

Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy (Major/Honours)

(Four Year Undergraduate (FYUG) Programme to be offered from 2023-24 academic sessions onwards as per NEP 2020)

Structure of the Four Year UG Programme with Philosophy as Major

Semester	Type of Course	Name of the Course	Credit
I	Major – 1	Logic I	4
	Minor – 1	<i>Choice of one course from the set of minor courses</i>	4
	IDC – 1	<i>Choice of one course from the set of IDCs</i>	3
	AEC – 1	General English	3
	VAC – 1	Environmental Studies	3
	SEC – 1	<i>Choice of one course from the set of SECs</i>	3
Total			20
II	Major – 2	Indian Philosophy I	4
	Minor – 2	<i>Choice of one course from the set of minor courses</i>	4
	IDC – 2	<i>Choice of one course from the set of IDCs</i>	3
	AEC – 2	Modern Indian Language (MIL)	3
	VAC – 2	Introduction to Yoga	3
	SEC – 2	<i>Choice of one course from the set of SECs</i>	3
Total			20
Exit 1		UG Certificate	40
III	Major – 3	Ethics	4
	Major – 4	Logic-II	4
	Minor – 3	<i>Choice of one course from the set of minor courses</i>	4
	IDC – 3	<i>Choice of one course from the set of IDCs</i>	3
	AEC – 4	Life Skills for All	4
	SEC – 4	Cyber Security	4
Total			23
IV	Major – 5	Indian Philosophy II	4
	Major – 6	Ethics	4
	Major – 7	Philosophy of Religion	4
	Minor – 4	<i>Choice of one course from the set of minor courses</i>	4
	AEC – 4	<i>Any one from the following: Studies of Assamese Culture; or Spoken English</i>	4
Total			20
Exit 2		UG Diploma	83
V	Major – 8	Epistemology	4
	Major – 9	Greek and Medieval Philosophy	4
	Major – 10	Modern Western Philosophy	4
	Major – 11	Contemporary Western Philosophy	4
	Minor – 5	<i>Choice of one course from the set of minor courses</i>	4

Total			20
VI	Major - 12	Contemporary Indian Philosophy	4
	Major - 13	Social and Political Philosophy	4
	Major - 14	Applied Ethics	4
	Major - 15	Fundamental concepts of Philosophy	4
	Minor - 6	<i>Choice of one course from the set of minor courses</i>	4
Total			20
Exit 3		UG Degree (General)	123
VII	Major - 16	Indian Moral Philosophy	4
	Major - 17	Gandhian Philosophy	4
	Major - 18	Human rights	4
	Minor - 7	<i>Choice of one course from the set of minor courses</i>	4
	SEC - 4	Research Methodology	4
	Field Work	Seminar/Presentation/Internship etc.	4
Total			24
VIII	Major - 19	Comparative religion	4
	Major - 20	Philosophy of Sankaradeva	4
	Minor - 8	<i>Choice of one course from the set of minor courses</i>	4
	Field Work	Project/Dissertation	12
Total			24
Exit 4		UG Degree (Honours/Research)	171

Structure of the Four Year UG Programme with Philosophy as Minor

Semester	Type of Course	Name of the Course	Credit
I	Major – 1		4
	Minor – 1	Logic I	4
	IDC – 1		3
	AEC – 1	General English	3
	VAC – 1	Environmental Studies	3
	SEC – 1		3
Total			20
II	Major – 2		4
	Minor – 2	Indian Philosophy I	4
	IDC – 2		3
	AEC – 2	Modern Indian Language (MIL)	3
	VAC – 2	Introduction to Yoga	3
	SEC – 2		3
Total			20
Exit 1		UG Certificate	40
III	Major – 3		4
	Major – 4		4
	Minor – 3	Ethics	4
	IDC – 3		3
	AEC – 4	Life Skills for All	4
	SEC – 4	Cyber Security	4
Total			23
IV	Major – 5		4
	Major – 6		4
	Major – 7		4
	Minor – 4	Metaphysics	4
	AEC – 4	<i>Any one from the following:</i> Studies of Assamese Culture; or Spoken English	4
Total			20
Exit 2		UG Diploma	83
V	Major – 8		4
	Major – 9		4
	Major – 10		4
	Major – 11		4
	Minor – 5	Epistemology	4
Total			20
VI	Major – 12		4
	Major – 13		4

	Major – 14		4
	Major – 15		4
	Minor – 6	Social and Political Philosophy	4
Total			20
Exit 3		UG Degree (General)	123
VII	Major – 16		4
	Major – 17		4
	Major – 18		4
	Minor – 7	Gandhian Philosophy	4
	SEC – 4	Research Methodology	4
	Field Work	Seminar/Presentation/Internship etc.	4
Total			24
VIII	Major – 19		4
	Major – 20		4
	Minor - 8	Comparative Religion	4
	Field Work	Project/Dissertation	12
Total			24
Exit 4		UG Degree (Honours/Research)	171

Four Year Undergraduate Programme in Philosophy (Detailed Syllabi)

SEMESTER – I

DSC 1: Logic - I

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to develop a logical mind and empower them with critical thinking ability
- To help the learners to regulate thinking and conduct in a systematic manner

Learning Outcomes:

- This helps us to make a distinction between correct and incorrect argument.
- The study of logic enhances our reasoning power to testify the arguments, whether they are valid or invalid.
- It helps us in our domestic discourse to argue systematically with others.

UNIT 1: NATURE OF FORMAL LOGIC (CLASSICAL AND MODERN LOGIC AS TWO STAGES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORMAL LOGIC)

Formal logic: What it is, Logic and deductive argument, Symbolic logic

UNIT 2: ARGUMENT: ARGUMENT AND ARGUMENT FORM; TRUTH AND VALIDITY

Logic: What it is, Nature of Argument, Kinds of Argument: Inductive and Deductive, Logic and Deductive argument, Argument and Argument forms, Truth and Validity

UNIT 3: THE CONCEPT OF SYMBOL, USE OF SYMBOL

Symbolic logic and symbol, What is symbol, the difference between symbol and sign, Different types of symbols, symbols used in propositional logic, symbols used in predicate logic, different uses of symbols

UNIT 4: LOGICAL FORM

Concept of Logical Form, Distinction between Form and Matter, Recognizing the form of an argument, Logical form and the use of symbols, Importance of logical form

UNIT 5: INFERENCE AND IMPLICATION

What is implication, Different meanings of material implication, Features of implication, Material implication

UNIT 6: TRUTH FUNCTIONS: LOGICAL CONSTANTS AND BASIC TRUTH FUNCTIONS INTER-DEFINITION OF LOGICAL CONSTANTS

Proposition: Simple and Compound, Variables, Logical constants, the scope of logical constants and the use of brackets, truth function, basic truth functions and their tabular representations, truth tables for basic truth-functions

UNIT 7: TRUTH TABLE METHOD: TESTING OF STATEMENTS AND ARGUMENTS

Truth table method, determining the truth-value of compound expressions, basic rules for determining the validity of arguments by truth table method, indirect truth table method or the method of reduction-ad-absurdum

UNIT 8: PROPOSITIONS AND ITS ANALYSIS: TRADITIONAL ANALYSIS OF PROPOSITIONS AND ITS DRAWBACKS

Proposition, Structure of proposition, Nature of Copula, Proposition and judgment, Proposition and Sentence, Classification of Proposition, Categorical propositions and classes, Doctrine of Distribution of terms, Reducing sentences to logical forms, Opposition of propositions, Drawbacks of traditional analysis and classification of proposition

UNIT 9: MODERN CLASSIFICATION OF PROPOSITIONS: SIMPLE AND COMPOUND, SINGULAR & GENERAL

Modern Analysis of Proposition, Proposition and Sentence, Modern classification of Proposition, Singular and General Proposition, Comparison between modern and Traditional classification of proposition

UNIT 10: SQUARE OF OPPOSITION OF PROPOSITIONS

Existential import of A, E, I and O proposition, Traditional Analysis of Square of Opposition, Modern Analysis of Square of opposition

UNIT 11: PROPOSITIONAL LOGIC AND PREDICATE LOGIC

Branches of symbolic logic, Development of propositional logic and predicate logic, Propositional logic, Forms of propositional logic, Sentence, proposition and statement, Simple and compound proposition, Logical constant, propositional variable and propositional constant, Truth function, Decision procedure, Formal proof of validity, Predicate logic, Need of predicate logic, Singular and general proposition, Propositional function, Quantifiers, Rules of inference, Difference between propositional logic and predicate logic

UNIT 12: IDEA OF QUANTIFICATION

Propositional Logic and Predicate Logic, Singular and General Propositions, Propositional Function, Quantification: What it is, Types of Quantifiers, Quantification of Four-Fold Classification of Propositions, Square of Opposition, Proving Validity and Invalidity: Rules of Quantification

UNIT 13: EXISTENTIAL AND UNIVERSAL QUANTIFIERS

Predicate logic, Symbols used in predicate logic, Quantifiers and types of Quantifiers, Difference between universal quantifier and existential quantifier, Symbolisation of categorical statements with quantifiers, and Scope of quantifier.

UNIT 14: THE CONCEPT OF SET, SET MEMBERSHIP, NULL SET

Set Membership, Null Set, Finite and Infinite Set, Subset and Superset, Universal Set Power Set

UNIT 15: OPERATIONS ON SETS—UNION, INTERSECTION AND DIFFERENCE

Union of Sets, Intersection of Sets, Difference of Sets, Complement of a Set

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Basson O Connor: Introduction to Symbolic Logic

- 2) I.M. Copi: Symbolic Logic (Fifth edition)
- 3) S.P. Banerjee: Introduction to Logic
- 4) Shyam Kishore Sing: Modern Logic (vol.1)
- 5) Chanda Chakraborty: Logic Informal, Symbolic and Inductive

SEMESTER - II

DSC 2: Indian Philosophy - I

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to know the Indian context of education in spiritual, religious and moral sense
- To help the learners to explore the basic education of human life through the systems of Indian philosophy

Learning Outcomes:

- To know that Indian philosophy shows us different paths to realize the highest truth in life under different schools
- Will know that Indian philosophy is essentially spiritual in nature.
- Will know the different *āstika* and *nāstika* schools of Indian Philosophy.

UNIT 1: THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Nature of Indian Philosophy, Scope of Indian Philosophy

UNIT 2: THE BASIC PHILOSOPHICAL IDEAS IN THE VEDAS: RITAM, STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THEISM

Rta, Theism and its various types, Polytheism, Henotheism, Monotheism, Deism, Monism Pantheism, Panentheism, Autotheism

UNIT 3: THE GĪTĀ'S IDEA OF KARMAYOGA

Aparāvidyā The concept of Gītā, Gītā's view on Karmayoga, Interpretation of the concept of Niskāma Karma, Niskāma karma: Metaphysical and Epistemological concept, Pravṛtti and Nivṛtti, Svadharma, Mokṣa: The Supreme Goal of Human Life, Gīta's karmayoga and Kant's Deontological Ethics

UNIT 4: THE ĀSTIKA-NĀSTIKA DIVISION OF SCHOOLS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

The Āstika Schools, The Nāstika Schools

UNIT 5: CĀRVĀKA: EPISTEMOLOGY

Accidentalism and naturalism, The denial of inference, The denial of the validity of the Vedas

UNIT 6: CĀRVĀKA: METAPHYSICS

Cārvāka: Metaphysics, Cārvāka: Concept of Soul and Consciousness, Cārvāka: Arguments in Favour of Dehātmavādā, Criticism against Cārvāka Dehatmavada, ā: Denial of God's existence, Cārvāka: Svabhāvavādā, Cārvāka: Denial of Law of Karma and Theory of Rebirth, Cārvāka: Reaction against Liberation

UNIT 7: BUDDHISM: FOUR NOBLE TRUTHS

A Brief Sketch of Buddhism, Concept of Four Noble Truths, There is Suffering, There is a Cause of Suffering, Dependent Origination, The Cessation of Suffering, Concept of Nirvāna, The Path of Cessation of Suffering

UNIT 8: BUDDHISM: THEORY OF MOMENTARINESS

General idea about Buddhism, Concept of Dependent Origination or Pratityasamutpāda, Concept of Momentariness or Kṣanikavāda, Criticism of Momentariness, Brief account of No-soul theory

UNIT 9: BUDDHISM: THE CONCEPT OF NIRVĀNA

Brief Outlook on Buddhism, Concept of Four Noble Truths, First Noble Truth, Second Noble Truth, Third Noble Truth, Fourth Noble Truth, Concept of Nirvāṇa

