



COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY

PANCHANAN NAGAR, VIVEKANANDA STREET, COOCH BEHAR – 736101

4 Year Under Graduate Degree (Honours)

In

Philosophy

CBPBU_NCCF_Course Structure_2023-24

1st Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks
Major-1	Ethics	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus. (External examiner will evaluate)

2nd Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks
Major-2	Indian Philosophy	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus. (External examiner will evaluate)

3rd Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks
Major-3	History of Western Philosophy - I	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus. (External examiner will evaluate)
Major-4	Western Logic – I	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus. (External examiner will evaluate)



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4th Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks
Major-5	History of Western Philosophy - II	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus. (External examiner will evaluate)
Major-6	Psychology	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus. (External examiner will evaluate)

5th Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks
Major-7	Western Logic – II	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus. (External examiner will evaluate)
Major-8	Social and Political Philosophy	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus. (External examiner will evaluate)
Major-9	Philosophy of Religion	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva-voce based on Syllabus. (External examiner will evaluate)



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6th Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks
Major-10	Indian Philosophy (Special Text)	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva- voce based on Syllabus. (External examiner will evaluate)
Major-11	Practical Ethics	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva- voce based on Syllabus. (External examiner will evaluate)
Major-12	Introduction to Analytic Philosophy	6	75: Written 05: Attendance 10: Internal Evaluation 10: Projects with Viva- voce based on Syllabus. (External examiner will evaluate)



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4 Year Under Graduate Degree (Honours)

In

PHILOSOPHY

Course: Major - 1

Paper Title: ETHICS

Paper Code: PHI-MAJ1

Objectives:

Indian ethics as a branch of study includes moral as well as spiritual concern, especially when the ethics of Āstika schools are taken into account. Consequently, many of the knowledge tradition of Indian ethics have their origin in some religious faiths, but at the same time ethics of Nāstika tradition is also to be kept in mind. The goal of Indian ethics is to develop the sense of morality which ultimately aims at attaining the often desired supreme goal, liberation. On the other hand, western ethics is the study of the conduct of human beings living in societies that deals with the evaluation of our action to be right or wrong, to be good or bad. It may be assumed that there is an ethical structure underlying our daily, mundane life, helping us to make decisions which create positive impacts and promoting us to be away from unjust deeds. Hence, ethics guides us to make the world a better place.

Outcome:

Knowledge & skill gained:

- To develop concept of morality and values embedded in Indian culture and tradition.
- To develop the structure of value theories (Indian & Western) and their application.
- To facilitate the understanding of the nature of ethical problems embedded in daily life situation.
- To grow up as value-oriented person.

Group: A (Indian Ethics)

UNIT-I:

1. Concept of *Satya*, *ahimsā* and *maitrī*, Law of *Karma*, *Puruṣārthas*,
2. Carvaka: Ethics and life *Sukhavada* (Hedonism).
3. Jaina Ethics: *Triratna*, *Panchamahābrata*
4. Buddha Ethics: Ethics of *Bramhabihāra*, Eight- fold Path.

UNIT-II:

5. Mīmāṃsā Ethics: *Dharma*, *Apūrba*, *Vidhi* & *Niṣedha*
6. Yoga Ethics: *Aṣṭāṅga yoga*
7. Ethics of *Gītā*: *Dharma*, *Niṣkāma* and *Sakāma karma*, *Sthitaprajña*, *Lokasaṅgraha*.
8. Gandhian Ethics: *Sarvodaya*, End and Means



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Group: B (Western Ethics)

UNIT-III:

9. Definition, Nature and Scope of Ethics
10. Statement of Facts and Statement of Values
11. Moral and Non Moral Action, Voluntary and Non-voluntary action, Postulates of morality
12. The Nature and Object of Moral Judgement

UNIT-IV:

13. Utilitarianism: For and against
14. Kantian Ethics: First formation of Categorical Imperative, Duty for duty's sake, Good Will,
15. Virtue Ethics: Plato and Aristotle
16. Punishment

References:

