K. C. E. Society's

Moolji Jaitha College

An 'Autonomous College' Affiliated to K.B.C. North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon.

NAAC Reaccredited Grade - A (CGPA: 3.15 - 3rd Cycle) UGC honoured "College of Excellence" (2014-2019) DST(FIST) Assisted College



के. सी. ई. सोसायटीचे मूळजी जेठा महाविद्यालय

क.ब.चौ. उत्तर महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ, जळगाव संलग्नित 'स्वायत्त महाविद्यालय'

नॅकद्वारा पुनर्मानांकित श्रेणी -'ए'(सी.जी.पी.ए. : ३.१५ - तिसरी फेरी) विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाद्वारा घोषित 'कॉलेज ऑफ एक्सलन्स' (२०१४-२०१९) डी.एस.टी. (फीस्ट) अंतर्गत अर्थसहाय्य प्राप्त

Date:- 01/08/2023

NOTIFICATION

Sub:- CBCS Syllabi of B. A. in Philosophy (Sem. I & II)

Ref. :- Decision of the Academic Council at its meeting held on 26/07/2023.

The Syllabi of B. A. in Philosophy (First and Second Semesters) as per **NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY - 2020** and approved by the Academic Council as referred above are hereby notified for implementation with effect from the academic year 2023-24.

Copy of the Syllabi Shall be downloaded from the College Website (www.kcesmjcollege.in)

Sd/-Chairman, Board of Studies

To:

- 1) The Head of the Dept., M. J. College, Jalgaon.
- 2) The office of the COE, M. J. College, Jalgaon.
- 3) The office of the Registrar, M. J. College, Jalgaon.

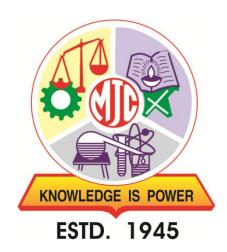
KHANDESH COLLEGE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S

MOOLJI JAITHA COLLEGE, JALGAON

An Autonomous College

Affiliated to

Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon



STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS

B.A. Honours /Honours with Research PHILOSOPHY

F.Y. B.A. (SEMESTER- I & II)

Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) and as per NEP 2020 Guidelines

Academic Year 2023-24
With Effect from June 2023

PREFACE

Philosophy, the love of wisdom, is a discipline that seeks to understand the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality, and existence. It is a field of study that has intrigued and challenged human beings for centuries, offering profound insights into the nature of truth, ethics, and the meaning of life.

The Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) Philosophy syllabus aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the major branches of philosophy, including metaphysics, epistemology, ethics, logic, and aesthetics. Through a range of courses and readings, students will engage with timeless philosophical questions and theories, while developing critical thinking and analytical skills.

Programme Outcome (PO) for BA Philosophy Honours /Honours with Research

Upon successful completion of this programme, student will be able to:

| PO No. | Programme Outcome (PO) |
|--------|------------------------|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |

ProgrammeSpecific Outcome (PSO) for BA Philosophy Honours /Honours with Research

Upon successful completion of this programme, student will be able to:

| PSO No. | Programme Specific Outcome (PSO) |
|---------|--|
| 1 | Comprehensive understanding of the major branches of Philosophy |
| 2 | Develop ability to engage with timeless philosophical questions and theories built around that |
| | over the long period of evolution in Philosophy |
| 3 | Develop critical thinking and analytical skills in the vast domain of the subject encompassing |
| | major branches of philosophy, including metaphysics, epistemology, ethics, logic, and |
| | aesthetics. |
| 4 | Deliberate with competence and take up research in intellectually stimulating and socially |
| | relevant subjects of interest in contemporary world which can deliver meaningful outcome of |
| | such an analysis for the administrative policy directions for social development. |
| 5 | Academic qualification and intellectual competence to take up Post Graduation and subsequent |
| | research in Philosophy or take up competitive public services exams for appointment on |
| | positions of responsibility in government or other services. |
| 6 | Overall holistic development of a human being who can add value in the society and make |
| | positive social and economic contribution towards development in world. |

KHANDESH COLLEGE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S MOOLJI JAITHA COLLEGE, JALGAON

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES **B.A. PROGRAMME - PHILOSOPHY**

Credit distribution structure for four years /one-year UG BAprogramme Academic Year 2023-24

