

CITY COLLEGE

102/1, Raja Rammohan Sarani, Kolkata – 700009

Department of Philosophy

Lesson Plan (Under CBCS)

**( B.A. - HONOURS COURSE )**

<b>➤ SEMESTER:- 1</b>				
Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Sub-Topic	Number of Lectures (Hours)	Assignment
CC-1: Indian Philosophy – I	Introduction:	Division of Indian Philosophical Schools: Āstika and Nāstika	1	
	Cārvāka School	1. Epistemology 2. Metaphysics 3. Ethics.	5	Tutorial (1)
	Jainism	1. Concept of Sat 2. Dravya, Paryāya Guṇa. 3. Anekāntavāda, 4. Syādvāda and Saptabhanginaya.	7	
	Buddhism	1. Four noble Truths 2. Theory of Dependent Origination(Pratītyasamutpādvāda) 3. Definition of Reality (Arthakriyākāritvamsattvam) 4. Doctrine of Momentariness,(Kṣanabhangavāda) 5. Theory of no-soul (Nairātmyavāda) 6. Four Schools of Buddhism (Basic tenets)	10	Internal (1)

	Nyāya	1. Pramā and Pramāṇa, 2. Pratyakṣa (Definition), Sannikarṣa, Classification of Pratyakṣa: Nirvikalpaka, Savikalpaka, Laukika, & Alaukika.	12	
		3. Anumiti, Anumāna (Definition), vyāpti, parāmarśa, Classification of Anumāna: pūrvavat, śesavat, smānyatodṛṣṭa, kevalānvayī, kevalavyātirekī, anvayavyātirekī, svārthānumāna, parārthānumāna,	15	
		4. Upamāna (definition), 5. Śabda (definition).	8	
	Vaiśeṣika ,	1. Seven Padārthas:- i) dravya, ii) guṇa, iii) karma, iv) sāmānya, v) viśeṣa, vi) samavāya, vii) abhāva	10	
CC-2: History of Western Philosophy – I	Pre Socratic Philosophy: .	1. Thales 2. Heraclitus 3. Parmenides	1	Tutorial & Internal (1)
		4. Empedocles 5. Anaxagoras	1	
		6. Democritus 7. Protagoras.	1	
	Plato:	1. Theory of Knowledge 2. Theory of Forms	8	
	Aristotle	1. Critique of Plato's theory of Forms 2. Theory of Substance 3. Doctrine of four causes 4. Form and Matter	8	
	St. Thomas Aquinas	1. Faith and Reason 2. Essence and Existence.	5	

	Descartes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Method &amp; Criterion of Knowledge</li> <li>2. Method of doubt</li> <li>3. Cogito ergo sum (I think therefore I am exist)</li> <li>4. Criterion of truth</li> <li>5. Types of ideas</li> <li>6. Proofs for the existence of God:- i) Causal arguments &amp; ii) The ontological argument.</li> <li>7. Mind-body Relation (dualism)</li> <li>8. Proofs for the existence of the external world.</li> </ol>	12	
	Spinoza	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Doctrine of substance</li> <li>2. Attributes and Modes</li> <li>3. Existence of God, Pantheism</li> <li>4. Three orders of knowing.</li> </ol>	8	
	Leibniz	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Theory of Substance - Monads,</li> <li>2. Truths of reason, Truths of facts, Innateness of ideas,</li> <li>3. Some metaphysical principles : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Law of Identity of indiscernibles,</li> <li>ii) Law of sufficient reason</li> <li>iii) Law of continuity</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Doctrine of Pre-established harmony.</li> </ol>	8	
<b>➤ SEMESTER:- 2</b>				
Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Sub-Topic	Number of Lectures (Hours)	Assignment
CC-3: Outlines of Indian Philosophy – II	Sāmkhya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Causal theory, Satkāryavāda, Two forms of Satkāryavāda.</li> <li>2. Nature of Prakṛti, its constituents and proofs for its existence.</li> <li>3. Nature of Puruṣa and proofs for its existence, plurality of puruṣas, theory of evolution.</li> </ol>	12	Tutorial & Internal (1)
	Yoga	Nature of Yoga:-- Citta, Cittavṛtti, Cittabhūmi. Eight fold path of Yoga, God in the Yoga System.	6	

