

The University of Burdwan
Syllabus for B.A. (HONS.) (1+1+1 Pattern)
in
Philosophy
(with effect from 2010-2011 onwards)

PART – I

PAPER – I	OUTLINES OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY	Marks: 100
	(Minimum 100 Classes)	
1.	Detailed Introduction (a) General Features of Indian Philosophy, (b) Spirit of Indian Philosophy, (c) Basic concepts of the Vedic and the Upanisadic world-views : Rta, Yajnas and Rna, (d) Notion of Self and liberation (Bauddha, Nyaya-Vaisesika, Advaita Vedanta and Visistadvaita Vedanta)	(8 classes)
2.	Carvaka (a) Perception as the only source of knowledge, Refutation of inference and testimony as sources of knowledge, (b) Carvaka materialism and Dehatmavada, (c) Ethics of the Carvaka	(8 classes)
3.	Jainism (a) Anekantavada, (b) Syadvada and Nayavada, (c) Theory of Self (d) Nature of Substance: Relation between Substance, Attributes & Modes	(8 classes)
4.	Buddhism (a) Four Noble Truths, (b) Pratityasamutpada (c) Ksanabhangavada, (d) Schools of Buddhism, (e) Bauddha Epistemology	(8 classes)
5.	Nyaya–Vaisesika : (a) Nyaya Epistemology : Perception, Inference, Comparison and Testimony (b) Vaisesika Metaphysics : Nature of Cause, Classification of Causes, Paramanuvada, Seven Categories	(16 classes)
6.	Samkhya Theory of Evolution, Prakrti and its Gunas, Notion of Purusa, Bahupurusavada.	(8 classes)

7. Yoga
Citta, Cittabhumi, Cittavrtti, Cittavrttinirodha, God (10 classes)
8. Purva Mimamsa
Pramanas with special reference to Arthapatti and Anupalabdhi (10 classes)
9. Advaita Vedanta
Nature of Brahman, Vivartavada, Maya, Jiva and Jagat (14 classes)
10. Visistadvaitavada
Distinction between Advaitavada and Visistadvaitavada, Nature of Isvara, Jiva and Jagat, Ramanuja's Criticism of Samkara's Doctrine of Maya (10 classes)

References :

- A. C. D. Sharma : A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy
- B. M. Hiriyanna : Outlines of Indian Philosophy
- C. D.M.Dutta & S.C.Chatterjee : An Introduction to Indian Philosophy
- D. Pradyot Kumar Mandal : Bharatiya Darsana
- E. Debabrata Sen : Bharatiya Darsana
- F. Nirabdaran Chakraborty : Nyaya -Vaisesika Darsana
- G. Karuna Bhattacharya : Nyaya-Vaisesika Darsana
- H. Panchanan Shastri : Carvaka Darsana
- I. Panchanan Shastri : Bauddha Darsana

PAPER – II HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY Marks:100

(Minimum 100 classes)

1. Introduction : Distinctive features of Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern Philosophy (4 classes)
2. The Pre-Socratic Period : Ionian School, Parmenides, Heraclitus and Democritus (6 classes)
3. Plato : Epistemology and Metaphysics (5 classes)
4. Aristotle : Metaphysics (4 classes)
5. Thomas Aquinas : Being and its Attributes (3 classes)
6. Descartes : (a) Method of Doubt, (b) Cogito Ergo Sum, (c) Criterion of Truth, (d) Nature of Substance and Mind-Body Problem, (e) Classification of Ideas, (f) Proofs for the existence of God (12 classes)