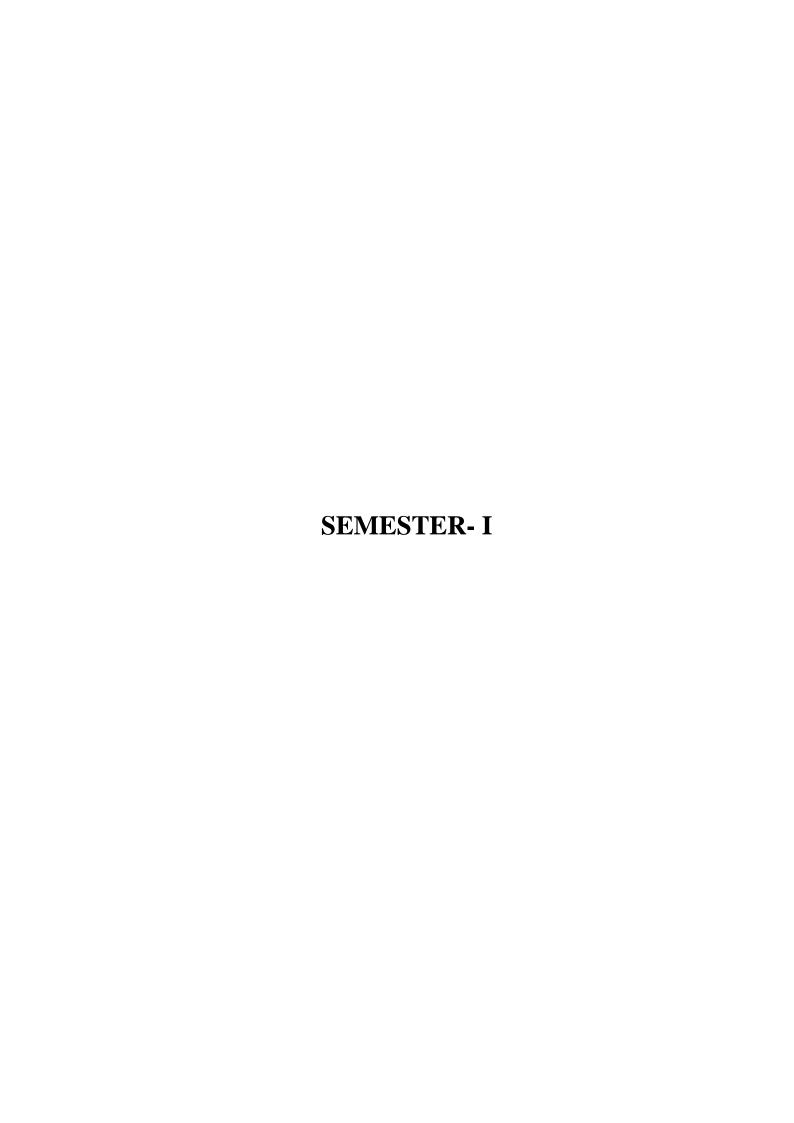
With effect from June 2023

B.A PHILOSOPHY (Four Years Honors / Research)

B.A. PHILOSOPHY - STRUCTURE

Sem IandII

| Class | Sem | Course Module | Credit | Hours / Week | TH /PR | Code | Title of the Paper |
|-------|-----|------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| FYBA | I | DSC- | 4 | 4 | TH | PHI-DSC111 | Introduction to Indian Philosophy-I |
| | | DSC- | 2 | 2 | TH | PHI-DSC112 | Introduction to Western Philosophy-I |
| | | Minor | 4 | 4 | TH | PHI-DSC111 | Introduction to Indian Philosophy-I |
| | | OE/GE | 2 | 2 | TH | PHI-GE-111 | |
| | | SEC | 2 | 2 | TH | PHI-SEC-111 | Ethics (Indian) |
| | | SEC | 1 | 1 | PR | PHI-SEC-112 | Project work |
| | | ENG | 2 | 2 | TH | ENG-AEC-111 | English |
| | | EV/CI/ES | 2 | 2 | TH | ES-VEC-111 | Environmental Studies |
| | | IKS | 1 | 1 | TH | IKS-111 | Indian Knowledge System |
| | | CC | 2 | 2 | | CC-111 | NCC/ NSS/Sports/Cultural |
| | | | | | | | |
| | II | DSC- | 4 | 4 | TH | PHI-DSC121 | Introduction to Indian Philosophy-II |
| | | DSC- | 2 | 2 | TH | PHI-DSC122 | Introduction to Western Philosophy-II |
| | | Minor | 4 | 4 | TH | PHI-DSC121 | Introduction to Indian Philosophy- II |
| | | OE/GE | 2 | 2 | TH | PHI-GE-121 | |
| | | SEC | 2 | 2 | TH | PHI-SEC-121 | Ethics (Western) |
| | | SEC | 1 | 1 | PR | PHI-SEC-122 | Project work |
| | | Eng | 2 | 2 | TH | ENG-AEC-121 | English |
| | | EV/CI/E | 2 | 2 | TH | CI-VEC-121 | Constitution of India |
| | | IKS | 1 | 1 | TH | IKS-121 | Indian Knowledge System |
| | | CC | 2 | 2 | | CC-121 | NCC/ NSS/Sports/Cultural |



