

# SEMESTER-WISE COURSE for B.A. (HONOURS)

## PHILOSOPHY

|                                                   | SEM - 1                   | SEM-2                     | SEM-3               | SEM-4                | SEM-5                           | SEM-6                           |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Core Course<br>(CC)                               | 2TH+2TU<br>CC-1&2         | 2TH+2TU<br>CC-3&4         | 3TH+3TU<br>CC-5,6&7 | 3TH+3TU<br>CC-8,9&10 | 2TH+2TU<br>CC-11&12             | 2TH+2TU<br>CC-13&14             |
| Generic Elective(GE)                              | 1TH+1TU<br>GE-1           | 1TH+1TU<br>GE-2           | 1TH+1TU<br>GE-3     | 1TH+1TU<br>GE-4      |                                 |                                 |
| Discipline Specific<br>Elective(DSE)              |                           |                           |                     |                      | 2TH+2TU<br>DSE-A(1)<br>DSE-B(1) | 2TH+2TU<br>DSE-A(2)<br>DSE-B(2) |
| Ability Enhancement<br>Compulsory<br>Course(AECC) | 1TH+0TU<br>AECC-1<br>BNGM | 1TH+0TU<br>AECC-2<br>ENVS |                     |                      |                                 |                                 |
| Skill Enhancement<br>Course(SEC)                  |                           |                           | 1TH+0TU<br>SEC-A(1) | 1TH+0TU<br>SEC-B(2)  |                                 |                                 |
| Total No. of Course &<br>Marks                    | 4x100=400                 | 4x100=400                 | 5x100=500           | 5x100=500            | 4x100=400                       | 4x100=400                       |
|                                                   |                           |                           |                     |                      |                                 |                                 |

## **Core Course**

### **Semester – 1**

PHIA-CC-1

Indian Philosophy - I

PHIA-CC-2

History of Western Philosophy - I

### **Semester – 2**

PHIA –CC-3

Indian Philosophy – II

PHIA –CC-4

History of Western Philosophy – II

### **Semester – 3**

PHIA-CC-5

Philosophy of Mind

PHIA-CC-6

Social & Political Philosophy

PHIA-CC-7

Philosophy of Religion

### **Semester – 4**

PHIA-CC-8

Western Logic - I

PHIA-CC-9

Western Logic - II

PHIA-CC-10

Epistemology & Metaphysics (Western)

## **Semester –5**

|            |                                 |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| PHIA-CC-11 | Indian Logic & Epistemology - I |
| PHIA-CC-12 | Ethics (Indian)                 |

## **Semester – 6**

|            |                                  |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| PHIA-CC-13 | Indian Logic & Epistemology - II |
| PHIA-CC-14 | Ethics (Western)                 |

## **Discipline Specific Elective :**

### **Semester – 5**

|                   |                                                     |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| PHIA – DSE – A(1) | Philosophy of Language (Indian)                     |
| PHIA – DSE-B(1)   | An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding – D. Hume |

### **Semester – 6**

|                   |                                            |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| PHIA – DSE – A(2) | Philosophy of Language (Western)           |
| PHIA – DSE – B(2) | Contemporary Indian Thought – M. K. Gandhi |

## **Skill Enhancement Course:**

### **Semester – 3**

|                |                                                     |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| PHIA – SEC – A | Logical Reasoning and Application: Indian & Western |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|

### **Semester – 4**

|                |                            |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| PHIA – SEC – B | Philosophy of Human Rights |
|----------------|----------------------------|

# University of Calcutta BA (Honours)- CBCS Syllabus in Philosophy

**SEMESTER-I**

**Core Course**

**PHI-A-CC-1**

**Indian Philosophy – I**

- a)** Introduction: Division of Indian Philosophical Schools:Āstika and Nāstika.
- b)** Cārvāka School—Epistemology, Metaphysics, Ethics.
- c)** Jainism—Concept of Sat, Dravya, Paryāya, Guṇa, Anekāntavāda, Syādvāda and Saptabhanginaya.
- d)** Buddhism— Four noble Truths, Theory of Dependent Origination (Pratītyasamutpādavāda), Definition of Reality (Arthakriyākāritvamsattvam), Doctrine of Momentariness, (Kṣanabhangavāda), Theory of no-soul (Nairātmyavāda), Four Schools of Buddhism (Basic tenets).

