

Aims and Objective:

The aim of Philosophy, which is a theoretical endeavour and which has practical utility, is to explain the nature, meaning and reality of life. It has been considered the mother of all branches of knowledge. The nature of philosophy has been such that no answer is without questions. It attempts to understand and explain the basic principles and past feeling which have been accepted by all branches of knowledge.

Program Name: B. A. (Hons.)

Specialization: Philosophy

Number of Seats: 20

Degree Requirement: Refer to Admission Guide

Program Outcomes

Upon completion of the undergraduate honours degree program in Philosophy at the Department of Philosophy, students will be able to:

- PO1. To encourage Arts Graduates to develop global-minded, creative, imaginative, and leadership qualities.
- PO2. To develop the fundamental problems related to values, reason, mind, language, knowledge etc.
- PO3. Articulate opinions in multi and inter disciplinary fields.
- PO4. Develop an understanding of the meanings, core concepts, and principles of different philosophers' theories, as well as strategies for comparing and contrasting them.

- PO5. Enable students to think logically, critically and analytically.

B.A. (Hons.) Part-I

Philosophy Paper -1, Indian Philosophy

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, the students shall be able to understand:

- CO1. The main feature Of Indian Philosophy.
- CO2. The Ethical Principles given by various Indian School.
- CO3. The Different Path Leading to Moksha.
- CO4. Philosophy of the Vedas, Vedanta of Shankar and Ramanuja;
- CO5. Epistemology, ethics, metaphysics of Charvaka, Jainism and Buddhism

1. Basic Features of Indian Philosophy.
2. Charvaka : Epistemology, Metaphysics, Ethics.
3. Jainism : Syadvada, Dravya, Jiva, Anekaitavada, Bondage and Liberation.
4. Buddhism : First, Second, Third and Fourth Noble Truth.
5. Nyaya : Epistemology – Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, Sobda, Proofs for the existence of god.
6. Vaisesika : Padarth – Dravya, Guna, Karma, Samanya, Visesa, Samavaya, Abhava.
7. Sankhya : Satkaryaavada, Purusa, Prakriti, Evolution, Bondage and Liberation.
8. Yoga : Eightfold Path, Concept of god.
9. Mimansa : Apurva.
10. Adyaita Vedanta (Sankara) : Brahaman, World, Maya, Self (Atman).
11. Vishistadyaita Vedanta (Ramanuja) : Refutation of Sankara's Mayavada,

Book Recommended:-

1. Bhartiya Darshan – Chattierjee and Dutta.
2. Bhartiya Darshan – Harendra Prasad Sinha.
3. A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy – C.D. Sharma
4. Indian Philosophy – S. Radhakrishnaon.
5. Indian Philosophy – S.N. Das Gupta.

Distribution of Marks

5 out of 10 = 20x5=10

B.A. (Honours) Part - I

Philosophy Paper II

Epistemology and Metaphysics

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, the students shall be able to understand:

- CO1. The relations between Science and Religion, Rationalism and Empiricism, the theories of truth for enhancing their knowledge in the concerned field.
- CO2. The basic Ethical Principles propounded by western Philosophers.

1. Nature of Philosophy, Its relation with science and Religion.
2. Theories related to sources of knowledge – Rationalism, Empiricism and Criticism
3. Relation between knower and known – Realism, Epistemological Idealism,
4. Nature and number of Ultimate Reality –Materialism, Neutralism, Monism, Dualism, Pluralism.
5. Relation between god and world – Deism, Theism, Pantheism, Panentheism.
6. Creationism and Evolutionism – Darwin's theory of Biological Evolution.
7. Theories of Truth – Correspondence, Coherence, Programmatic
8. Causality – Aristotle, Mill, Hume.

