## DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
### DISTRIBUTION OF SEMESTER-WISE COURSES

#### COURSE OUTLINE

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Patkai Christian College 1
SEMESTER I
(PASS AND HONOURS)

Course Code: PHI (P & H) 101
Course Title: Epistemology and Metaphysics

Unit I
1. Meaning of Philosophy, nature and scope
2. Relationship of Philosophy to science and religion

Unit II
Sources of knowledge: Rationalism, Empiricism

Unit III
Theories of Perception: Realism and Idealism

Unit IV
Theories of Truth (Correspondence, Coherence and Pragmatic)

Unit V
Categories of knowledge: Substance, Causality and space-time

Suggested Readings:
1. Hospers, J  An Introduction to Philosophical analysis, Allied Publishers, Delhi
3. Feibleman, J.K  Understanding Philosophy, Jaico Publishing House, Mumbai
4. Russell, B  Problems of Philosophy, Oxford University press
5. Bhattacherjee, H.M  Principles of Philosophy

SEMESTER I
(HONOURS)

Course Code: PHI (H) 103
Course Title: Outlines of Indian Philosophy: I

Unit I
Indian Philosophy: Common characteristic, distinctive feature, Classification of the school of Indian Philosophy

Unit II
Nyāya Sources of knowledge: Perception, Inference, Comparison and Verbal testimony

Unit III
Mīmāṃsā: Anupalabdhi and Arthāpatti

Unit IV
Cārvākas: Epistemology and Ethics

Unit V
Yoga: Eight fold method

Suggested readings:
1. Chatterjee, S & Datta  An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, Calcutta University
2. Hiriyana, M  Outlins of Indian Philosophy, George Allen & Unwin, London
3. Sharma, C.D  Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi
5. Mahadevan, T.M.P  Invitation to Indian Philosophy, Arnold-Heinemann Publications, New Delhi
6. Chennakesavan, S  Concepts of Indian Philosophy
7. Mukherjee, S  The Buddhist philosophy of Flux

SEMESTER II
(PASS AND HONOURS)
Course Code: PHI (P & H) 102
Course Title: Philosophical concepts: Indian and Western

Unit I        Nature and characteristic of Indian Philosophy
Unit II       Prama: Svataha-pramany-vada and Paraatha-pramanya-vada
Unit III      Indian theory of Causation: Satkaryavada and Asatkaryavada
Unit IV       1. Theory of evolution: Darwin and Lamark
              2. Samkhya: Prakriti, Purusa and the theory of evolution
Unit V        God and the world: Deism, Pantheism, Pantheism and theism

Suggested readings:
1. Ewing, A.C     Fundamental Questions of Philosophy
2. Chatterjee, S & Datta, D  An Introduction to Indian Philosophy
3. Titus, H.H    Living issues in Philosophy, Eurasia Publishing House, New Delhi
4. Hiriyanna, M  Outlines of Indian Philosophy
5. Sinha, J.N    Introduction to Philosophy, Central Book Agencies, Calcutta

SEMESTER II
(HONOURS)

Course Code: PHI (H) 104
Course Title: Outlines of Indian Philosophy: I1

Unit I        Buddhism: four noble truth, eight fold bath, theory of impermanence and dependent origination
Unit II       Jainism: Syadvada and Anekantavada
Unit III      Sankhyā and Vaisesika: Categories
Unit IV       Vedanta of Sankara: Brahman, Atman, Maya and the World
Unit V        Vedanta of Ramanuja: Brahman, Atman and the world

Suggested readings:
1. Chatterjee, S & Datta-An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, Calcutta University
2. Hiriyana, M Outlines of Indian Philosophy, George Allen & Unwin, London
3. Sharma, C.D  Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi
5. Mahadevan, T.M.P Invitation to Indian Philosophy, Arnold-Heinemann Publications, New Delhi
6. Chennakesavan, S Concepts of Indian Philosophy
7. Mukherjee, S  The Buddhist philosophy of Flux

SEMESTER III
(PASS AND HONOURS)
Course Code: PHI (P & H) 205
Course Title: Ethics I

Unit I  Ethics: Nature, scope and relation to metaphysics, religion and politics.
        Nature of Morality and Moral Philosophy.