**e)** Nyāya –Pramā and Pramāṇa, Pratyakṣa (Definition), Sannikarṣa, Classification of Pratyakṣa: Nirvikalpaka, Savikalpaka, Laukika, Alaukika.

**f)** Anumiti, Anumāna (Definition), vyāpti, parāmarśa, Classification of Anumāna: pūrvavat, śesavat, smānyatodṛṣta, kevalānvayī, kevalavyātirekī, anvayavyātirekī, svārthānumāna, parārthānumāna, Upamāna (definition), Śabda (definition).

**g)** Vaiśeṣika—Seven Padārthas, dravya, guṇa, karma, sāmānya, viśeṣa, samavāya, abhāva.

## **PHI-A-CC-2 History of Western Philosophy – I (6 Credits per week)**

- a)** Pre Socratic Philosophy: Thales, Heraclitus, Parmenides, Empedocles, Anaxagoras, Democritus, Protagoras.
- b)** Plato: Theory of Knowledge, Theory of Forms.
- c)** Aristotle : Critique of Plato's theory of Forms, Doctrine of four causes, Form and Matter.
- d)** St. Thomas Aquinas: Faith and Reason, Essence and Existence.

**e)** Descartes: Cartesian method of doubt, Cogito ergo sum, Criterion of truth, Types of ideas, Proofs for the existence of God, Mind- body dualism , Proofs for the existence of the external world.

**f)** Spinoza: Doctrine of substance, Attributes and Modes, Existence of God, Pantheism ,Three orders of knowing.

**g)** Leibniz: Monads, Truths of reason, Truths of facts, Innateness of ideas, Some metaphysical principles : Law of Identity of indiscernibles, Law of sufficient reason, Law of continuity, Doctrine of Pre-established harmony.

## **SEMESTER 2**

### **Core course**

#### **PHI-A-CC-3 Outlines of Indian Philosophy**

- a)** Sāmkhya—Satkāryavāda, Nature of Prakṛti , its constituents and proofs for its existence. Nature of Purusa and proofs for its existence, plurality of puruṣas, theory of evolution.
- b)** Yoga—Citta, Cittavṛtti, Cittabhūmi. Eight fold path of Yoga, God.



**c)** Mīmāmsā (Prābhakara and Bhāṭṭa)  
:Anvitāvidhānvāda and Abhihitānvayavāda,  
Arthāpatti and Anupalabdhi as sources of  
knowledge

**d)** Advaita Vedānta—Sankara's view of  
Brahman, Saṅga and Nirṅga

Brahman, Three grades of Sattā: prātibhāsika,  
vyavahārika and pāramārthika, Jīva, Jagat and  
Māyā.

**e)** Viśistādvaita—Rāmānuja's view of  
Brahman, Jīva, Jagat. Refutation of the  
doctrine of Māyā.

## **Core Course**

### **PHI-A-CC-4 History of Western Philosophy – II (6 Credits per week)**

**a) Locke :** Refutation of innate ideas, The origin and formation of ideas, Simple and Complex ideas, Substance, Modes and Relations, Nature of knowledge and its degrees, Limits of knowledge, Primary and Secondary qualities, Representative Realism.

**b) Berkeley:** Refutation of Abstract ideas. Criticism of Locke's distinction between Primary and Secondary qualities, Immaterialism, *Esse-estpercipi*, Role of God.

**c) Hume:** Impression and ideas, Association of ideas, Distinction between Judgements concerning Relations of Ideas and Judgements concerning Matters of fact, Theory of causality, Theory of Self and Personal Identity, Scepticism.

**d) Kant :** Conception of Critical Philosophy, Distinction between A priori and A posteriori Judgements, Distinction between Analytic and Synthetic Judgements. Synthetic A priori Judgements, General problem of the Critique, Copernican Revolution in Philosophy ;Transcendental Aesthetic : Space & Time—Metaphysical & Transcendental expositions of the Ideas of Space & Time.