1. An Introduction to Ethics: Willam Lillie
2. Manual of Ethics: J.S. Mackenzie
3. Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals: Kant, Immanuel. Trans. H.J Paton, as The Moral Law
4. The Elements of Moral Philosophy: J. Rachel
5. Ethical Philosophies of India: I. C. Sharma
6. J.S Mill Utilitarianism: Mary Warnock
7. Frankena Nitisashtra: NiveditaChakraborty
8. Vyavaharik Nitividya: Samarendra Bhattacharya
9. Bharatiya Nitibidya : Samarendra Bhattacharya
10. Bharatiya Nitibidya :Dikshit Gupta.
11. Bharatiya Nitibidya :Dipak Kumar Bagchi.
12. The Ethics of the Hindus: S. K. Moitra
13. Nitibidyar Tattva Katha: SomnathChakraborty
14. Virtue Ethics: Rosalind Hursthorne
15. Nichomachean Ethics: Aristotle
16. Ethics: W. K. Frankena



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Course: Major - 2

Paper Title: INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Paper Code: PHI-MAJ2

Objectives:

Indian philosophy deals with various problems as related to our spiritual as well as practical life. These are basically issues related to suffering, old age, disease and death. Further, the nature and origin of this world, the questions on the ultimate reality, the nature of knowledge, its conditions, limit and acquisition etc. comprise the broad scope of Indian Philosophy. The underlying aim of Indian philosophy is to deal with suffering and consequent release from suffering by realizing the context of valid knowledge of the self and the world leading to the attainment of liberation. This paper concentrates mainly on the metaphysical and epistemic notions of both Āstika and Nāstika school.

Outcome:

Knowledge & skill gained:

- To develop an overarching knowledge of the *Āstika* and *Nāstika* Indian Philosophical Systems.
- To understand the nature of knowledge in Indian Philosophical Schools
- To develop the knowledge of metaphysical concepts in Indian Philosophical Schools
- To attain the knowledge of liberation which may help to understand the meaning of life and search for personal identity

Group-A (Indian Philosophy, Part-I)

UNIT-I:

1. Outlines of Indian Philosophy
2. Cārvāka: Epistemology and Metaphysics
3. Jainism: Epistemology and Metaphysics
4. Buddhism: Epistemology and Metaphysics

UNIT-II:

5. Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika: Epistemology and Metaphysics

Group-B (Indian Philosophy, Part-II)

UNIT-III:

6. Sāṃkhya: Epistemology and Metaphysics
7. Yoga: Epistemology and Metaphysics

UNIT-IV:

8. Mīmāṃsā: Epistemology and Metaphysics
9. Vedānta: Epistemology and Metaphysics (Dualism. Non-dualism and Complete Non-Dualism).



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References:

1. Outlines of Indian Philosophy: M. Hiriyanna
2. A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy: C. D. Sharma
3. A History of Indian Philosophy Vol – I to V.: S.N.Das Gupta
4. Indian Philosophy Vol – I & II : S.Radhakrishnan
5. Reason and Tradition of Indian Thought: J.N.Mohanty
6. Studies in Philosophy Vol – 1: K.C. Bhattacharya
7. Introduction of Indian Philosophy: Datta and Chatterjee
8. Six Ways of Knowing: D.M.Dutta
9. Knowing a Negative Fact: Amal Kumar Harh
10. Towards a Buddhist Social Philosophy: Amal Kumar Harh
11. BharatiyaDarsana: Debabrata Sen.
12. Nyaya Vaisesika Darsana: Dr. Karuna Bhattacharjee.
13. Samkhya Patanjala Darsana: Sri Kanak Prava Banerjee.
14. Bharatiyo Darsana: Nirod Baran Chakraborty.
15. Carvakadarsana: Panchanan Shastri.
16. Bharatiya Darsana: Prodyot Kr. Mondal.
17. Bharatiya Darsana: Samarendranath Bhattacharjee
18. Bharatiyadassan: Gobinda Charan Ghosh
19. Samkhyakarika: Īśvaarkṛṣṇa
20. Vedantasara: B. V. Paul



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Course: Major - 3

Paper Title: HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY - I

Paper Code: PHI-MAJ3

Objectives:

The problems of Philosophy in the sphere of western tradition comprise the syllabi of this paper. Apart from learning the Eastern systems of Philosophy the structure of Western Philosophy seems to be vital to the acquisition of comprehensive knowledge by any student of Philosophy. In fact, when we deal with the term 'Philosophy', we find that it is derived from the Ancient Greek language, literally meaning 'love of wisdom'. So, when the very meaning of Philosophy is routed in the thoughts of Western Greek thinkers it is indispensable to know and understand the origin and development of Western Philosophical thoughts starting from pre-Socratic to post-Socrates era. Western philosophers are primarily responsible for the intellectual development of knowledge regarding external world, metaphysics, casual relations, mind-body etc.

