DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY



SYLLABUS CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

M. A. PHILOSOPHY

AWADHESH PRATAP SINGH UNIVERSITY REWA (M.P.)

M.A. PHILOSOPHY EXAMINATION SCHEME (CBCS)

Semester	Paper	Nomenclature	Type of Course	Theory/ External Assessment		Internal Assessment		Total	Credit
	No			Max	Min	Max	Min	Marks	Point
	101	Indian Metaphysics	C.C	60	21	40	14	100	04
Semester I	102	Western Metaphysics	C.C.	60	21	40	14	100	04
	103	Social Philosophy - I	C.C.	60	21	40	14	100	04
	104	Advaita Vedanta*	G.E.	60	21	40	14	100	04
	105	Comprehensive Viva-voce	C.C	Minimum Passing Marks - 35				100	04
Semester II	201	Indian Epistemology	C.C.	60	21	40	14	100	04
	202	Western Epistemology	C.C.	60	21	40	14	100	04
	203	Social Philosophy - II	C.C.	60	21	40	14	100	04
	204	Patanjal Yogsutra*	G.E.	60	21	40	14	100	04
	205	Comprehensive Viva-voce	C.C	Minimum Passing Marks - 35			100	04	
Semester III	301	Philosophy of Religion - I	C.C.	60	21	40	14	100	04
	302	Logic - I	C.C.	60	21	40	14	100	04
	303	(A) ** Gandhian Philosophy Or (B) Western Ethics	D.C.E.	60	21	40	14	100	04
	304	Indian Ethics*	G.E.	60	21	40	14	100	04
	305	Comprehensive Viva-voce	C.C	Minimum Passing Marks - 35			100	04	
	401	Philosophy of Religion - II	C.C.	60	21	40	14	100	04
Semester IV	402	Logic - II	C.C.	60	21	40	14	100	04
	403	(A)** Contemporary Indian Philosophy Or (B) Contemporary Western Philosophy	D.C.E.	60	21	40	14	100	04
	404	Vedanta Darshan*	G.E.	60	21	40	14	100	04
	405	Comprehensive Viva-voce	C.C	Minimum Passing Marks - 35				100	04

CC - Core Course, GE - Generic Elective, DCE - Discipline Centric Elective.

^{*} Students may choose this course as a Generic Elective or may choose a Course Offered in other UTDs or may choose a Course offered by MOOCs through SWAYAM. This Course can be Chosen by the students of other UTDs also.

^{**} Students may choose any one course as Discipline Centric Electives from the two choice based specialization offered A or B.

Overall Objective of Courses of M. A. in Philosophy

Philosophy is the heart of all known branches of academic discipline and it centrally regulates the activities and functions of our body, mind and intellect. Likewise Philosophy is the 'gem' of all human wit and wisdom. This is the reason that the Ph. D. degree holder in Physics, Chemistry, Maths, Botany obtains the degree of "Doctor of Philosophy in Computer Science" or "Doctor of Philosophy in Geology" and so on and so forth.

There are four pillars of Philosophy - Theoretical Philosophy (Metaphysics and Epistemology), Practical Philosophy (Ethics, Social and Political Philosophy, Aesthetics), Logic and History of Philosophy. It was kept in mind that all these components may remain included in our courses of study with balanced focus on Indian and Western Philosophy.

This programme with all its credits may help one become a good human being. Philosophy tells the difference between what man does and what he should do. It also helps one to know the goal of life. Most of the times, in life, man gets into dilemma and does not find himself able to get at the right direction and take the right decision. Such situations of life are handled in a better way by the knowledge of different schools of philosophy, Indian and Western.

The participants of this programme will be simultaneously prepared for Civil Services and other competitive exams. The moral values learned would be extremely beneficial for their professional success. Some of the participants with bright career can join the noble profession of teaching in higher education. Corporate would in full of stress now-a-days and there is a demand for their stress management, mental health and behavioural integrity. The participants of this programme can choose a career to become life coach to such target groups for their spiritual enlightment.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY PROGRAMME OUTCOMES M.A. PHILOSOPHY

PO#	PROGRAMME OUTCOMES					
PO 1	Critical Thinking: Take informed actions after identifying the					
	assumptions that frame our thinking and actions, check out the degree to					
	which these assumptions are accurate and valid, and look at our ideas and					
	decisions (intellectual, organizational, and personal) from different					
	perspectives.					
DO 2	1 1					
PO 2 Effective Communication : Speak, read, write and listen clearly i						
	and through electronic media in English, Hindi and in other regional					
	language, and make meaning of the world by connecting people, ideas,					
	books, media and technology and also speak and write effectively in the					
	discourse of the discipline.					
PO 3	Social Interaction: Understanding the relationships between theories, observations, and conclusions. Elicit views of others, mediate					
DO 4	disagreements and help Reach conclusions in group settings.					
PO 4	Effective Citizenship: Synthesize natural science and social science					
	aspects of Philosophy. Demonstrate empathetic social concern and					
	equity-centered national development					
PO 5	Ethics : Understand the ethical practice of scientific inquiry. recognize different value systems including your own, understand the moral dimensions of your decisions, and accept responsibility for them.					
PO 6	Environment and Sustainability: Develop integrity, sensitivity and an appreciation for the diversity of the human experience. Work effectively with others and on teams.					
PO 7	Life-long Learning : Acquire the ability to engage in Independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of socio-technological changes and be encouraged to keep abreast of current trends in the field of Philosophy.					

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (MA PHILOSOPHY)

PSO#	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES
PSO 1	To gain a functional knowledge of theoretical concepts Aspects of Indian Philosophy and their applications in the day-to-day life.
PSO 2	To integrate the gained knowledge with various contemporary and evolving areas in Philosophy like Indian Metaphysics, Western Metaphysics, Social Philosophy-I, Advaita Vedanta-I etc.
PSO 3	To understand, analyze, plan and implement qualitative as well as quantitative and analytical related to Ethics & Logic Philosophy.
PSO 4	Develop insight to excel; Adjust in academics, research or Industry skill enhancement and real word situation based courses like Indian Logic, Western Logic, Philosophy of Religion - II, Vedanta Darshan-II.

Course - Indian Metaphysics (भारतीय तत्त्वमीमांसा)

Type of Course - Core Course (C.C.)

Paper - 101

Marks - 60 (Theory) + 40 (Internal Assessment) = 100

Objective - The objective of this course is to teach and train the students about all the metaphysical concepts and ideas of Classical Indian Metaphysics delving deep into the basics and fundamentals of Upanishads, Charvaka, Jaina, Buddhist, Sankhya and other Schools of Indian Philosophy. This will help the students to evaluate each system in critical and comparative light.

उपनिषद् — ब्रह्म का स्वरूप, निर्गुण ब्रह्म, सगुण ब्रह्म, आत्म तत्त्व, आत्मचेतना की चार अवस्थायें, आत्मा के कोश, मोक्ष का स्वरूप, मोक्ष के प्रकार। Upanishad - Nature of Brahman, Nirguna Brahman, Saguna Brahman, Atman (Self), Four stages of the self Consciousness, Kosha of Self, Nature of Liberation (Moksha), Kinds of Moksha.

चार्वाक दर्शन – तत्त्वमीमांसा, जैन दर्शन – जीव द्रव्य, अजीव द्रव्य, अनेकान्तवाद, स्याद्वाद, मोक्ष का स्वरूप। Charvaka Philosophy - Metaphysics, Jaina Philosophy - Jiva Dravya, Ajiva Dravya, Anekantavada, Syadvada, Nature of Moksha.

बौद्ध दर्शन – क्षणिकवाद, अनात्मवाद, सांख्य दर्शन – सत्कार्यवाद, पुरुष का स्वरूप, प्रकृति का स्वरूप, विकासवाद, मोक्ष का स्वरूप। Buddhist Philosophy - Momentarialism, Anatmavada, Sankhya Philosophy - Satkaryavada, Nature of Purusha, Nature of Prakriti, Evolutionism, Nature of Moksha.

योग दर्शन — अभ्यास—वैराग्य, क्रियायोग, अष्टांग योग, ईश्वर का स्वरूप, न्याय दर्शन — आत्मा का स्वरूप, ईश्वर का स्वरूप। Yoga Philosophy - Abhyasa-Vairagya, Kriyayoga, Ashtanga Yoga, Nature of God, Nyaya Philosophy - Nature of Atman, Nature of God.

वैशेषिक दर्शन — सप्तपदार्थ, परमाणुवाद, मोक्ष का स्वरूप, मीमांसा दर्शन — धर्म, कर्म सिद्धान्त। Vaisheshika Philosophy - Seven Padarthas, Atomism, Nature of Moksha, Mimamsa Philosophy - Dharma, Theory of Karma.

उपयोगी ग्रंथ - Suggested Readings:

- 1. डॉ. चन्द्रधर शर्मा, भारतीय दर्शन अलोचन और अनुशीलन, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली 1995
- 2. डॉ. बी.एन. सिंह एवं डॉ. आशा सिंह, भारतीय दर्शन, स्टूडेण्ट्स फ्रेण्ड्स एण्ड कम्पनी, वाराणसी, 1996
- 3. प्रो. हरेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा, भारतीय दर्शन की रूपरेखा, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली, 1963
- 4. बलदेव उपाध्याय, भारतीय दर्शन, शारदा मन्दिर, वाराणसी, 1997
- 5. नन्द किशोर देवराज, भारतीय दर्शन, उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, लखनऊ, 1975
- 6. Dutta & Chatterjee, An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, University of Calcutta, 1968.
- 7. M. Hiriyanna, Outlines of Indian Philosophy, George Allen and Unwin, Lodon, 1932.

Outcomes - Through this course students will come face to face with philosophical and rich cultural wisdom of our ancient thinkers. We also hope that students horizon of knowledge will be widened considerably.

Course Learning Outcome (COs)

CO1-Understanding of Upanishad, Brahman, Atman, Kosha And Moksha.

CO2 - To understand the basic Concept of Charvaka and Jain philosophy in Indian metaphysics.