UNIT: 10 REALISTIC SCHOOLS OF BUDDHISM: VAIBHĀṢIKA AND SAUTRĀNTIKA

Sarvastivāda or Vaibhāṣika, The Dharma Theory, The Doctrine that 'All Exist', No-soul Theory Sautrāntika, Theory of Momentariness, Skandhamatratas, Nirvāṇa

UNIT 11: IDEALISTIC SCHOOLS OF BUDDHISM: MĀDYAMIKA OR MADHYAMAKA AND YOGACĀRA

Madhyamaka: Nāgārjuna, Unreality of the External World, The Highest Reality, Yogācāra Existence of Mere Ideas (vijñaptimatratā), The Store Consciousness (*ālāyavijñāna*), The Three Kinds of 'Own Being' (svabhāva)

UNIT 12: JAINISM: SYĀDVĀDA

A brief account of Jainism: Jaina Epistemology, Jaina Metaphysics, Syādvāda or The Sapta-bhangi-naya, Criticism of Syādvāda, Let us sum up

UNIT 13: JAINISM: ANEKĀNTAVĀDA

Literal Meaning of **Anekāntavāda**, Explanation of change in the context of Anekantavada, Analysing positive and negative characters of an object, Understanding **Anekāntavāda** with a concrete example, Ekantāvāda

UNIT 14: JAINISM: METAPHYSICS

What is Jaina Metaphysics? Two Important Concepts in Jainism, Dravya: Elaborated, Soul or Jiva, Ajivas – The Inanimate Substance

UNIT 15: NYĀYA: CONCEPT OF PRAMĀ

Definition of prama, Nyaya: Sources of knowledge, Anuman, Inference, Upamana, Testimony

Basic Reading List:

- 1) S. Dasgupta: A History of Indian Philosophy
- 2) J. N. Sinha: Indian Philosophy
- 3) Radhakrishnan: Indian Philosophy
- 4) C.D. Sharma: A Critical Survey Of Indian Philosophy
- 5) S.Chatterjee: An Introduction to Indian Philosophy

SEMESTER - III

DSC 3: Logic - II

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to develop a logical mind and empower them with critical thinking ability
- To help the learners to regulate thinking and conduct in a systematic manner

Learning Outcomes:

- This helps us to make a distinction between correct and incorrect argument.
- The study of logic enhances our reasoning power to testify the arguments, whether they are valid or invalid.
- It helps us in our domestic discourse to argue systematically with others.

UNIT 1: STANDARD FORM CATEGORICAL SYLLOGISM

Standard form categorical syllogism, Mood, Figure, Venn diagram technique for testing syllogism

UNIT 2: VENN DIAGRAM

Categorical proposition and standard form of categorical proposition, Classes and relation, The four standard form of categorical propositions and their class relations, 6 Distribution of terms, Venn diagram, Use of Venn diagram, History, Aristotelian and Boolean standpoint, Symbolism and diagrams for standard form categorical propositions

UNIT 3: VENN DIAGRAMMATIC TECHNIQUE FOR TESTING CATEGORICAL SYLLOGISM

The concept of syllogism, kinds of syllogism, standard form of categorical syllogism, Venn-diagram etc

UNIT 4: RULES OF CATEGORICAL SYLLOGISM

What is categorical syllogism? Figures and Moods of Syllogism, Standard form categorical syllogism, Rules of Categorical Syllogism

UNIT 5: BASIC CATEGORICAL SYLLOGISTIC FALLACIES

Categorical Syllogism, Fallacy of Four Terms, Fallacy of Undistributed Middle, Fallacy of Illicit Major, Fallacy of Illicit Minor

UNIT 6: FORMAL PROOF OF VALIDITY

Formal Proof of Validity, Strategy for Deduction, Derivation Rules: Rules of Inference, Derivation Rules: Rules of Replacement, Differences between Replacement and Substitution, Differences between Rules of Inference and Rules of Replacement, Test of Formal Proof

UNIT 7: RULES OF INFERENCE

What is Rules of inference, Nine Rules of Inference, Solved Examples of rules of inference

UNIT 8: RULES OF REPLACEMENT

What is Rules of Replacement, Ten Rules of Replacement, Solved Examples of rules of Replacement

UNIT 9: ELEMENTARY FORMAL DEDUCTIONS BY APPLYING THESE RULES

Elementary Formal Deduction, Simple Introductory Deduction, The Strategy for Constructing Formal Deduction, Certain Examples of Formal deduction

UNIT 10: THE CONCEPT OF DECISION PROCEDURE

Decidability, Truth-table method, The Method of Reductio Ad Absurdum or the Indirect Truth-Table Method, Reduction to Conjunctive Normal Form

UNIT 11: THE CONCEPT OF INDUCTION

Nature and Characteristics of Inductive Inferences, Stages of Induction, the Problem of Induction, Kinds of Induction, Inductive Fallacies

UNIT 12: CAUSALITY: CAUSE & CONDITIONS, NECESSARY & SUFFICIENT CONDITIONS, CONSTANT CONJUNCTION

Definition and Meaning of Causality: Aristotle's View on Causality, Francis Bacon's Views on Causal Relation, David Hume's View on Causality, John Stuart Mill's Analysis of Causality, Cause and Condition, Necessary and Sufficient Condition, Cause and Constant Conjunction

UNIT 13: HYPOTHESIS: KINDS AND USE

What is hypothesis? The purpose and function of hypothesis, Characteristics of a hypothesis, Steps of hypothesis, Kinds of hypothesis, Formulation of hypothesis, Criteria for the formulation of a hypothesis, Conditions for a valid hypothesis, Origin of hypothesis, Verification and proof of hypothesis, Hypothesis and induction, Hypothesis, theory, law and fact, Uses of hypothesis

UNIT 14: ANALOGY

Use of Analogy in Different Contexts, Use of Analogy in Logic: Nature and Structure of Analogical Arguments, Appraisal of Analogical Arguments, Uses of Analogical Arguments, Refutation by Analogy, Upamana: A Source of Knowledge of Similarity

UNIT 15: THE PROBLEM OF JUSTIFICATION OF INDUCTION

Problem of induction: Can a demonstrative proof of principle of inductive reasoning be offered? Can the principle of inductive reasoning be justified by inductively? Answers to the problem of induction: Inductive justification of induction: answer to Hume's objections, Pragmatic justification of induction, Justification by principle of uniformity of nature and law of causation, Dissolution of the problem of induction, Falsifiability principle

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Basson O Connor: Introduction to Symbolic Logic
- 2) I.M. Copi: Symbolic Logic (Fifth edition)
- 3) S.P. Banerjee: Introduction to Logic
- 4) Shyam Kishore Sing: Modern Logic (vol.1)
- 5) Chanda Chakraborty: Logic Informal, Symbolic and Inductive

DSC 4: Ethics

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to know the important issues in moral sense
- To help the learners to explore the basic education of human life through the different issues of ethics
- To help the learners to determine the issues of what is good or right and bad or wrong

Learning Outcomes:

- Will know the meaning of ethics and moral philosophy
- Will know the different theories of ethics and will know the difference between normative ethics, meta-ethics and applied ethics
- Will help people to lead a better and ethical life, which will finally create some ethical human resource for the society.

UNIT 1: NATURE AND SCOPE OF ETHICS

Definition of Ethics, Nature of Ethics, Scope of Ethics

UNIT 2: THE CONCEPT OF MORALITY

Definition of Morality, The Nature of Morality, Different Moral Concepts, Moral theory

UNIT 3: THE NATURE OF MORAL JUDGMENT

The Concept and Nature of Moral Judgment, the Subject of Moral Judgment

The Object of Moral Judgment, Difference between Moral Judgment and other

UNIT 4: FACT AND VALUE

What is fact, What is value, Classification of values, Distinction between fact and value

UNIT 5: MORAL CONCEPTS: GOOD, RIGHT, DUTY, VIRTUE

Good, Right, Duty, Virtue

UNIT 6: THEORIES OF MORAL STANDARD: HEDONISM

Hedonism in Moral Philosophy, Classification of Hedonistic Theories, Psychological Hedonism, Critical Comments on Psychological Hedonism, Ethical Hedonism, Critical Comments on Ethical Hedonism, Egoistic Ethical Hedonism, Gross Egoistic Ethical Hedonism, Refined Egoistic Ethical Hedonism, Criticism of Altruistic or Universalistic Gross Hedonism: Bentham, Criticism Altruistic or Universalistic Refined Hedonism : J. S. Mill, Criticism

UNIT 7: UTILITARIANISM: BENTHAM AND MILL UTILITARIANISM

Historical Background of Utilitarianism, Bentham and his Philosophy, Universalistic Hedonism Bentham's View of Utilitarianism, Principle of Utility is the Basis of Legal and Social reforms Criticism, Mill's Life and Works, Mill and Hedonism, Mill's Utilitarianism , Bentham and Mil

UNIT 8: ARISTOTLE'S CONCEPT OF HAPPINESS

Aristotle's Concept of Happiness, Happiness is the highest end of life, happiness and Freedom of will, Aristotle's Concept of Eudaimonia, Conclusion

UNIT 9: FREEDOM AND DETERMINISM

Determinism: Its Meaning, Arguments in Support of Determinism, What is Freedom or Free Will, Arguments In Support of Free Will, Brief Note On Predestination, Fatalism and Scientific Determinism, The Case Of Freedom and Determinism

UNIT 10: TELEOLOGICAL ETHICS AND DEONTOLOGICAL ETHICS

Normative Ethics and its difference from other three types of ethics, Types of Normative Ethics, Differences between Deontological and Teleological ethics, Critical Evaluation

UNIT 11: PURUṢĀRTHA

Artha, Kāma, Dharma, Moksha, Four Basic Sciences

UNIT 12: THEORIES OF PUNISHMENT: NOTION OF CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Theories of Punishment, Deterrent Theory, Reformatory Theory, Retributive Theory, Capital Punishment

UNIT 13: META-ETHICS: ITS NATURE AND DISTINCTION FROM NORMATIVE ETHICS

What is Meta-ethics, Ethical Naturalism, Ethical Non-Cognitivism, Ethical Non-Naturalism (Intuitionism), What is Normative ethics? Teleological Ethics, De-ontological Ethics, Virtue Ethics, Difference between Meta-Ethics and Normative Ethics

UNIT 14: MOORE: INDEFINABILITY OF GOOD

The Indefinability of Good, Simple and Complex Property, Open question argument, Naturalistic Fallacy, Good as Intrinsic Value, Criticism

UNIT 15: EMOTIVIST ANALYSIS OF MORAL LANGUAGE: AYER

Ayer's emotivism, Ayer and the principle of verification, Evaluating Ayer's emotivism, Stevenson's emotivism, Emotivism and moral disagreement

Basic Reading List:

- 1) S.P. Sharma: Nature and Scope of Ethics
- 2) Ravi, I: Foundations of Indian Ethics
- 3) J.N. Sinha: A Manual of Ethics
- 4) J.N. Mohanty: Classical Indian Philosophy
- 5) I.C. Sharma: Ethical Philosophies of India
- 6) J.N. Mohanty: Explorations in Philosophy
- 7) P. Benn: Ethics: Fundamentals of Philosophy

SEMESTER-IV

DSC 5: Indian Philosophy - II

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to know the Indian context of education in spiritual, religious and moral sense
- To help the learners to explore the basic education of human life through the systems of Indian philosophy

Learning Outcomes:

- To know that Indian philosophy shows us different paths to realize the highest truth in life under different schools
- Will know that Indian philosophy is essentially spiritual in nature.
- Will know the different *āstika* and *nāstika* schools of Indian Philosophy.