	Mīmāṃsā	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prābhakara and Bhāṭṭa:- source of Sabdabodha, Anvitāvidhānvāda and Abhihitānvayavāda,</li> <li>2. Arthāpatti and Anupalabdhi as sources of knowledge</li> </ol>	10	
	Advaita Vedānta—	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sankara's view of Brahman, Saguna and Nirguna Brahman,</li> <li>2. Three grades of Sattā: prātibhāsika, vyavahārika and pāramārthika,</li> <li>3. Jīva, Jagat and Māyā.</li> </ol>	9	
	Viśistādvaita	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rāmānuja's view of Brahman,</li> <li>2. Jīva, Jagat. Refutation of the doctrine of Māyā.</li> </ol>	7	
CC-4 History of Western Philosophy – II	Locke	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction of Idea, Refutation of innate ideas, The origin and formation of ideas, Simple idea and Complex idea.</li> <li>2. Substance, Modes and Relations,</li> <li>3. Nature of knowledge and its degrees, Limits of knowledge,</li> <li>4. Quality, Two forms of qualities:- Primary and Secondary qualities,</li> <li>5. Realism:- Two kind of Realism:- Naïve Realism &amp; Representative Realism.</li> </ol>	8	Tutorial & Internal (1)
	Berkeley	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refutation of Abstract ideas</li> <li>2. Criticism of Locke's distinction between Primary and Secondary qualities, Immaterialism,</li> <li>3. <i>Esse-est percipi</i>, Role of God in Berkeley Philosophy.</li> </ol>	6	
	Hume	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Impression and ideas, Association of ideas, Distinction between Judgements concerning Relations of Ideas and Judgements concerning Matters of fact,</li> <li>2. Theory of causality.</li> <li>3. Theory of Self and Personal Identity,</li> <li>4. Scepticism.</li> </ol>	8	
	Kant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conception of Critical Philosophy.</li> <li>2. Distinction between A priori and A posteriori Judgements, Distinction between Analytic and Synthetic Judgements. Synthetic A priori Judgements, General problem of the Critique.</li> <li>3. Copernican Revolution in Philosophy ;</li> <li>4. Transcendental Aesthetic: Space &amp; Time—Metaphysical &amp; Transcendental expositions of the Ideas of Space &amp; Time.</li> </ol>	10	

➤ **SEMESTER:- 3**

Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Sub-Topic	Number of Lectures (Hours)	Assignment
CC-5- Philosophy of Mind	Psychology	Introduction Definition, Nature and Scope	2	
	Methods of Psychology	Introspection, Extrospection, Experimental Methods—variables—dependent & independent, Controls in experiment, Limitations of experimental method.	7	Tutorial & Internal (1)
	Sensation and perception	Nature of sensation, Nature of perception, Relation between sensation and perception, Gestalt theory of perception, Illusion and Hallucination.	5	
	Learning	Theories of Learning—Trial and error theory, Thorndike's laws of learning, Gestalt theory, Pavlov's theory of conditioned response, B.F. Skinner's theory of Operant Conditioning (reinforcement, extinction, punishment).	8	
	Philosophical Theories of Mind	Interactionism, Double-aspect theory, Philosophical Behaviorism, Materialism- mind-brain identity theory, The Person theory (Strawson).	6	
	Consciousness	Consciousness: Levels of mind—Conscious, Sub-conscious, Unconscious, Proofs for the existence of Unconscious, Freud's theory of Dream.	5	
	Intelligence	Intelligence : Measurement of intelligence, IQ, Measurement of IQ, Binet-Simon test.	4	
	Personality	Personality: Types, Factors and Traits of Personality.	3	