CO3- Students will be familiar with the Momentarialism of Buddhist philosophy, Satkaryavad and Evolutionism of Samkhya philosophy.

CO4 - Concept of Yoga Philosophy & Nyaya Philosophy.

CO5- from tis unit students will learn about Vaisheshika Philosophy - Seven Padarthas, Atomism, Nature of Moksha, Mimamsa Philosophy - Dharma, Theory of Karma.

Course - Western Metaphysics (पाश्चात्य तत्त्वमीमांसा)

Types of Course - Core Course (C.C.)

Paper - 102

Marks - 60 (Theory) + 40 (Internal Assessment) = 100

Objective - The objectives of teaching this course would be to familiarize the students with the philosophical theories and tenets of very important Western thinkers starting from Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and passing through the Medieval thinkers St. Augustine, St. Anselm and St. Thomas Aquinas and ultimately including at Descartes, Spinoza and Leibnitz.

इकाई - 1 Unit - I

दर्शन का स्वरूप, दर्शन एवं तत्त्वमीमांसा, दर्शन एवं धर्म, पाश्चात्य दर्शन एवं भारतीय दर्शन में अंतर, सुकरात की पद्धति। Nature of Philosophy, Philosophy and Metaphysics, Philosophy and Religion, Difference between Western Philosophy and Indian Philosophy, Socratic Method.

इकाई - 2 Unit - II

प्लेटो – विज्ञानवाद, विज्ञान की विशेषताएँ, विज्ञान और वस्तु में सम्बन्ध, परम शुभ का विज्ञान, ईश्वर–विचार, आत्मा। Plato - Idealism, Characteristics of Ideas, Relation between Ideas and Objects, Idea of the Good, Demi-urge, Human Soul.

इकाई - 3 Unit - III

अरस्तू – तत्त्वमीमांसा, कारणता, द्रव्य और स्वरूप, ईश्वर। Aristotle - Metaphysics, Causation, Matter and Form, God.

इकाई – 4 Unit - IV

मध्ययुग की विशेषताएँ, संत ऑगस्टाइन – ईश्वर का स्वरूप, संत एन्सेल्म – ईश्वर अस्तित्व के प्रमाण, संत थॉमस एक्वीनस – ईश्वर सिद्धि के लिए प्रमाण। Characteristics of Medieval Age, St. Augustine - Nature of God, St. Anselm - Proof for the existence of God, St. Thomas Aquinas - Proof for the existence of God.

इकाई - 5 Unit - V

देकार्त – द्वैतवाद, स्पिनोजा – सर्वेश्वरवाद, समानान्तरवाद, लाइब्नीत्ज – चिदणुवाद, पूर्व स्थापित सामंजस्य का सिद्धान्त। Descartes - Dualism, Spinoza - Pantheism, Parallelism, Leibnitz - Monadology, Theory of Pre-established harmony.

उपयोगी ग्रंथ - Suggested Readings:

- 1. चन्द्रधर शर्मा, पाश्चात्य दर्शन, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली, 1997
- 2. डॉ. बी.एन. सिंह, पाश्चात्य दर्शन, स्ट्रण्डेट्स फ्रेण्ड्स एण्ड कम्पनी, वाराणसी, 1973
- 3. याकूब मसीह, पाश्चात्य दर्शन का समीक्षात्मक इतिहास, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली, 2005
- 4. जगदीश सहाय श्रीवास्तव, आधूनिक पाश्चात्य दर्शन का वैज्ञानिक इतिहास, पुस्तक स्थान, गोरखपुर, 1973
- 5. Will Durant, A story of Philosophy, Simon & Schuster, 1926 & Pocket Books, New York, 2006
- 6. Bertand Russell, A History of Western Philosophy, Union paper Backs, London, 1987
- 7. Frank Thilly, History of Western Philosophy, Central Book Depot, Allahabad, 1975
- 8. W.T Stace, A Critical History of Greek Philosophy Macmillan, New Delhi, 1985
- 9. Y. Masih, A Critical History of Western Philosophy, Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, 1994.

Outcomes - Students will learn the well-connected history of human wisdom from Greek period to the Modern period beginning with Rene Descartes.

- CO1- The importance and usefulness of studying Philosophy and Metaphysics Western Philosophy and Socratic Method.
- CO2- Undrestanding of Plato Philosophy.
- CO3- Understanding Aristotle Metaphysics.
- CO4- Understanding of Medieval Age, St. Augustine, St. Anselm and St. Thomas Aquinas.
- CO5- Understanding of Descartes, Spinoza and Leibnitz Philosophy.

Course - Social Philosophy - I (समाज दर्शन - I)

Types of Course - Core Course (C.C.)

Paper - 103

Marks - 60 (Theory) + 40 (Internal Assessment) = 100

Objective - The objective of this course is to make students conversant with Social Philosophy and its relation to Sociology, Political Science and Ethics. This course will also help in understanding family, marriages, state and justice in all ramifications. It is mainly concerned with the study of the values of various social phenomena.

इकाई - 1 Unit - I

समाज दर्शन — स्वरूप एवं विशेषताएँ, समाज दर्शन एवं समाजशास्त्र, समाज दर्शन एवं राजनीतिशास्त्र, समाज दर्शन एवं नीतिशास्त्र। Social Philosophy - Nature and Characteristics, Social Philosophy and Sociology, Social Philosophy and Political Science, Social Philosophy and Ethics.

इकाई - 2 Unit - II

परिवार — स्वरूप एवं विशेषताएँ, परिवार की उत्पत्ति के सिद्धान्त — पितृसत्तात्मक, मातृसत्तात्मक, एक विवाही, लिंग साम्यवादी, विकासात्मक सिद्धान्त, परिवार के कार्य, परिवार की दुर्बलताएँ। Family - Nature and Characteristics, Theory of Origin of Family - Patriarchal, Matriarchal, Monogamous, Sex Communism, Evolutionary Theory, Function of Family, Weakness of Family.

इकाई - 3 Unit - III

समाज – स्वरूप एवं मूल तत्त्व, समाज की उत्पत्ति के सिद्धान्त – सामाजिक अनुबन्ध, दैवी उत्पत्ति, पैतृक, मातृक, विकासवादी सिद्धान्त। Society - Nature and Fundamental Elements, Theory of Origin of Society - Social Contract, Divine Origin, Patriarchal, Matriarchal, Evolutionary Theory.

इकाई - 4 Unit - IV

राज्य — स्वरूप एवं मूल तत्त्व, राज्य की उत्पत्ति के सिद्धान्त — दैवी उत्पत्ति, शक्ति सिद्धान्त, पैतृक—मातृक, सामाजिक अनुबंध, विकासवादी सिद्धान्त। State - Nature and Fundamental Elements, Theory of Origin of State - Divine Origin, Theory of Force, Patriarchal-Matriarchal, Social Contract, Evolutionary Theory.

इकाई – 5 Unit - V

न्याय की अवधारणा, पुरस्कार और दण्ड, दण्ड के सिद्धान्त — प्रतिफलात्मक, निवर्तक, सुधारात्मक, आदर्शवादी सिद्धान्त। Concept of Justice, Reward and Punishment, Theory of Punishment - Retributive, Deterrent, Reformative, Idealistic Theory.

उपयोगी ग्रंथ - Suggested Readings

- 1. डॉ. ए. अवस्थी एवं डॉ. आर.के. अवस्थी, भारतीय राजनीतिक चिन्तन, रिसर्च पब्लिकेशन्स, जयपुर,
- 2. डॉ. जगदीशसहाय श्रीवास्तव, समाज—दर्शन की भूमिका, विश्वविद्यालय प्रकाशन, वाराणसी, 1999
- 3. डॉ. हृदय नारायण मिश्र, समाज दर्शन सैद्धांतिक एवं समस्यात्मक विवेचन, शेखर प्रकाशन, इलाहाबाद, 2003
- 4. बी.एन. सिंह, समाज दर्शन एवं राजनीति दर्शन, आशा प्रकाशन, वाराणसी, 1990
- 6. Krishna Saya, Social Philosophy: Past and Future, Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, 1978

Outcomes - A deep and wider knowledge of society, family, state and justice will help to understand the structure and complications of our society and various theories.

Course Learning Outcome (COs)

CO1- Concept of Social Philosophy and its reliation with other fields.

CO2- Understanding Family: Origin and Function.

CO3- Understanding of Society Fundamental Elements and Origin.

CO4 - Concept of State Origin.

CO5- Understanding of Justice, Reward and Punishment.

Course - Advaita Vedanta (अद्वैत वेदान्त)

Types of Course - Generic Elective (G.E.)

Paper - 104

Marks - 60 (Theory) + 40 (Internal Assessment) = 100

Objective - This course aims at providing students with deep and sound knowledge of Advaita Philosophy. It will introduce concepts such as Maya, Brahman, Jivanmukti, Videhmukti and so on and so forth.

अद्वैत वेदान्त का अर्थ, गौडपादाचार्य – माण्डूक्य कारिका का सामान्य परिचय, अजातिवाद, आत्मतत्त्ववाद, अस्पर्शयोग। Meaning of Advaita Vedanta, Gaudapadacharya - A General Introduction of Mandukyakarika, Ajativada, Atmatattvavada, Asparshayoga.

शंकराचार्य – जीवन परिचय, साधन–चतुष्टय – विवेक, वैराग्य, षट्क सम्पत्ति, मुमुक्षुत्व, परिणामवाद और विवर्तवाद। Shankaracharya -Life Sketch, Sadhan Chatushtaya - Viveka, Vairagya, Shatka Sampatti, Mumukshutva, Parinamavada and Vivartavada.

सत्–असत्–सदसत् विचार, त्रिविध सत्ता – प्रातिभासिक, व्यावहारिक, पारमार्थिक, जगत् का स्वरूप, अनिर्वचनीयख्यातिवाद। Sat-Asat-Sadasat, Trividh Satta - Pratibhasika, Vyavharika, Parmarthika, Nature of the World, Anirvachaniyakhyativada.

माया का स्वरूप, ब्रह्म का स्वरूप, जीव का स्वरूप, साक्षी, ईश्वर का स्वरूप। Nature of Maya, Nature of Brahman, Nature of Jiva, Sakshi, Nature of God.

