

ORDINANCE, REGULATION & SYLLABUS

For

B.A. [PHILOSOPHY]



Offered by

NEHRU GRAM BHARATI

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY),

KOTWA-JAMUNIPUR-DUBAWAL

PRAYAGRAJ-221505

UTTAR PRADESH

Session:

From 2019 – 2020 and onwards

Syllabus For The B.A Degree Course In Philosophy

Table of Contents

Prologue	—
Introductory Note	—
Ordinance and Regulations	

Semester-1

Paper-I	Ethics
Paper-II	Indian Philosophy

Semester-2

Paper-I	Applied Ethics
Paper-II	Indian Philosophy-II

Semester-3

Paper-I	Logic
Paper-II	Modern Western Philosophy

Semester-4

Paper- I	Western Epistemology
Paper-II	Epistemology Indian

Semester-5

Paper-I	Analytical Philosophy
Paper-II	Philosophy of Religion
Paper-III	Socio Political Philosophy

Semester-6

Paper-I	Phenomenology & Existentialism
Paper-II	Comparative Religion
Paper-III	Modern Indian Thought

PROLOUGE

Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed) To Be University has taken up the task of framing/updating Syllabus in various disciplines through Board of Studies with the objective of promoting excellence in teaching and research. The Board of Studies (BOS) in the subject of Philosophy was constituted by the NGB(DU) with the following members:

Prof.Jata Shankar

Dr,Rajesh Tiwari

Dr.Arvind shukla

Dr.Prabuddh Mishra

Prof.H.S.Upadhyay

Prof.U.C.Dubey

Dr.U.S.Rai

Prof.R.K.Shastri

Allahabad University

B.H.U.Varanasi

A.U.Allahabad

A.U.Allahabad

The members of (BOS) consulted many senior teachers in the department of philosophy of various universities who most readily came forth with their constructive ideas and suggestions. Their serious concern for improving the curricula in making it relevant and attractive was more than obvious and their commitment to philosophy as well as their academic profession was more encouraging. Many of them wanted the (BOS) focus attention on the problem of widely varying standards in the teaching of philosophy in the country. They in particular voiced their worried perceptions about the downward slide in standard and increasing mediocrity. A good number of them also wanted more importance to be given to Indian content without severely curtailing the Western content. Through its wide ranging consultations, the BOS was able to arrive at some definite idea of the direction it should take in the matter of framing and revision of Syllabus. The BOS express its heartfelt thanks to all these academicians.

The consultations were no doubt very fruitful in terms of the availability of a wide variety of constructive suggestions, but coming to final decision about the structure and content of the syllabi was by no means easy. While there was near unanimity on the point that “the standard were falling” and that “the old pattern must be changed” there was a diversity of opinions on what is to be

done to arrest the fall and bring about changes. After a great deal of deliberations, the BOS finally formulated some guidelines and objectives for itself whose chief elements were that the syllabi:

A) Need to aim at expanding the academic horizons of students at undergraduate levels and also try to conceive and promote a uniform national standard in philosophical studies.

B) Must adequately reflect the developments in the field and be relevant and not out of tune with the time.

C) Should adequately emphasize the Indian achievements and contributions in philosophy and highlight the issues, concepts, theories, controversies and debates that are unique to the Indian tradition.

D) Should accommodate new items without unreasonably increasing the burden on the students.

E) Should provide wide and adequate scope for creativity, experimentation and innovation on the part of the teachers, and

F) Should incorporate the constructive suggestions received in the process of consultation.

The BOS has made its best possible effort to frame the syllabi in accordance with the above guidelines and is happy to submit it in its finalized form. The BOS once again gratefully acknowledge the constructive suggestions and cooperation it has received from academicians from all over the country. Had their suggestions and cooperation not been readily forthcoming, the syllabi would not have been what they are.

The BOS place on record its deep sense of gratitude to **Prof.Jata Shankar (Dean-Arts) NGB(DU)** who has ably served as the Registrar to the panel on Philosophy and took all steps to makes its task both easy and pleasant. The BOS is specially indebted to **Dr.P.K.Tiwari** for the care and the pains he agreed to take in the preparation and correction of the several drafts and also this final copy of the syllabi.

