

B.A. Philosophy

Paper 1: Foundations of Indian Philosophy

- I. **Characteristics of Indian Philosophy**
- II. **Vedas:** Evolution of Vedic Religion, Rites and Rituals in Vedas, Varnashrama Dharma, Purusharthas, Polytheism, Monotheism and Monism, Idea of God, Concept of Rita.
- III. **Upanishads:** Concept of Brahman and Atman, Saguna Brahman, Nirguna Brahman, Creation of the World according to Upanishads, Identity of Atman and Brahman.
- IV. **Bhagavad Gita:** Idea of God, Three Yogas, Spiritual Discipline, Ethics.
- V. **Heterodox System:** (a) Charvakas: Theory of Knowledge, Metaphysics, Ethics. (b) Jainism: Syadvada, Jiva and Ajiva, Theory of Knowledge, Ethics. (c) Buddhism: Four Noble Truths, Doctrine of Momentariness, Doctrine of Dependent Origination, Theory of No Soul, Concept of Nirvana, Two schools of Buddhism.

Books for Study

Radhakrishnan. S, Indian Philosophy, Vol. I
Datta and Chatterjee, An Introduction to Indian Philosophy.
Mahadevan T.M.P., An Invitation to Indian Philosophy.
Hiriyana, Outlines of Indian Philosophy
C.D. Sharma, Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy

Paper 2: Outlines of Greek and Medieval Philosophy

- I. **Introduction to Philosophy:** Definition and Scope of Philosophy, Definition and brief Explanation of Philosophical Terms, Epistemology, Metaphysics, Monism, Dualism, Pluralism, Idealism, Realism.
- II. **Greek Philosophy:** Pre-Socratics: A Brief Introduction; Socrates : Theory of Knowledge; Plato: Theory of Knowledge- Allegory of Cave, Divided Line, Theory of Forms, Doctrine of the Soul, View of Cosmos; Aristotle: Categories, Syllogism, Matter and Form, Four causes, Potentiality and Actuality, The Unmoved Mover.
- III. **Medieval Philosophy:** Confluence of Philosophy and Theology: St. Augustine: Human knowledge, Doctrine of Illumination, The Concept of God. Thomas Aquinas: Philosophy and Theology – Its Relationship, Five Proofs for the existence of God, Doctrine of Creation; c) St. Anselm: The Ontological argument.

Book for Study

Harold Titus, Living Issues in Philosophy
Beck R.N, An Introduction to Philosophy
Stumpf S. E, Socrates to Sartre.

Paper 3: (Allied I) General Psychology-1

- I. **Nature and Scope of Psychology:** Definition and History of Psychology, Is it a Science or Art? Psychology and Animals - Two methods - Descriptive and Experimental - The difference among Psychologist, Psychiatrists and Psychoanalysts, The major Sub-Fields of Psychology- Psychology Today.
- II. **Learning Process:** The Four Learning Situations – (I) The Classical Conditioning-Pavlov's Experiment on Dog-Conditioning Principles of Extinction, Spontaneous Recovery, Stimulus Generalization, Differential Conditioning, Higher-ordered Conditioning –The Use of classical Conditioning. (II) The operant Conditioning-Skinner's Experiment on Rat- the Differences between Classical Conditioning and Operant Conditioning-The Conditioning Principles of Extinction, Spontaneous Recovery, Stimulus