F.Y.B.A. - PHILOSOPHY

SEMESTER-I

PHI-DSC-111: INTRODUCTION TO INDIANPHILOSOPHY-I

.Total marks: 100 (60+40) (Credit: 4)Total hours: 60

| OBJECTIVES | To introduce the students about; | |
|------------|---|---------------------|
| | Basic level understanding of the subject, definition, scope, method and the branches of philosophy. | |
| | Historical perspectives of the origin, development and importance philosophy. The fundamental classification and structure of Indian concept of God in Indian philosophy and religion. | n philosophy. The |
| | The philosophical concepts of Veda. The types of Vedas and the concept of soul, incarnation and karma contained in Indian vedic periods. Basic knowledge about the Upanishad and Geeta, which are implicated in Indian philosophical knowledge. | philosophy. |
| OUTCOMES | Upon successfully completing the course the students; | |
| | • Develop basic learnings about the subject, branches and the analymphilosophy. | tical tools used in |
| | Gain introductory concepts about the origin, development, structu | |
| | philosophical concept of God which originated from Indian Religi | |
| | Develop basic knowledge about the philosophical concepts contain sometimes of Wedges to understood Soul, Incorrection and Vorme in | |
| | scriptures of Vedas to understand Soul, Incarnation and Karma in philosophy. | muran veuic |
| | Basic learnings about Upanishad and Geeta to be able to understand | d the linkages with |
| | Indian philosophy. | |
| | mulan pimosophy. | |
| UNIT | CONTENT | LECTURES |
| UNIT | | LECTURES 15 |
| | CONTENT Introduction to Philosophy a) Definition of Philosophy | |
| | CONTENT Introduction to Philosophy a) Definition of Philosophy b) Nature and Scope of Philosophy | |
| | CONTENT Introduction to Philosophy a) Definition of Philosophy b) Nature and Scope of Philosophy c) Method of Philosophy | |
| I | CONTENT Introduction to Philosophy a) Definition of Philosophy b) Nature and Scope of Philosophy c) Method of Philosophy d) Branches of philosophy | 15 |
| | CONTENT Introduction to Philosophy a) Definition of Philosophy b) Nature and Scope of Philosophy c) Method of Philosophy d) Branches of philosophy Introduction to Indian philosophy | |
| I | CONTENT Introduction to Philosophy a) Definition of Philosophy b) Nature and Scope of Philosophy c) Method of Philosophy d) Branches of philosophy Introduction to Indian philosophy a) Origin and development | 15 |
| I | CONTENT Introduction to Philosophy a) Definition of Philosophy b) Nature and Scope of Philosophy c) Method of Philosophy d) Branches of philosophy Introduction to Indian philosophy a) Origin and development b) Classification of Indian philosophy | 15 |
| I | CONTENT Introduction to Philosophy a) Definition of Philosophy b) Nature and Scope of Philosophy c) Method of Philosophy d) Branches of philosophy Introduction to Indian philosophy a) Origin and development b) Classification of Indian philosophy c) Importance of Indian philosophy | 15 |
| I | CONTENT Introduction to Philosophy a) Definition of Philosophy b) Nature and Scope of Philosophy c) Method of Philosophy d) Branches of philosophy Introduction to Indian philosophy a) Origin and development b) Classification of Indian philosophy | 15 |