Book Recommended:-

1. Gyanmimansa evam Tattvamimansa – Rajendra Prasad
2. _____ Do _____ - Kedar Nath Tiwari
3. _____ Do _____ - Ashok Kumar Verma

Distribution of Marks

5 out of 10 = 20x5=100

B.A (Subsidiary) – Part I

Philosophy – Paper I

Indian Philosophy

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, the students shall be able to understand:

- CO1. The main feature of Indian Philosophy.
- CO2. The Ethical Principles given by various Indian School.
- CO3. The Different Path Leading to Moksha.
- CO4. Philosophy of the Vedas, Vedanta of Shankar and Ramanuja;
- CO5. Epistemology, metaphysics of Charvaka, Jainism and Buddhism

1. Basic Characteristics of Indian Philosophy.
2. Charvkaka – Epistemology, Metaphysics, Ethics.
3. Jaina – Substance, Jiva, Bondage, Liberation.
4. Bauddha – Four Noble Truths.
5. Nayaya – Epistemology (Sources of valid Knowledge), Proofs for the existence of god.
6. Vaisheshika – Seven Padarthas
7. Sankhya – Satkaryavada, Purusa, Prakriti, Relation between purusa and Prakriti, Theory of Evolution.
8. Yoga – Eight Fold Path.
9. Mimansa – Concept of Apurva
10. Advaita Vedanta (Shankara)- Brahman (Absolute), World, Maya, Atman (Self)
11. Vishistadyaita Vedanta (Ramanuja) – Brahman, Atman

Book Recommended:-

1. Bhartiya Darshan – Chatterjee and Dutta.
2. --- Do ----- -Harendra Prasad Sinha
3. A critical Survey of Indian Philosophy – C.D. Sharma
4. Indian Philosophy – S. Radhakrishnaon.

Distribution of Marks

5 out of 10 = 20x5=100

B.A. (Subsidiary) Part II Philosophy Paper II

Epistemology, Metaphysics and Ethics

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, the students shall be able to understand:

- CO1. The theory of knowledge and its theoretical and practical aspects;
- CO2. The Historical Background of Epistemology, Metaphysics and Ethics and the major themes discussed.
- CO3. The differences between realism and idealism, skepticism and solipsism, the theories of truth for enhancing their knowledge in the concerned field.
- CO4. The basic debates of ethics like freedom and responsibility, rights and duties etc;
- CO5. The ethical Hedonism, Regorism and Perfectionism of morality.

1. Nature of Philosophy.
2. Theories regarding sources of Knowledge -----Rational Empiricism, Criticism.
3. Theories regarding ultimate Reality- Deism, Pantheism, Theism.
4. Nature of Ethics
5. Moral and Non-Moral Actions.
6. Postulates of Morality.
7. Nature of Moral Judgment.
8. Object of Moral Judgment –Motive, Intention.
9. Theories regarding standard of Morality – Hedonism, Regorism, Perfectionism.

Book Recommended:-

1. Gyan Mimansa evam Jattva Mimansa- Rajendra Prasad
2. _____Do_____ - Kedar Nath Tiwari
3. _____Do_____ - Ashok Kumar Verma
4. Achar shastra _____ - A.K. Verma
5. Nitishastra : Siddarta Evam Prayog – Nityananda Mishra
6. A Manual of Ethics – J.N. Sinha

Distribution of Marks

5 out of 10 = 20x5=100

B.A. (Honours) Part II
Philosophy – Paper III
Ethics

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, the students shall be able to understand:

- CO1. The important Features of Western and Indian Ethics.
- CO2. The relations and difference between Varnashrama Dharma, Purushartha Nishkama Karma, the theories of truth for enhancing their knowledge in the concerned field.
- CO3. The nature of Ethics and its relation to moral action and freedom.
- CO4. The Basic debates between Right, Good Freedom of Will, responsibility etc.

1. Nature of ethics.
2. Ethical concepts – Right, good, Duty, Obligation.
3. Moral and Non-Moral Actions.
4. Analysis of Voluntary actions.
5. Postulates of morality- personality, Reason, Freedom of will.
6. Nature of Moral Judgment.
7. Object of Moral Judgment –Motive, Intention.
8. Standards of Morality- External Law, Hedonism, Rigorism, Intuitionism, Perfectionism.
9. Theories of Punishment – Retributive, Deterrent or Preventive, Reformative, Capital Punishment.
10. Indian Ethics – Varnashrama Dharma, Purushartha Nishkama Karma,.

