

ACADEMIC CALENDER

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA SYLLABI

FOR THREE-YEAR

HONOURS AND GENERAL DEGREE COURSES OF STUDIES

PHILOSOPHY

2018-2019

(CBCS and New Syllabus for Ist Year Honours and General only)

HONOURSCOURSE

**Ist Year
University of Calcutta**

BA (Honours)-CBCS Syllabus in Philosophy, 2018

A. Core Courses [Fourteen courses; Each course: 6 credits (5 theoretical segment+ 1 for tutorial-related segment). Total: 84 credits (Th 5×15weeks=75 ; Tutorial 1×15 weeks= 15)]

B. Discipline Specific Elective[Four courses; Each course: 6 credits (5 theoretical segment+ 1 for tutorial-related segment). Total: 24 credits(Th 5×15weeks=75 ; Tutorial 1×15 weeks= 15)]

C. Generic Elective [Four courses; Each course: 6 credits (5 theoretical segment+ 1 for tutorial-related segment). Total: 24 credits (Th 5×15weeks=75 ; Tutorial 1×15 weeks= 15)]

Core courses of 'General Syllabus' will be treated as Generic Elective of 'Honours Syllabus'.

D. Skill Enhancement [Two courses; Each course: 2 credits (No Tutorial segment). Total: 04 credits (2×15weeks =30)

- Each course (CC & DSE)carries 80 marks and Minimum 80 classes.
- 65 marks for theoretical segment: 55 marks for descriptive questions + 10 marks for 1 mark questions.
- Skill Enhancement course carries 80 marks and minimum 50 classes: 80 marks for theoretical segment, there is no tutorial segment.
- Question Pattern for descriptive segment of 55 marks: 5 short questions out of 8 (5x5 = 25) + 2 questions out of 4(15 x 2 = 30).
- 15 marks for tutorial [The topics (within the syllabus) are to be decided by the concerned faculty of respective college

Tutorial examples: (any one from each mode): Any one of the following modes: upto 1000 words for one Term Paper/upto 500 words for each of the two Term Papers/ equivalent Book Review/equivalent Comprehension/equivalent Quotation or Excerpt Elaboration. Report Presentation/Poster Presentation/Field work--- based on syllabusrelated and/or current topics (May be done in groups) [The modes and themes and/or topics are be decided by the concerned faculty of respective colleges

Semester 1	Classes Allotted	ASSIGNED TEACHERS
Core course(H) 1 PHIA-A-CC-1: Indian Philosophy – I		
A. Introduction: Division of Indian Philosophical Schools:Āstika and Nāstika (4) B. Cārvāka School—Epistemology, Metaphysics, Ethics.(8)	4 8	SB
C. Jainism—Concept of Dravya, Sat, Guṇa, Paryāya Anekāntavāda, Syādvāda and Saptabhaṅginaya.(10) D. Buddhism— Four noble Truths, Theory of Dependent Origination (Pratītyasamutpāda), Definition of Reality (Arthakriyākāritva), Doctrine of Momentariness, (Kṣanabhangavāda), Theory of no-soul (Nairātmyavāda), Four Schools of Buddhism (Basic tenets).(12)	10 12	SM
E. Nyāya –Pramā and Pramāṇa, Pratyakṣa (Definition), Sannikarṣa, Classification of Pratyakṣa: Nirvikalpaka, Savikalpaka, Laukika, Alaukika; (12) F. Anumiti, Anumāna (Definition), vyāpti, parāmarśa, Classification of Anumāna: pūrvavat, śesavat, smānyatodṛṣṭa, kevalānvayī, kevalavyātirekī, anvayavyātirekī, svārthānumāna, parārthānumāna, Upamāna (definition), Śabda (definition),(12)	12 12	MB
G. Vaiśeṣika—Seven Padārthas, dravya, guṇa, karma, sāmānya, viśeṣa, samavāya, abhāva, (14)		CM
H. Different types of causes: samavayi, asamavayi and nimitta. Asatkāryavāda.(12)	12	SD
Core Course (H) 2 PHIA-A-CC-2: History of Western Philosophy – I		
A. Pre Socratic Philosophy: A brief outline (8)	8	SD

