



**UNIVERSITY OF CHITTAGONG**  
**Faculty of Arts and Humanities**  
**Department of Philosophy**

**Curriculum for Bachelor of Arts (B.A.)**  
**Session: 2017-2018 & 2018-2019**

**Department of Philosophy**  
**University of Chittagong**  
**B. A. (Hons.) CURRICULUM**

**1. Vision of the Programme**

Hoping to fashion students prepared to lead their communities and their work places in the critical engagement in terms of evidence-based thinking, ethical conscientiousness, and sensitivity to diverse perspectives on the challenges we face individually and collectively.

**2. Mission of the Programme**

The Philosophy Department of Chittagong University organizes its programmes to meet both the abstract and the practical philosophical interests of its students. These programmes allow the students to pursue the traditional questions about the nature of truth, knowledge, reality, belief, values, justice as well as the existential questions concerning the nature of persons and minds, and of the world we live in as physical, environmental and social reality which help to think critically, to reason effectively and systematically and to reflect on major questions concerning moral values and the good life.

**3. Programme Objectives**

The main objectives of the philosophy major are to:

- provide students with basic knowledge in the main areas of philosophy (theory of knowledge, reality, value and history of philosophy)
- increase students' awareness of ethical issues,
- improve students' critical thinking and analytical skills,
- introduce students to read critically the great philosophers, past and present, and

- assist students in their development of problem-solving experience in at least one of the main areas of philosophy

#### **4. Learning Outcomes**

The students of the Department of philosophy upon completion of the programme, will be able to:

- Demonstrate the ability to think critically, using both natural and artificial languages;
- Demonstrate an understanding of the major figures and movements in ancient, modern and contemporary philosophy;
- Explain important theories and the views of major figures in Metaphysics and Epistemology;
- Explain important theories and the views of major figures in Value Theory especially in Ethics;
- Formulate and evaluate philosophical positions critically and systematically;
- Construct well-reasoned, well-integrated essays based on philosophical research;
- Defend philosophical positions in an oral format.

#### **5. Generic Skills**

After completion of the program the students will acquire the following generic skills or employability skills:

- Ability to analyze argument
- Critical thinking
- Clarity of thought
- The ability to adopt a broad perspective
- Communication skills
- Leadership quality
- Sense of morality/ethics
- Facing moral dilemmas

## 6. Curriculum Structure

Year	Major Courses	Related Courses	Credits	Sessional	Viva-voce	Credits	Total Marks	Total Credits
First	400	200	24	25	25	01+01	650	26
Second	400	200	24	25	25	01+01	650	26
Third	800	--	32	25	25	01+01	850	34
Fourth	800	--	32	25	25	01+01	850	34
Total	2400	400	112	100	100	08	3000	120

## 7. Course Schedule

### 1<sup>st</sup> Year B.A. Honours Course

**Exam: 2018, 2019**

		<u>Marks</u>
<b>101</b>	Introduction to Philosophy	100
<b>102</b>	History of Western Philosophy ( Ancient & Medieval)	100
<b>103</b>	Introduction to Ethics	100
<b>104</b>	Introduction to Logic	100
<b>Allied (1)</b>	Psychology	100
<b>Allied (2)</b>	Economics/Sociology	100
	Sessional	25
	Viva-Voce	25
	<b>Total =</b>	<b>650</b>
<b>001</b>	Compulsory English	<b>Marks 100</b>

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Year B.A. Honours Course

**Exam: 2019, 2020**

		<u>Marks</u>
<b>201</b>	History of Western Philosophy (Modern-1)	100
<b>202</b>	Symbolic Logic	100
<b>203</b>	Knowledge and Reality	100
<b>204</b>	Muslim Philosophy	100
<b>Allied (3)</b>	History of World Civilization/Political Science	100
<b>Allied (4)</b>	Statistics and Research Methodology	100
	(Statistics – 50 & Research Methodology – 50)	
	Sessional	25
	Viva-Voce	25
	<b>Total =</b>	<b>650</b>