Outcomes:

- It exhibit knowledge of basic concepts in Western Philosophy.
- Student may attain knowledge of the core concepts and central figures in major subfields in western philosophy.
- Student may acquire skill in the use of dialectical approaches of learning and discussion.

UNIT-I

1. Basic concepts of Pre-Socratic Philosophy (Thales, Anaximenes, Anaximender, Heraclitus, Parmenides and Pythagoras)
2. **Socrates:** Origin and method of knowledge, Virtue is Knowledge
3. **Plato:** Theory of knowledge, Knowledge (Episteme) and opinion (Doxa), Theory of Form, soul, Idea of the God.
4. **Aristotle:** Theory of Form and Matter, Potentiality and Actuality, Theory of Causation. Critics of Plato's theory of Form of Idea, Categories, God.

UNIT- II

1. **Descartes:** Method of Doubt, Cogito Ergo Sum, types of Ideas, Theory of substance, Interactionism, External World, Proof for existence of God.
2. **Spinoza:** Substance, Attributes and Modes, Concept of God or Nature, Pantheism, Intellectual love of God, Parallelism.
3. **Leibnitz:** Monadology, Truths of fact and Truths of Reason, Doctrine of pre-established harmony, Innate ideas, principles of non-contradiction, sufficient reason and identity of the indiscernible.



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References:

1. A Critical History of Western Philosophy: D. J. O. Connor
2. A Student's History of Philosophy: A. K. Rogers
3. A History of Philosophy: F. Copleston
4. A History of Modern Philosophy. W. K. Wright
5. A History of Philosophy from Descartes to Wittgenstein: Roger Scruton
6. The Rationalists: John Cottingham
7. A Hand Book of Kant's Critique of Pure Reason: Dr. R. Das
8. A History of Modern Philosophy: Falkenberg
9. History of Philosophy: Thilly & Wood
10. Locke, Berkley, Hume: C. R. Moris
11. Kant: S.Korner
12. Locke , Berkley, Hume: Jonathan Bennett
13. Paschatya Darsaner Itihas: Chandrodayo Bhattacharya
14. Paschatya Darsaner Ruprekha: R. P. Das & S. P. Chakraborty
15. Paschatya Darsaner Itihas: Kalyan Chandra Gupta
16. Kanter Darsan: Rasbihari Das
17. Aristotle's Physics : W. Charlton (Trans.)
18. Readings in Ancient Greek Philosophy: Cohen, M.S. Curd, P.& Reeve, C.D.C.(ed.)
19. Ancient Greek Philosophy: Thales to Socrates : V. Tankha
20. "Justice and psychic harmony in the Republic" in Journal of Philosophy : G. Vlastos
21. A History of Modern Philosophy: Falkenberg
22. History of Philosophy: Thilly & Wood
23. Early Greek Philosophy: J. Barnes
24. Phenomenology of Spirit: G. W. F. Hegel



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Course: Major 4

Paper Title: WESTERN LOGIC – I

Paper Code: PHI-MAJ4

Objectives:

Primary objective of studying Western Logic is to understand the principles of inference, argument or reasoning. In his book, *Introduction to Logic*, I.M. Copi says, “Logic is the study of the methods and principles used to distinguish correct from incorrect reasoning.” The sole purpose of logic in philosophy is to examine the validity or invalidity of various arguments in solving critical thinking and real-life problems.

Outcomes:

- The study of Western Logic involves exploring its historical development and its impact on various intellectual traditions.
- Understanding the logical principles enhances one’s ability to communicate ideas clearly and persuasively.
- A logical brain will be helpful in order to live a consistent life.

