

SYLLABUS FOR YEAR UNDER GRADUATE (HONORS AND HONORS WITH RESEARCH) IN PHILOSOPHY UNDER THE NCCF

7th Semester (Honors)

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks	
Major-13	Research Methodology & Ethics	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus.	Total 100
Major 14	<u>Elective-1</u> Classical Indian Ethics and Indian Political Thought	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus.	Total 100
Major-15	(Seminar Paper) Indian Knowledge System/ <i>Navya Nyāya</i> / <i>Yoga Darshan</i> of Maharshi Patanjali/ Continental Philosophy Buddhist Philosophy (Any one of the Above)	6	50: Written 25: Seminar Paper 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus.	Total 100
Major-16	(Major Paper) Philosophy of Religion (Indian & Western)	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus.	Total 100

7th Semester (Honours with Research)

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks	
Major-13	Research Methodology & Ethics	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus.	Total 100
Major 14	<u>Elective-1</u> Classical Indian Ethics and Indian Political Thought	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus.	Total 100
Major-15	(Seminar Paper) Indian Knowledge System/ <i>Navya Nyāya</i> / <i>Yoga Darshan</i> of Maharshi Patanjali/ Continental Philosophy Buddhist Philosophy (Any one of the Above)	6	50: Written 25: Seminar Paper 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus.	Total 100
Major-16	(Dissertation Paper) Any one of the following- <i>Kathopaniṣad</i> / Advaita Vedānta of Śankarācārya/ Peace and Conflict Studies/ Environmental Philosophy / Feminist Philosophy/ Philosophical Counseling/ Ethics of Artificial Intelligence	6	50: Written 25: Presentation and Viva voce 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus.	Total 100

8th Semester (Honours)

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks	
Major-17	Phenomenology & Existentialism	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus.	Total 100
Major 18	Elective-2 Epistemology (Indian & Western)	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus.	Total 100
Major-19	(Major Paper) Western Ethics: Fact/Value > Moral Skepticism > Virtue ethics > Kantian Ethics	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus.	Total 100

8th Semester (Honours with Research)

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks	
Major-17	Phenomenology & Existentialism	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus.	
Major 18	Elective-2 Epistemology (Indian & Western)	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus.	
Major-19	(Dissertation Paper) Fact/Value > Moral Skepticism > Utilitarianism > Kantian > Rights and Justice > Virtue ethics	6	50: Written 25: Presentation and Viva voce 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus.	

7th Semester (Honours and Honours with Research)

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks	
Minor-5	(Minor Paper) History of Western Philosophy	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus.	

Course: Major 13
Paper Title: Research Methodology & Ethics
Paper Code: PHI-MAJ13

(For Honours and Honours with Research)

Objective:

The objective of this paper is to introduce before the students the basic outlines of Research, the role, significance and application of different Methodologies in Research, the relevance of Ethics and Philosophy in Research, the various issues involved in the design of a Research, and, the significant methods of Philosophy in Research. These Methods include Methods available in the Indian as well as the Western Philosophical Contexts. This paper, thus, aims at giving an outline of Research Methodology and the Ethical contexts to the students of Philosophy Honours with Research in one hand, and to the students with Honours in Philosophy on the other, so as to offer a balanced parameter in their understanding of Research in general and knowing the key concepts and some important Methodologies in particular.

Outcome:

The possible outcome of this paper seems to develop in the students the understanding of the technicalities involved in a piece of research along with building in them a tendency or mind-set towards a fair and methodical research work. This, further, may bring in them an interest of engaging into a quality research which would include the compatible standard norms of research,

Unit-I

1. Meaning of Research and Significance of Methodology in Research
2. Philosophy: Meaning, Scope, Branches, Relevance in Research
3. Ethics: Meaning, Nature, Scope, Relevance in Research

Unit-II

4. Intellectual Authenticity and Research related Integrity [Key concepts: honesty, transparency, accountability, responsibility, data collection, designing the research framework, stating the findings]
5. Possible Misconducts in the field of Research: Falsification, Fabrication, Plagiarism (FFP)

Unit-III

6. Methods in Indian Philosophy [Vāda, Vitanda, Jalpa, Samśaya, Tarka]

Unit-IV

7. Methods in Western Philosophy [Socratic Method, Rationalistic Method& Method of Deduction, Empiricist Method and Method of Induction, Critical Method or Criticism, Analytic Method or Analysis as a Method]

Selected Readings & References:

1. Resnik, D.B. (2011). What is ethics in research & why is it important? *National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences*, 1-10. Retrieved from <https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/resources/bioethics/whatis/index.cfm>.
2. Kumar, R. (2005). *Research Methodology: a step –by-step guide for beginners*, Delhi, India: Pearson Education Pvt. Ltd., Indian Branch
3. Hospers, J. (2001). *An Introduction to Philosophical Analysis*, New Delhi, India: Allied Publishers Ltd.
4. Kothari, C. R. (2010). *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques*, New Delhi, India: New Age International (P) Limited.
5. Ahuja V.K. & Baishya K, Ed.: *Research and Publication Ethics*, 2024, National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam MacIntyre, Alasdair (1967), *A Short History of Ethics*, London.
6. Chaddah, P. (2018), *Ethics in comparative Research: Do not get scooped; do not get plagiarized*, ISBN: 978-9387480865.
7. Bird, A. (2006), *Philosophy of Science*, Routledge.
9. National Academy of Science, National Academy of Engineering and Institute of Medicine. (2009), *On Being a Scientist: A Guide to Responsible Conduct in Research, Third Edition*. National Academics Press.
10. Beall, J. (2012). Predatory publishers are corrupting open access. *Nature*, 489(7415), 179-179.

Course: Major – 14

Paper Title: CLASSICAL INDIAN ETHICS AND INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Paper Code: PHI-MAJ14

Objectives:

The aim of this paper is to highlight the Cosmo-centric, community-centred and duty-oriented nature of ethical thinking in India. The paper is text-based and issue-oriented.

Thought differs in many ways from classical Indian thought, while classical Indian thought developed virtually without any outside influences the stamp of awareness of the west, its culture and its philosophy evident in modern Indian thought. There is an attempt at re-examining the past and appropriating whatever the thinker believes to be still relevant and of universal value. The course aims at introducing the students to this rich fare of modern Indian thought in a panoramic way.

CLASSICAL INDIAN ETHICS

The first five Sutras of Pūrva Mimāṃsā Sūtras of Jaimini with Sabara Bhāṣya.

Arthasaṃgrahaḥ of Laugākṣi Bhāskara

Śabda (Veda Prāmāṇya)

Apauruṣeyatva

Puruṣa

Dharma, Apūrva, Bhāvanā, Iṣṭasādhana

Vidhi, Niṣedha, Arthavāda

Rules of textual interpretation

Concept of Purusārtha, Śreyas and Preyas

The Law of Karma and its ethical implications, Varṇāśrama Dharma, Sādhāraṇa Dharma

Ṛna and Yajña

Karma-yoga, Sthitprajña, Svadharma, Lokasaṃgraha

Apurva and Adṛṣṭa

Sādhya-Sādhana, Itikartavyata

Law of Karma: ethical implications

Ṛta and Satya

Yoga-kṣema

Jainism: Samvara and Nirjarā, Triratna, Panchvrat.

Buddhism: Upāya-Kaushala, Brahmavihāra: Matri, Karuṇā, Muditā, Upeksha

Carvaka's Hedonism

Suggested Readings:

1. Maitra S.K. *The Ethics of the Hindus*. Macmillan and Co., London. 1963.
2. Prasad R. *Causation and Retributive Morality (Conceptual Essays in Ethics and Metaethics)*. Indian Council of Philosophical Research Association with Munshiram Manoharlal, 2004.
3. Prasad, R. *Varnadharma, Niṣkāma Karma and Practical Morality: A Critical Essay on Applied Ethics*. D.K. Print World Ltd: India. 1998.

