

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur

Ordinance

B.A (Honours) Philosophy

The BA (Hons) Philosophy programme in CSJM University is an attempt to both introduce and, at the same time, provide an in depth look into one of the most challenging subjects that one can study. It will introduce students to the great philosophers and their ideas and also how one thinks about contemporary problems through the lens of their theories. This programme will give a deep understanding of Indian and Western philosophy. It will also make the students aware of the main currents of thought in Ethics. Students can also explore Logic, Applied Ethics and Theory of knowledge amongst many other core and optional papers. The core idea of the Honours course is to make the student aware of the foundational issues related to the world around us, whether it be in our life, or regarding mind and matter, or existence, or belief, or religion or science.

Aims of the Programme

Honours in Philosophy graduates who develop their basic skills, are well- placed to apply for a wide range of jobs that are not limited to the subject matter of philosophy itself and will find themselves well-prepared to adapt to changing opportunities. The BA Honours Programme in Philosophy is designed to give the learner a strong foundation in the basic ideas, concepts, institutions and critical thinking. The study of philosophy is a launching pad to exciting careers in research, policy analysis, development work, and other positions requiring a strong social science foundation.

1. Programme Learning Outcomes in B A (Hons.) Philosophy

The completion of the B A. (Hons.) Philosophy Programme will enable a student to:

- i) Understand the broad ideas that are enshrined in the basic thinking of various centres of philosophy
- ii) Develop both linguistic and analytical skills that would prove useful in their next level of studies.
- iii) Acquiring the knowledge to develop the defensive power and ability to establish their own views and challenging problems of philosophy.
- iv) Learning up to date techniques and accepted answers to philosophical questions.
- v) Develop the idea of creating new theories of metaphysics and epistemology and ethics and logic and aesthetics
- vi) Critically analyse the hypothesis, theories, techniques and definitions offered by philosophers
- vii) Utilize philosophy to understand social realities and problems and to come up with ideal solutions to them
- viii) Identify how deeply philosophy is connected to other disciplines like economics and natural

sciences and literature

- ix) Understand and appreciate the foundational nature of philosophy

2. Objectives:

- a) To provide flexibility of pre-defined entry and multiple exit points.
- b) To develop an interwoven mix of skills and general education.
- c) To prepare a global standard workforce with high ethical and social values.
- d) To provide vertical mobility in professional and research spaces.

- 3. The degree of BA Philosophy (Honours) shall be pursued in the Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension in the faculty of Advance Social Science Studies.
- 4. Total intake of students in the course will be 30. Reservation will be as per the rules of U.P. Government/University.
- 5. The students shall be selected for the B.A. (Hon) Philosophy Course through an entrance test/merit/as per University policy in this behalf
- 6. Eligibility of Admission: The eligibility for entry in B. A. Philosophy (Honours) programme shall be 10+2 or its equivalent in any stream with minimum 40% marks in class XII.
- 7. The B. A. Philosophy (Honours) is a full time course. It shall be in three parts viz. Part I, II and Part III spread over six semesters in three academic years.
- 8. English/Hindi shall be the medium of instruction in the admission test as well as in the University examination. The examination shall be after the end of each semester.
- 9. A candidate who has less than 75% attendance in theory will not be allowed to appear in the examination. However, the Vice-Chancellor on the recommendation of the head of the department may condone the shortage of attendance up to 15% on grounds of ill health or some other equally genuine reason.

10. Curriculum:

- a) The curriculum includes classroom lectures, tutorials, and project work.
- b) The curriculum emphasizes on development of students' communicative skills and improvement of group behaviour and leadership.
- c) The program includes skill development (especially soft and interpersonal skills) through Interaction with experts/Skill Knowledge Providers (SKPs)/ Experts of Skill Development Councils (SSCs)/Institutes.
- d) The curriculum provides opportunity of learning a foreign language (German/French/Chinese) on non-credit basis.

- e) The campus also offers opportunities of extra-curricular activities like NSS, Sports Clubs, Eco club, Social Work, and Cultural Events etc.

12. **Fee Structure:** Fee will be charged as per University norms and fee structure revised from time to time.

14. **Completion of Course:** As per University regulations.

15. **Examination Scheme:** The B.A (Hons) Philosophy programme shall follow the semester pattern of examination.

16. **Project/Dissertation Work:** a. The Project/Dissertation work will be in IV, V and VI semesters.
b. Consolidated Award List will be submitted to the Director/Head. If a student fails to secure 40% marks in the project work, he/she will have to re-submit a revised report, and undergo a Viva-Voce exam, on the same. In such case new Field Work will not be required.



CHHATRAPATI SHAHU JI MAHARAJ UNIVERSITY, KANPUR

Programme: B.A. (Honours) Philosophy

Course Structure

Semester – I			
Code	Paper	Courses	Credit
SH100101T	Core Course – I	Introduction to Indian Philosophy (I)	4
SH100102T	Core Course –II	Introduction to Western Philosophy (I)	4
SH100103T	Core Course –III	Indian Ethics	4
VOCxxx	Skill Enhancement course (SEC)	Vocational Skill Enhancement course	3
Z011101	Co-curricular Course	First Aid and Basic Health	2
Total Credits			17

Semester – II			
Code	Paper	Courses	Credit
SH100201T	Core Course – I	Introduction to Indian Philosophy (II)	4
SH100202T	Core Course –II	Introduction to Western Philosophy (II)	4
SH100203T	Core Course –III	Western Ethics	4
SH100204TM	Minor Course	Systems of Indian Philosophy	6
VOCxxx	Skill Enhancement course (SEC)	Vocational Skill Enhancement course	3
Z021201	Co-curricular Course	Human Values and Environment Studies	2
Total Credits			23

Note:

1. Total Credits 40 till semester II
2. Student is entitled for certificate in Faculty after successful completion of first two semesters.
3. **The Minor multi-disciplinary Course (6 credits) will be taken by the students of other disciplines (Other than Philosophy)

Semester – III			
Code	Paper	Courses	Credits
SH100301T	Core Course – I	Social and Political Philosophy	4
SH100302T	Core Course –II	Contemporary Indian Philosophy	4
SH100303T	Core Course –III	Gandhian Philosophy	4
VOCxxx	Skill Enhancement course (SEC)	Vocational Skill Enhancement course	3
Z031301	Co-curricular Course	Physical Education and Yoga	2
Total credits			17

Semester – IV			
Code	Paper	Courses	Credit
SH100401T	Core Course – I	Logic & Reasoning Aptitude	4
SH100402T	Core Course –II	Philosophy of Religion	4
SH100403T	Core Course –III	Western Epistemology	4
SH100404TM	Minor Course	Philosophy of Human Rights	6
SH100405R	Project	Research Project/Internship/Field Work	3
Z041401/ Z041402	Co-curricular Course	Social Responsibility and Community Engagement/Indian Language	2
Total Credits			23

Note:

1. Total Credits 80 till semester IV
2. Student is entitled for Diploma in Faculty after successful completion of four semesters
3. **The Minor multi-disciplinary Course (6 credits) will be taken by the students of other disciplines (Other than Philosophy)