Unit II  Nature of Moral Judgment

Unit III  1. Freedom and social responsibility
          2. Concept of Good, right and Virtue

Unit IV  Hedonism: J.S.Mill and Bentham

Unit V  Regorism: Immanuel Kant

Suggested readings:

1. Lillie, W  Introduction to Ethics, Allied Publishers, Delhi
2. Frankena, W  Ethics, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
3. Mobbot  Introduction to Ethics, Hutchington, London
4. Warnock, M  Ethics since 1900, Oxford University Press
7. Mackenzie  A manual of Ethics
8. Dr.R.K.Behera,  Moral Philosophy (A book with a difference)

SEMESTER III
(HONOURS)

Course Code: PHI (H) 207
Course Title: History Of Western Philosophy

Unit I  1. Plato: Forms and knowledge
        2. Aristotle: metaphysics, theory of causation

Unit II  Descartes: Substance, Cogito ergo sum

Unit III  1. Spinoza: Substance, attributes and modes
         2. Leibnitz: Monadology

Unit IV  1. J.Lock: Primary and secondary qualities
         2. Berkeley: Esse est percipi
         3. Hume: Theory of Causation

Unit V  Kant: Space and time, synthetic a-priori judgment

Suggested readings:

1. Burnet  History of Greek Philosophy, Macmillan
2. Stace, W.T  Critical History of Greek Philosophy, Macmillan
3. Falckenberg, R  History of modern Philosophy, Progressive publishers, Calcutta
4. Thilly, F  History of Philosophy, Central Publishing House, Allahabad
5. Russel, B  History of Western Philosophy, George Allen & Unwin, London
7. Wright, W.K  A History of Modern Philosophy, Macmillan
8. Raj Behari Das  A handbook of Kant’s critique of pure reason

SEMESTER IV
(PASS AND HONOURS)
Course Code: PHI (P & H ) 206
Course Title : Ethics: II
Unit I Bhagavat Gita: Niskamakarma
Unit II Purusārthas & Varnāśrama Dharma
Unit III Bio-ethics: Abortion, Cloning, Euthanasia, Suicide
Unit IV M.K.Gandhi: Ahimsa & Satyagraha
Unit V Theories of Punishment
Suggested readings:
1. Peter Singer Applied Ethics, Oxford University Press
2. Frankena, W Ethics, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
3. Mobbot Introduction to Ethics, Hutchinson, London
4. Hiriyana, M The Indian Concept of Values
5. Kotturan, G Ahimsa from Gautam to Gandhi, Sterling, New Delhi
6. Hunt, R(ed) Ethical issues in modern medicine, Mayfield publishing company, California, 1977
7. V. Mard R. Cyntha Ethical theory and practice, Prentice Hall, New Jersey
8. Dr. R. K. Behera, Moral Philosophy (A book with a difference)

SEMESTER IV
(HONOURS)

Course Code: PHI (H) 208
Course Title : Philosophy Of Religion
Unit I 1. Concept of religion: Problem & Origin
2. Foundation of religious belief: Reason & Revelation
Unit II Arguments for the proof of the existence of God.
Unit III The idea of God: Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Buddhism
Unit IV Tribal religion: Concept of God among the Naga tribe
Unit V Religious pluralism: Religious diversity, inter-religious dialogue
Suggested readings:
4. Radhakrishnan, S Eastern religion & Western thought
6. Miri, (ed) Rationality and tribal thought, Mittal publication
8. Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics, T & T Clark, 6th Impression, 1967
10. D. M. Edward Philosophy of religion

SEMESTER V
(PASS AND HONOURS)
Course Code: PHI (P & H) 309
Course Title: Social and Political philosophy I

Unit I Nature and scope of social and political philosophy and its relation to sociology
and social psychology.
Unit II Individual, state and Nation
Unit III Social ideals: Liberty, equality and social justice
Unit IV The concept of social contract
Unit V Method of political action: Revolution, terrorism and Satyagraha