4. Barma N.K. *Philosophy of the Hindu Sādhana*. PHIL earning. 2008.
5. Aurobindo. *Essays on the Gita*. Aurobindo Ashram Press: Pondicherry.1915.
6. Tilak B.G. *Srimadbhagavadgītā Rahasya*. Vijay Goel Books: India. 2010.
7. Hiriyanna M. *The Indian Conception of Values*. Preksha Pratishtana: India.
8. Sharma I.C. *Ethical Philosophies of India*. GeorgeAllen&UnwinLtd.:London.1965.
9. Dasgupta, Surama. *Development of Moral Philosophy in India*. Munshiram Manoharlal, 1994.
10. Jhingran Saral. *Aspects of Hindu Morality*. Motilal Banarsidass: Delhi.1989.
11. Verma Pratibha, *Social Philosophy of the Mahābhārata and the Manusmṛti*, Classical Publishing, New Delhi,1988

ANCIENT INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

- Concept of *Rashtra*, *Swarajya* and *Vairajya* in the *Vedas*.
- Concept of *Dharma* and *Rajadharma*.
- Concept of *Dandaniti*.
- Concept of the ruler: status, characteristics and role of the ruler, education for the rulers.
- Relationship between the ruler and the ruled.
- Organic theory of the state according Kautilya.
- Origin, purpose and the goal of the state.
- Forms of government in the ancient India.
- Concept of sovereignty.
- Modes of Norm enforcement: *Sama*, *Dana*, *Bheda*, *Danda*.
- Thiruvalluvar's concept of state Silappadikaram.

Suggested Readings:

1. *Rigveda Samhitā*
2. *Atharva Veda Samhitā*
3. *Rāmāyana* and *Sāntiparva* of the *Mahābhārata*
5. *Manusamhita* and *Viduraniti*
7. *Arthasāstra* of Kautilya
8. *Kāmandaka Nitisara*

Course: Major – 15
Paper Code: PHI-MAJ15

Paper Title: **INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM**

Objectives

This course will introduce a brief understanding of Indian Knowledge System which has many rich diversified perspectives. In this course the students will be acquainted with some areas of it. They will learn *Caturdaśa vidyāsthānas*, Six *vedāngas*, Four *Vedas*, *Upavedas*, *śāstras*, 18 *purāṇāsas*, *Vedāngs*, a little phonetics and grammar.

The course is also designed to make students aware of the distinctive nature of Mind and its functioning in cognitive and emotional spheres in Indian Philosophy, and also the depth of Health and well-being in the sphere of mainly *Āyurveda* and *Yoga* Philosophy.

Learning Outcomes

- The students will be oriented to think about the nature of *Darśana* and its importance in contemporary Context.
- The students will develop their analytical abilities by reflecting on Indian methodology.
- The students will understand the philosophical significance of spirituality and Psychology in Indian Philosophical perspective and in life.
- The students will develop insight into the overall need of the Philosophy of health and wellbeing.

Understanding Indian Knowledge System

Note: The faculty may choose selected portions

- Caturdaśa Vidyāsthānas: 14 branches of learning in ancient India - Purāṇa, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, Dharmaśāstra
- Six Vedāngas: śikṣā, Vyākaraṇa, Nirukta, Chanda, Jyotiṣa, Kalpa
- Four Vedas: Rgveda, Yajurveda, Sāmaveda, Atharvaveda
- The Upavedas and the Śāstras
- 18 Purāṇas: Their names, Five general characteristics of Purāṇas: Sarga, Pratisarga, Vaṃśa, Manvantara, Vaṃśānucarita
- Vedāngas: Their names, Objectives, Scientific nature and some details.
- Phonetics and Grammar

Suggested Readings:

1. Kapoor, Kapil (2014). Nature, Philosophy and Character in Indian Knowledge Systems, Shimla. Indian Institute of Advanced Studies and Delhi.DK Prints world.
2. Ranganāthānanda, Swāmi (2016). *The Message of Upanisads (Lectures on Kathopanisad)*,

Indian Psycho-Philosophical Tradition

Note: The faculty may choose selected portions

- A brief study of Mind-Consciousness in *Upaniṣad*
- Mind and Mental Affliction in Jain and Buddhist Philosophies: A brief understanding

Suggested Readings:

1. *Māndukya Upanishad* (1949). Chapter II (Illusion) Translated by Swami Nikhilananda. Sri Ramakrishna Asrama, Mysore
2. Asanga, (2001). *Abhidharmasamuccaya*, Chapter1. Translated by Sara Boin Webb. Asian Humanities Press
3. Mehta, Mohan Lal. (1957) *Jaina Psychology*. Chapter V: Sense feelings and Emotions pp.113-140. Amritsar, Sohanlal Jaindharma Pracharak Samiti

Health and Well-being

Note: The faculty may choose selected portions

- *Āyurveda*:
 - Historical development and milestones
 - Foundational concepts of *Ayurveda*: *Doṣadhātumala siddhānta*, Definition of health (*svastha*), daily routine (*dinacaryā*), seasonal routine (*ṛtucaryā*), good conduct (*Sadvṛtta*), Definition and classification of diseases – *Ādhidaivika*, *Ādhyātmika*, *Ādhibhautika*, sevenfold classification, Current status of *Ayurveda* in India and the World
- *Yoga*:
 - Historical development and milestones, Definition of *Yoga*, *Yoga* as therapy for health and wellness, *Aṣṭāṅga yoga*, Primary health care in *Āyurveda* and *Yoga* medical knowledge in India

Suggested Readings:

- *A History of Indian Medicine* by Dr. Girindranath Mukhopadhyaya

- *The Roots of Ayurveda* by Dominik Wujastyk
- *Caraka Saṁhitā* (Translated by P.V. Sharma)
- *Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdayam* by Vāgbhaṭa
- *Ayurveda and Panchakarma* by Dr. Sunil V. Joshi
- *Yoga Mala* by Sri K. Pattabhi Joshi
- *Light on Yoga* by B.K.S. Iyengar
- The *Yoga Sutras* of Patanjali (Translated by Swami Satchidananda or B.K.S. Iyengar)
- *Health, Healing, and Beyond* by T.K.V. Desikachar

Paper Title:
NAVYA NYĀYA

- Intensive study of Gangesa's *Tattvacintamani with Didhiti* of Raghunatha (selection)
- The concept of *Sambandha* and its various forms.
- Technique and Technical terms in Navya Nyāya.

Suggested Readings:

1. *Navya-Nyāya-bhasāpradīpāḥ*, Bengali Trs. By Kalipada Tarkacharya, Sanskrit College, Kolkata.
2. D.C. Guha. *Navya Nyāya System of Logic*, Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi.
3. *Tattvacintamani (Pratyaksakhanda)*, English Trs. By Stephen Philips and R. Tatacharya, Motilal Banarasdas, Delhi.
4. Raghunath Ghosh. *The Justification of Inference: A Navya Nyāya Approach*, Bharatiya Vidya Prakashan, Delhi.

Paper Title:
YOGA DARSHAN OF MAHARSHI PATANJALI

- *Samadhi Pada* (Book I): Explores the definition, nature, and states of mental absorption (*śamādhi*).
- *Sādhana Pada* (Book II): Details practical spiritual disciplines, Kriya Yoga, and the first five limbs of Ashtanga Yoga.
- *Vibhūti Pada* (Book III): Outlines the final three internal limbs of yoga and the extraordinary mental powers (*vibhūti*) gained through focus.
- *Kaivalya Pada* (Book IV): Discusses the nature of the mind, human action, and ultimate spiritual liberation (*kaivalya*).

Suggested books:

1. *The Yoga-Darshana: The Sutras of Patanjali*--With the Bhasya of Vyasa.
2. *Patanjali Yoga Darshana*: Swami Hariharananda Aranya.

Paper Title:
CONTINENTAL PHILOSOPHY

Objectives:

In this paper, we examine the works of several philosophers who have had a lasting impact on philosophical thought in the continent. Although the list of influential thinkers is extensive, this selection is limited to those philosophers who not only introduced new directions in philosophy but have also continued to influence subsequent thinkers.

Course Learning Outcomes:

- Provides students with an understanding of the philosophical projects undertaken by continental philosophers.
- Familiarizes students with the primary philosophical writings of Hegel, Husserl, Heidegger, and Freud, while fostering critical thinking about issues such as the nature of philosophical approaches to the phenomenological study of experience and consciousness, intentionality, the nature of the subject/self, psychologism, embodiment, our knowledge of the external world, realism, idealism, and more.
- Enables students to articulate the significance of ideas related to phenomenology, existentialism, and psychoanalysis in contemporary social thought.
- Exposes students to the phenomenological methods of Hegel, Husserl, and Heidegger.

Additionally, the course includes an exploration of Freud's philosophically significant text, *The Ego and the Id*. As one of his last rigorously articulated proposals regarding the architecture of the mind, this work presents Freud's important theoretical views on concepts such as the individual ego, the unconscious, and the super-ego. Reading this text helps students appreciate the significance of Freud's theoretical ideas in their real-world interactions by providing a clear understanding of how individuals differ in character and how crucial elements like morality and individual conscience emerge within civilization.