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Honours Course

<b>Exam:2020 &amp; 2021</b>		<b><u>Marks</u></b>
<b>301</b>	History of Western Philosophy (Modern)-(II)	100
<b>302</b>	Informal Logic and Critical Thinking	100
<b>303</b>	Meta-Ethics	100
<b>304</b>	Indian Philosophy	100
<b>305</b>	Philosophy of Mind	100
<b>306</b>	Contemporary Epistemology and Metaphysics	100
<b>307</b>	Modern Muslim Philosophy	100
<b>308</b>	Bangladesh Philosophy	100
	Sessional	25
	Viva-Voce	25
<b>Total =</b>		<b>850</b>

### 4<sup>th</sup> Year Honours Course

<b>Exam:2021 &amp; 2022</b>		<b><u>Marks</u></b>
<b>401</b>	Post-Hegelian Philosophy	100
<b>402</b>	Business Ethics and Bio-Ethics	100
<b>403</b>	Social Philosophy	100
<b>404</b>	Contemporary Islamic Philosophy	100
<b>405</b>	Political Philosophy	100
<b>406</b>	Philosophy of Artificial Intelligence	100
<b>407</b>	Philosophy of Religion	100
<b>408</b>	Aesthetics &Philosophy of Art	100
	Sessional	25
	Viva-Voce	25
<b>Total =</b>		<b>850</b>

- 8. Teaching Strategy:** Lecture method, question-answer, assignment, home work, practice-exercise, seminar etc.
- 9. Assessment Strategy:** Extended written examination, Sessional: Class test, Assignment, Presentation and Viva-voce

## 1<sup>st</sup> Year B.A. Honours Course

		Exam: 2018, 2019	<u>Marks</u>
101	Introduction to Philosophy		100
102	History of Western Philosophy ( Ancient & Medieval)		100
103	Introduction to Ethics		100
104	Introduction to Logic		100
Allied (1)	Psychology		100
Allied (2)	Economics/Sociology		100
	Sessional		25
	Viva-Voce		25
<b>Total =</b>			<b>650</b>
001	Compulsory English	<b>Marks</b>	<b>100</b>

### Course: Phil-101

**Marks 100**

#### *Introduction to Philosophy*

In this course, students will be introduced to the content and methods of philosophy by considering, at an elementary level, some of the central problems that arise within the subject. Included here will be: free will, determinism and responsibility; existence of God; personal identity; the relation of the mind to the body; the nature and the problems of the possibility of knowledge; the idea of equality; issues ; the reality of qualities; and our understanding of moral dilemmas.

### Course: Phil-102

**Marks 100**

#### *History of Western Philosophy (Ancient & Medieval)*

The beginning of philosophy is from Thales to Plotinus for ancient history of philosophy. Emphasis is placed on nature and language as the origin of philosophical problems in Heraclitus, Parmenides and Plato. Key elements of Aristotle's philosophy are presented with an emphasis on categories and the background for metaphysics. Skepticism, and

Stoicism are explored in relation to materialism, fate, and natural law. Considering the medieval trend of philosophy, a study of central topics in the works of Augustine, Aquinas, and Ockham are examined with primary emphasis on nature of being, the existence and attributes of God, the human person, and the problem of faith and reason. The course builds upon the study of ancient and medieval philosophy and provides essential background for the study of early modern philosophy.

**Course: Phil-103**

**Marks 100**

***Introduction to Ethics***

This course is an introduction to the study of morality, including the theory of right and wrong behavior, the theory of value (goodness and badness), and the theory of virtue and vice. Besides providing familiarity with the primary questions addressed within moral philosophy and the most influential answers given by well-known philosophers like Aristotle, Kant and Mill and so on. This course is designed to help students develop their abilities to read, explicate, analyze, and evaluate philosophical literature, write and express themselves well about their own ethical positions, and think critically about ethical issues on judgments and different theories of ethics. It also includes feminist ethics and ethics of care.