Suggested readings:
4. Chattopadhaya, D.P Societies and culture, Bharatia Vindhya Bhavan, Mumbai
5. Mabboft The state and the citizen
6. Joshi, N.V Social and Political philosophy
7. Gandhi, M.K Hind Swaraj, Navajivan Publishing House
8. Mashurwolla Gandhi and Marx

SEMESTER V
(HONOURS)

Course Code: PHI (H) 311
Course Title: Logic

Unit I Definition of Logic: difference between deduction and induction
Unit II 1. Sentence, Judgement and proposition
2. Aristotelian classification of propositions
Unit III 1. Logical appraisal
2. Laws of thought
Unit IV Syllogism: figure, figure, modes and immediate inference
Unit V 1. Constant and variable, modern analysis of proposition, truth and validity
2. Symbolization, testing the validity of arguments by truth table method.

Suggested readings:
1. Stebbing, A.C Introduction to modern logic, S.A. Publishing House, Calcutta
4. Copi, I.M Introduction to Logic (sixth edition)
5. Barlingay, S.S A modern introduction to Indian logic
6. Bhattacharya, C Element of Indian Logic and epistemology
7. B.N. Roy Handbook of Deductive logic

SEMESTER VI
(PASS AND HONOURS)

Course Code: PHI (P & H) 310
Course Title: Social and political philosophy: II
Unit I     Democracy, Socialism
Unit II    Sarvodaya, Corruption and Public morality
Unit III   Gender issues and National integration
Unit IV    Humanism
Unit V     Social development and ideas: Meaning and laws

Suggested readings:
3. Russell, B     Authority & individual, George allen & unwin, London
4. Chattopadhaya, D.P- Societies and culture, Bharatia Vindhya Bhanvan, Mumbai
5. Mobbft        The state and the citizen
6. Joshi, N.V     Social and political philosophy
7. Gandhi, M.K    Hindi Swaraj, Navajivan publishing house, Ahmedabad
8. Marshurwalla  Gandhi and Marx

SEMIESTER VI
(HONOURS)

Course Code: PHI (H) 312
Course Title: Philosophy of Mind (Option A)
Unit I     Philosophy of mind and psychology
Unit II    Chief Theories of mind: Cartesian dualism, Behaviorism,
           Identity theory, Functionalism and artificial intelligence.
Unit III   The concept of self-knowledge and privacy
           Concept of dream: Freudian
Unit IV    Concept of Manas: Naya, Vaisesika and Sankhya
Unit V     Four stages of consciousness in Mandukya Upanishads: Jagrita, Svapna,
           Susupti and Turiya

Suggested readings:
2. Chapell, V.C(ed)  The philosophy of mind, Prentice Hall
3. Burwood, S    Philosophy of mind, ULC press
4. Hookway, C & Peterson, D  Philosophy and cognitive science, Cambridge University press
6. Alexander, C.P  Hidden Fragments of psychoanalysis, Omsons, New Delhi
7. Mac Intyre   The Unconscious, Routledge and Kegan Paul
9. Mandukya Upanishad (relevant section)
10. Hariyana, M  Outline of Indian Philosophy, George Allen & Unwin

PROJECT WORK (OPTION B)

Course Description
This course is designed as a "topics-based" project-work in philosophy in essay style written by students. It has two parts: i. project work and ii. Presentation. What this means is that instead of working through the history of philosophy focusing on great historical figures and their views on different topics; we will focus on great philosophical topics and look at what historical and contemporary writers have said about them. Topics to be addressed in Indian Philosophy, Ethics, Indian Logic, Philosophy of Religion, Social Philosophy and Applied Ethics etc. There will be a project presentation by the student. 70 marks for project and 30 marks for presentation and viva voce. Finally overall assessment to be included in final exams.

Course Objectives
To introduce students to the central themes of philosophy
To introduce students to important classical and contemporary philosophers
To introduce students to the methods for doing philosophy
To help students appreciate our own ignorance of even our most fundamental beliefs

Prerequisites
According to the interest of students, topics should be distributed to every student by their class teachers.
A format of project-work should be introduced to students by the HOD.
Project should be submitted one month before examination and pattern should be specified to students.