B. Plato: Theory of Knowledge, Theory of Forms.(10)	10	CM
C. Aristotle : Critique of Plato’s theory of Forms, Doctrine of four causes, Form and Matter (12)	12	
D. St. Thomas Aquinas: Faith and Reason, Essence and Existence.(8)	8	SD
E. Descartes: Cartesian method of doubt, cogito ergo sum, criterion of truth, types of ideas, Proofs for the existence of God, Mind- body dualism Proofs for the existence of the external world, (14)	14	MB
F. Spinoza: Doctrine of substance, Attributes and Modes, Existence of God, Pantheism, Three orders of knowing.(14)	14	SB
G. Leibniz: Monads, Truths of reason, Truths of facts, Innate ideas, Some metaphysical principles : Law of Identity of indiscernibles, Law of sufficient reason, Law of continuity, Doctrine of Pre-established harmony.(18)	18	SM

Ist Year Honours)

Semester 2		ASSIGNED TEACHERS
Core course (H) 3 PHIA-A-CC-3 Outlines of Indian Philosophy – II		
A. Sāmkhya—Satkāryavāda, Nature of Prakṛti, its constituents and proofs for its existence. Nature of Puruṣa and proofs for its existence, Plurality of Puruṣas, theory of evolution. (20)	20	MB
B. Yoga—Citta, Cittavṛtti, Cittabhūmi. Eight fold path of Yoga, God. (14 classes)	14	SB
C. Mīmāṃsā (Prābhakara and Bhāṭṭa) :Anvitābhidhānvāda and avihitānvayavāda, Arthāpatti and Anupalabdhi as sources of knowledge (22 classes)	22	SD

D. Advaita Vedānta—Sankara’s view of Brahman, Saguṇa and Nirguṇa Brahman, Three grades of Sattā: prātibhāsika, vyavahārika and pāramārthika, Jīva, Jagat and Māyā.(24 classes)	24	SM
E. Viśistādvaita—Rāmānuja’s view of Brahman, Jīva, Jagat. Refutation of the doctrine of Māyā. (10 classes)	10	CM
Core Course (H) 4 PHIA-A-CC-4 History of Western Philosophy – II		
A. Locke : Refutation of innate ideas, the origin and formation of ideas, simple and complex ideas, substance, modes and relations, nature of knowledge and its degrees, limits of knowledge, primary and secondary qualities, representative realism.(22)	22	SB
B. Berkeley: Refutation of abstract ideas. Criticism of Locke’s distinction between primary and secondary qualities, Immaterialism, esse-est-percipi, role of God.(18)	18	SM
C. Hume: Impression and ideas, association of ideas, distinction between judgements concerning relations of ideas and judgements concerning matters of fact, theory of causality, theory of self and personal identity, scepticism. (24)	24	MB
D. Kant :Conception of critical Philosophy, distinction between a priori and a posteriori judgements, distinction between analytic and synthetic judgements. Synthetic a priori judgements, General problem of the Critique, Copernican Revolution in Philosophy, Transcendental Aesthetic : Space & time—Metaphysical & Transcendental expositions of the ideas of space & time.(26)	26	CM SD

Part-II

PAPER-III (HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY)

100 marks

Half-I (50 marks)

Half –II (50 marks)

TOPICS		ASSIGNED TEACHERS
Half-I Unit-I A. Plato: Theory of Knowledge , Theory of Forms. B. Aristotle : Critique of Plato’s theory of Forms, theory of Causation.		SD
	10 12	

<p>Ist Half -- Unit-II</p> <p>A. Descartes : Cartesian method of doubt, cogito ergo sum, criterion of truth, types of ideas, Proofs for the existence of God, Proofs for the existence of the external world.</p> <p>B. Spinoza : Doctrine of substance, attributes and modes, existence of God, Pantheism, three orders of knowing.</p> <p>C. Leibniz : Monads, truths of reason, truths of facts, innateness of ideas, Some metaphysical principles : Law of Identity of indiscernibles, Law of sufficient reason, Law of continuity, Doctrine of Pre-established harmony.</p>	<p>14</p> <p>14</p> <p>18</p>	<p>SB</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Half-II (50 marks)</p> <p>Unit—III</p> <p>A. Locke : Refutation of innate ideas, the origin and formation of ideas, simple and complex ideas, substance, modes and relations, nature of knowledge and its degrees, limits of knowledge, primary and secondary qualities, representative realism.</p> <p>B. Berkeley : Refutation of abstract ideas. Criticism of Locke’s distinction between primary and secondary qualities, Immaterialism, esse-est-percipi, role of God.</p> <p>C. Hume : Impression and ideas, association of ideas, distinction between judgements concerning relations of ideas and judgements concerning matters of fact, theory of causality, theory of self and personal identity, Scepticism.</p> <p>Unit—IV</p> <p>A. 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, General problem of the Critique. Transcendental Aesthetic : Space & time—Metaphysical & Transcendental expositions of the ideas of space & time.</p>	<p>22</p> <p>18</p> <p>24</p> <p>26</p>	<p>MB</p>