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

The Nehru Gram Bharati Deemed to Be University initiated its Board of Studies programme to promote excellence in the teaching of various subjects at under-graduate and post-graduate levels in the university. Under the programme NGB(DU) was assigned the task of preparing the syllabus in philosophy and the NGB(DU) has published this syllabus in 2019. The BOS CDC took note of the different syllabi in philosophy in other Universities and initiated steps to modernize and update it in so many ways. It is to be greatly appreciated that the NGB(DU) CDC also initiated, among many other excellent things, the process of making greater provision for an intensive study of Indian philosophy at under-graduate levels. We are very happy to be able to further pursue and extend this welcome process and our attempt here has been to give equal weightage to Indian and Western system of thought.

There is very wide variation in the nature and content of the course offered at Bachelor's degree level in philosophy in various Universities. Some of the basic and fundamental contents like logic are either not thought of at all or thought on the pattern of very old and very outdated textbooks. It is also an indisputable fact that not much of Indian Philosophy is taught at UG level in most of the B.A course. The cumulative and net result of such practices has been that only in exceptional cases, a candidate passing the B.A examination with philosophy possesses necessary and basic knowledge in key areas of philosophy including Indian philosophy. In all other cases there is a lack of such basic knowledge. After a lot deliberation, it was concluded that this serious imbalance which cuts across the country has to be remedied. It was also concluded that it can be successfully remedied only by adopting a set of common papers in the core areas of philosophy. It is hoped that if these common minimum level of attainment on the part anyone who successfully undergoes a Bachelor's programme in philosophy in any college or University.

While designing the course, emphasis has been laid on the study of concepts, issue, debates and developments rather than adopting the conventional approach of sometimes basing the whole course on some single book. In concentrating on debates and developments dimension is adequately taken care of.

The syllabus provided here for philosophy a major subject in the B.A Degree Course has been structured as follows: there are eight papers in all of which the eighth is an optional paper consisting of six choices. In the three year B.A course it is recommended that the first two papers be taught in the I year, the next two in II year, and the remaining three papers in the third year. Wherever the B.A scheme is an annual scheme, it is recommended that one paper be taught in each term of the first two years and two papers per term be taught in the final year. Wherever the semester system is adopted at the B.A level, the teaching may be done at the rate of one paper per semester in the first two years and two papers each may be taught in the last two semesters of the third year. It is suggested that the teaching of each paper be completed at the rate of four to five hours per week per paper (including tutorial hour) spread over a period of 12 to 14 weeks. Where philosophy is offered as a minor subject in the B.A course, we have provided for the teaching of four papers of which the last is an optional paper. Even in the Minor course, we have seen to it that there is adequate provision for the

ORDINANCE AND REGULATION

B.A ORDINANCE DEGREE PROGRAMME

1. The Degree of Bachelors of Arts

The Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to University) may confer the Degree of Bachelor's Programme on such candidates who, being eligible for admission to the under Graduate Degree Programme, have received regular instruction in the prescribed course of study, passed successfully relevant examinations and being otherwise suitable by virtue of their character, have fulfilled such other condition as may be laid down from time to time by the appropriate authorities.

2. The curriculum and Duration of Studies

A. (i) The Curriculum of study of the Bachelor's Degree shall comprise of course set out in Annexure B.

(ii) The Departmental Committee shall prescribe the detail content of various Subjects of study, if required before the beginning of each session. The Departmental Committee can make change in the optional papers/subjects, subject to the availability of teaching facility/faculty.

B. The curriculum of study for the B.A Degree shall be spread over Six Semester.

3. Requirement for Admission

A. Registration:

Registration

(i) Candidates of Bachelor Degree shall first be admitted to the first semester upon the reopening of the University after summer vacation every year.

(ii) Subsequent Registration

A candidate, who fails to clear a regular course of study during any of second, third, fourth fifth and six semesters may be registered in the appropriate term of any subsequent year to the semester concerned but within such time as enables him, to complete the study of all semester comprising Bachelor Degree Programme within a maximum

period of five years from the date of his/her registration for the first semester.