| I | Introduction to Philosophy a) Definition of Philosophy b) Nature and Scope of Philosophy c) Method of Philosophy d) Branches of philosophy Introduction to Indian philosophy a) Origin and development b) Classification of Indian philosophy c) Importance of Indian philosophy d) The concept of god in Indian philosophy | 15 |
| I | Introduction to Philosophy a) Definition of Philosophy b) Nature and Scope of Philosophy c) Method of Philosophy d) Branches of philosophy Introduction to Indian philosophy a) Origin and development b) Classification of Indian philosophy c) Importance of Indian philosophy d) The concept of god in Indian philosophy Philosophy of Vedas a) Introduction and types of veda b) Soul | 15 |
| I | Introduction to Philosophy a) Definition of Philosophy b) Nature and Scope of Philosophy c) Method of Philosophy d) Branches of philosophy Introduction to Indian philosophy a) Origin and development b) Classification of Indian philosophy c) Importance of Indian philosophy d) The concept of god in Indian philosophy Philosophy of Vedas a) Introduction and types of veda | 15 |
| II | Introduction to Philosophy a) Definition of Philosophy b) Nature and Scope of Philosophy c) Method of Philosophy d) Branches of philosophy Introduction to Indian philosophy a) Origin and development b) Classification of Indian philosophy c) Importance of Indian philosophy d) The concept of god in Indian philosophy Philosophy of Vedas a) Introduction and types of veda b) Soul c) Incarnation d) Karma | 15 15 |
| I | Introduction to Philosophy a) Definition of Philosophy b) Nature and Scope of Philosophy c) Method of Philosophy d) Branches of philosophy Introduction to Indian philosophy a) Origin and development b) Classification of Indian philosophy c) Importance of Indian philosophy d) The concept of god in Indian philosophy Philosophy of Vedas a) Introduction and types of veda b) Soul c) Incarnation d) Karma Upanishada and Geeta | 15 |
| II | Introduction to Philosophy a) Definition of Philosophy b) Nature and Scope of Philosophy c) Method of Philosophy d) Branches of philosophy Introduction to Indian philosophy a) Origin and development b) Classification of Indian philosophy c) Importance of Indian philosophy d) The concept of god in Indian philosophy Philosophy of Vedas a) Introduction and types of veda b) Soul c) Incarnation d) Karma Upanishada and Geeta a) Jiva and Jagata | 15 15 |
| II | Introduction to Philosophy a) Definition of Philosophy b) Nature and Scope of Philosophy c) Method of Philosophy d) Branches of philosophy Introduction to Indian philosophy a) Origin and development b) Classification of Indian philosophy c) Importance of Indian philosophy d) The concept of god in Indian philosophy Philosophy of Vedas a) Introduction and types of veda b) Soul c) Incarnation d) Karma Upanishada and Geeta a) Jiva and Jagata b) Bramha and Aatma | 15 15 |
| II | Introduction to Philosophy a) Definition of Philosophy b) Nature and Scope of Philosophy c) Method of Philosophy d) Branches of philosophy Introduction to Indian philosophy a) Origin and development b) Classification of Indian philosophy c) Importance of Indian philosophy d) The concept of god in Indian philosophy Philosophy of Vedas a) Introduction and types of veda b) Soul c) Incarnation d) Karma Upanishada and Geeta a) Jiva and Jagata | 15 15 |