CC-6-Social and Political Philosophy	Nature and Scope	i) Nature and Scope of Social Philosophy & Political Philosophy ii) Relation between Social and Political Philosophy.	3	
	Primary concepts	Primary concepts of Society, community, association, institution, family, different forms of family, role of family in the society.	8	Tutorial & Internal (1)
	Social Class and Caste	i) Principles of class and caste, ii) Marxist conception of class, iii) Varṇāśrama dharma.	4	
	Theories regarding the relation between individual and society	i) Individualistic theory ii) Organic theory iii) Idealistic theory	4	
	Secularism	Nature of Secularism, Secularism in India.	3	
	Social Change	Nature, Relation to social progress, Marx-Engles on social change, Gandhi on social change.	6	
	Political Ideals	Nature of Democracy and its different forms, Direct and Indirect democracy, Liberal democracy, Democracy as a political ideal, Socialism: Utopian and Scientific, Anarchism.	8	
CC-7-Philosophy of Religion	Nature and scope of Philosophy of Religion	Nature and scope of Philosophy of Religion:- Doctrine of karma and rebirth, doctrine of liberation, (Hindu, Bauddha and Jaina views).	6	Tutorial & Internal (1)
	Quran	The Philosophical teachings of the Holy Quran: God the ultimate Reality, His attributes, His relation to the world and man.	5	
	Christianity	Some basic tenets of Christianity: The doctrine of Trinity, The theory of Redemption .	4	
	Religious Pluralism	Religious Pluralism, Inter-religious dialogue and Possibility of Universal Religion.	4	

	Arguments for the existence of God	i) Cosmological arguments ii) Teleological arguments iii) Ontological arguments, iv) Nyāya arguments.	5	
	Grounds for Disbelief in God	i) Sociological theory (Durkheim), ii) Freudian theory, iii) Cārvāka view iv) Bauddha views and v) Jaina views.	7	
	Religious Language	The Peculiarity of Religious Language: The doctrine of analogy, Religious statements as Symbolic, Religious language as Non-Cognitive (Randal's view), the language game theory (D.Z. Phillip).	8	

➤ **SEMESTER:- 4**

Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Sub-Topic	Number of Lectures (Hours)	Assignment
CC-8- Western Logic	Logic and Arguments	Various types of Argument - Deductive and Inductive Arguments, Argument forms and arguments, Statement forms and statement, Truth and Validity. Categorical propositions and classes: quality, quantity and distribution of terms, Translating categorical propositions into standard form.	10	Tutorial & Internal (1)
	Immediate inferences	Conversion, Obversion and Contraposition, Traditional square of opposition and Immediate Inferences based thereon; Existential Import, symbolism and Diagrams for categorical propositions.	8	
	Categorical Syllogism	i) Standard Form categorical Syllogism; ii) The Formal nature of Syllogistic Argument, iii) Rules and Fallacies, General Rules; iv) To test Syllogistic Arguments for validity (by applying general rules for syllogism); v) To solve problems and prove theorems concerning syllogism.	7	