B. Minimum Qualification for Admission

(i) Admission to the Bachelor Degree Programme of study shall be open to those candidates who have passed the 10+2 pattern as recognized by the University. Admission shall be made according to merit subject to the fulfilment of eligibility requirement as determined by the University and availability of seat in B.A Programme.

C. Conditions of admission:

(i) No application for registration to the first semester shall be entertained unless it is accompanied by:

(a) A duly drawn up scholastic record of the candidate, in the form of marks statement commencing from the Intermediate for equivalent examination .

(b) Original migration of a candidate who has been a regular student in any Institution at any time prior to making application for registration in the faculty.

(c) Original migration certificate if the candidate is not enrolled in the University or if enrolled, his enrolment has been cancelled. Provide that if a candidate is unable to produce any of the documents other than the marks sheet of the graduate examination at the time of seeking admission in the concerned faculty before admission committee, he shall undertake to submit them within one month or within such further period the University authorities may prescribed; and the admission, if any of such candidate shall until the submission of the aforesaid documents, be deemed to be provisional.

(ii) Candidate shall give also a written undertaking to the effect that:

(a) He/she shall exclusively devote his/her time to the study of course prescribed for Bachelor Degree and in particular he/she shall not offer any other course leading to a degree of any description whatsoever, not shall he/she undertake any remunerative work, though the prior permission of the Faculty, he/she may join certificate of or diploma course in any foreign language.

(b) He/she shall abide by the provision of NGB (DU) Act. Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations and Rules that are framed or may be framed there under and the

orders of Officers and authorities of the University and the concerned Faculty from time to time

4. Fees

The students pursuing Bachelor Degree Programme of study shall have to pay fee as may be prescribed by the University from time to time.

5. The course of study, scheme of examination, result and promotion are covered in the regulation, and are given below.

REGULATIONS

1. B.A Programme has been divided into six semesters to be Covered in three years. This is a full time course study. The odd semester would run between July to December and even semester between January to June. Two consecutive (one odd + one even) semester constitute one academic year.

2. There will be a minimum of 15 and maximum of 20 papers/course in all, in the whole programme. Besides, there would be one course **on Dissertation, Viva Voce or Project Work** in the sixth semester.

3. Each paper has equal weightage of 100 Marks or 4 credits.

4. Each semester shall have minimum 90 days of teaching, exclusive of holidays, admission and examination.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

1. The evaluation scheme of examination consist of two part: Internal assessment (IA), Mid Semester Exam (MSE) and End Semester Examination (ESE). Internal assessment includes assignments, Presentations, Seminars, Quizzes, Case study, Viva, Unit test, Group activities /Discussion, etc. The internal assessment will contribute 20% and the Semester and examination will contribute 80% to the total marks.

2. There shall be continuous assessment of the student in each paper. The paper instructor shall hold a maximum of three and minimum of one internal test /assignment/presentation, etc. In the case of three, best two would be considered.

3. In case of semester examination, there shall be no binding on the number of external paper setters/examiners. The remuneration for these courses

would be at par with such courses being run in other Departments of the University.

4. The duration of the semester examination of each paper will be 3 hours.

Every unit has two questions and one question from each unit has to be answered.

SEMESTER – I
PAPER – FIRST
ETHICS
(WESTERN AND INDIAN ETHICS)

The chief concern and presuppositions of Western ethics are considerably different from those of Indian ethics. There is no ever-present and inexorable link between ethics, religion and philosophy in the West as in India. Therefore a wide variety of distinct ethical theories have developed in the West. This course is meant to introduce the student to the main types of ethical theories in the West.

UNIT -1

Introduction: Definition, Nature and Scope of Ethics, Postulates of Morality Problem of Free – Will, The Nature of Object of Moral Judgement, Motives, Intension (Butler) Ends and Means.

UNIT -2

Teleological Ethics: Hedonism, Psychological and Ethical Hedonism, Egoistic and Altruistic Hedonism. Utilitarianism, Bentham, Mill and Sidgwick's contribution to Hedonism.

UNIT -3

Deontological Ethics: Kant's doctrine of categorical Imperative and its formulation, the doctrine of good will, The doctrine of 'duty for duty's sake'.
Perfectionism: Green's theory of common good. Bradley's view of 'my station and its duties'.