1. Hegel, G. W. F. (1966). Preface to *The phenomenology of spirit, Sections 1, 2 & 4*. In Walter Kaufmann (ed. & trans.), *Hegel: Texts & commentary*. New York: Anchor.
OR
Yovel, Y. (2005). *Hegel's preface to the phenomenology of spirit, Sections 1, 2 & 4*. Yirmiyahu Yovel (tr. and running commentary). Princeton: Princeton University Press.
2. Husserl, E. (2006). In Ingo Farin & James G. Hart (trans.), *The basic problems of phenomenology*, Chapters 1 & 7. Dordrecht: Springer.
3. Heidegger, M. (1993). What is metaphysics? In David Farrell Krell (ed.), *M*.

Heidegger: *Basic Writings* (2nd edition). New York: Harper & Row.

4. Freud, S. (1975). The ego and the id (Chapters 1 to 3). In *The standard edition of the complete psychological works of Sigmund Freud*. London: The Hogarth Press.

Further reading:

1. Kojève, A. (1969). Introduction to the reading of Hegel. New York: Basic Books.
2. Hyppolite, J. (1979). The genesis and structure of Hegel's phenomenology. Evanston: Northwestern University Press.
3. Spiegelberg, H. (1982). Phenomenological movement. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff
4. Laplanche, J. & Pontalis, J. B. (1974). The language of psychoanalysis. New York: W. W. Norton.
5. Ricoeur, P. (1977). Freud and philosophy. London: Routledge.
6. Mills, J. (n.d.). Origins: On the genesis of psychic reality. Montreal: McGill-Queens University Press.
7. Mills, J. (2014). Underworlds: Philosophies of the unconscious from psychoanalysis to metaphysics. New York: Routledge.

Paper Title: BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY

Objectives:

At the completion of the course students will be able to understand the meanings of technical terms in Buddhist thought, explain the ideas that are important in schools of Buddhism, present the basic concepts of *Abhidhamma/Abhidharma* Buddhism and *Mahāyāna* Buddhism, examine the special thoughts that make each Buddhist school distinct.

Course Learning Outcomes:

Students will arrange the common characteristics of ideas that make various philosophical schools come under the same umbrella of Buddhist thought.

1. Theravāda: Dhamma, Mind; Mental Factors, Cognitive Process
2. Sarvāstivāda and Sautrāntika: *Sarvāstivāda*: Doctrine of 'everything exists' Causes and Conditions; Classification of Dharma
3. Sautrāntika: Theory of Momentariness; Theory of 'Bīja'
4. Madhyamaka: Dialectic, Knowledge and Freedom, Phenomena and Reality
5. Vijñānavāda: Doctrine of *Vijñāna* Doctrine of three *Svabhāva*

Recommended Readings:

- Chatterjee, A.K. (1962). *The Yogācāra idealism*. Motilal Banarsidass.
- 1. Dutt, N. (1925). *Early history of the spread of Buddhism and the Buddhist schools*. Luzac & Co.
- 2. Frauwallner, E. (1956). *The philosophy of Buddhism* (Gelong Lodrö Sangpo, Trans.). Motilal Banarsidass.
- 3. Hirakawa, A. (1990). *A history of Indian Buddhism: From Śākyamuni to early Mahāyāna* (Paul Groner, Trans.). Asian Studies at Hawaii, University of Hawaii Press.
- 4. Murti, T.R.V. (1960). *The central philosophy of Buddhism*. George Allen & Unwin.
- 5. Nakamura, H. (1980). *Indian Buddhism*. Motilal Banarsidass.
- 6. Potter, K.H. (Ed.). (1996). *Encyclopedia of Indian philosophy* (Vol. VII). Motilal Banarsidass.
- 7. Banarsidass.
- 8. Potter, K.H. (Ed.). (2003). *Encyclopedia of Indian philosophy* (Vol. IX). Motilal Banarsidass.
- 9. Radhakrishnan, S. (1923). *Indian philosophy* (Volume I). George Allen & Unwin.
- 10. Sangharakshita. (2001). *A survey of Buddhism*. Windhorse Publication.
- 11. Sinha, J. (1952). *Indian philosophy* (Vol. II). Central Book Agency, Calcutta.
- 12. Varma, V.P. (1973). *Early Buddhism and its origins*. Munshiram Manoharlal.
- 13. Warder, A.K. (1970). *Indian Buddhism*. Motilal Banarsidass.

Course: Major – 16
Paper Title: Philosophy of Religion
Paper Code: PHI-MAJ16

(For Honors without research)

PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

Group A: INDIAN

Objectives:

At the completion of the course students will be able to state the meaning of religion and Dharma. Illustrate some of the basic principles of Hinduism, Buddhism. Distinguish between Ramanuja's concepts of Bhakti from that of others. Compare the basic principles of one religion with those of the others and analyze the underlying unity among religions.

1. Religion and Dharma
2. The notion of Dharma in the Vedas, Purāṇas and the Dharmaśāstras
3. The concept of Avatāra and Daśāvatāras in Classical Hindu Philosophy: Vishnupurāṇa, Bhagavat Gita and Śāntiparba of Mahābhārata
4. Avatāra in Contemporary Indian Philosophy (Gandhi, Rabindranath, Vivekananda,

Aurobindo)

5. The concept of Bhakti: Bhaktirasamritasindhu, Nārada, Vivekananda and Ramanuja.

Suggested Readings: India

1. Smart. N, *The Religious Experience of Mankind*
2. J.Hick: *An Interpretation of Religion*.
3. Jagadiswarananda, Swami. *Śrīmadbhagavadgītā*. Udbodhan Karjalaya: Kolkata. 2019
4. *Srimad-bhagavatam*. Gita Press: Gorakhpur. UttarPradesh
5. *Adiparva and Shantiparva of Mahābhārata*. Gita Press:Gorakhpur. UttarPradesh
6. Radhakrisnan, S. *The Bhagavadgītā*. Harper Collins Publishers:India.2010
7. Sri Aurobindo. *Essays on the Gītā*. Sri Aurobindo Ashram: Pondicherry.2018
8. Vivekananda Swami. *The Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda*. Vol.III
9. M.K.Gandhi. *Hindu Dharma*. Orient Paperbacks: NewDelhi. 2005
10. Bose, N.K. *Selections from Gandhi*.NavajivanMudranalaya:Ahemadabad.1960
11. *Bhaktisutra of Narada*; Mani Ratnam
12. Chetty K.*Gandhiji's Conception of Avatāra*.
13. NaravaneV.S.*Rabindranath Tagore, A Philosophical Study*.Allahabad Central Book Depot. 1947

Group B: WESTERN

1. Theology and Philosophy
2. Nature of Religion
3. Theories of the Origin of Religion
4. Classical Religion
5. Comparative Religion
6. Religious Language (Theological discourse)
7. Religion, Morality and Meaning of Life

Suggested Readings: Western

1. Fredrick Ferre: *Language Logic and God*; J.L.M. Haire and I. Henderson: *the Knowledge of God and the Service of God* (Holder and Stoughton).
2. Eric J. Sharpe: *Comparative Religion* (Duckworth); A.C. Bouquet: *Comparative Religion* (Penguin),
3. S. Radhakrisnan: *Eastern Religions and Western Thought* (OUP); W.C. Smith: *Towards a World Theology*. Nesbitt: Sikhism (Oxford).
4. Eliade, M. (1996). *The patterns in comparative religion*. Bison Books.
5. James, E. O. (2013). *Comparative religion*. Literary Licensing.
6. Radhakrishnan, S. (1997). *Eastern religion and Western thought*. Oxford University Press.
7. Wach, J. (1961). *The comparative study of religion*. Columbia University Press.

