

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

DISCIPLINE	SEMESTER	COURSE TYPE	COURSE TITLE	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME
HONS.	1 st Semester	C-1	Indian Philosophy-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Astika</i> (believer of <i>Veda</i>) and <i>Nastika</i>(non believer of <i>Veda</i>) are the main branches of Indian Philosophy. • Each system of Indian Philosophy is as relevant today as when it was written thousands of year ago and it will be remained same in future. • All systems of Indian Philosophy contain a practical aspect. • Indian Philosophy is inward looking and aims to help human beings deal with up and down of life with the goal of self realization. • Theoretical aspect of Indian Philosophy can be applied in our everyday life. • The term Charvaka is used to denote the Philosophical school of Indian Materialism. • Charvaka darshana feels negative reaction to spiritualism and supernaturalism. • Buddha's thought contributed many areas of Philosophy including epistemology, metaphysics, ethics. • Ethical concept of <i>Jaina</i> Philosophy helps us to choose the right path in our daily life.
HONS.	1 st Semester	C-2	History of Western Philosophy-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Socratic Philosophers were free thinkers and they had tried to find out the reality by the natural stuffs in the likes of water, Fire, Air, Atom, number etc. So, we can say that they have shown us the scientific way of thinking about the world. • Socratic dialectic method is one of the best conceptual methods in the history of western. This method teaches us how we can achieve the ultimate truth. • Plato's four tier knowledge division and his two world reality theory is a kind of speculation but effective and it teaches us how to think differently about the world. Not only this, theory of Forms teaches us how we can achieve greatest and best result of our work and how can we make ourselves perfect. • Aristotle's theory of forms and his theory of causation is a kind of a scientific theory and in this way we learn how to proceed to find out the truth. • Descartes' method of doubt teaches us how we can achieve a certain knowledge or truth of the world with a great effect. His dualistic attitude

				<p>towards world shows us that there is not only material thing but also conscious thing (mind).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spinoza's doctrine of Substance, attributes, modes leads us to pantheism and determinism. • Leibnitz's doctrine of monads tries to establish the root cause of this universe. His truths of reason and truths of fact created the step towards the necessary and contingent truth. Four laws of thoughts of Leibnitz is the backbone of our thinking or reasoning. The theory of pre-establish harmony tries to show how the change of this world is happening.
HONS.	1 st Semester	GE-1	Western Logic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logic gives compact knowledge by means of making, verifying argument and its form. • True Proposition is mirror of reality. So we should learn how to identify true proposition for the sake of knowing reality. • Logic is the study of the methods and principles used to distinguish valid argument from invalid argument. • Boolean interpretation of Categorical proposition is a new way of presenting proposition by means of existential import and Venn diagram is a pictorial presentation of categorical proposition. With help of Venn diagram, we can easily determine valid reasoning in the form of argument.
HONS.	2 nd Semester	C-3	Indian Philosophy-II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astika schools of Indian Philosophy focused on VEDA. Different types of <i>pramanas</i> help to make differentiation among different <i>pramas</i> in our daily life. • <i>Smkhya Satkryavada</i> shows the partial reality. This theory teaches how to respect other's view. • Concept of bondage and liberation, <i>Astangayogo</i>, theory of self help us for self realization. • Knowledge of <i>Brahman</i> removes different errors and causes liberation from the cycle of transmigration and worldly bondage.
HONS.	2 nd Semester	C-4	History of Western Philosophy-II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locke: The concept of quality proves the existence of substance. • Berkeley: We find out a connection between <i>Charvaka</i> philosophy and western philosophy through the concept of <i>Esse –Est – Percipi</i>. • We may use Hume's theory of causality in our daily life. • Kant: Concept of a-priori synthetic judgment creates revolution in history of philosophy.