7. Spinoza : (a) Substance, Attributes and Modes, (b) The Relation between Mind and Body: Parallelism, (c) Three Orders of Knowledge, (d) Elimination of Final Causality (Determinism) (e) Freedom and Necessity, (f) Intellectual Love of God (12 classes)
8. Leibniz : (a) Doctrine of Monads, (b) Truths of Reason and Truths of Fact, (c) Principles of Non-contradiction, Sufficient Reason and the Identity of Indiscernibles, (d) The Doctrine of Pre-established Harmony (10 classes)
9. Locke :(a) Refutation of Innate Ideas and Principles, (b) Theory of Ideas, (c) Theory of Substance, (d) Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities, (e) Theory of Knowledge, (f) The Extent and Validity of Knowledge (12 classes)
10. Berkeley : (a) Rejection of the Lockean notion of Substance, (b) Criticism of Abstract Ideas (c) Rejection of the Distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities, (d) *Esse Est Percipi—Esse Est Percipere* (10 classes)
11. Hume : (a) Origin of Knowledge : Impressions and Ideas, (b) Laws of Association, (c) Distinction between Relations of Ideas and Matters of Fact, (d) Notion of Causality, (e) The Problem of Personal Identity, (e) Hume’s Scepticism (10 classes)
12. Kant : (a) Idea of the Critical Philosophy, (b) Possibility of Metaphysics, (c) Kant’s Copernican Revolution of Philosophy, (d) Sensibility and Understanding– their role in the origin of Knowledge, (e) Possibility of Synthetic *a priori* Judgements, (f) Space and Time : Metaphysical and Transcendental expositions (12 classes)

References :

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| A. D.J.O. Connor (ed) | : A Critical History of Western Philosophy |
| B. F. Copleston | : A History of Philosophy [Vols. I to V] |
| C. B. Russell | : A History of Western Philosophy |
| D. R. Falckenberg | : History of Modern Philosophy |
| E. W.T. Stace | : A Critical History of Greek Philosophy |
| F. S.S. Barlingay and P.B. Kulkarni | : A Critical Survey of Western Philosophy |
| G. Rasvihary Das | : A Handbook to ‘Kant’s Critique of Pure Reason’ |
| H. Niradbaran Chakraborty | : Paschatya Darsaner Itihasa (Plato, Aristotle) |
| I. Niradbaran Chakraborty | : Locke, Berkeley, Hume |
| J. Sushanta Chakraborty | : Paschatya Darsaner Itihasa |
| K. Rasvihary Das | : Kanter Darsana |
| L. Mrinal Kanti Bhadra | : Kanter Suddha Prajnar Vicara |

PART – II

PAPER – III ISSUES IN EPISTEMOLOGY AND METAPHYSICS:
INDIAN AND WESTERN Marks :100

HALF – I **INDIAN** 50 Marks
(Minimum 50 Classes)

1. Pramanya : Origin (Utpatti) and Ascertainment (Jnapti)--the Nyaya View and the Mimamsaka view (12 classes)
2. Khyativada : Nyaya, Mimamsa and Advaita Vedanta views (12 classes)
3. Causality : The debate between Nyaya and Samkhya (6 classes)
4. Universals : The debate between Nyaya-Vaisesika and Bauddha (10 classes)
5. Self : The debate between Vaisesika and Bauddha. (10 classes)

HALF – II **WESTERN** 50 Marks
(Minimum 50 Classes)

1. Knowledge : Propositional and non-propositional knowledge, Knowing *how* and Knowing *that*, knowledge by acquaintance and knowledge by description, Necessary and sufficient conditions of propositional knowledge (16 classes)
2. Theories of Justification : Foundationalism and Coherentism (6 classes)
3. Theories of Truth : Correspondence, Coherence and Pragmatic (8 classes)
4. Universals : Realism and Nominalism–Views of Plato, Aristotle, Locke and Berkeley (10 classes)
5. Substance : Substratum theories and Bundle theories –Views of Locke, Berkeley, Russell and Ayer (10 classes)

References :

- A. C.D. Sharma :A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy
- B. D.M. Dutta :Six Ways of Knowing
- C. J.N. Mohanty :Gangesa’s Theory of Truth
- D. J.N. Sinha :Indian Psychology (Cognition)
- E. S.K.Mitra : Fundamental Questions of Indian Metaphysics and Logic
- F. Satkari Mukherjee : The Buddhist Philosophy of Universal Flux
- G. Phanibhusana Tarkavagisa : Nyaya Parichaya
- H. Phanibhusana Tarkavagisa : Nyaya Darsana