Course: Major – 16
Paper Title:
Paper Code: PHI-MAJ16
(Dissertation Paper)

(For Honours with Research Only)

Objectives:

At the completion of the course students will be able to state the meaning of morality in Indian thought. Illustrate the sources of moral ideas and beliefs. State the object of moral evaluation. Explain the presuppositions along with the basic features of morality in Indian thought. understand different ethical concepts such as *Karma, Dharma, Puruṣārthas, Śīlas, Vratas etc.*

KATHOPANISAD

1. The Yama-Nachiketa Samvada: The philosophical dialogue, Nachiketa's three boons, and the confrontation between mortality and eternal truth.
2. Ethics and Choice (*Shreyas* vs. *Preyas*): The distinction between the pleasant (the path of desire/pleasure) and the good (the path of ultimate spiritual realization).
3. The Nature of the Atman: The concept that the Self is unborn, eternal, unchanging, and subtle beyond ordinary perception.
4. The Chariot Analogy (*Ratha-Kalpana*): The allegorical breakdown of the human system where the chariot is the body, senses are horses, mind is reins, intellect is the charioteer, and the soul is the passenger.
5. Commentaries: Detailed textual study often paired with Adi Shankara's *Bhashya* (commentary).
6. The Three Boons, First Boon, Second Boon and the Third Boon

Nature of the Self (Ātman): The central teaching concerns the **Ātman**. The Self is: Eternal, Birthless, Deathless, Unchanging, Indestructible, Pure consciousness

Recommended Readings:

1. Maitra, S. K. (1925). *Ethics of the Hindus*. Calcutta University Press.
2. Radhakrishnan, S. (2008). *Indian philosophy* (Vol. 1). Oxford University Press.
3. Sinha, J. N. (2016). *Indian philosophy*. Motilal Banarsidass Publishers Private Limited.
4. Tiwari, K. N. (2014). *Classical Indian ethical thought: A philosophical study of Hindu, Jaina*

Advaita Vedānta of Śāṅkarācārya

Objectives:

At the completion of the course students will be able to state the concepts involved in philosophy of Śāṅkara. Interpret and explain how Śāṅkara uses all concepts and doctrines to prove the basic point of his philosophy. Present Śāṅkara's way of using logic. Examine the importance of method in doing philosophy. Construct method of doing philosophy to introduce novelty to concepts or establish one's own ideas.

1. Ignorance: *Avidyā* and *Māyā*
2. States of Consciousness
3. Source of Knowledge: *Śruti*
4. Means of Knowledge: *Sādhana*
5. Knowledge of *ātman*
6. Liberation (*Mokṣa*)
7. Causality, Brahman

Recommended Readings:

1. Mahadeva Sastry, Alladi. (Trans.). (1977). *The Bhagavad Gita with the commentary of Sri Sankaracharya*. Samata Books.
2. Panoli, Vidyavachaspati V. (2006). *Prasthanatraya: Isa, Kena, Katha and Mandukya with Karika of Gaudapada* (Vol. II). Mathrubhumi Grandhavedi.
3. Swami Gambhirananda. (1957). *Eight Upanisads with commentary of Sankaracharya*. Advaita Ashrama.
4. Swami Gambhirananda (1972). *Brahmasutrabhasya of Sankaracarya*. Advaita Ashrama.
5. Thibaut, G. (Trans.). (1904). *The Vedanta- Sutras with the commentary by Sankaracarya*. Clarendon Press.

PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES

1. Peace in theory and practice: Peace as non-injury, compassion, love, service, mutual aid; peace with justice through non-violent action; multidimensional aspects of peace; nonviolence and development.
2. Gandhi's contribution to peace.
3. Conflict resolution and peace making: Definition, nature and scope and conflicts; inner conflict; individual conflicts; peaceful methods of methods of conflicts; resolution via., negotiations, mediation, arbitration, adjudication; role of gender, race, culture, language and religion in conflict situation; creative alternative to conflicts.

4. Sociology and psychology of peace: non-violent social change; creating peaceful social structures; psychology of crime and deviant behavior; the psychology of nationalism, hero-worship and mass violence; roots of violence; form of violence: suicide; criminal violence: rape, domestic violence, child abuse, adolescent aggression; political violence: inter-intra party violence, communal violence, linguistic violence, regional violence, religious conflict, assassinations, terrorism, war.
5. Social change in India; violence and mass media.
6. Gandhian satyagraha model; non-violence; passive resistance, civil disobedience, fasting, boycott, assertive satyagraha etc.
7. Peace education: education for peace; Gandhi's vision; peace-education and media; growth of peace studies, peace research and expanding horizons of peace educations; 5 case studies of peace education experiments; peace awards; role of UNO for establishment of peace.
8. Peace technology and Shanti Sena: development of new tools techniques, mechanisms and institutions of Gandhi, Vinoba and J.P. Narayan; UNO peace-keeping force
9. Nuclear disarmament and global peace.

Suggested Reading:

1. Steve Marks: Peace, Development and Human Right Education.
1. Galung Johan. "Violence, Peace and Peace Research". Sage Publication Ltd. Vol. 6, No3 (1969), PP. 167-191.
2. Magnus Haavelsred: The Peace of Education
3. Kenneth E. Boulding. Stable Peace. University of Texas Press. 1978.
4. Thomas Weber. Conflict Resolution and Gandhian Ethics. Gandhi Peace Foundation. New Delhi. 1991.
5. Paul Wehr. Conflict Regulation. Routledge Publication. England. 1979.
6. Ashley Montago. Learning Non-Aggression
7. John Bondurant: Conquest of Violence
8. Bhoddard: Peace Research and Peace Action
9. Theodore Lenz: Towards a Science of Peace
10. Binova Bhave: Shanti Sena
11. Thomas Merton: The Non-Violent Alternative
12. Gene Sharp: Politics of Non-Violence: Action
13. R.R. Diwakar: The Sage of Satyagraha

ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY

- The Concept of Nature, Environment and Ecology
- Basic theories in Environmental Philosophy

- Intrinsic Value in Nature
- Deep and Shallow Ecology, Ecofeminism, Social Ecology
- Sustainable development
- Environmental Ethics: Utilitarianism and Kantian Moral theory.
- Man-Nature relationship: Classical Western thought: Plato, Aristotle: Modern Thought: Descartes, Rousseau, Hegel,
- Man-Nature relationship: Indian Philosophical Perspectives; Hinduism, Buddhism and Tribal religions and Gandhi.

Suggested Readings:

1. Peter, Singer (Ed.). Applied Ethics. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 1999.
2. Santosh Kumar Pal, SamakalinaParibesh-NitisastrerRūparekha, Levanth Books, Kolkata 2008, Sailaja Kumar Bhattacharya, Vaidika Ethics, Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 2000.
3. Laxmikanta Padhi, The Nature and Characteristics of Environmental Ethics Journal of Philosophy, Dept. of Philosophy, University of North Bengal, Vol-VII, March, 2010.
4. Sprigge, T.L.S. Respect for the Nonhuman: The Philosophy of Environment, edit. T.D.J Chappell, Edinburgh University Press 1983
5. Sagoff, M. 'Animal Liberation and Environmental Ethics: Bad Marriage, Quick Divorce' Environmental Philosophy (3rd edition), ed. M. Zimmerman, Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 2001
6. Peter Singer (ed.): Applied Ethics, in the Oxford Readings in PHILOSOPHY Series.
7. Winkler E. R. & Combe, J. R. (Eds.): Applied Ethics: A Reader, Blackwell,1993
8. Almond, Brenda & Hill, Donald: Applied Philosophy: Morals and metaphysics in Contemporary Debates, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1991 11
9. Cahn & Markie (ed.) Ethics: History, Theory and Contemporary Issues, New York: Oxford University Press, 1998
10. Louis P. Pojman (ED.): Ethical Theory: Classical and Contemporary Readings, Belmont: Wadsworth, 1998.

FEMINIST PHILOSOPHY

General Introduction

1. The Sex-Gender Divide, Feminist Thought: Social Construction of Gender: Construction of Ideas, Concepts, and Objects, Difference and Discrimination
2. Outline of Matriarchy Debates, Patriarchy: Patriarchal Voices of Manu, Aristotle, Patriarchy and the Gender Question.
3. Epistemology and Metaphysics
4. General Introduction: Positivist Philosophy of Science and Scientific Methodology, Reason/Emotion Binary, Fact/Value Binary, Gender and Knowledge Construction.
5. Situated Knowledge: The Idea of a Situated Knower, Feminist Standpoint Epistemology
6. Objectivity: An overview of different senses of Objectivity
7. Feminist Metaphysics: Feminist conception of Body, Embodied Self, Construction of

I Feminist Ethics

- ➤ Feminist critique of traditional view of morality, autonomy, impartiality and contextneutrality, feminist concept of moral agency, autonomy and impartiality.
- ➤ Feminist critique of Freud and Kohlberg's theory of moral maturity. ➤ Feminist Ethics: Care-focused ethics; Carol Gilligan's view on moral development

Suggested Readings: I. General Introduction:

1. Shefali Moitra: *Feminist Thought: Androcentrism, Communication and Objectivity*, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd. 2002.
2. Simon de Beauvoir: *The Second Sex*, Trans. And Ed. H.M. Parshley, New York: Vintage Books.1974 (1952).
3. Sukumari Bhattacharyya: *Woman and Society in Ancient India*, Basumati Corporation Limited, Calcutta.1994.
4. Kamla Bhasin: *Understanding Gender*, New Delhi: Women Unlimited.2001. 13
5. Kamla Bhasin: *What is Patriarchy? Kali for Women*, Kolkata.2004.
6. Judith Butler: *Gender Trouble*, Routledge, NY and London.1990.
7. Marinda Fricker and Jennifer Hornsby (eds.): *The Cambridge Companion to Feminism in Philosophy*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.2000.