	Boolean Interpretation of categorical propositions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Review of the Traditional Laws of Logic concerning immediate inference and syllogism;</li> <li>ii) Venn Diagram Technique for Testing Syllogisms,</li> <li>iii) Hypothetical and Disjunctive Syllogisms, Enthymeme, The Dilemma.</li> </ul>	8	
	Induction	Induction:- Argument by Analogy, Appraising Analogical Arguments, Refutation by Logical Analogy.	4	
	Causal Connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Causal Connections: Cause and Effect, the meaning of “Cause”;</li> <li>ii) Induction by Simple Enumeration; Mill’s Method of Experimental Inquiry;</li> <li>iii) Mill’s Method of Agreement, Method of Difference, Joint Method of Agreement and Difference, Method of Residues, Method of Concomitant Variations; Criticism of Mills Methods, Vindication of Mill’s Methods.</li> </ul>	8	
	Science and Hypothesis	Explanations; Scientific and Unscientific, Evaluating Scientific Explanations; The pattern of Scientific Investigation; Crucial Experiments and Ad Hoc Hypotheses.	5	
	Probability	Probability: Alternative Conception of Probability; The Probability Calculus; Joint Occurrences; Alternative Occurrences.	5	
CC-9-Western Logic	Symbolic Logic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i)The value of special symbols; Truth-Functions; Symbols for Negation, Conjunction, Disjunction, Conditional Statements and Material Implication; Material Equivalence and Logical Equivalence;</li> <li>ii) Dagger and stroke functions; inter-definability of truth functors.</li> </ul>	12	Tutorial & Internal (1)
	Different types of Statement Forms	Tautologous, Contradictory and Contingent Statement-Forms; the Paradoxes of Material Implication; The Three Laws of Thought.	8	



	Determining the logical character of statement form and statements by	i) The Method of Truth-table. ii) The Method of Resolution [dot notation excluded]	5	
	Testing Argument Form and Argument for validity using by	i) The Method of Truth-table. ii) The Method of Resolution (Fellswoop & Full Sweep)[dot notation excluded].	8	
	The Method of Deduction & Formal Proof of Validity	i) Difference between Implicational Rules and the Rules of Replacement; ii) Construction of Formal Proof of Validity by using nineteen rules; iii) Proof of invalidity by assignment of truth-values.	8	
	Quantification Theory	Need for Quantification Theory, Singular Propositions; Quantification; Translating Traditional subject predicate proposition into the logical notation of propositional function and quantifiers.	10	
	Quantification Rules and Proving Validity	Proving Invalidity for arguments involving quantifiers.	5	
CC-10- Epistemology and Metaphysics (Western)		a) Concepts, Truth	2	Tutorial & Internal (1)
		b) Sources of Knowledge	2	
		c) Some Principal uses of the verb “To know”, Conditions of Propositional Knowledge, Strong and weak senses of “know”	4	
		d) Analytic truth and logical possibility	2	
		e) The apriori f) The Problem of Induction	3	
		g) Cause and Causal Principles	4	
		h) Realism, Idealism, Phenomenalism	7	
		j) Substance and Universal	6	

➤ **SEMESTER:- 5**

Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Sub-Topic	Number of Lectures (Hours)	Assignment
<b>CC-11-Nyāya Logic and Epistemology –I</b>		Definition of buddhi or jñāna (cognition), its two kinds; Definition of smṛti; Two kinds of smṛti (memory); Definition of anubhava, its division into veridical (yathārtha) and non-veridical (ayathārtha); Three kinds of non-veridical anubhava; Definitions clarified in Tarkasaṃgraha Dīpikā.	12	Tutorial & Internal (1)
		Four-fold division of pramā and pramāṇa. Definition of “Kāraṇa” (special causal condition) and “kāraṇa” (general causal condition). The concept of anyathāsiddhi (irrelevance) and its varieties. The definition of kārya (effect). Kinds of cause: samavāyi, a-samavāyi and nimitta kāraṇa (definitions and analysis).	12	
		Definition of pratyakṣa and its two-fold division : nirvikalpaka and savikalpaka jñāna. Evidence for the actuality of nirvikalpaka.	6	
		Sannikarṣa and its six varieties. Problem of transmission of sound; The claim of “anupalabdhi” as a distinctive pramāṇa examined	6	
<b>CC-12-Ethics (Indian)</b>	Introduction	Concerns and Presuppositions, Concept of Sthitaprañjna, Karmayoga: (Gīta) Puruṣārthas and their inter-relations.	3	
	Meaning & Classification of Dharma.	b) Meaning of Dharma, Concept of Ṛṇa and Ṛta. Classification of Dharma: sādharma and Asādharma, Varnāśrama dharma.	8	Tutorial & Internal (1)
		c) Vidhi and Niṣedha.	2	
	Buddhist Ethics	Pañcaśīla, Brahmavihārabhāvanā (Buddha) Anuvrata, Mahāvratā, Ahimsā.	5	
	Jaina Ethics	anubratā, mahabratā.	3	