मोक्ष का स्वरूप, जीवन्मुक्ति एवं विदेहमुक्ति, तत्त्वमिस का अर्थ, ज्ञान और कर्म, प्रकृति परिणामवाद का खण्डन। Nature of Moksha, Jivanmukti and Videhmukti, Meaning of Tattvamasi, Jnana and Karma, Refutation of Prakriti Parinamavada.

उपयोगी ग्रंथ - Suggested Readings:

- 1. डॉ. चन्द्रधर शर्मा, भारतीय दर्शन अलोचन और अनुशीलन, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली, 1995
- 2. डॉ. बी.एन. सिंह एवं डॉ. आशा सिंह, भारतीय दर्शन, स्टूडेण्ट्स फ्रेण्ड्स एण्ड कम्पनी, वाराणसी, 1996
- 3. प्रो. हरेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा, भारतीय दर्शन की रूपरेखा, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली, 1963
- 4. बलदेव उपाध्याय, भारतीय दर्शन, शारदा मन्दिर, वाराणसी, 1997
- 5. नन्द किशोर देवराज, भारतीय दर्शन, उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, लखनऊ, 1975
- 6. Dutta & Chatterjee, An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, University of Calcutta, 1968.
- 7. M. Hiriyanna, Outlines of Indian Philosophy, George Allen and Unwin, Lodon, 1932.

Outcomes - It will motivate students to delve into this field of knowledge and take up this subject in the pursuit of their further study.

- CO1- Concept of Advaita Vedanta Philosophy.
- CO2- Understanding of Shankaracharya Life Sketch and Philosophy.
- CO3- Concept of Sat-Asat-Sadasat and Trividhsatta.
- CO4- Concept of Maya, Brahman, Jiva and God.
- CO5- Understanding of Moksha, Tattvamasi and Prakriti Parinamavada.

Course - Comprehensive Viva-voce

Types of Course - Core Course (C.C.)

Paper - 105

Marks - 100 (Minimum Passing Marks = 35)

Objective - Students will be able to learn communication skills through viva-voce.

Comprehensive Viva-voce will be based on entire course of M. A. First Semester, Philosophy. विशद् मौखिकी परीक्षा एम. ए. प्रथम सेमेस्टर दर्शनशास्त्र के सम्पूर्ण पाठ्यक्रमों पर आधारित होगी।

Outcomes - Students will find themselves prepared for interviews.

Course - Indian Epistemology (भारतीय ज्ञानमीमांसा)

Types of Course - Core Course (C.C.)

Paper - 201

Marks - 60 (Theory) + 40 (Internal Assessment) = 100

Objective - Epistemology is the most important branch of any school of Philosophical Thought. The objective of this course is to provide different theories of knowledge, its nature, its variety within the philosophical schools of Charvaka, Buddhist and Nyaya schools.

डकाई - 1 Unit - I

ज्ञानमीमांसा का अर्थ, प्रमा का अर्थ एवं स्वरूप, अप्रमा, चार्वाक दर्शन की ज्ञानमीमांसा, चार्वाक द्वारा अनुमान प्रमाण का खण्डन। Meaning of Epistemology, Meaning and Nature of Prama, Aprama, Epistemology of Charvaka Philosophy, Refutation of Anumana Pramana by Charvaka.

इकाई - 2 Unit - II

स्वतः प्रामाण्यवाद, परतः प्रामाण्यवाद, ख्यातिवाद — अन्यथाख्यातिवाद, विपरीतख्यातिवाद, अख्यातिवाद, सत्ख्यातिवाद। Swatah Pramanyavada, Paratah Pramanyavada, Khyativada - Anyathakhyativada, Viparitakhyativada, Akhyativada, Satkhyativada.

इकाई - 3 Unit - III

बौद्ध दर्शन – प्रत्यक्ष एवं अनुमान प्रमाण का स्वरूप, प्रमाण–सम्प्लव और प्रमाण–व्यवस्था, सांख्य–योग – प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान और शब्द प्रमाण। Buddhist Philosophy - Nature of Pratyaksha and Anumana Pramana, Pramana Samplava and Pramana Vyavastha, Sankhya-Yoga - Pratyaksha, Anumana, Shabda Pramana.

इकाई - 4 Unit - IV

न्याय दर्शन – प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण, प्रत्यक्ष के भेद – लौकिक प्रत्यक्ष, अलौकिक प्रत्यक्ष – सामान्य लक्षण प्रत्यासत्ति, ज्ञानलक्षण प्रत्यासत्ति एवं योगज, शब्द प्रमाण, उपमान प्रमाण। Nyaya Philosophy - Pratyaksha Pramana, Kinds of Pratykasha - Laukik Pratyaksha, Alaukik Pratyaksha - Samanya Lakshan Pratyasatti, Jnana Lakshana Pratyasatti and Yogaj, Shabda Pramana, Upmana Pramana.

इकाई - 5 Unit - V

न्याय दर्शन — अनुमान प्रमाण, अनुमान के भेद, व्याप्ति, पंचावयव, हेत्वाभास — सव्यभिचार, विरुद्ध, साध्यसम, कालातीत हेत्वाभास। Nyaya Philosophy - Anumana Pramana, Kinds of Anumana, Vyapti, Panchavayava, Hetvabhasa - Savyabhichar, Viruddh, Sadhyasama, Kalatita Hetvabhasa.

उपयोगी ग्रंथ - Suggested Readings:

- 1. डॉ. चन्द्रधर शर्मा, भारतीय दर्शन अलोचन और अनुशीलन, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली 1995
- 2. डॉ. बी.एन. सिंह एवं डॉ. आशा सिंह, भारतीय दर्शन, स्टूडेण्ट्स फ्रेण्ड्स एण्ड कम्पनी, वाराणसी, 1996
- 3. प्रो. हरेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा, भारतीय दर्शन की रूपरेखा, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली, 1963
- 4. बलदेव उपाध्याय, भारतीय दर्शन, शारदा मन्दिर वाराणसी, 1997
- 5. नन्द किशोर देवराज, भारतीय दर्शन, उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, लखनऊ, 1975
- 6. Dutta & Chatterjee, An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, University of Calcutta, 1968.
- 7. M. Hiriyanna, Outlines of Indian Philosophy, George Allen and Unwin, London, 1958.

Outcomes - This study will make students critical and analytical about the topic.

- CO1-Concept of Indian Epistemology, Prama, Aprama.
- CO2- Understanding Swatah Pramanyavada, Paratah Pramanyavada, Khyativada.
- CO3- Understanding Buddhist, Sankhya and Yoga Epistemology.
- CO4- Concept of Pratyaksha in Nyaya Philosophy.
- CO5- Unerstanding Anumana Pramana, Vyapti, Hetvabhasa.

Course - Western Epistemology (पाश्चात्य ज्ञानमीमांसा)

Types of Course - Core Course (C.C.)

Paper - 202

Marks - 60 (Theory) + 40 (Internal Assessment) = 100

Objective - Epistemology is a important branch of Philosophy. It investigates the origin, nature, methods and limits of human knowledge. It is theory of knowledge of the critical study of its validity, methods and scope. Epistemology asks question 'How and what we know with what degree of certainty?' It is an enquiry about the status, nature and method of knowledge. Its study is necessary for a student of Philosophy to be conversant with western perspective. The objective of this course is to make the students inquisitive about origin, limit and certainty of knowledge.

जेनो का तर्क, प्लेटो – ज्ञानमीमांसा, 'ज्ञान प्रत्यक्ष है' का खण्डन, 'ज्ञान धारणा है' का खण्डन, विज्ञानवाद, अरस्तू – तर्कशास्त्र। Logic of Zeno, Plato- Epistemology, Refutation of 'knowledge is perception', Refutation of 'knowledge is opinion,' Idealism, Aristotle - Logic.

इकाई - 2 Unit - II

बुद्धिवाद का स्वरूप, देकार्त — दार्शनिक प्रणाली, संदेहवाद, 'मैं सोचता हूँ, इसलिए मैं हूँ', स्पिनोजा — ज्ञान—सिद्धान्त, लाइब्नीत्ज — निरन्तरता का नियम, व्यक्तित्व का नियम, सामंजस्य का नियम, पर्याप्त कारणता का नियम। Nature of Rationalism, Descartes - Philosophical Method, Scepticism, 'I think, therefore I am', Spinoza - Theory of knowledge, Leibnitz - Law of Continuity, Law of Individuality, Law of Harmony, Law of Sufficient Cause.

इकाई - 3 Unit - III

अनुभववाद का स्वरूप, जॉन लॉक — ज्ञान सिद्धान्त, जन्मजात प्रत्ययों का खण्डन, प्रत्यय, गुण, ज्ञान के स्तर — आन्तर प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञान, बाह्य प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञान, परोक्ष ज्ञान। Nature of Empiricism, John Locke - Theory of Knowledge, Refutation of Innate Ideas, Ideas, Quality, Degrees of Knowledge - Intuitive Knowledge, Sensitive Knowledge, Demonstrative Knowledge.

इकाई - 4 Unit - IV

बर्कले – अमूर्त प्रत्ययों का खण्डन, जड़ तत्त्व का खण्डन, 'सत्ता अनुभवमूलक है', विज्ञानवाद, विज्ञानवाद की समीक्षा। Berkeley - Refutation of Abstract Ideas, Refutation of Matter, 'Esse Est Percipii, Idealism, Criticism of Idealism.

इकाई - 5 Unit - V

ह्यूम — अनुभववाद, विज्ञानों का पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध, मानव ज्ञान, कार्यकारण सिद्धान्त, संदेहवाद, कान्ट — समीक्षावाद। Hume -Empiricism, Association of Ideas, Human Knowledge, Causation Theory, Scepticism, Kant - Criticism.