UNIT I: Basic Logical Concepts

1. Sentence and Proposition
2. Argument and Inference
3. Truth and Validity.
4. Deduction and Induction

UNIT II: Aristotelian logic:

5. Definition of Term
6. Connotation and denotation of terms
7. Categorical Propositions , Distribution of Terms
8. Concept of Mediate & Immediate Inferences
9. Conversion, Obversion and contraposition
10. Square of Opposition of proposition and the Existential Import
11. Mediate Inference: Categorical Syllogism: Mood, Figure, Rules of Syllogism and Formal Fallacies
12. Validating / Invalidating Categorical Syllogisms through syllogistic rules & Venn Diagrams

UNIT – III:

13. Logical Connectives: And (\cdot), Or (\vee) and Not (\sim)
14. Material Conditional (\supset) and Bi-conditional (\equiv)
15. Truth functions: Symbols and Translation
16. Statements and statement-forms, Determining Logical status of statements forms with the help of truth table method.
17. Arguments and argument-form, Determining the Validity or Invalidity with the help of truth table method.
18. Formal Proofs of validity (involving 19 rules) and invalidity.
19. *Reductio-ad-absurdum* method.



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UNIT – IV:

20. Induction per Simple Enumeration.
21. Argument by Analogy, Appraising Analogical Arguments.

References:

1. An Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method: Cohen & Nagel.
2. Introduction to Logic: I. M. Copi.
3. Tarkavijnan: Sukla Chakraborty,
4. Tarka Vijnaner Sahajpath: ShibaniChowdhury
5. PaschatyaYuktivijnan: Samarendranath Bhattacharjee
6. Aboraho Sanketic Yuktivijnaner Ruprekha: KantiLal Das
7. Juktivijan: J. Sanyal
8. Paschatya Darshan O Juktivijan: R. P. Das



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Course: Major 5

Paper Title: HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY - II

Paper Code: PHI-MAJ5

Objectives:

This paper on Western Philosophy includes classical Empiricism, Critical method, Dialectical method etc. These notions actually offer to build up a strong foundation of Western Philosophy and would provide a clear understanding in continuation to the previous paper on Western Philosophy where introduction to the rationalistic trends of thoughts is offered. This paper is deeply engaged with the questions of the nature of reality and the nature of knowledge. From the idealism of G.B. Berkeley to the empiricism of Hume, philosophers have grappled with fundamental questions about the existence and the limits of human understanding.

Outcomes:

- It will provide both an overview of the history of Western Philosophy and as well as exploration of some of the most important philosophical questions.
- Student exhibit skills in the use of dialectical method.
- It imparts knowledge in founding principles of Western Philosophy

UNIT-I

1. **Locke:** Refutations of innate ideas, ideas and their classification, knowledge and its grades, substance, qualities: primary and secondary.
2. **Berkley:** Rejection of abstract ideas; rejection of the distinction between primary and secondary qualities, immaterialism, *Esse est percipi*, the problem of solipsism, role of God.
3. **Hume:** Impression and ideas; causality, Judgement concerning relations of ideas and judgement concerning matters of facts, External world, concepts of self, rejections of metaphysics, Skepticism.

UNIT-II

4. **Kant:** Conception of critical philosophy, Copernican revolution, classification of judgements: analytic, synthetic, apriori, aposteriori, possibility of synthetic apriori judgements; the forms of sensibility, intuition, Categories of understanding, phenomena and neumana.
5. **Hegel:** Spirit, dialectical method, idealism.