## **SEMESTER -3**

### **Core Course**

#### **PHI-A-CC-5-Philosophy of Mind ( 6 Credits per week)**

- a) Psychology: Definition, Nature and Scope.**
- b) Methods of Psychology: Introspection, Extrospection, Experimental Methods—variables—dependent & independent, Controls in experiment, Limitations of experimental method.**
- c) Sensation and perception: Nature of sensation, Nature of perception, Relation between sensation and perception, Gestalt theory of perception. Illusion and Hallucination.**
- d) 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).**

**e)** Philosophical Theories of Mind: Interactionism, Double-aspect theory, Philosophical Behaviorism, Materialism- mind-brain identity theory, The Person theory (Strawson).

**f)** Consciousness: Levels of mind—Conscious, Sub-conscious, Unconscious, Proofs for the existence of Unconscious, Freud's theory of Dream.

**g)** Intelligence : Measurement of intelligence, IQ, Measurement of IQ, Binet-Simon test.

**h)** Personality: Types, Factors and Traits of Personality.

## **Core Course**

### **PHI-A-CC-6-Social and Political Philosophy (6 Credits per week)**

**a)** Nature and Scope of i) Social Philosophy ii) Political Philosophy iii) Relation between Social and Political Philosophy.

**b)** Primary concepts: Society, community, association, institution, family: nature, different forms of family, role of family in the society.

**c)** Social Class and Caste: Principles of class and caste, Marxist conception of class, Varṇāśrama dharma.

**d)** Theories regarding the relation between individual and society:

    i) Individualistic theory ii) Organic theory iii) Idealistic theory

**e)** Secularism—its nature, Secularism in India.

**f)** Social Change: Nature, Relation to social progress, Marx-Engles on social change, Gandhi on social change.

**g)** 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.

## **Core Course**

### **PHI-A-CC-7-Philosophy of Religion (6 Credits per week)**

- a) Nature and scope of Philosophy of Religion. Doctrine of karma and rebirth, doctrine of liberation, (Hindu, Bauddha and Jaina views).**
- b) The Philosophical teachings of the Holy Quran: God the ultimate Reality, His attributes, His relation to the world and man.**
- c) Some basic tenets of Christianity: The doctrine of Trinity, The theory of Redemption .**



**d)** Religious Pluralism, Inter-religious dialogue and Possibility of Universal Religion.

**e)** Arguments for the existence of God: Cosmological, Teleological and Ontological arguments, Nyāya arguments.

**f)** Grounds for Disbelief in God: Sociological theory (Durkheim), Freudian theory, Cārvāka, Bauddha and Jaina views .

**g)** 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).

## **Semester 3**

**PHI-A-SEC- A (any one from the following options)**

**a) Logical Reasoning and application : Indian and Western**

**1.**The main objective of logical reasoning.

**2.** Definitions : Sadhya, Paksha, Hetu, Sapaksha and Vipaksha

**3.** Construction of Kavalnvanai, Kebalvyatireki, and Anvayvyatireki 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 Explanations**

**i) The Value of Science**

**ii) Explanations : Scientific and Unscientific**

**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**

# **SEMESTER 4**

## **Core course**

### **PHI-A-CC-8- Western Logic –I**

**a)** Logic and Arguments, 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.

**b)** Immediate inferences: Conversion, Obversion and Contraposition, Traditional square of opposition and Immediate Inferences based thereon;

Existential Import, symbolism and Diagrams for categorical propositions.

**c) Categorical Syllogism:** Standard Form categorical Syllogism; The Formal nature of Syllogistic Argument, Rules and Fallacies, General Rules; To test Syllogistic Arguments for validity (by applying general rules for syllogism); To solve problems and prove theorems concerning syllogism.

**d) Boolean Interpretation of categorical propositions;** Review of the Traditional Laws of Logic concerning immediate inference and syllogism; Venn Diagram Technique for Testing Syllogisms, Hypothetical and Disjunctive Syllogisms, Enthymeme, The Dilemma.

**e) Induction:** Argument by Analogy, Appraising Analogical Arguments, Refutation by Logical Analogy.

**f) Causal Connections:** Cause and Effect, the meaning of “Cause”; Induction by Simple Enumeration; Mill’s Method of Experimental Inquiry; Mill’s Method of Agreement, Method of Difference, Joint Method of Agreement and Difference, Method of Residues, Method of Concomitant Variations; Criticism of Mill’s Methods, Vindication of Mill’s Methods.