UNIT 1: VAIŚEṢIKA: DRAVYA, GUṆA, SĀMĀNYA

Vaiśeṣika Epistemology, Valid Knowledge, Invalid Knowledge, Kinds of Categories: What they are? Substance, Quality, Generality, Non-existence

UNIT 2: VAIŚEṢIKA: ATOMISM

Meaning of the term 'Atom', The four elements/atoms: Earth, Water, Air and fire, Earth, Water, Air, Fire, Ether is not atomic, Vaiśeṣika arguments for the existence of atoms, Creation and Destruction of the world, Vaiśeṣika atomism is not materialistic, Vaiśeṣika Atomism and Greek atomism: A comparative study, Critical appreciation of Vaiśeṣika atomism

UNIT 3: SAMKHYA: THEORY OF CAUSATION

Definition of Causation, Theories of Causation in Indian philosophy, Satkaryavada in Samkhya philosophy, Identical nature of Cause and Effect, Criticism of Satkaryavāda, Prakṛti parināmvāda in Samkhya philosophy,

UNIT 4: SAMKHYA: PURUṢA & PRAKṚTI

Nature and Characteristics of Prakṛti, Proofs for the existence of Prakṛti, Prakṛti and the *Guṇa*, Different products of Prakṛti, Teleological Evolution, Criticism of the evolution theory, Nature and Characteristics of Puruṣa, Proofs for the existence of Puruṣa, Plurality of Puruṣa

UNIT 5: YOGA: THE CONCEPT OF CITTA-VRITTI

Brief Description on Yoga philosophy, Concept of Citta-Vritti, Astāṅga Yoga

UNIT 6: YOGA: ASTĀṄGA YOGA

Concept of Yoga, Citta and Citta Vrittis, The Five kinds of Klesas, Yoga Ethics, Citta bhumi Samadhi, Eight Limbs of Yoga (Yogangas), Place of God in Yoga Philosophy, Liberation of the Self

UNIT 7: MĪMĀMSĀ: INTRINSIC VALIDITY OF KNOWLEDGE

Nature of Valid knowledge, **Mīmāṃsā** theory of Svatahpramānyavāda, Nyāya theory of Parātahpramānyavāda, Parātahpramānyavāda and Svatahpramānyavāda: A Comparison

UNIT 8: MĪMĀMSĀ: THEORY OF ERROR- AKHYĀTIVĀDA AND VIPARITYAKHYĀTIVĀDA

Nature of Valid Knowledge, Sources of Knowledge, Theories of Error,

UNIT 9: ŚAṂKARA: BRAHMAN AND MĀYA

Avdaita Vedānta, The Concept of Brahman, Nature of Brahman, Svarupalaksana of Brahman. Tatastha Laksana of Brahman, Neti Neti Concept of Brahman, Meaning of Māyā, Māyā is a fact of experience, The two functions of Māyā, Nature of Māyā

10: ŚAṂKARA'S GRADES OF TRUTH AND REALITY

Reality: What it is, Truth, Reality and its forms, Grades of reality

UNIT 11: RĀMĀNUJA: GOD

Rāmānuja's Concept of God, Significance of God, God is qualified (visista), God is Trisatvatmaka, God has internal distinction (Svagata Bheda), Aprthaka sidhi, God is the cause of the world, **Rāmānuja's** concept of God (Thesim), Forms of God, Archa, Vibhava, Vyuha Susksama Antaryami

UNIT 12: RĀMĀNUJA: JIVA AND WORLD

Three classes of Jiva, Significances of the Jiva, The Jivas are the parts of God, Jiva and God, Jiva and Avidyā, The Jiva and Brahman are non-different, Rāmānuja's view of the World, Rāmānuja's concept of Prakṛti, Difference between the Prakṛti of Rāmānuja and Samkhya, Brahman is the cause of the world, Rāmānuja's view of satkāryavāda, The world creation is real according to Rāmānuja.

UNIT 13: RĀMĀNUJA: CONCEPT OF LIBERATION

The path of Liberation, The five types of Liberation, **Rāmānuja** believe in Videhamukti, Significance of Prapatti,

UNIT 14: MADHVA: CONCEPT OF BRAHMAN

Madhva's concept of Dualism (Dvaita), Concept of Brahman, Significance of Brahman or God God is qualified (Saguna), God is the cause of the world, God is the ultimate governor of the Jiva, God is said to be indescribable, Brahman is the supreme God, God has four manifestation Laksmi is the consort of God, God is full of grace,. The Panca Bheda Sidhantā of Madhva, Pluralistic theism, Madhva's God is realistic

UNIT 15: SANKARADEVA: CONCEPT OF BHAKTI, RELATION BETWEEN GOD AND MAN

Concept of Bhakti, Nine modes of bhakti, Essential nature of a devotee or 'bhakta', Three grades of bhakti, Concept of God, Relation between man and God, Grace of God and Man

Basic Reading List:

- 1) S. Dasgupta: A History of Indian Philosophy
- 2) J. N. Sinha: Indian Philosophy
- 3) Radhakrishnan: Indian Philosophy
- 4) C.D. Sharma: A Critical Survey Of Indian Philosophy
- 5) S.Chatterjee: An Introduction to Indian Philosophy
- 6) Maheswar Neog: Early History of the Vaisnava Faith and Movement in Assam, Lawyers Book Stall, Panbazar, Guwahati, Assam (1st Edition 1965)

- 7) Birinchi Kumar Baruah: Sankaradeva: The Vaisnava Saint of Assam, Bina Library, Guwahati, Assam (1st Edition 1960)

DSC 6: Philosophy of Religion

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to know the important issues in religious sense
- To help the learners to explore the issues philosophically as well as religiously
- To help the learners to lead a peaceful, tolerant, and non-violent life in society

Learning Outcomes:

- Will know that religion is nothing but the relationship that binds the worshipper and worshiped together.
- Will know that religion creates a relationship among men who share the same view or similar religious attitudes.
- Will know that the term 'religion' is by nature involves concepts like brotherhood, sisterhood, love, peace, kindness, compassion, generosity, honesty, selfless services etc.

UNIT 1: PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION: ITS NATURE AND SCOPE

Nature of philosophy of religion, Different philosophical approaches, Distinguish philosophy of religion and science of religion, Philosophy of religion and psychology of religion, Scope of philosophy of religion

UNIT 2: NATURE OF RELIGION, DIMENSIONS OF RELIGION MEANING OF RELIGION

Nature of Religion, Religion and Morality, Religion and Art, Religion and Science
Religion and Philosophy, Dimensions of Religion

UNIT 3: RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Philosophy of religion and philosophy, Religion and science, Science of religion
Philosophy of religion and science of religion, Religion, philosophy and science
Inter-relation of religion, philosophy and science in India

UNIT 4: RELIGIOUS CONSCIOUSNESS GENERAL MEANING OF CONSCIOUSNESS

Characteristics of consciousness, Religious consciousness, Rudolf Otto on religious consciousness,
Difference between religion, consciousness and religious consciousness

UNIT 5: THEORIES OF THE ORIGIN OF RELIGION: ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORIES

Need of anthropological theories, The animistic theory of E. B. Tylor, The ancestor-worship theory of Herbert Spencer, Totemism, Manism as the origin of religion, Manism as the satisfactory theory of the origin of religion, Taboo, Psychological theories, Religious instinct theory, Single elemental emotion theory, Religious faculty theory

UNIT 6: FREUDIAN THEORY OF ORIGIN OF RELIGION

Freud's life and works: general background, Psychoanalysis and religion, Freud's theory about the origin of religion, Oedipus complex, Critical Comments

UNIT 7: REVELATION AND FAITH, SPIRITUALITY

Revelation in Christian Faith, Faith, Natural theology and revealed theology, Different ways of revelation, Revelation in Indian tradition, Spirituality, its definition and features.

UNIT 8: SOME BASIC TENETS OF CHRISTIANITY

Christianity and its development, Christianity and its fundamental Characteristics
Christianity and the concept of Trinity

UNIT 9: ISLAM: FIVE PILLARS

The salient features of Islam, Five pillars of Islam

UNIT 10: HINDUISM: GOD, MAN, LIBERATION

God, man, liberation

UNIT 11: THE PROBLEM OF EVIL

What is evil? The Basic Problem, The Existence of Evil, "Evil": different views
Why do Evil and Suffering Exist?

UNIT 12: PROOFS FOR THE EXISTENCE OF GOD: CAUSAL AND TELEOLOGICAL

The Causal Argument/ The First Cause/ Cosmological Argument, Criticism of Causal Argument, The teleological argument for the existence of God, Criticism of teleological proofs for the existence of God

UNIT 13: PROOFS FOR THE EXISTENCE OF GOD: ONTOLOGICAL AND MORAL

Ontological Argument, Criticism of Ontological Argument, The moral argument for the existence of God, Criticism of Moral Argument

UNIT 14: SYMBOLIC NATURE OF RELIGIOUS LANGUAGE

The problem of religious language, Various approaches to the problem of religious language,
Symbolic nature of religious language

UNIT 15: ESSENTIAL UNITY OF ALL RELIGION

The importance of the unity of all religion, Different meanings of the term "Unity of all religions",
Hinduism and unity of all religions, Gandhi on unity of all religions, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan's concept of
spiritual religion

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Craig, W.L: Philosophy of Religion: A Reader & Guide
- 2) Hick: Philosophy of Religion
- 3) Churchward: The Origin and Evolution of religion,
- 4) Martineau, J: A Study of religion(2 Vols), Anwesha
- 5) Peterson, M: Philosophy of Religion
- 6) Y. Masih: A Comparative Study of Religion
- 7) M.K. Singh: Philosophy and Religion
- 8) Y. Masih: Religious Philosophy

DSC 7: Metaphysics

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to know the core issues of philosophy
- To help the learners to explore the philosophical issues analytically
- To help the learners to understand the essence of philosophy

Learning Outcomes:

- Will know what reality is ultimate.
- Will know the different kinds of realities like realism and idealism
- Will know some concepts like God, World, Illusion etc.

UNIT 1: NATURE OF METAPHYSICS

What is metaphysics, Philosophy and Metaphysics, Is Metaphysics Possible?

UNIT 2: SPACE AND TIME: KANT

Space and time: A Priori Percepts, Metaphysical Exposition of Space and Time, Transcendental Exposition of Space and Time

UNIT 3: REALISM: NAIVE AND SCIENTIFIC

Meaning of realism, Kinds of Realism, Naive or Direct realism, Criticism of Naive realism, scientific realism, Criticism of Scientific realism

UNIT 4: NEO-REALISM

What is Neo-realism, Neo-realism as a metaphysical theory, Criticism of Neo-realism

UNIT 5: SUBJECTIVE IDEALISM: BERKELEY

What is Subjective idealism, Subjective idealism of Berkeley, Criticism, Is Subjective idealism subjective or objective?

UNIT 6: OBJECTIVE IDEALISM: HEGEL

What is objective idealism, Objective idealism of Hegel

UNIT 7: MIND-BODY RELATION: INTERACTIONISM (DESCARTES)

Theory of Interactionism, Is it satisfactory?

UNIT 8: MIND-BODY RELATION: DOUBLE ASPECT THEORY (SPINOZA)

What is double aspect theory, Critical Estimate of this theory

UNIT 9: ANTI-METAPHYSICS: KANT

Meaning of Metaphysics for Kant, concept of Anti-Metaphysics

UNIT 10: THE PROBLEM OF PERSONAL IDENTITY: LOCKE AND HUME

Bodily criterion, Memory criterion, Jean Paul Sartre's viewpoint on Self-identity, Critical appreciation

UNIT 11: THE CONCEPT OF PERSON: STRAWSON

What is the concept of person, Strawson on No-ownership theory, Strawson on Cartesianism, Strawson's distinction between P and M predicates, Strawson's views on P-predicates, Bernard Williams view on Strawson's concept of P-predicates

UNIT 12: THE NATURE OF VALUES

Meaning of Value, Judgment of fact and Judgment of value, Are values subjective and objective, Extrinsic and Intrinsic values, value and reality

UNIT 13: UNIVERSALS: REALISM (PLATO AND ARISTOTLE)

Universal: It's nature and theories, Realism, Plato's realism, Aristotle's realism

UNIT 14: UNIVERSALS: NOMINALISM (HOBBS AND HUME)

Nominalism: What this theory says, Hobbes' view, Hume's View

UNIT 15: APPEARANCE AND REALITY: BRADLEY

What is an appearance, the realm of appearance, The Absolute as the criterion of reality, Degrees of Reality

Basic Reading List:

- 1) J. Hospers: Introduction to Philosophical Analysis
- 2) A.C. Ewing: The Fundamental Questions of Philosophy, Rorty (ed.) The Linguistic Turn Taylor: Metaphysics
- 3) A.G.N. Flew (ed.) Essays in Conceptual Analysis (Art, 'Language and Metaphysics')

SEMESTER - V

DSC 7: Epistemology

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to know the core issues of philosophy
- To help the learners to explore the philosophical issues critically

Learning Outcomes:

- Will know the original sources knowledge.
- Will know the nature and kinds of knowledge
- Will know the views of different philosophers regarding knowledge.