References:

1. A Student's History of Philosophy: A. K. Rogers
2. A History of Philosophy: F. Copleston
3. A Critical History of Western Philosophy: D. J. O. Connor
4. A History of Modern Philosophy. W. K. Wright
5. A History of Philosophy from Descartes to Wittgenstein: Roger Scruton
6. The Rationalists: John Cottingham
7. A Hand Book of Kant's Critique of Pure Reason: Dr. R. Das
8. A History of Modern Philosophy: Falkenberg
9. History of Philosophy: Thilly & Wood



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10. Locke , Berkley, Hume: C. R. Moris
11. Kant: S.Korner
12. Locke, Berkley, Hume: Jonathan Bennett
13. Paschatya Darsaner Itihas: Chandrodayo Bhattacharya
14. Paschaty aDarsaner Ruprekha: R. P. Das & S. P. Chakraborty
15. Paschatya Darsaner Itihas: Kalyan Chandra Gupta
16. Kanter Darsan: Rasbihari Das
17. Aristotle's Physics : W. Charlton (Trans.)
18. Readings in Ancient Greek Philosophy: Cohen, M.S. Curd, P.& Reeve, C.D.C.(ed.)
19. Ancient Greek Philosophy: Thales to Socrates : V. Tankha
20. "Justice and psychic harmony in the Republic" in Journal of Philosophy : G. Vlastos
21. A History of Modern Philosophy: Falkenberg
22. History of Philosophy: Thilly& Wood
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Course: Major 6

Paper Title: PSYCHOLOGY

Paper Code: PHI-MAJ6

Objectives:

Psychology is a scientific discipline that contributes to the broader body of knowledge about human behaviour and mental states. The main objective of Psychology is to uncover the underlying mental processes that shape human cognition, perception, memory, learning and decision making which accordingly aims at balanced functioning. This paper is mainly concerned with pure psychology.

Outcomes:

- Psychology involves studying the cognitive, emotional and behavioural processes that influence how individuals think, feel, and act in various situations.
- It would explore how the different psychical processes take place.

UNIT - I

1. Definition and scope of psychology, nature of psychology as a science. Methods of psychology – subjective, objective and experimental.

UNIT - II

2. Sensation: Nature, classification and attribute of sensation.

3. Perception: Nature of perception and its relation to sensation. Gestalt theory of perception, perception of distance, solidity and motion, illusion and hallucination.

4. Memory: Definition of memory, its factor and range, marks of good memory, Law of association, forgetfulness and its causes.

UNIT - III

5. Attention: Its nature and types, conditions of attention.

6. Learning: The trial and error theory, the Gestalt theory, Pavlov's conditioned response theory.

7. Emotion: Nature of emotion, James Lange's theory of emotion.

UNIT – IV

8. Personality: Factors of personality, heredity and environment.

9. Intelligence: Measurement of intelligence; Binet –Simon test.

UNIT - V

10. Levels of Consciousness: conscious, sub – conscious, proof for the theory of unconscious, Freud's theory of dream.

References:

1. A Text Books of Psychology: P.N.Bhattacharye

2. Monovidya: P.N.Bhattacharye

3. Monovijyana: Debiprasad Chattapadhyia

4. Monovidya: J. Sanyal

5. General Psychology: G.D.Boaz

6. Monovidya:P.B.Sengupta

7. Monovidya: Dr.Samarendra Bhattacharya

8. Monovidya Samaj – O Darsan O Rastradarsan: Sengupta, Basu & Ghosh

9. Monovidya Samaj –O Rastradarsan: Dr.Pritibhusan Chattapadhyia & Sandeep Das



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Course: Major 7

Paper Title: WESTERN LOGIC – II

Paper Code: PHI-MAJ7

Objectives:

Logic fosters critical thinking skills by teaching individuals how to deal with arguments and evidence objectively. The objective of studying Western Logic is to formalise arguments using symbolic notation. By mastering logical techniques individuals can improve their problem solving abilities in diverse areas. The main focus of previous logic paper is Aristotlean Logic, Symbolic Logic and preliminary Inductive part while this paper is comprised of Quantification and onward.

Outcomes:

- Logic contributes to lifelong learning and personal growth
- It provides the foundation of scientific reasoning, enabling individual to formulate hypothesis, design experiments and interpret empirical data systematically.
- A solid understanding of logic is essential for advancing knowledge in scientific disciplines.