- Generalization, Discriminative Learning, Method of Approximation or Shaping – Types of Reinforcement- Uses of operant Conditioning. (III)The Cognitive Learning – Its Four types (a) Place learning (b) Latent learning (c) Imitation and Modeling (d)Insightful learning. (IV)The Negative Reinforcement- Its four types (a)Emotional Conditioning (b)Escape Learning (c)Active avoidance Learning (d)Passive avoidance Learning –The nature and Effectiveness of Punishment.
- III. **Perception Process:** Five types of Perceptual Situations: (I) Attention Process: Its Determiners – Adjustments – Focus and Margin, (II) Form Perception: Figure-Ground relation, its Organization-Similarity, Proximity, Symmetry, Continuation, Closure. (III) Constancy in Perception: Shape, Size, and Colour Constancies- Nature of illusions. (IV) Depth Perception: Monocular and Binocular Cues – Characteristic of Depth Perception – Linear perspective , Clearness, Interposition Shadows, Gradient of Texture. (V) Movement Perception: Real Motion – Apparent Motion and its Types – Stroboscopic Motion, Autokinetic Effect, Induced Movement and Stationary patterns.
- IV. **Memory Process:** Memory model – The sensory Register, the Short term Memory (STM), The Long Term Memory (LTM); **Forgetting Process:** Six Theories (1) Organization and Retrieval Theory; (2) Trace Theory – Levelling and Sharpening (3) Interference and Unlearning – Retroactive Inhibition and Proactive Inhibition (4) Absence of Adequate Stimulation Theory; (5) The obliteration Theory – Electro Conclusive shock, Protein Synthesis, Emotional Shocks (6) The Repressive Forgetting – Supression Repression. **Remembering process:** Three types of Remembering – (1) Recalling- Testimony, Eidetic Imagery, Redintegration – Free and Serial Recalling (2) Recognition: Deja vu Experience, The Tip-of-the-Tongue Feeling (3) Relearning: Saving –The super memory - can we improve our memory?
- V. **Personality:** Three Major Theories of Personality: (I)Freud’s psychoanalytic Theory –Personality Structure (ID, Ego, Super-ego), Personality Dynamics (Conscious, Preconscious, Unconscious), Psychosexual Development (Oral, Anal, Phallic Stages)- Oedipal and Electra Complex - Dream Analysis and free association. (II) Trait Theories: Typology – Factor Analysis - Personality Factors - Eysencks’s Hierarchical Theory –The Extroverts and Introverts- (III) Social Behavioural Theories: Behaviourism – Classical and Operant Conditionings –Modeling. Defence mechanisms – Projection, Reaction Formation, Displacement, Rationalization, etc... Measurement of Personality: Projective Tests – Adjective Check lists. Rorschach’s Ink Blots, T.A.T.-Pencil-Paper test – Adjective Check list.
- VI. **Thinking Process:** Definition, Parts Involved in thinking –Eyes, Limbs, lips, Tongue, Heart , Brain – Conceptual Thinking – Simple and complex Concepts –Concept Formation and Four strategies – Simultaneous Scanning, Successive Scanning, Conservative focusing, Focus Gambling- What is Creative Thinking? Its Characteristics: Preparation, Incubation, Illumination, Serendipity and Verification- Problem solving.

Book for Study

S.K. Mangal, General Psychology, Sterling Publishers, 2009

Books for Reference

Morgan and King, Introduction to Psychology, 7th Ed., 1986

Munn, N.L., et al., Introduction to Psychology, 8th Ed. 1972

Paper 4: (General Course) Introduction to Philosophy

- I. **What is Philosophy?** Practical Value of Philosophy; Philosophy’s relevance in the age of Science and Technology; World Philosophies: Eastern and Western.
- II. **Fields of Philosophy:** Metaphysics, Epistemology, Logic, Ethics, Theology; Rationalism and Empiricism, historical periods of Philosophy.
- III. **Philosophy and Life:** Freedom and Value, Emotions in Life; Existentialism, Hedonism and Buddhism.
- IV. **Epistemology and Metaphysics:** Plato’s Metaphysical Epistemology and Descartes’ Cogito Ergo Sum.
- V. **Ethics and Moral Decision Making;** Utilitarian Ethics, Deontological Ethics, Religion and Ethics - Hinduism, Christianity, Islam;

- VI. **Philosophical Argument:** Opinion versus Knowledge, Value Judgement and Factual Judgement, Deductive and Inductive argument, Importance of Critical Thinking.

Book for Study

Anthony F. Falikowski, *Experiencing Philosophy*, Pearson Publishers, New Jersey, 2003

Books for Reference

Manuel Velasquez, *Philosophy: Text with Readings*, Australia: Wordsworth, 2002.

John Nuttal, *An Introduction to Philosophy*, Maldon: Blackwell publishers, 2002.