II: Epistemology and Metaphysics:

1. Code Lorraine, "Taking Subjectivity into account" in Ann Garry and Marilyn Pearsal (eds.), *Women, Knowledge, and Reality: Explorations in Feminist Philosophy*, Boston:Unwin Hyman. 1990.
2. Harding Sandra, 'Rethinking Standpoint Epistemology: "What Is Strong Objectivity"?' in Evelyn Fox Keller & Helen E. Longino (eds.), *Feminism and Science*, Oxford: Oxford University Press. 1996.
3. Longino, Helen, E., 'Subjects, Power and Knowledge: Description and Prescription in Feminist Philosophies of Science,' in Evelyn Fox Keller and Helen E. Longino (eds.), *Feminism and Science*. 1996.
4. Grosz, Elizabeth, "Refiguring Bodies" in *Volatile Bodies: Toward a Corporeal Feminism*, ed. E. Grosz, Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 1994, pp. 3 – 24.
5. *Gender, Race Identities and the Self*" in Ann Garry and Marilyn Pearsal.
6. Nelson, Lynn, Hankinson, 'Epistemological Communities,' in Linda Alcoff and Elizabeth Potter, eds., *Feminist Epistemologies*, London, NewYork: Routledge.1993.
7. Gunew, Srijia, ed. 'Feminist Knowledge, Critique and Construct', Routledge, London.

III. Ethics:

1. Merilyn Friedman (1998). "Impartiality", in Alison M. Jaggar & Iris M. Young, (eds.), *A Companion to Feminist Philosophy*, MA: Blackwell Publishers inc.
2. Merilyn Friedman: (2000). "Feminism in Ethics: Conceptions of Autonomy" in Miranda Fricker& Jennifer Hornsby (eds.), *Cambridge Companion to Feminism in Philosophy*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

3. Elizabeth Kiss, (2000). "Justice" in Alison M. Jaggar & Iris M. Young, (eds.), *A Companion to Feminist Philosophy*, MA: Blackwell Publishers inc.
4. Carol Gilligan, *In a Different Voice: Psychological Theory and Women's Development*,
5. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University, 1982
6. Sigmund Freud, *New Introduction Lectures on Psycho Analysis*, Standard Edition, Vol- XXII, 1933.
7. Vrinda Dalmiya (winter 2002). 'Why should a Feminist Care?', in *Hypatia*, volume17.no1.
8. *Mapping of the moral Domain*, ed. By Carol Gilligan, Janie Victoria Ward and Jill Mclean Tailor, Harvard University Development, 1088.

PHILOSOPHICAL COUNSELLING

Objective:

Philosophical Counselling is a study which is related but also different from the study of Psychological Counselling. In this course the students will be acquainted with a brief notion of psychological counselling as the starting point to understand the notion of Philosophical Counselling. The objective of this course is to understand how Philosophy has deep rooted connection with counselling. The Psychological Counselling helps the client to manage her/his stress, anxiety, depression and alike psychological problems in everyday life. While the objective and methodology of philosophical counselling are different from that. It helps to clarify the meaning and confusion related to various day to day ambiguities, vagueness that can cloud our mind. Such problems hinder decision making process and overall wellbeing as well.

Philosophy is understood as a way of life, to live and think critically for the views, ideas, practices which are 'givens' by one's culture and society. Many of the modern life's problems might be the result of failure to inculcate this attitude in life. Further there are certain factors in the present materialistic world which make the human life much more complicated. This becomes a root-cause of many stresses and alienation of modern person. Thus, Philosophical counselling can contribute in clarifying and changing our worldviews around us. This course includes an outline of the nature of Philosophical Counselling and also certain methods (Indian & Western) associated with it. This is an area where we can directly see the effect of philosophical theories to get implemented in practice.

Course Outcome:

1. To develop understanding of the basic concepts and principles of Philosophical Counselling.
2. To compare Philosophical Counseling with Psychological Counselling.
3. To study different philosophical perspectives like Socratic, phenomenological and existential etc. in the philosophical counselling as a brief introduction to
4. To explore the role of Eastern resources like Gita, Jain, Zen, Tao, Vipassana meditation in philosophical counselling.
5. To gain practical exposure of the psychological problems like anxiety, depression and philosophical problems like meaninglessness etc. The students may develop skill for coping up with their life and also to help others.

Unit-I:

- Philosophical counseling-its meaning and scope
History of Philosophical counselling
- Philosophical counseling versus psychological counselling

Unit-II:

- Qualities of counselors
- Basic skills of Counselling-Listening (Definition of Listening, hearing and listening, types of listening), Responding (Response of the counsellor), Understanding (Understanding of different practical issues),

Unit-III:

- Different approaches to Philosophical counseling (Western): Socratic Method, Critical thinking approach, Wisdom approach, Existential approach, Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT)

Unit-IV:

The faculty may select some portions of the following

- Different approaches to Philosophical counseling (Indian): Approaches from Bhagavadgītā, Jain philosophy, Buddhist Vipassanā Meditation, Taoism

Suggested Readings (Unit-I, II, and III):

1. Schuster, S.C. (1991). Philosophical Counselling. *Journal of Applied Philosophy*, 8(2), 219-223.
 2. Howard, Alex (2000), "Philosophy for Counselling and Psychotherapy". Palgrave Macmillan
 3. Marinoff, Lou (2001), Philosophical Practice, San Diego: Academic Press. Reference Readings.
 4. Corey, Gerald (2013), "Theory and Practice of Counselling and Psychotherapy 9th Edition". Brooks/Cole, Canada.
 5. David Stewart, H. Gene Blocker, James Petrik (2013), "Fundamentals of Philosophy", Pearson, Newyork.
- May, R. Angel, E., & Ellenberger, H.F. [Eds]. (1958). "Existence: A new dimension in psychiatry and psychology". New York: Basic Books
 1. Hinshaw, V., & III, T.K. (1950). Socratic Method and Critical Philosophy, Selected Essays by Leonard Nelson. *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research*, 11(2), 283.
 2. Ellis, A. (2002). Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy. *Encyclopedia of Psychotherapy*, 483-487.
 3. Lahav, R. (1992). Applied Phenomenology in Philosophical

4. Carel,H. (2010). Phenomenology and its application in medicine.*Theoretical Medicine and Bioethics*, 32(1), 33-46.
5. Ghaemi, S N (2001), Rediscovering existential psychotherapy: the contribution ofLudwig Binswanger, *American journal of psychotherapy*, 55 (1), pp. 51–64.

Suggested Readings (Unit-IV):

7. Gambhirananda, Swami. (1997).Bhagavadgītā: With the commentary of Śaṅkarācārya, Calcutta: Advaita Ashrama.
8. Jeffery D. Long, J.D. (2001). Jain philosophy, In *The Oxford Handbook of World Philosophy*, (Eds. William Edelglass, W. & Garfield, J.L), Oxford: Oxford University Press.
9. Lahav,R. (2008). Philosophical Counseling and Taoism: Wisdom and Lived Philosophical Understanding. *Journal of Chinese Philosophy*, 23(3), 259-276.
10. Drummond,M.S. (2006). Conceptualizing the Efficacy of Vipassanā Meditation as Taught by S.N.Goenka. *Buddhist Studies Review*, 23(1), 113-130.
11. Fromm, Erich,D. T. Suzuki& Richard De Martino. (1960).*Zen Buddhism and Psychoanalysis*. NY: Harper & Row.
12. J.Krishnamurthi (1954). The first and last freedom. Harper & Brothers Publication, London.
13. Suzuki, D.T.&CarlG.Jung(1948). *AnIntroductiontoZenBuddhism*.NY:GrovePress.

ETHICS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Course Outcomes:

At the completion of the course students will be able to understand the chief philosophical issues concerning AI analyse information from variety of perspectives and develop reasoned solutions to problems relating to AI.