FYBA SEM 1: Introduction to Indian Philosophy I

- 1. Chandradhar Sharma; A critical Survey of Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi, 1998
- 2. John Shand; Fundamentals of philosophy, Routledge, London and New York, 2003
- 3. Louis P. Pojman; Philosophy, The Quest for Truth, Oxford University Press, 2000
- 4. D. Y. Deshpande; Tattvajnanacya Mulabhuta Samasya, Continental Prakashan, Pune (1990)
- 5. Dixit Shreenivas Hari; Nitimimamsa, Maharashtra Grantha Bhandar, Kolhapur (2002)
- 6. Datta & Chatterjee; An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, Rupa & Company, (2007)
- 7. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan; Indian Philosophy(I&II), Oxford University Press, (2012)

F.Y.B.A. - PHILOSOPHY

SEMESTER- I

PHI-DSC- 112: INTRODUCTION TO WESTERN PHILOSOPHY- I

Total marks: 100 (60+40) Total Hours: 30Credits: 2 OBJECTIVES To introduce the students about; Basic introduction about western philosophy, its features and relationship with mythology, religion and science. How various western philosophers define philosophy? Understanding the basic concepts in western philosophy as regards, knowledge, reality, self and God. The historical development of western philosophy in pre-Socratic, Socratic and post-Socratic era. The historical development of western philosophy in Medieval, Modern and Contemporary western philosophy. Understanding of the methods and tools of analysis in western philosophy. What are doubt, dialogue and conceptual analysis in western philosophy with reference to some eminent western philosophers? Upon successfully completing the course the students will have; **OUTCOMES** Development of basic knowledge of western philosophy, its relationship with mythology, religion and science. Understanding the basic western philosophy concepts of knowledge, reality, self and God. Elementary knowledge of the historical development of western philosophy in pre-Socretic, Socretic and post-Socretic era. Elementary knowledge about the historical development of western philosophy in Medieval, Modern and Contemporary western philosophy. Fair understanding of the methods and tools of analysis in western philosophy. Learn the western philosophical tools of analysis through doubt, dialogue and conceptual analysis propagated by western philosophers. UNIT CONTENT LECTURES T **Introduction to Western Philosophy** a) Features of Western Philosophy: Relation with Mythology, Religion, Science b) Definitions of Philosophy by various Philosophers c) Basic concepts in Western Philosophy: Knowledge, Reality, Self, God **Historical Development of Western Philosophy** 7 II a) Pre-Socratic Western Philosophy b) Socratic Western Philosophy c) Post-Socratic Western Philosophy Ш **Historical Development of Western Philosophy** 8 a) Medieval Western Philosophy b) Modern Western Philosophy c) Contemporary Western Philosophy IVMethod of Philosophy 7 a) Doubt(Descartes), b)Dialogue(Socrates, Plato), d) Conceptual Analysis

FYBA SEM 1:Introduction to Western Philosophy- I

- 1. Will Durant, "A Story of philosophy", Simon & Schuster (1926) & Pocket Books, 2006
- 2. Frank Thilly, "History of Western Philosophy", Central Book Depot, Allahabad, 1975
- 3. Masih Y., "A Critical History of Western Philosophy", Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, 1994
- 4. Sharma, C. D., "Paschatya Darshana", Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, 1992
- 5. Titus, "Living Issues in Philosophy: An Introductory Textbook", Euasia Publishing House, New Delhi, 1968
- 6. Sane Guruji, "PaschyattattvadnyanachiKahani", Riya Publication, 2016
- 7. H.S. Uppadhyay; 'Pashchatya Darshan Ka Udbhav aur Vikas, Anushilan Publication Allahabad, (2018)

F.Y.B.A. - PHILOSOPHY SEMESTER- I

PHI-SEC- 111: ETHICS (INDIAN)

Total Hours: 30Credits: 2

| | 10411 | ours: Socredits: 2 |
|------------|--|---------------------|
| OBJECTIVES | To introduce the students about; | |
| | Basic introduction about the nature and scope of Indian ethics. Ur problems and interrelationships with other subjects. Learn the psy philosophical analysis of conduct. | |
| | The basic concepts, concept of duty, karmyoga, Sthitprajna, swad lokasamgrahain Indian ethics. | harma, and |
| | • The main pillers of Indian ethical concepts about Dharma, Artha, Learn about the laws and types of karma, sadharan and apad dharman and apad | |
| | The ethical schools and theories in Indian philosophy. Kno traditions of Charvak, Jain and Buddhism and vedic traditions Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Mimansa and Vedanta. | |
| OUTCOMES | Upon successfully completing the course the students; | |
| | Will develop the basic understanding about nature and scope of Ir interrelationship with other subjects and also the philosophical an aspects of conduct. | |
| | Will learn about Indian ethics in respect of the various concepts a as described under the Vedic philosophy. | nd forms of duty, |
| | • Will learn about the main pillers of Indian ethical concepts relatin kama, moksha and the laws and types of karma and dharma. | g to dharma, artha, |
| | Gain understanding of the ethical theories of Indian schools of various traditions of Charvak, Jain, Buddism and Vedic philosophy | |
| UNIT | CONTENT | LECTURES |
| I | Introduction to Indian Ethics | 8 |
| | a) Definition, Nature & Scope of Ethics | |
| | b) Problems and its relation with other subjects The psychological & Philosophical Analysis of conduct | |
| II | c) The psychological & Philosophical Analysis of conduct Basic Concept of Indian Ethics | 7 |
| | a) Sreyas-Preyas, Rta-Satya, Varnashrama | , |
| | b) Rna-Yajna, Concept of Duty | |
| | c) Karmayoga, Sthitprajna, swadharma, lokasamgraha | - |
| III | Main Pillers of Indian Ethical Concepts | 8 |
| | a) Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha,b) Law of Karma, Types of Karma, | |
| | c) Sadharana Dharma, Apad Dharma | |
| IV | Ethical Theories of Indian Schools of Philosophy | 7 |
| | a) Introduction of Ethical schools of Indian Philosophy | |
| | b) Sramana tradition- Charvaka, Jain &Bauddhism | |
| | c) Vedic Tradition- Shankhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Mimansa& Vedanta | |
| 1 | v Cauria | |

