

## **PHILOSOPHY**

### **Core-01 General Philosophy**

- i. General Philosophy is concerned with the theory of epistemology.
- ii. The central question of philosophy is about the theory of knowledge.
- iii. This paper purely throws light on the attainment of knowledge pertaining to Empiricism, rationalism and transcendentalism.

### **Core-02 Logic and scientific method**

- i. Deductive reasoning and inductive reasoning plays an important role in the field of knowledge.
- ii. Experimental methods applicable in day to day affairs is highly appreciative.
- iii. Testing of validity of arguments by syllogistic rules helps the learners in great extent.

### **Core-03 Systems of Indian Philosophy-01**

- i. Indian philosophy deals with both Astik Group and Nastik Group.
- ii. Epistemology and Metaphysics vividly discussed in various systems of Eastern Philosophy.
- iii. Various system of eastern philosophy.
- iv. Theory of Nirvana, causation, evolution, Astanga yoga of patanjali discussed here in a very scientific manner.

### **Core-04 Symbolic Logic**

- i. Symbolic Logic has its own gravity in the modern age.
- ii. It directly or indirectly deals with information Technology, computer science application, medical science agriculture and industry and other positive sciences.
- iii. Now-a-days symbolic logic is in adult stage. It is in a growing phenomenon stage.

### **Core-05 Ethics**

- i. Ethics is otherwise to be called as science of human conduct.
- ii. Moral philosophy laid emphasis on Hedonism, Rigorism and perfectionism.
- iii. Different theories of punishment moulded in ethics shall be applicable to the different categories of people in the society.
- iv. Moral action, Non-moral action, immoral action, moral judgment, and factual judgment etc.

### **Core-07 Systems of Indian Philosophy (II)**

- i. Vedas and upanisads are sacred scripts in Indian tradition.
- ii. Upanisadic view of atman, Brahman, Vidya, Avidya, para vidya, apra vidya precisely discussed in Indian philosophy.
- iii. Nyaya Theory of Inference, Vaishesika concept of categories Shankara's advaita Vedanta and Ramanujaa's visistha Advaita are vital contents in Eastern Philosophy.

### **Core-08 Contemporary Indian Philosophy**

- i. Sri Aurobindo's Integral yoga act as a finger post towards world peace and harmony.
- ii. Vivekananda's concept of man and Universal religion stands even for Universal brotherhood.
- iii. M. K. Gandhi, R. N. Tagore, S. Radhakrishnan and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar thoroughly discussed about man. Religion, reality, Ethics, Truth, Non-violence justice, social order in contemporary philosophy world

### **Core-09 History of Modern European Philosophy**

- i. Reason as the source of knowledge propounded by rationalists like sin Rene Descartes, Spinoza and Leibnitz.
- ii. Sense-experience as the source of knowledge preached by Locke, Berkeley and David Hume.
- iii. Reconciliation between Empiricism and rationalism maintained by Immanuel kant in a proper manner.

### **Core-10 Philosophy of Language**

- i. Philosophy of language concerned with linguistic analysis.
- ii. Language has an open texture.
- iii. Limits of language are the limits of the world.
- iv. Meaning of the word lies in its use.
- v. Different types of definition and truth-value discussed clearly in the syllabi of philosophy of language.

### **Core-11 Western classics: Meditations of Rene Descartes**

- i. This paper purely deals with the theory of knowledge mind-body reaction, theory of ideas, existence of god, primary and secondary quality and so on.
- ii. Rene Descartes, an imminent western philosopher tries to explain everything from mathematical, geometrical, psychological and scientific standpoint.
- iii. In order to establish indubitable knowledge Sir Rene Descartes Started doubting everything.

### **Core-12 Indian Text: Isa Upanisad**

- i. Isa Upanisad plays an important role in the bosom of Indian Philosophy.
- ii. Isa Upanisad interpreted in the form of stotra, Mantra and Sloka.

### **Core-13: Social and Political Philosophy**

- i. Social and political philosophy chiefly deals with political ideologies.
- ii. Political doctrines, political ideals, mechanical interpretation etc. are to be described in a precise manner.
- iii. Political Ideologies like anarchism, maxism and sarvodaya vividly narrated in this paper.

### **Core-14: Applied Ethics**

- i. Applied Ethics thickly related to practical life.
- ii. Professional Ethics, Business Ethics, Bio-medical Ethics etc. are various branches of applied Ethics.
- iii. Utilitarianism, relativism, subjectivism, justice etc. are clearly interpreted in the syllabi of applied ethics.

### **DSE-01: Philosophy of Bhagvad Gita**

- i. This paper coves topics ike Dharma, Karma, Swabhaba, yoga etc. in a very lucid manner.
- ii. Niskama karma, Jnana yoga, bhakti yoga etc. are deeply illustrated from different firm footing.
- iii. The Bhagvad Gita stands as if a stepping stone or finger post towards the human society which is highly inexplicable indeed.

### **DSE-2: Philosophy of Religion**

- i. Philosophy of religion is a second-order activity.
- ii. Proofs for the existence of god and also proofs for the Non-existence of god deeply interpreted in this syllabi.
- iii. Christian concept of god, the problem of evil and various problems of religious language discussed in this paper.

### **DSE-3: Gandhian Studies**

- i. This paper shall be treated as something extraordinary because we came to know many more vital topics through this syllabi.
- ii. Truth, Non-violence, justice, trusteeship etc. are discussed in a clear cut manner.
- iii. World peace, method of Education, method of satyagraha, establishment of peaceful society etc. are vital contents to be studied in this paper.

## **DSE-4: Project Report**

The dissertation comprises of the following contents.

- i. Philosophy, value and culture
- ii. Existentialism and phenomenology
- iii. Philosophy of religion
- iv. Philosophy of language
- v. Socio-Political Philosophy
- vi. Indian Philosophy
- vii. The Contemporary Indian Philosophy
- viii. Ethics
- ix. Applied Ethics
- x. Philosophy of mind.

### **Generic Elective Paper-1: SYMBOLIC LOGIC**

- i. Symbolic logic has wide extension in its application.
- ii. In the modern age symbolic logic is useful in the field of mathematics, Geometry, Computer Science, Information Technology, Medical Science and so on.
- iii. Symbolic notation, ideograms, axioms, variables in etc. are discussed the syllabus.
- iv. Symbolic logic is practically used in many spheres of day-to-day affairs.

### **Generic Elective Paper-2: Indian Philosophy**

- i. Indian philosophy is otherwise to be called as the Eastern philosophy.
- ii. Epistemology, Metaphysics, yoga, theory of evolution, theory of inference etc. are coming under the scope of Indian philosophy.
- iii. The Categories of vaishesika is possessing of scientific values.
- iv. The theories propounded by Goutam Buddha and also preached by Mahavir Jaina Retains its gravity throughout Indian Philosophy

Philosophy is the mother of all discipline. It reflects the whole world. Philosophy rules the world. The scope of philosophy is wider there is no blind belief, superstition, misconception, stigma, fictitious concepts in the bosom of philosophy. Aman of philosophy always wants to discuss something in a national manner.

Philosophising is an activity. Philosophy believes in absolute judgment personal assessment of philosophy is always the votary of truth. Philosophy interprets the Universe absolutely philosophy is based on axioms, formulas, doctrines, ideologies and soon. Epistemology is the central theme in philosophy.