	Mimamsa Ethics	nitya naimittika karma and kāmya karma, the imperative in kāmya karmas and in kāmya karmas involving himsā.	5	
<b>DSE-A.1. (c) Philosophy of Language (Indian)</b>		1) Definition and classification of pada	5	Tutorial & Internal (1)
		2) Introduction of concepts of āsatti, योग्या, तत्पार्या, ākāṁṣā.	6	
		3) Different types of lakṣaṇā.	8	
		4) śābdabodha.	12	
		5) anvitābhīdhānvāda and avihitānvayavāda.	4	
<b>DSE-B.1. (a) An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding - D. Hume.</b>		Chapter 1—3 • Chapter 4—6 • Chapter 7- 9 • Chapter 10--- 12.	36	Tutorial & Internal (1)
<b>➤ SEMESTER:-6</b>				
Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Sub-Topic	Number of Lectures (Hours)	Assignment
<b>CC-13-Nyaya Logic and Epistemology –II</b>		a) Definiton of anumāna, anumiti and parāmarśa. Analysis of pakṣatā. Definition of vyāpti;Vyāptigraha.	5	Tutorial & Internal (1)

		b) Definition of pakṣadharmatā—svārthānumiti and parārthānumiti; Analysis of pañcāvayavi Nyāya. Necessity of parāmarśa. Three kinds of linga or hetu: kevalānvayi, kevalayatirekī and anvayavyatirekī. Definition of pakṣa, Sa-pakṣa and vipakṣa with illustrations. Marks of sat hetu.	8	
		c) Hetvābhāsa—two types of definition. Five kinds of hetvābhāsa: (1) “Savyabhicāra and its three kinds—defined and illustrated; (2) “Viruddha” defined and illustrated; (3) “Satpratipakṣa” defined and illustrated; (4) Three kinds of “Asiddha” enumerated; (a) āśrayāsiddhi (b) svarūpāsiddhi and (c) vyāpyatvāsiddhi. Vyāpyatvāsiddhi defined as “sopādhika hetu”. Upādhi and its four kinds (definition and illustration) (5) “Bādhita” (definition and illustration).	8	
		d) “Upamāna pramāṇa” :Definition and analysis. “Śabda pramāṇa” : Definition and analysis. “Śakti” (the direct signifying power), the padapadārtha- sambandha considered as Īśvara-saṁketa, Controversy between the Mīmāṃsakas and the Naiyāyikas regarding the nature of Śakti as universal or particular.	8	
		e) “Śaktigraha” (ascertainment of the meaning-relation), lakṣaṇa, varieties of lakṣaṇa, Analysis of “Gauṇī-vṛtti” (the secondary signifying power of a term), “Vyāñjanā-vṛtti” (the suggestive power of a term) analysed as a kind of śakti or lakṣaṇā.	6	
		f) The question of lakṣaṇā-bīja tātparya, The concept of “yoga-rūḍhi”. The three conditions of “śābda-bodha”—ākāṅkṣā, yogyatā and sannidhi. Two kinds of statements distinguished—Vaidika and Laukika.	4	
		g) “Arthāpatti” as a distinctive pramāṇa: Controversy between the Mīmāṃsakas and the Naiyāyikas.	3	
		h) The theory of prāmāṇya:the issue between svataḥ-prāmāṇyavāda and parataḥ-prāmāṇyavāda regarding utpatti and jñapti; The Prābhākara theory of akhyāti.	4	