Semester –V			
Code	Paper	Courses	Credits
SH100501T	Core Course – I	Problems of Philosophy I	5
SH100502T	Core Course –II	Applied Ethics	5
SH100503T	Core Course –III (Elective)	Indian Epistemology	5
SH100504T		Feminist Philosophy	
SH100505T	Core Course –IV (Elective)	Contemporary Western Philosophy	5
SH100506T		Research Methodology in Philosophy	
SH100507R	Research Project	Research Project on topics which are Inter/Intra faculty	5
Total credits			25

Semester – VI			
Code	Paper	Courses	Credit
SH100601T	Core Course – I	Philosophical Counseling	5
SH100602T	Core Course –II	Philosophy of Yoga and Self Development	5
SH100603T	Core Course –III (Elective)	Problems of Philosophy II	5
SH100604T		Philosophy of Artificial Intelligence	
SH100605T	Core Course –IV (Elective)	Philosophy of Management	5
SH1006064T		Philosophy of Vedas And Upanishads	
SH100607R	Research Project	Research Project on topics which are Inter/Intra faculty	5
Total Credits			25

Note:

- 1. Total Credits 130 till semester VI**
- 2. Student is entitled for Three Year B.A. (Honours) Philosophy UG Degree after successfully completion of six semesters.**

Course Outcome:

1. Understand the basic features and classifications of Indian philosophical systems.
2. Identify key concepts and thinkers from major Indian philosophical schools.
3. Explain differences between orthodox and heterodox traditions.
4. Develop critical thinking through analysis of Indian philosophical ideas.

Unit I

Nature of Darśana, Classification of Indian Philosophy, Characteristics of Indian Philosophy, Distinction between Darśana and Philosophy.

Unit II

Introduction to the Vedas. Upanishads: Brahman and Ātman.

Bhagavadgītā: Jñānayoga, Karmayoga and Bhakti yoga.

Unit III

Lokāyata: Metaphysics, Epistemology and Ethics.

Jainism: Nature and Classification of Reality, Syādvāda, Anekāntavāda.

Unit IV

Buddhism: Four Noble Truths, Pratityasamutpāda, Anātmavāda (No-soul theory), Theory of Momentariness, Nirvāna. Hīnayana - Mahayana

Suggested Readings:

1. Dutta & Chatterjee, An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, University of Calcutta, 1968
2. Sharma, C.D., A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy, MLBD, New Delhi 1973
3. Radhakrishnan, S., Indian Philosophy, Vols. I, (also Hindi version) Rajpal & Sons, New Delhi 1966
4. Tiwari, D.N., The Upaniṣadic View of Life, Uma Books, Varanasi, 1986.
5. Dasgupta, S.N., A History of Indian Philosophy, Vol. I, Moti Lal Banarasi Das, Delhi, 1975.

Course Outcome:

1. Understand the origin and development of Western philosophical thought.
2. Identify key philosophers and their major contributions from ancient to medieval periods.
3. Explain fundamental concepts such as substance, soul, reason, and reality.
4. Analyze basic arguments and methods used in classical Western philosophy.

UNIT-I

Origin and Nature of Greek Philosophy, chief characteristics of Western Philosophy, The ultimate principles in Ionic and Pythagorean schools, Being in Eleatic School, Heraclites' doctrine of Becoming, Empedocles' doctrine of Elements.

UNIT-II

Anaxagoras' doctrine of Nous, Atomic theories of Leucippus and Democritus, Main principles of Sophists, The Socratic Method, Plato's Theory of Knowledge, Doctrine of Ideas,

UNIT-III

Aristotle: Criticism of theory of ideas, Matter and form, causality,

UNIT-IV

St. Augustine's Theory of Knowledge, the Problem of Evil,

Thomas Aquinas's view of God, Distinction between faith and Reason.

Suggested Readings

1. Will Durant, A story of Philosophy, Simon & Schuster, 1926 & Pocket Books, New York, 2006
2. Bertand Russell, A History of Western Philosophy, Union paper Backs, London, 1987
3. Frank Thilly, History of Western Philosophy, Central Book Depot, Allahabad, 1975
4. Daya Krishna Ed. Paschatya Darshana Vol. 1-2, Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy, 1988.
5. Stace, W.T.: A Critical History of Greek Philosophy Macmillan, New Delhi, 1985
6. Masih, Y. - A Critical History of Western Philosophy, Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, 1994
7. C.D.Sharma: Paschatya Darshana, Motilal Banarasidas, 1992
8. Srivastava, Jagdish Sahai: Adhunik Paschatya Darshana ka Vaijnanka Itihasa, Pustak Sthan, Gorakhpur, 1973.
9. Singh, B.N.: Paschatya Darshan, Students Friends and Co. Varanasi, 1973.

Course Outcome:

1. Understand the foundational concepts of ethics in Indian philosophical traditions.
2. Identify ethical teachings in major schools like Buddhism, Jainism, and the Gita.
3. Explain the role of *dharma*, *karma*, and *moksha* in moral decision-making.
4. Evaluate the relevance of Indian ethical principles in contemporary life.

Unit – I

Ethics of Bhagavadgītā: Niṣkāma Karma-yoga, Sthitiprajñā, Lokasaṃgraha, Puruṣārthās and their inter-relations.

Unit – II

Meaning of Dharma, Classification of Dharma: Sāmānya dharma, Viśeṣa dharma, Sādhāraṇa dharma, Concept of Ṛṇa and Ṛta.

Unit – III

The general features of Jaina and Bauddha Ethics: Triratna and Kaivalya, Four Noble truth, Arhat and Bodhisattva- Ideals in Buddhism

Unit – IV

Ethics of Panchtantra and Ramayana

Ethics of Gandhi: Eleven vows, Sarvodaya, Concept of seven sins, Doctrine of Trusteeship

Suggested readings:

1. Dasgupta, Surama, “Development of Moral Philosophy in India”, Munshiram Manoharlal Publication, New Delhi, 1994.
2. Frankena, W., “Ethics”, Pearson, New Delhi, 1998.
3. Maitra, S.K., “The Ethics of the Hindus”, Calcutta University Press, Calcutta, 1963.
4. Pandey, S.L., “Neetishastra ka Sarvekshana”, Central Publishing House, Allahabad, 1992.
5. Verma, Ved Prakash, “Neetishastra ke Mool Siddhanta”, Hindi Madhyam Karyanvayan Nideshalaya, New Delhi, 1991.
6. Chandirmani [G L](#) Panchtantra , Rupa Publication 1991

Course Outcome:

1. Understand the key doctrines of major orthodox systems like Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Sāṅkhya, and Yoga.
2. Explain the metaphysical and epistemological positions of classical Indian schools.
3. Understand the core principles of orthodox systems such as Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Sāṅkhya, and Yoga.
4. Explain key metaphysical and epistemological concepts like pramāṇa, puruṣa, prakṛti, and mokṣa.
5. Analyze philosophical arguments and methods of reasoning used in Indian schools.

Unit 1

Sāṅkhya : Puruṣa, Prakṛti, Kaivalya, Theory of Evolution, Satkāryavāda.

