

K. B. COLLEGE, BERMO (BOKARO), JHARKHAND

Department: - Philosophy

Lesson Plan : 2017–18

Faculty: Dr. (Smt.) J. Kumari

Semester - I

Paper	Part	Lesson Materials	No. of Classes
CC - I Ancient Indian Philosophy		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Nature of Indian Philosophy: plurality as well as common concerns, chief characteristics of Indian philosophy.2. Carvaka school: its epistemology, metaphysics and ethics.3. Jainism: Concept of jiva; anekantavada, syadvada and bondage and liberation.4. Buddhism: Theory of dependent origination; the Four Noble Truths; doctrine of momentariness; theory of No-Soul. Main schools of Buddhism: Vaibhasika, Sautrantika, Yogacara, Madhyamika.5. Nyaya: theory of pramanas; pramanyavada, the individual self and its liberation; the idea of God and proofs for His existence.6. Vaisesika: padarthas: dravya, guna, karma, samanya, visesa, samvaya, abhava; causation: asatkaryavada; karana: paramanuvada; adrsta; nihsreyasam.7. Sankhya: causation: satkaryavada; prakrti : its constituents, evolutes and arguments for Its existence; purusa: arguments for its existence; plurality of purusas; relationship between prakrti and purusa; kaivalya.8. Yoga: Yoga; citta and citta-vrtti; eightfold path; God.9. Purava Mimamsa: Sruti and its importance; dharma, pramanyavada. The debates Between Kaumarilas and Prabhakaras: abhava, anupalabdhi, anvitabhidanavada, abhihanavayavada.10. Advaita: nirguna Brahman; adhyasa; rejection of difference; vivartavada; maya; threegrades of satta; pramanas; atman, jiva, Jagat, bondage and liberation.11. Visistadvaita: Saguna Brahman; refutation of maya; parinamavada; chitta & achitta, jiva; Bhakti and prapatti; bondage and liberation.	48

Semester - I

Paper	Part	Lesson Materials	No. of Classes
CC - II ANCIENT GREEK PHILOSOPHY		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Milesians: Thales, Anaximander and Anaximenes. 2. Pythagoras and Pythagoreans. 3. Heraclitus. 4. Eleatics: Xenophanes as the precursor of Eleatic philosophy; Parmenides, Zeno & Melissus 5. Empedocles. 6. Anaxagoras 7. The Atomists: Atomism of Leucippus and Democritus. 8. The Sophists: Protagoras and Gorgias. 9. Socrates: Epistemology & Ethics. 10. Plato: Theory of Ideas. 11. Aristotle: Metaphysics & the Conception of Cause. 	48
GE - I Ancient Indian Philosophy		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chief characteristics of Indian Philosophy. 2. Carvaka school: its epistemology, metaphysics and ethics. 3. Jainism: Concepts of jiva; anekantavada, syadvada; bondage and liberation. 4. Buddhism: Theory of dependent origination; the Four Noble Truths; doctrine of momentariness; theory of No-Soul. 5. Nyaya: theory of pramanas; the individual self and its liberation; the idea of God and proofs for His existence. 6. Vaisesika: padarthas: dravya, guna, karma, samanya, visesa, samvaya, abhava; paramanuvada; nihsreyasam. 7. Sankhya: causation: satkaryavada; prakrti : its constituents, evolutes and arguments for its existence; purusa: arguments for its existence; plurality of purusas; relationship between prakrti and purusa; kaivalya. 8. Yoga: Yoga; citta and citta-vrtti; eightfold path; God. 9. Purva Mimamsa: Sruti and its importance. 10. Advaita: nirguna Brahman; adhyasa; rejection of difference; vivartavada; maya; three grades of satta; pramanas; atman, jiva; Jagat, bondage and liberation. 11. Visistadvaita: Saguna Brahman; refutation of maya; parinamavada; jiva; bhakti and prapatti; bondage and liberation. 	48