INDIAN ETHICS

In Indian thought all ethical thinking has always been firmly rooted in philosophy and religion. The goal of ethical behaviour has always been linked to the ultimate goal of human life as conceived in different classical systems of Indian philosophy. Ethical thinking in India has also been consistently cosmocentric and duty-oriented. This part of the paper aims at introducing the student to the distinctive element of Indian thinking on ethics.

UNIT -4

Introduction: concerns and presupposition theory of karma. The Ethical Philosophy of Bhagavatagita (Nishkam Karma and Loksangrah) Concept of Purushartha (Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha) Concept of Rita and Rina.

UNIT -5

Buddhist Ethics: the four noble truths and the Eight fold paths Jain Ethics Anuvrat and Mahabharat.

Books Recommended

- (i) William Lillie: Introduction to Ethics**
- (ii) S.L.Pandey: Niti Shastra ka Sarvekshana**
- (iii) V.P.Varma: Nitishastra Ke Mool Siddhanta**
- (iv) Jata Shankar: Naitik Darshan Ke Vividh Ayam**
- (v) J.L.Mackie-Ethics**

Paper-II
INDIAN PHILOSOPHY
(INDIAN EPISTEMOLOGY AND METAPHYSICS)

Epistemology

While classical Western epistemology tends to view the notion of “wrong knowledge” as self contradictory and discrepant, Indian epistemology has at its very core, the fundamental task of identifying “right knowledge” and distinguishing it from “wrong knowledge”. The distinction between knowledge and belief which is central to Western epistemology, does not play the same kind of role in Indian epistemology. Therefore several question that never, arise in Western epistemology naturally arise in Indian epistemology. The goal of the course is to highlight the special and distinctive ideas and aspects of Indian epistemology.

Metaphysics

Metaphysics is an important branch of philosophy which aims at discovering the most general categories underlying the universe of our experience. The nature of man and the world that surrounds her is central to metaphysics and its discussion often brings in God into the picture. In India, metaphysics has generally been looked upon as a means that help man transcend his finitude and permanently cross over the ocean of samsara into a state of everlasting freedom. The course is aimed at familiarizing the student with the broad outlines of the distinctive ideas of Indian metaphysics.

UNIT -1

General Characteristics of Indian Philosophy. Astika and Nastika system. The doctrines of rebirth and Karma. Is Indian Philosophy a negation of life and world?

UNIT -2

General Character of Upanishad, Bhagavadgita. Concept of self, Brahman, Jagat, God.

UNIT -3

Jainism: Anekantavada and doctrine of substance. The doctrine of Syadavada and Saptabhanginaya. The idea of Moksha and means for Moksha.

UNIT -4

Early Buddhism: The doctrine of four noble truths, especially the doctrine of pratiyasamutpada and Nirvana. The philosophy of change and No-soul theory. The ideal of Bodhisattva. The distinction between Hinyana and Mahayan.

UNIT -5

Basic Information of Soutrantik and Vaibhashik, community of Buddha Philosphy

Book Recommende

- 1- D.M.Datta and S.C.Chatterji-An Introduction of Indian Philosophy
- 2- The Hindi Translation to the above: H.M.Ojha and N.Mishra
- 3- B.N.Singh: Bhartiya Darshan
- 4- S.L.Pandey: Bhartiya Darshan ka Sarvekshan (only relevant chapters)
- 5- Indian Philosophy by C.D.Sharma (Hindi)
- 6- Arvind Shukla: Bhartiya Darshan ke Astik Sampradaya

Semester-II
Paper-I
(APPLIED ETHICS)
(ETHICS, INTEGRITY, APTITUDE)

The aim of the course is to acquaint the student with the various concepts of ethics. Ethical issues, practices in business, corporate and social responsibilities, strengthening personal and organizational integrity, ethics and ecology, work ethics, proportional ethics and responsibility.

UNIT-1

Nature and Scope of Applied Ethics. Theoretical formulation of applied ethics.

UNIT-2

Ethics and Human Interface, Differences between Ethical and morals Ethical Loyalties and Prima Facie duties. Human Values.