UNIT 1: EPISTEMOLOGY: NATURE AND SCOPE

Meaning of Epistemology, Scope of Epistemology, Epistemology and Philosophy, Epistemology and Metaphysics

UNIT 2: PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS: DESCARTES AND KANT

Mathematical or Rational Method of Descartes, Critical method of Kant

UNIT 3: NATURE AND KINDS OF KNOWLEDGE: 'KNOWING THAT' AND 'KNOWING HOW' (RYLE)

Kinds of Knowledge- Knowing that and knowing how

UNIT 4: NATURE AND KINDS OF KNOWLEDGE: 'KNOWLEDGE BY ACQUAINTANCE' AND 'KNOWLEDGE BY DESCRIPTION' (RUSSELL)

Kinds of Knowledge- Knowledge by acquaintance and knowledge by description

UNIT 5: GETTIER'S PROBLEM

Introduction, Knowledge, Analysing of the Gettier's Problem

UNIT 6: DISTINCTION BETWEEN A *PRIORI* AND A *POSTERIORI* KNOWLEDGE

Meaning of A priori knowledge, meaning of A posteriori knowledge, Distinction between the true

UNIT 7: THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE: RATIONALISM

Origin and Sources of Knowledge, Theories of Knowledge, Rationalism, Criticism

UNIT 8: THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE: EMPIRICISM

Empiricism: A theory of the origin of knowledge, Criticism

UNIT 9: SCEPTICISM (HUME)

Hume's view on Empiricism, Is Hume a Sceptic?

UNIT 10: CRITICISM (KANT)

Kant's critical theory of the origin of Knowledge, Criticism

UNIT 11: CORRESPONDENCE THEORY OF TRUTH

What is truth in philosophy? Different theories of truth, Correspondence theory of truth, Criticism

UNIT 12: COHERENCE THEORY OF TRUTH

Coherence theory of truth, Criticism

UNIT 13: PRAGMATIC THEORY OF TRUTH

Pragmatic theory of truth, Criticism

UNIT 14: THE REFERENTIAL THEORY OF MEANING

What is semantics in Philosophy? Referential theory of meaning: Russell, Critical Appreciation, Picture theory of meaning: Early Wittgenstein, Critical Appreciation

UNIT 15: VERIFICATION THEORY OF MEANING

What is logical positivism? Supporters of logical positivism, Verification theory of meaning, elimination of metaphysics, critical appreciation

Basic Reading List:

- 1) A.J. Ayer : Problem of Knowledge
- 2) A.P. Griffiths (ed.): Knowledge and Belief
- 3) S. Shoemaker: Self Knowledge and Self-Identity
- 4) Ammerman: Classics of Analytic Philosophy
- 5) B.R. Gross: Analytic Philosophy

DSC 8: Greek and Medieval Philosophy

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to know the issues of Greek and Medieval philosophy
- To help the learners to explore the philosophical issues during Greek and Medieval Period

Learning Outcomes:

- Will know about the Greek and Medieval Philosophy properly
- Will know about the basic philosophies of some great philosophers of the world like Socrates, Plato, Aristotle etc.
- Will know about some of the concepts like being, substance, atomism etc.

UNIT 1: THE PROBLEM OF SUBSTANCE OF THALES

Inonic school, Thales View on Substance

UNIT 2: THE PROBLEM OF CHANGE (HERACLITUS)

The Problem of Change: Heraclitus

UNIT 3: THE CONCEPT OF BEING (PARMENIDES)

The Concept of Being: Parmenides, The importance of Parmenides

UNIT 4: THE PARADOXES OF ZENO

Arguments of Zeno, Criticism of Zeno's arguments

UNIT 5: DEMOCRITUS: ATOMISM

The Atomistic philosophy, Historical background, Democritus Atomism

UNIT 6: SOCRATES: VIRTUE AND KNOWLEDGE

Theory of Concepts, Virtue and Knowledge, the importance of Socrates

UNIT 7: PLATO: THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE

Plato's theory of knowledge- knowledge is not perception, knowledge is not opinion, Critical evaluation

UNIT 8: PLATO: DOCTRINE OF IDEAS

Plato's theory of Ideas- the characteristics of Ideas, the system of Ideas, the idea of Good

UNIT 9: ARISTOTLE: RELATION BETWEEN FORM AND MATTER

The philosophy of Aristotle, Form and Matter: Aristotle, potentiality and Actuality

UNIT 10: ARISTOTLE: THEORY OF CAUSATION

What is causation, four kinds of causes

UNIT 11: AUGUSTINE: PROBLEM OF EVIL

Augustine's view on theology, the doctrine of man, the problem of evil

UNIT 12: AUGUSTINE: THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE

Augustine's theory of knowledge- the nature of Trinity

UNIT 13: ANSLEM: PROOF FOR THE EXISTENCE OF GOD

Anslem's Ontological proof for the existence of God, A Critical evaluation

UNIT 14: ST. THOMAS AQUINAS: THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE

Philosophy and Theology, Theory of Knowledge

UNIT 15: ACQUINAS' ANALOGICAL THEORY OF RELIGIOUS LANGUAGE

Acquinas analogical proof for the existence of God, Analogical knowledge of what God is

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Anders Wedberg: A History of Philosophy (3 vol)
- 2) P. Edwards: Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Relevant Articles)
- 3) Y. Masih: A Critical History of Western Philosophy
- 4) F.Thilly: A History of Philosophy

DSC 10: Modern Western Philosophy

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to know the contributions of Western Philosophers
- To help the learners to understand the different issues of philosophy in Indian and Western Context

Learning Outcomes:

- Will know about the vibrant and renaissance period in western philosophy ranging from the 15th to the 17th century.
- Will know that modern western philosophy is a mixture of new approaches to philosophy fueled by science and arose as a protest against the religious teachings of Catholic Church prevalent in ancient and medieval period in search of freedom in thought, feeling and action guided by reason.
- Will know about some of the important thoughts of some of the important modern western philosophers, namely Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Kant, Hegel, Bradley.

UNIT 1: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY

Historical background of Western Philosophy, Characteristics of modern philosophy

UNIT 2: DESCARTES: COGITO-ERGO SUM

The Method of Descartes, Cogito Ergo Sum, Critical Comment on Cogito Ergo Sum, Importance of the Cogito

UNIT 3: SPINOZA: THE DOCTRINE OF SUBSTANCE

The Doctrine of Substance-Implications of the doctrine of Substance, Attributes, Modes

UNIT 4: LEIBNITZ: MONADOLGY

Monadology of Leibnitz, the doctrine of Monads, Characteristics of Monads, Kinds of Monads

UNIT 5: LEIBNITZ: PRE-ESTABLISHED HARMONY

Principle of Harmony, God the creator of Harmony, Pre-established Harmony, Criticism of Pre-established Harmony

UNIT 6: LOCKE: CRITICISM OF INNATE IDEAS, CLASSIFICATION OF IDEAS

Locke's refutation of Innate ideas, Meaning and nature of ideas, kinds of ideas

UNIT 7: BERKELEY: *ESSE EST PERCIPII*

Subjective idealism of Berkeley, Berkeley's dictum *Esse est percipii*, fundamental elements in Berkeley's dictum *Esse est percipii*, Criticism of Berkeley's dictum *Esse est percipii*

UNIT 8: HUME: IMPRESSIONS AND IDEAS

Impressions and Ideas: Hume, the idea of Cause

UNIT 9: HUME: SCEPTICISM

Kinds of Meaningful Propositions and Knowledge, Belief in the existence of the external world, Is Hume Sceptic?

UNIT 10: KANT ON SENSIBILITY

Kant's theory of Knowledge: A brief account, three faculties in the process of knowledge-the faculty of sensibility, the faculty of understanding, the faculty of reasoning

UNIT 11: KANT ON UNDERSTANDING

Kant: the faculty of understanding, Discovery of pure concepts, Understanding makes nature

UNIT 12: KANT: THE POSSIBILITY OF SYNTHETIC APRIORI JUDGMENTS

Analytic and Synthetic judgments, the problem of synthetic judgments a priori, synthetic judgments a priori in Mathematics, synthetic judgments a priori in Physics, synthetic judgments a priori in Metaphysics, A Critical evaluation

UNIT 13: KANT: TRANSCENDENTAL DEDUCTION OF CATEGORIES APRIORI

What is Category? Transcendental deduction of categories apriori, Importance of Transcendental deduction

UNIT 14: HEGEL: DIALECTICAL METHOD

Hegel's monism: A brief discussion, Dialectical Method of Hegel, An appraisal of dialectic method

UNIT 15: BRADLEY: THOUGHT AND REALITY

The idealism of Bradley, Thought and Reality- Terms and Relations, Relation: External and Internal

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Plato: Theatetus
- 2) Aristotle: Metaphysics
- 3) Descartes: Discourse on Method
- 4) Hume: Enquiry Concerning Human understanding
- 5) Anders Wedberg: A History of Philosophy (3 vol)
- 6) Copleston: History of Philosophy
- 7) O' Connor: A Critical History of Western Philosophy
- 8) N.K. Smith: The Philosophy of David Hume
- 9) A Flew: Hume's Philosophy of Belief
- 10) P. Edwards: Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Relevant Articles)

DSC 11: Contemporary Western Philosophy

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to know the contributions of western Philosophers
- To help the learners to understand the different issues of philosophy in Western Context
- To help the learners to know the contemporary issues of philosophy in a comprehensive manner

Learning Outcomes:

- Will know the meaning and scope of analytic philosophy
- Will know some important contemporary trend in ethics like existentialism
- Will know the views of some contemporary western philosophers like Moore, Russell and Wittgenstein

UNIT 1: FREGE: THE SEMANTIC DISTINCTION BETWEEN SENSE AND REFERENCE

The Concept of meaning, Frege's distinction between sense and reference, A critical evaluation

UNIT 2: DEVELOPMENT OF ANALYTIC PHILOSOPHY

What is Analytic Philosophy, Philosophical Analysis of language, Background of Analytic Philosophy, Analytic Philosophy after Wittgenstein?

UNIT 3: RUSSELL: LOGICAL ATOMISM

Types of Language Analysis, Biography of Russell, Theory of Descriptions, Atomism: Its meaning, Logic as a tool of Philosophy, Isomorphism, Facts and Propositions, Sense data

UNIT 4: RUSSELL: DEFINITE DESCRIPTIONS

Method of Analysis, Facts and Things, Russell's Definite Descriptions

UNIT 5: MOORE: REFUTATION OF IDEALISM

G.E. Moore's Idealism, Refutation of Idealism, Moore's Criticism on Absolute Idealism, Criticism

UNIT 6: MOORE: DEFENSE OF COMMON SENSE

Defense of Common sense, commonsense belief as truism, Physical facts independent from mental facts, denial of the existence of God, Immortality of Soul, Analysing common sense belief, Other mind, Criticism

UNIT 7: WITTGENSTEIN: PICTURE THEORY OF MEANING

Wittgenstein's early technique of analysis, Picture theory of meaning

UNIT 8: WITTGENSTEIN: LANGUAGE GAMES

Critique of early analysis of language, Language games

UNIT 9: SALIENT FEATURES OF EXISTENTIALISM

What is existentialism, features of existentialism

UNIT 10: KIERKEGAARD: THREE STAGES OF LIFE

A short biography of Kierkegaard, Three stages of life

UNIT 11: NIETZSCHE: CONCEPT OF MORALITY

A short biography of Nietzsche, Concept of morality

UNIT 12: SARTRE: ESSENCE AND EXISTENCE

What is existentialism, Existence Precedes Essence, Subjectivity against objectivity

UNIT 13: SARTRE: FREEDOM

Freedom and Determinism, Consciousness as nothingness or Freedom, Human reality redefined, A Critical appraisal

UNIT 14: RYLE: DISPOSITIONAL THEORY OF MIND

Gilbert Ryle: A Short Introduction, Dispositional theory of mind, Criticism

UNIT 15: AUSTIN: SPEECH ACT THEORY

Austin: A Short Introduction, Speech act theory- constatives and performative utterance, grammatical criterion, three types of speech acts

Basic Reading List:

- 1) John Hospers: An Introduction to Philosophical Analysis
- 2) Ayer: Russell and Moore: The Analytical Heritage
- 3) Anscombe: An Introduction to Wittgenstein's Tractatus
- 4) P.A. Schilpp: The Philosophy of Bertrand Russell
- 5) Urmson: Philosophical Analysis

SEMESTER - VI

DSC 12: Contemporary Indian Philosophy

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to explore the contemporary issues of philosophy in Indian Context
- To help the learners to know the contemporary issues of Indian philosophy in a comprehensive manner

Learning Outcomes:

- Will understand the philosophies of Radhakrishnan, Tagore, Vivekananda, Aurobindo etc.
- Will know about some of the important concepts of Gandhi like Truth and Non-violence, religion, Trusteeship etc.
- Will know about the basic philosophies of some of the most contemporary Indian Philosophers like J. Krishnamurthy and J.N. Mohanty and Dayakrishna.