Part-II
PAPER-IV (WESTERN LOGIC)
100 marks
Half-I (50 marks)
Half –II (50 marks)

TOPICS		ASSIGNED TEACHERS
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<p>Half-I Unit—I A. Logic and Arguments, Deductive and Inductive Arguments, Truth and Validity. Categorical propositions and classes: quality, quantity and distribution of terms, Translating categorical propositions into standard form. B. Immediate inferences: Conversion, Obversion and Contraposition, Traditional square of opposition and Immediate Inferences based there on; Existential Import, symbolism and Diagrams for categorical propositions. C. Categorical Syllogism: Standard Form categorical Syllogism; The Formal nature of Syllogistic Argument, Rules and Fallacies, General Rules; To test Syllogistic Arguments for validity (by applying general rules for syllogism); To solve problems and prove theorems concerning syllogism. D. Boolean Interpretation of categorical propositions; Review of the Traditional Laws of Logic concerning immediate inference and syllogism; Venn Diagram Technique for Testing Syllogisms, Hypothetical and Disjunctive Syllogisms, Enthymeme, The Dilemma.</p>	37	CM
<p>Ist Half -- Unit-II A. Induction: Argument by Analogy, Appraising Analogical Arguments, Refutation by Logical Analogy. B. Causal Connections: Cause and Effect, the meaning of “Cause”; Induction by Simple Enumeration; Mill’s Method of Experimental Inquiry; Mill’s Method of Agreement, Method of Difference, Joint Method of Agreement and Difference, Method of Residues, Method of Concomitant Variations; Criticism of Mills Methods, Vindication of Mill’s Methods. C. Science and Hypothesis: Explanations; Scientific and Unscientific, Evaluating Scientific Explanations; The pattern of Scientific Investigation; Crucial Experiments and Ad Hoc Hypotheses. D. Probability: Alternative Conception of Probability; The Probability Calculus; Joint Occurrences; Alternative Occurrences.</p>	39	SM
<p style="text-align: center;">Half-II (50 marks)</p> <p>Unit—III A. Symbolic Logic: The value of special symbols; Truth-Functions; Symbols for Negation, Conjunction, Disjunction, Conditional Statements and Material Implication; Argument Forms and Arguments, Statement Forms and Statements; Material Equivalence and Logical Equivalence; B. Tautologous, Contradictory and Contingent Statement-Forms; The Paradoxes of Material Implication; The Three Laws of Thought. C. Testing Argument Form and Argument; Statement-Form and Statement for Validity by a) The Method of Truth-table. b) The Method of Resolution (Fellswoop & Full Sweep)[dot notation excluded]; D. The Method of Deduction: Formal Proof of Validity: Difference between Implicational Rules and the Rules of Replacement; Construction of Formal Proof of Validity by using nineteen rules; Proof of invalidity by assignment of truth-values.</p>	42	SM
<p>Unit—IV A. Quantification Theory: Need for Quantification Theory, Singular Propositions; Quantification; Translating Traditional subject predicate proposition into the logical notation of propositional function and quantifiers; B. Quantification Rules and Proving Validity; Proving Invalidity for arguments involving quantifiers</p>	34	CM