Book Recommended:-

1. Acharshastra - A.K. Verma.
2. Nitishastra - B.N. Singh.
3. A Manual of Ethics - Mackerjie.
4. _____ DO _____ -J.N. Sinha.
5. An Introduction to Ethics - William Litter.
6. Nitishastra : Siddhanta Evam Prayog - Nityanand Mishra.
7. Nitishastra Ke Mool Sidhanta -Ved Prakash Verma.

Distribution of Marks

5 out of 10 = 20x5=10

B.A. (Honours) Part II

Philosophy- Paper IV

History of Modern Western Philosophy

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, the students shall be able to understand:

- CO1. The Basic features of the History of Modern Western Philosophy.
- CO2. The significant issues of the time and develop important critical thinking.
- CO3. Understand the basic questions, theories and methods of philosophy.

1. Basic features of the History of Modern Philosophy.
2. Rene Descartes – Method of Doubt, ‘Cogito Ergo Sum’, Substance, God, Mind-Body relation.
3. Benedict spinoza- Geometrical method, sustance, Attributes, Modes, Mind-Body Relation.
4. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibritz- Monads, Pre-established Harmony.
5. Joha Locke – Empiricism : Refutation of the Theory of Innate Ideas, Simple and complex Ideas, Primary and secondary qualities, substance.
6. George Berkeley – Refutation of matter, Idealism esse est percipi.
7. David Hume – Impressions and Ideas, Cousaltheory, Scepticism.
8. Inomanuel Kant – Criticism, Space and Time, Phenomenon and noumenon.

Book Recommended :-

1. Paschatya Darshan ka Aitihask Sarvekshan – Shobha Nigam.
2. Paschatya Darshan –B.N. Singh
3. Western Philosophy – Y. Mosih
4. A History of Western Philosophy- Bertraned Russill.
5. A History of Western Philosophy- Frederick Coplestan.
6. A History of Western Philosophy- Frank Thilly.

Distribution of Marks

5 out of 10 = 20x5=100

B.A. (Honours) Part – III

Philosophy – Paper V

Philosophy of Religion

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, the students shall be able to understand:

CO1. The students will develop an understanding of religious issues in general frame work.

CO2. Develop a philosophical-religious ideological orientation and critically analyze problems of Faith and Reason.

1. Nature of Religion, Relation of Religion to science, Morality and Theology.
2. Religions Consciousness.
3. Foundation of Religions Belief – Reasons and Faith, Revelation and Mystic Experience.
4. Forms of Primitive Religion – Manatism, Totamism, Animism, Fetishism and Spiritism.
5. Proof for the existence of God – Cosmological, ontological, causal, teleological and Moral.
6. God – Attributes and Personality.
7. Problem of Evil – Natural and Moral Evil, theistic solution to the problem of Evil.
8. Unity of Religion and Religious Tolerance.
9. Religious Conversion and Secularism.
10. Religious Language and its Meaning.
11. Proofs for the Immortality of Soul.

Book Recommended:-

1. The Philosophy of Religion – G. Galloway.
2. -----Do----- - D.M. Edward
3. -----Do ----- -Joha Hick
4. An Introduction to Religious Philosophy – Y. Masih
5. Mysticism and faith – W. T. Stace
6. Introduction to the philosophy of Religion – John Caird.
7. Dharma Darshan – Prachaya evam PPashchatya- Yakub Masih
8. Dharma Darshan ki Ruprekha – Harendra Prasad Sinha.

Distribution of Marks

5 out of 10 = 20x5=100

B.A. (Honours) – Part III

Philosophy – Paper VI

Social and Political Philosophy

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, the students shall be able to understand:

- CO1. Learning the concept of democracy would help students become better citizens.
- CO2. To learn how to live together in a multinational environment.
- CO3. Understands the different scope of social and political in philosophers, theories and concepts.

