

B.A. (SEMESTER SYSTEM PROGRAMME)

PHILOSOPHY

Syllabus

(Three Years Full Time Programme)

COURSE CONTENTS

(Effective from the Academic Year 2019-2020 onwards)



**DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
UNIVERSITY OF LUCKNOW
LUCKNOW – 226007**

B. A. PHILOSOPHY

(SEMESTER SYSTEM PROGRAMME)

(COURSE CONTENTS)

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	Paper - II	WESTERN PHILOSOPHY - I
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	Paper – II	LOGIC (INDIAN & WESTERN) - I
SEMESTER - IV	Paper – I	ETHICS (INDIAN & WESTERN) - II
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SEMESTER - V	Paper - I	PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY (INDIAN & WESTERN) - I
	Paper – II	PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION - I
	Paper – III (A)	SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY - I
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	Paper - III (A)	SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY - II
	Paper - III (B)	GREEK AND MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHY - II
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Note : B.A. Semester Vth and VIth students are supposed to chose any one of the following Three Papers [i.e. Paper III (A)/III (B)/ III(C)] provided in the syllabus.

Semester – I

Paper - I

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY - I

(Marks: 80)

Unit - I

1. **Introduction:** Nature and Scope of Philosophy, Conceptual Background of Indian Philosophy and various understanding of Indian tradition including Grammarians, Shaiva and Shakti tradition, Introduction to Prasthantrayee and Purusarth-Chatustaya Common characteristics of Indian Philosophy, Classification of Indian Philosophical Schools : Āstika and Nāstika
2. **Ārvāka School:** Epistemology: The denial of Inference, Testimony and Comparison as sources of knowledge. Metaphysics: The reality of the World, Concept of Soul and God. Ethics: The denial of Virtue, Vice, Merit, Demerit, Law of Karma. Concept of Liberation, Transmigration and Ideal of Life.

Unit - II

3. **Jainism:** Concept of Valid forms of knowledge. Perception (Pratyakṣa) and mediate knowledge (Parokṣa), Anekāntavāda, The Doctrine of Nayas, Syādvāda and Saptabhaṅginaya, Concept of Substance (Dravya), Attributes (Guna) and Modes (Paryāya) Kinds of substance: Extended (Astikaya) and Un-extended (Anastikaya), Nature of Bondage and Liberation (Mokṣa).

Unit - III

4. **Buddhism:** Four Noble Truths (Ātāvāri āryasatyāni), Theory of Dependent Origination (Pratityasamutpāda), The wheel of existence (Bhavachakra), Eight Fold Path (astāṅgik marg) Doctrine of Momentariness (Kṣanabhaṅgavāda), Theory of No-soul (Anatmyavāda), Concept of Karma, Transmigration and Liberation (Nirvāna).

Unit - IV

5. **Nyāya Philosophy:** Concept of valid Cognition (Pramā), its instruments (Pramāna) and the known object (Premeṃya), Perception (Pratyakṣa): Definition, Sannikarṣa, Classification of Pratyakṣa: Nirvikalpaka, Savikalpaka, Laukika, Alaukika, Inference (Anumāna): Definition, Vyāpti, Parāmarśa, Classification of Anumāna: Svārthānumāna, Parārthānumāna, Fallacies of Inference (hetvābhāsa) Comparison (Upamāna), Testimony (Śabda Pramāna). Theory of Causation (Asatkāryavāda), Concept of God and Soul.

Semester – I

Paper - II

WESTERN PHILOSOPHY - I

(Marks: 80)

Unit - I

1. Nature, Scope & Definition of Philosophy: Origin, traits & some prominent debates
2. Distinction between Western & Indian Philosophy: Some Prominent Positions.

Unit - II

3. Historical Background of Western Philosophy:
4. Greek Philosophy (Early and Later Greek Philosophy) & Medieval Age Philosophy

Unit - III

5. Basic traits of Rationalism and Empiricism
6. Descartes: Cartesian method of doubt, cogito ergo sum, criterion of truth, types of ideas, proofs for the existence of God, mind-body relation: Interactionism.