Part-III

TOPICS		ASSIGNED TEACHER
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<p>PAPER-V (INDIAN LOGIC AND EPISTEMOLOGY) 100 marks Recommended Text: Tarkasaūgraha with Dīpikā by Annambhatta. (Buddhikhandā- from the definition of cognition to the division of memory into two kinds)</p>		
<p>Half-I (50 marks)</p>		
Unit-I		
A. Definition of buddhi or jñāna (cognition), its two kinds; Definition of smṛti; Two kinds of smṛti (memory); Definition of anubhava, its division into veridical(yathārtha) and non-veridical(ayathārtha);Three kinds of non-veridical anubhava; Definitions clarified in Tarkasaūgraha Dīpikā. B. Four-fold division of pramā and pramāḍa. Definition of “Kāraḍa” (special causal condition) and “kāraḍa” (general causal condition). The concept of anyathāsiddhi (irrelevance) and its varieties. The definition of kārya (effect). Kinds of cause: smavāyi, a-samavāyi and nimiñña kāraḍa (definitions and analysis).	20	
Unit-II		
A. Definition of pratyakūa and its two-fold division : nirvikalpaka and savikalpaka jñāna. Evidence for the actuality of nirvikalpaka. B. Sannikarūa and its six varieties. Problem of transmission of sound; the claim of “anupalabdhī” as a distinctive pramāḍa examined.	15	
<p>Half-II (50 marks)</p>		
Unit-III		
A. Definiton of anumāna, anumiti and parāmarśa. Analysis of pakṣatā. Definition of vyāpti; Vyāptigraha. B. Definition of pakūadharmatā—svārthānumiti and parārthānumiti; Analysis of pañcāvayavi Nyāya. Necessity of parāmarśa. Three kinds of linga or hetu: kevalānvayi, kevalayatirekī and anvayavyatirekī. Definiton of pakūa, Sa-pakūa and vipakṣa with illustrations. Marks of sadhetu. C. Hetvābhāsa-two types of definition. Five kinds of hetvābhāsa: (1) “Savyabhicāra and its three kinds-defined and illustrated; (2) “Viruddha” defined and illustrated; (3) “Satpratipakūa” defined and illustrated; (4) Three kinds of “Asiddha” enumerated; (a) 16 āśrayāsiddhi (b) svarūpāsiddhi and (c) vyāpyatvāsiddhi. Vyāpyatvāsiddhi defined as“sopādhika hetu”. Upādhī and its four kinds (definition and illustration) (5) “Bādhita” (definition and illustration).	20	
Unit-IV		
A. “Upamāna pramāḍa” :Definition and analysis. “Śabda pramāna” : Definition and analysis. “Śakti” (the direct signifying power), the pada- padārtha-sambandha considered as Īśvara-samketa, Controversy between the Mīmāūsakas and the Naiyāyikas regarding the nature of Śakti as universal or particular, B. “Śaktigraha” (ascertainment of the meaning-relation), laksana, varieties of laksana, Analysis of “Gauḍī vṛtti” (the secondary signifying power of a term), “Vyāñjanā-vṛtti” (the suggestive power of a term) analysed as a kind of śakti or lakūaḍa, C. The question of lakūanā-bīja tātparya, The concept of “yoga-rūḍhi”. The three conditions of “śābda-bodha”—ākānkūa, yogyatā and sannidhi. Two kinds of statements distinguished— Vaidika and Laukika. D. “Arthāpatti” as a distinctive pramāḍa: Controversy between the Mīmāūsakas and the Naiyāyikas. E. The theory of prāmānya:the issue between svataḥ-prāmānyavada and parataḥ-prāmānyavada regarding utpatti and jñapti;the Prābhākara theory of akhyāti.	15	
		MB

<p>PAPER--VI (PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE, EPISTEMOLOGY AND METAPHYSICS [WESTERN]) 100 marks Recommended Text: An Introduction to Philosophical Analysis—John Hospers Half-I (50 marks)</p>	25	SM
<p>Unit-I Meaning and Definition: A. Word-meaning, Definitions, B. Vagueness, C. Sentence-meaning.</p>		
<p>Unit-II Knowledge A. Concepts, Truth, B. Sources of Knowledge, C. Some Principal uses of the verb “To know”, Conditions of Propositional Knowledge, Strong and weak senses of “know”. Necessary Truth A. Analytic truth and logical possibility, B. The apriori, C. The Principles of Logic.</p>		
<p>Half-II (50 marks)</p>		
<p>Unit-III Empirical Knowledge: A. Law, Theory and Explanation, B. The Problem of Induction, C. Testability and Meaning. Cause, Determinism and Freedom: A. What is Cause? B. The Causal Principles, C. Determinism and Freedom.</p>	27	
<p>Unit-IV Our Knowledge of the Physical World: A. Realism, Idealism, B. Phenomenalism Some Metaphysical Problems C. Substance and Universal</p>		