Bali, D. R., *Introduction*, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 1989

SEMESTER-2

Paper 5: Outlines of Indian Philosophical Systems

- I. **Nyaya Philosophy:** Theory of Knowledge –Definition and Classification of Knowledge, A Study of Four Pramanas – Perception, Inference, Verbal Testimony and Comparison. Individual Self and Liberation, Nyaya proofs for the existence of God.
- II. **Vaisesika Philosophy:** Seven Categories, Theory of Atoms
- III. **Sankhya Philosophy:** Theory of Causation (Satkaryavada), Nature of Prakrti And Gunas, Nature of the Purusha, Evolution of the World
- IV. **Yoga Philosophy:** Eight Limbs of Yoga
- V. **Mimamsa Philosophy :** Verbal testimony, Concept of Dharma and Liberation
- VI. **Vedanta Philosophy:** Origin and Development of Vedanta Philosophy; Advaita - Brahman, Self, Bondage and Liberation, Concept of World (Maya); Visistadvaita - Concept of God, Concept of Self, Bondage, and Liberation, Criticism of Mayavada; Dvaita - Nature of God and World, Nature of Jiva and Liberation. Five Fold Differences.

Books for Study

Radhakrishnan. S., Indian Philosophy, Vol. I & II

Datta and Chatterjee, An Introduction to Indian Philosophy

Mahadevan T.M.P., An Invitation to Indian Philosophy.

Hiriyana, Outlines of Indian Philosophy

C.D. Sharma, Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy

Paper 6: Outlines of Modern Western Philosophy

- I. **Continental Rationalism:** (a) Rene Descartes: Method of Descartes, Methodic doubt, Cogito Ergo Sum, Criterion of Truth, Existence of God, Mind and body. (b) Gottfried Wilhelm Von Leibniz: Fundamental Principles of Philosophy, Doctrine of Substance, Monadology, Pre-Established Harmony, Knowledge and Nature.
- II. **Classical Empiricism:** (a) John Locke: Refutation of Innate Ideas, Origin and Formation of Ideas, Nature and Degrees of Knowledge, Substance. (b) David Hume: Theory of Knowledge, Contents of Mind, Idea of Causality, Belief in the Existence of External World, Self, Substance and God
- III. **German Idealism:** (a) Immanuel Kant: Critical Philosophy, Copernican Revolution, Structure of Rational Thought, Phenomenal and Noumenal Reality, Proof's for God's Existence. (b) George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel: Nature of Reality, Dialectic Method, Philosophy of Nature, Philosophy of Spirit.

Books for Study

Stumpf S. E, Socrates to Sartre.

Fredrick Mayer, A History of Modern Philosophy.

Paper 7: (Allied I) General Psychology – II

- I. **Nervous System:** Man's unique Nervous System – Peripheral and Central Nervous system- Basic Units – Receptors , Effectors , Neurons – Synapses – Nerve Impulse – Spinal Cord-it's Structure and Functions – Hind , Mid , Fore Brains – Sensory and Motor Functions – Four Lobes –Association Area – Left and Right Hemisphere – Sleep and R.A.S- Brain and Computer.
- II. **Heredity and Environment :**Evolutionism – Species- Specific Behaviour – Principles of Heredity – Genetics, Chromosomes, Genes, Dominant and Recessive, Genotype and Phenotype, cell Multiplication, Twins –Identical and Fraternal and Siamese, Studies in Heredity – Selective Breeding, Mutation or Genetic Disorders – Down's Syndrome, Turner's Syndrome, Criminology, Pedigree Analysis. Environment- Prenatal and Post-natal. Importance of Maturation - Studies Conducted - Time for Learning, Imprinting - Nature Vs Nature Issue
- III. **Emotion and Behaviour:** Origin and Nature of Emotions- Physiological base in Hypothalamus-The Autonomic Nervous System –Sympathetic and Para-Sympathetic; Measurement of Emotion –GSR , ECG, EEC and Polygraph or Lie detector, 5 Theories of Emotions (a)James-Lange Theory (b) Cannon-Bard Theory (c) Schachter - Singer Theory (d) Plutchick's Theory of Relationship (e) Lazarus Cognitive Appraisal Theory.
- IV. **The Development of an Individual:** Longitudinal and Cross sectional Methods, The Development of a baby in Pre-natal Environment, Sensory Development in Infants – Visual, Auditory, Olfactory, Gustatory and Tactile Developments – Studies on them –Perceptual Constancy of Shape and Depth Cognitive Development: Jean Piaget's Theory – 4 Periods-The sensory –Motor Period, Preoperational Period, Concrete Operational Period, and Formal Operational Period: Social Development: Attachment, Detachment, Altruism and Aggression.
- V. **Intelligence:** Definition, I.Q. Tests and Characteristics- Theories of Intelligence – Two Factor Theory, Multifactor Theories – Two Scales of Intelligence – Stanford – Binet Scale, WAIS., The I.Q. differences – Mentally Gifted and Retarded.
- VI. **Behaviour Disorders and Therapy:** What is abnormality? Classification of Behaviour Disorders: (I). Psychoneurotic Disorders: (a) Conversion Reaction - Hysterics, Anxiety Hysteria, Conversion Hysteria (b) Dissociative Reactions – Amnesia, fugue, Multiple Personality (c) Phobic Reactions-Different types of Phobias (d) obsessive - Compulsive Reactions (f) Anxiety Reactions. (ii) Psychophysiological Disorders: Ulcers, Neurodermatitis, Asthma.(iii) Psychotic Disorders: (a) schizophrenia- Simple, Hebephrenic, Catatonic, Paranoid - Theories (b) Affective Reactions, Mania, Depression (c) Paranoid reactions.(iv) Personality Disorders: a) Anti-Social reactions (b) Sex deviations –Homosexuality, Lesbianism, Exhibitionism, Etc., and (c) Drug Dependency: (v) Chronic Brain Disorder: a) Senille Psychosis (b) Intoxication psychosis and (c) epilepsy.
- VII. **Mental hygiene?** Therapies: Types of them – Pshychoanalytic Therapy, Existential Therapy, Gestalt Therapy, Drug Therapy, Behaviour Therapy, Aversion Therapy, etc.

