

**B.A. Part-1**  
**PHILOSOPHY**

**Paper-I**

**Ethics**

**Unit-I**

- (1) Definition of Ethics, Relation of Ethics to Religion and politics.
- (2) Postulates of Morality, Problem of Free-Will. Determinism, Indeterminism and the doctrine of self-determinism. Proofs for Determinism and Indeterminism and their examination.

**Unit-II**

- (1) The nature of Moral Judgment, object of Moral Judgment, Motives, Intentions and consequences, Ends and Means.
- (2) Intuitionism, Butler's theory of conscience as the ultimate standard of Moral Judgment. Evaluation of Butler's Intuitionism.

**Unit- III**

- (1) Hedonism, Psychological and Ethical Hedonism. Egoistic and Altruistic Hedonism, Proofs for Hedonism and Utilitarianism. Hedonistic Calculus. Limitations of Hedonism. Bentham, Mill and Sidgwick's contributions to Hedonism.
- (2) Evolutionary of Spencer, Leslie Stephen and S. Alexander, Relation between the individual and society.

**Unit-IV**

- (1) Kant's doctrine of Categorical imperative and its formulations. The doctrine of Good will. The doctrine of duty for duty's sake. Formalism, Rigorism and Asceticism of Kant. The doctrine of man as an end in himself.
- (2) Perfectionism: Synthesis of Hedonism and Asceticism. The concept of man. Green's theory of Common Good, Bradley's of my station and its duties, Perfectionism as a system of idealistic values and as synthesis of Egoism and Altruism.

## **Unit-V**

- (1) The Ethical philosophy of Bhagawadgita. The needs and norms of human action. The doctrine of Niskama Karma. The ideals of Sthitapragya and Lok-Sangraha.
- (2) Concept of Purushartha (Dharma, Artha, kama and Moksha), Rivand - Rina

### **Books Recommended**

- (i) William Lillie: Introduction to Ethics.
- (ii) S.L. Pandey: Niti Shastra ka Sarveksana.
- (iii) V.P. Varma: Nitishastra ke Mool Siddhanta.
- (iv) Jata Shjankar; naitik Darshan ke Vividh Ayam.
- (v) J.L Mackie- Ethics.

## **Paper-II**

### **Indian Philosophy**

#### **Unit-I**

- (1) General Characteristics of India Philosophy. Astika and Nastika systems. The Doctrines of rebirth and Karma. Is Indian Philosophy a negation, life and world?
- (2) Jainism: Anekantavada and the doctrine of substance. The doctrine of Syadavada and Saptabhanginaya. The idea of Moksha and means for Moksha.

#### **Unit-II**

- (1) Early Buddhism: The doctrine of four noble truths, especially the doctrine of Parityasamutpada and Nirvana. The philosophy of change and No-soul theory. The ideal of Bodhisattva. The distinction between Hinayana and mahayan.

#### **Unit-III**

- (1) Samkhya: Theory evolution Purusa and Prakriti. Arguments for the existence of Prakriti, Arguments for the existence of Purusa. The Plurality of Purusa. The theory of Satkaryavada. The theory of three Gunas.
- (2) Nyaya: nyaya theory of four pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana and Shabda, Nyaya theory of inference. Hetu-Abhas. Verbal Cognition and its conditions.

## **Unit-IV**

- (1) Shankara: Meaning of Advaita Philosophy. The nature of Brahman, The nature of maya, the nature of consciousness theory of Avidya, the problem of jivanmukti, the means of Moksha.

## **Unit-V**

- (1) Ramanuja: Brahman and good, the qualities of Good, the meaning of Visitadvaita, the interpretation. of Tattvamasi, the theory of creation, the problem of Videhmukti, the means of moksha, Ramanuja's refutation of Shankara's theory of Avidya or May

## **Books Recommended**

- (i) D.M. Datta and S.C. Chatterji:  
An Introduction of Indian Philosophy.
- (ii) The Hindi translation to the above: H.M. Jha and N. Mishra
- (iii) B.N. Singh: Bharatiya Darshan.
- (iv) S.L. Pandey: Bhartiya Darshan ka Sarveksana (Only relevant Chapters)
- (v) Indian Philosophy by C.D. Sharma (Hindi)
- (vi) Dr. Arvind Shukla: Bhartiya Darshan ke Nastik Sambrdaya.
- (vii) Dr. Arvind Shukla: "Bhartiya Darshan ke Astik Shampraday"

## **B.A Part-II**

### **Philosophy**

#### **Paper-I**

### **Modern Western Philosophy**

## **Unit-I**

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

## **Unit-II**

- (1) Cartesian Dualism and Spinoza's Monism. Pantheism of Spinoza, Substance, attributes and modes. Parallelism of mind and body, Intellectual love of God. Monadology, theory of Pre-established Harmony. Leibniz's conception of God.

## **Unit- III**

- (1) Rationalism versus Empiricism. Locke's criticism of innate ideas, the main thesis of Empiricism.
- (2) Locke's theory of knowledge, Kinds of ideas, limits of knowledge, primary qualities. Locke's theory of Universals.
- (3) Berkeley's Criticism of Locke's realism, His idealism, Esse est percipi, Refutation of abstract ideas, Berkeley's contributions of Empiricism and self. His theory of causality.

## **Unit-Iv**

- (1) Hume's theory of knowledge, his refutation of the existence of God the Self, his refutation of causality, Hume's Skepticism.
- (2) Hume's contribution to Empiricism. The problem of association of ideas. The questions of fact and question of law.