UNIT-3

Emotional Intelligence, Attitude Civil Services, Aptitude and Fundamental Value Ethical Concern and dilemmas in government and private Institution. Corporate Governance.

UNIT-4

Ethical Thinkers and Contribution (Indian and Western) Honesty in Administration

UNIT-5

Books Recommended

- 1- Peter Singer (Ed): Applied Ethics, in the Oxford Reading in Philosophical series
- 2- W.K.Frankena: Ethics Prentice Hall.1973
- 3- Springge T.I.G: The National Foundation of Ethics, London: Routledge's Kegan Paul, 1997
- 4- Hanfling Oswald: The Quest for Meaning, Oxford. Basils Black wall, 1999
- 5- Prayogic Nitishastra: Nityanand Mishra, Moti Lal Banarasi das-Varanasi

Paper-II

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Indian philosophy originated more than five thousand years ago and developed in circumstance considerably different from those of the West therefore it has developed many concepts peculiar to itself. Hence, the concerns and focus of philosophical debates in classical India also happen to be different. The aim of this course is acquaint the student with its broad outlines. Since quite a few of the topic in this paper are going to be discussed in detail in the papers on Indian logic, ethics, epistemology and metaphysics, only a broad and general account of the topics is aimed at in this paper.

Unit -1- Samkhya Theory: Evolution, Purusa and Prakriti. Arguments for the existence of Prakriti, Arguments for the existence of Purusa. The plurality of Purusa. The theory of Satkaryavada. The theory of three Gunas.

Unit -2-Nyaya: Nyaya theory of four pramanas Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana and Shabda, Nyaya theory of inference. Vyapti and its kinds. The ways of knowing Vyapti. Kinds of inference. Hetu and Hetu-Abhas. Verbal Cognition and its conditions.

Unit -3- Shamkara: Meaning of Advaita Philosophy. The nature of Brahman, the nature of Maya, the nature of consciousness, theory of Avidya, the problem of Jivanmukti, the means of Moksha.

Unit -4- Ramanuja: Brahman and God, the qualities of God, the meaning of Vishishtadvait, the interpretation of Tattvamasi, the theory of creation, the Problem of Videhmukti, the means of moksha, Ramanuja's refutation of Shankara's theory of Avidya or Maya.

Unit -5 - Vallabha Philosophy.

Books Recommended

- (i) **D.M.Datta and S.C.Chatterji-An Introduction of Indian Philosophy**
- (ii) **The Hindi Translation to the above: H.M.jha and N.Mishra**
- (iii) **B.N.Singh: Bhartiya Darshan**
- (iv) **S.L.Pandey: Bhartiya Darshan ka Sarvekshan (only relevant chapters)**
- (v) **Indian Philosophy by C.D.Shrama (Hindi)**

Semester-III
Paper-I
LOGIC

The system of logic formulated by Aristotle nearly twenty five centuries ago remained without substantial changes until modern symbolic logic started developing in the early part of the twentieth century. Among other things, Questions concerning the basic nature of the proposition (whether every proposition is subject-predicate type) and the problem of the existential import of propositions played an important role in this development. This paper aims at introducing the student to the basic elements of Western logic in a panoramic way.

UNIT-I

- 1 The nature, definition and scope of logic. Distinction between Deductive and inductive Logic. Truth and Validity and Soundness. The nature and illustration of thinking.
- 2 Functions of language and it's kind, Definition genus by differentia.
- 3 Informal Fallacies- Their definitions and detection.

UNIT-II

- 1 Inductive and Analogical Argument
- 2 Hypothesis and scientific explanation, criteria of evaluation of Hypothesis.
- 3 Casual connexionas, Mill's methods od Experimental enquiry.

UNIT-III

- 1 Categorical propositions and their kinds.

UNIT-IV

- 1 Categorical syllogisms-figures, moods and Six rules of validity, Venn Diagram.
- 2 Disjunctive and Hypothetical syllogisms
- 3 Dilemma

UNIT-V

- 1 Symbolic Logic, Statement and statement form, Argument and argument form, Logical connectives, negation, conjunction, disjunction, implication equivalence and their truth-table definitions, Truth-Table techniques of testing validity of arguments and statements.
- 2 Formal proof and validity.