Books for Study

S.K. Mangal, General Psychology, Sterling Publishers, 2009.

Books for Reference

Morgan and King, Introduction to Psychology, 7th ed. 1986

Munn, N.L., et al., Introduction to Psychology, 8th ed. 1972

SEMESTER-3

Paper 8: Outlines of Contemporary Indian Philosophy

- I. Historical Background of Contemporary Indian Philosophy.

- II. **Modern Period:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy and the Brahmo Samaj; Swami Dayananda Saraswati and the Arya Samaj; Annie Besant and the Theosophical society.
- III. **Swami Vivekananda:** Influence of Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Reality, Karma, Jnana, Bakthi, Raja Yoga, Religion.
- IV. **Sri Aurobindo:** Saccidananda, Evolution and Involution, Supermind.
- V. **S. Radhakrishnan:** Reality, Intellect and Intuition, Religion.
- VI. **Mahatma Gandhi:** Truth, Ahimsa, Satyagraha, Sarvodaya.

Books for Study

Sharma D.S, Hinduism Through the Ages, Bharathiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, 1956

Nagaraja Rao P, Contemporary Indian Philosophy, Bharathiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, 1970

Lal, B.K., Contemporary Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarasisdass, Delhi, 1978

Paper 9: Outlines of Contemporary Western Philosophy

- I. **Absolute Idealism:** Francis Hebert Bradley: Constructive Philosophy of the Absolute, Degrees of Reality, Truth and Reality, Appearance and Reality, Concept of Self, Immediate Experience
- II. **Creative Evolutionism:** Henry Bergson: Analysis Vs Intuition, Duration, Elan Vital, Morality and Religion.
- III. **Positivism:** August Comte: Positivism Defined, Law of Three Stages, His Religion of Humanity.
- IV. **Logical Positivism:** Origin of the Movement, Conception of Meaning, Elimination of Metaphysics, Principles of Verification.
- V. **Logical Atomism:** (a) Bertrand Russell - Analysis of Language. (b) Ludwig Wittgenstein - Picture Theory of Meaning; Use Theory of Meaning.
- VI. **Pragmatism:** (a) William James - Pragmatism as Method, Pragmatic Theory of Truth, Relevance of the Will to Believe. (b) Dewey - Instrumentalism.

Books for Study

Stumpf, S.E, Socrates to Sartre – History of Philosophy.

Dutta D.M., Chief Currents of Contemporary Philosophy.

Paper 10: (Allied - II) Elements of Sociology-I

- I. **Sociology:** Definition, Nature, and Scope, Its Relation to Psychology, Political Science, Social Psychology and Social Philosophy.
- II. **Key Concepts in Sociology:** Social Action, Society, Community, Association, Institution, Customs, Mores and Folkways, Culture.
- III. **Socialization:** Definition, Socialization process, Agencies of Socialization, Socialization and Personality.
- IV. **Social Stratification:** Meaning and Characteristics, Inequality and stratification, Forms of social stratification, Social mobility.
- V. **Individual and Society:** In what sense man is a social Animal? Relationship between Individual and Society.
- VI. **Social Problems:** Alcoholism and Drug Addiction, Juvenile Delinquency, Unemployment, Religious Fanaticism, Aged people, Child Labour, Corruption, AIDS.