उपयोगी ग्रंथ - Suggested Readings:

- 1. चन्द्रधर शर्मा, पाश्चात्य दर्शन, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली, 1997
- 2. डॉ. बी.एन. सिंह, पाश्चात्य दर्शन, स्ट्रण्डेट्स फ्रेण्ड्स एण्ड कम्पनी, वाराणसी, 1973
- 3. याकूब मसीह, पाश्चात्य दर्शन का समीक्षात्मक इतिहास, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली, 2005
- 4. जगदीश सहाय श्रीवास्तव, आधुनिक पाश्चात्य दर्शन का वैज्ञानिक इतिहास, पुस्तक स्थान, गोरखपुर, 1973
- 5. Will Durant, A story of Philosophy, Simon & Schuster, 1926 & Pocket Books, New York, 2006
- 6. Bertand Russell, A History of Western Philosophy, Union paper Backs, London, 1987
- 7. Frank Thilly, History of Western Philosophy, Central Book Depot, Allahabad, 1975
- 8. W.T Stace, A Critical History of Greek Philosophy Macmillan, New Delhi, 1985

Outcomes - A student well-versed in this branch can analyze the contents of knowledge in a right perspective. He will learn this branch of knowledge from Greek period to the time of Hume. A perfect study of epistemology of Zeno, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and three European Rationalists and three European Empiricists, i.e. from Zeno to Hume will make student a good researcher for further higher studies.

- CO1-Understanding Logic of Zeno, Plato- Epistemology, Idealism and Logic of Aristotle.
- CO2-Understanding of Rationalism, Descartes Philosophical Method, Spinoza and Leibnitz (Lows).
- CO3-Understanding of Empiricism, John Locke Theory and Degrees of Knowledge.
- CO4-Understanding Refutation of Abstract Ideas, Matter and of Idealism.
- CO5-Understanding Hume Empiricism, Human Knowledge, Causation Theory.

Course - Social Philosophy - II (समाज दर्शन - II)

Types of Course - Core Course (C.C.)

Paper - 203

Marks - 60 (Theory) + 40 (Internal Assessment) = 100

Objective - The objective of teaching this course is to make the students conversant with topic such as Democracy, Totalitarianism, Socialism, Communism, Gandhism, Sarvodaya, Satyagraha, Anarchism, Constitutionalism, Terrorism, Capitalism etc. and their main features and related problems.

इकाई - 1 Unit - I

प्रजातन्त्र — स्वरूप, विशेषताएँ, आलोचना, सर्वाधिकारवाद — स्वरूप, विशेषताएँ, आलोचना। Democracy - Nature, Characteristics, Criticism, Totalitarianism - Nature, Characteristics, Criticism.

इकाई - 2 Unit - II

समाजवाद — स्वरूप, विशेषताएँ, आलोचना, साम्यवाद — स्वरूप, विशेषताएँ, आलोचना। Socialism - Nature, Characteristics, Criticism, Communism - Nature, Characteristics, Criticism.

इकाई - 3 Unit - III

गाँधीवाद — सर्वोदय, सत्याग्रह, न्यास का सिद्धान्त, अराजकतावाद — स्वरूप, विशेषताएँ, आलोचना। Gandhism - Sarvodaya, Satyagrah, Doctrine of Trusteeship, Anarchism - Nature, Characteristics, Criticism.

इकाई - 4 Unit - IV

संविधानवाद — स्वरूप, विशेषताएँ, समस्यायें, संविधान और संविधानवाद, क्रान्ति — स्वरूप, विशेषताएँ, आलोचना। Constitutionalism - Nature, Characteristics, Problems, Constitution and Constitutionalism, Revolution - Nature, Characteristics, Criticism.

इकाई - 5 Unit - V

आतंकवाद — स्वरूप, आतंकवाद के उद्भव के कारण, आलोचना, पूँजीवाद — स्वरूप, विशेषताएँ, आलोचना। Terrorism - Nature, The Causes of the Emergence of Terrorism, Criticism, Capitalism - Nature, Characteristics, Criticism.

उपयोगी ग्रंथ - Suggested Readings:

- 1. बसन्त कुमार लाल, समकालीन भारतीय दर्शन, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली, 1963
- 2. डॉ. ए. अवस्थी एवं डॉ. आर.के. अवस्थी, भारतीय राजनीतिक चिन्तन, रिसर्च पब्लिकेशन्स, जयपूर,
- 3. डॉ. जगदीशसहाय श्रीवास्तव, समाज-दर्शन की भूमिका, विश्वविद्यालय प्रकाशन, वाराणसी, 1999
- 4. डॉ. हृदय नारायण मिश्र, समाज दर्शन सैद्धांतिक एवं समस्यात्मक विवेचन, शेखर प्रकाशन, इलाहाबाद, 2003
- 5. बी.एन. सिंह, समाज दर्शन एवं राजनीति दर्शन, आशा प्रकाशन, वाराणसी, 1990
- 6. Krishna Saya, Social Philosophy: Past and Future, Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, 1978

Outcomes - This course will help students to understand all kinds of theories that are in the vogue present day society.

Course Learning Outcome (COs)

CO1-Concept of Democracy, and Totalitarianism.

CO2- Concept of Socialism and communism.

CO3- Understanding of Gandhism and Anarchism.

CO4-Concept of constitutionalism and Revolution.

CO5-Undestemding of Terrorism and Capitalism.

Course - Patanjal Yogsutra (पातंजल योगसूत्र)

Types of Course - Generic Elective (G.E.)

Paper - 204

Marks - 60 (Theory) + 40 (Internal Assessment) = 100

Objective - This course contains textual as well as practical knowledge of the topic which will help the students to do something very substantial and beneficial for society at large. The problem of health and mental stress and strain will also be taken care of.

महर्षि पतंजिल का व्यक्तित्व एवं कृतित्व, पातंजिल योगसूत्र का सामान्य परिचय — समाधि पाद, साधनपाद, विभूतिपाद, कैवल्यपाद, पातंजिल योग दर्शन का महत्व। Personality and Artistry of Maharshi Patanjali, A General Introduction of Patanjal Yogasutra - Samadhipada, Sadhanapada, Vibhutipada, Kaivlyapada, Importance of Patanjal Yoga Philosophy.

योग की परिभाषा, चित्त का स्वरूप, चित्तभूमियाँ, चित्तवृत्तियाँ — प्रकार एवं वृत्ति निरोध के उपाय। Definition of Yoga, Nature of Chitta, Chittabhumies, Chittavritties - Types and Techniques of Vrittinirodh.

अष्टांग योग — यम — लक्षण, प्रकार एवं सिद्धि, नियम — लक्षण, प्रकार एवं सिद्धि, आसन — लक्षण एवं सिद्धि, प्राणायाम — लक्षण, प्रकार एवं सिद्धि। Ashtanga Yoga - Yama - Characteristics, Types and Result, Niyama - Characteristics, Types and Result, Pranayama - Characteristics, Types and Result.

प्रत्याहार — लक्षण एवं सिद्धि, धारणा — लक्षण एवं सिद्धि, ध्यान — लक्षण एवं सिद्धि, समाधि — लक्षण, प्रकार एवं सिद्धि, बहिरंग साधन एवं अन्तरंग साधन। Pratyahara - Characteristics and Result, Dharna - Characteristics and Result, Samadhi - Characteristics, Types and Result, Bahiranga Sadhana and Antaranga Sadhana.

अभ्यास—वैराग्य, क्रियायोग, क्लेश का स्वरूप — अविद्या, अस्मिता, राग, द्वेष एवं अभिनिवेश। Abhyasa-Vairagya, Kriyayoga, Nature of Klesha - Avidya, Asmita, Raga, Dvesha and Abhinivesha.

उपयोगी ग्रंथ - Suggested Readings:

- 1. डॉ. न. कि. देवराज (सम्पादक), भारतीय दर्शन, उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दी संस्थान, लखनऊ, तृतीय संस्करण, 2003
- 2. बी. कामेश्वर राव, सांख्य प्रज्ञा, ग्रन्थ भारती, जयपुर, 1991
- 3. डॉ. सम्पूर्णानन्द, योगदर्शन, हिन्दी समिति, सूचना विभाग, उ. प्र. 1965
- 4. स्वामी विवेकानंद, राजयोग, पं. सूर्यकान्त त्रिपाठी निराला (अनुवादक), रामकृष्ण मठ, धन्तोली, नागपुर, 2017
- ई.सी.पी. सक्सेना, योग एवं अध्यात्म दर्शन, राधा पब्लिकेशन्स, नई दिल्ली, 2001
- 6. श्री स्वामी ओमानन्द, पातंजलयोगप्रदीप, गीता प्रेस, गोरखपूर, सं. 2030
- 7. Fernando & D. Carmen Tola, The Yoga Sutras of Patanjali, on concentration of Mind, Motilal Banarsidas, Delhi, 2001

Outcomes - The students after their study will be able to alleviate and mitigate the sufferings and stresses of the masses at large.

- CO1- Understanding a General Introduction of Patanjal Yogasutra and Importance of Yoga Philosophy
- CO2- Concept of Yoga Chitta and Chittavritties Techniques.
- CO3- Concept of Yoga Ashtanga Yoga Yama, Niyama, Asana and Pranayama.
- CO4- Understanding Pratyahara, Dharna, Dhyana and Samadhi.
- CO5- Understanding Abhyasa and Klesha.

Course - Comprehensive Viva-voce

Types of Course - Core Course (C.C.)

Paper - 205

Marks - 100 (Minimum Passing Marks = 35)

Objective - Students will be able to learn communication skills through viva-voce.

Comprehensive Viva-voce will be based on entire course of M. A. Second Semester, Philosophy. विशद् मौखिकी परीक्षा एम. ए. द्वितीय सेमेस्टर दर्शनशास्त्र के सम्पूर्ण पाठ्यक्रमों पर आधारित होगी।

Outcomes - Students will find themselves prepared for interviews.

Course - Philosophy of Religion - I (धर्म दर्शन - I)

Types of Course - Core Course (C.C.)

Paper - 301

Marks - 60 (Theory) + 40 (Internal Assessment) = 100

Objective - The objective of teaching this course to dish out to the students the lucid exposition of Religion, Theology and morality and various theories regarding the origin of Religion. Theism, Atheism, Deism, Dualism, Panentheism and their different types and brands are lucidly presented to enrich the knowledge of students.

