

## DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

### B. A. Honours Syllabus

#### Course Outcome

#### Paper 1: Outline of Indian Philosophy

CO: This course seeks to introduce students to the fundamental aspects of Indian philosophy. Student will get acquainted with Veda, Upanishad, Three kinds of Nastika Philosophy and Six kinds of Astika Philosophy etc.

#### Paper 2: Ethics

CO: Ethics is a pillar of any civilized society. Without Ethical value human being cannot leave worthy life. This course focuses on the aspect of Ethical Values in the Indian Philosophical context as well as Western Philosophical context.

From this course student can undoubtedly distinguish the concept of good from bad, right from wrong, justice from injustice and so many things. They can gain knowledge of different types of ethical theories and can relate those theories in their day to day life.

#### Paper 2: Logic Part - A (Western Logic)

CO: Logic is a method or procedure for distinguishing valid from invalid, correct from incorrect reasoning and it determines truth and false statement.

The above study of logic will give students basic concept of western logic, techniques and methods for testing Immediate and Mediate inference, Deductive and Inductive argument.

#### Paper 3: History of Western Philosophy

CO: Western Philosophy began in 585 BC with the pioneer: Thales of Miletus in Greece. After long time the great thinkers like: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and so many great philosophers have enriched and flourished Philosophical thoughts and ideas.

From this course student can recognize genuinely the root of philosophical ideas.

#### Paper 4: Logic Part - B (Western Logic)

CO: Logic is a method or procedure for distinguishing valid from invalid, correct from incorrect reasoning and it determines truth and false statement.

The study of logic will provide students' essential concept of western logic, techniques and methods for testing Truth Functions, Truth Tables, Truth Tree, causal connection, Mills Method, Science and Hypothesis and probability.

#### Paper 4: Philosophy of Religion

CO: Philosophy of Religion is not an appendage of religious teaching. It is the philosophical study of the meaning and nature of religion. It includes the analyses of religious concepts, beliefs, terms, arguments and practices of religious adherents.

After understanding the above paper students will not judge religion with blind faith and believe. They can examine the nature of religion and religious beliefs.

#### Paper 5: Indian Logic (Tarkasamgraha)

CO: Tarkasamgraha deals with mainly Epistemological and Logical concept of Nyaya and Vaisesika.

“Tarkasamgraha” has been illustrated in the colophon of the effort as a book arranged for children or studentS for their expertise in the doctrines of the Nyaya and the Vaisesika schools of Philosophy.

#### Paper 6: Analytic philosophy

CO: Analytic philosophy, also called linguistic philosophy, a loosely related set of approaches to philosophical problems, it emphasizes the study of language and the logical analysis of concept. Students can focus on questions of meaning in the areas of (philosophical) logic and philosophy of mathematics, with philosophy of language coming to be seen as fundamental to other areas of philosophy.

#### Paper 7: Social and Political Philosophy

CO: Social and Political Philosophy workings would be to obtain a just outcome in relation to a set of necessitated duties. In other words, political philosophy is in the business of organizing society and prescribing the connection between duties, rights and rewards in order to obtain a just outcome.

#### Paper 8: Philosophy of mind

CO: Philosophy of mind is a branch of philosophy that studies the ontology, nature, and relationship of the mind to the body. The mind–body problem is a paradigm issue in philosophy of mind, although other issues are addressed, such as the hard problem of consciousness, and the nature of particular mental states.

## DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

### B. A. General Syllabus

#### Paper 1: Indian Philosophy Part- A

CO: An independent system is Indian Philosophy. It has developed naturally, practically and systematically.

This course seeks to introduce students to the fundamental aspects of Indian philosophy. Student will get acquainted with Veda, Upanishad, Three kinds of Nastika Philosophy.

#### Paper 2: Western Metaphysics and Epistemology

CO: Western Metaphysics and Epistemology that studies theories of the origin of Knowledge like: Rationalism, Empiricism, Kant’s critical theory, Causality and Mind- body Problem.

This course seeks to introduce students to the fundamental aspects of the origin of Knowledge like: Rationalism, Empiricism, Kant's critical theory, Causality and Mind- body Problem.

#### Paper 3: Psychology

CO: Psychology has its applied side – that is, it is often used to solve “real-life” problems. Practical problem is an art; it is a skill, or a knack for doing things, which is acquired by psychology study, practice and special experience.

#### Paper 4: Indian Philosophy Part- B

CO: An independent system is Indian Philosophy. It has developed naturally, practically and systematically. This course seeks to introduce students to the fundamental aspects of Indian philosophy.

Student will get acquainted with Veda, Upanishad, Six kinds of Astika Philosophy.

#### Paper 5: Logic (Western Logic)

CO: Logic is a method or procedure for distinguishing valid from invalid, correct from incorrect reasoning and it determines truth and false statement.

The study of logic will provide students essential concept of western logic, techniques and methods for testing Truth Functions, Truth Tables etc.

#### Paper 6: Social and Political Philosophy

CO: Social and Political Philosophy workings would be to obtain a just outcome in relation to a set of necessitated duties. In other words, political philosophy is in the business of organizing society and prescribing the connection between duties, rights and rewards in order to obtain a just outcome.

#### Paper 7: Theoretical and Applied Ethics

CO: Ethics is a pillar of any civilized society. Without Ethical value human being cannot leave worthy life. This course focuses on the aspect of Ethical Values in the Theoretical context as well as Practical context.

From this course students can undoubtedly distinguish the concept of good from bad, right from wrong, justice from injustice and so many things. They can gain knowledge of different types of ethical theories and can relate those theories in their day to day life.