## **Unit-V**

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

## **Books Recommended**

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|--------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Thilly and Wood | : | A History of Philosophy               |
| 2. S.L. Pandey     | : | Adhunik Darsan ki Bhumika             |
| 3. J.S. Srivastava | : | Adhunik Darsan ka Vajinanika Itihaas  |
| 4. H.S. Upadhyaya  | : | Paschatya Darsan ka Uddhava aur Vikas |
| 5. C.D. Sharma     | : | Paschatya Darshan                     |

## **Book Suggested:**

D.J.O. Conner (Ed), A Critical History of Western Philosophy.

## **Paper-II**

### **Logic**

#### **Unit- I**

- (1) The nature definition and Scope of Logic. Distinction between Deductive and Inductive Logic. Truth and Validity and Soundness. The nature and illustration of thinking.
- (2) Functions of language and kinds of definition. Definition genus by differentia.

#### **Unit-II**

- (1) Inductive and Analogical Argument
- (2) Hypothesis and scientific explanation, criteria of evaluation of Hypothesis.
- (3) Causal connexionas, Mill's methods or Experimental enquiry

#### **Unit- III**

- (1) Categorical propositions and their kinds

#### **Unit- IV**

- (1) Categorical syllogisms-figures, Moods and rules of Validity, Venn Diagram
- (2) Disjunctive and Hypothetical syllogisms
- (3) Dilemma

#### **Unit- V**

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

## **Books Recommended**

1. I.M. Copi : Introduction to Logic
2. Pandey & Mishra : Tarkhastra ka parichaya (Copi's Translation)

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|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3. Chone and Nagel   | : Logic and scientific Method |
| 4. Ramurti Pathak    | : Synbolic logic              |
| 5. Dr. Arvind Shukla | : Nigamanatmak Tarkshashtra   |

### **B.A. Part-III**

#### **Philosophy**

#### **Western Epistemology**

##### **Unit-I**

- (1) Nature and scope or Epistemology. Epistemology problems, Descriptive Epistemology and critical epistemology, Surface epistemology and depth Epistemology, Epistemology and its relation to metaphysics, Psychology, Philosophy of science and cognitive Science.
- (2) Nature of Knowledge: Belief views of Knowledge, Gettier's problem and conditions of knowledge, knowledge as a mental state, knowledge as disposition, knowledge as performative verb, knowledge and belief.

##### **Unit-II**

- (1) Rationalism, Empiricism and criticism with special reference to the following problems: source, nature, validity and limits of knowledge.
- (2) Types of knowledge: apriori and aposterioi, analytic propositions.

##### **Unit- III**

- (1) Mind and its relation to object: Idealism and Realism with special reference to Barkley's subjective, Lockes Representative realism, Neo realism and critical realism, Extrinsic and intrinsic Relations.
- (2) Nature of Truth: Truth and criterion, Criterion and Definition. Coherence, correspondence and pragmatic theories of truth, Semantic Theory of truth.

##### **Unit- IV**

- (1) Problem of Induction: Hume's problem and its main solutions: probability theory, Hypothetical-Deductive method pragmatic and Analytical Solutions.
- (2) Skepticism: Hume's skepticism and its refutation in contemporary philosophy with special reference to Moore, Russell, Wittgenstein and Logical positivism.

## **Unit-V**

- (1) Personal Identity and knowledge of other minds.
- (2) Problem of Universal: Realism (Plato and Aristotle), Conceptualism (Locke), nominalism (Berkley and Hume) and similarity (linguistic) theory of Universals.

### **Books Recommended:**

1. D.W. Hymlan : Theory of knowledge
2. J.Hasperse : An Introduction to philosophical analysis (its translation in Hindi)
3. A.J. Ayer : Problem of Knowledge
4. Hari Shanker Upadhyaya : Janamimansa ke Moola prasna (ज्ञान मीमांसा के मूल प्रश्न)
5. H.S. Upadhyaya : Knowledge and Justification

## **Paper-II**

### **Philosophy of Religion**

#### **Unit-I**

- (1) Nature and scope of Philosophy of Religion. Distinction between theology and philosophy of Religion, Religion and Ethics. Nature of Religion-Indian and western.
- (2) Religion without God: Nature of God, Naturalistic and Impersonality: Deism, Theism and pantheism.

#### **Unit- II**

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

#### **Unit-III**

- (1) Traditional Arguments and Arguments based on Religious Experience for existence of God.

#### **Unit-IV**

- (1) The problem of Evil and its solutions.

(2) Immortality of Soul, Transmigration and Doctrine of karma

### **Unit- V**

(1)Destiny of Soul: Salvation and Moksha. Pathwaya of Moksha-karma, Bhakti and jnana.

(2) Religious Tolerance. Conversion, Secularism and Meeting points of all Religions.

### **Books Recommended**

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

## **Paper III**

### **SOCIO-POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY**

#### **Unit-I**

(1)The Nature of Social Philosophy and its relation to Sociology, Politics, Ethics and Ecology.

(2) Social institutions, Individual and state theories of Punishment.?’

#### **Unit-II**

(1)Political Ideologies: Democracy, Socialism, Indian Socialism, Communism, Fascism and theocracy, Humanism.

#### **Unit-III**

(1)Freedom, Justice, Equality and sovereignty Right, justice and Political Obligation.

#### **Unit-IV**

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

## **Unit-V**

(1) Tradition, change and Modernity with special reference to Varna, Ashrama and Jati, Gender Equality.

### **Books Recommended**

1. Ed. M. Miller : God and reason-Historical approach
2. G.H. Sabine : A History of Political Theory
3. G.H. Sabino : Rajntik Siddhant ka Itihas (in Hindi)
4. Joshi & Pant : Paschatya Raj Darshan
5. Robert N. Beck : A Hand Book in Social Philosophy
6. Jata Shankar : Vodanti Sarnajavada.
7. S.L. Pandey : Arnj Darsan ki Ek Pranali.