Yoga: Eight fold path. Ishwar

Unit II

Nyāya : Pramānas, Proofs for the Existence of God.

Vaisesika: Padārthas, Atomism.

Unit III

Mīmāṃsā: Dharma, Apūrva.

Advaita Vedānta: Brahman, Māyā, Moksha

Unit IV

Viśiṣṭādvaita : Brahman, Māyā, Mukti

Dvaita Vedanta : Theory of Reality, God, Moksha

Suggested Readings :

1. Datta & Chatterjee, An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, University of Calcutta, 1968
2. Sharma, C.D. , A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarasidas, New Delhi, 1973
3. Radhakrishnan, S., Indian Philosophy, Vols. II , Rajpal & Sons, New Delhi, 1966
4. Dasgupta, S.N., A History of Indian Philosophy, Vol. II, Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, 1975.

Course Outcome:

1. Understand the major movements in Western philosophy from the Renaissance to the modern period.
2. Explain the central ideas of key modern philosophers such as Descartes, Locke, Hume, Kant, and Hegel.
3. Analyze philosophical themes such as rationalism, empiricism, idealism, and existentialism.
4. Evaluate the relevance of modern Western philosophical thought in contemporary intellectual and social contexts.

UNIT-I

Descartes: The Problem of Descartes Philosophy, Method of doubt, Cogito Ergo sum, concept of substance, Proofs for the Existence of God, Mind- Body Problem.

Spinoza: Refutation of Descartes conception of substance, concept of substance, attribute and mode, God and Pantheism.

UNIT-II

Leibnitz: Theory of Monads and Pre -established Harmony.

John Locke: Refutation of Innate ideas, Theory of Knowledge, Substance, Primary and Secondary Qualities.

UNIT-III

George Berkeley: Criticism of Materialism, Esse Est Percipi and Subjective Idealism

David Hume: Culmination of Empiricism, Refutation of Metaphysical entities and Causality, Skepticism

UNIT-IV

Immanuel Kant's Reconciliation of Rationalism and Empiricism, Space and Time, Phenomena and Noumena.

Hegel: Dialectic Method, Absolute

Suggested Readings:

1. Daya Krishna Ed. Paschyatya Darshana Vol. 1-2, Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy, 1988
2. Masih Y. : A Critical History of Western Philosophy, Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, 1994
3. C.D.Sharma: Paschyatya Darshana, Motilal Banarasidas, 1992
4. Srivastava, Jagdish Sahai: Adhunik Paschatya Darshana ka Vaijnanika Itihasa, Pustak Sthan, Gorakhpur, 1973.
5. Singh, B.N., : Paschatya Darshan, Students Friends and Co. Varanasi, 1973.

Course Title -Western Ethics

Course Code- SH100203T

Semester– II

Credit: 4

Course Outcome:

1. Understand the fundamental concepts and scope of Western ethical theories.
2. Explain key ethical approaches such as virtue ethics, deontology, and utilitarianism.
3. Apply ethical theories to contemporary moral issues and personal decision-making.
4. Critically analyze the ethical ideas of prominent Western philosophers such as Aristotle, Kant, and Mill.
5. Evaluate contemporary ethical issues using classical Western ethical frameworks.

Unit - I

Nature and scope of Ethics, Classification of Ethics: Normative Ethics, Meta Ethics and Applied Ethics, Moral and non-moral actions, Object of Moral Judgement-Motive and Intention, Ends and Means. 'Value' as Standard of Morality.

Unit - II

Theories of Ethics: Teleological and Deontological. Postulates of Morality, Problem of Free Will and Determinism, Plato's Republic and Aristotle's Nichomachean Ethics

Unit – III

Standards of Morality: Hedonism: Ethical and Psychological, Utilitarianism: Bentham and Mill, Intuitionism: Butler's Theory of Conscience as the ultimate standard of Moral Judgement

Unit – IV

Kant's Ethical Theory: Holy Will & Good will, Duty for Duty's sake, Categorical Imperative • Crime and Theories of Punishment, Issue of Capital punishment.

Suggested Readings

1. Sinha, J.N., "A Manuel of Ethics", Central Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. Lillie, William, "An Introduction to Ethics", Surjeet Publications, New Delhi.
3. Frankena, W., "Ethics", Pearson, New Delhi, 1998.
4. Satyanarayana, Y.V., "Ethics: Theory and Practice", Pearson, New Delhi, 2009.
5. Shaida, S.A., "Problems of Ethics", Spectrum Publications, Delhi, 2003.
6. Verma, Ved Prakash, "Neetishastra ke Mool Siddhanta", Hindi Madhyam Karyanvayan Nideshalaya, New Delhi, 1991.

Course Title: Systems of Indian Philosophy

Course Code : SH100204TM

Semester– II

Minor Course

Credit : 4

Course Outcome:

1. Explain the fundamental concepts, metaphysical assumptions, and epistemological foundations of major Indian philosophical systems (Āstika and Nāstika schools).
2. Compare and contrast the six orthodox (Āstika) systems—Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Sāṅkhya, Yoga, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta—based on their theories of reality, knowledge, and liberation.
3. Analyze the unorthodox (Nāstika) systems—Cārvāka, Jainism, and Buddhism—with a focus on their ethical principles and critiques of Vedic authority.
4. Evaluate the interrelations, debates, and philosophical polemics among different Indian schools on topics such as self (ātman), rebirth (punarjanma), karma, and mokṣa.

Unit-I:

Upanisadic view of Atman and Brahman, Vidya and Avidya, Para vidya and Aparavidya, Carvakas - Epistemology and Metaphysics (Lokayatamata)

Unit-II :

Jainism - Syadvada, Anekantavada, Jaina ethics (concept of Triratna)

Unit-III:

Buddhism: Four Noble Truths, Doctrine of Momentariness, Dependant Origination, No Soul Theory, Nirvana

Unit-IV:

Samkhya-Dualistic System: Purusa, Prakriti, Theory of Causation, Theory of Evolution, Astanga Yoga of Patanjali

Unit-V:

Nyaya theory of Inference, Prama and Aprama, Concept of God, Vaishesika: Categories (Padarthas), Nyaya: Pramanas

Unit-VI:

Sankara and Ramanuja's view on Maya, Jiva, Isvara, Brahman and Liberation

Suggested Readings :

- (1) Dutta&Chatterjee - An Introduction to Indian Philosophy (2) C. D. Sharma - A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy
- (2) Reference Books: (1) R. K. Puligandla- Fundamentals of Indian Philosophy.
- (3) (2) M. Hiriyana- Outlines of Indian Philosophy
- (4) (3) J. N. Sinha- Indian Philosophy (4) S. Radhakrishnan- Indian Philosophy(Vol.1 & 2)

Course Title -Social and Political Philosophy

Course Code- SH100301T

Semester– III

Credit: 4

Course Outcome:

1. Understand key concepts and theories in social and political philosophy, including justice, liberty, equality, and authority.
2. Explain the contributions of major political philosophers such as Plato, Locke, Rousseau, Marx, and Rawls.
3. Analyze different political ideologies and systems in relation to social and ethical issues.
4. Evaluate contemporary social and political problems using philosophical frameworks.