इकाई - 1 Unit - I

धर्म-दर्शन — स्वरूप, महत्व, धर्मदर्शन एवं ईश्वरशास्त्र, धर्मदर्शन एवं तत्त्वशास्त्र, धर्मदर्शन एवं धर्म, धर्म एवं नैतिकता। Philosophy of Religion - Nature, Importance, Philosophy of Religion and Theology, Philosophy of Religion and Metaphysics, Philosophy of Religion and Religion, Religion and Morality.

इकाई - 2 Unit - II

धर्म की उत्पत्ति – पूर्व मानव–शास्त्रीय सिद्धान्त, मानव–शास्त्रीय सिद्धान्त, मनोवैज्ञानिक सिद्धान्त, ऐतिहासिक सिद्धान्त, विश्व धर्म की अवधारणा, सनातन धर्म की अवधारणा। Origin of Religion - Pre-anthropological Theory, Anthropological Theory, Psychological Theory, Historical Theory, Concept of Universal Religion, Concept of Sanatan (Eternal) Religion.

इकाई - 3 Unit - III

धार्मिक चेतना — अर्थ, रुडोल्फ ऑटो की व्याख्या, अनीश्वरवाद का स्वरूप, अनीश्वरवाद के विभिन्न रूप, अनीश्वरवाद के विरुद्ध आक्षेप। Religious Consciousness - Meaning, Rudolf Otto's Analysis, Nature of Atheism, Forms of Atheism, Objections against Atheism.

इकाई - 4 Unit - IV

सर्वेश्वरवाद – स्वरूप, मूल्यांकन, द्वैतवाद – स्वरूप, मूल्यांकन, अनेकेश्वरवाद – स्वरूप, आपत्तियाँ। Pantheism - Nature, Evaluation, Dualism - Nature, Evaluation, Polytheism - Nature, Objections.

इकाई - 5 Unit - V

केवलनिमित्तेश्वरवाद — स्वरूप, आपत्तियाँ, निमित्तोपादानेश्वरवाद — स्वरूप, आपत्तियाँ, ईश्वरवाद — स्वरूप, मूल्यांकन। Deism - Nature, Objections, Panentheim - Nature, Objections, Theism - Nature, Evaluation.

उपयोगी ग्रंथ - Suggested Readings:

- 1. डॉ हरेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा, धर्म-दर्शन की रूपरेखा, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, पटना, 2017
- 2. डॉ बी. एन. सिंह, धर्म-दर्शन, स्टूडेण्ट्स फ्रेन्ड्स एण्ड कम्पनी, वाराणसी, 1989
- 3. एल. एन. शर्मा. धर्म-दर्शन, गंगासरन ऐण्ड ग्रैन्ड संस, जतनबर, वाराणसी, 1972
- 4. डॉ. वेद प्रकाश वर्मा, धर्म—दर्शन की मूल समस्या, हिन्दी माध्यम कार्यान्वयन निदेशालय, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, 2012
- 5. डॉ. शिवभानु सिंह, धर्म–दर्शन का आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन, शारदा पुस्तक भवन, इलाहाबाद, 2010
- 6. John H. Hick, Philosophy of Religion, Pearson, 4th Edition, 2015
- 7. Y. Masih, Introduction to Rligious Philosophy, Motilal Banarsidas, Delhi, 2002

Outcomes - This course will widen and sharpen the critical caliber of the students.

- CO1- Concept of Philosophy of Religion and Relation of Religion with other field.
- CO2- Understanding Origin of Religion History and Universal Religion.
- CO3- Concept of Religious Consciousness and Atheism.
- CO4- Understanding Pantheism, Dualism and Polytheism and Theism.
- CO5- Concept of Deism Panentheim and Theism.

Course - Logic - I (तर्कशास्त्र - I) Types of Course - Core Course (C.C.)

Paper - 302

Marks - 60 (Theory) + 40 (Internal Assessment) = 100

Objective - Logic is essentially the study of reasoning or argumentation. This course aims at training the students to construct effective arguments that are useful in every field of endeavor as well as in everyday life. It will help students go to the direction of truth and keep away from falsehood.

इकाई - 1 Unit - I

तर्कशास्त्र — स्वरूप, क्षेत्र, युक्ति का स्वरूप, सत्यता और वैधता, निगमनात्मक एवं आगमनात्मक तर्कशास्त्र में अंतर। Logic - Nature, Scope, Nature of Argument, Truth and Validity, Difference in Deductive and Inductive Logic.

इकाई - 2 Unit - II

परिभाषा का अर्थ, परिभाषा के उद्देश्य, परिभाषा के प्रकार — ऐच्छिक, कोशीय, निश्चायक, सैद्धान्तिक, प्रेरक। Meaning of Definition, Purpose of Definition, Types of Definition - Stipulative, Lexical, Precising, Theoretical, Persuasive.

इकाई - 3 Unit - III

तर्कवाक्य और वाक्य में अंतर, तर्कवाक्य का वर्गीकरण — निरुपाधिक, सोपाधिक, वैकल्पिक, निरुपाधिक तर्कवाक्यों का मानक आकार, परम्परागत विरोध वर्ग, विरोध के प्रकार — व्याघात, विपरीत, विरुद्ध, उपाश्रयण। Difference between Proposition and Sentence, Classification of Proposition - Categorical, Conditional, Disjunctive, Standard form of Categorical Proposition, Traditional Square of Opposition, Kinds of Relation of Opposition - Contradictory, Contrary, Sub-contrary, Subalternation.

इकाई - 4 Unit - IV

अनुमान — निगमनात्मक, आगमनात्मक, निगमनात्मक अनुमान के प्रकार — व्यवहित, अव्यवहित, सत्तात्मक तात्पर्य, सत्तात्मक दोष। Inference - Deductive, Inductive, Kinds of Deductive Inference - Mediate, Immediate, Existential Import, Existential Fallacy.

डकाई - 5 Unit - V

निरपेक्ष न्यायवाक्य — परिभाषा, अवस्था, आकृति, वेन रेखाचित्र, वैधता का नियम एवं तर्कदोष। Categorical Syllogism - Definition, Mood, Figure, Venn Diagram, Rules of Validity and fallacies.

उपयोगी ग्रंथ - Suggested Readings:

- 1. अविनाश तिवारी, तर्कशास्त्र के सिद्धान्त, सरस्वती प्रकाशन, प्रयागराज, 2016
- 2. संगमलाल पाण्डेय, तर्कशास्त्र का परिचय, एशिया बुक कम्पनी, इलाहाबाद, 2010
- 3. श्याम किशोर सेठ, तर्कशास्त्र, लोकभारती, इलाहाबाद, 2004
- 4. सुरेन्द्र बारलिंगे, तर्क–रेखा, राजस्थान हिंदी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, जयपुर, 1972
- 5. राजनारायण, प्रतीकात्मक तर्कशास्त्र, राजस्थान हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, जयपुर, 1973
- 6. Irving M Copi, Symbolic Logic, Macmillan Publishing Co Inc., New York, 1979

Outcomes - This course will help students avoid making ordinary mistakes of reasoning. It also helps students to clearly understand conceptual relations, which in turn enhances their skills of writing and putting forth their thoughts in a systematic manner.

Course Learning Outcome (COs)

CO1- Concept of Logic, Argument, Deductive and Inductive.

CO2-Understanding of Definintion and Types.

CO3-Understanding of Categorical Proposition and Traditional Square.

CO4-Understanding Deductive and Inductive Method.

CO5- Understanding Categorical Syllogism and Validity and fallacies.

Course - Gandhian Philosophy (गाँधी दर्शन) Types of Course - Discipline Centric Elective (D.C.E.)

Paper - 303 (A)

Marks - 60 (Theory) + 40 (Internal Assessment) = 100

Objective - This course focuses on the life and thoughts of Gandhi. It touches upon his ideas regarding all important issues of life. The topics that it covers are Philosophical background of Gandhism, Religious background of Gandhism, Philosophical thoughts of Gandhi, economic thoughts of Gandhi, and so on.

गाँधीजी का जीवन परिचय, गाँधीवाद की दार्शनिक पृष्ठभूमि, गाँधीवाद की धार्मिक पृष्ठभूमि, गाँधीवाद का उद्देश्य, गाँधीवाद की प्रासंगिकता। Life sketch of Gandhism, Philosophical background of Gandhism, Religious backgruound of Gandhism, Objectives of Gandhism, Relevance of Gandhism.

गाँधीजी की सामाजिक विचारधारा — रामराज्य, वर्णव्यवस्था, स्वदेशी, शिक्षा, सर्वोदय। Social Thoghts of Gandhiji - Ramrajya, Varnavyavastha, Swadeshi, Education, Sarvodaya.

गाँधीजी की राजनीतिक विचारधारा – दार्शनिक अराजकतावाद, राज्यविहीन प्रजातंत्र, विकेन्द्रीकरण, ग्रमीण स्वराज, सत्याग्रह। Philosophical Thoughts of Gandhiji - Philosophical Anarchism, Stateless Democracy, Decentralization, Village Swaraj, Satyagrah.

गाँधीजी की आर्थिक विचारधारा — मशीन युग का विरोध, ग्रामिण कुटीर उद्योग, प्रन्यास का सिद्धान्त, आर्थिक समाजवाद। Economic Thoughts of Gandhiji - Resist Machine Era, Rural Cottage Industries, Doctrine of Trusteeship, Economic Socialism.

गाँधीजी की धार्मिक विचारधारा — हिन्दू धर्म, धर्म—सहिष्णुता — सर्वधर्मसमभाव, धार्मिक एकता, गाँधीवाद का समाजवाद, गाँधीवाद एवं मार्क्सवाद, साधन और साध्य। Religious Thoughts of Gandhiji - Hindu Religious Tolerance - Sarvadharmasamabhava, Religious Unity, Socialism of Gandhism, Gandhism and Marxism, Means and End.

