M.A. Philosophy (ODL Mode)
M.A. Semester – IV

PHI 211-II INDIAN PHILOSOPHIES OF LIFE

V

- a) Indian Philosophies of Life: Nature and significance
- b) Preyas, Śreyas and Niḥśreyasa
- c) The concept of Puruṣārtha : Kāma-Artha-centric, Trivarga-centric and Mokṣa centric approaches

VI

- a) The conceptions of Ṛta-R̥ṇa, The conceptions of Dharma: Vedic and Śramaṇic
- b) Kinds of Dharma according to Vedic tradition: Sādhāraṇadharmā and Viśeṣadharmā (Varṇāśramadharmā)
- c) Jainism: Vratas, Śrāvākācāra and Śramāṇācāra
- d) Buddhism: Śīla

VII

- a) The doctrines of Karma and Rebirth; The conceptions of Bandha (bondage) and Mokṣa (liberation)
- b) Analysis of suffering according to Sāṃkhya and Buddhism
- c) Various conceptions of Mokṣa: Nirvāṇa, Kaivalya, Brahmabhāva, Jīvanmukti, Videhamukti

VIII

- a) Ways of Good Life: Patanjali: Aṣṭāṅga-Yoga
- b) Jainism: Triratna
- c) Buddhism: Ārya-Aṣṭāṅgika-Mārga

V

- a) Colonialism and the historical genesis of modern India
- b) Visions for national identity: awakening, revival, reformation, renaissance, enlightenment, modernization

VI

- a) S. Radhakrishnan: Intellect and intuition, the Idealist view of life, Hindu view of life.
- b) Swami Vivekananda: universal religion, practical vedānta
- c) Sri Aurobindo: religion, spirituality, mind and supermind
- d) M. Iqbal: self, God, man and superman

VII

- a) Mahatma Jyotiba Phule: views on caste system and the status of women; sarvajanika satyadharma
- b) M. N. Roy: critique of Marxism, Radical humanism
- c) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar: annihilation of caste, principles of social democracy
- d) Rabindranath Tagore: Religion of man, ideas on education, Concept of Nationalism

VIII

- a) J. Krishnamurti: Conception of thought, analysis of self, choiceless awareness
- b) M. K. Gandhi: Satyagraha, Sarvodaya, critique of modernity
- c) K. C. Bhattacharya: swaraj in ideas, subject as freedom

V

- a) Introduction to Sāṃkhya as a background, Relation between Sāṃkhya and Yoga,
- b) The problem of Citta, Cittavṛttis, Yoga as Cittavṛttinirodha, Cittabhūmi,
- c) Yoga epistemology, Abhyāsa and Vairāgya

VI

- a) Nature and types of Samādhi and Samāpatti, different objects of Meditation,
- b) Īśvara and Īśvarapraṇidhāna

VII

- a) Kriyāyoga, Kleśa , the four-fold framework (Heya-Heyahetu-Hāna-Hānopāya),
- b) The eight fold path, Saṃyama, Siddhis, Kaivalya

VIII

- a) Introduction to some other types of Yoga: Hathayoga, Jaina-yoga, Buddhist Yoga,
- b) Yoga and modern psychology, Yoga as therapy

V

- a) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's analysis of caste system, the ways of abolishing caste
- b) Controversy between Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi on Varṇa and Jāti
- c) Concept of Ideal Society, The notion of ideal social order in the context of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity

VI

- a) Philosophy of religion; the idea of ideal religion; Religion, Dhamma and Morality
- b) Critique of Hinduism
- c) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's understanding of Buddhism- interpretation of four noble truth, ahimsā, role of Bhikkhu in the society

VII

- a) Concept of Democracy
- b) Concept of social justice
- c) Philosophical background of constitution of India

VIII

- a) Mahatma Gandhi - Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar controversy on
 - i.) Varṇa and Jāti, ii.) Special constituencies for reserve categories
- b) Karl Marx and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
- c) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and John Dewey