1. Social philosophy- Its Nature and relation to sociology.
2. Relation between Individual and society.
3. Civic Duty.
4. Tradition and Modernity.
5. Caste and Class, Marriage and Divorce.
6. Private Property, Doctrine of Trusteeship.
7. Political Philosophy – Its Nature and its distinction from political science.
8. Political concepts; Rights and Duties, liberty, Equality, Justice and power, Political Obligation.
9. Political Ideologies :- Democracy, Socialism, Marxism communism, Monarchy, Anarchy, Satyagraha, Sarvodaya.

Book Recommended:-

1. Outlines of social Philosophy – J.S. Mackerjie
2. Social Philosophy for Beginners – R.N. Kaul.
3. Rajniti Shastra – V.P. Verma
4. Samaj Darshan Evam Rajniti Darshan – A.K. Verma
5. Samaj Darshan : Saidhantik evam Samasyatmak Vivechan – Dr. Hriday Narain Mishra.

Distribution of Marks

5 out of 10 = 20x5=100

B.A. (Honours) Part – III

Philosophy – Paper VII

Logic and Analysis

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, the students shall be able to understand:

- CO1. Understand the definition, nature and scope of different types of propositions and its applications in argumentation.
- CO2. Appreciate definitions of words and phrases used in logic.
- CO3. Understand formal proof of validity of arguments and rules of tautology, contradiction and contingency.
- CO4. The Relation and difference between concept and image, concept and experience.

1. Nature of Logic, Symbolic Logic - Its Characteristics and utility, Nature of Argument- Truth and validity, simple and compound statements, implication and Negation.
2. Argument and Argument forms, Determination of validity and Invalidity with the help of Truth Table.
3. Determination of Tautology, Contradiction and contingency by truth table.
4. Determination of Material and Logical Equivalence by truth table.
5. General introduction of Analysis – word meaning, Different meaning of the word "Meaning" figurative and emotive meaning.
6. Definition – its Nature, Definition by equivalent Definition by Denotation, Definition by connotation.
7. Concepts – Their formation, concepts and Images, concepts and experience.
8. Sentences and Propositions – Criteria of Sentence Meaning.

Book Recommended:-

1. Symbolic Logic – I. M. Copi
2. Introduction to Logic – I.M. Copi
3. An Introduction to Philosophical Analysis –John Hospers.
4. Pratikatnak Tarkashastra – R.S. Mishra
5. _____ Do _____ - A.K. Verma

Distribution of Marks

5 out of 10 = 20x5=100

B.A. (Honours) Part III

Philosophy – Paper VIII

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, the students shall be able to understand:

- CO1. The basic features of different concept of Indian philosophy.
- CO2. Understand the definition and relation of Absolute and God, Bondage and Liberation and Karma and Rebirth.
- CO3. The basic ethical principles propounded by the modern Indian philosophers.

Group-A

Concepts of Indian Philosophy

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Absolute and God | 2. Self |
| 3. Bondage and Liberation | 4. Karma and Rebirth |
| 5. World | 6. Maya |
| 7. Dharma | 8. Cognition |
| 9. Pramanya | 10. Khyati |
| 11. Causation | 12. Universal |

Group-B

Modern Indian Philosophy

- 1. Swami Vivekananda – Absolute, Maya, Self, Four Yoga's (Gyan Yoga), Karma Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Raja Yoga), Liberation, Universal Religion Practical, Vedanta.
- 2. Mahatma Gandhi – Truth and God, Means and Ends, Non-violence, satyagraha.

Books Recommended :

- 1. Bhartiya Darshan Ke Mool Sampratyaya – Karyanand
- 2. Samkalin Bhartiya Darshan – R.C. Sinha
- 3. Concepts of Indian Philosophy – N.V. Joshi
- 4. Contemporary Indian Philosophy – B.K. Lal
- 5. _____ Do _____ -B.K. Lal
- 6. _____ Do _____ - Margaret Chatterjee.

Distribution of Marks

4 out of 8 = 25x4=100