FYBA SEM 1: Ethics

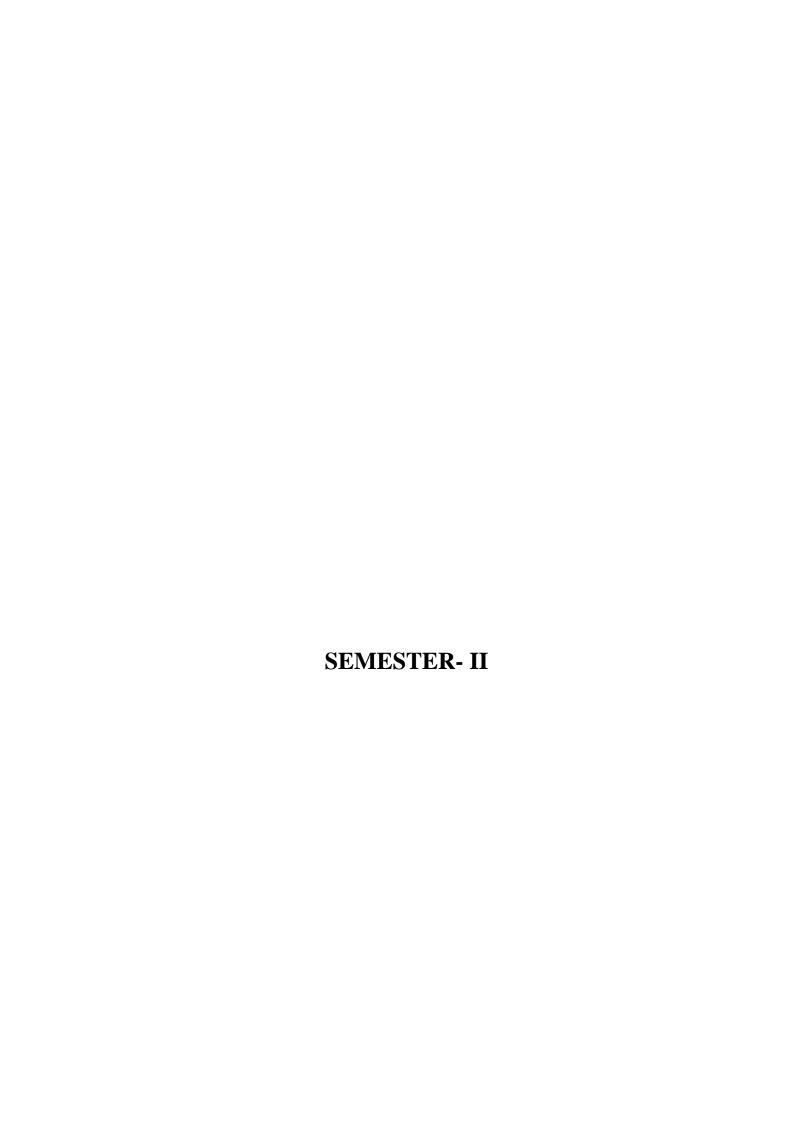
- 1. Introduction to Ethics; William Lily.
- 2. Ethics for Today; Harold Titus.
- 3. आदर्शी नितीशास्त्र,प्रा.सु.वा.बखले.
- 4. नीतिशास्त्र का सर्वेक्षण, प्रा. संगम लाल पाण्डेय
- 5. नैतिक दर्शन के व वध आयाम, प्रा. जटाशंकर
- 6. Introduction to Ethics, Peter Singer

F.Y.B.A. - PHILOSOPHY SEMESTER- I

PHI-SEC-112: PROJECT WORK

Total Hours: 15Credits: 1

| OBJECTIVES | To introduce the students about; The project work methodology to conduct a valid research into any subject of interest in Indian Philosophy. The project work writing skills in a structured form with research analysis and outcome. |
|------------|---|
| OUTCOMES | Upon successfully completing the course the students; Develop knowledge required to conduct the project work to derive a valid research outcome on any subject of interest in Indian Philosophy. Develop project writing skill to make structured presentation with a valid analysis and outcome. |