UNIT – I

1. Theory of Quantification: Symbolization of Propositions, Proving Validity & Invalidity.

UNIT-II

2. Shaffer's Stroke Function, Inter - definability of different Truth Functions.

UNIT-III

3. Normal form of formula: Conjunctive Normal Form & Disjunctive /Alternative Normal Form (CNF&DNF).

4. Tree Method: Truth functional inference, truth trees, truth functional equivalences, conditionals.

UNIT – IV

5. Mill's Methods.

6. Science and Hypothesis: Explanation - Scientific & Unscientific, Evaluating Scientific Explanations, Crucial Experiment , Ad Hoc Hypothesis

7. Probability: Alternative conceptions of probability (a priori /a posteriori theory), the probability calculus

References:

1. An Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method: Cohen & Nagel.
2. Introduction to Logic: I. M. Copi.
2. Tarkavijnan: Sukla Chakraboty,
3. Tarka Vijnaner Sahajpath: Shibani Chowdhury
4. PaschatyaYuktivijnan: SamarendraNath Bhattacharjee
5. Aboraha Sanketic Yuktivijnaner Ruprekha: KantiLal Das



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Course: Major 8

Paper Title: SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Paper Code: PHI-MAJ8

Objectives:

Social philosophy tries to find out the basic principles which are operational in society and thereby helps to maintain the various shades of human relations. Political philosophy, by contrast, tries to examine the political dimensions and policies visible in a society. It provides a comprehensive understanding of the matters like justice, liberty, freedom, and equality. Social and political philosophy encourages individuals to critically engage with both social and political issues and to fulfil their responsibilities as citizen in a democratic society.

Outcomes:

- Social and political Philosophy provides insight into the nature of society, governance, power dynamics and human relationship.
- It encourages individuals to understand the underlying principles and ideologies shaping political system and social structures.
- It helps individuals to develop ethical formworks for evaluating social policies, political practices and human behaviour.

UNIT-I

1. Nature and scope of social philosophy.
2. Basic Concepts: society, social group, community, association and Institution.
3. Social group: its different forms.

UNIT- II

4. Social codes: Religious and moral codes, custom and law, culture and civilization.
5. Social class and caste: principles of class and caste. Attitudes and class consciousness.

UNIT-III

6. Political ideals: Freedom, equality, justice, liberty, democracy and its different forms.
7. The concepts of welfare state.
8. Individual and state.
9. Secularism.

UNIT-IV

10. Socialism and Marxism.
11. Humanism: Rabindranath, Vivekananda and M.N. Roy
12. Critics of social evil: B.R.Ambedkar



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References:

1. Society: MacIver & Page.
2. Problems of Political Philosophy: D.D.Raphel.
3. Fundamentals of Sociology:P.Gisbert .
4. Western Political Thought: A.K Mukhopadhyya .
5. Introduction to Modern Political Theory: C.E.M. Joad.
6. Hindu Political Theories:U.N.Ghoshal.
7. Practical Ethics Theories:U.N.Ghoshal.
8. Practical Ethics: Peter Singer.
9. A Companion to Ethics: Peter Singer.
10. Ethics: Frankena.
11. Samajtattva: Parimal Bhushan Kar.
12. SamajDarshanDipika: Priti Bhushan Chattapadhyya .
13. Adhunik Rastra Matabader Bhumika: Dilip Kumar Chattapadhyya(W.B.Book Board).
14. Darshan O Tar Proyog: Dr.P. Roy & Dr.R.N.Ghosh.
15. RastraDarsanerDhara: Dr.Amal K. Mukhopadhyya.
16. Man and Technology: Dr.Pabitra Kumar Roy.
17. Political Philosophy of Rabindranath: S. Sen, Edited by Mrinal Kanti Basak & B. Barman.
18. SamajDarsan O Rastra Darsan: Dr.Samarendra Bhattacharjee.
19. Rastra: Sudarshan Roy Choudhury.
20. Adhunik Rastra Matabader Bhumika: Dilip Kumar Chattapadhyya.
21. Samaj – O Darsan O Rastradarsan: Sengupta, Basu & Ghosh



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Course: Major 9

Paper Title: PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

Paper Code: PHI-MAJ9

Objectives:

The study of philosophy of religion involves exploring fundamental questions about the nature of religion, the existence of God and the significance of religious experiences. Philosophy of Religion is the philosophical examination of various themes and concepts involved in religious traditions. It deals with the origin and development of religion, existence of God, concepts of religious language, and finally consistency with reason.