UNIT 1: B. G. TILAK: INTERPRETATION OF THE GITA

B.G. Tilak: A short introduction, B.G. Tilak's interpretation of the Gita

UNIT 2: R. N. TAGORE: HUMANISM

Humanism: What it is, Tagore's Humanistic Attitude, Bond of Humanity and nature, Desire to serve God through Mankind, Religion is the Foundation of Humanity, Love and Sacrifice: An Integral Part of Humanity, Service to Humanity: Source of Salvation, Humanity is greater than Community

UNIT 3: VIVEKANANDA: PRACTICAL VEDANTA

Main tenets of Vivekananda's philosophical thought, the concept of Practical Vedanta, four yogas to attain freedom

UNIT 4: GANDHI: RELIGION

What is religion, the way of religion, attitude towards living religions, attitude towards Hinduism, Religion and Morality

UNIT 5: GANDHI: TRUTH & NON-VIOLENCE

God and Truth, Truth is God, Non-violence, the technique of ahimsa: Satyagraha, Philosophy on end and means

UNIT 6: GANDHI: TRUSTEESHIP

Economic basis of society, Trusteeship: What is, Definition of trustee, origin of Trusteeship, Trusteeship and Modern world

UNIT 7: AUROBINDO: SUPERMIND

The concept of Supermind, the triple status of the Supermind, the triple transformation, Gnostic Being and Devine life

UNIT 8: AUROBINDO: EVOLUTION

The Pure existent, the consciousness force, the delight of existence: Bliss, Nature of Creation, the World Process: descent or involution, Maya and lila, Ascent or Evolution

UNIT 9: K.C. BHATTACHARYYA: CONCEPT OF PHILOSOPHY

Concept of philosophy, theoretic consciousness and its four grades, theory of knowledge, Negation as the basis of philosophy

UNIT 10: RADHAKRISHNAN: THE ABSOLUTE

Meaning of the term Absolute, Radhakrishnan's concept of Absolute, Hegel and Radhakrishnan, Bradley and Radhakrishnan, Sankara and Radhakrishnan, Ramanuja and Radhakrishnana

UNIT 11: RADHAKRISHNAN: INTELLECT & INTUITION

Different ways of Knowing, Nature of Intellect, Radhakrishnan's Critique of Intellect, Nature of Intuition, Different senses of Intuition,

UNIT 12: AMBEDKAR: NEO-BUDDHISM

Neo-Buddhism: A Dynamic force, A religious movement, A catalyst for the well being of the downtrodden, Neo-Buddhism: Gandhi Vis-à-vis Ambedkar, the ethico-ritualistic dimension of Neo-Buddhism

UNIT 13: J. KRISHNAMURTHY: FREEDOM FROM THE KNOWN

Freedom, Self and Self-knowledge, Education

UNIT 14: DAYA KRISHNA'S THREE CONCEPTION OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Daya Krishna: Biography, Philosophy, Scepticism, Three conceptions of Indian Philosophy, Potter's view, K.C. Bhattacharyya's view, Observation from Dayakrishnan's perspective

UNIT 15: J.N. MOHANTY: CONCEPT OF KNOWLEDGE

J.N. Mohanty: A Short Biography, Descriptive philosophy, Concept of knowledge

Basic Reading List:

- 1) B.K.Lal: Contemporary Indian Philosophy
- 2) V. tandon: Contemporary of Indian Philosophy
- 3) Nilima Sarma: Twentieth Century Indian Philosophy
- 4) N.K. Bose: Selections from Gandhi
- 5) B.N. Ganguly: Gandhi's Political Philosophy

DSC 13: Social and Political Philosophy

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to explore the issues of social and political philosophy in the present Context
- To help the learners to know the significant issues of social and political philosophy in a comprehensive manner

Learning Outcomes:

- Will know that Social and political philosophy deals with various socio-political issues like origin and development of society, social contract theory, different issues of society, human rights.
- Will know some issues like terrorism, globalization, secularism etc.
- Will know some theories like Justice, feminism and Marxism etc.

UNIT 1: ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

Emergence of society, different theories of the origin of society: An overview, Different thinkers views on its development

UNIT 2: SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY: HOBBS

Hobbes Views on Human Nature, Social Contract theory, Criticism

UNIT 3: SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY: LOCKE

Locke's views on Human Nature, Social Contract theory, Criticism

UNIT 4: SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY: ROUSSEAU

Rousseau's views on Human Nature, Social Contract theory, Rousseau on general will, Criticism

UNIT 5: SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Family, Education, Religion

UNIT 6: INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

Social contract theory, Criticism of Social contract theory, Organic theory, Criticism of organic theory, Criticism of Organic theory, Group mind theory, A Contemporary debate on Individual and Society

UNIT 7: RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Meaning, Types of Rights and Duties, Relationship between Rights and Duties

UNIT 8: TERRORISM

Meaning and Definition of Terrorism, Different analysis of Terrorism, Characteristics of Terrorism, Difference between terrorists and Freedom fighters

UNIT 9: THE CONCEPT OF GLOBALISATION

Definitions of globalization, Characteristics of globalization, Different views of globalization, Utility of globalization, criticisms of globalisation

UNIT 10: FEMINISM: FUNDAMENTAL FEATURES (SIMONE DE BEOUVOIR)

What is feminism, features of feminism

UNIT 11: MARXISM: ALIENATION, CLASS STRUGGLE

Marx's views on Alienation and Class struggle, Stages of Human History

UNIT 12: SOCIALISM

Meaning and Definition of Socialism, Nature of Socialism, Kinds of Socialism, Merits and Demerits of Socialism

UNIT 13: SECULARISM: ITS NATURE, SECULARISM IN INDIA

What is secularism, Views' on Secularism, Thought on Secularism, Different models of secularism, Secularism in India, Constitution, Secularism and Religion in India

UNIT 14: PLATO: CONCEPT OF IDEAL STATE

What is ideal state of Plato, Three classes of Citizens in the state, Concept of Education, Theories of Government

UNIT 15: JOHN RAWLS: JUSTICE AS FAIRNESS

John Rawls: A Short Biography, What is justice, Just Distribution, John Rawls theory of justice as fairness, Criticism

Basic Reading List:

- 1) John Hoffman, Paul Graham: Introduction to Political theory, Pearson: Education, New Delhi: 2007
- 2) Jonathan Wolff: An Introduction to Political Philosophy, Oxford University Press, 2006
- 3) John Christman: Social and Political Philosophy, Routledge-2002

DSC 14: Applied Ethics

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to explore the issues of applied ethics
- To help the learners to know the significant issues of applied ethics in a comprehensive manner

Learning Outcomes:

- Will know the concepts and meaning of applied ethics.
- Will know the different issues like environmental ethics, human rights, capital punishment, bioethics, feminist ethics etc.
- It will also deal with some other topics like abortion, euthanasia etc.

UNIT 1: THE CONCEPT OF APPLIED ETHICS

Concept of Ethics, Areas of Ethics, Nature of Applied Ethics, Applied Ethics and Philosophy, Applied Ethics and Ethics, Applied Ethics and Applied Philosophy, Different fields of Applied Ethics, Three important theories associated with Applied Ethics, Some important principles on Applied ethical discussion

UNIT 2: ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS: INTRINSIC WORTH OF NATURE, DEEP ECOLOGY

Emergence of environmental ethics, Perspectives on environmental ethics, Anthropocentrism, Non-anthropocentrism, Bio-centrism, Eco-centrism, Criticisms, Environmental pragmatism

UNIT 3: BIO-ETHICS

What is bio-ethics, different branches of bio-ethics, Genetic engineering and its moral implications

UNIT 4: MEDIA ETHICS: TRUTHFULNESS AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Media and Importance of Ethics, Media code of Ethics, Common elements of Media code of Ethics, Plagiarism, Compliance of Ethical standards, Right of Reply

UNIT 5: CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Theories of punishment, Preventive theory, Reformatory theory, Retributive theory, What is capital punishment, Philosophers' view on the issue, Debate on Capital Punishment, Is capital punishment justified? Reformists' view, Challenge to reformists' view, Relevance of the debate, Capital punishment in India, Right to live argument

UNIT 6: HUMAN RIGHTS

Meaning of Human rights, Characteristics, Types, Evolution

UNIT 7: ANIMAL RIGHTS (PETER SINGER & TOM REGAN)

Meaning and Definition of Animal rights, Consequences of animal rights, the case for animal rights and against of animal rights, Moral community, Problems of Marginal people

UNIT 8: ABORTION

Meaning and definition of 'abortion', different factors associated with the issue, Socio-religious aspect, ethical analysis, technology and ethics

UNIT 9: SUICIDE

Characteristics of suicide, highlights on historical western thought, ancient and classical views on suicide, enlightenment and modern developments, the morality and rationality of suicide, moral permissibility, religious arguments, libertarian views and rights to suicide, social and role-based arguments

UNIT 10: EUTHANASIA

Euthanasia: What it is, Medical definition of Euthanasia, Kinds of Euthanasia, Historical Background, Early Modern Period, Early Euthanasia Movement in the United States, Euthanasia Debate, Legal Status, Quality of life principle versus Sanctity of life principle, Euthanasia and Conventional Ethical Values, Active euthanasia and passive Euthanasia

UNIT 11: FEMINIST ETHICS: RIGHTS OF WOMEN

Meaning and definition of feminism, care ethics, different views of thinkers on this issue

UNIT 12: CONCEPTS OF JUSTICE AND EQUALITY

Meaning of justice and equality, relation between the two, Different thinkers views' on justice and equality

UNIT 13: ECOLOGICAL ETHICS: VEDIC, JAINA, AND BUDDHA VIEWS

Meaning and definition of ecological ethics, different views' of Vedic, Jaina, and Bauddha on ecological ethics

UNIT 14: ECOLOGICAL ETHICS: CHRISTIANITY AND ISLAM

Concept of ecological ethics in Christianity, Concept of ecological ethics in Islam, Similarities and its Differences

UNIT 15: WAR AND ITS MORAL IMPLICATIONS

Concept of war, arguments in favour of war, arguments against the war, whether war is morally justified: A discussion

Basic Reading List:

- 1) S.B.P. Sinha: Perspectives of Philosophy, Authors press, Delhi, 2005
- 2) John.H. Piet and Ayodhya Prasad: An Introduction to Applied Ethics, Cosmo Publication, 2000
- 3) Raghawandra Pratap Singh (ed): Applied Philosophy, Om Publications, New Delhi, 2003

DSC 15: Fundamental Concepts of Philosophy

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to explore the basic issues of philosophy
- To help the learners to understand the essential issues of philosophy in a comprehensive manner

Learning Outcomes:

- Will know the definition, nature, scope and Utility of Philosophy.
- Will know the nature, kinds and sources of knowledge.
- Will know the different theories of knowledge, truth, punishment as well as the different important concepts like idealism, existentialism, logical positivism, individual and society etc.

UNIT 1: NATURE, SCOPE AND UTILITY OF PHILOSOPHY

Definition of Philosophy, Nature of philosophy, Philosophy and Science, Philosophy and Common Sense, Scope of Philosophy, Utility of Philosophical Study

UNIT 2: NATURE AND KINDS OF KNOWLEDGE: 'KNOWLEDGE BY ACQUAINTANCE' AND 'KNOWLEDGE BY DESCRIPTION' (RUSSELL)

Kinds of knowledge- Knowledge by acquaintance' and 'Knowledge by Description'

UNIT 3: THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE: RATIONALISM AND EMPIRICISM

Origin and Sources of Knowledge, Rationalism as a theory of knowledge, Criticism, Empiricism as a theory of Knowledge

UNIT 4: KANT'S CRITICAL THEORY

Kant's critical theory of the origin of Knowledge, Criticism

UNIT 5: SCEPTICISM: HUME

Hume's view on Empiricism, Is Hume a sceptic

UNIT 6: THEORIES OF TRUTH: CORRESPONDENCE, COHERENCE, PRAGMATIC THEORY

What is truth in philosophy, Correspondence, Coherence, Pragmatic

UNIT 7: REALISM: NAIVE AND SCIENTIFIC REALISM

Meaning of realism, Kinds of Realism, Naive or Direct Realism, Criticism of Naïve and Scientific Realism

UNIT 8: IDEALISM: SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE

What is subjective idealism, Subjective idealism of Berkeley, Criticism, Is subjective idealism subjective or objective? What is objective idealism, Objective idealism of Hegel

UNIT 9: MIND-BODY RELATION: DESCARTES AND SPINOZA

Theory of Interactionism, Is it satisfactory? What is double aspect theory, Critical estimate of this theory

UNIT 10: UNIVERSALS: REALISM AND NOMINALISM

Universal: It's nature and theories, Realism, Plato's realism, Aristotle's realism, Nominalism: what this theory says, Hobbes' view and Hume's view