Semester – I I

Paper	Part	Lesson Materials	No. of Classes
CC - III EPISTEMOLOGY AND METAPHYSICS (Indian)	Part I : EPISTEMOLOGY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature of Cognition: valid and invalid cognitions. 2. Prama. 3. Pramana: definitions and varieties. 4. Pramanya: origin and ascertainment. 5. Pramanasamplava and Pramanavyastha. 6. Theories concerning sense organs and their objects. 7. Theories of perceptual error (Khyativada) 	24
	Part II : METAPHYSICS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prameya and padartha; kinds of Padartha accepted by different schools. 2. Substance and process: the debate between Buddhists and non-Buddhists. 3. Causality: arambhavada, parinamavada, vivartavada, pratitya samutpadavada 4. Universals: the Nyaya-Buddhist debate. 5. Abhava. 6. Special padarthas: visesa, samavaya. 7. The Self. 	24
CC - IV LOGIC (Indian)		Theories of Inference in Nyaya, Buddhism and Jainism: definition, constituents, process and types; paksata; paramarsa; vyaptigrahopaya; hetvabhava.	48
GE - II EPISTEMOLOGY AND METAPHYSICS (Indian)	Part I : EPISTEMOLOGY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature of Cognition: valid and invalid cognitions. 2. Prama. 3. Pramana: definitions and varieties. 4. Pramanya: origin and ascertainment. 5. Pramanasamplava and Pramanavyastha. 6. Theories concerning sense organs and their objects. 7. Theories of perceptual error (Khyativada) 	24
	Part II : METAPHYSICS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prameya and padartha; kinds of Padartha accepted by different schools. 2. Substance and process: the debate between Buddhists and non-Buddhists. 3. Causality: arambhavada, parinamavada, vivartavada, pratitya samutpadavada 4. Universals: the Nyaya-Buddhist debate. 5. Abhava. 6. Special padarthas: visesa, samavaya. 7. The Self. 	24

Semester – I II

Paper	Part	Lesson Materials	No. of Classes
CC – V EPISTEMOLOGY AND METAPHYSICS (Western)	Part – I : EPISTEMOLOGY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge: definition and kinds; different uses of the word 'know'; propositional and non-propositional knowledge; necessary and sufficient conditions of propositional knowledge. 2. Theories of Knowledge: rationalism, empiricism, criticism (Kant). 3. <i>Apriori</i> knowledge: <i>a priori</i> and <i>a posteriori</i>; analytic and synthetic; the problem of synthetic <i>a priori</i>. 4. Theories of truth: correspondence; coherence; pragmatic. 	24
	Part – II : METAPHYSICS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Metaphysics: its nature, necessity and methods. 2. Substance. 3. Idealism; materialism; dualism; neutralism; monism; pluralism. 4. Space and Time. 5. Causality. 6. Mind-body relation. 7. Freedom and Determinism. 	24
CC – VI LOGIC (Western)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sentence and proposition; logical form. 2. Definition of definition and Division. 3. Aristotelian classification of propositions; Categorical, Hypothetical and Disjunctive Propositions. 4. Laws of Thought. 5. Aristotelian classification of Categorical Propositions; square of opposition; conversion, obversion, contraposition, inversion. 6. Categorical Syllogism: figures and moods; rules of validity; mixed syllogism; fallacies. 7. Boolean interpretation of propositions; Venn diagram technique of testing the validity of syllogisms. 8. Truth-functions: negation, conjunction, disjunction, implication, equivalence. 9. Argument and argument-forms; truth-tables. 10. Technique of symbolization; proof construction: direct, indirect. 11. Induction; analogy; Mill's methods of experimental enquiry; scientific hypothesis. 	48
Paper – VII CLASSICAL TEXT		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bhagavad Gita (Chapter 1 to 5). 	48
GE – III EPISTEMOLOGY AND METAPHYSICS (Western)	Part – I : EPISTEMOLOGY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge: definition and kinds; different uses of the word 'know'; propositional and non-propositional knowledge; necessary and sufficient conditions of propositional knowledge. 2. Theories of Knowledge: rationalism, empiricism, Criticism (Kant). 3. <i>Apriori</i> knowledge: <i>a priori</i> and <i>a posteriori</i>; analytic and synthetic; the problem of synthetic <i>a priori</i>. 4. Theories of truth: correspondence; coherence; pragmatic. 	24
	Part – II : METAPHYSICS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Metaphysics: its nature, necessity and methods. 2. Substance and property. 3. Idealism; materialism; dualism; neutralism; monism; pluralism. 4. Space and Time. 5. Causality. 6. Mind-body relation. 7. Freedom and Determinism. 	24