Outcomes: • The study of philosophy of religion helps to understand and analyse key concepts within religious traditions, such as God, faith, revelation, salvation, and the afterlife.

- It provides insight for the beliefs, practices, and values of different religious traditions.
- It fosters tolerance, respect and empathy towards individuals with different religious beliefs and worldviews.

UNIT-I:

1. The problem and scope of the Philosophy of religion, Religion and Theology.
2. The origin and development of religion: Anthropological and Psychological Theory

UNIT-II:

3. Proofs for existence of God and its criticism.
4. Religious Consciousness.
5. Religious Knowledge: Reason, Revelation & Mysticism

UNIT-III:

6. Main tenets of different religions: Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, Christianity & Universal Religion.
7. Religion without God.
8. Problem of evil.
9. Religion and morality.

UNIT-IV:

1. Concept of Bhakti and Dharma (Pūrva-Mīmāṃsā), Concept of God (Śaṅkara, Rāmānuja)

References:

1. *The Philosophy of Religion*: D Miall Edwards.
2. *History of Dharmashastra*: P.V.Kane.
3. *Dharmodarsana*: Rameshch.Munshi.
4. *Dharmadarsana*: Rabindranath Das.
5. *Dharmadarsana*: Samarendra Bhattacharya.
6. *Dharmadarsana*: Aurobinda Basu & Nivedita Chakraborty



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ANCHANAN NAGAR, VIVEKANANDA STREET, COOCH BEHAR – 736101

Course: Major 10

Paper Title: INDIAN PHILOSOPHY (SPECIAL TEXT)

Paper Code: PHI-MAJ10

Objectives:

As Epistemology and Logic are the important branches of philosophy, and when one cannot think without the help of rules of thought, this study within Indian domain justifies the textual study of Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika's Epistemology and logic in comprehension. For, anything, whatever it may be, cannot be accepted if it is devoid of logical justification or distracting the concerns of epistemology. In this paper, the suggested text is Tarkasaṃgraha which is considered as an elementary Navya Nyāya text. A student of Philosophy should engage himself or herself with this book authored by Annam Bhaṭṭa in order to develop the knowledge of basics of Navya Nyāya which is a great tradition of Indian Philosophy.

Outcomes:

- Indian Epistemology and Logic fosters critical thinking skill by encouraging individuals to analyses arguments and the validity of philosophical claims.
- Indian logic, particularly Nyāya deals with into the nature of language, semantics and linguistic analysis.
- It has the potential to promote intellectual growth by encouraging individual to reflect on fundamental question about knowledge, reality and existence.

UNIT-I

1. Buddhi: Definition and its types
2. Smṛti: Definition and its types
3. Anubhava: Yathārtha and Ayathārtha
4. Kāraṇa: Definition and its types
5. Anyathāsiddhi: Definition and its types
6. Karaṇa: Definition
7. Kārya: Definition

UNIT-II

8. Pratyakṣa: Definition, Savikalpaka and NirvikalpakaPrtyakṣa, Proofs for the existence of NirvikalpakaPratyakṣa
9. Sannikarṣa: Laukika and Alaukika

UNIT-III

10. Anumāna: Definition and its types
11. Anumiti: Paramarśa, Pakṣata, Pakṣadharmatā
12. Vyāpti: Definition and its types, Vyāptigraha
13. Liṅga: Three types
14. Hetvābhasa: Definition and its different types

UNIT-IV

15. Upamāna: Definition, Upamiti
16. ŚabdaPramāṇa: Definition and its types



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17. Śakti: Definition, Śakti as a separate padārtha, Śaktigraha
 18. Lakṣaṇā: Definition and its different types
 19. Pada: Definition and its types
 20. Śābdabodha: Ākāṅṣā, Yogyatā, Sannidhi, Tātparya
 21. Prāmāṇyavāda: Svataḥ prāmāṇyavāda, Parataḥ prāmāṇyavāda
 22. Apramā

References:

1. Tarkasamgraha with Dipika : Annambhatta.
2. Tarkasamgraha with Dipika : Gopinath Bhattacharya.
3. Tarkasamgraha with Dipika : Chandriday Bhattacharya.
4. Primer of Indian Logic : kuppuswamishastri.
5. .Tarkasamgraha with Dipika : Narayan goshwami.
6. Tarkasamgraha with Dipika : panchananShastri.
- 7 .Tarkasamgraha with Dipika: Indira Mukhopadhyaya.