Textbooks
To be specified by the class teacher.

Recommended books:
This is a matter of library consultation.

There will be a project presentation by the student. 70 marks for project and 30 marks for presentation and viva voce. Finally overall assessment to be included in final exams.

Guidelines for Philosophical Writing

Writing a decent philosophy paper can be somewhat of a daunting venture, particularly for those who have never been exposed to philosophy in the past. However, it need not be overly difficult and, when done properly, it can be an extremely rewarding experience. There is no set procedure or recipe for good papers; however, there are a number of useful rules of thumb that can serve as guidelines when writing on a philosophical topic. Here are a few to keep in mind when constructing your paper.

1. Start Early. Philosophy is not the sort of thing that can be done in a flash. Coming to grips with a problem, constructing sound arguments, clarifying your position -- all of these things take considerable time and care. When working hard on a paper, one sometimes develops a
sort of intellectual "tunnel vision", where it becomes difficult to see other alternatives or certain shortcomings of the paper. Thus, it is often a good idea to write an early draft and then set it aside for a few days before returning with a fresh perspective. Waiting until the night before it is due to start a paper won't give you enough time to think carefully, and will almost certainly yield sub-standard work.

2. **Be Explicit and Specific.** Reading a philosophy paper should not be like reading a mystery novel where you have to wait until the end to find out what's going on. Be up front in your first paragraph--tell the reader exactly what your position is and how you intend to argue for it. Don't be afraid to use the first-person pronoun, and don't be afraid to occasionally summarize your views and remind the reader of what's coming next. Also, focus your energy on the task at hand. If you are writing on, say, the arguments for soft determinism, it's not very useful to write at length about how all humans desire freedom; what you need is specific evidence and arguments about the soft-determinists' position. Also, try to avoid starting your paper with grandiose statements like "Since the dawn of humanity . . ."

3. **Employ a Thesis.** Don't confuse a thesis with a statement of procedure--your opening paragraph ought to employ both. A thesis announces your position; it is something you can argue for: A statement of procedure lets the reader know how you intend to establish this position. It may follow the thesis, but it should not be confused with the thesis itself.

4. **Use Examples.** In clarifying your position, it is often helpful to use examples or analogies that reveal the point you are trying to make. Try not to employ the first example that comes to mind--make an effort to think up new examples that may make the point even better. Remember, examples and analogies cannot stand on their own, they need to be explained and cannot serve as a substitute for careful argumentation.

5. **Use Only What is Necessary.** Are there phrases, sentences, quotations, paragraphs, that might be omitted without seriously detracting from your argument? If so, omit them; they merely distract the reader's attention from what is really important. Check your quotations carefully: do they need to be so long? Could you summarize the information contained in some of them without losing any of their value as evidence? Quote only what you need to quote. But, of course, be sure to use quotation marks any you time borrow a passage from someplace else. Eg: "... upheaval of all my former opinions" (Descartes, in Reason and Responsibility, p. 151).

6. **Discuss Counter-arguments.** Serious critical analysis of one's own arguments is perhaps the most difficult aspect of writing a good philosophy paper; it is also one of the most essential. Two problems frequently arise in this connection. Rather than defending the thesis against serious counter-arguments, a writer may defend it against some peripheral or silly objection that few people would endorse. Alternatively, she may merely reverse the thesis and attack this reversal as if it were a counter-argument.

A real counter-argument is an attack on the argument(s) that support your thesis,
not merely a reversal of the thesis. Try to put yourself in your opponent's shoes and imagine the most damaging thing he could say about your paper. Then defend yourself--show how the counter-argument misses its mark. Also, be careful not to beg any questions here. For example, in defending an argument for the existence of God, one cannot cite biblical passages as evidence or support because, of course, the accuracy of the scriptures is the very thing the atheist wants to call into doubt. The same can be said for any idiosyncratic language or jargon that your objector might not buy into. You must try to defend your position on neutral turf.