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| | (8 classes) |
| 3. Standard of Right and Wrong: Act-deontology and Rule-deontology: Kant's Moral Theory | (10 classes) |
| 4. Standard of Right and Wrong : The Ethics of Bhagavadgita: Niskamakarma | (5 classes) |
| 5. Jaina Ethics: Panchamahavrata and Triratna | (7 classes) |
| 6. Issues in Applied Ethics: Suicide and Euthanasia: Famine, Affluence and Morality, Values in Nature, Feminism | (16 classes) |

Half-II : Philosophy of Religion (Minimum 50 classes)

50 Marks

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| 1. The Judaic-Christian Concept of God | (5 classes) |
| 2. Arguments for the Existence of God | (8 classes) |
| 3. Arguments against the Existence of God | (5 classes) |
| 4. The Problem of Evil | (8 classes) |
| 5. The Problem of Religious Language | (8 classes) |
| 6. The Problems of Verification | (8 classes) |
| 7. The Conflicting Truth-claims of Different Religions | (8 classes) |

References :

- A. W. K. Frankena : Ethics (2nd Edition)
- B. I.C. Sharma: The Ethical Philosophy of India
- C. P.Singer : Practical Ethics
- D. Somnath Chakraborty : Nitividya Tattvakatha
- E. Somnath Chakraborty: Kathaya Karma Ethics
- F. Mrinal Kanti Bhadra : Nitividya
- G. J. Hick : Philosophy of Religion (4th edition)
- H. Kalidas Bhattacharyya : Alternative Religions
- I. Kalyan Gupta & Amitava Chakraborty : Dharma Darsana
- J. Stevenson : Heart of Jainism
- K. Darjananda Vargava : Jaina Ethics

PAPER–VII: CONTEMPORARY PHILOSOPHY: INDIAN AND WESTERN 100 Marks

Half-I : Indian (Minimum 50 classes)

50 Marks

Philosophical thoughts of Rabindranath Tagore, Swami Vivekananda, Sri Aurobindo, S. Radhakrishnan, Md. Iqbal and Mahatma Gandhi

(Minimum number of classes on each thinker should not be less than 8)

Rabindranath Tagore

- (a) Nature of man : The finite aspect of man, the infinite aspect of man ,the finite-
infinite aspect of man, (b) Nature of religion, (c) Problem of evil

Swami Vivekananda

- (a) Nature of man: Physical nature of man and Spiritual nature of man
(b) Nature of the world, the concept of Maya
(c) The way of knowledge (jnanayoga), the way of action (karmayoga)

Sri Aurobindo

- (a) Nature of reality, (b) Human evolution– its different stages, (c) Integral yoga

S. Radhakrishnan

- (a) Nature of man, (b) Nature of religious experience, (c) Nature of intuitive
apprehension

Md. Iqbal

- (a) Nature of the self, (b) Nature of the world, (c) Nature of God

Mahatma Gandhi

- (a) God and Truth, (b) Ahimsa, (c) Trusteeship

Half-II : Western (Minimum 50 classes)

50 Marks

Text : A.J. Ayer : *The Central Questions of Philosophy* (Chapters 1- 4)

(Minimum number of classes on each chapter should not be less than 12)

References :

- A. B.K.Lal : Contemporary Indian Philosophy
B. D.M.Dutta : Chief Currents of Contemporary Philosophy
C. Somnath Chakravorty : Prasanga : Darsana Jignasa

PAPER – VIII : SPECIAL TEXTS : INDIAN AND WESTERN

Marks: 100

Half – I : Indian (Minimum 50 classes)

50 Marks

Text : Sadananda Yogindra : *Vedantasara*

Half – II : Western (Minimum 50 classes)

50 Marks

Text : K. Marx & F.Engels : *Manifesto of the Communist Party*

References :

- A. B.Pal (ed) :Vedantasasra
B. M. Hiriyanna (ed):Vedantasara
C. T. Oizerman – Making of the Marxist Philosophy