**Course: Phil-104**

**Marks 100**

***Introduction to Logic***

This course provides an excellent introduction to the study of formal logic. Included in the course are a brief historical background, arguments, deduction, induction, and the definitions for terms used in the study of logic. The material is organized in other sections are uses of language, categorical propositions, categorical syllogism, analogy and Mills methods of experimental inquiry. Its material also covers the study of simple syllogisms, arguments in ordinary language, hypothetical syllogisms, complex syllogisms, and the logic of relations.

**Text:** Irving. M. Copi, *Introduction to Logic* (Selected Chapters)

**Course: Allied -1**

**Marks 100**

**Psychology**

This course will introduce the students to the fundamental principles of psychology and to the major subjects of psychological inquiry. This course begins with a short overview of nature and scope of psychology, methods of psychology and branches of psychology and then is arranged around broad areas of Heredity and Environment, Motivation, Learning & Memory, Sensation, Perception, Attention, Emotion, Thinking, Intelligence, Personality, Frustration, Conflict and Abnormality.

**Course :Allied -2**

**Marks 100**

**Economics**

This course gives an introduction to the basic models and notions in the micro and macroeconomics. The micro economic part concentrates on the theory for producers, consumers and the market equilibrium. In the macro-economic part models for the national product, inflation and unemployment problems are discussed.

**TEXT:** P A Samuelson, *Economics* (15<sup>th</sup>ed.)  
(Selected Chapters)

**Or**

**Sociology**

Sociology is the scientific study of society. It closely examines human interactions and cultural phenomena. In this course students will be introduced to the following: Nature and Scope of Sociology, Methods of Sociology, Sociology and other social sciences and Philosophy, Various approaches in Sociology, origin and development of Sociology, Leading sociological thinkers: Ibn Khaldun, Auguste Comte, Karl Marx, Max Weber. Primary concepts: Society, Community, Social Structure, Association, Institution, Socialization, Groups, Rules, Status, Norms and Values. Major social institutions: Family, Property, State and Religions, Major Theories. Social stratification: Class, Status, Power, Caste, Estate, Status and Role—Social Mobility-Major Theories. Social Control:



Agencies and Mechanism-Theories of Social Control. Social change: Evolution, Progress, Change, Social Change and Cultural Change, Theories relating to social change.

**Course No. 001**

**100 marks**

**Compulsory English**

1. Reading Comprehension	10
2. Vocabulary building	05
3. Precis	05
4. Identification of the Parts of speech and their use in Sentences	05
5. Basic sentence Pattern; Expansion of sentences	12
6. Compound and Complex sentences: (8+8)=	16
7. Appropriate Preposition, Phrasal Verbs, (4+4+4)= and Idioms	12
8. Punctuation:	05
9. Common Mistakes	05
10. Writing letters:	05
11. Writing Paragraphs	08
12. Writing Essays:	12

**Text:** *Foundation English for Undergraduates* by Q. M. Billah, G. S. Chowdhury & M. Alam

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Year B.A. Honours Course

<b>Exam: 2019, 2020</b>		<u><b>Marks</b></u>
<b>201</b>	History of Western Philosophy (Modern-1)	100
<b>202</b>	Symbolic Logic	100
<b>203</b>	Knowledge and Reality	100
<b>204</b>	Muslim Philosophy	100
<b>Allied (3)</b>	History of World Civilization/Political Science	100
<b>Allied (4)</b>	Statistics and Research Methodology (Statistics – 50 & Research Methodology – 50)	100
	Sessional	25
	Viva-Voce	25
<b>Total =</b>		<b>650</b>

### Course: Phil-201

**Marks 100**

#### **History of Western Philosophy (Modern-1)**

This course includes early modern philosophy from Descartes to Hume which is also known as the rationalist and empiricist philosophical traditions. It is considered as an introduction to major themes of early modern European philosophy; knowledge, freedom and nature of the self and of physical reality.