F.Y.B.A. - PHILOSOPHY SEMESTER-II

PHI-DSC--121: INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN PHILOSOPHY- II

Total Hours: 60Credits: 4

| OBEJCTIVES | To introduce the students about; | |
|-------------------|--|--------------------|
| | The nature of Indian philosophy, the divisions of the different phi of thought. | losophical schools |
| | The basic learning about Charvak, Jainism and Buddhism in India The basic philosophical concepts of Nyay and Vaisheshika. The basic knowledge about the mimansa and advaita Vedanta. | n philosophy. |
| OUTCOMES | Upon successfully completing the course the students will; | |
| | Develop basic knowledge about Indian philosophical schools, as darshan. Get introductory knowledge about epistemology and hedonism a | · |
| | buddhism. Develop basic knowledge about shadoshpadartha, pramana, pashristi and pralaya. | |
| | Basic learnings about Pramana, dharma vichar, mayavad, brahma, mokshya. | atma, bandhan and |
| UNIT | CONTENT | LECTURES |
| I | Introduction to Indian Phiolosophy | |
| | a) Introduction, definition and nature of Indian philosophy | |
| | b) Divisions of Indian philosophical schools | 15 |
| | c) Asthik darshan | |
| II | d) Nastik darshan | |
| 11 | Charvak, Jainism and Budhhism a) Epistemology and hedonism | 15 |
| | b) Anekantvada and syadvad, tatvavichar | 13 |
| | | |
| | c) Four schools of budhhism | |
| | | |
| III | c) Four schools of budhhism | |
| III | c) Four schools of budhhism d) Darshanikvichar Nyaya and vaisheshika a) Shodashpadartha | |
| III | c) Four schools of budhhism d) Darshanikvichar Nyaya and vaisheshika a) Shodashpadartha b) Pramana, prama and aprama, ishwarmimansa | 15 |
| III | c) Four schools of budhhism d) Darshanikvichar Nyaya and vaisheshika a) Shodashpadartha b) Pramana, prama and aprama, ishwarmimansa c) Padartha, causation | 15 |
| | c) Four schools of budhhism d) Darshanikvichar Nyaya and vaisheshika a) Shodashpadartha b) Pramana, prama and aprama, ishwarmimansa c) Padartha, causation d) Shrishti and pralaya | 15 |
| III | c) Four schools of budhhism d) Darshanikvichar Nyaya and vaisheshika a) Shodashpadartha b) Pramana, prama and aprama, ishwarmimansa c) Padartha, causation d) Shrishti and pralaya Mimansa and advaita Vedanta | |
| | c) Four schools of budhhism d) Darshanikvichar Nyaya and vaisheshika a) Shodashpadartha b) Pramana, prama and aprama, ishwarmimansa c) Padartha, causation d) Shrishti and pralaya Mimansa and advaita Vedanta a) Pramana, tatvavichar | 15 |
| | c) Four schools of budhhism d) Darshanikvichar Nyaya and vaisheshika a) Shodashpadartha b) Pramana, prama and aprama, ishwarmimansa c) Padartha, causation d) Shrishti and pralaya Mimansa and advaita Vedanta | |

FYBA SEM 1I:Introduction to Indian Philosophy II

- 1. Chandradhar Sharma; A critical Survey of Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi, 1998
- 2. John Shand; Fundamentals of philosophy, Routledge, London and New York, 2003
- 3. D. Y. Deshpande; Tattvajnanacya Mulabhuta Samasya, Continental Prakashan, Pune (1990)
- 4. Dixit Shreenivas Hari; Nitimimamsa, Maharashtra Grantha Bhandar, Kolhapur (2002)
- 5. Datta & Chatterjee; An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, Rupa & Company, (2007)
- 6. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan; Indian Philosophy(I&II), Oxford University Press, (2012)

