

Interdepartmental MOU -

Signed between Department of Philosophy and Department of Psychology

Dated 23.05.2022

Extension lecture for students of Semester II, Department of Psychology Honours was delivered by Dr. Saheli Basu, Associate Professor, Department of Philosophy. The topic was *Sāṅkhya* view of Triguna and Soul



Dated 25.05.2022

Extension lecture for students of Semester II, Department of Psychology Honours was delivered by Dr. Kasturi Dutta, Associate Professor, Department of Philosophy. The topic was Concept of Vedanta (Soul)

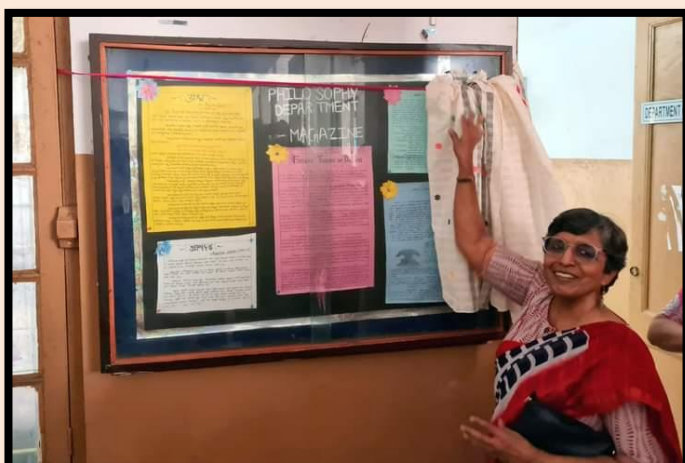


The students were enriched by both the lectures.

The students of the Department of Philosophy organised a cultural program to celebrate the Teachers' Day on 5.9.2022. In presence of Teacher in Charge Dr. Uma Ray Srinivasan, it was a beautiful one.



On the same day the WALL MAGAZINE of the department was inaugurated by the Teacher in charge madam. All the faculty members and students were present there.



Extension lecture organized by the Department of Philosophy on 23/02/2023

Lecture no. 2 of the lecture series delivered by Professor Preetam Ghoshal of Jadavpur University, Department of Philosophy, in collaboration with Indian Council of Philosophical Research, organised by the Department of Philosophy and IQAC, Victoria Institution College. The topic was " Tattva- Nirnayer Paddhati rupe Nyaya-- Ekti Samiksha." The venue was Suniti Sabhaghar, and the time was 12 noon to 2pm.

The Nyaya Darsana is one of the six orthodox Hindu Schools of Philosophy. It is highlighted as essentially being a school of logical thought, debate and reasoning. The word ' Nyaya' itself may be translated as ' right' or ' justice' and therefore it's practice, Nyaya - Sastra translates as " The science of right judgment".

The Nyaya Sastras propose sixteen categories (padarthas) which are meant to represent all that can and does exist. These sixteen categories are pramana. Prameya, samasya, prayojana, drstanta, siddhanta, avayava, tarka, nirnaya, vada, Jalpa, bitanda, hetvabhasa, chal, jati, nigrahasthana. This extensive list has, however, been reduced by subsequent commentators on the Nyaya-Sutras to only include the first two categories, pramana and prameya; as pramana pertains to the observer while prameya pertains to that which is observed. Therefore, the investigation of pramana and prameya forms the foundation of the classical Nyaya Darsana.

Professor Ghoshal gave a lucid account of the otherwise difficult topic. The students were very much attentive and listened carefully to his deliberation which was evident in the subsequent interactive question and answer session.

The remuneration is quoted by the Council. Other than that, we offered him a bouquet of flowers, some sweets and a nice folder.

Some refreshment was arranged for the students as well from our college canteen.

We look forward for the forthcoming lecture.



Extension lecture organized by the Department of Philosophy on 15/03/2023

Lecture no. 3 of the lecture series delivered by Professor Laxmikanta Padhi of North Bengal University, Department of Philosophy, in collaboration with Indian Council of Philosophical Research, organized by the Department of Philosophy and IQAC, Victoria Institution College. The topic was " Why we be moral? Some Dimensions ". The venue was Suniti Sabhaghar. Time was 12 noon to 2 pm.

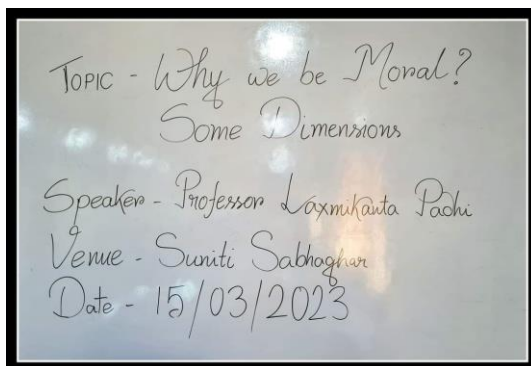
Due to some unavoidable circumstances, Professor Padhi could not join us in person, so we had to arrange for a Google Meet. We all gathered in the auditorium, joined in the platform through a common link and took recourse to the headphones to listen to his voice. He appeared in life size in the giant screen of the projector through a computer. It was a unique webinar in all respect.