### Course: Phil-202

**Marks 100**

#### **Symbolic Logic**

This course is designed to introduce the concept of artificial language, techniques of symbolizing ordinary English sentences and arguments and formal systems. Particularly to say, it is the study of the basic concepts of logic that included simple and compound statements, truth table, test of tautology, contradiction and contingency. Also included is an investigation into the method of deduction, proof of invalidity, rule of

conditional proof, rule of indirect proof, shorter truth table technique, and test of inconsistency, including quantification theory and truth tree method.

**Text:**Copi. Irving. M. – *Symbolic Logic* 5th ed.New York.1979  
(Chapters1. 2. 3 & 4. .)

Hurley. *A Concise Introduction to Logic* (Selected Chapters)

**Course: Phil203**

**Marks 100**

### **Introduction to Epistemology**

In considering knowledge students examine whether it is possible to attain knowledge of what the world is really like. Is our knowledge of the world necessarily limited to what we can observe to be the case? Indeed are even our observational beliefs about the world around us justified? Can we have knowledge of what will happen based on what has happened? Is our understanding of the world necessarily limited to what we can prove to be the case? Or can we understand claims about the remote past or distant future which we cannot in principle prove to be true? This introductory course of epistemology will try to answer the questions mentioned above.

**Course: Phil-204**

**Marks 100**

### **Muslim Philosophy**

This course is intended to be an introduction to the major issues of Muslim philosophy and theology. It focuses to answer the question of what Islamic philosophy and theology is and how they figure in the larger context of Islamic religion. It covers primarily the causes of the origin of different sects and movements of Islam like Qadariya, Jabariya, Mutazila, Ashariya and Sufism. Emphasis will also be given to the historical rise and development from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and its interaction with Greek and Hellenistic traditions of Muslim philosophy. While dealing with such towering figures of Muslim philosophy as Al-

Kindi, Al-Farabi, Ibn-Sina, Al-Ghazali, Ibn-Rushd will also be discussed the central issues and concepts of Muslim philosophy, including God's existence and knowledge of the world, knowledge (*'ilm*) and its foundations, cosmology, causality (*'illiyyah*) and its role in sciences of nature, and political thought.

**Allied Course: 3**

**Marks 100**

**History of World Civilization**

This course provides a broad historical study of the main cultural, economic, and political trends and events, from the rise of civilization in the near east to the age of absolutism. It discusses the meaning that our society has given to some 12000 years of human history: beginning with the rise of civilization in the near Near East until early-modern times. By giving meaning to these past peoples, cultures, and events, our society defines for us who we are, or who we should be. It will survey the history of world civilizations, with special emphasis on their political, cultural, and religious history. It includes the rise and fall of Babylonian, Egyptian, Persian, Chinese, Indus Valley, Greco-Roman and Holy roman civilization down to the growth of universities and the Islamic civilization. Emergence of Renaissance, Nationalism and the post modern and contemporary period are the latest development of world civilization.

**Or**

**Political Science**

This course includes the following topics for study: Introduction, nature, scope and method of political science; Relation of political science to other social science: Fundamental concepts, such as: Society, Community, State, Sovereignty, Law, Liberty, Equality, Nation, Nationalism and Internationalism; Various Theories of the Origin of the State, Stages of development of modern state, Functions of the state; Individualism. Democracy, Socialism, Communism & Welfare State.

**Statistics & Research Methodology**

<b>Group – A</b>	<b>Statistics</b>	<b>– 60 marks</b>
<b>Group – B</b>	<b>Research Methodology</b>	<b>– 40 marks</b>

**Statistics**

It is an introductory course that assumes no prior knowledge of statistics but does assume some knowledge of high school algebra. Basic statistical concepts and methods are included in this course such as basic concepts of probability and statistics, nature of statistical data analysis, mean, mode, median, variance, standard deviation, covariance, and correlation coefficient, hypothesis, probability and their distributions, random variables and their mean and variance etc.