उपयोगी ग्रंथ - Suggested Readings:

- 1. बसन्त कुमार लाल, समकालीन भारतीय दर्शन, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली, 1993
- 2. नन्द किशोर देवराज, भारतीय दर्शन, उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, लखनऊ, 1975
- 3. लक्ष्मी सक्सेना, समकालीन भारतीय दर्शन, उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दी संस्थान, लखनऊ, 2002
- 4. डॉ. ए अवस्थी एवं डॉ. आर के अवस्थी, भारतीय राजनीतिक चिन्तन, रिसर्च पब्लिकेशन्स, जयपुर, 2001
- 5. N. K. Bose, Studies in Gandhism, Second Edition, Indian Association Publishing Co. Calcutta, 1947
- 6. D. M. Dutta, The Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, University of Calcutta, 1968
- 7. M. K. Gandhi, An Autobiography or the Story of my Experiments with Truth, Navajivan Pub. House, Ahmedabad, 1948

Outcomes - It will help students know Gandhism in a nutshell an induce them for further study in this field.

- CO1 Understanding of Life Sketch of Gandhiji and Gandhism : Background and Relevance.
- CO2 Understanding of Social thoughts of Gandhi ji
- CO3 Understanding of philosophical thoughts of Gandhi ji
- CO4 Understanding of Economic thoughts of gandhi ji.
- CO5 Understanding of Religious thought of Gandhi ji, Socialism and Marxism.

Course - Western Ethics (पाश्चात्य नीतिशास्त्र) Types of Course - Discipline Centric Elective (D.C.E.)

Paper - 303 (B)

Marks - 60 (Theory) + 40 (Internal Assessment) = 100

Objective - This course will familiarize students with the whole tradition of Western Ethics from Greek period to the time of Kant and several ethical theories put forward by Sophists, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Epicureans and Stoics. This course will also introduce the students with all types and branches of ethical theories advocated by Bentham, Mill, Hegel and Kant. This course will throw adequate light on Moral Egoism, Psychological Egoism, Moral Hedonism, Psychological Hedonism, Self-perfectionism and Utilitarianism.

इकाई - 1 Unit - I

नीतिशास्त्र — स्वरूप एवं क्षेत्र, नीतिशास्त्र एवं मनोविज्ञान, नीतिशास्त्र एवं समाजशास्त्र, नीतिशास्त्र एवं राजनीतिशास्त्र, नीतिशास्त्र एवं धर्म। Ethics - Nature and Scope, Ethics and Psychology, Ethics and Sociology, Ethics and Political Science, Ethics and Religion.

इकाई - 2 Unit - II

ग्रीक नैतिक दर्शन – सोफिस्ट, सुकरात, प्लेटो, अरस्तू, एपिक्यूरियनवाद एवं स्टोइकवाद। Greek Moral Philosophy - Sophist, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Epicureanism and Stoicism.

इकाई - 3 Unit - III

स्वार्थवाद — स्वरूप, नैतिक स्वार्थवाद, मनोवैज्ञानिक स्वार्थवाद, सुखवाद — स्वरूप, नैतिक सुखवाद, मनोवैज्ञानिक सुखवाद। Egoism -Nature, Moral Egoism, Psychological Egoism, Hedonism - Nature, Moral Hedonism, Psychological Hedonism.

इकाई - 4 Unit - IV

उपयोगितावाद – स्वरूप, बेन्थम, मिल, आत्मपूर्णतावाद – हेगल, अन्तःप्रज्ञावाद का स्वरूप। Utilitarianism - Nature, Bentham, Mill, Self-perfectionism - Hegel, Nature of Intuitionism.

इकाई - 5 Unit - V

कान्ट — शुभ संकल्प का स्वरूप, कर्तव्य का स्वरूप, निरपेक्ष आदेश, मुख्य नैतिक नियम, नैतिकता की पूर्वमान्यताएँ। Kant - Nature of Good Will, Nature of Duty, Categorical Imperative, Main Moral Norms, Postulates of Morality.

उपयोगी ग्रंथ - Suggested Readings:

- 1. डॉ. नित्यानंद मिश्र, नीतिशास्त्र (सिद्धान्त तथा प्रयोग), मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली, 2005
- 2. डॉ. वेद प्रकाश वर्मा, नीतिशास्त्र के मूल सिद्धान्त, एलाइड पब्लिकेशन, दिल्ली, 1977
- 3. डॉ. अशोक कुमार वर्मा, नीतिशास्त्र के सिद्धान्त, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली, 1977
- 4. संगमलाल पाण्डेय, नीतिशास्त्र का सर्वेक्षण, सेन्ट्रल पब्लिशिंग हाऊस, इलाहाबाद, 2005
- 5. डॉ. डी. आर. जाटव, नीतिशास्त्र के प्रमुख सिद्धान्त, मलिक एण्ड कम्पनी, जयपूर, 2006
- 6. Peter Singer, Practical Ethics, Cambridge University, Cambridge, 2011
- 7. Simon Blackburn, Ethics A very short Introduction, Oxford University Press, 2001

Outcomes - Having studied and imbibed all these tenets and moral theories the students may become good moral preceptors and thus shape a moral society.

- CO1 Concepts of Ethics and it Relation with other field.
- CO2 Concept of Greek Moral philosophy: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle etc.
- CO3 Understanding of Egoism and Hedonism.
- CO4 Understanding of Utilitarianism and Self Perfectionism.
- CO5 Concept of Good will, Duty and Postulates of Morality.

Course - Indian Ethics (भारतीय नीतिशास्त्र)

Types of Course - Generic Elective (G.E.)

Paper - 304

Marks - 60 (Theory) + 40 (Internal Assessment) = 100

Objective - The objective of teaching this course to the students is to train and inspire them to learn and discriminate the ethical theories of Jaina and Buddhist. It will also teach concept of four Purusharthas, four Ashramas, sixteen Samskaras, Gita etc.

इकाई - 1 Unit - I

भारतीय नैतिक दर्शन का विकास, भारतीय नीतिशास्त्र की पूर्वमान्यताएँ, भारतीय नीतिशास्त्र के मूल प्रत्यय, ऋत की अवधारणा, चार्वाक दर्शन — सुखवाद। Development of Indian Ethics, Pre-suppositions of Indian Ethics, Fundamental Elements of Indian Ethics, Concept of Rita, Charvaka Philosophy - Hedonism.

इकाई - 2 Unit - II

जैन नीतिशास्त्र — पंचमहाव्रत, समिति, परीषहजय, त्रिरत्न, अनुप्रेक्षा, बौद्ध नीतिशास्त्र — अष्टांग मार्ग्, पारमिता, ब्रह्म विहार। Jaina Ethics - Panchmahavrata, Samiti, Parishahjaya, Triratna, Anupreksha, Bauddhist Ethics - Eight fold path, Parmita, Brahma Vihar.

इकाई - 3 Unit - III

पुरुषार्थ — अवधारणा, महत्व, धर्म, अर्थ, काम, मोक्ष। Purushartha - Concept, Importance, Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha.

इकाई - 4 Unit - IV

संस्कार — अर्थ, महत्व, सोलह संस्कार, विवाह के प्रकार, गीता — कर्मयोग, स्थितप्रज्ञ। Sanskara - Meaning, Importance, Sixteen Sanskara, Types of Marriage, Gita - Karmayoga, Sthitprajna.

डकाई - 5 Unit - V

वर्ण—व्यवस्था — महत्व, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शूद्र, आश्रम व्यवस्था — महत्व, ब्रह्मचर्य, गृहस्थ, वानप्रस्थ, संन्यास। Varna-vyavastha - Importance, Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Sannyasa.

उपयोगी ग्रंथ - Suggested Readings:

- 1. डॉ. चन्द्रधर शर्मा, भारतीय दर्शन अलोचन और अनुशीलन, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली 1995
- 2. डॉ. बी.एन. सिंह एवं डॉ. आशा सिंह, भारतीय दर्शन, स्टूडेण्ट्स फ्रेण्ड्स एण्ड कम्पनी, 1996
- 3. प्रो. हरेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा, भारतीय दर्शन की रूपरेखा, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली, 1963
- 4. बलदेव उपाध्याय, भारतीय दर्शन, शारदा मन्दिर वाराणसी, 1997
- 5. नन्द किशोर देवराज, भारतीय दर्शन, उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, लखनऊ, 1975
- 6. डॉ. श्रीकान्त मिश्र, भारतीय नीतिशास्त्र, आशा पब्लिशिंग कम्पनी, आगरा, 2018
- 7. Dutta & Chatterjee, An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, University of Calcutta, 1968.
- 8. M. Hiriyanna, Outlines of Indian Philosophy, George Allen and Unwin, London, 1932.

Outcomes - This course will help students learn ethical values which will promote a morally good society all around.

- CO1 Explain development Development of Indian Ethics, and Concept of Rita, Charvaka philosophy.
- CO2 Concept of jaina Ethics and Buddhist Ethics.
- CO3 Concept of Purushartha.
- CO4 Understanding of Sanskara Types Types of Marriage and Gita.
- CO5 Understanding of Varna Vyavastha and Ashrama Vyavastha.

Course - Comprehensive Viva-voce

Types of Course - Core Course (C.C.)

Paper - 305

Marks - 100 (Minimum Passing Marks = 35)

Objective - Students will be able to learn communication skills through viva-voce.

Comprehensive Viva-voce will be based on entire course of M. A. Third Semester, Philosophy. विशद् मौखिकी परीक्षा एम. ए. तृतीय सेमेस्टर दर्शनशास्त्र के सम्पूर्ण पाठ्यक्रमों पर आधारित होगी।

Outcomes - Students will find themselves prepared for interviews.

Course - Philosophy of Religion - II (धर्म दर्शन - II)

Types of Course - Core Course (C.C.)

Paper - 401

Marks - 60 (Theory) + 40 (Internal Assessment) = 100

Objective - Man has created different religions and each and every religion has the same ultimate reality as its goal. This course aims at providing the concepts of all important religions of the world so that students may have a better understanding about them.