Unit - I

Nature and Scope of i) Social Philosophy ii) Political Philosophy and Relation between social and political Philosophy.

Basic concepts: Society, community, association, institution, family: nature, different forms of family, role of family in the society.

Unit – 2

Marxist conception of class.

Theories regarding the relation between individual and society

Individualistic theory, Organic theory, Idealistic theory

Hobbs : Social Contract Theory

Unit – 3

Secularism—its nature, Secularism in India.

Social Change: Nature, Relation to Social progress, constitutionalism, revolutionism, terrorism, satyagraha

Unit – 4

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.

Social Justice and Political Action

Suggested Readings :

1. D.D. Raphael, Problem of Political Philosophy, London, MacMillan, 1979.
2. A. Quinton, Political Philosophy, Oxford University Press, 1982,
3. P. Laslett, Philosophy, Politics and Human Society, Oxford, basil Blackwell, 1972.
4. Bertrand Rusell, Authority and individual London, Unwin Book Publishers, 1974.
5. M. K. Gandhi, Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule, Ahmendabad, Navajivan Publishing House, 1978.
6. Chattjopadhaya, D.P ., Societies and Culture, Bharathia Vindhya Bhavan, Chapter-II

7. De-gejorge Richard, T., "The Pradox of Violence", Ethics and Society¹ MacMillan, 1968. Article: Marcuse. H., "Ethics and Revolution".
8. S. Miri, & J. Pal(ed.), Introduction of Social & Political Philosophy, NEHU Publications, 2002.

Course Outcome:

1. Understand the key themes and developments in modern and contemporary Indian philosophical thought.
2. Explain the contributions of prominent Indian philosophers like Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo, Ambedkar, and Radhakrishnan.
3. Analyze the interaction between Indian philosophy and modern issues such as nationalism, spirituality, and social reform.
4. Evaluate the relevance of contemporary Indian philosophical ideas in today's cultural and global context.

Unit I

Background and characteristics of Contemporary Indian Philosophy,

Unit II

Sri Aurobindo: Absolute, Supermind, Involution, Evolution,
Swami Vivekananda: God, Māyā, Spirit, Liberation,

Unit III

S. Radhakrishnan: Absolute, Spirit, Intellect and Intuition,
K.C. Bhattacharya: Concept of Philosophy.

Unit IV

R.N. Tagore: Reality, Māyā, Soul, Humanism.
Ambedkar: Democracy, Caste System, Nationalism

Suggested Readings:

1. Mahadevan, T.M.P. and Saroja, G.V.: Contemporary Indian Philosophy
2. Narvane, V.S. : Modern Indian Thought (Hindi & English), Asia Publishing House, Bombay,
3. Lal, B.K. : Contemporary Indian Philosophy (Hindi & English versions), Motilal Banarasidas, Varanasi, 2009.
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Course Title -Gandhian Philosophy

Course Code- SH100303T

Semester – III

Credit: 4

Course Outcome:

1. Understand the core principles and values of Gandhian philosophy such as truth (Satya), non-violence (Ahimsa), and self-reliance (Swaraj).
2. Explain Gandhi's views on ethics, politics, and social reform.
3. Analyze the relevance of Gandhian thought in contemporary issues like peace building, environmentalism, and social justice.
4. Apply Gandhian principles to modern personal and societal challenges.

Unit – I

Philosophical Anthropology: Concept of Human Nature, Original goodness and human perfectibility

Unit – II

Social and Political thought: Swaraj, Swadeshi, Satyagraha, Sarvodaya, Religion and Politics,

Unit – III

Concept of Power, Truth in politics and society, Ahimsa as a creed and Policy.

Unit – IV

Concept of Swaraj and the contemporary issues: rights of Minorities, Swaraj in Ideas and Cultures, Gandhism and Marxism.

Suggested Readings:

1. Iyer, Raghavan (ed.), *The Essential Writings of Mahatma Gandhi*, Oxford Univ. Press, India 1991. (Relevant Portions).
2. Iyer, Raghavan, *The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi*,. Oxford Univ. Press India, (relevant portions)
3. Datta, D.M., *The Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi*, Calcutta University.
4. Dalton, Dennis, *Power of Gandhi: Non-Violence in Action*
5. Pieterse, Jan Nederveen & Parekh Bhikhu *The Decolonization of Imagination*
6. Partha Chatterjee, *Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World*, Oxford Univ. Press

Course Title –Logic & Reasoning Aptitude

Course Code- SH100401T

Semester– IV

Credit: 4

Course Outcome:

1. Understand the fundamental concepts of logic, including propositions, arguments, and logical connectives.
2. Apply various methods of reasoning such as deductive, inductive, and analogical reasoning to solve problems.
3. Analyze the validity and soundness of arguments using truth tables and logical proofs.
4. Develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills through logical reasoning exercises.

UNIT I:

Basic Logical Concepts, Sentence and Proposition

Argument and Inference, Truth, Validity and Soundness.

Argument and Explanation, Deduction and Induction

UNIT II:

Aristotelian Logic, Categorical Propositions & Immediate Inferences

Square of Opposition, The Problem of Existential Import

Translating Categorical Propositions into Standard form

Immediate Inferences: Conversion, Obversion and Contraposition

UNIT – III :

Mediate Inference: Categorical Syllogism: Moods and Figure

Validating / Invalidating Categorical Syllogisms

Informal Fallacies, Boolean interpretation of categorical propositions; Venn diagram technique for testing Syllogism,

UNIT – IV :

Symbolic Logic: The value of special symbols; Truth-functions; Symbols for Negation, Conjunctions, Disjunctions, Conditional Statements and Material Implications. Tautologous, Contradictory and Contingent Statement-forms; The three laws of thought

Recommended Readings:

1. Cohen & Nagel. (1968), An Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method, Delhi: Allied Publishers.
2. Copi. I.M. (2012), Introduction to Logic, Delhi: Pearson. (Hindi. translation of this text is also available)

3. Hurley, Patrick(2007), Introduction to Logic, Wadsworth, Delhi,
4. Sen, Madhucchanda(2008), LOGIC, Delhi, Pearson

Course Title -Philosophy of Religion

Course Code- SH100402T

Semester IV

Credit: 4

Course Outcome:

1. Understand fundamental questions and concepts in the philosophy of religion, such as the nature of God, faith, and reason.
2. Explain major arguments for and against the existence of God, including the cosmological, teleological, and ontological arguments.
3. Analyze various religious experiences and the problem of evil from a philosophical perspective.
4. Evaluate the relationship between religion, ethics, and science in contemporary discourse.

Unit-I

Nature and scope of philosophy of religion, Difference between Religion and Dharma, Relationship between religion and philosophy, Theology and Philosophy of Religion.

Unit-II

Definition, origin and development of Religion, Ancestor Worship, Manaism, Totemism, Magic and Religion, Religion and morality, Religion and science.

Unit-III

Concept of God: Theism, Deism, Pantheism, Pananthesim Polytheism and Monotheism, God and Absolute. The arguments to prove the existence of God: Ontological, Cosmological, Teleological and Moral arguments.