**Research Methodology**

This course emphasizes the specific spirit of the discipline of philosophy. Its purpose is to help the student prepare various kinds of research assignments by providing useful methods, approaches, and information, and thus to help the student cope with other course requirements. It includes types of research method, techniques of reading books, writing an assignment and research paper, doing research in philosophical topics, footnotes and bibliography, transliteration etc.

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Honours Course

<b>Exam:2020 &amp; 2021</b>		<b><u>Marks</u></b>
<b>301</b>	History of Western Philosophy (Modern)-(II)	100
<b>302</b>	Informal Logic and Critical Thinking	100
<b>303</b>	Meta-Ethics	100
<b>304</b>	Indian Philosophy	100
<b>305</b>	Philosophy of Mind	100
<b>306</b>	Contemporary Epistemology and Metaphysics	100
<b>307</b>	Modern Muslim Philosophy	100
<b>308</b>	Bangladesh Philosophy	100
	Sessional	25
	Viva-Voce	25
<b>Total =</b>		<b>850</b>

### Course: Phil-301

**Marks 100**

#### **History of Western Philosophy (Modern)-(II)**

This course provides an introduction to important philosophical figures in nineteenth century continental philosophy. We begin with a review of Kant and German idealism (Fichte and Schelling) and turn to Hegel and then to Post-Hegelian idealism (British idealist philosopher Bradley) and finally to Neo-idealism (Italian Idealists such as Croce and Gentile).

### Course: Phil-302

**Marks 100**

#### **Informal Logic and Critical Thinking**

Informal Logic:

An introduction to basic principles of informal logic which includes the following: The inadequacy of Inductive-Deductive Dichotomy, Nature, Scope and Utility of Informal Logic, The relation between formal logic and informal logic, Informal Fallacies, Argumentative Dialogue,

Practical Reasoning, Legal Reasoning, Ethical Reasoning (Conduction) and Scientific Reasoning (Abduction).

Critical Thinking:

Critical Thinking is the process by which we develop and support our beliefs, and evaluate the strength of arguments made by others in real-life situations. This course provides the students some practices of the most central and important skills of critical thinking, and focus on applying those strategies to understanding current issues, belief systems, and ethical positions. They will analyze media, the current political environment, and their own beliefs and moral inclinations. They will learn to appraise information and influences, discuss controversial topics intelligently, and construct well-reasoned arguments on a variety of topics.

**Text:** Richard W. Paul and Linda Elder, *Critical Thinking* (Selected Chapters), Prentice Hall, 2002, New Jersey. USA

**Course: Phil--303**

**Marks 100**

**Meta-Ethics**

This course is designed to introduce students to some of the main problems and approaches in metaethics. Metaethics is one of the three (normative, practical and metaethics) of philosophical studies of ethics. Normative ethics explains general accounts of right/wrong and good/bad actions whereas practical ethics seeks to answer to specific practical queries. Metaethics is concerned with epistemological, metaphysical and semantic issues of ethics. It closely examines the meta-ethical views that take a deflationary approach toward the moral domain: realism, nihilism, skepticism, naturalism, non-naturalism, emotivism, prescriptivism, and descriptivism.

**Course: Phil304**  
**Indian Philosophy**

**Marks 100**

This course deals with various philosophical thoughts of many several ancient traditions those originated in the Indian subcontinent ranging from Hindu philosophy to Buddhist philosophy. The common themes of all these philosophies are unity and diversity in their understanding, interpretation of the existence of reality, and explanation of the attainment of liberation. The Indian philosophical systems are classified into two groups on the basis of the acceptance of Vedas; Orthodox and Heterodox also known as Theistic and Atheistic schools. From the atheistic school Carvaka, Jaina and Buddhist Philosophy and from the theistic school Sankya, Nyaya and Vedanta philosophy are incorporated with a critical approach to their theories in this course.