इकाई - 1 Unit - I

ईश्वर के अस्तित्व हेतु प्रमाण — तात्त्विक युक्ति — स्वरूप, आलोचना, विश्व—सम्बन्धी युक्ति — स्वरूप, आलोचना, प्रयोजनमूलक युक्ति — स्वरूप, आलोचना, नैतिक युक्ति — स्वरूप, आलोचना। Arguments for the existence of God - Ontological Argument - Nature, Criticism, Cosmological Argument - Nature, Criticism, Taleological Argument - Nature, Criticism, Moral Argument - Nature, Criticism.

इकाई - 2 Unit - II

अशुभ की समस्या — स्वरूप, प्रकार, ईश्वरवाद एवं अशुभ, अमरत्व — स्वरूप, प्रकार, अमरत्व के प्रमाण, अमरता के विरुद्ध युक्तियाँ। Problem of Evil - Nature, Types, Theism and Evil, Immortality - Nature, Forms, Proof for Immortality, Arguments against Immortality.

इकाई - 3 Unit - III

रहस्यवाद — स्वरूप, विशेषताएँ, मूल्यांकन, धार्मिक ज्ञान का स्वरूप, धार्मिक विश्वास — स्वरूप, आधार, विश्वास और आस्था। Mysticism - Nature, Characteristics, Evaluation, Nature of Religious Knowledge, Religios Belief - Nature, Foundations, Belief and Faith.

डकाई - 4 Unit - IV

धर्म परिवर्तन — स्वरूप, प्रकार, धार्मिक सिहण्गुता का स्वरूप, धर्मनिरपेक्षतावाद, धर्मनिरपेक्ष समाज का स्वरूप। Conversion - Nature, Types, Nature of Religious Tolerance, Secularism, Nature of Secular Society.

इकाई - 5 Unit - V

विश्व—धर्म — अर्थ, प्रासंगिकता, सम्भावना, धर्म में ईश्वर का स्थान, व्यक्तित्व एवं ईश्वर। Universality of Religion - Meaning, Relevence, Possibility, The Place of God in Religion, Personality and God.

उपयोगी ग्रंथ - Suggested Readings:

- 1. डॉ हरेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा, धर्म-दर्शन की रूपरेखा, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, पटना, 2017
- 2. डॉ बी. एन. सिंह, धर्म–दर्शन, स्टूडेण्ट्स फ्रेन्ड्स एण्ड कम्पनी, वाराणसी, 1989
- 3. एल. एन. शर्मा, धर्म–दर्शन, गंगासरन ऐण्ड ग्रैन्ड संस, जतनबर, वाराणसी, 1972
- 4. डॉ. वेद प्रकाश वर्मा, धर्म-दर्शन की मूल समस्या, हिन्दी माध्यम कार्यान्वयन निदेशालय, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, 2012
- 5. डॉ. शिवभान् सिंह, धर्म–दर्शन का आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन, शारदा पुस्तक भवन, इलाहाबाद, 2010
- 6. John H. Hick, Philosophy of Religion, Pearson, 4th Edition, 2015
- 7. Y. Masih, Introduction to Rligious Philosophy, Motilal Banarsidas, Delhi, 2002

Outcomes - It will make students become better human beings. They will, hopefully, be better equipped to establish harmony in different religions of the world.

- CO1 Understanding of Arguments for Existence of God and different Types of Arguments.
- CO2 Understanding of Problem of Evil and immorality.
- CO3 Concept of Mysticism and Religious Belief.
- CO4 Concept of Conversion, Religious tolerance and Secular Society.
- CO5 Understanding of Universality of Religion, Personality and God.

Course - Logic - II (तर्कशास्त्र - II) Types of Course - Core Course (C.C.)

Paper - 402

Marks - 60 (Theory) + 40 (Internal Assessment) = 100

Objective - Logic plays an important role in our day to day life. When thoughts are logical they are received well and give a strong footing to our concepts. Concepts based on Logic are mean to be more convincing and acceptable in our society. This course aims at teaching students different structures of logic formed in different kinds of sentences and make them well footed in the labyrinth of logic.

प्रतीकात्मक तर्कशास्त्र का स्वरूप, सरल एवं मिश्र वाक्य, संयोजन, सत्यता मूल्य, निषेध कथन का सत्यता मूल्य, विकल्पन। Nature of Symbolic Logic, Simple and Compound Statements, Conjunction, Truth Value, Truth Value of Negative Statement, Disjunction.

सोपाधिक कथन, शाब्दिक प्रतिपत्ति एवं वास्तविक प्रतिपत्ति में सम्बन्ध, शाब्दिक प्रतिपत्त का विरोधाभास, शाब्दिक प्रतिपत्ति एवं आकारिक प्रतिपत्ति में अंतर, युक्ति और युक्ति आकार, सत्यता सारिणी बनाने की विधि, युक्तियों की वैधता और सत्यता सारिणी। Conditional Statement, Relation between Material and Real Implication, Paradoxes of Material Implication, Difference between Material Implication and Formal Implication, Arguments and Argument Forms, Method of Making Truth Table, Validity of Arguments and Truth Table.

वाक्य और वाक्य-आकार, विशिष्ट आकार एवं वाक्य-आकार में अंतर, शाब्दिक सम एवं तार्किक सम, पुनर्कथनात्मक प्रतिपत्ति एवं समता, युक्ति और पुनर्कथन में सम्बन्ध। Statements and Statement Forms, Difference between Specific Form and statement Form, Material Equivalence and Logical Equivalence, Tautological Implication and Equivalence, Relation between Argument and Tautology.

विचार के नियम — तादात्म्य का नियम, व्याघात का नियम, मध्य-परिहार का नियम, विचार के नियमों की आलोचना, सादृश्यानुमान का स्वरूप। Laws of Thought - Law of Identity, Law of Contradiction, Law of Excluded middle, Criticism of Laws of Thought, Nature of Analogy.

मिल की प्रायोगिक विधि – अन्वय, व्यतिरेक, अन्वय-व्यतिरेक, सहचारी परिवर्तन, अवशेष विधि। Experimental Method of Mill - Agreement, Difference, Agreement and Difference, Concomitant Verification, Method of Residues.

उपयोगी ग्रंथ - Suggested Readings:

- 1. अविनाश तिवारी, तर्कशास्त्र के सिद्धान्त, सरस्वती प्रकाशन, इलाहाबाद, 2016
- 2. संगमलाल पाण्डेय, तर्कशास्त्र का परिचय, एशिया बुक कम्पनी, इलाहाबाद, 2010
- 3. श्याम किशोर सेठ, तर्कशास्त्र, लोकभारती, इलाहाबाद, 2004
- 4. सुरेन्द्र बारलिंगे, तर्क–रेखा, राजस्थान हिंदी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, जयपुर, 1972
- 5. राजनारायण, प्रतीकात्मक तर्कशास्त्र, राजस्थान हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमीए जयपुर, 1973
- 6. Irving M Copi, Symbolic Logic, Macmillan Publishing Co Inc., New York, 1979

Outcomes - Students will be well equipped to understand various structures of logic through this course.

- CO1 Concept of Symbolic Logic, Compound Statement, Truth value and Disjunction.
- CO2 Understanding of Coditional Statement, Material Implications and Truth table.
- CO3 Understanding of Statement and Statement firms, Material and Logical Equivalence.
- CO4. Concept of Law of Thoughts and Analogy.
- CO5 Understanding of Experimental Method of mill, Agreement and method of Residues.

Course - Contemporary Indian Philosophy (समकालीन भारतीय दर्शन)

Types of Course - Discipline Centric Elective (D.C.E.)

Paper - 403 (A)

Marks - 60 (Theory) + 40 (Internal Assessment) = 100

Objective - This course will teach the contributions made by Vivekananda, Tagore, Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo and Radhakrishnan and to inspire them to emulate the achievements of these stalwarts.

स्वामी विवेकानन्द — जीवन परिचय, सत् एवं ईश्वर, जगत् का स्वरूप, माया—सिद्धान्त, मानव का स्वरूप, धर्म का स्वरूप, व्यावहारिक वेदान्त। Swami Vivekananda - Life Sketch, Sat and God, Nature of World, Maya Theory, Nature of Human, Nature of Religion, Practical Vedanta.

रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर — सत् एवं ईश्वर, जगत्/सृष्टि का स्वरूप, माया, मानव का स्वरूप, धर्म का स्वरूप, मानववाद। Rabindranath Tagore - Sat and God, Nature of World, Maya, Nature of Human, Nature of Religion, Humanism.

महात्मा गाँधी — अन्य विचारों का प्रभाव, ईश्वर एवं सत्य, जगत् का स्वरूप, मानव का स्वरूप, कर्म एवं पुनर्जन्म, साधन—साध्य, धर्म एवं नैतिकता। Mahatma Gandhi - Influence of Other Thoughts, God and Truth, Nature of World, Nature of Human, Karma and Rebirth, Means-End, Religion and Morality.

श्री अरबिन्द — जीवन परिचय, सृष्टि / जगत् का स्वरूप, कर्म एवं पुनर्जन्म, अज्ञान का स्वरूप, अतिमानस, पूर्ण अद्वैत योग। Sri Aurobindo - Life Sketch, Nature of World, Karma and Rebirth, Nature of Ignorance, Super Mind, Integral Yoga.

राधाकृष्णन् — जीवन परिचय, निरपेक्ष / परम सत् का स्वरूप, निरपेक्ष सत् एवं ईश्वर, जगत् का स्वरूप, आत्म का स्वरूप, पुनर्जन्म का सिद्धान्त। Radhakrishnan - Life Sketch, Nature of Absolute, Absolute and God, Nature of World, Nature of Self, Theory of Rebirth.