<p style="text-align: center;">PAPER—VII (ETHICS AND PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION) 100 marks Half-I (50 marks) ETHICS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Unit-I-- Indian Ethics</p> <p>Indian Ethics A. Introduction:Concerns and Presuppositions Concept of Sthitaprañjna Karmayoga: (Gīta) Puruòārthas and their inter-relations. B. Meaning of Dharma, Concept of èõa and èta. Classification of Dharma: Sāmānya dharma, vißeùadharmā, sādharmaõadharmā, C. Pancašīla, Brahmavihārabhāvanā (Bauddha) Anuvrata, Mahāvrata, Ahimsā. (Jaina)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Unit-II- Western Ethics</p> <p>Western Ethics A. Nature and Scope of Ethics Moral and Non-moral actions, Object of Moral Judgement—Motive and Intention B. Standards of Morality: Hedonism— Ethical, Psychological. Utilitarianism: Act—utilitarianism, Rule-utilitarianism. Deontological Theories: Act-Deontological Theories, Rule-Deontological Theories— Kant’s Theory. C. Theories of punishment.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">28</p> <p style="text-align: center;">30</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Half-II (50 marks) Philosophy of Religion</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Unit-III</p> <p>A. Nature and scope of Philosophy of Religion. Doctrine of karma and rebirth, doctrine of liberation, (Hindu, Bauddha and Jaina views). B. The Philosophical teachings of the Holy Quran: God the ultimate Reality, His attributes, His relation to the world and man. C. Some basic tenets of Christianity: The doctrine of Trinity, The theory of Redemption</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Unit-IV</p> <p>A. Arguments for the existence of God: Cosmological, Teleological and Ontological arguments, Nyāya arguments B. Grounds for Disbelief in God: Sociological theory (Durkheim), Freudian theory, Cārvāka, Bauddha and Jaina views C. The Peculiarity of Religious Language: The doctrine of analogy, Religious statements as Symbolic, Religious language as Non-Cognitive (Randal’s view), the language game theory (D.Z. Phillip).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">30</p> <p style="text-align: center;">32</p>	SB

Paper—VIII (OPTIONAL PAPER)		
An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding: David Hume		
Unit-I Chapter 1—3	Half-I (50 marks)	27
Unit-II Chapter 4—6		
	Half-II (50 marks)	25
Unit-III Chapter 7—9		
Unit-IV Chapter 10—12		
		CM
		SD

GENERAL COURSE

Ist Year General Course CBCS

Semester 1: [Syllabus for Students from other Hons[GE (H)], Core Course for Pure General Course Students (Philosophy as 1st or 2 nd subject (CC-G-)) and Students for Philosophy as third subject in Pure General (GE-1)]		ASSIGNED TEACHERS
Core Course- CC(G)-1/GE(H)/GE-1-Indian Epistemology and Metaphysics (60 CREDITS) A. Cārvāka Epistemology: Perception as the only source of knowledge; Refutation of Inference and Testimony as source of knowledge. (8)	8	SB
B. Nyāya Epistemology: The nature of perception; laukikasannikarṣa; Determinate (savikalpaka) and Indeterminate (nirvikalpaka): anumāna; sādhya, pakṣa, hetu, vyāpti, parāmarśa and vyāptigraha. svārthānumiti and parārthānumiti, pañcāvayavīnyāya. (20)	20	MB SD
C. Vaiśeṣika Metaphysics: Categories – dravya, guna, karma, sāmānya, viśeṣa, samavāya and abhāva. (20)	20	CM

D. Advaita Metaphysics: Brahman, māyā, The relation between jīva and Brahman. (12)	12	SM
Semester 2: [Syllabus for Students from other Hons[GE (H)], Core Course for Pure General Course Students (Philosophy as 1st or 2 nd subject (CC-G-)) and Students for Philosophy as third subject in Pure General (GE-1)]		
Core Course- CC(G)-1/GE(H)/GE-1- Western Epistemology and Metaphysics (60 CREDITS) A. Different senses of 'Know'. Conditions of Propositional Knowledge, Origin of Concepts. Concept Rationalism-Views of Descartes and Leibniz, Concept Empiricism –Views of Locke, Berkeley and Hume. (14 CLASSES)	14	SM
B. Theories of the origin of Knowledge: Rationalism, Empiricism, Kant's Critical Theory.(12 CLASSES)	12	MB
C. Realism: Naive Realism, Locke's Representative, Realism, Subjective Idealism (Berkeley). (12CLASSES)	12	CM
D. Causality: Entailment Theory, Regularity Theory. (8CLASSES)	8	SD
E. Mind- Body Problem: Interactionism, Parallelism and the Identity Theory.(14 CLASSES)	14	SB

PART-II
PAPER—II
(WESTERN LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY)
100 marks
Half-I (50 marks)
Unit-I