UNIT 11: OUTLINES OF LOGICAL POSITIVISM

What is logical positivism, Supporters of logical positivism, verification theory of meaning, elimination of metaphysics, critical appreciation

UNIT 12: EXISTENTIALISM

Advocates of existentialism, Salient features of existentialism, Atheism and theism in existentialism, Existence precedes essence, Critical evaluation

UNIT 13: THE CONCEPT OF PERSON: STRAWSON

What is the concept of person, Strawson on No-ownership theory, Strawson on Cartesianism, Strawson's distinction between P and M Predicates, Strawson's views on P-predicates, Bernard Williams view on Strawson's concept of P-predicates

UNIT 14: THEORIES OF PUNISHMENT

Theories of punishment, Preventive theory, Reformatory theory, Retributive theory, What is capital punishment, Philosophers' view on the issue, Debate on capital punishment, Is capital punishment justified? Challenge to Reformists' view, Relevance of the debate, Capital punishment in India, Right to live argument

UNIT 15: INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

Social contract theory, criticism of social contract theory, Organic theory, Criticism of organic theory, Criticism of organic theory, Group mind theory, A contemporary debate on Individual and Society

Basic Reading List:

- 1) A.C. Ewing: Fundamental Questions of Philosophy
- 2) John Hospers: An Introduction to Philosophical Analysis
- 3) J.N. Sinha: Introduction to Philosophy
- 4) Hari Mohan Bhattacharyya: The Principles of Philosophy
- 5) Frank Thrilly: A History of Philosophy
- 6) D.K. Chakravarty: Fundamentals Questions of Epistemology and Metaphysics
- 7) Bertrand Russell: The problems of Philosophy
- 8) D.K. Chakravarty: Perspective in Contemporary Philosophy

SEMESTER - VII

DSC 16: Indian Moral Philosophy

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to know the Indian context of education in moral sense
- To help the learners to explore the moral education of human life through the system of Indian Ethics
- To help the learners to understand the different moral issues of philosophy in Indian context.

Learning Outcomes

- Will know the meaning and definitions of Artha, Kama, Dharma and Moksa
- Will know the concepts of Karma yoga, Jnana yoga and Bhakti yoga.
- Will know the cause of bondage and the important concepts like triratnas

UNIT 1: PURUṢĀRTHA: MEANING AND DEFINITIONS

Introduction, Artha, Kāma, Dharma, Moksha, Four Basic Sciences

UNIT 2: THE ROLE OF ARTHA IN INDIAN ETHICS

Wealth or property, Land, Discussion Artha in details

UNIT 3: KAMA AS ONE OF THE PURUṢĀRTHA

What is Kāma, Pursuit of Kāma, explanation of the concept, conclusion

UNIT 4 DHARMA: AN ETHICAL IDEA OF INDIAN MORAL PHILOSOPHY

What is Dharma, Pursuit of Dharma, Conclusion

UNIT 5: MOKSA: THE ULTIMATE END OF LIFE

What is Moksa, why it is called the ultimate end of Life, Conclusion

UNIT 6: THE CONCEPT OF KARMA AND BONDAGE IN INDIAN MORAL PHILOSOPHY

Definition of Karma, Karma phal, Cause of Bondage, conclusion

UNIT 7: JAINA CONCEPT OF KARMA AND BONDAGE

Jaina Concept of Karma, Five vows, Cause of Bondage, Conclusion

UNIT 8: THE CONCEPT OF KARMA AND BONDAGE IN BUDDHISM

Buddhist Concept of Karma, Ignorance is the root Cause of Bondage, Conclusion

UNIT 9: ADVAITA VEDĀNTA IN ANALYSIS OF KARMA AND BONDAGE

Principal of the action of Advaita Vedantā, Cause of Bondage, Conclusion

UNIT 10: WHAT IS SADHANĀ

Meaning of Sadhanā, Definitions of Sadhanā, Conclusion

UNIT 11: KARMA YOGA OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

What is Karma yoga, Indian Philosophy and Karmayoga, Gitā's Karmayoga

UNIT 12: JÑĀNA YOGA: A MEDIUM OF SADHANĀ

What is Jnana yoga, it is a medium of Sadhanā, Conclusion

UNIT 13: BHAKTI YOGA: A MARGE OF SADHANĀ

What is Bhakti yoga, sadhanā and Bhakti yoga

UNIT 14: BUDDHIST PĀRAMITĀS

Dana Pāramitā, Sila Pāramitā, Kshanti Pāramitā, Virya Pāramitā, Dhyana Pāramitā, Prajna Pāramitā

UNIT 15: JAINA TRIRATNA

Definition of Triratnas, Right Perception, Right knowledge, Right conduct, Conclusion

Basic Reading List:

- 1) P. Nagaraj Rao, Essays in Indian Philosophy and Religion, Lavani Publishing House, New Delhi, 1971.
- 2) S. Gopalan, Hindu Social Philosophy, Wiley Eastern Publisher, New Delhi, 1979
- 3) Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Gita- Rahasya, Chapters 3 to 5; and 12, J.S. Tilak and S.S. Tilak, pune, 1915
- 4) S.N. Dasgupta, A History of Indian Philosophy, Vol.II, pp. 190-215; 439-536, Motilal Banarashidass, Delhi, 1969
- 5) Har Dayal, The Bodhisattva Doctrine in Buddhist Sanskrit Literature, Chapter 5, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi, 1970
- 6) Dayanand Bhargava, Jaina Ethics, Motilal Banarsidass, 1968
- 7) Rajendra Prasad, Varna-dharma, Niskama-Karma and Practical Morality : A Critical Essay on Applied Ethics, Part I, Chapters 1-2, D.K. Printworld, New Delhi, 1999

DSC 17: Gandhian Philosophy

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to understand the different concepts of Gandhi's Philosophy
- To help the learners to explore the relevance of Gandhi's philosophy in the present day context

Learning Outcomes:

- Will know the Gandhi's concepts of Truth, Non-violence, Satyagraha etc.
- Will know the different cardinal virtues forwarded by Gandhi.
- Will know the meaning and concept of Sarvodaya and the relevance of Gandhi's Philosophy

UNIT 1: GANDHI'S CONCEPT OF RELIGION

What is Religion, The Way of religion, Attitude towards Living Religions, Attitude Towards Hinduism

UNIT 2: RELATION BETWEEN RELIGION AND MORALITY

What is religion and Morality, relation between Religion and Morality, Conclusion

UNIT 3: M.K. GANDHI'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS LIVING RELIGIONS, ESPECIALLY ON HINDUISM

Background of the study, Gandhi's Attitude Towards Religion, Gandhi's attitude towards Hinduism

UNIT 4: THEISM OF GANDHI: GOD IS TRUTH AND TRUTH IS GOD

Theism of Gandhi, God is truth, Truth is God, Proofs for the Existence of God, Some Character of God, Conclusion

UNIT 5: GANDHI'S CONCEPT OF NON-VIOLENCE

Meaning of Gandhi's Concept of Non-violence, positive and Negative aspect of Non-violence, analysis of the issue of Non-violence

UNIT 6: SATYAGRAHA: THE TECHNIQUE OF AHIMSA

The Concept of Satyagraha, difference with passive resistance, requirements of satyagrahi, kind of satyagraha

UNIT 7: GANDHI'S ECONOMIC IDEAS: TRUSTEESHIP

Introduction, Economic basis of society, Trusteeship: What it is, Definition of trustee, Origin of Trusteeship, Salient features of trusteeship, trusteeship and Modern world

UNIT 8: GANDHI'S CRITIQUE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

Definition of Industrialisation, Gandhi's Critique of Industrialisation, analysis of the Concept, Conclusion

UNIT 9: GANDHI'S CONCEPT OF BREAD LABOUR

The Concept of Bread labour, Gandhi's Concept of bread labour, Characteristics of bread labour, Conclusion

UNIT 10: GANDHI'S VIEW ON SWADESHI

Meaning of Swadeshi, Gandhi's Concept of Swadeshi, Political interpretation of Swadeshi, Requirements of Swadeshi

UNIT 11: GANDHI'S CONCEPT OF KARMA AND REBIRTH

Karma and Rebirth, Gandhi's Concept of karma and rebirth, relation between karma and rebirth

UNIT 12: GANDHI ON CARDINAL VIRTUES

Meaning of Cardinal Virtue, ahimsa, Satya, asteya, Aparigraha, Brahmacharya, abhaya, faith in God

UNIT 13: GANDHI'S POLITICAL IDEAS: THE IDEA OF SWARAJ

Meaning of the term Swaraj, The Concept of Swaraj, Gandhi's Concept of Swaraj, Conclusion

UNIT 14: GANDHI'S PHILOSOPHY OF SARVODAYA

Meaning of Sarvodaya, The Concept of sarvodaya, Gandhi's Concept of sarvodaya, Conclusion

UNIT 15: CRITICAL ESTIMATE OF GANDHIAN THOUGHTS

Gandhi's Basic philosophical Thought, Critical analysis of Gandhian Thought, Conclusion

Basic Reading List:

- 1) N.K. Bose: Studies in Gandhi
- 2) N.K. Bose: Selections from Gandhi
- 3) B.N. Ganguly: Gandhi's Social Philosophy
- 4) M.K. Gandhi: Collected Works

DSC 18: Human Rights

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to understand the philosophy of Human Rights
- To help the learners to explore the different important concepts of Human Rights

Learning Outcomes:

- Will know the basic philosophy of Human Rights
- Will know the different perspectives and approaches to Human Rights
- Will know the rights of women, children, specially-abled persons, refugees, elderly people and transgender.

UNIT 1: PHILOSOPHY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Meaning of human rights, Characteristics, Types, Evolution

UNIT 2: APPROACHES TO HUMAN RIGHTS

Universalistic Approach to Human Rights: Basic Idea of Universalistic Approach, Criticisms against Universalistic Approach; Basic Idea of Relativist Approach, Criticisms against Relativist Approach; Comparison between Universalist and Relativist Approaches

UNIT 3: PERSPECTIVES ON HUMAN RIGHTS: MARXIST, FEMINIST, GANDHIAN AND THIRD WORLD PERSPECTIVES

Basic argument of Marxist perspective, Criticisms against Marxist Perspective; Basic argument of Feminist Perspective, Criticisms against Feminist Perspective; Basic idea of Gandhian Perspective, Criticisms against Gandhian perspective; Basic argument of the Third World perspective, Criticisms against Third World Perspective

UNIT 4: UNITED NATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS: UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (UDHR)

Human Rights Provisions of the United Nations' Charter; Historical Development of the UDHR, Major Contents of the UDHR, Significance of the UDHR, Criticisms against the UDHR, UDHR and the Indian Constitution; Other Important Human Rights related Commissions and Documents of the United Nations

UNIT 5: INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS (ICCPR) AND INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS (ICESCR)

Historical background of the ICCPR and ICESCR, Major Contents of the ICCPR and ICESCR, Optional Protocols of the ICCPR and ICESCR, Monitoring and implementation procedure of the ICCPR, Significance of the ICCPR and ICESCR; Monitoring and implementation procedure of the ICESCR

UNIT 6: EVOLUTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN INDIA

Concept of Human Rights in Ancient India, Human Rights during early Mughal Period, Human Rights during British Period, Constituent Assembly and Human Rights,

UNIT 7: RIGHTS OF WOMEN

Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Convention on the Elimination of All kinds of Discrimination against Women, Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, World Conferences on Women, Women's Rights in India

UNIT 8: RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

Declaration of the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Rights of the Child, Optional Protocols on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, World Summit for the Child 1990, Problem of Child Labour, Problem of Child Labour in India

UNIT 9: RIGHTS OF SPECIALLY-ABLED PERSONS

Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons 1971, Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons 1975, Indian Legal Framework regarding the Rights of Specially-abled Persons

UNIT 10: RIGHTS OF REFUGEES

Efforts at the International Level to Protect the Rights of the Refugees, Role of UNHCR

UNIT 11: RIGHTS OF THE ELDERLY

Efforts at the International and National Level (in India) to Protect the Rights of Elderly Persons

UNIT 12: RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

International Effort to Protect and Promote the Rights of Indigenous People, Rights of Indigenous People in India

UNIT 13: HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION

Concept of Human Right Education, Relevance of Human Rights Education, World Campaign for Human Rights Education, Promotion of Human Rights Education in India, Role of Human Rights Commissions in Human Rights Education

UNIT 14: RIGHTS OF TRANSGENDER

Who is a transgender, Issues related to the transgender, Initiatives taken by Government for transgender persons, Rights of transgender

Basic Reading List:

- 1) H. O. (2006). Human Rights. Allahabad: Central Law Publications.
- 2) Anuradh, K. P. (2010). Human Rights Issues In India. New Delhi: Adhyayan Publishers and Distributors.
- 3) Dhiman, O. P. (2011). Understanding Human Rights: An Overview. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
- 4) Malhotra, S; Upadhyay, P.; Gupta, M.; Srivastava, R. & Pandey, S. (2005). Human Rights: Emerging Issues. New Delhi: Kialso Books Publication.
- 5) Rai, R. (2000). Human Rights: UN Initiative. Delhi: Authors Press Publication.
- 6) Saxena, K. P. (ed) (2003). Human Rights and The Constitution- Vision and the Reality. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
- 7) Stephen, R. M. (2002). Human Rights: Concepts and Perspectives. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company

SEMESTER - VIII

DSC 19: Comparative Religion

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to understand the root and basic issues of comparative religion
- To help the learners to understand the role and importance of comparative religion in the present day context

Learning Outcomes:

- Will know the philosophy of Animism and Totemism
- Will know the basic concepts of Christianity, Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism, Sikhism etc.
- Will know the history of Confucianism, meaning of Taoism and Shintoism, and nature of Zoroastrianism

UNIT 1: PHILOSOPHY OF ANIMISM AND TOTEMISM

Introduction, Animism: Definition, 'Animism', 'Animistic' Concepts, and Archaeology, Totemism: Definition, Totemism and Archaeology, The Archaeology of 'Totem' or 'Metaphor' in Northern Ghana

UNIT 2: SEMITIC RELIGIONS: ORIGIN AND NATURE

Meaning and Definition of Semitic Religion, Its Peculiar Theism, Personality of God, Its View of Nature, The Moral Being of God

UNIT 3: PHILOSOPHY OF JUDAISM

Introduction to Judaism, Characteristics of Judaism, Analysis of Judaism, Conclusion

UNIT 4: GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE PHILOSOPHY OF CHRISTIANITY

Philosophy and Religious Belief, Talking about God, God and Evil, The Ontological Argument, The Cosmological Argument, The Argument from Design, Experience and God, Eternity, Morality and Religion, Miracle, Life after Death

UNIT 5: CHRISTIANITY: THE DOCTRINE OF TRINITY AND THE THEORY OF CAUSATION.

Introduction, Christianity and its development, Christianity and its fundamental Characteristics, Christianity and the concept of Trinity

UNIT 6: ISLAM: FIVE PILLARS

Introduction, The salient features of Islam, Islam is a monotheistic religion or not, Doctrine of absolute oneness of God, Relation between man and God according to Islam, The Question of the Final Destiny of Man (The idea of Heaven and Hell), Five pillars of Islam, Utterances of Kalima, Daily prayers(Namaaz), Fasting(Roza), Alms giving (Zakat), Pilgrimage(Hajj)

UNIT 7: PERSIAN RELIGION: ZOROASTRIANISM

Nature and Signature of Zoroastrianism, Beliefs Zoroastrianism, Beliefs and Mythology, Practices and institutions, Iconography, Relation to Other Religion

UNIT 8: PHILOSOPHY OF HINDUISM: INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Brief outline of Hinduism, General Characteristics of Hinduism, Conclusion

UNIT 9: HINDUISM: GOD, MAN AND LIBERATION

Introduction, Sources of Hinduism, Hinduism and Characteristics, Hinduism and Law of Karma, Hinduism and Moksha

UNIT 10: PHILOSOPHY OF JAINISM

Introduction to Jaina Philosophy, Analysis of Jaina Philosophy, Tattvas of Jainism

UNIT 11: PHILOSOPHY OF BUDDHISM

The Origin and Teachings of Buddhism, Buddhist metaphysics, The Path to Liberation: the Buddhist Way of Life

UNIT 12: RELATION BETWEEN JAINISM AND BUDDHISM

History, Jainism in Buddhist Texts, Buddhist Texts in Jain Libraries, Shared terminology, Similarities, Differences

UNIT 13: PHILOSOPHY OF SIKHISM

Naam-Japna: Meditation of God, Kirt Karni, Wand Chhakna, Worshipping the Eternal God, Understanding Gurbani, Appreciating the Sikh Reht, Working and wishing well for all of humanity, Maintaining ethical behavior, Accepting the Will of God,

UNIT 14: EAST ASIAN RELIGION: CONFUCIANISM

Introduction to Confucianism, History of Confucianism, Confucius, Buddhist critique Confucianism, Criticism

UNIT 15: PHILOSOPHY OF TAOISM AND SHINTOISM: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Introduction, What is Taoism, What is Shinto, What is the Way, The Afterlife, Talismans in Taoism and Shinto, The Ground Purification Ceremony

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Radhakrishnan: Eastern Religions and western Thought
- 2) K.N. Tiwari: Comparative Religion
- 3) Chatterjee: Studies in Comparative Religion
- 4) Smart: Religious Experience of Mankind
- 5) Parminder: Comparative Religion
- 6) James: Comparative Religion

DSC 20: Philosophy of Sankaradeva

Course Objectives:

- To help the learners to explore the philosophy of Sankaradeva
- To help the learners to understand the relevance of Sankaradeva's philosophy in the present day context.

Learning Outcomes:

- Will know the Life and works of Sankaradeva in a concise manner.
- Will know the different philosophical concepts like ultimate reality, individual self, carikhuti, neo-vaishnavism, Eka Sharana Nama Dharma etc.
- Will know the social implications of Sankaradeva's neo-vaishnavism.

UNIT 1: LIFE AND WORKS OF SANKARADEVA

Birth and childhood, education and learning, domestic life, life as a preacher

UNIT 2: CONCEPT OF THE ULTIMATE REALITY

The concept of Purusottams of the Gita, the Mahapurusa of the Bhagavata, Philosophy of Krishna sanskriti

UNIT 3: CONCEPT OF THE INDIVIDUAL SELF

Philosophy of bhakat tattva, Philosophy of man (humanism)

UNIT 4: CONCEPT OF WORLD IN SANKARADEVA'S PHILOSOPHY

Jagat or world, Jiba or the individual self, Eka, Brahma as God, Maya, Eka sarana tattva

UNIT 5: THE CONCEPT OF FOUR PILLARS (CARIKHUTI)

Nam, Dev, Guru, and Bhakat, four Scriptures-Kirtana, Dasham, Ghosa and Ratnawali

UNIT 6: CONCEPT OF PURUSA AND PRAKRITI IN SANKARADEVA'S PHILOSOPHY

Purusa, Prakriti, evolution or creation of Prakriti: Mind, Intellect and Ego

UNIT 7: SANKARADEVA'S NEO-VAISHNAVISM

Vaishnavism in ancient period, Vaishnavism in Medieval period, Vaishnavism in Assam in Pre-Sankaradeva era, Growth of neo-vaishnavism of Sankaradeva in Assam

UNIT 8: ETHICAL PHILOSOPHY OF SANKARADEVA

Nama Dharma, Protest against the prevalent rites of animal sacrifices of Siva sakti cult, concept of ahimsa

UNIT 9: SANKARADEVA'S CONCEPT OF EKA SHARANA NAMA DHARMA

Background of Eka Sharana Nama Dharma, Concept of God or Brahma, Jiba and World, Mukti

UNIT 10: SANKARADEVA: CONCEPT OF BHAKTI

Concept of Bhakti, nine modes of Bhakti, essential nature of a devotee or bhakta, three grades of bhakti elements of Bhakti, Classification of bhaktas or devotees

UNIT 11: SANKARADEVA: RELATION BETWEEN GOD AND MAN

Concept of God, Relation between God and Man, Grace of God and Man

UNIT 12: CONCEPT OF MUKTI AND BEYOND

Jivanamukti, videhamukti, mukti and beyond

UNIT 13: PHILOSOPHY OF ART CULTURE: SANKARADEVA

Drama, Music, painting, Dance, Arts and Crafts

UNIT 14: SATTRA AND NAMGHAR

Origin of the Sattra and namghar, Types of Sattras, Gradation of Sattras, its structure, contributions towards society

UNIT 15: SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF SANKARADEVA'S NEO-VAISHNAVISM

Rigid monotheism, removal of class distinction, woman empowerment. Educational and literary contributions of Sankaradeva

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Maheswar Neog: Early History of the Vaisnava Faith and Movement in Assam, Lawyers Book Stall, Panbazar, Guwahati, Assam (1st Edition 1965)
- 2) Birinchi Kumar Baruah: Sankaradeva: The Vaisnava Saint of Assam, Bina Library, Guwahati, Assam (1st Edition 1960)
- 3) Satyendra Nath Sarma: The Neo-Vaisnavite Movement and the Satra Institution of Assam, Gauhati University Press, Guwahati, Assam (1st Edition 1966)
- 4) Sanjib Kumar Borkakoti: An Epoch Maker, EBH Publishers, Panbazar, Guwahati, Assam (2012)

KRISHNA KANTA HANDIQUI STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY

Guidelines for Seminar Paper Presentation

Four-Year UG Programme in Philosophy

Introduction

Under the Four Year UG programme in Philosophy of KKHSOU, you will need to present a Seminary paper at your seventh semester. You can choose any relevant topic for presentation related to the BA Philosophy Programme of KKHSOU.

Traditionally, a seminar paper will consist of four major sections: (1) Introduction; (2) Background; (3) Analysis; and (4) Conclusion. This section contains a brief outline to follow, but each subsection is examined in detail in the subsequent pages.

General Structure of a Seminar Paper

1. Introduction: Here, you need to set out the "Crux" of the Paper. Your major tasks include:

- Introduce and note why the topic is important.
- Briefly summarize necessary background information. State your thesis
- Tell the audience what your paper will show and in what order.
- If you can concisely summarize your research and outline the arguments of your paper, then odds your audience will be able to follow your analysis.

2. Background: Here, you need to orient your audience towards your research area. Major tasks are:

- Describe the genesis of the subject
- Describe the background of the study.
- Describe where things are now (You may also want to indicate the reasons for further change).

3. Analysis:

- (a) Explain the area in details
- (b) Analyse and discuss the main issue of the paper in details

4. Conclusion:

- Restate the thesis of the paper
- Summarize major points
- Write the major findings of the paper

Certain Key Points

- Always preserve a copy of your Seminar paper duly signed by your Centre Coordinator and a Certification of Presentation from him/her. The University may also ask a copy of that report as and when required.
- You may be asked to present your Seminar paper either at the University Headquarters/or at any assigned place face to face or through online mode.
- Seminar Report must be typed in Computer. Report May be printed on both sides in standard A4 size papers with 1.2-inch margins on both left and right sides and 1-inch margins on top and bottom. Page numbers must be maintained throughout.
- The Presentation Room must be well organised with a banner of the Seminar on the background.
- Insist your study centre to maintain video recording of the presentation session and obtain a copy of your particular session. Alternatively, you can record a video of the presentation yourself and keep a copy until declaration of your Final semester Results. The University may ask this Video at any point of time.

Guidelines for Project/Dissertation

Four-Year UG Programme in Philosophy

Section I: Introduction

Project/Dissertation Work is an application-oriented academic activity that seeks to hone your theoretical abilities through their application in light of the theoretical information obtained while taking different BA Philosophy courses, most notably courses like Metaphysics, Epistemology, Moral Philosophy, Contemporary Western Philosophy, Contemporary Indian Philosophy, Gandhian Thought, Social and Political Philosophy, Applied Ethics etc. This Dissertation work consists of 8 credits, requiring you 240 hours of study and work.

Dear learners, please note that you need to take this task seriously and with all sincerity because of three basic reasons. First, this course provides you ample scope to apply your theoretical understanding on philosophically and socially relevant issues. Second, this course carries the highest credits among all your courses in the programme. Thus, this course can help you achieve a better, higher grade in the programme. Finally, this dissertation activity provides you a scope to acquire research skills. This will ultimately help you undertake a career/study in research in near future.

In undergoing the Dissertation work, you can take up a theoretical issue, or any socially relevant issues that you may have come up during your study. It is expected that along with the theoretical understanding of the issue, you try to formulate a detail research proposal. Here you have to utilise the analytical skills you have so far acquired from the different courses of FYUG Philosophy. We have listed certain topics of Dissertation for your guidance only. You need not select these topics only. The list will help you to choose an appropriate topic. You need to write your Dissertation Report either in English.