Unit – IV

7. Spinoza: Doctrine of substance, attributes and modes, existence of God, Pantheism, parallelism.
8. Leibnitz: Monads, truth of reason, truth of facts, innateness of ideas, Doctrine of Pre-established harmony.

Semester – II

Paper - II

WESTERN PHILOSOPHY - II

(Marks: 80)

Unit - I

1. Locke: Refutation of innate ideas, the origin and formation of ideas, simple and complex ideas, substances, modes and relations, nature of knowledge and its degrees, limits of knowledge, primary and secondary qualities.
2. Berkeley: Refutation of abstract ideas, Criticism of Locke's distinction between primary and secondary qualities, Immaterialism, esse-est-percipii, role of God.

Unit - II

3. Hume: Impression and Ideas, distinction between judgements concerning relations of ideas and judgements concerning matters of fact, theory of causality, theory of self and personal identity, Scepticism
4. Kant: Conception of critical Philosophy, distinction between *a priori* and *a posteriori* judgements, distinction between analytic and synthetic judgements, Possibility of synthetic a priori judgements.

Unit - III

5. Post Kantian Philosophy:
6. G.W.F. Hegel: The Dialectic Method, Thought & Being, The Concept of *Geist*,
7. Marx & Engels: The Dialectic Materialism, Theory of Surplus Values, Theory of Alienation

Unit – IV

Brief Discussions on:

8. Idealistic & Realistic Trends in Recent Philosophy
9. Pragmatism, Positivism & Analytic Philosophy

Semester – III

Paper - I

ETHICS (INDIAN & WESTERN) - I

(Marks: 80)

Unit - I

1. Concepts and Presuppositions

UNIT – II

2. Meaning of Dharma
3. Concepts of Rna
4. Classification of Dharma: Sāmānya Dharma
5. Purusarthas and their inter relation

UNIT – III

6. Karma Yoga: (Gitā)

Unit – IV

7. Four Noble truth
8. Arhat and Bodhisattva Ideals in Buddhism
9. Triratna an Kaivalya in Jainism

Semester – IV

Paper - I

ETHICS (INDIAN & WESTERN) - II

(Marks: 80)

Unit - I

1. Nature and scope of Ethics
2. Classification of Ethics : Normative, Meta and applied
3. Moral and Non Moral actions
4. Object of Moral Judgement- Motive and intention
5. Ends and Means

Unit – II

6. Hedonism: Ethical and Psychological
7. Utilitarianism: Bentham and Mill

Unit – III

8. Butler’s theory of conscience as the ultimate standard of moral Judgement.
9. Kant’s ethical Story

Unit – IV

10. Cognitivism and Non- Cognitivism
Problems, Classification and theories: G.E. Moore, C.L. Stevenson, R.M. Hare.

Semester – III

Paper - II

LOGIC (INDIAN & WESTERN) - I

(Marks: 80)

Unit - I

1. Inference in Nyaya : Definition , Constituents, Process and Type of Vyapti Paramarsa,
2. Inference in Buddhism : Definition , Constituents, Process and Type of Anumana
3. Inference in Jainism : Definition , Constituents, Process and Type of Anumana

Unit – II

4. Definitions of Logic and Relation between logic and language.
5. Logic and Arguments, Deductive and Inductive Arguments , Truth and Validity.
6. Immediate inference : Conversion, Obversion and Contraposition- Rule and Exercises
7. Categorical Syllogism: Rule and Fallacies.

UNIT- III

8. Boolean Interpretation of Categorical Proposition: Venn Diagram Technique for Testing Syllogisms, Hypothetical and Disjunction Syllogism, Enthymeme, The Dilemma.
9. Induction : Argument by Analogy, Appraising Analogical Arguments, Refutation by Logical Analogy.
10. Causal Connections: Mill's Methods of Experimental Inquiry, Criticism Of Mill's Methods.

UNIT- IV

11. Symbolic Logic: Testing Argument Form and Argument for Validity by The Method of Truth- Table , Statement forms and Statements, Tautologous, Contradictory and Contingent Statement forms, Material Equivalence, Logical Equivalence.