HONS.	2 nd Semester	GE-2	Feminism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The goal of this paper is to open up opportunities for women, with a focus on suffrage. • Concept of liberal and radical feminism focused on a vast area.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Philosophical feminism emphasizes the role of gender in the formation of traditional philosophical problems and concepts, analyzes the ways in which traditional philosophy reflects and perpetuates bias against women,
HONS.	3 rd Semester	C-5	Philosophy of Mind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This paper is included with Psychology and Philosophy of Mind . It discusses the nature of mind which helps to identify the character of human being. Relation between mind and body is discussed here. Different types of psychological methods help to determine the mental status of an individual. Brain function will be known through central nervous system. Theories of learning help to develop educational system. Intelligence test helps to determine the I.Q level of an individual. Relation between mind and body is known to us.
HONS.	3 rd Semester	C-6	Social and Political Philosophy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and Political Philosophy is a very broad area of research that includes examination and evolutions of all aspect of social life; from the family to the nation-state, to international relation. Relation between Social and Political Philosophy helps us to identify social and political problems and the way of solving. Relation between individual and society is discussed through Individualistic theory, Organic theory ,Idealistic theory. Different forms of Democracy are known to us through this paper.
HONS.	3 rd Semester	C-7	Philosophy of Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Philosophy of Religion can play an important role in helping persons understand and evaluate different religious traditions. Philosophy of Religion is the most critical and comprehensive thought process developed by human beings. Different theories regarding origin of religion provides a clear concept about Universal religion. Characteristics of the universal Religion show the unity in diversity. Existence of God is proved through different theories. Theories against the existence of God are discussed through Indian and western concept. Comparative religion helps to understand the differences in core ideas of several belief systems. Nature and aim of Comparative religion is to make bridge among several belief systems.
HONS.	3 rd Semester	SEC-1	Philosophy of Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights are important because no one should be abused or discriminated against, and because everyone should have the

				<p>chance to develop their talents. Unfortunately, many people around the world don't have these basic rights and freedoms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental Rights protect the liberties and freedom of the citizens against any invasion by the state, prevent the establishment of the authoritarian and dictatorial rule in the country. They are very essential for the all-round development of the individuals and the country. • The concept of natural rights is important because it provides the basis for freedom and liberty.
HONS.	3 rd Semester	GE-3	Theory of Inference in Naya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concept of <i>Anumiti</i> helps to constructs inference in daily life. • The concept of <i>Pancabayabinyya</i> helps to construct <i>parathanumana</i>.
HONS.	4 th Semester	C-8	Western Logic-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philosophy is the study of reality from different standpoints and Logic is one of the most important branches of philosophy. • Logic gives compact knowledge by means of making, verifying argument and its form. • Logic is the study of the methods and principles used to distinguish valid argument from invalid argument. • There are two types of utility of Logic- Practical and Theoretical. Practically, by studying or doing Logic, we could enhance or develop valid arguments easily and Theoretically, Logic wants to provide certain knowledge about rules, formulas so that they can be helpful to solve the root problems of philosophy. • The pattern of Scientific Investigation helps us to find out the correct path to solve the problem in our daily life.
HONS.	4 th Semester	C-9	Western Logic-II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symbolic Logic try to vanish the ambiguity in our daily life. • Laws of thought are essential for every type of thinking. • Formal Proof of Validity: It is a kind of a structural or formal way of doing valid reasoning. It has some basic valid arguments and equivalence propositions which were known as rules, through which we can easily show whether an argument is valid or invalid. • Quantification Theory: It is advance version of proving validity of arguments. There has arguments which are constituted by propositions, like-singular propositions, categorical propositions, propositions which have more than one quantifier, relational propositions etc. can't be formalized into mere argumentative form. So we need to establish a new upgraded version of logic and it was none other than quantification logic through which we can solve any arguments comfortably by means of some new rules and previous rules.