**g) Science and Hypothesis:** Explanations; Scientific and Unscientific, Evaluating Scientific Explanations; The pattern of Scientific Investigation; Crucial Experiments and Ad Hoc Hypotheses.

**h) Probability:** Alternative Conception of Probability; The Probability Calculus; Joint Occurrences; Alternative Occurrences.

## **Core Course**

### **PHI-A-CC-9-Western Logic – II (6 Credits per week)**

**a)** Symbolic Logic: The value of special symbols; Truth-Functions; Symbols for Negation, Conjunction, Disjunction, Conditional Statements and Material Implication; Material Equivalence and Logical Equivalence; Dagger and stroke functions; inter-definability of truth functions.

**b)** Tautologous, Contradictory and Contingent Statement-Forms; the Paradoxes of Material Implication; The Three Laws of Thought.



**c)** Determining the logical character of statement form and statements by

i) The Method of Truth-table.

ii) The Method of Resolution [dot notation excluded]

**d)** Testing Argument Form and Argument for validity by

i) The Method of Truth-table.

ii) The Method of Resolution (Fell swoop & Full Sweep)[dot notation excluded].

- e) The Method of Deduction: Formal Proof of Validity: Difference between Implicational Rules and the Rules of Replacement; Construction of Formal Proof of Validity by using nineteen rules; Proof of invalidity by assignment of truth-values.**
- f) Quantification Theory: Need for Quantification Theory, Singular Propositions; Quantification; Translating Traditional subject predicate proposition into the logical notation of propositional function and quantifiers.**
- g) Quantification Rules and Proving Validity; Proving Invalidity for arguments involving quantifiers.**

## **Core Course**

### **PHI-A-CC-10-Epistemology and Metaphysics (Western) (6 Credits per week)**

**a) Concepts, Truth**

**b) Sources of Knowledge**

**c) Some Principal uses of the verb “To know”,  
Conditions of Propositional**

**Knowledge, Strong and weak senses of “know”**

**d) Analytic truth and logical possibility**

- e) The apriori**
- f) The Problem of Induction**
- g) Cause and Causal Principles**
- h) Realism, Idealism**
- i) Phenomenalism**
- j) Substance and Universal**

**Semester 4**

**PHI-A-SEC- B**

**b)Philosophy of Human Rights**

**1. A Definition and Nature of Human Rights**

**2. The Idea of Human Rights: Its Origins and Historical Developments during Ancient period, Modern period and Contemporary period**

**3. The Idea of Natural Law and Natural Rights:**

**4. Thomas Hobbes and John Locke.**

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

**5. Natural Right, Fundamental Right and  
Human Right**

**6. Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties  
(Indian Constitution)**

**7. Contemporary Perspectives: Joel Feinberg—  
Basic Rights**

# **SEMESTER 5**

## **Core Course**

### **PHI-A-CC-11-Nyāya Logic and Epistemology –I**

a) 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 Tarkasamgraha Dīpikā.

**b)** Four-fold division of pramā and pramāṇa. Definition of “Karaṇa” (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).



c) Definition of pratyaksa and its two-fold division : nirvikalpaka and savikalpaka jñāna. Evidence for the actuality of nirvikalpaka.

d) Sannikarsa and its six varieties. Problem of transmission of sound; The claim of “anupalabdhi” as a distinctive pramāṇa examined.

## **Core Course**

**PHI-A-CC-12-Ethics (Indian) (6 Credits per week)**

**a) Introduction: Concerns and Presuppositions, Concept of Sthitaprañjna, Karmayoga: (Gīta) Puruṣārthas and their inter-relations.**

**b) Meaning of Dharma, Concept of Ṛṇa and Ṛta. Classification of Dharma: sādharmaṇadharmā and Asādharmaṇadharmā, Varnāśrama dharma.**

**c) Vidhi and Niṣedha.**

Buddhist Ethics: Pañcaśīla,

**d) Brahmavihārabhāvanā (Bauddha) Anuvrata, Mahāvratā, Ahimsā.**

**e) Jaina Ethics: anubtrata, mahabrata.**

Mimamsa Ethics: nittyā naimittika karma and kāmya karma, the imperative in kāmya karmas and in kāmya karmas involving himsā.