Books Recommended

- 1 I.M Copi : Introduction to Logic
- 2 Pandey and Mishra : Tarkshastra Ka Parichaya
(Copi;sTranslation)
- 3 Cohen and Nagel : Logic and Scientific Methods
- 4 Rammurti Pathak : Symbolic Logic
- 5 Beshamo konar : Logic
- 6 Avinash Pandey : Symbolic Logic

Paper-II

MODERN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Western philosophical thinking began in ancient Greece nearly three thousand years ago and it has since developed in extremely diverse and interesting directions. Construction of conceptual structures and world views is as important in it as in Indian philosophy, but these are done along very different lines. While the links between philosophy, religion, spirituality are still intact in India, these have been severed in the West. Philosophy in West has also been decisively influenced by the content as well as method of scientific thinking. The aim of this course is to acquaint the students with its broad outlines. Since quite a few of the topic in this paper are going to be discussed in detail in the papers on Western logic, ethics, epistemology and metaphysics, only a broad and general account of the topics is aimed at in this paper.

UNIT-I

1. The characteristics and relevance of classical Greek Philosophy and Modern-Philosophy
2. The method of doubt and four rules of investigation according Descartes. Cogito ergo sum. Proofs for the existence of God and the world. Mind-body relation: Interactionism and Occasionalism.

UNIT-2

1. Cartesian Dualism and Spinoza's Monism. Pantheism of Spinoza, Substance, attributes and modes. Mind and body relation Intellectual Love with God.

UNIT-3

1. Rationalism Versus Empiricism. Lock's criticism of Innate ideas, the main thesis of Empiricism.
2. Lock's theory of knowledge, kinds of ideas, limits of knowledge, primary qualities and secondary qualities. Locke's theory of Universals.
3. Berkley's Criticism of Locke's realism, His Idealism, Esse est percipi, Refutation of abstract ideas, Berkeley's contributions to Empiricism and self. His theory of causality.

UNIT-4

1. Hume's theory of knowledge, his refutation of the existence of God and self, his refutation of causality, Hume's Skepticism.

2. Hume's contribution to Empiricism. The problem of association of ideas.
The question of fact and question of law.

UNIT-5

1. Examination of Empiricism. The common features of Rationalism and Empiricism, their place in western Philosophy.
2. Kant's ideas of criticism, synthetic a priori judgment. Space and time.

Books Recommended

1. Thilly and wood : History of Philosophy
2. S.L.Pandey : Adhunik Darsan ki Bhumika
3. J.S.Srivastava : Adhunik Darshan Ka Vaigyanik Itihas
4. C.D.Sharma : Paschatya Darshan
5. H.S.Upadhyay : Paschatya Darshan ka Udbhava aur Vikas
6. D.J.O.Conner (Ed), A Critical History of Western Philosophy

SEMESTER-IV
PAPER-I
WESTERN EPISTEMOLOGY
PART-I: Epistemology

This part of the course aims at providing a bird's-eye-view of the general features and problems of Western epistemology. Unlike in India, wrong knowledge is not a separate category by itself but is no knowledge at all or simply absence of any knowledge. Familiarity with the following topics is expected to generate an awareness of the issues and debates that uniquely characterize Western epistemology.

UNIT-I

1. Nature and scope of Epistemology. Nature of Knowledge and Belief.

UNIT-II

1. Rationalism, Empiricism and criticism with special reference to the following problem: source, nature, validity and limits of knowledge.
2. Types of knowledge: apriori and aposteriori, analytic and synthetic propositions.

UNIT-III

1. Nature of Truth: Truth and criterion, criterion and definition. Coherence, correspondence and pragmatic theories of truth, Semantic Theory of truth.