Justifying why one should behave morally is a surprisingly difficult task. Proposed justifications are found throughout the history of moral Philosophy, but these reasons to be moral remain controversial. The fundamental question -- " Why be moral?" -- still seems in need of a satisfactory answer.

The question can take other forms. Why should I care about morality? Why do moral considerations have normative force? Why are the demands of morality obligatory? However, no matter how it is phrased, it always addresses the foundation of morality -- Why we believe moral considerations should influence how we ought to act. As the demands of morality become more burdensome the question becomes more relevant.

However, our resource person could do justice to the topic. He produced an extensive and thoughtful lecture. Students were highly satisfied. A question answer session followed.

We sent his honorarium through Google Pay. A modest refreshment was arranged for the students.



Extension lecture organized by Department of Philosophy on 31/03/2023

Lecture no. 4 and the concluding session of our ICPR sponsored lecture series was delivered by Professor Jhadeswar Ghosh, Department of Philosophy, Vidya Sagar University, on 31/03/2023, at 12 noon. The venue was Suniti Sabhaghar. The subject was "Analytic Truth & Logical Possibility."

In one way or other notions of logical or Analytic Truth have played an important role in logic, and hence in philosophy.

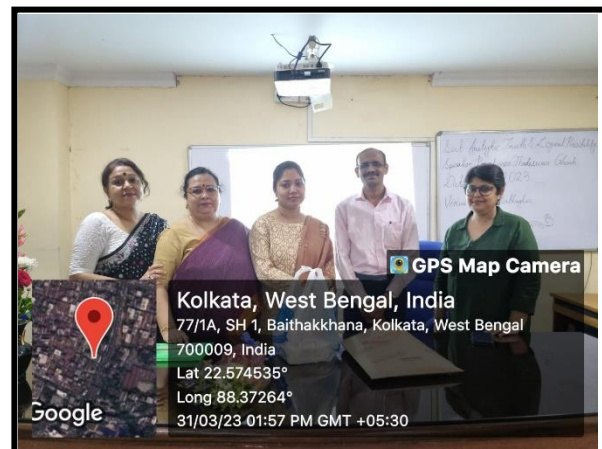
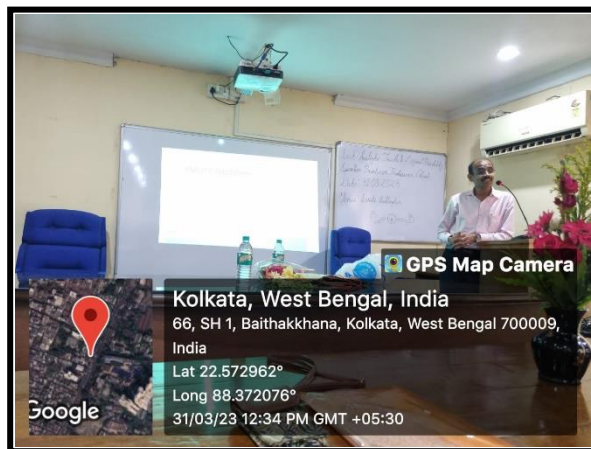
Since the time of Aristotle an Analytic Truth is usually described as a statement true in virtue of logic or true in virtue of the meanings of the terms occurring in it. A synthetic Truth is then described as one which depends for its Truth fundamentally upon matters of fact. Another way of stating this is that Analytic Truths are true in "all possible world". (Leibnitz).

Possibility, in logic and metaphysics, implies the absence of contradiction. Possible things or states of affairs are simply those whose conception involves no contradiction. To determine the empirical Possibility of a thing, it must be ascertained whether the nature of a thing in question conforms to the conditions of actual experience. Some philosophers hold that the actual world together with the infinite number of possible but nonactual worlds constitutes the realm of "possible worlds".

The were serious and attentive. A question answer session followed.

We offered the resource person a bouquet of flowers, a box of sweets and the honorarium. Some refreshments were arranged for the students as well.

Now, it is intermission ad interim. By God's grace, we will be back with such lectures periodical as soon as possible.



Celebration of Rabindra Jayanti in the Department of Philosophy on 08/05/2023

Rabindranath Tagore was born on May 7, 1861 in Calcutta, British India. Rabindra Jayanti on May 2023 marked his 162nd birth anniversary.

The celebration of Rabindra Jayanti witnesses various events and programmes across India and around the world. The occasion provides an opportunity to pay homage to the great poet and to celebrate his life and works. Several organizations, cultural Institutions and educational Institutions organize events such as seminars, conferences, workshops and cultural programmes to commemorate the occasion. The aim is to promote Tagore's philosophy and his contribution to literature, music and art to a global audience.

The celebration of Rabindra Jayanti is not just limited to artistic expressions. It also serves as a reminder of his ideas and values, which is still relevant today. Tagore was strong advocate for social justice, education and women's empowerment. He believed in the power of education and saw it as a means of liberation from oppression. He also wrote extensively on the need for cultural exchange and understanding between different nations and communities.

On this auspicious day our students pay tribute to Tagore by singing his songs, reciting his poem, and by choreographing some dance recital. They garland the photograph, lit the lamp and the incense sticks and after saluting the photo started their cultural programmes. Our students were quite good at their performances, and we had an intent hour of happy viewing.

Had some refreshments at the end.