<b>CC-14-Ethics (Western)</b>	Nature and Scope of Ethics, Classification of Ethics:	a) Prescriptive, b) Meta Ethics, c) Applied Ethics.	2	Tutorial & Internal (1)
	Type of action	Moral and Non-moral actions, Object of Moral Judgement— Motive and Intention	4	
		Moral Theories: Plato and Aristotle	4	
	Standards of Morality:	i) Hedonism—Ethical, Psychological. ii) Utilitarianism: Act-utilitarianism, Rule-utilitarianism. iii) Deontological Theories: Act-Deontological Theories, Rule-Deontological Theories—Kant's Theory.	8	
	Theories of Punishment	Definition of Punishment, Three Type of Punishment,	4	
<b>DSE-A(2)</b>	<b>b)Applied ethics</b>	1. Nature and scope of applied ethics.	3	Tutorial & Internal (1)
		3. Killing: Suicide, Euthanasia, Animal killing.	8	
		3. Poverty, Affluence and Morality.	6	
		4. War and Violence: Terrorism.	4	
		4. Right: Nature and Value of Human Rights—Discrimination on the basis of race, caste and religion.	6	
		6. The Ethics of Care.	4	
		6. Value beyond sentient beings, Reverence for life, Deep Ecology, Concepts of Kinship Ethics.	5	
		8. Ecological Concern in Indian thoughts: Jaina and Bauddha views.	4	

DSE-B(2)	<b>d) M.K.Gandhi</b>	1. God and Truth.	3	Tutorial & Internal
		2. Nature of Man.	5	
		3. Non-Violence	6	
		4. Satyāgraha	4	
		5. Swaraj	3	
		6. Theory of Trusteeship.	3	

### Skill Enhancement Elective Course (SEC)

#### ➤ SEMESTER:-3

Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Sub-Topic	Number of Lectures (Hours)	Assignment
SEC- A. a) Logical Reasoning and application : Indian and Western		1.The main objective of logical reasoning. 2. Definitions: Pakṣa, sādhyā, hetu, sapakṣa and Vipakṣa. 3.Construction of kevalānvayī, kevalavyātirekī anvayvyātirekī anumiti. 4.Hetvābhāsa and its different kinds. 5.Reasoning in practice: i)Fallacy of relevance, Fallacies of ambiguity, Fallacies of weak induction, Avoiding fallacies ii)Functional applications of ordinary operative relations between sense-organs and respective objects. 6.Analogy and Probable Inference i) Argument by Analogy ii)appraising Analogical arguments iii)Refutation of Logical Analogy 7.Scientific Explanation i)The value of Science ii)Explanations: Scientific and Unscientific	30	Internal (1)

		iii)Evaluating Scientific Explanations 8. Inductive reasoning in Law (i) The method of Inquiry in Law (ii) Causation in Legal reasoning (iii) Analogical Reasoning in legal argument (iv) Probability in legal argument.		
<b>➤ SEMESTER:- 4</b>				
SEC- B. a) Emerging trends of thought	B) Environmental Philosophy	A) The meaning of the word 'nature'. Narrow and broad sense of nature. Attitudes ought to be towards nature.	3	Internal (1)
		B) Attitude of respect. Ethical standards and rules that follow from the attitude of respect to nature.	3	
		C) G.E.Moore's theory of intrinsic value. Place of intrinsic value in Environmental Ethics. Epistemology and Environmental value. Values and disvalues in nature. Ethics of respect for nature.	5	
		D) Meaning of Shallow and Deep Ecology movements. Principles of diversity and of symbiosis. Fight against pollution and resource depletion. Local autonomy and decentralization.	7	
		E. Assimilation of domination of Nature to domination of women. The rationale underlying this assimilation. The basic tenets and methodology of eco-feminism. Social ecology, deep ecology an eco-feminism: overlap and conflicts	8	

	C) Feminist Philosophy	A. The sex/gender dichotomy.	3	
		B. Three forms of gender discrimination: sexism, patriarchy and Androcentrism or Phallocentrism.	5	
		C. Androcentrism in philosophy: feminist approach. (Objective versus subjective, context neutral versus context dependent, universal versus particular, reason versus emotion) a) The distinction between liberal and radical feminist approach. b) A brief overview of feminist approach to different branches of philosophy: metaphysics, epistemology and ethics.	10	