Semester – IV

Paper - II

LOGIC (INDIAN & WESTERN) - II

(Marks: 80)

Unit - I

1. Inference in Nyaya : Introduction, Types and Fallacies of Inference (Hetvabhas)
2. Inference in Buddhism: Introduction, Types and Fallacies of Inference (Hetvabhas)
3. Inference in Jainism: Introduction, Types and Fallacies of Inference (Hetvabhas)

Unit - II

4. What Logic Is, Definitions of Logic
5. Propositions and Statement, Arguments, Characteristics and Type of Arguments
Classes and Categorical Propositions, Four Kinds of Categorical Proposition,
Quality, Quantity and Distribution of Terms, Translating Categorical Propositions
Into Standard form.
6. Immediate Inferences : Conversion Obversion and Contraposition .
7. Traditional Square of Opposition: Contradictories, Contraries, Sub-contraries and
Sub-alternation.
8. Categorical Syllogism : Standard Form of Categorical Syllogisms , Terms of the
Syllogism- Major, Minor and Middle, The Mood of the Syllogism, The Figure of the
Syllogism, Valid Form of Categorical Syllogism.

Unit - III

9. Syllogistic Rules and Syllogistic Fallacies, Venn Diagram Technique.
10. Rules of Inference : Elementary Valid Argument form.
11. The Rule of Replacement : Logically Equivalent Expressions.
12. Casual Reasoning: Cause and Effect, Causal Loss Uniformity of Nature, Induction by
Simple Enumeration .

Unit - IV

13. Symbolic Logic : Value of Special Symbols, Symbols for Negation, Conjunction,
Disjunction. Conditional Statement and Material Implication.
14. Tautologous, Contradictory and Contingent Statement forms, Three Laws of
Thought, Argument and Argument forms, Statement and Statement form, Making
Truth- Table.

Semester – V

Paper - I

**PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY
(INDIAN & WESTERN) - I**

(Marks: 80)

Unit - I

1. **Theories of World and Creation:** Materialism, Paramanukaranavada, Prakritiparinamavada, Mayavada, Brahmaparinamavada
2. **Theories of Causality:** Satkaryavada, Asatkaryavada, Parinamavada, Prakritiparinamavada, Vivartavada.

Unit – II

3. **Nature of Soul and God:** Upanishadic, Charvaka, Jainism, Buddhism, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Sankhya, Yoga, Mimamsa, Vedanta, Integral Humanism
4. **Theories of Liberation:** Orthodox and Heterodox

Unit - III

5. **Theories of Knowledge:** Nature of Prama, Pramana, Prameya, Pramanyavada in Nyaya, Mimamsa and Buddhism
6. **Theories of Error:** Akhyati, Viparitakhyati, Anyathakhyati, Satkhyati, Anirvachaniyakhyati

Unit – IV

7. **Concepts and theories of meaning:** Akanksha, Yogyata, Sannidhi, Tatparya, Abhihitanvayavada, Anvitabhidhanavada, Sphotavada

Semester – VI

Paper - I

**PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY
(INDIAN & WESTERN) - II**

(Marks: 80)

Unit - I

1. Knowledge : Definitions, types, degrees
2. Rationalism : Plato, Aristotle, Descartes, Spinoza, Liebnitz
3. Empiricism : Pre Socratic, Locke, Berkley, Hume, Quine, James, Dewey

Unit – II

4. Critical Synthesis : kant
5. Intuitionism : Green , Bradley
6. Space & Time :Pre Socratic, Plato, Aristotle, Newton, Liebnitz, Kant.

Unit – III

7. Universals : Nature, Definitions
8. Realism : Plato, Aristotle, Moore, Kant
9. Conceptualism: Berkley,
10. Nominalism: Locke , Hume

Unit – IV

11. Truth: definition of truth, criteria of truth
12. Correspondence theory, Coherence theory, pragmatic theory
13. Meaning & truth : Semantic conception, communicative action

Semester – V

Paper - II

PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION - I

(Marks: 80)

Unit – I

1. Nature of Philosophy of Religion:
 - a) Definition: Is Religion a social institution or a way of life?
 - b) Distinction between Philosophy of Religion and Religion
 - c) Distinction between Religion & Theology
 - d) Distinction between Religion & Morality
 - e) Distinction between Religion & Science
2. Nature, Scope & Origin of Religion
 - a) Religion: Constructed or Evolved?
 - b) Anthropological & Psychological perspectives
 - c) The Concept of Dharma: Rta, Rna, Prarabdha, Purusartha, Nishkama Karma & Loksamgraha