Unit-IV

Grounds of Religious knowledge: Faith, Intuition, Reason, Revelation and its validity. The problem of religious language: symbolic and analogical theories. The problem of evil, nature and kinds of evil, the problem of Evil and its Solution. Immortality of Soul

Suggested Readings:

1. Edwards, D.M. Philosophy of Religion, Progressive publisher, Calcutta, 1968
2. Caird, John ,An Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion, Chatterjee and Co., Calcutta, 1956
3. Frederick,F. : Basic Modern Philosophy of Religion, New York, Charles Scribners, 1967.
4. Ducasse,C.J. : A Philosophical Scrutiny of Religions, The Ronold Press Co., New York, 1953.
5. feJ] °`n; ukjk;.k % /keZ n'kZu ifjp;] 'ks[kj izdk'ku] bykgkckn] 2000
6. ;k- elhg] % /keZ n'kZu izkP; o ik'pkR;] eksrhyky cukjlhnkl] iVuk] 1973
7. Dasgupta, S.N. : Religions and The Rational outlook, Motilal Banarasidass, Delhi, 1974.

Course Outcome:

1. Understand the fundamental concepts and theories related to knowledge and belief in Western philosophy.
2. Explain key epistemological theories such as empiricism, rationalism, skepticism, and foundationalism.
3. Analyze classical and contemporary arguments regarding the nature, sources, and limits of knowledge.
4. Evaluate epistemological problems like the problem of justification, the Gettier problem, and the challenge of skepticism.

Unit-I:

Nature of knowledge, , Conditions of knowledge. Theory of Knowledge
The Gettier Problem, The Structure of knowledge (Foundationalism and Coherentism)

Unit II:

Kinds of knowledge: a priori and posteriori.
Sources of knowledge: Sense-experience, Reason, Intuition.

Unit III:

Subject-Object Relation: Idealism (Subjective idealism), Realism (Naïve Realism, Representative realism, Neo-realism & critical realism), Problem of Induction

Unit IV:

Nature of truth, Criteria of truth and Bearers of truth, Correspondence Theory of truth.
Coherence theory of truth and Pragmatic theory of truth.

Suggested Readings :

1. Ewing A.C. : The Fundamental Questions of Philosophy, Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 1984.
2. Patrick G.T.W. Introduction to Philosophy, Surjeet Publications, Delhi, 1978.
3. Hospers John : An Introduction to Philosophical Analysis, Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 1983.
4. Prasad Rajendra: Darshanshastra ki rooprekha, Shukla Book Depot, Patna, 1993.
5. Tiwari K.N. : Tattva-mimamsa evam jnanamimamsa, M.L.B.D., Delhi, 1986.
6. Seth S.K. & Mishra N. : Jnana-Darshan, Lokbharati Prakashan, Allahabad, 2000.

Course Title – Philosophy of Human Rights

Course Code- SH100404TM

Semester– IV

Credit: 6

Course Outcome:

1. Explain the historical development and philosophical foundations of human rights, including contributions from classical, modern, and contemporary thinkers.
2. Evaluate various ethical theories (e.g., deontology, utilitarianism, natural law, social contract theory) in relation to human rights discourse.
3. Critically assess the conceptual distinctions between rights (e.g., moral vs. legal, positive vs. negative, individual vs. collective).
4. Apply philosophical frameworks to contemporary human rights issues such as freedom of expression, gender equality, economic justice, and the rights of refugees.

Unit : 1

1. A Definition and Nature of Human Rights , The Idea of Human Rights: Its Origins and Historical Developments during Ancient period, Modern period and Contemporary period

Unit : 2

Theories of Human Rights

Universalization of Human Rights ,The Idea of Natural Law and Natural Rights: Thomas Hobbes and John Locke.

Unit : 3

The Natural Rights Tradition: Some Reactions from Jeremy Bentham, Edmund Burke and Thomas Paine

Unit: 4

5. Principles of Human Rights Education

Awareness of Human Rights in Children

Protection of Human Rights in School

Natural Right, Fundamental Right and Human Right

Unit: 5

Indian constitution and Human rights

Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties (Indian Constitution) , Crime and Social Deviance

Unit : 6

Contemporary Perspectives: Joel Feinberg—Basic Rights

Suggested Readings:

Patrick Hayden (ed.): The Philosophy of Human Rights, Paragon House, St. Paul, First Edition, 2001.

- Morton E. Winston (ed.): The Philosophy of Human Rights, Wadsworth Publishing Co. Belmont, California, 1989.
- Jeremy Waldron (ed.): Theories of Rights, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1984
- Ashwani Peetush and Jay Drydyk: Human Rights: India and West, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2015.
- James Nickel: Making Sense of Human Rights, Blackwell Publishing, Oxford, 2007.
- Henry Shue: Basic Rights: Subsistence, Affluence and U. S. Foreign Policy, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1980.
- Gary, B. Herbert: Philosophical History of Human rights, Transaction Publishers, New Jersey, 2002. • Michael Freeden: Rights, Worldview Publications, New Delhi, 1998.

Course Title - Project
Semester IV

Course Code- SH100405R
Credit: 3

Course Objective: The aim of the project is to provide the students with an opportunity to further their intellectual and personal development in the chosen field by undertaking a significant practical unit of activity. The project can be defined as a scholarly inquiry into a problem or issues, involving a systematic approach to gathering and analysis of information / data, leading to production of a structured report.

Chapter Scheme:

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Conceptual Framework/ National/International Scenario

Chapter 3: Presentation, Analysis & Findings

4: Conclusion & Recommendations

5: Bibliography

Course Outcome:

1. Understand fundamental philosophical problems from the Indian philosophical perspective.
2. Explain key issues such as the nature of reality (Brahman, Ātman), knowledge (Pramāṇa), and causality in Indian philosophy.
3. Analyze classical Indian debates on mind-body relationship, free will, and universals.
4. Evaluate Indian philosophical responses to metaphysical and epistemological problems in comparison to other traditions.

Unit – I

Nature of Prama, Pramana, Prameya, Pramanyavada

Problem regarding creation and theories regarding this- Materialism,

Unit - 2

Parmanukaranvada, Prakritiparinamvada, Mayavada, Brahma Parinamvada,

Unit - 3

Problems of Causality and Theories regarding this: Satkaryavada, Asatkaryavada

Pratityasamutpad, Parinamvada, Vivartvada.

Unit – 4

Problems regarding Atman (soul) and theories regarding this: Bhutachaitanyavada,

Anatmavada, Anekantavada, Ekatmavada, **Nature** of Reality: Monism, Dualism, Pluralism

Suggested Readings:

1. K.C. Raja : Some Fundamental Problems of Indian Philosophy
2. S.C. Chatterji : Nyaya Theory of Knowledge
3. D.M. Datta : Six Ways of Knowing
4. S.K. Maitra : Fundamental Questions of Indian Metaphysics & Logic
5. Darshan Shashtra ki Rooprekha: Rajendra Prasad
6. Jnana Mimamsa ke goodha prashna: S.L. Pandey

Course Outcome:

1. Understand key ethical theories and their application to real-world moral issues.
2. Explain ethical challenges in areas such as business, environment, medicine, and technology.
3. Analyze moral dilemmas using ethical frameworks like utilitarianism, deontology, and virtue ethics.
4. Evaluate and propose reasoned solutions to contemporary ethical problems.