Books for Study

Sharma R.N, Principles of Sociology.

MacIver and Page, Society.

Shankar Rao, C.N. Sociology

Singh K, Indian Sociology

Paper 11: Outlines of Ethics

- I. **Introduction:** Definition and Scope for Ethics, Reasons for the Study of ethics
- II. **Origin and Development of Morality:** Instinctive Morality, Customary Morality, Reflective Morality, Agencies of Morality.
- III. **Moral Judgement:** Nature of Moral Judgement, Object of Moral Judgement - Motive and Intention.
- IV. **Moral Theories:** Hedonism, Utilitarianism, Intuitionism, Perfectionism, Regorism- Moral Absolution.
- V. **Theories of Punishment:** Deterrent Theory, Retributive Theory, Reformatory Theory.
- VI. **Rights and Duties:** Nature of Rights, Rights of Man, Determination of Duties, Duty as Moral Obligation.
- VII. **Language of Ethics:** Evaluative Language, Emotive Language, Prescriptive Language, Descriptive Language.

Books for Study

Sharma R.N, Outlines of Ethics.
Harold Titus, Ethics for Today.

Paper 12: (Allied) Traditional and Symbolic Logic

- I. **Introduction:** Definition, Scope and Uses of the study of Logic. (a) Laws of Thought; Thought, Things and Languages. (b) Truth and Knowledge; Formal Logic and Material Logic.
- II. **Inference:** (a) Nature of Inference; Deductive and Inductive Inference. (b) Deductive Inference: Immediate and Mediate; Education: Conversion and Obversion; Ground of Inference.
- III. **Terms:** Nature of Terms; Logical Divisions of Terms; Denotation and Connotation of Terms; Distribution of Terms; Opposition in Terms.
- IV. **Propositions:** Analysis of Propositions; Classification of Propositions, Simplification of Propositions; Four Fold Scheme of Propositions, Opposition of Propositions.
- V. **Pure Categorical Syllogisms:** Definition and Characteristics of Syllogism, Structure of Syllogism, Rules and Formal Fallacies of Syllogism, Figures and Moods of Syllogism.
- VI. **Logic of Statement:** The Symbols for negation, Material Implication, Conjunction, Disjunction and Material Equivalence; Determining the Truth values of Complex Propositions; Translating into Logical Symbolism; Testing the Validity of Arguments: Direct and Indirect Truth Table Methods; Tautologies, Contradictions and Contingents.
- VII. **Logic of Predicates:** The need for Predicate Logic, Predicate Expressions, Quantifiers – Universal and Existential, Translating Words into Symbols, The use of Truth Tables in Predicate Logic.

Books for Study

Irving M. Copi, Introduction to Logic, 14th ed. Pearson Pub., 2011.
O'Connor D.J. & B. Powell, Elementary Logic, Hadder & Stoughton, 1980

Paper 13: (Allied II) Elements of Sociology - II

- I. **Social Groups:** Classification, Characteristics, Primary Group, Secondary group, Reference group.
- II. **Social Institution:** Family: Meaning and Characteristics of Family, Forms of Family, Changing Family Pattern World Wide, Changing Role and Functions of Family, Factors Contributing to Family Change in India, Importance of Marriage as an Institution.
- III. **Social Change:** Meaning of Social Change, Social Progress, Social Change in India, Modernization Process in India, Social Effects of Industrialization.

- IV. **Collective Behaviour:** Characteristics of Collective Behaviour, Forms of Collective Behaviour, Crowd, Public, Nature of Fashion, Leadership.
- V. **Social Control:** Nature and Importance of Social Control, Agencies of Social Control.
- VI. **Women and Society:** Changing Status of Women in India, Dowry menace. Role of Women in Family, Religion, Society.