**Course: Phil--305**  
**Philosophy of Mind**

**Marks – 100**

This course provides a broad view of fundamental issues in philosophy of mind. Topics include the nature of the consciousness, the self, and emotions as well as the relationship between mind and body. Questions to be addressed may include: descriptive question, explanatory question and functional question. The goal is for each student to be able to articulate the basic issues examined, to describe several possible responses to those issues, and to evaluate those positions critically.

**Text:** Edward Feser, *Philosophy of Mind: A Contemporary Introduction*, 2006



**Course: Phil--306**

**Marks – 100**

**Contemporary Epistemology and Metaphysics**

Group A: Contemporary Epistemology – 60 Marks

Group B: Contemporary Metaphysics – 40 Marks

**Contemporary Epistemology**

This course is designed to introduce the students with some basic issues of contemporary epistemology. This includes definition, kinds and sources of knowledge, nature and sources of its justification, limits of knowledge, contextualism, and some basic claims of contemporary issues. Contemporary issues emphasizes on naturalistic, religious, moral, social, feminist and evolutionary epistemology. In addition, Gettier's objection and its responses in belief is also part of investigation.

**Text:** Chisholm, R. M. *Theory of Knowledge*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (Selected Chapters)

**Contemporary Metaphysics**

Metaphysics is the study of the most basic and general features of reality. This course will focus on a range of traditional and contemporary problems in metaphysics. Specific topics to be discussed may include: universals, abstract entities, problem of individuation, modality, identity, time, parts and wholes, problem of metaphysical indeterminacy, realism and anti-realism debate etc.

**Text:** Loux, Michael J. *Metaphysics: A Contemporary Introduction*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (Selected Chapters)

**Course: Phil--307**

**Marks – 100**

**Modern Muslim Philosophy**

This course will enable the students to understand the continuity and change in Islam in the context of its adaptation to modern values and systems in practical life. Its contents include the main aspects of thoughts

of the following Muslim Philosophers: Ibn Khaldun, IbnTaimiya, Shah Walliallah, Saiyed Ahmed Khan, Allama Iqbal, Ibn-AL Arabi, Shekh Ahmed Shirhindi, Mohammad Asad, Jamal UddinAfgani, Mufti Muhammad Abduhu, Rashid Ridha, Mullah Sadra, Ali Shariati.

**Course: Phil--308**

**Marks – 100**

**Bangladesh Philosophy**

This course will treat the historical, political and theological writings of activist, philosopher, and social theorist of Bangladesh from the beginning down to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. It will cover ethico-religious foundations of many of the most important currents of intellectual history (Sahajia-darshan, Vaishnavism, Baulism and Sufism) and social movements (like Wahabi, Faraji, Brahma-Samaj and Young Bengal movement, and Bengal renaissance) of Bangladesh. In addition, students will gain an understanding of thought of the following thinkers: G. C. Dev, Rabindranath Tagore, Kaji Nazrul Islam, Nawab Abdul Latif, Syed Amir Ali and Delwar Hossain Meerza.

## 4<sup>th</sup> Year Honours Course

<b>Exam:2021 &amp; 2022</b>		<b><u>Marks</u></b>
<b>401</b>	Post-Hegelian Philosophy	100
<b>402</b>	Business Ethics and Bio-Ethics	100
<b>403</b>	Social Philosophy	100
<b>404</b>	Contemporary Islamic Philosophy	100
<b>405</b>	Political Philosophy	100
<b>406</b>	Philosophy of Artificial Intelligence	100
<b>407</b>	Philosophy of Religion	100
<b>408</b>	Aesthetics &Philosophy of Art	100
	Sessional	25
	Viva-Voce	25
	<b>Total =</b>	<b>850</b>

### Course: Phil-401

**Marks 100**

#### **Twentieth Century Philosophy**

This course provides an overview of important movements and their representative thinkers with twentieth century philosophy. We begin from new realism, critical realism, existentialism to dialectical materialism, pragmatism, logical positivism and also the philosophies of Bergson, Schopenhauer and Nietzsche.