7. **Be Original.** When presenting your own views, don't simply restate the lectures and readings. Try to come up with your own examples, criticisms, and arguments. Of course, we don't expect you to invent with some lengthy and detailed new theory that is going to revolutionize philosophy (although, believe it or not, something like this has actually happened in undergraduate courses). But we want to see that you have thought about the issue and have something to say that is coming from you--that you have something to add to the discussion. This is why we ask that you not delve into secondary sources or the internet for ideas--you will gain a lot more if you do it on your own. You may be rewarded more for a clever and novel idea or argument that is defended well, but ultimately doesn't work, than for a hackneyed, regurgitated argument that is in fact sound.

8. Make Sure **Your Conclusion is Consistent** With Your Introduction. Most of us learn a great deal about a given subject while writing on it. Sometimes we change our opinions without realizing it. Read over your first and last paragraphs and see if they are arguing the same views on the same subject. If they aren't you will need to ask yourself what your real views are, and rewrite whatever portions of the paper disagree with these views.

9. **Strive for Clarity.** Because a big part of the philosopher's job is bringing into focus matters that are fuzzy, a good philosopher must constantly ask herself if she is phrasing things as clearly as possible. When writing your paper, imagine that you are an instructor with the job of imparting the material to people who are bright but ignorant of the subject. It is your job to put things in a way that they can easily understand. Organization is important here. A useful (though not necessary) strategy to adopt on the longer papers is something like the following:

   first 1/6 of paper devoted to introduction and statement of thesis.

   next 1/3 devoted to filling in background, clarifying terminology, spelling out others' views, arguments, and debates.

   next 1/3 devoted to developing your own position and arguments.

   final 1/6 devoted to refuting counter-arguments and conclusion.

   Of course, this is only a rough guide and some papers may require different proportions of work in different areas. View papers functionally, where individual paragraphs are distinct
components with specific jobs to perform--always ask yourself what the single purpose of a given paragraph is (e.g., is it to spell-out someone's position? Is it to offer a criticism of that position? Is it to clarify a bit of terminology?) Do not try to do more than one thing in a single paragraph, and make sure the paragraph succeeds at its task.

10. *Don't Forget to Proofread*. Check over the finished version for spelling, grammatical, or other mechanical errors. Be sure you have included a title, your name, class, section and roll number, page numbers in the upper right hand corner, and make sure the pages are stapled (absolutely no paper-clips). It is also a good idea to have a friend proofread it for clarity and coherency. Also, it is no longer acceptable to use gender-exclusive language such as "man" to refer to humanity. In avoiding gender-exclusivity, do not slip into the all-too-common ungrammatical colloquialism of using a plural pronoun ("they", "their", "them") where a singular pronoun is needed. The best strategy is to consistently employ "he", "him" or "his" part of the time and "she", "her" or "hers" part of the time (as done in this write up). And remember to always make an extra copy of your paper before turning it in; if it should get lost, you will be responsible for providing a new copy.
Julius Schoenherr gets tenure-track position: Congratulations to Julius, who has a tenure-track position in philosophy at Peking University in Beijing, starting in November 2019. Welcome Fabrizio Cariani!: Fabrizio Cariani (http://cariani.org) will start as an associate professor in Fall 2020. Perez-Gomez accepts tenure-track position at Metropolitan State University of Denver: Congratulations to doctoral candidate Javiera Perez-Gomez who will become Assistant Professor of Philosophy at MSU Denver in fall 2019. Disputation in practical philosophy: Daniel Ramöller. Daniel Ramöller has successfully defended his thesis “On the possibility of limited weighing of lives.” Disputation in practical philosophy: Daniel Ramöller. Cultures of expertise and politics of behavioral science. Mike Kenny and Anna Alexandrova interview Professor Erik Angner of Stockholm University. Listen more. The Swedish Exception? Welcome! The CEU Department of Philosophy offers BA, MA and PhD level education up to the standards of the best international institutions, and its programs are accredited in the United States as well as in Europe. The Department uniquely combines analytic and historical approaches to philosophy, a feature which allows for a fruitful dialogue between contemporary philosophy and its history. Upcoming Events. More Events. Recent News. May 13, 2020.