Unit – I

Ethical theory and Practice; Scope of ethical theory, casuistry; Influence of ethical theory on practice.

Unit – II

Basis of equality; Equality and genetic diversity; Racial differences and racial equality; Sexual difference and Sexual equality.

Unit – III

The problem of Abortion – conservative position, Liberal position, Feminist position; Value of fetal life; fetus as potent life; Abortion and Infanticide.

Unit – IV

Types of Euthanasia, Voluntary, Non-Voluntary; Active, Passive
Ethical issues in Manipulating the Human Gene line; Genetic Engineering and Cloning.

Suggested Readings :

1. Peter Singer: Practical Ethics.

2. Phillipa Foot: Virtues and Vices
3. Richard A. McCormick: How Brave a new World
4. D.C. Srivastava: Readings in Environmental Ethics, 2005
5. Ranjay P. Singh & Nitish Dubey: Darshanik Vimarsh, 2010
6. Shiv Bhanu Singh: Critique of Justice, 2010
7. Kanchan Saxena: Readings in Applied Ethics

Course Outcome:

1. Understand the nature, sources (pramāṇas), and scope of knowledge in Indian philosophical traditions.
2. Explain the theories of perception (pratyakṣa), inference (anumāna), and other pramāṇas according to major Indian schools.
3. Analyze epistemological debates among schools like Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Mīmāṃsā, and Buddhism.
4. Evaluate the significance of Indian epistemology in the broader context of philosophy and knowledge theory.

Unit I :

Nature of knowledge (Jñāna):. Difference between Pramā (valid cognition) and Apramā, main characteristics of Pramā, forms of Apramā (invalid cognition), Theories of Truth (Prāmāṇyavāda): Svataḥprāmāṇyavāda (Theory of Intrinsic validity): Mīmāṃsā view and Parataḥprāmāṇyavāda (Theory of Extrinsic Validity): Nyāya view.

Unit-II

Theories of error (Khyātivāda) : Asatkhyātivāda, Ātmakhyātivāda, Anyathākhyativāda, Akhyātivāda and Anirvacaniyakhyātivāda

Unit-III

Sources of valid cognition (Pramāṇas): Perception (Pratyakṣa) : The nature of perception and its different forms (Jaina and Nyāya view only). Inference (Anumāna) : Nyāya view only: Nature and forms of inference, grounds of inference (Vyāpti and Pakṣadharmatā), Fallacies of inference (Hetvabhāsa) .

Unit-VI

Verbal testimony (Śabda), Comparison (Upamāna) : Presumption (Arthāpatti) and Non-apprehension (anupalabdhi).

Suggested readings:

1. Dutta, D.M. The six ways of knowing, University of Calcutta, 1997
2. Chatterjee, S.C. The Nyāya theory of knowledge, University of Calcutta, 1965
3. Bhatt, G.P. Epistemology of the Bhatta School of Purvamimamsa, Chowkhambha Sanskrit Series 1962
4. Vidyabhusana, S.C. ,History of India Logic, Motilal Banarasidas, 1971.
5. Sinha Nilima , Bhāratīya Pramanamimamsa, Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi,
6. Sharma N.K. ,Bhāratīya Darshanik Samasyayen, Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy, 1984.

Course Title - Feminist Philosophy

Course Code- SH100504T

Semester – V

Credit: 5

Course Outcome:

1. Explain the core concepts, historical evolution, and major concerns of feminist philosophy, including gender, patriarchy, embodiment, and intersectionality.
2. Analyze various systems and strands of feminist philosophy such as liberal feminism, radical feminism, Marxist/socialist feminism, ecofeminism, and postmodern/postcolonial feminism.
3. Evaluate the critiques feminist philosophy offers of traditional philosophical disciplines including metaphysics, epistemology, ethics, and political theory.
4. Examine the role of feminist thought in challenging dominant narratives and structures of power in social, cultural, and academic institutions.

UNIT 1

Introduction: Meaning of feminism – Need for feminism – The diversity of feminist thinking.

UNIT 2

Liberal and Radical feminism , Marxist and Social feminism

Unit 3

Psychoanalytic and Care-focused feminism

UNIT 4

Post-colonial feminism, Eco-feminism, Postmodern and Third-Wave feminism

Suggested readings:

1. Rosemarie Tong, Feminist Thought: A More Comprehensive Introduction, Westview Press, Colorado, 2009.
2. Neeru Tandon, Feminism: A Paradigm Shift, Atlantic Publishers & Distributors (P) Ltd., New Delhi, 2012.
3. Brooke Noel Moore & Kenneth Bruder, Philosophy: The Power of Ideas, Tata McGrawHill Publishing Company Ltd, New Delhi, 2005. (Chapter on 'Feminist Philosophy' only).
4. Chris Beasley, Gender & Sexuality: Critical Theories, Critical Thinkers, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2005.
5. Bell Hooks, Feminism is for Everybody: Passionate Politics, South End Press, Cambridge, 2000.

Course Outcomes :

1. Identify and describe key themes, figures, and movements in contemporary Western philosophy, including analytic and continental traditions.
2. Analyze and critically compare major philosophical arguments presented by thinkers such as Wittgenstein, Heidegger, Sartre, Foucault, and Derrida.
3. Apply philosophical theories from contemporary Western thought to modern ethical, political, and existential questions.
4. Evaluate the influence of 20th and 21st-century Western philosophy on contemporary intellectual discourse and social thought.
5. Construct coherent philosophical arguments in written and oral form that demonstrate engagement with contemporary philosophical issues.

Unit-I:

Moore: Defence of common sense, Refutation of Idealism. Russell: Theory of Logical Constructivism ,Logical Atomism Names and description,

Unit-II:

Logical Positivism, Verification principle, refutation of Metaphysics.
The difficulties of Logical positivism.

Unit-III :

Wittgenstein: theory of meaning and use , Language game, Private language, Picture Theory

Unit IV

Gilbert Ryle: Category mistake, knowing How and Knowing That,

J.L Austin : Performatives and Constantives, Speech acts-locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary.

Suggested Reading :

1. Passmore, J. : Hundred years of philosophy (Hindi Translation by C. M. Sharma), Hindi Prakashan Vibhaga Rajasthan Vishwavidyalay, Jaipur, 1966.
2. Dutta, D. M. Chief currents of Contemporary Philosophy, The University of Calcutta, 1970.
3. Lal, B.K. : Samakalina Pashcatya Darśana (Hindi), Motilal Banarasidas, 1996
4. Mishra, Nityananda: Samakalina Pashcatya Darśana (Hindi), Motilal Banarasidas, 2007.
5. Sexena, Lakshmi, : Ed. Samakalina Pashcatya Darśana, U.P. Hindi Sansthan, 1991.