Unit – II

3. Attributes of God:
 - a) Simplicity, Omniscience, Omnipotence, Omnipresence, Eternity and Goodness/Benevolence.
 - b) Paradox of Metaphysical and Ethical Attributes of God
4. God and the World:
 - a) Atheism, Theism, Deism and Pantheism
 - b) Bertrand Russell vs Coplestone Debate: A Critical Evaluation

Unit – III

5. Immortality of the Soul: Liberation, Salvation & Redemption
6. Problem of Evil: Significant discussions and possible solutions
7. Doctrine of Karma: Relevance for the above two discussions

Unit – IV

8. Distinctive Features of Semitic Religions: Judaism, Christianity & Islam
9. Basic Tenets of Islam:
 - a) The Philosophical Teachings of Holy Quran
 - b) God the Ultimate Reality: His Attributes, His relation to the World
 - c) The Five Pillars of Islam
10. Some Basic Tenets of Christianity:
 - a) The Doctrine of Trinity
 - b) The Theory of Redemption

Semester – VI

Paper - II

PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION - II

(Marks: 80)

Unit – I

1. Proofs for the Existence of God:
 - a) The Ontological, Cosmological, Teleological and Moral arguments
 - b) Special reference to the discussion in Udayana's *Nyayakusumanjali*
 - c) Critical Evaluation
2. Religious Experience and Knowledge
 - a) William James on Mysticism
 - b) Intuition & Revelation

Unit - II

3. Religious Language and Communication:
 - a) Cognitivist Position
 - b) Non-Cognitivist Position
 - c) Semi-Cognitivist Position
4. Reason, Faith and Revelation
5. Prayer and Bhakti

Unit - III

6. Some significant articles on Philosophy of Religion:
7. MaCloskey, H.J., 'God and Evil'
8. Pascal, g. 'The Wager'
9. Clifford, W.K., 'The Ethics of Belief'
10. Wittgenstein on Religious Belief as in his *Lectures & Conversations on Aesthetics, Psychology and Religious Belief*. (ed.) Cyrill Barrett, Basil Blackwell, Oxford, 1970.

Unit – IV

11. Meeting point of all Religions:
 - a) Religious Pluralism,
 - b) Religious Tolerance,
 - c) Religious Conversion and
 - d) Religious Secularism

Semester – V

Paper – III (A)

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY - I

(Marks: 80)

Unit – I

1. Nature and scope of social and Political Philosophy,
2. Relation between Social and Political Philosophy
3. The basic concepts of social and political origination: Society, Community, Institutions, Association, Family, State, Nation, Country, Class, Caste, and Gender.

Unit – II

4. Theories of States
 - i. Devine right theory
 - ii. Classical theory of state : Plato, Aristotle
 - iii. Contractarian theory of state : Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, and Kant
 - iv. Idealistic theory : Hegel and Green

Unit – I

5. Political Ideals:
Justice : Plato, Aristotle, Rousseau, Kant, Rawls and Amartyasen
Liberty : Bentham, J.S. Mill and Isiah Barlin
Equality: Formal, Proportional and Moral

Unit – I V

6. Political theories
Liberalism ; Locke, J. S. Mill, Benthem, Dwarkin
Marxism : Karl Marx
Communitarianism : Miche Sandel and Charles Taylor
Libertariainism : Robert Nozik

Semester – V

Paper – III (A)

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY - II

(Marks: 80)

Unit - I

1. Theories of social organization
Anarchism : Godwin, Proudhon
2. Concept of Monarchy, Oligarchy and Democracy
3. Democracy and its debates : Representative and Direct

Unit – II

4. Kautilya theory of State and Sovereignty, Mandal and Saptang
5. Vedic and Smriti accounts of State
6. Raja Ram Mohan Roy :Modern Education and reform
7. B.G. Tilak : Swaraj and Gita