Students will better understand the philosophical arguments associated with AI, critically reflect and connect course contents with intellectual, personal, and professional development, analyse real cases of testimonial injustice in AI and understand value judgments in AI systems.

1. Defining “Artificial” and “Intelligence”
2. Measurement of Intelligence
3. Turing’s Imitation Game, Objections to Turing

4. Thinking machines?
5. Epistemic Injustice through algorithm systems
6. Mapping variations of epistemic injustice
7. Testimonial injustice, hermeneutical injustice
8. AI and Values
9. The myth of value-neutral AI
10. Value pluralism

Suggested Readings:

1. Boden, M. A. (2018). *AI: Its nature and future*. Oxford University Press.
2. Chalmers, D. J. (1996). *The conscious mind: In search of a fundamental theory*. Oxford University Press.
3. University Press.
4. Crawford, K. (2021). *Atlas of AI: Power, politics, and the planetary costs of artificial intelligence*. Yale University Press.
5. *intelligence*. Yale University Press.
6. Dennett, C. D. (1991). *Consciousness explained*. Back Bay Books.
7. Fricker, M. (2007). *Epistemic injustice: Power and the ethics of knowing*. Oxford University Press.
8. Joseph Weizenbaum. (1976). *Computer power and human reason: From judgment to*
9. *calculation*. W. H. Freeman.
10. Russell, S. & Norvig, P. (2009). *Artificial intelligence: A modern approach*. Prentice Hall.
11. Searle, J. (1980). Minds, brains and programs. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 3(3), 417–457.
12. Wooldridge, M. J. (2020). *A brief history of artificial intelligence—What it is, where we are, and where we are going*. Flatiron Books.

Course: Major – 17

Paper Title: PHENOMENOLOGY AND EXISTENTIALISM

Paper Code: PHI-MAJ17

(For Honours and Honours with Research)

Objective:

The objective of this paper is to offer a brief and systematic outline of the two important and associated trends of Philosophical tradition. One of these is Phenomenology and the other is Existentialism. Understanding the standpoint of the Phenomenological movement along with the prominent issues, and, giving a glimpse of Existential Approach to Philosophy, specially, from two renowned Existentialists like Sartre and Heidegger, remain in the primary objective of this paper.

Outcome:

The outcome of this paper seems to enlighten the students with two significant domains of Philosophy and to introduce these dual systems of thought to them in a way that they may have a basic outline of these dimensions of Philosophical enterprise.

Unit-I

1. Phenomenology: A Movement of Thought, Presuppositionless Philosophy,
2. Background of Phenomenological Movement: Implications in Descartes Cogito, Implications in Kant's Copernican Revolution, Implications in Hegel's Idealistic formulation of the Reality as Spirit,

Unit-II

3. Influence of Brentano on Husserl's Phenomenological Movement
4. Husserl: Phenomenological Reduction, Theory of Intentionality, Transcendental Ego

Unit-III

5. Some distinctive characteristics of Existentialism, Difference between Existentialism and Essentialism
6. J.P. Sartre: Existential Interpretation of Human Freedom in contexts of Authenticity, Responsibility, Anguish or Dread, Bad Faith, Being-in-itself, Being-for-itself, Being-for-Others
7. Heidegger: The Problem of Being, Dasein, Care

Selected Readings& References:

1. Jean Paul Sartre: Being and Nothingness, 2017, Routledge Classics
2. Martin Heidegger: An Introduction to Metaphysics, 1999, MotilalBanarsidass Publishers
3. MrinalKantiBhadra: A Critical Survey of Phenomenology and Existentialism, 2004, Indian Council of Philosophical Research
4. Martin Heidegger: Heidegger (Classic Writings Series), Routledge Classics
5. Friedrich Nietzsche: Beyond Good And Evil, 2014, Penguin Classics
6. Robert B. Pippin: Hegel's Idealism, Cambridge University Press
7. Dr. SwapnaSarkar: AstibadiDarshan O PratibhasVijnana, 2020, Progressive Publisher
8. Chakravarty D.K. (2000). Fundamental Questions of Epistemology and Metaphysics, New Delhi, India: Omsons Publications
9. Descartes, R [n. d., ca. 1890], *Discourse on Method and Metaphysical Meditations*, trans. by G B Rawlings, The Walter Scott Publishing Co., Ltd, London, New York
10. Kant, I 1970, *Critique of Pure Reason*, trans.by N.K. Smith, Macmillan, London & Basingstoke..
11. Hegel, G.W.F (Miller A.V. Trans.) (1977). Phenomenology of Spirit, Clarendon Press, Oxford

12. Husserl, E. (1977). Cartesian Meditations: an introduction to Phenomenology, MartinusNijhoff, The Hague, Netherlands

Course: Major – 18

Paper Title: EPISTEMOLOGY (INDIAN AND WESTERN)

Paper Code: PHI-MAJ18

(For Honours and Honours with Research)

GROUP A: INDIAN

1. Svataḥprāmāṇyavādaḥ and Parataḥprāmāṇyavādaḥ from Gangesha's Theory of Truth by J.N. Mohanty.
2. Khyātivāda
3. Arthāpatti and Anupalabdhi (Vedāntaparibhāṣā).
4. Śabdapramāṇa (Bhāṣāparicchedaḥ with Siddhāntamuktāvalī by Viswanatha).
5. Skeptical objections against Śabdapramāṇa.
6. Svapna and Smṛti (Praśastapādabhāṣya with Nyāyakāṇḍalī, Bhāṣāparicchedaḥ with Siddhantamuktāvalī).

Suggested Readings:

1. Bhāṣāparicchedaḥ with Siddhantamuktavali Bengali Trans and elucidation by Panchanan Bhattacharya, Samakrita Pustak Bhandar, Kolkata.
2. Bhāmatī by Sri Mohun Bhattacharya, Samskrita Pustak Bhandar, Kolkata.
3. Mānameyodayaḥ, Beng. Trans by Brahmācari Medha Caitanya (Candiswami Damodar Ashram), Kolkata.
4. Gangesha's Theory of Truth by J.N. Mohanty Motilal Banarasi Das.
5. Raghunath Ghosh: Knowledge, Meaning & Intuition, New Bharatiya Vidya Prakashan, Delhi.

GROUP: B WESTERN

Objectives:

This course aims at providing a bird's-eye-view of the general features of the problems of western epistemology. The question of clearly distinguishing what is knowledge from what is not knowledge is the central task of Western Epistemology and also in India; but this task is pursued in very different way in the west. Unlike in India what is not knowledge is not wrong knowledge but 'no' knowledge at all or just absence of knowledge. Familiarity with the following topics is expected to generate an awareness of the issues and debates that uniquely characterize western epistemology.

- Nature and definition of knowledge; belief and knowledge
- Skepticism and possibilities of knowledge
- Gettier problem and its response to it
- Theories of Epistemic Justification: Foundationalism, Coherentism, Externalism and Internalism.
- Theories of perception
- Theories of truth: Self evidence, Correspondence, Coherence, Pragmatic and Semantic
- A-priori knowledge, Analytic and synthetic, necessary and contingent, synthetic a priori
- Knowledge of the past
- Problem of other mind. Limits of knowledge.

Suggested Readings:

1. Lehrer, Keith. Theory of Knowledge: Westview press. 1990
2. Chisholm, R.M. Theory of Knowledge, Prentice- Hall in International Editions(3rd): USA. 1966.
3. Ayer, A. J. The Problem of Knowledge. Macmillan &Co. limited: London. 1956.
4. Danto A.C. Analytical Philosophy of Knowledge. Cambridge University Press.
5. Hintikka, Jaakko. Knowledge and Belief. Cornell University Press, 1962.
6. Russell, B. Human Knowledge: Its Scope and Limits. Routledge. 2009.
7. Pollock, John. Knowledge and Justification. Princeton University Press, 1974.
8. Rescher, Nicholas. The Coherence Theory of Truth. Univ Pr. of Amer. 1982. 14
9. Pollock, John. Contemporary Theories of Knowledge. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers. 1999.
10. Ammerman, J. R. Classics of Analytic Philosophy. Hackett Publishing Co., 1990.
11. Blanshar, Brand. The Nature of Thought (Vol-I&II). Routledge. 2015.
12. Hamlyn, D.W. The Theory of Knowledge. Palgrave Macmillan. 1971.
13. Stroll, Avrum. Epistemology: New Essays in the Theory of Knowledge. Greenwood Press. 1979.
14. Strawson, P.F. Skepticism and Naturalism: Some Varieties. Columbia University Press.