Most importantly, you should note that the Dissertation Work undertaken should be authentic and should contribute towards the development and growth of the subject. It is mandatory that you submit the report in originality and you must not submit it earlier for any other purpose. The University will also check all the Dissertation Report with high-end Plagiarism-Check Software. Thus, you should also note that if it is found that the Dissertation Work undertaken does not appear to be authentic or does not contribute towards the growth of the subject or it has been merely copied from some sources, the University has the right to outrightly reject the Dissertation Work without offering any explanation. In that case, you will be awarded zero. Group projects are not allowed. If it is found that the subjects/chapters/contents of the projects of two learners are matching, then both the project will be rejected and Zero mark will be awarded to both.

Presentation Style: You need to follow the Presentation Style in the layout of your Dissertation Report as mentioned in Section II of this Guidelines. Additionally, in Section III, we have provided certain Guidelines/Tips to help you do your Project/Dissertation more effectively.

Citation and Referencing Style in Project/Dissertation: Writing of Dissertation Report is one of the research work. So, you need to follow particular style of citation and referencing. The University follows that APA 7 Citation Style published by the APA (American Psychological Association). A link for downloading a brief APA Citation Guide has been attached below.

Dissertation Guide: Your dissertation guide should be well versed in the subject area. You must discuss your dissertation design with your guide before the start of your work and also again if necessary at the writing

stage and finally at the stage of editing the dissertation. You should show your guide the draft of the dissertation before it is finalized for submission.

Eligibility of a Dissertation Guide

- Faculty (From the University/Degree College)/Course Coordinator/Academic Consultant/ Counsellor having relevant teaching experience.
- Professionals holding Masters' degree in the respective field or allied disciplines having a minimum of 5 years of experience in the relevant area.
- If you are taking the help of a Teacher/Professional apart from the faculties engaged during the counselling sessions at your study centre, then the Teacher/Professional's bio-data is to be approved by the respective Course Coordinators. The bio-data should contain the teaching/work experience, area of specialization, Research publications and experience in guiding the project work.

Certain Key Points

- Always preserve a copy of the dissertation with you with all due signatures in originals. This may be required for your future academic/research/job purpose. Secondly, the University may also ask a copy of that report as and when required.
- You may be asked to present your dissertation either at the University /or at any assigned place face to face or through online mode.
- The Dissertation must be typed in Computer. It may be printed on both sides in standard A4 size papers with 1.2 inch margins on both left and right sides and 1 inch margins on top and bottom. Page numbers must be maintained throughout. The Title/Acknowledgement/ Content pages, should be numbered in Roman letters (i, ii, iii etc...) while the main body part must be numbered in standard (1,2,3,) format. Annexures should be included at the End and should also be numbered in Roman letters (i, ii, iii etc...)

Section II: Dissertation Performance

Cover Page: The cover page on the bound copy of the report should indicate. **Colour of the Hard Cover of the dissertation must be LIGHT BLUE.**

- The title of the dissertation. It would be short and written in capital letters. If necessary, it should be followed by an explanatory sub-title.
- Your name and enrolment number/ Exam roll no /year of examination.
- Name and designation of the faculty member/ Coordinator/ Academic Consultant who has guided you.
- Name and designation of the person of the organization who has guided you.

PROJECT DISSERTATION

On

“ Topic Name ”

SUBMITTED TO

KRISHNA KANTA HANDIQUI STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY

IN

PARTIAL FULLFILLMENT OF THE

FOUR YEAR UG IN PHILOSOPHY

(YEAR)

by

Name :

Enrollment No.....

Study Centre Code:

Under the
Guidance of

Name of Internal Guide / External Guide

Designation

KRISHNA KANTA HANDIQUI STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY.

Guwahati, Assam

Certificate of the Guide/ Supervisor (Format)

Certificate of the Guide/ Supervisor

Mentor / Guide Name :

Designation :

This is to certify that the project report entitled “ _____ ” has been prepared by Ms./Mr. _____ bearing enrolment number _____ under my supervision and guidance, for the partial fulfilment of FYUG in Philosophy of Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University. His/her field work is satisfactory.

Date:

Signature of Guide

Certificate of the Study Centre Coordinator/ Academic consultant of Study Centre

Certificate of Study Centre Coordinator/ Academic consultant

Coordinator/ Academic consultant Name :

Designation :

This is to certify that the project report entitled “ _____ ” has been prepared by Ms./Mr. _____ under the guidance of Dr./ Sri/Mr./Ms. _____, for the partial fulfilment of FYUG in Philosophy of Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University. His/her field work is satisfactory.

Date:

Signature

Acknowledgement: The learner should to provide an acknowledgement of the help received from Supervisor, other teachers, Libraries and any other organizations/ source/ person. One may also acknowledge assistance from family members, friends and others. The learner has to put his / her signature and the Enrollment No. at the end of the acknowledgement.

Self-Declaration by the Learner: The learner has to make the following declaration:

Self-Declaration By The Learner

I do hereby declare that this project work entitled “ _____ ” submitted by me for the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of **MA in Philosophy** programme of Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University is a product of my own research work. The report embodies the finding based on my study and observation and has not been submitted earlier for the award of any degree or diploma to any Institute or University.

Name:

Signature of the Learner

Table of Contents:

Also called INDEX, the Table of Contents should provide the title of all chapters (with page numbers) major subdivisions and appendices. The table should also indicate the commencing page numbers of the preface, the bibliography appendices & annexure.

Main Dissertation:

Your main report should follow the chapter scheme you had indicated in your synopsis. Generally, the sequential presentation should be as follows:

- **Chapter-I: Introduction of the problem:** this chapter should provide a background of the problem and what is proposed to be investigated. The significance of the problem, the objective and the scope of the study and the contribution and impact your study will make should be elaborated. A brief description of the organization where you have conducted the project should be provided.
- **Chapter-II: Theoretical Perspective:** This chapter should give an overview of the theoretical concepts related to the problem under study. You should refer to the current status of research in the area and major finding thereof. These should bring out the necessity for a study of the kind you have undertaken and the approach you intend to follow.
- **Chapter-III, IV, V Discussion/Body of the Report:** Presentation of the relevant analysis and discussion thereon. After you define your research problem clearly and definitely, you have to explain the issue with different relevant philosophical theories.
- **Appendices and Annexure:** Appendices are listed alphabetically e.g Appendix A Appendix B etc. and contain the table(if there) for the study .They are not included in the main chapters but referred to in the discussion and interpretations. Appendices are placed after the last chapter on summary conclusions.
- Annexure are numbered numerical e.g., Annexure II etc. and contain such supporting information which through not collected as primary and secondary data, yet is relevant in discussion and for easy reference.
- **References:** references can be mentioned either at the bottom of the appropriate page where these are referred or at the end or each chapter. If this has not been done, a third alternative is to list them at the end of the report immediately after the appendices / Annexure.
- **Bibliography:** A bibliography is a list of published sources consulted during the course of project work and normally includes all work listed in the text and text notes. The bibliography can be listed in alphabetical order or split into two separate list each covering books and articles.

Section III: A Guide to Organising the Contents of Dissertation

1. The Title of the Study: A single sentence describing the inquiry should be in the title. The title is frequently used to refer to the independent and dependent variables. Bear in mind that your reader will first notice the title of the Dissertation and will want to know if the dissertation is relevant to his or her research interests. Your dissertation title should be a short yet accurate description of the report's content. Avoid using terms such as "a research into..." or "an experiment to discover..." in the opening of your title. Not only are such sentences redundant and contribute nothing to the text, they also reflect sloppy thinking. The phrase "title" is not acceptable as the initial word in a title. The reader will identify it as the title due to its placement.

2. The Abstract of the Study: The abstract describes your entire work in a single paragraph. A short overview of the goal and approach should be provided, as well as sections on the findings and discussion. Exclude detailed information such as statistics and statistical test names from this section. Aim for a length of maximum 150 words for your abstract. The abstract is the second thing a reader sees after the title, and it may be the only thing they see. As such, it should give a comprehensive yet brief overview of the whole report, allowing readers to decide whether to continue reading or not. As a general rule, write four short lines describing (1) why you did it, (2) what you did, (3) what you discovered, and (4) what you concluded. Write the abstract once you have completed the body of the report. You may struggle to write a succinct abstract in a single session. Perhaps it is more convenient to start with a lengthier version and then shorten it.

3. Introduction to the Study: To begin, you should defend the study you're addressing. This implies that after reading the introduction, the reader should be able to deduce the subject of your Report. Simultaneously, your introduction should explain to someone who is not an expert why you did this study. As a consequence, the introduction will begin with a general framework and go to the study's specific reasoning and objectives. Typically, this section will include an overview of prior work in the subject, as well as an explanation of the theoretical or practical motives for doing the study. The following is an example of an effective content sequence for an introduction:

- Describe and identify the subject you wish to research, and, if necessary, justify its fascination and/or significance.
- Describe previous work (and maybe your own) that relates to the subject at hand.

Justify your previous work's inadequacy. It might have methodological problems, or there could be need for extension of previous work, or this could be the first time it has been reproduced, or you could be comparing the sufficiency of various theories. (If the previous work is complete, error-free, and has been repeated several times, or if the best hypothesis is known, further research is unnecessary.) Justifications for why previous work was inadequate should logically lead to the study you did. You are not need to go into detail here, but it should be obvious how the most recent work resolves open theoretical issues, corrects past research's mistakes, and/or enhances our present understanding.

What are your expectations for the result of your study, and why? Complete this section by describing your study research questions (what you expect will happen based on your theoretical framework and/or the constraints of previous studies). If you are performing more exploratory research and are unclear about the conclusion, briefly describe the study's aims and desired outcomes. This final paragraph of the introduction is critical to the study's and report's comprehension. If this part is well-defined, discussing and evaluating the outcomes will be lot easier. Ascertain the relevance of your theories to the essay's main body. Your theories do not have to be enumerated or bulleted.

4. Methodology of Research: The Methodology of the dissertation will be mainly descriptive and analytical.

5. Characterisation: Based on your chaptalisation plan, organise the main body of the Dissertation in a systematic way. Try to organise your body in a way like there is a continuity of flow throughout the discussion.

6. Findings and Discussions: From the philosophical and theoretical analysis of the main issue, finding will have to find out. A detail explanation, description and discussion must provide in support of that. Based on it, there must be a conclusion for each core chapter.

7. Conclusions: To end the discussion, it is desirable that you draw certain important conclusions of the study and based on those you can also offer certain suggestions of your findings. Here, you can also highlight certain limitations you faced during your study or point out certain future directions of research on the area.

Section IV: Certain Areas of Research for Your Dissertation

We are providing here certain areas of research for your Dissertation. Please note that you don't have to necessarily choose exactly any of these topics. These are meant to help you come out with an appropriate topic only.

- 1) A Critical Study on Scepticism: With Special reference Descartes.
- 2) A Critical Study on Scepticism: With Special reference David Hume.
- 3) A Philosophical Study on the Issue of Memory
- 4) Discussion on Correspondence Theory of Truth.
- 5) Discussion on Coherence Theory of Truth.
- 6) Discussion on Pragmatic Theory of Truth.
- 7) A Study on Cogito Ergo sum of Descartes.
- 8) A Philosophical Study on Aristotle's Concept of Happiness.
- 9) A Philosophical Study on Aristotle's Concept of Eudaemonia.
- 10) An Ethical Discussion on Hedonism
- 11) An Ethical Study on Rationalism: With Special Reference to Kant
- 12) A Philosophical Study on Liberalism
- 13) A Philosophical Study on Individualism
- 14) Plato's Concept of Knowledge: A Philosophical Discussion
- 15) Plato's Concept of Idea or Form: A Philosophical Discussion
- 16) A Study on Hume's Idea of Self
- 17) A Study on Kant's Concept of Space and Time
- 18) A Philosophical Study on Gita's Concept of Karma Yoga
- 19) A Philosophical Study on Jaina Concept of Syatvada
- 20) A Philosophical Study on Jaina Concept of Anekantavada
- 21) A philosophical Study on Four Noble Truths of Buddhism
- 22) Philosophical Analysis of the Concept of Brahman: With Special Reference to Samkara
- 23) Philosophical Analysis of the Concept of Brahman: With Special Reference to Ramanuja
- 24) Philosophical Analysis of the Concept of Brahman: With Special Reference to Maddhva
- 25) An ethical Study on Purusartha
- 26) K.C. Bhattacharyya's Concept of the Absolute and its Alternative form
- 27) A Philosophical Reality of Sri Aurobindo
- 28) Interpretation of Gita: B. G. Tilak
- 29) Radhakrishnan's view on Absolute
- 30) Swami Vivekananda's Concept of Universal Religion
- 31) Moore's Defence of Common Sense: A Study
- 32) Phenomenological Reduction of Husserl: A Philosophical Study
- 33) A Study on Gandhi's Concept of Non-violence
- 34) Capital punishment: An Ethical Discussion