UNIT-IV

1. Problem of Induction: Hume's Problem and its main solution: probability theory, Scepticism: Hume's Scepticism.

UNIT-V

1. Personal Identity and knowledge of other minds.
2. Problem of Universals:

Books Recommended

1. D.W.Hymlan : Theory of knowledge
2. J.Hasperse : An introduction to philosophical analysis
(Its Translation in Hindi)
3. A.J.Ayer : Problem knowledge
4. Hari Shanker Upadhyay : Gyanmimansa ke mool Prashna
5. H.S.Upqadhyay : knowledge and Justification

Semester-IV
Paper-II
(EPISTEMOLOGY INDIAN)

The nature of logic has been considerably different in the Indian philosophical systems, For example, the neat division of logic into deductive and inductive, which is found in the West, was not made in India. Because of very close connection between logic and metaphysics, it is quite important in Indian logic to accept or not to accept certain forms of reasoning. This course aims at highlighting some of the distinctive aspects of Indian logic.

UNIT-I	–	Prama
UNIT-II	–	Pramanas
UNIT-III	–	Pramanyavad
UNIT-IV	–	Padartha
UNIT-V	–	The nature of ultimate Reality, Man and world, Orthodox and Heterodox.

Books Recommended

1. S.C.Chatterjee : The Nyay theory of knowledge
2. John Hospers : An Introduction to Philosophical Analysis.
3. M.Hiriyanna : Outline of Indian Philosophy
4. C.D.Sharma : A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy.

Semester-V
Paper-I
ANALYTICAL PHILOSOPHY

Metaphysics has been in trouble ever since Hume came up with an ingenious argument that all metaphysical assertions are a priori judgement about the world, but such judgement are in fact not possible at all. Kant took up this challenge and tried to prove that synthetic a priori judgment are indeed possible, but failed to established that the classical metaphysical judgement about the world, the human self and God could be asserted a priori. Later on logical positivists revived the human enterprise and come up with an ever more radical thesis that all metaphysical statements are necessarily meaningless. This game rise to a basic debate in the west on the very nature and function of knowledge used in any philosophical discussion with a view to determining afresh the criteria for meaning and truth. The language of the philosopher, rather than the entities he talked about in his discourses, became the subject of analysis and very many fresh ideas emerged from it. The paper aims to introduce the student to these new ideas and style of doing philosophy.

UNIT-I

Introduction: The linguistic truth and the conception of the Philosophy, meaning of the Philosophy.

UNIT-II

Issue and Problems: Sense and reference, Concept and Objects Identity: Indirect speech.

UNIT-III

The relation between meaning and truth, Holistic approach to meaning.

UNIT-IV

Theories of meaning

UNIT-V

Speech acts

Note -: The above problem areas required for study of the works of Mores, Ressull, Wittgenstein, Austin.

Books Recommended

- 1. Wittgenstein : Tractatus Logico Philosophicus and Philosophical Investigation.**
- 2. Austin : How to do things with words.**
- 3. Russel : Logic and Knowledge**
- 4. Michal Dummett : The seas of language. Oxford, oxford University Press, 1993**

Paper-II
PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

UNIT-I

1. Nature and scope of Philosophy of Religion. Distinction between theology and Philosophy of Religion, Religion and Ethics. comparison of Religion-Indian and western context.
2. Religion without God: Nature of God, Naturalistic and Impersonalistic: Deism, theism and Pantheism.

UNIT-II

1. Foundations of Religious Belief. Faith, Reason, Revelation and Mystical Experience.

UNIT-III

1. Traditional Arguments and Arguments based on Religious Experience for Existence of God.

UNIT-IV

1. The problem of Evil and its solutions.
2. Immortality of soul, Transmigration and Doctrine of Karma

UNIT-V

1. Destiny of soul: Salvation and Moksha. Pathways of Moksha-Karma, Bhakti and Gyana.

Books Recommended

1. Ed.M.Miller : God and reason-Historical approach to Philosophical Theology
2. J.Hick : Philosophy of Religion.
3. L.N.Sharma : Dharma Darashan (in Hindi)
4. Shiv Bhanu Singh : Dharma Darashan (in Hindi)

Paper-III

SOCIO-POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

UNIT-I

1. The Nature of Social Philosophy and its relation to sociology, Politics, ethics and Ecology.
2. Social Institution, Individual and state theories of Punishment.