1986.

15. Unger, Peter. Ignorance: A Case for Scepticism. Oxford University Press. 1975.

16. Pappas G.S. & M. Swain. Essays on Knowledge and Justification.

17. Malcolm, N. Knowledge and Certainty.

Course: Major – 19
Paper Title: Western Ethics
(For Honours without Research Only)

Objectives:

This course provides an overview of key developments and debates in moral philosophy over the past sixty years, focusing on the influence of logical positivism and language analysis on moral concepts, as well as the subsequent critique and revival of classical ethical theories like Kantianism, Utilitarianism, and Virtue Ethics rooted in Plato and Aristotle. It presupposes familiarity with Western ethics, both classical and modern, and encourages students to engage with the core ideas of each topic independently. The reading materials include selections from two anthologies—Louis Pojman's "Ethical Theory" and Steven Cahn & Peter Markie's "Ethics"—with some articles from unit-V available separately, emphasizing a comprehensive understanding of the evolution and current landscape of moral philosophy.

Fact/Value

1. Ayer, A.J: 'Emotivism', from Language Truth and Logic, Dover, 1946, [P].
2. Stevenson, C.L.: 'The Emotive Meaning of Ethical Terms', from mind, 46,1937, [P] and [CM].
3. Hare, R.M. 'Prescriptivism: The Structure of Ethics and Morals', from R.M. Hare, Essays in Ethical Theory, Oxford University Press, 1989, [P].
4. Philippa Foot. 'Moral Beliefs', from the Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society,59, 1958-59, [P]

Suggested Readings:

1. Hare, R.M, The Language of Morals, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1952.
2. Hare, R.M, Freedom and Reason, Oxford University Press, Oxford,1961.
3. Hare, R.M, Moral Thinking, Oxford University Press, 1981.
4. Sarkar, B. K, Is-Ought Dichotomy: A Critical Reflection, Kunal Books,New Delhi, 2014.

Moral Skepticism: For and against

1. J.L Mackie: 'The Subjectivity of Values,' Excerpted from J.L. Mackie, Ethics: Inventing Right and Wrong, Harmondsworth: Penguins 1977. [P].
2. David Brink: 'Moral Realism and Sceptical Arguments from Disagreement and Queerness,' from Australasian Journal of Philosophy, 62 1984, [p].
3. Gilbert Herman: 'Moral Nihilism,' Excerpted from Gilbert Herman, The Nature of

Morality, Oxford University Press, 1977, [p].

4. Thomas Nagel: 'Value: The view from Nowher,' from the Tanner Lectures in Human Values, University of Utah Press, 1980, [p].
5. Bernard Williams: 'Ethics and the Limits of Philosophy,' from Bernard Williams, Ethics and the Limits of Philosophy, Harvard University Press, 1985, [p].

Suggested Readings:

1. Copp David, "Mopral Scepticism", Philosophical studies, 62, 1991.
2. Railton Peter, "Moral Realism", Philosophical Review, 95, 1986.
3. Sarkar, B.K, A Manual of Meta-Ethics, Abhijeet Publication, Nedw Delhi, 2022.

Kantianism: For and Against

1. Immanuel Kant, Groundwork of the Metaphysic of Morals (Select Portions)
2. Fred Feldman: "Kantian Ethics", from Fred Feldman, Introduction Ethics, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1978, (P).
3. Philippa Foot: "Moralituy as a System of Hypothetical Imperatives", Reprinte from philosophical Review, 84, 1972, [P].
4. Thomas Nagel: "Moral Luck", from Thomas Nagel, Mortal Questions, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979, [P]

Suggested Readings:

1. Neill Onara, Acting on Principle: An Essay on Kantian Ethics, Oxford, Oxford University Press,1975
2. Donagan Alan, The theory of Morality. Chicago, University of Chicago Press,1977
3. Feldman Fred, Introductory Ethics, Prentice-Hall, 1978

Virtue Ethics

1. Bernard Mayo, "Virtue and the Moral Life", from Bernard Mayo, Ethics and the Moral Life, London: Macmillan, 19CS8, [P].
2. Willam Frankena, "A Critique of Virtue-based Ethical Systems", from Willam Frankena, Ethics, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1973, Second Edition, [P].
3. Walter, Schaler "Are Virtues No More than Dispositions to Obey Moral Rules?" Reprinted from Philosophia 20, July, 1990, [P].
4. Robert Luden, "Some Vices of Virtue Ethics", Reprinted from American Philosophical Quarterly 21, 1984, [P].
5. A. MacIntyre, "The Nature of Virtues", from A. Macintyer, After Virtue, Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press, 1981, [P].
6. Susan, Wolf "Moral Saints', Reprinted from Journal of Philosophy 79, 1982, [P].
7. Louis, Pojman. "In Defense of Moral Saints", [P].

8. Jonathan, Bennet. "The Conscience of Huckleberry Finn", Reprinted from Philosophy 49, 1974, [P].
9. James Rachel, "The Ethics of Virtue", from James Rachel, Elements of Moral Philosophy, New York: McGraw-Hill, [CM].

Suggested readings:

1. Anscombe. G.E.M, Modern Moral Philosophy, Philosophy 33, 1958.
2. Pence. G, 'Recent Works on the Virtues', American Philosophical Quarterly 21, 1984.
3. MacIntyre. A, After Virtue, Indiana, University of Notre Dame Press, 1981
4. Foot. Philippa, Virtues and Vices, Oxford, Blackwell, 1971.
5. Baron. Marcia, Petit. Philip & Slote. Michael, The Three Methods of Ethics, Oxford, Blackwell, 1997.
6. Wallace. James, Virtues and Vices, Ithaca, Cornell University Press, 1978
7. Rosalind Hursthouse, Virtue Ethics.

Course: Major – 19

Paper Title: CONTEMPORARY PHILOSOPHY: INDIAN& WESTERN

Paper Code: PHI-MAJ19

(For Honours with Research Only)

Objectives:

This course provides an overview of key developments and debates in moral philosophy over the past sixty years, focusing on the influence of logical positivism and language analysis on moral concepts, as well as the subsequent critique and revival of classical ethical theories like Kantianism, Utilitarianism, and Virtue Ethics rooted in Plato and Aristotle. It presupposes familiarity with Western ethics, both classical and modern, and encourages students to engage with the core ideas of each topic independently. The reading materials include selections from two anthologies—Louis Pojman's "Ethical Theory" and Steven Cahn & Peter Markie's "Ethics"—with some articles from unit-V available separately, emphasizing a comprehensive understanding of the evolution and current landscape of moral philosophy.

Fact/Value

1. Ayer, A.J: 'Emotivism', from Language Truth and Logic, Dover, 1946, [P].
2. Stevenson, C.L.: 'The Emotive Meaning of Ethical Terms', from mind, 46,1937, [P] and [CM].
3. Hare, R.M. 'Prescriptivism: The Structure of Ethics and Morals', from R.M. Hare, Essays in Ethical Theory, Oxford University Press, 1989, [P].
4. Philippa Foot. 'Moral Beliefs', from the Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society,59, 1958-59, [P]

Suggested Readings:

1. Hare, R.M, The Language of Morals, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1952.
2. Hare, R.M, Freedom and Reason, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1961.
3. Hare, R.M, Moral Thinking, Oxford University Press, 1981.
4. Sarkar, B. K, Is-Ought Dichotomy: A Critical Reflection, Kunal Books, New Delhi, 2014.

Moral Skepticism: For and against

6. J.L Mackie: 'The Subjectivity of Values,' Excerpted from J.L. Mackie, Ethics: Inventing Right and Wrong, Harmondsworth: Penguins 1977. [P].
7. David Brink: 'Moral Realism and Sceptical Arguments from Disagreement and Queerness,' from Australian Journal of Philosophy, 62 1984, [p].
8. Gilbert Herman: 'Moral Nihilism,' Excerpted from Gilbert Herman, The Nature of Morality, Oxford University Press, 1977, [p].
9. Thomas Nagel: 'Value: The view from Nowhere,' from the Tanner Lectures in Human Values, University of Utah Press, 1980, [p].
10. Bernard Williams: 'Ethics and the Limits of Philosophy,' from Bernard Williams, Ethics and the Limits of Philosophy, Harvard University Press, 1985, [p].

Suggested Readings:

1. Copp David, "Moral Scepticism", Philosophical studies, 62, 1991.
2. Railton Peter, "Moral Realism", Philosophical Review, 95, 1986.
3. Sarkar, B.K, A Manual of Meta-Ethics, Abhijeet Publication, New Delhi, 2022.