Books for Study

Bhattacharyya D.C., Sociology
 Sharma R.N., Principles of Sociology
 Shankar Rao, C.N. Sociology

Paper 14: Introduction to Christian Theology

- I. **Theology:** Definition of Theology, Method of theology, Division of Theology, It's relation to other disciplines
- II. **Doctrine of The Word:** Origin and development of New Testament and Old Testament, Translations, Contemporary relevance of The Bible.
- III. **Doctrine of God:** God the Father - The Holy one of Israel, Attributes of God, God as mother and Father, Mission of Jesus Christ, Function of Holy Spirit, trinity, Biblical Foundation and Historical Development.
- IV. **Doctrine of Man:** Human in the Image of God, Man Women Relationship, Origin of Sin, Consequence of Sin, Problem of Evil, Definition of Eschatology, Principles of Eschatology, Salvation Limitarian or Universal, Individual or Cosmic.
- V. **Doctrine of Church:** Definition of church, Orthodoxy, Catholicism, Protestantism, Sacraments, Indigenouness of Church, Church And Society - Church and Politics, Church and Women, Dalit Theology.
- VI. **Christian Approaches to Other Religions:** Exclusivism, Inclusivism, and Pluralism.

Books for Study

Charles C. Ryrie, Basic Theory.
 Louis Berkhof, Systematic Theology.
 John Macquarrie, Principles of Christian Theology, SCM Press Ltd, London 1986.

SEMESTER-5

Paper 15: Existentialism and Phenomenology

- I. **Introduction:** Basic Characteristics and the Important Theories of Existentialism.
- II. **Soren Kierkegaard:** Attack on Hegelianism, Interpretation of Christianity, Meaning of Existence, Existential Dialectic and the sphere of Existence, Faith and Subjectivity.
- III. **Edmund Husserl:** Ideal of Presuppositionless Philosophy, phenomenology and the Foundation of philosophy, Object of Phenomenological Investigation, Intentionality, Objects and Acts of Consciousness.
- IV. **Martin Heidegger:** Problem of Being, Concept of Dasein, Existential Structure of Being - Existenz, Facticity and Fallenness, Care and Concern, Authenticity and Inauthenticity, Time and Historicity.
- V. **Fredrich Nietzsche:** Rejection of God and Absolute Truth, Superman, Revaluation of Morals, Nature of Morality, Nihilism and the will to Power.
- VI. **Jean Paul Sartre:** Theory of Consciousness, Concept of Nothingness, Existential Ethics and Bad - Faith, Concept of Freedom, Phenomenological Pursuit of Being.

Books for Study

Francis Lescoe, Existentialism—With or Without God.
 Robert C. Solomon, Rationalism to Existentialism.

Paper 16: Buddhism

- I. **Introduction:** Two Traditions of Indian Philosophy, Upanishads and Buddhism, Characteristics of Buddhism, Three Councils of Buddhism, Concept of Sangha, Buddhist Literature.
- II. **Early Buddhism:** Ethical Nature, Four Noble Truth and Eight Fold Path, Ethical and Metaphysical Implications of the Doctrines of the Pratitya - Samudpada, Karma and Rebirth ,Ksanikavada, Interpretations of Buddha's Silence over Ultimate Issues – Anatmavada.
- III. **Later Buddhism:** Differences between Teravada and Mahayana Schools, Realistic Schools - Vaibhasika and Sautrantika, Idealistic Schools - Vijnanavada and Sunyavada, The Arahant and the Bodhisattva Ideals.
- IV. **Elements of Zen Buddhism:** A Brief Survey of the Origin and Development of The Zen Movement, Zen School and its Relations with Hinayana and Mahayana.
- V. **Contemporary expressions of Buddhism:** Zen School of Buddhism, Dharmapala Kosambi, B.R. Ambedkar and Neo- Buddhism, Kancha Ilaiah: Buddhism as a Protest Movement

Books for study

- Radhakrishnan, S., Indian Philosophy Vol.I., Oxford University Press, 2009
- Thomas E.J., History of Buddhist Thought Asian Educational Services , 2000
- Suzuki D.T. , An Introduction to Zen Buddhism, 1952
- Henrich Zimmer, Philosophies of India, Routledge Library Edition, OX on: 1951
- Ashok Kumar Anand, Buddhism in India, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi, 1996
- Philip Moffitt, Dancing with life, Rodale, New York, 2008
- Walpola Rahula, What the Buddha taught, Grove Press, 1959
- Collected Works of Ambedkar (relevant sections)
- Kancha Ilaiah, God As Political Philosopher: Buddha's Challenge to Brahminism, Samya, Kolkata, 2000