F.Y.B.A. - PHILOSOPHY SEMESTER- II

PHI-DSC- 122: INTRODUCTION TO WESTERN PHILOSOPHY- II

Total Hours: 30Credits: 2

| OBJECTIVES: | To introduce the students about; | |
|------------------|--|----------|
| | The pre-Socratic philosophy | |
| | The Socratic philosophy | |
| | The sociate philosophy Themedieval period philosophers | |
| | The modern period philosophers | |
| | 1 1 | |
| OUTCOMES: | Upon successfully completing the course the students will have; | |
| | Knowledge of Heralictus, Parmenides, Democritus | |
| | • Knowledge of philosophy of Socretes, Plato's theory of knowled Aristotle's theory of causation | lge, and |
| | Knowledge of St Augustine, the problem of evil, St Thomas Aqu Knowledge of Rationalist philosophers, empiricist philosophers Kant philosophy. | |
| UNIT | CONTENT | LECTURES |
| I | Pre-Socratic Philosophers | 8 |
| | a) Heraclitus | |
| | b) Parmenides | |
| | c) Democritus | |
| II | Socratic Philosophers | 7 |
| | a) Socrates | |
| | b) Plato: Theory of Knowledge, | |
| | c) Aristotle: Theory of Causation, | 0 |
| III | Medieval Period Philosophers | 8 |
| | a) St Augustine | |
| | b) The problem of Evil | |
| IV | c) St. Thomas Aquinas | 7 |
| 1 V | Modern Period Philosopher a) Rationalist Philosophers: Rene Descartes, Baruch Spinoza, | / |
| | Gottfried Leibniz | |
| | b) Empiricist Philosophers: Jhon Locke, George Berkeley, David | |
| | Hume | |
| | c) Immanuel Kant | |

STUDY RESOURCES:

FYBA SEM 1I:Introduction to Western Philosophy II

- 1. Will Durant, "A Story of philosophy", Simon & Schuster (1926) & Pocket Books, 2006
- 2. Frank Thilly, "History of Western Philosophy", Central Book Depot, Allahabad, 1975
- 3. Masih Y., "A Critical History of Western Philosophy", Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, 1994
- 4. Sharma, C. D., "Paschatya Darshana", Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, 1992
- 5. Titus, "Living Issues in Philosophy: An Introductory Textbook", Euasia Publishing House, New Delhi, 1968

6. Sane Guruji, "PaschyattattvadnyanachiKahani", Riya Publication, 2016

F.Y.B.A. - PHILOSOPHY SEMESTER- II

PHI-SEC- 121: ETHICS (WESTERN)

Total Hours: 30Credits: 2

| OBJECTIVES | To introduce the students about; | |
|------------|---|----------|
| | The nature and scope of western ethics | |
| | The ethical concepts in western philosophy | |
| | The ethical theories in western philosophy | |
| | Ethical cognitivism and non-cognitivism in western philosophy | |
| OUTCOMES | Upon successfully completing the course the students will have; | |
| | Knowledge of nature and scope of western ethics | |
| | Knowledge of western ethical concepts | |
| | Knowledge of hedonism, utilities, duty for duty's sake | |
| | Knowledge of Naturalism, emotivism, prescriptivism, descriptivism | n. |
| UNIT | CONTENT | LECTURES |
| | Introduction to Western Ethics | 8 |
| I | a) Definition, Nature & Scope, Ethics & Conduct | |
| | b) Problems and its relation with other subjects | |
| | c) The Psychological & Philosophical Analysis of conduct | |
| II | Ethical Concepts of Western Philosophy | 7 |
| | a) Introduction of Western Ethical Concepts | |
| | b) Truth, Good, Bad, Right, Wrong, Obligation, Duty, | |
| | c) Theory of Punishment | |
| | Ethical Theories of Western Ethics | 8 |
| III | a) Hedonism | |
| | b) Utilities | |
| | c) Duty for Duty's sake | |
| IV | Ethical cognitivism and non-cognitivism | 7 |
| | a) Naturalism | |
| | b) Emotivism | |
| | c) Prescriptivism | |
| | d) Descriptivism | |

STUDY RESOURCES:

FYBA SEM 1I:Ethics

- 1. Introduction to Ethics; William Lily.
- 2. Ethics for Today; Harold Titus.
- 3. आदर्शीनितीशास्त्र, प्रा.सु.वा.बखले.
- 4. भारतीय आणि पाश्चात्य नीतिशास्त्र; प्रा. वद्या जोशी, वद्या प्रकाशन नागपुर.

F.Y.B.A. - PHILOSOPHY SEMESTER-- II

PHI-SEC- 122: PROJECT WORK

Total Hours: 15 Credits: 1

| OBJECTIVES | To introduce the students about; |
|------------|--|
| | The project work methodology to conduct a valid research in any subject of interest in Indian Philosophy. The project work writing skills in a structured form with research analysis and outcome. |
| OUTCOMES | Upon successfully completing the course the students will; Develop knowledge required to conduct the project work to derive a valid research outcome on any subject of interest in Indian Philosophy. Develop project writing skill to make structured presentation with a valid analysis and outcome. |