### Course: Phil-402

**Marks 100**

#### **Business Ethics and Bio-Ethics**

##### Business Ethics:

An introduction to moral theory, with special attention to major ethical issues that arise in the practice of business. These may include the morality of the free market, the nature of property, product liability, advertising, management versus employee rights, wistle-blowing, health and safety issues, affirmative action, comparable worth, corporatesocial responsibility and the environment.

*Bio-ethics:*

An introduction to bioethics which examines human nature, moral action, and moral reasoning within the context of medicine and health care. Topics investigated may include reproductive technologies, abortion, and experimentation on human subjects, genetic therapy, euthanasia, brain death, doctor-patient relationship, and the just allocation of health care.

*Course: Phil-403*

**Marks 100**

**Social Philosophy**

Almost everyone lives in society. But what is society? How should society be understood by its value, common good and social welfare? How does living in society change the way people think and act for social values? How does it change the way they ought to think and act for social equality, freedom, rights and justice? How should it be set up, organized, and governed? We will consider these and related questions through an introductory survey of influential works by writers such as Rawls and Nozick.

*Course: Phil-404*

**Marks 100**

**Contemporary Islamic Philosophy**

Students are required to have general knowledge concerning contemporary philosophical problems relating to the life, universe, ethics and society in the Muslim world, especially on the following topics: Classical Modernism, Neo-Modernism, Post-Modernism, Revivalism, New-Revivalism, Fundamentalism, Neo-Fundamentalism, Secularism, Reformism, Westernism, Islamization of Knowledge. These trends are to be discussed in relations to their agenda of discourse such as religious education vs. western education, economics, politics, women rights, human rights, Jihad, Ijtihad, Law of inheritance, Zakat system, etc.

**Course: Phil-405**

**Marks 100**

**Political Philosophy**

This course offers an investigation into political thought from the ancient period to the present. Students gain an understanding of important political philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle, St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas, Ibn Khaldun and Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, and Hegel. In addition, students read contemporary essays, with focuses on issues in contemporary society regarding race, gender, class theory, written by some important theorists in their respective fields.

**Course: Phil-406**

**Marks 100**

**Philosophy of Artificial Intelligence**

This course is an introductory course to artificial intelligence. The purpose of this course is to provide an overview of this field. We will cover topics including: agents, definitions, intelligent systems, weak & strong AI, ethical issues, man and machines, computational theory of mind, current issues and future directions, and learning. The goals of this course are to provide a fundamental knowledge of the field.

**Text:** Luger, George F., *Artificial Intelligence* 4<sup>th</sup> ed. Pearson Education (Singapore) 1988

**Course: Phil-407**

**Marks 100**

**Philosophy of Religion**

This course examines the philosophical questions that have arisen in the Western tradition regarding some fundamental of religion. Major issues include monotheism vs. polytheism, the attributes of God, arguments for belief in God, grounds for disbelief in God, problems of evil, problems of religious language, conflicting truth claims of different religions,

reincarnation, the prospect of life after death, resurrection and conversion.

**Texts:**

Hick John: *The Philosophy of Religion* (Selected Chapters), 4<sup>th</sup> ed., London, 1989.

Thouless Robert H – *An Introduction to Psychology of Religion*. (Selected Chapters), Cambridge, 1971.

**Course: Phil-408**

**Marks 100**

**Aesthetics and Philosophy of Art**

Nature, scope, origin and problems of aesthetics will be discussed. This course also offers an analysis and philosophical evaluation of problems in art appreciation, art criticism and theories of art. Themes include the nature of philosophical expression in art, art forms that focuses on the nature of pleasure, beauty, representation and understanding etc. It will also examine art in the context of value, ontology, autonomy, cognition, plurality and power. Special emphasis will be given to art criticism and understanding in the perspective of Marxism, Structuralism, Deconstructionism, Post-modernism.