**[B.A. GENERAL COURSE]**

<b>➤ SEMESTER:-1</b>				
Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Sub-Topic	Number of Lectures (Hours)	Assignment
CC-1/GE-1, Indian Epistemology and Metaphysics	Introduction to Indian Philosophy.	Difference between Metaphysics & Epistemology, Astika & Nastika School. Prama, Pramana.	2	Tutorial & Internal
	Cārvāka Epistemology	1. Perception as the only source of knowledge; 2. Refutation of Inference 3. Testimony as source of knowledge.(Refutation)	5	
	Nyāya Epistemology	1. The nature of perception:- Definition, Classification of perception.—I) laukikasannikarṣa; a) Determinate (savikalpaka) and b) Indeterminate (nirvikalpaka): 2. Anumāna:-- pakṣa, sādhya, hetu, vyāpti, parāmarśa and vyāptigraha. 3. Svārthānumitiand parārthānumiti, pañcāvayavīnyāya	14	
	Vaiśeṣika Metaphysics	1. Seven Padārthas (Categories):-- i) dravya, ii) guṇa, iii) karma, iv) sāmānya, v) viśeṣa, vi) samavāya, vii) abhāva	8	
	Advaita Metaphysics	1. Brahman & Māyā, 2. The relation between jīva and Brahman.	6	

<b>➤ SEMESTER:-2</b>				
Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Sub-Topic	Number of Lectures (Hours)	Assignment
CC-2/GE-2, Western Epistemology and Metaphysics	Origin of Concepts	1. Introduction:- 2. Different senses of 'Know'. Conditions of Propositional Knowledge, 3. Origin of Concepts:-- i) Concept of Rationalism- Views of Descartes and Leibniz ii) Concept of Empiricism –Views of Locke, Berkeley and Hume.	10	Internal & Tutorial
	Origin of Knowledge	Theories of the origin of Knowledge: Rationalism, Empiricism, Kant's Critical Theory.	8	
	Theory of Realism	Realism: Naive Realism, Locke's Representative, Realism, Subjective Idealism (Berkeley).	6	
	Theory of Causality	Causality: Entailment Theory, Regularity Theory.	5	
	Mind- Body Problem	Different kind of Mind- Body Relations : Interactionism, Parallelism and the Identity Theory.	6	
<b>➤ SEMESTER:-3</b>				
CC-3/GE-3 Western Logic	Introductory topics:	Sentence, proposition, argument, truth and validity.	2	
	Aristotelian classification of categorical propositions, distribution of terms:	Existential Import, Boolean interpretation of categorical propositions. Immediate inference. Immediate inference based on the square of opposition, conversion, obversion and contraposition.	10	
	Categorical syllogism:	Figure, mood, rules for validity, Venn Diagram method of testing validity, fallacies.	8	

	Symbolic Logic:	Use of symbols, Truth-functions: Negation, Conjunction, disjunction, implication, equivalence. Tautology, Contradiction, Contingent statement forms. Construction of truth-table, using truth-tables for testing the validity of arguments and statement forms.	12	
	Mill's methods of experimental inquiry.	Mill's methods of experimental inquiry.	5	
<b>➤ SEMESTER: 4</b>				
CC-4/GE-4 Philosophy of Mind.	Sensation	What is sensation? Attributes of sensation. Perception: What is perception? Relation between sensation and perception, Gestalt theory of perception, illusion and hallucination.	9	
	Consciousness:	Conscious, Subconscious, Unconscious, Evidence for the existence of the Unconscious, Freud's theory of dream.	9	
	Memory:	Factors of memory, Laws of association, Forgetfulness. Learning: The trial and Error theory, Pavlov's Conditioned Response theory, Gestalt theory.	10	
	Intelligence:	Measurement of Intelligence, I.Q., Test of Intelligence, Binnet-Simon test.	7	
<b>➤ SEMESTER: 5</b>				
DSE-A.(a) Ethics: Indian and Western	Four Purusarthās	Four Purusarthās – dharma, artha, kāma and mokṣa and their inter-relation. Karma (Sakāma & Niṣkāma), Cārvāka Ethics.	6	Internal & Tutorial
	Buddhist Ethics:	The Four Noble Truths and the Eight-Fold Path.	5	
	Moral & Non-Moral	Moral and Non-Moral Actions, Object of Moral Judgment.	6	