HONS.	4 th Semester	C-10	Epistemology and Metaphysics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'An Introduction to Philosophical Analysis ' by J. Hospers provides problem oriented introduction to philosophical analysis using an extremely clean ,readable approach.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiation between Knowing How and Knowing That provides a clean concept about Knowledge. • Cause and Causal Principals are very needful for daily life. • The process of acquiring knowledge of physical World solves different problems. • Realism and Idealism reconstruct our vision about inner and external world.
HONS.	4 th Semester	SEC-2	Value Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value education also helps the students to become more and more responsible and sensible. • It helps them to understand the perspective of life in a better way and lead a successful life as a responsible citizen. • It also helps students to develop a strong relationship with family and friends. • Peace and value education is discussed in global perspective.
HONS.	4 th Semester	GE-4	Termination of Life and Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those in favour of euthanasia argue that a civilised society should allow people to die in dignity and without pain, and should allow others to help them do so if they cannot manage it on their own. They say that our bodies are our own, and we should be allowed to do what we want with them. • Ethical discussion on abortion create some problems.
HONS.	5 th Semester	C-11	Nayaya Logic and Epistemology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concept of knowledge is discussed through Indian perspective. • The concept of <i>Prama</i> and <i>Pramana</i> takes an important part in respect of knowledge of our life. • We come to know about the Importance of words which are used in the definition of <i>Budhhi</i>.
HONS.	5 th Semester	C-12	Ethics (Indian)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethics recommends the concept of right and wrong conduct. • Ethics seeks to resolve questions of human morality by defining concept such as good and evil virtue and vice, justice and crime. • Ethic is related to moral Psychology. • Ethical theory is possible to apply to real life situation. • Indian concept of purushartha shows that our ultimate desire should be <i>Maksha</i>. • <i>Nishkama</i> karma is the ultimate path to realize the truth.
HONS.	5 th Semester	DSE-1	Philosophy of Language(Indian)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philosophy of language is discussed here through Indian perspective. • Definition and classification of padas helps us to use paper words in paper place. • The concept of <i>Asatti,yogyata</i> helps to construct sentence. • Relation between <i>pada</i> and <i>padhartha</i> is discussed through <i>lakshana</i>.
HONS.	5 th Semester	DSE-2	Ethics (Applied)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical theory is possible to apply in real life situation. • We become aware about moral problems. • We may discuss whether suicide, Euthanasia are acceptable or not. • Obligation on Environment shows the humanity.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological Concern in Indian thoughts is focused through <i>Jaino</i> and <i>Bauddha</i> views.
HONS.	6 th Semester	C-13	Nayaya Logic and Epistemology-II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concept of <i>Anumana</i> helps to realize different elements of inference which is done by us now and then. Different types of prama shows the process of acquiring knowledge. different types of sentences are discussed here. Theory of <i>Akhyati</i> focuses on illusion.
HONS.	6 th Semester	C-14	Ethics (Western)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethic is related to moral Psychology. Moral judgment is known to us. It shows how we should behave. Hedonism discuss about what motivates us to behave in the way we do. Punishment creates a bridge between crime and criminal in society.
HONS.	6 th Semester	DSE-3	Vedntasra: Sadananda Yogindra Saraswati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Mangalacharana</i> teaches us good manner in our(mainly Astika) daily life. We realize the differentiation between eternal and temporary reality through the concept of <i>Sadhan Chatushtay</i> , The concept of illusion solves different problems of everyday life. <i>Jiva</i> and <i>brahaman</i> are not different- this concept makes unity in diversity. Relation among <i>Jagat</i> , <i>Jiva</i> and <i>Brahama</i> shows the reality of the world. Method of <i>Makshalava</i> indicates the path to achieve it.
HONS.	6 th Semester	DSE-4	M.K Gandhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The concept of God and Truth shows that there is one reality-that is God, which is nothing else but Truth.This concept makes unity in diversity. The concept of Non-Violence, Trusteeship teaches about peace, prosperity. The main objective of Satyagraha is to eradicate the evil or to reform the opponent. In the present socio-economic political system, there is a dire necessity to wean the individual away from the influence of wealth, luxuries and power.