Kantianism: For and Against

5. Immanuel Kant, Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals (Select Portions)
6. Fred Feldman: "Kantian Ethics", from Fred Feldman, Introduction Ethics, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1978, (P).
7. Philippa Foot: "Morality as a System of Hypothetical Imperatives", Reprinted from philosophical Review, 84, 1972, [P].
8. Thomas Nagel: "Moral Luck", from Thomas Nagel, Mortal Questions, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979, [P]

Suggested Rereadings:

2. Neill Onara, *Acting on Principle: An Essay on Kantian Ethics*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1975
2. Donagan Alan, *The theory of Morality*. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1977
3. Feldman Fred, *Introductory Ethics*, Prentice-Hall, 1978

Utilitarianism: For and Against

1. J. J. C. Smart: "extreme and Restricted Utilitarianism", Reprinted from *The Philosophical Quarterly*, VI:25, 1956, [p]
2. Bernard Williams: "Against Utilitarianism", from Bernard Williams & J.J.C. Smart, *Utilitarianism: For and Against*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1973, [p]
3. Peter Railton: "Alienation, Consequentialism and the Demands of Morality", Reprinted from *Philosophy and Public Affairs*, 13, 1984, [p]
4. Robert Nozick: "The Experience Machine", from Robert Nozick, *Anarchy, State and Utopia*, London: Basic Book, 1974, [p]
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Suggested Readings:

1. 1. Richard Brandt: 'In search of a Credible Form of Rule Utilitarianism', in *Morality and Language of Conduct* (Eds): H.N. Castaneda and George Nakhnikian, Wayne State University Press, 1953
2. R. M. Hare. *Moral Thinking*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1981
3. David Layons. *The Forms and Limits of Utilitarianism*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1965
3. Sen & B. Williams (Eds): *Utilitarianism and Beyond*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1982
4. J. J. C Smart & B. Willams. *Utilitarianism: For and Against*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1973

Rights and Justice

1. Joyel Feinberg: "The Nature and Value of Rights", Reprinted from *Journal of Value Inquiry*, 4, 1970, [p]
2. Alan Gewirth: "Epistemology of Human Rights", from Ellen Paul, Fred Miller & Jeffery Paul (Eds): *Human Rights*, Oxford: Blackwell, 1984, [p]
3. A. MacIntyre: "A Critique of Gewirth and the Notion of rights", from A. MacIntyre, *After Virtue*, Indiana: University of North Dame Press, 1981, [p]
4. John Rawls: "A Liberal Theory of Justice", from John Rawls, *A Theory of Justice*, Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1971, [p]

Suggested Readings:

1. Dworkin, Ronald. Taking Rights Seriously, Cambridge, Mass, Harvard University Press, 1977
2. Lomasky, Loren. Persons, Rights and Moral Community, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1987
3. Sumner, L.W. Moral Foundations of Rights, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1987
4. Sterba, James. Justice: Alternative Political Perspectives, Belmont Wadsworth, 1980.

Virtue Ethics

1. Bernard Mayo, "Virtue and the Moral Life", from Bernard Mayo, Ethics and the Moral Life, London: Macmillan, 19CS8, [P].
2. Willam Frankena, "A Critique of Virtue-based Ethical Systems", from Willam Frankena, Ethics, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1973, Second Edition, [P].
3. Walter, Schaler "Are Virtues No More than Dispositions to Obey Moral Rules?" Reprinted from Philosophia 20, July, 1990, [P].
4. Robert Luden, "Some Vices of Virtue Ethics", Reprinted from American Philosophical Quarterly 21, 1984, [P].
5. A. MacIntyre, "The Nature of Virtues", from A. MacIntyer, After Virtue, Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press, 1981, [P].
6. Susan, Wolf "Moral Saints", Reprinted from Journal of Philosophy 79, 1982, [P].
7. Louis, Pojman. "In Defense of Moral Saints", [P].
8. Jonathan, Bennet. "The Conscience of Huckleberry Finn", Reprinted from Philosophy 49, 1974, [P].
9. James Rachel, "The Ethics of Virtue", from James Rachel, Elements of Moral Philosophy, New York: McGraw-Hill, [CM].

Suggested readings:

1. Anscombe. G.E.M, Modern Moral Philosophy, Philosophy 33, 1958.
2. Pence. G, 'Recent Works on the Virtues', American Philosophical Quarterly 21, 1984.
3. MacIntyre. A, After Virtue, Indiana, University of Notre Dame Press, 1981
4. Foot. Philippa, Virtues and Vices, Oxford, Blackwell, 1971.
5. Baron. Marcia, Petit. Philip & Slote. Michael, The Three Methods of Ethics, Oxford, Blackwell, 1997.
6. Wallace. James, Virtues and Vices, Ithaca, Cornell University Press, 1978
7. Rosalind Hursthouse, Virtue Ethics.

Course: Minor – 5
Paper Title: HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY
Paper Code: PHI-MIN5

(For Honours and Honours with Research)

Objective:

The problems of Philosophy in the sphere of Western tradition comprise the syllabi of this paper. Apart from learning the Eastern systems of Philosophy the structure of Western Philosophy seems to be vital to the acquisition of comprehensive knowledge by any student of Philosophy. In fact, when we deal with the term 'Philosophy', we find that it is derived from the Ancient Greek language, literally meaning 'love of wisdom'. So, when the very meaning of Philosophy is rooted in the thoughts of Western Greek thinkers it is indispensable to know and understand the origin and development of Western Philosophical thoughts starting from Pre-Socratic to Post-Socrates era. Western philosophers are primarily responsible for the intellectual development of knowledge regarding external world, metaphysics, casual relations, mind-body etc.

Outcome:

- It exhibits knowledge of basic concepts in Western Philosophy.
- Student may attain knowledge of the core concepts and central figures in major subfields in Western philosophy.
- Student may acquire skill in the use of dialectical approaches of learning and discussion.

UNIT-I

1. Socrates: Origin and method of knowledge, Virtue of knowledge.
2. Plato: Theory of knowledge, Knowledge (Episteme) and Opinion (Doxa), Theory of Forms, soul, Idea of the Good
3. Aristotle: Critique of Plato's theory of Forms, Theory of Causation, Form and Matter, Potentiality and Actuality.

UNIT –II

1. Descartes: Method of Doubt, Cogito Ergo Sum, Types of Ideas, Mind and Matter, Mind-body Interactionism,
2. Spinoza: Substance, Attributes and Modes, Concept of God or Nature, Pantheism, Intellectual love of God, Parallelism.
3. Leibnitz: Monadology, Truths of fact and Truths of Reason, Doctrine of Pre-established harmony, Innateness of all ideas, principles of non-sufficient reason and identity of the indiscernible.

UNIT-III

1. Locke: Refutations of innate ideas, Ideas and their classification, Knowledge and its grades, Substance, Qualities, Primary and Secondary.
2. Berkeley: Subjective Idealism, Rejection of abstract ideas, rejection of the distinction between Primary and Secondary qualities, Immaterialism, *Esse est percipi*, the problem of Solipsism, role of God.
3. Hume: Impression and Ideas, Causality, judgement concerning relations of ideas and judgements concerning matters of fact, Self and Personal, rejection of metaphysics, Skepticism.

UNIT-IV

1. Kant: Conception of Critical Philosophy, Copernican Revolution, Classification of judgements: analytic, synthetic, a priori, a posteriori, possibility of synthetic a priori judgements, the forms of sensibility, intuition,

Suggested Readings (English):

1. A History of Philosophy: F. Copleston.
2. A History of Modern Philosophy: Falkenberg.
3. A Critical History of Greek Philosophy: W. T. Stace
4. A Hand Book of Pure Reason: Dr. R. R. Das
5. Greek Philosophy, Thales to Plato: J. Burnet.
6. Kant: S. Korner
7. Lock, Berkeley, Hume: Jonathan Bennett

Suggested Readings (Bengali):

1. পাশ্চাত্যদর্শনের ইতিহাস: ড. সমরেন্দ্রভট্টাচার্য
2. পাশ্চাত্যদর্শনের ইতিহাস: কল্যাণচন্দ্রভদ্র
3. কান্টের দর্শন: রাসবিহারীদাস
4. পাশ্চাত্যদর্শনের রূপরেখা: আর.পি.দাস ও পি. চক্রবর্তী
5. পাশ্চাত্যদর্শনের ইতিহাস: চন্দ্রদয়ভট্টাচার্য