उपयोगी ग्रंथ - Suggested Readings:

- 1. बसन्त कुमार लाल, समकालीन भारतीय दर्शन, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली, 1993
- 2. नन्द किशोर देवराज, भारतीय दर्शन, उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, लखनऊ, 1975
- 3. समकालीन भारतीय दर्शन, लक्ष्मी सक्सेना, उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दी संस्थान, लखनऊ, 2002
- 4. डॉ. ए अवस्थी एवं डॉ. आर के अवस्थी, भारतीय राजनीतिक चिन्तन, रिसर्च पब्लिकेशन्स, जयपुर, 2001
- 5. N. K. Bose, Studies in Gandhism, Second Edition, Indian Association Publishing Co. Calcutta, 1947
- 6. V. S. Narvane, Rabindranathe Tagore, a Philosophical Study, Allahabad Central Book Depot, 1947
- 7. V. S. Narvane, Modern Indian Thought, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1964
- 8. Binay Gopal Ray, Contemporary Indian Philosophers, Kitabistan, Allahabad, 1957

Outcomes - This course will help our students to come forward with convincing and appealing interpretations of our glorious philosophical tradition.

- CO1 Understanding of Life Sketch of Swami Viveka, Nature of world and Human or religion.
- CO2 Understanding viewpoint of Rabindranath Tagor about Sat, God and wirld.
- CO3 Explain mahatma Gandhi Thoughts, God, Truth, Human, Morality.
- CO4 Understanding of Sri Aurobindo Life Sketch and Integral Yoga.
- CO5 Understanding of Radha Krishnan Life Sketch and Concept of absolute, God and word.

Course - Contemporary Western Philosophy (समकालीन पाश्चात्य दर्शन)

Types of Course - Discipline Centric Elective (D.C.E.)

Paper - 403 (B)

Marks - 60 (Theory) + 40 (Internal Assessment) = 100

Objective - This course aims at teaching the theories of Bradley, Moore, Ayer, Wittgenstein, Russell, Husserl, and such contemporary philosophers. The topics that it covers are Theories of Meaning, Analytic Philosophy, Existentialism and so on so forth.

इकाई - 1 Unit - I

एफ. एच. ब्रेडले — आभास और सत् की समस्या, सत् का स्वरूप, उपयोगितावाद — चार्ल्स सैन्डर्स पर्स — अर्थ का सिद्धान्त, विलियम जेम्स — उत्कट अनुभववाद, जॉन डुवी — उपकरणवाद, शिलर — मानववाद। F. H. Bradley - Problem of Appearance and Reality, Nature of Reality, Charls Sanders Peirce - Theory of Meaning, William Jems - Redical Experience, John Dewey - Instrumentalism, Schiller - Humanism.

इकाई - 2 Unit - II

जी ई. मूर — 'दृश्यते अनेन इति वर्तते' का खण्डन, इन्द्रिय—प्रदत्त दर्शन, सम्बन्ध का स्वरूप, बट्रेन्ड रसेल — साक्षात् परिचय ज्ञान एवं विवरण ज्ञान, तार्किक अणुवाद। G.E. Moore - Refutation of Esse est percipi, Philosophy of Sense Data, Nature of Relation, Bertrand Rusell - Knowledge by Acquaintance and knowledge by Description, Logical Atomism.

इकाई - 3 Unit - III

तार्किक भाववाद — अर्थ सिद्धान्त, तत्त्वमीमांसा का निरसन, दर्शन का भावात्मक कार्य, ए. जे. एयर — सत्यापन सिद्धान्त। Logical Positivism - Theory of Meaning, Elimination of Metaphysics, Positive Function of Philosophy, A.J. Ayer - Principle of Verification.

इकाई - 4 Unit - IV

लु. विट्गेन्सटाइन – ट्रैक्टेटस का सामान्य परिचय, जगत्, तथ्य तथा विषय, 'जो कहा जा सकता है तथा जिसे दिखाया जा सकता है', अर्थ एवं प्रयोग। L. Wittgenstein - A General Intriduction of Tractatus, World, Facts and Objects, What can be said and What can be shown, Meaning and Use.

इकाई - 5 Unit - V

विश्लेषणात्मक दर्शन – परिचय, हुसर्ल की फेनामेनोलॉजी – परिचय, अस्तित्वावाद – जां पाल सार्त्र – अस्तित्व भाव से पहले है, चेतना तथा निषेधभाव, आत्म प्रवंचना। Analytic Philosophy - Introduction, Phenomenology of Edmund Husserl - Introduction, Existentialism - Jaun Paul Sartre - Existence Precedes Essence, Consciousness and Nothingness, Bad Faith.

उपयोगी ग्रंथ - Suggested Readings:

- 1. बसन्त कुमार लाल, समकालीन पाश्चात्य दर्शन, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली, 1990
- 2. समकालीन पाश्चात्य दर्शन, लक्ष्मी सक्सेना, उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दी संस्थान, लखनऊ, 1987
- 3. D. Pole, The Later Philosophy of Wittgenstein, Athbone Press, London, 1958
- 4. J. L. Austin, Philosophical Papers (Warnock and Urmson Ed) Oxford Clarendon Press, 1961
- 5. A. J. Ayer, Origin of Pragmatism, Mac Millan & Co. Ltd, London, Melbourn, Toranto, 1968
- 6. A. C. Ewing, Idealism, a critical survey, London, 1949

Outcomes - This course will make students acquainted with insightful and motivating thoughts of contemporary philosophers and induce them for further study in this field.

- CO1 Understanding theory of F.H. Bradley, Charls Sanders Peirce, William Jems and John Dewey.
- CO2 Understanding theory G.E.Moore and Bertrand Rusell.
- CO3 Understanding Logical Positivism and Principle of Verification.
- CO4 Understanding theory of Wittgenstein.
- CO5 Explain Phenomenology of Edmund Husserl, Existentialism, Consciousness and Nothingness.

Course - Vedanta Darshan (वेदान्त दर्शन)

Types of Course - Generic Elective (G.E.)

Paper - 404

Marks - 60 (Theory) + 40 (Internal Assessment) = 100

Objective - This course aims at enriching students with the entire tradition of Vedanta Philosophy within the fold of classical Indian Philosophy. The students will get an opportunity to study the thoughts of Shankar, Ramanuja, Madhva, Nimbarka, Vallabha, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Jiva Goswami on Jiva, Jagat and Moksha.

इकाई - 1 Unit - I

रामानुज — विशिष्टाद्वैत का अर्थ, ईश्वर का स्वरूप, ईश्वर का जीव एवं जगत् से सम्बन्ध, मायावाद की आलोचना — सप्तविध अनुपपत्तियाँ, मोक्ष — स्वरूप, साधन। Ramanuja - Meaning of Vishishtadvaita, Nature of God, Relation to Jiva and jagat of God, Criticism of Mayavada - Saptvidh Anuppattiyan, Moksha - Nature, Means.

इकाई - 2 Unit - II

मध्वाचार्य – ज्ञान का स्वरूप, प्रमाण, द्वैतवाद, सत्कार्यवाद और परिणामवाद, जगत् का स्वरूप, जीव का स्वरूप, मोक्ष। Madhvacharya - Nature of Knowledge, Pramana, Dvaitavada, Satkaryavada and Parinamavada, Nature of the world, Nature of Jiva, Moksha.

इकाई – 3 Unit - III

निम्बार्क — ज्ञान का स्वरूप, भेदाभेदवाद, कारणकार्य सिद्धान्त, जगत् का स्वरूप, मोक्ष। Nimbarka - Nature of Knowledge, Bhedabhedvada, Causation Theory, Nature of the World, Moksha.

इकाई - 4 Unit - IV

वल्लभ — ज्ञान का स्वरूप, शुद्धाद्वैतवाद, कारण कार्य सिद्धान्त, मोक्ष। Vallabha - Nature of Knowledge, Shuddhadvaitavada, Causation Theory, Moksha.

इकाई - 5 Unit - V

चैतन्य महाप्रभु – अचिन्त्य भेदाभेदवाद, चैतन्य के अनुयायियों का मत – कृष्णदास, जीव गोरवामी, बलदेव विद्याभूषण, वैष्णव वेदान्त की तुलना। Chaitanya Mahaprabhu - Achintybhedabhedvada, Opinion of Chaitanya's Disciple's - Krishnadasa, Jiv Goswami, Baladev Vidyabhushana, Comparative study of Vaishnava Vedanta.

उपयोगी ग्रंथ - Suggested Readings:

- 1. डॉ. चन्द्रधर शर्मा, भारतीय दर्शन अलोचन और अनुशीलन, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली 1995
- 2. डॉ. बी.एन. सिंह एवं डॉ. आशा सिंह, भारतीय दर्शन, स्टूडेण्ट्स फ्रेण्ड्स एण्ड कम्पनी, 1996
- 3. प्रो. हरेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा, भारतीय दर्शन की रूपरेखा, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, दिल्ली, 1963
- 4. बलदेव उपाध्याय, भारतीय दर्शन, शारदा मन्दिर वाराणसी, 1997
- 5. नन्द किशोर देवराज, भारतीय दर्शन, उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, लखनऊ, 1975
- 6. डॉ. श्रीकान्त मिश्र, भारतीय नीतिशास्त्र, आशा पब्लिशिंग कम्पनी, आगरा, 2018
- 7. Dutta & Chatterjee, An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, University of Calcutta, 1968.
- 8. M. Hiriyanna, Outlines of Indian Philosophy, George Allen and Unwin, Lodon-1932.

Outcomes - Students will develop critical insights about different schools of Vedanta Philosophy.

- CO1-Concept of Vishishtadvaita, God and Means.
- CO2- Understanding of madhvacharya & Nature of knowledge and World.
- CO3-Concept of Nimbarka; Nature of knowledge and world.
- CO4- Understanding of Vallabha Nature of Knowledge and Causation Theory.
- CO5- Understanding Chaitanya Mahaprabhu and Opinion of Chaitanya's Disciple's Vaishnava Vedanta.

Course - Comprehensive Viva-voce

Types of Course - Core Course (C.C.)

Paper - 405

Marks - 100 (Minimum Passing Marks = 35)

Objective - Students will be able to learn communication skills through viva-voce.

Comprehensive Viva-voce will be based on entire course of M. A. Fourth Semester, Philosophy. विशद् मौखिकी परीक्षा एम. ए. चतुर्थ सेमेस्टर दर्शनशास्त्र के सम्पूर्ण पाठ्यक्रमों पर आधारित होगी।

Outcomes - Students will find themselves prepared for interviews.