TOPICS	ASSIGNED TEACHERS
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<p style="text-align: center;">Half-I (50 marks) Western Logic</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Unit-I</p> <p>A. Introductory topics: Sentence, Proposition, argument, truth and validity. B. Aristotelian classification of categorical propositions, distribution of terms, Existential Import Boolean interpretation of categorical propositions. Immediate inference. Immediate inference based on the square of opposition, conversion, obversion and contraposition. C. Categorical syllogism: Figure, mood, rules for validity, Venn Diagram method of testing validity, fallacies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Unit-II</p> <p>A. Symbolic Logic: Use of symbols Truth-functions: Negation, Conjunction, disjunction, implication, equivalence. B. Tautology, Contradiction, Contingent statement forms. Construction of truth-table, using truth-tables for testing the validity of arguments and statement forms. C. Mill's methods of experimental inquiry.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">32</p> <p style="text-align: center;">35</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CM</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Half –II (50 marks) PSYCHOLOGY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Unit-III</p> <p>A. Sensation: What is sensation? Attributes of sensation. Perception: What is perception? Relation between sensation and perception, Gestalt theory of perception, illusion and hallucination. B. Consciousness: Conscious, Subconscious, Unconscious, Evidence for the existence of the Unconscious, Freud's theory of dream.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">34</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MB</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Half –II (50 marks) PSYCHOLOGY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Unit-IV</p> <p>A. Memory: Factors of memory, Laws of association, Forgetfulness. Learning: The Trial and Error theory, Pavlov's Conditioned-Response theory, Gestalt theory. B. Intelligence: Measurement of Intelligence, I.Q., Test of Intelligence, Binnet-Simon test.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">28</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SD</p>

PART-II
PAPER—III
(ETHICS AND PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION)
100 marks

TOPICS	ASSIGNED TEACHERS
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<p style="text-align: center;">Half-I (50 marks) Ethics (Indian and Western)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Unit-I</p> <p>A. A. Four Puruùārthas- Dharma, artha, kāmà and mokùà and their interrelation Karma (Sakāma & Niùkāmà) Cārvāka Ethics B. Buddhist Ethics: The Four Noble Truths and the Eight-fold Path</p>	22	MB
<p style="text-align: center;">Unit-II Ethics (Western)</p> <p>A. Moral and Non-moral Actions Object of Moral Judgement B. Teleological Ethics: Utilitarianism (Bentham and Mill) Deontological Ethics: Kant’s Moral Theory C. Theories of Punishment</p>	30	SD
<p style="text-align: center;">Half-II (50 marks)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Applied Ethics and Philosophy of Religion</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Unit-III</p> <p>A. Concept of Applied Ethics. B. Killing: Suicide, Euthanasia.</p>	12	CM
<p style="text-align: center;">Unit-III</p> <p>C. Famine, Affluence and Morality. D. Environmental Ethics: Value Beyond Sentient Beings, Reverence for life, Deep Ecology</p>	18	SD
<p style="text-align: center;">Unit-IV</p> <p>A. Nature & Concerns of Philosophy of Religion. Argument for the existence of God: Cosmological argument, Ontological argument and Teleological argument. B. Problem of Evil and Suffering. C. Grounds for disbelief in God: Sociological theory of Durkheim, Freudian Theory, Carvaka View</p>	28	MB

PART-III
PAPER—IV
(SOCIAL-POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY AND CONTEMPORARY INDIAN THOUGHT)
100 marks

TOPICS		ASSIGNED TEACHERS
<p style="text-align: center;">Half-I (50 marks) (Social-Political Philosophy Unit-I</p> <p>A. Primary Concepts: Society, Community, Association, Institution. B. Social Groups: Its Different Forms. Family: Its Different Forms. C. Social class and Caste: Principles of Class and Caste; Marxist conception of class; Class Attitudes and Class consciousness.</p>	13	CM
<p style="text-align: center;">Unit-II</p> <p>A. Social Codes: Religious and Moral Codes; Custom and Law; Culture and Civilization. B. Political Ideals: Democracy: Its Different Forms. Socialism: Utopian and Scientific Socialism.</p>	15	MB
<p style="text-align: center;">Half-II (50 marks) (Contemporary Indian Thought: Swami Vivekananda, M.K.Gandhi and B.R.Ambedkar)</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Unit-III</p> <p>A. Swami Vivekananda: Nature of man, nature of religion. B. The ideal of a universal religion, Practical Vedānta.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Unit-IV</p> <p>A. Gandhi: Nature of man, non-violence, satyāgraha, theory of trusteeship. B. Ambedkar: Critique of social evils, Dalit movement.</p>	23 24	SD