Unit – III

8. M. Gandhi : Concept of Swaraj and Satyagraha
9. B. R. Ambedkar : Concept of Social Justice
10. M.N. Roy : Radical Humanism
11. R.M. Lohia : Socialism

Unit – IV

12. Nationalism : B.C. Chattopadhyay , K.C. Bhattacharya, R.N. Tagore, Gandhi , Savarkar.
13. Cosmopolitanism
14. Pluralism
15. Multiculturalism

Semester – V

Paper – III (B)

GREEK AND MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHY - I

(Marks: 80)

Unit - I

1. Nature and Scope of Greek Philosophy:
2. Origin, traits & some prominent debates

Unit – II

3. Pre – Socratic Philosophers:
4. Cosmologists: Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Empedocles, Anaxagoras, Democritus.
5. *Pythagoras*: Number, universe and soul;
6. *Heraclitus*: *Logos*, Becoming;
7. Parmenides: Being.

Unit – III

8. The Atomists: Democritus & Leucippus
9. Sophists: Relativism & Scepticism
10. Response to tradition: Relativism and Scepticism of sophists: Being- Becoming.

Unit – IV

11. Socrates:
 - a) The Socratic Method
 - b) Knowledge
 - c) Virtue
12. Plato:
 - a) Distinction between knowledge and opinion, knowledge as recollection
 - b) Theory of Forms
 - c) Idea of God and soul

Semester – VI

Paper – III (B)

GREEK AND MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHY - II

(Marks: 80)

Unit – I

1. Aristotle:
 - a) Response to tradition, Criticism of Plato's theory of forms and his views on Knowledge, being and becoming.
 - b) Substance as a Category; concepts of form and matter.
 - c) Problem of Change, Four causes, Potentiality and Actuality.
 - d) Proofs for the existence of God.

Unit – II

2. Post-Aristotelian Philosophy/ Later Greek Philosophy:
 - a) A Brief Glance of Epicureans & Stoic Philosophy (Early, Middle & Later Stoics)
 - b) Factors responsible for decline of Greek Philosophy

Unit – III

3. Change in the nature of philosophical problems.
4. Medieval Philosophy:
 - a) St. Augustine: Problem of Evil
 - b) St. Anselm: Ontological Argument

Unit – IV

5. St. Thomas Aquinas: Faith and reason; essence and existence; proof for the existence of God.
6. Critical Evaluation of Medieval Age Philosophy

Semester – V

Paper – III (C)

APPLIED PHILOSOPHY - I

(Marks: 80)

Unit – I

1. Introduction : Definition and Kinds of Values, Culture specific values and Culture neutrality of values. Universal Values,
2. Indian Cultural Values : Ancient and Modern

Unit – II

3. Fundamentals of Human Rights, Critique of Human Rights,
4. Right to life
5. Social Justice Rawls and Ambedkar

Unit – III

6. The problem of Abortion: conservative position, Liberal position, Feminist position, Abortion and Infanticide.
7. Euthanasia: Types of Euthanasia, Voluntary, Non-Voluntary; Active, Passive

Unit – IV

8. Applied Ethics: Business Ethics, Medical Ethics, Media Ethics, Professional Ethics

Semester – VI

Paper – III (C)

APPLIED PHILOSOPHY - II

(Marks: 80)

Unit – I

1. Environmental Ethics : The idea of Environment, Anthropocentric, Cosmo centric, Deep Ecology
2. Environmental issues and Development
3. Sustainable Development.

Unit - II

4. Indian theories about environment : Vedic, Jaina, Bauddha and Tagore

Unit – III

5. Indian concept of Personality and self development :Vedic and Buddhist
6. Moral ides of self and societ
7. Means for attainment of moral goals: Purusarthchatustaya
8. Yoga as a sourse and means of moral, social, personal and spiritual development:
9. Path of Yoga: Yama, Niyam, Āsana, Prānāyāma, Pratyāhara.Dhāranā, Dhyāna, Samādhi

Unit – IV

10. Philosophy of Education : Socrates and Plato
 11. Vedic Gurukul and Buddhist Monastries.
 12. Rousseau, Dewey, Paulo Friere,
 13. Tagore, Aurobindo, Krishnamurtiand Savitri bai Phule
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