Semester - V

Course Title - Research Methodology in Philosophy

Course Code- SH100506T

Semester – V

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes :

1. Explain the nature, scope, and significance of research in philosophy, including its distinctive methods, questions, and aims.
2. Identify and differentiate key research methodologies in philosophy such as conceptual analysis, dialectics, phenomenology, hermeneutics, and comparative methods.
3. Analyze philosophical texts critically, develop researchable problems, and formulate precise philosophical questions and hypotheses.
4. Evaluate various sources, arguments, and traditions in philosophy using logic, argument reconstruction, and analytical clarity.

Unit : I

Meaning, objectives Characteristics and limitations of research – Components of research work - Criteria of good research, Types of Research, Fundamental, Pure or Theoretical Research –Applied Research –Descriptive Research, Experimental Research – Survey Research – Qualitative Research – Quantitative Research – Historical Research.

Unit :II

Methods of Research in Philosophy - The Phenomenological method , The Hermeneutical method , The Dialectical method , The Analytical method

Method in Indian Philosophy: Samvad: Purvapaksa (prior view), Khandana (criticism) and Sidhanta (conclusion)

Unit : III

Topics for Research (a) Types of topics (b) Thinker or text-based topics (c) concept-based topics(d) metaphilosophical topics (e) Inter-disciplinary topics. Principles and Steps in Choosing a Topic (a) How to choose a topic? (b) Scope of topic for original contribution(c) The nature of originality in philosophy (d) Identifying an area

Unit : IV

Hypothesis, Research Paper Writing. Presentation of thesis (a) Form of the thesis and contents (b) introduction (c) Chapters(d) titles, sub-titles, foot or end-notes (e) Citation of quotations(f) Transliteration and bibliography

Essential Readings :

1. T. Ramachandran, The Methodology of Research in Philosophy, University of Madras, Chennai.
2. Berel Lang (ed.), Philosophical Style – An Anthology about the Reading and Writing in Philosophy, Nelson-Hall, Chicago, 1980
3. Cothari, C.R. & Garg, Gaurav. “Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques”. New Age International Publishers (6th Edition), 2019.
4. Creswell, John W. "Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches." Sage Publications, 2014. 61
5. Maxwell, Joseph A. "Qualitative Research Design: An Interactive Approach." Sage Publications, 2012.
6. Punch, Keith F. "Introduction to Social Research: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches." Sage Publications, 2019

Course Title - Project

Course Code- SH100507R

Semester V

Credit: 5

Course Objective: The aim of the project is to provide the students with an opportunity to further their intellectual and personal development in the chosen field by undertaking a significant practical unit of activity. The project can be defined as a scholarly inquiry into a problem or issues, involving a systematic approach to gathering and analysis of information / data, leading to production of a structured report.

Chapter Scheme:

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Conceptual Framework/ National/International Scenario

Chapter 3: Presentation, Analysis & Findings

4: Conclusion & Recommendations

5: Bibliography -- 05 marks

Course Outcome:

1. Understand the principles and methods of philosophical counselling as distinct from psychological counselling.
2. Explain how philosophical dialogue can help address personal and existential problems.
3. Apply critical thinking and philosophical tools to support ethical decision-making and mental clarity.
4. Develop skills to facilitate reflective and meaningful conversations for personal growth and problem resolution.

UNIT I:

Introduction to Philosophical Counselling ,

Philosophical Counselling—its meaning and scope

History of Philosophical Counselling Philosophical Counselling versus Psychological Counselling

UNIT II:

Theories, Resources, Techniques, Methods: Four Well-Known Approaches: (Gerd Achenbach - open ended approach, “a Socratic “hermeneutic of burdensome life”, Ran Lahav -World View Interpretation, Pierre Grimes - “Philosophical Midwifery”, LogicBased Counseling (e.g. Eliot Cohen), Client Suitability

UNIT III:

Scope: Problematic Beliefs: Distinguishing Four Categories of Problematic Beliefs: (Irrational beliefs, Inconsistent beliefs, Underdetermined beliefs, False beliefs), • Useful Skills: Feminist Counseling and Multicultural Counseling, Caveats

UNIT IV:

Indian Counseling Practices, Case Histories, Role, Objectives and Relevance: • The Duty of the Philosophical Practitioner to Care

Suggested Readings:

1. Peter Raabe: Philosophical Counseling: Theory and Practice (2001)
2. Essays in Philosophical Counseling (2002)
3. Lou Marinoff: Philosophical Practice (2002)
4. Ran Lahav & M.Tillmans: Essays in Philosophical Counseling (1995)
5. Pierre Hadot: What is Ancient Philosophy (2002)
6. Pierre Grimes: Philosophical Midwifery: A New Paradigm for Understanding Human Problems (1998)
7. Tim Lebon: Wise Therapy (2001)

Course Outcome:

1. Understand the philosophical foundations of Yoga as presented in classical texts like the Yoga Sutras.
2. Explain key concepts such as the mind, self (ātman), meditation, and liberation (moksha) in the Yoga tradition.
3. Analyze the relationship between Yoga philosophy and personal self-development.
4. Apply yogic principles to enhance mental, emotional, and spiritual well-being.

Unit-I:

Meaning of Yoga, meaning and Nature of Citta (Mind) and Cittabhumi.

Unit-II:

Nature and forms of Cittavṛttis, Samprajñāta and Asamprajñāta samādhi , Nature of Kleśa

Unit-III:

Method of Cittavṛttinirodha: Abhyāsa-Vairāgya, Kriyāyoga, and Eight Fold Yoga (Astāṅgayoga: Yama, Niyama, Asana , Pranayama , Pratyahar, Dharna, Dhyan and Smadhi

Unit IV :

Concept of Self in Yoga philosophy, Role of meditation and mindfulness Managing emotions and stress , Yogic practices for concentration and inner peace

Suggested Readings:

1. Dasgupta, S. N., Yoga Philosophy in Relation to other systems of Indian Thought, MLBD, 1974.
2. Dasgupta, S.N., History of Indian Philosophy, Vol.V, Cambridge, 1922.
3. Dasgupta, S.N., Yoga as Philosophy and Religion, MLBD, 1973.
4. Swami Hariharananda Aranyaka : Bhasvati (SamkhyaYoga Darshanam, Chowkhambha Sanskrit Series, Varanasi,1970.
5. Swami Brahmalinga Muni: Patanjala Yoga Darśana (in Hindi), Chowkhambha Sanskrit Series, Varanasi, 1970.

Course Outcome:

1. Understand major philosophical problems related to mind, knowledge, and reality in the Western tradition.
2. Explain key issues such as consciousness, free will, identity, and the nature of truth.
3. Analyze the contributions of prominent Western philosophers to metaphysics and epistemology.
4. Critically evaluate philosophical arguments addressing skepticism, realism, and idealism.