	Teleological Ethics:	Utilitarianism (Bentham and Mill),	6	
	Deontological Ethics:	Kant's Moral Theory	4	
	Theories of Punishment.	Theories of Punishment.	5	
<b>➤ SEMESTER: 6</b>				
DSE-B. (a) Applied Ethics and Philosophy of Religion.		A. Concepts of Applied Ethics.	3	Internal & Tutorial
		B. Killing: Suicide, Euthanasia.	8	
		C. Famine, Affluence and Morality.	8	
		D. Environmental Ethics: Value Beyond Sentient Beings, Reverence for life, Deep Ecology.	6	
		E. Nature & Concerns of Philosophy of Religion. Argument for the existence of God: Cosmological argument, Ontological argument and Teleological argument.	8	
		F. Problem of Evil and Suffering.	4	
		G. Grounds for disbelief in God: Sociological theory of Durkheim, Freudian Theory, CārvākaView.	6	

<b>Skill Enhancement Elective Course (Either in Semester 3 or in Semester 5)</b>				
Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Sub-Topic	Number of Lecture (hours)	Assignment
SEC-A a) Logical Reasoning and Application		1.The main objective of logical reasoning.	1	Internal
		2. Definitions: Pakṣa, sādhya, hetu, sapakṣa and Vipakṣa.	5	
		3.Construction of kevalānvayī, kevalavyātirekī anvayvyātirekī anumiti.	4	
		4.Hetvābhāsa and its different kinds.	8	
		5.Reasoning in practice: i)Fallacy of relevance, Fallacies of ambiguity, Fallacies of weak induction, Avoiding fallacies ii)Functional applications of ordinary operative relations between sense-organs and respective objects.	10	
		6.Analogy and Probable Inference i) Argument by Analogy ii)appraising Analogical arguments iii)Refutation of Logical Analogy	5	
		7.Scientific Explanation i)The value of Science ii)Explanations: Scientific and Unscientific iii)Evaluating Scientific Explanations	4	
		8.Inductive reasoning in Law (v) The method of Inquiry in Law (vi) Causation in Legal reasoning (vii) Analogical Reasoning in legal argument (viii) Probability in legal argument.	6	

## Skill Enhancement Elective Course (Either in Semester 4 or in Semester 6)

Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Sub-Topic	Number of Lecture (Hours)	Assignment
<b>SEC-B. (a) Man and Environment</b>	A) Classical Indian Attitude to Environment	i) The Upanisadic world-view, ii) Tagore's understanding of nature,	4	Internal
	B) Respect for Nature	i) The attitude of respect, ii) Bio-centric outlook to nature, iii) Ethical standards and rules that follow from the attitude of respect to nature, iv) The idea of inherent worth of nature.	6	
	C. Intrinsic Value of nature	i) Moore's talk of 'intrinsic properties', ii) Attfield on the intrinsic value of nature, iii) Callicott's idea of intrinsic value of nature, iv) Rolston III on intrinsic value of nature v) intrinsic value: subjective and objective	8	
	D. Deep Ecology and its Third World Critique	i) Arne Naess on Deep Ecology, ii) Ramchandra Guha's critique of Deep Ecology	4	
	E. Eco-feminism	i) Understanding nature and the feminine, ii) Dualisms in Western tradition, iii) Masculinity, humanity and nature.	6	

-----End-----