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Course: Major 11

Paper Title: PRACTICAL ETHICS

Paper Code: PHI-MAJ11

Objectives:

Practical Ethics involves the application of ethical principles to real-world situations and decision-making. Engaging with practical ethics enhances individual's moral reasoning skills by encouraging them to critically evaluate moral dilemmas, ethical arguments, competing values and weigh ethical considerations.

Outcomes:

- Practical ethics raises awareness about ethical issues and promotes ethical sensitivities and mindfulness in individuals and organizations.
- It cultivates ethical leadership qualities, such as integrity, empathy and moral courage in individuals across various roles and profession.
- It empowers individuals to contribute to positive social change and uphold ethical principles in society.

UNIT-I

1. Concept of practical ethics, problems of practical ethics.
2. Human Right: Discrimination on the basis of sex, race, caste, religion.

UNIT-II

3. Value of life: Suicide, euthanasia and abortion.
4. Marriage, dowry and divorce.

UNIT-III

5. Environmental ethics: Ecology, man-nature relationship, the future generation.
6. Introduction to professional ethics: Basic concept of medical ethics, legal ethics, media ethics and business ethics.

UNIT-IV

7. Basic notion of Care ethics.
8. Elementary concept of Cyber ethics, moral dilemmas of Artificial Intelligence.

References:

1. Practical Ethics: P. Singer.
2. A Companion to Ethics: P. Singer
3. Practical Ethics Theories: U. N. Ghosal
4. Darshan O Tar Proyog: Dr. P. Roy and Dr. R. N. ghosh
5. SamajDarsan O RastraDarsan: Dr. S. Bhattarjee
6. Adhunik Rastra Matabader Bhumika: D. K. Chattopadhyia
7. Samaj Darshan Dipika: P. Chattapadhyia
8. Samajtattva: Prarimal Bhushan. Kar
9. Phalita Nitishastra: Santosh Kr. Pal



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Course: Major 12

Paper Title: INTRODUCTION TO ANALYTIC PHILOSOPHY

Paper Code: PHI-MAJ12

Objectives:

The tradition of Analytic Philosophy is a paradigm shift in the history of Western Philosophy. It can be viewed as an extension and advancement of the traditional way of philosophizing. It contains the philosophical thinking of different 20th century Western thinkers, which critically examines and tries to resolve every aspect of philosophical problems by emphasizing the role of analysis of language and twists the mode of philosophical problems in a different way.

Outcomes:

- Analytic philosophy focuses on the analysis of language, meaning and communication.
- It seeks clarity and precision in the use of language.
- It helps to eliminate ambiguity and promote a more rigorous and systematic approach to philosophical problems.

UNIT – 1

1. Word – Meaning
2. Definitions
3. Vagueness
4. Sentence meaning
5. Theories of truth.
6. Theories of meaning.

UNIT - II

7. Proper Name: Mill, Russell,
8. Picture theory of Meaning: Wittgenstein.
9. Sense and Reference: Frege
10. Theory of Descriptions: Russell

References:

1. An Introduction to Philosophical Analysis: John Hospers
2. Analytic Philosophy: Barry R. Gross
3. Problem Of Knowledge: A. J. Ayer
4. Tractatus: Wittgenstein
5. Introduction to Analytic Philosopher: Ammerman
6. Darsanik Bislesaner Ruprekha: S. Bhattacharya
7. Darsanik Bislesaner Bhumika: S. K. Samanta
8. Paschatya Darsaner Bhumika: R. Das
9. Paschatya Darsaner Bhumika: J. N. Sinha
10. Uttarpabe Wiittgenstein: Priyambada Sarkar
11. Tatparya O Baccha: Priyambada Sarkar
12. On Sense and Reference: G.Frege
13. Problems of Philosophy: B. Russell
14. JagatBhasa O Chinton: S. Chakraborty