Unit I

Nature and definition of philosophy, Nature of Knowledge (Plato, Rationalism, Empiricism & Kant), Causal Theory (Aristotle, Hume, Kant)

Unit 2

Problems regarding space & Time (Leibnitz and Kant)

Unit 3

Problem of Universals: Realism, conceptualism and Nominalism

Unit 4

Problem of Truth- Correspondence theory, Coherence theory and Pragmatic theory

Suggested Readings:

1. A.C. Ewing : Some Fundament questions of Philosophy
2. A.D. Woozley : Theory of Knowledge
3. H.M. Bhattacharya : Principles of Philosophy
4. B. Russell : Problems of Metaphysics
5. A.J. Ayer : The Central Questions of Philosophy
6. R.K. Tripathi : Problems of Philosophy and Religion

Course Title - Philosophy of Artificial Intelligence

Course Code- SH100604T

Semester – VI

Credit: 5

Course Outcome:

1. Explain the foundational concepts and philosophical questions underlying Artificial Intelligence, such as consciousness, intelligence, personhood, and mind–machine distinction.
2. Analyze major philosophical systems and approaches (e.g., functionalism, dualism, materialism, and computationalism) in the context of AI.
3. Evaluate ethical implications of AI technologies, including autonomy, accountability, bias, surveillance, and decision-making in machine systems.
4. Compare human and artificial cognition through epistemological frameworks, considering concepts like learning, reasoning, and understanding.

Unit -1

History and Foundations of Artificial Intelligence Philosophy of Artificial Intelligence Nature and scope of Philosophy of Artificial Intelligence Social impact on Philosophy of Artificial Intelligence

Unit -2

Natural Intelligence and Learning Agent and intelligence What does it mean for an agent to learn? How does learning [intelligence] in humans compare to learning [intelligence] in animals or machines? Are these differences a matter of degree, or kind?

Unit -3

Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence – Neural network Machine learning Distinction between supervised learning, unsupervised learning, and reinforcement learning

Unit -4

Ethical and Philosophical Implications of Artificial Intelligence Systems – Future of AI pose and threat to humanity Learning algorithms and morally objectionable biases AI systems and its social relations

Suggested Readings:

1. Paul, Thagard, “Philosophy and Machine Learning”, Canadian Journal of Philosophy, 1990
2. Alan, M. Turing., “Intelligence Machinery’ ’in D. C. Ince (ed.) Mechanical Intelligence: Collected Works of A. M. Turing, 1992
3. Start, Russell, “Intelligence in Humans and Machines”, Chapter 2 in Human Compatible: Artificial Intelligence and the Problem of Control, 2019
4. Stuart, Russell., “The Misuses of AI” Chapter 4 in Human Compatible: Artificial Intelligence and the Problem of Control, 2019
5. Mathias, Risse., “Human Rights and Artificial Intelligence: An Urgently needed Agenda”, Human Rights Quarterly, 2019
6. Neil, M. Richards and William D. Smart, “How Should the Law Think About Robots?” SSRN Electronic Journal, 2013

Course Outcome:

1. Understand the philosophical foundations relevant to management theory and practice.
2. Explain key ethical principles and their application in organizational decision-making.
3. Analyze the role of values, ethics, and critical thinking in effective leadership and management.
4. Apply philosophical concepts to solve managerial problems and promote sustainable business practices.

Unit I:

Basic philosophical concepts, problems and ideas A : Problems of administration and social organization since Ancient Greece; B : The problems of knowledge, existence and virtue: Dominant perspectives.

Unit II:

The philosophers of economics: Marx, Smith, Veblen, Keynes and Schumpeter; A: Contemporary schools of thought and unresolved problems; Views on the nature (and possibility) of (social) scientific knowledge; B: Eastern critiques of Western philosophical traditions: The rise of mindfulness.

Unit III:

Towering figures in organizational thought: Max Weber Economic systems, varieties of capitalism and organizational forms

Unit IV:

The neoclassical paradigm and the realist critique The Darwinian legacy: Evolutionary approaches in the study of organizations The psyche of organisations: Psychoanalytical and existentialist perspectives; • Economic and organisational utopias.

Suggested Readings:

1. Tsoukas, H. (2005). Complex knowledge. Okasha, S. (2002).
2. Philosophy of science: A very short introduction. Philosophy of Management. Journal Organization Studies. Journal Aldrich,.
3. H. (1999) Organisations evolving. Academy of Management Review. Journal (2004).
4. Lipton, P. Inference to the best explanation. Organization. Journal Hatch
5. , M. J. (2012). Organization theory: Modern, symbolic and postmodern perspectives. Blackburn, S (2001)
6. 6. Srivastava, Suresh Chandra: Patanjali Yoga Darshana (Hindi commentary), Chowkhamba Surabharti Prakashan, Varanasi,
7. Mitra, Rajendra Lal: Yoga Aphorism with Commentary of Bhoja, Asiatic Society of Bengal.
8. Swami Vivekanand, Rajyoga, Ramakrishana Mission, Nagpur, 1990.

Semester – VI

Course Title - Philosophy Of Vedas And Upanishads

Course Code: SH100606T

Credit: 5

. Course Outcome:

1. Explain the key philosophical concepts found in the Vedas and Upanishads, such as ṛta (cosmic order), yajña (sacrifice), brahman, ātman, and mokṣa.
2. Analyze the transition from ritualistic thought in the Vedas to the metaphysical and spiritual inquiries of the Upanishads.
3. Examine various Upanishadic systems and their interpretations by classical schools like Advaita, Viśiṣṭādvaita, and Dvaita Vedānta.
4. Evaluate the epistemological and ontological significance of key Upanishadic statements (mahāvākyas) and their influence on Indian philosophical discourse.
5. Interpret the ethical and soteriological teachings of the Vedas and Upanishads in the context of self-realization, dharma, and liberation.

Unit-I

Introduction to Vedic and Upanisadic Philosophy, Philosophical importance and significance of Vedas and Upanisads, Varna Dharma and Asrama Dharma, Puruṣārthas

Unit-II

Vedas: Concept of Man, Nature and Deities , Vedic Cosmology, Important Divine Figures as Cosmic Forces, Karma and its types, Vedic Rituals at Different Stages of Life,

Unit-III

Upanisads: Brahman, Atman, Jiva, Jagat and Mukti, Identity of Brahman and Atman, Status of Gods and Goddesses,

Unit-IV

Vidyā/ Parāvidyā-Avidya/ Aparā Vidyā, Māyā, Rta, Rna, Yajna, Shreyah, Preyah, Ethics and Religion of Upaniṣads.

Suggested Readings:

1. Dasgupta, S.N.: History of Indian Philosophy (Relevant parts of the five volumes)
2. Radhakrishnan, S.: The Principal Upanisads, Harpercollins, 2006.
3. Radhakrishnan, S.: Indian Philosophy, Vol. I 8
4. Tiwari, K.N.: Classical Indian Ethical Thought
5. Mahadevan, T.M.P.: Upanisads (Selection from 108 Upanisads), Motilal Banarsidass

Semester VI

Course Title - Project

Course Code- SH100607 R

Credit: 5

Course Objective: The aim of the project is to provide the students with an opportunity to further their intellectual and personal development in the chosen field by undertaking a significant practical unit of activity. The project can be defined as a scholarly inquiry into a problem or issues, involving a systematic approach to gathering and analysis of information / data, leading to production of a structured report.

Chapter Scheme:

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Conceptual Framework/ National/International Scenario

Chapter 3: Presentation, Analysis & Findings

4: Conclusion & Recommendations

5: Bibliography -- 05 marks