## **B. DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE COURSE**

**Semester 5**

**PHI-A-DSE-A(1)**

### **c)Philosophy of Language (Indian)**

- 1) Definition and classification of pada**
- 2) Introduction of concepts of āsatti, yogyatā, tātparya, ākāṃṣā**
- 3) Different types of lakṣaṇā**
- 4) śābdabodha**
- 5) anvitābhidhānvāda and avihitānvayavāda.**

## **PHI-A-DSE-B(1) Classical Texts**

**a) An Enquiry Concerning Human  
Understanding - D. Hume**

Chapter 1—3

Chapter 4—6

Chapter 7- 9

Chapter 10--- 12.

# **SEMESTER 6**

## **Core Course**

### **PHI-A-CC-13-Nyaya Logic and Epistemology –II**

**a)** Definiton of anumāna, anumiti and parāmarśa. Analysis of pakṣatā. Definition of vyāpti;Vyāptigraha.

**b)** Definition of pakṣadharmatā—svārthānumiti and parārthānumiti; Analysis of pañcāvayavi Nyāya. Necessity of parāmarśa. Three kinds of linga or hetu: kevalānvayi, kevalayatirekī and anvayavyatirekī. Definiton of pakṣa, Sa-pakṣa and vipakṣa with illustrations. Marks of sat hetu.

**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).

**d)** “Upamāna pramāṇa” :Definition and analysis.“Śabda pramāṇa” : Definition and analysis. “Śakti” (the direct signifying power), the padapadārtha- sambandha considered as Īśvara- samketa, Controversy between the Mīmāṃsakas and the Naiyāyikas regarding the nature of Śakti as universal or particular.

**e)** “Śaktigraha” (ascertainment of the meaning- relation), lakṣaṇa, varieties of lakṣaṇa, Analysis of “Gauṇī-vṛtti” (the secondary signifying power of a term), “Vyājanā-vṛtti” (the suggestive power of a term) analysed as a kind of śakti or lakṣaṇā.



**f)** The question of lakṣanā-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.

**g)** “Arthāpatti” as a distinctive pramāṇa: Controversy between the Mīmāṃsakas and the Naiyāyikas.

**h)** The theory of prāmānya: the issue between svataḥ-prāmānyavāda and parataḥ-prāmānyavāda regarding utpatti and jñapti; The Prābhākara theory of akhyāti.

## **Core Course**

### **PHI-A-CC-14-Ethics (Western)**

**A)** Nature and Scope of Ethics, Classification of Ethics: a) Prescriptive, b) Meta Ethics, c) Applied Ethics.

**B)** Moral and Non-moral actions, Object of Moral Judgement—Motive and Intention

**C)** Moral Theories: Plato and Aristotle

**D)** Standards of Morality: Hedonism—Ethical, Psychological.

Utilitarianism: Act-utilitarianism, Rule-utilitarianism.

Deontological Theories: Act-Deontological Theories, Rule-Deontological Theories— Kant's Theory

**E)** Theories of Punishment

## **Semester 6 PHI-A-DSE-A(2)**

### **b)Applied ethics (6 Credits per week)**

- 1.** Nature and scope of applied ethics.
- 2.** Killing: Suicide, Euthanasia, Animal killing.
- 3.** Poverty, Affluence and Morality.
- 4.** War and Violence: Terrorism.
- 5.** Right: Nature and Value of Human Rights  
Discrimination on the basis of race, caste and religion.
- 6.** The Ethics of Care.
- 7.** Value beyond sentient beings, Reverence for life, Deep Ecology, Concepts of Kinship Ethics.
- 8.** Ecological Concern in Indian thoughts: Jaina and Bauddha views.

# **PHI-A-DSE-B(2)**

## **Contemporary Indian Philosophy**

### **d) M.K.Gandhi**

- 1. God and Truth.**
- 2. Nature of Man.**
- 3. Non-Violence**
- 4. Satyāgraha**
- 5. Swaraj**
- 6. Theory of Trusteeship**

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