UNIT-II

1. Political Ideologies: Democracy, Socialism, Indian Socialism, Communism, fascism and theocracy, Humanism.

UNIT-III

1. Freedom, Justice, Equality and sovereignty Right, Justice and Political obligation.

UNIT-IV

1. Method of social change: Constitutionalism, Revolution, Terrorism and Satyagrah (Violence and non- Violence).

UNIT-V

1. Tradition, change and Modernity with special reference to Varna Ashrama, and jati, Gender Equality.

Books Recommended

1. E.D.Miller : **God and reason- Historical approach.**
2. G.H.Sabine : **A History of Political Theory.**
3. G.H.Sabino : **Rajnitik Siddhant Ka Itihas (in Hindi).**
4. Joshi and Pant : **Paschatya Raj Darshan**
5. Robert N.Beck : **A Hand Book in Social Philosophy.**
6. Jata Shankar : **Vedanti Samajavada.**
7. S.L.Pandey : **Samaj Darshan Ki Ek Pranali.**

Semester-VI

Paper-I

PHENOMENOLOGY AND EXISTENTIALISM

The ground of Europe was being prepared for quite some time before Edmund Husserl launched a new method of philosophizing by advocating and employing his phenomenological method. He argued that the world was very much an object of our knowledge.

Existentialism has way close links to phenomenology especially in its post Husserlian phase. Each existentialist has is own fascinating way of presenting and analyzing this phenomenon of being in the world. This part of the course aims at introducing the student to this rich variety of existentialist thought.

UNIT-I

Phenomenology: Nature, Definition, Area and Scope.

UNIT-II

Edmund Husserl: Development of this thought, the natural world thesis, essence and essential intuition.

UNIT-III

Phenomenological reduction and its stage. Pure consciousness and transcendental subjectivity: Intentionality of consciousness.

UNIT-IV

Existentialism: Definition, Nature and type of Existentialism.

UNIT-V

Basic theory of Existentialism according to Sartre, Heidager.

Suggested Books

1. Edmund Husserl : Ideas: A general Introduction to Phenomenology,
George Allen & Unwin ltd.1931
2. Herbert Spiegelberg: The Phenomenology-movement Vols-I&II.
3. Walter Kaufman : (Ed) Existentialism from
4. B.K.Lal : Dostoevsky to Sartre.
- 5.

Paper-II
COMPARATIVE RELIGION

Condition are expected to be familiar with the main tenets and practices of the following groups or religions: Hinduism, Buddhism & Jainism.

UNIT-I

Problems and methods in the study of religions: nature, necessity and scope of comparative religion.

UNIT-II

Possibility of the need for comparative religion: Commonality and differences among religions: the nature of inter- religious dialogue and understanding.

UNIT-III

Religions experience in different religions.

UNIT-IV

God-Man Relation in religions: world-views in religions.

UNIT-V

Religions and moral and social values: Religion and secular society: Possibility of Universal Religions.

Books Recommended

1. W.C.Smith : The meaning and end of Religion, Fortress Press, 1990
2. A.C.Bouquet : Comparative Religions, Penguin Book,1971
3. S.Radha Krishnan : Indian Religion, Delhi: virion Books,1985
4. S.L. Pandey : Dhurmdarshan Ka Sarvekshan.

Paper-III

MODERN INDIAN THOUGHT

There is an attempt at re-examining the past and appropriating whatever the thinker believes to be still relevant and Universal value. The paper aims at introducing the students to rich fair of modern Indian thought in a panoramic way.

UNIT-I

Ravindra Nath Tagore - Man and God, religion of man.

UNIT-II

M.K.Gandhi - Truth, Non Violence, Sarvodaya.

UNIT-III

Dr.B.R.Ambedakar - Creation of social evils.

UNIT-IV

J.L.Neha - Neo-Buddhism.

UNIT-V

S.D.D.Upadhyay – Ekatm Manav Vad.

Books Recommended

1. B.K.Lal : Cotemporary Indian Philosophy Delhi, 1985.
2. Benay Gopal Ray : Cotemporary Indian Philosophy Delhi, 1999.
3. V.S.Naravane : Modern Indian Thought, Bombay 1964.
4. Mahatma Gandhi : Hind Swaraj, New Delhi, Publication Division-1993.