Semester – I V

Paper	Part	Lesson Materials	No. of Classes
CC – VIII ETHICS (Indian and Western)	INDIAN ETHICS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction: concerns and presuppositions; theory of karma. 2. Dharma: its meaning, definition, classification; vidhi, nisedha, arthavada. 3. Niskama karma. 4. Purusarthas and their inter-relations; purusartha sadhana. 5. Buddhist ethics: the Four Noble Truths. 6. Jaina ethics: anuvratas and mahavratas. 	24
	WESTERN ETHICS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction: concerns and presuppositions; free will. 2. Teleological ethics: egoism; hedonism; utilitarianism. 3. Deontological ethics: Kant. 4. Intuitionism. 5. Virtue ethics: Plato and Aristotle. 6. Theories of Punishment; Capital Punishment. 	24
CC – IX SOCIAL AND POLITICAL		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social and political philosophy: scope and concerns 2. Individual, society, state and nation 3. Political ideologies: democracy, socialism, fascism, theocracy, communism, anarchism, Sarvodaya 4. Sovereignty, power and authority 5. Political ideals: liberty, equality and justice 6. Rights and interests 7. Political obligation 8. Political action: constitutionalism, revolutionism, terrorism, satyagraha. 	48
CC - X HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plato: Theory of knowledge; knowledge (<i>episteme</i>) and opinion (<i>doxa</i>). 2. Aristotle: Critique of Plato's theory of Forms, potentiality and actuality; soul; God. 3. St. Thomas Aquinas: Faith and reason; proofs for the existence of God. 4. Descartes: Method and the need for method in philosophy; method of doubt; <i>cogito ergo sum</i>; types of ideas; mind and matter, mind-body interaction; God: proofs for His existence. 5. Spinoza: Substance, attributes and modes; pantheism; mind-body problem. Leibnitz: Monadology; doctrine of pre-established harmony. 6. Locke: Ideas and their classification; refutation of innate ideas; substance; qualities: primary and secondary. 7. Berkeley: Rejection of abstract ideas; rejection of the distinction between primary and secondary qualities; <i>esse est percipi</i>. 8. Hume: Impressions and ideas; relations of ideas and matters of fact; self and personal identity; scepticism. 9. Kant: Conception of critical philosophy; synthetic <i>a priori</i> judgments; space and time; categories of the understanding: phenomena and noumena. 	48
GE – IV ETHICS (Indian and Western)	INDIAN ETHICS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction: concerns and presuppositions; theory of karma. 2. Dharma: its meaning, definition, classification; vidhi, nisedha, arthavada. 3. Niskama karma. 4. Purusarthas and their inter-relations; purusartha sadhana. 5. Buddhist ethics: the Four Noble Truths. 6. Jaina ethics: anuvratas and mahavratas. 	24
	WESTERN ETHICS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction: concerns and presuppositions; free will. 2. Teleological ethics: egoism; hedonism; utilitarianism. 3. Deontological ethics: Kant. 4. Intuitionism. 5. Virtue ethics: Plato and Aristotle. 6. Theories of Punishment. 	24

Semester – V

Paper	Part	Lesson Materials	No. of Classes
CC - XI CONTEMPORARY WESTERN PHILOSOPHY		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. G. W. F. Hegel: Dialectic and the conception of the Absolute. 2. F. H. Bradley: Appearance and Reality, Degrees of Truth and Reality, Coherence. 3. C. S. Peirce: The Fixation of Belief & How to Make Our Ideas Clear. 4. William James: Pragmatism, Will to Believe and Free Will. 5. H. Bergson: Creativity, Duration, Intuition and <i>elan vital</i>. 6. Ludwig Wittgenstein: Picture theory; saying and showing. 	48
CC - XII EMERGING TRENDS OF THOUGHT		<p>The candidate may choose any three of the following topics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feminism 2. Eco-philosophy 3. Dalit ideology 4. Religious fundamentalism 5. Peace studies 6. Humanism 	48
CC - XIII MODERN INDIAN PHILOSOPHY		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Swami Vivekananda: Universal religion, practical Vedanta. 2. Sri Aurobindo: Reality as 'sat-chit-ananda', evolution; mind and supermind. 3. Mohammad Iqbal: Intellect and intuition, self. 4. Ravindranath Tagore: Man and God, religion of man. 5. S. Radhakrishnan: Intellect and intuition, the idealist view of life. 6. Vinoba Bhave: Bhoodan Andolan. 7. M. K. Gandhi: Truth, non-violence, sarvodaya. 8. B. R. Ambedkar: Neo-Buddhism. 	48
CC - XIV CLASSICAL TEXT		<p>CLASSICAL WESTERN TEXT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The Republic</i> (by Plato). 	48

Semester – VI

Paper	Part	Lesson Materials	No. of Classes
CC - XV PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Philosophy of Religion: nature and concerns 2. Arguments for the existence of God: Indian and Western 3. Reason and Faith; jnana and bhakti 4. Religious pluralism 5. Religious experience 	48
CC - XVI COMPARATIVE RELIGION		<p>Hinduism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Zoroastrianism & Judaism.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature, necessity and scope of comparative religion. 2. Commonality and difference among religions: the nature of inter-religious dialogue and understanding. 3. Religious experience in different religions, conflicting truth-claims of different religions. 4. Death, rebirth and salvation. 5. God-man relation in religions: world views in religions. 6. Immortality; incarnation; prophet-hood. 7. Religion and moral and social values: religion and secular society. 8. Possibility of universal religion. 	48
CC - XVII CLASSICAL TEXT		<p>CLASSICAL INDIAN TEXT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Dhammapada</i> 	48
CC - XVIII CLASSICAL TEXT		<p>CLASSICAL WESTERN TEXT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The Problems of Philosophy</i> by Bertrand Russell. 	48