Paper 17: (Optional) Saiva Siddhanta

- I. **Introduction:** An enquiry and Sources of Saiva Religion and Philosophy.
- II. **Sources of Knowledge:** Pratyaksa, Anumana, Sabda, Theory of Truth and Error.
- III. **Pati (God):** Concept of God- Aruparupa, Transcendental and Immanent Aspects, Arguments For The Existence of God.
- IV. **Pasu (Soul):** Nature of Soul, Its Characteristics, Kinds and Transmigration. Arguments For the Existence of Soul, Relationship Between Pasu and Pati.
- V. **Conception of World and the Purpose of Creation:**
- VI. **Pasa (Bondage):** Avana, Maya, Karma.
- VII. **Liberation (Realization):** Paths towards Realization – Carya, Kriya, Yoga and Jnana Pertaining to Realization, Dasakarya.
- VIII. **Concept of Grace in Saiva Siddhanta.**

Books for Study

- Devasenapathi V.A. Saiva Siddhanta
- Ramanujachari R. Saiva Siddhanta

Paper 17: (Optional) Indian Christian Thought

- I. **Introduction:** Development of Indian Christian Thoughts – Indegenisation and Robert De Nobili, Words for God and Christ. Brahmabandha Upadaya: Saccidananda, Avatara or Incarnation.
- II. **Kesab Chandra Sen**
- III. **A.J. Appaswamy:** Christianity and Bhakti Marga, Logas and Anataryamin.
- IV. **Sadhu Sundar Singh:** Sin and Karma, Attitude to Hinduism.
- V. **P.D. Devanandan:** Maya, Preparation for Dialogue.
- VI. **M.M. Thomas:** Salvation and Humanisation, Criteria of a Living Theology.

Book for Study

- Robin Boyd : An Introduction to Indian Christian Theology.
Andrews C.F. : The Renaissance in India.
Thomas M.M : The Acknowledged Christ of the Indian Renaissance.

Paper 18: Bioethics

- I. **Definition and Scope:** Historical Development of the Discipline Three Types: Descriptive, Prescriptive and Interactive. Its Important for Society, bio-ethics and education.
- II. **Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering:** Basic Genetics; The Human Genome Project; Genetically Modified Food – Its Implications; Consumer Ethics and Rights; Cloning of Animals and Humans- Implications. Can Man Play God?
- III. **Abortion Dilemmas:** Sanctity and Origin of Life, The Child and Mother's Right; Pro Versus anti-Choice, Situation ethics in abortion – a case study. The Missing Girl Phenomenon; Laws to ban abortion, embryo and other Organ transplantations.
- IV. **Euthanasia:** Nature and scope Of the problem; Active and Passive Euthanasia, Person's right to death; Suicide dilemmas; HIV/AIDS cases and the quality and meaning of life; the nature of Health care.
- V. **Biodiversity and Environment:** Diversity of the Species: Environment as an organism: Exploitation of the nature; Animal and Plant rights; Vegetarianism or Non Vegetarianism; Patenting and intellectual Property Rights; The Global Verses Local Debate.

Books for Reference

- Jayapaul Azariah et. al. (ed) *Bioethics in India*, Eubios Ethics Institute, 1998 (Select Chapters).
Gabriel, Joshua, Jayapaul Azariah, (ed) *Environment and Bioethics*, Dept of Philosophy, 2000 (Select Chapters).

Paper 19: (General Elective) Industrial Psychology

I. Introduction: Definition, Nature, and Scope of Industrial Psychology.

- II. **Personnel Selection:** Jobs and their Requirements Individual differences – Personality, Classification of Human Traits, Interview and Related Personnel Testing, Psychological Tests, Job Description, Job Analysis , Job Evaluation
- III. **Motivation and Job Satisfaction:** Theories of Motivation, Abraham Maslow, Douglaus Mc Greger, Frederick, Hersberg and David McClelland, Internal and External Motivation, Types of Incentives and Job Satisfaction, Job Satisfaction, Factors relating to Job Satisfaction
- IV. **Personnel Counseling:** Need and Objectives of Counseling, Forms of Counseling, Directive and non-directive, co-operative counseling and Steps in Counseling Process, Techniques of Counseling, Johari Window – Counselling Skills.
- V. **Supervision and Leadership:** Role and function of a Supervisor, Tasks and Process of Supervision, Leadership Characteristics, Leadership Styles Laisses Faire, Authoritarian, Autocratic and Participatory Styles,

Corporate Social Responsibility

VI. Team Building and Group Dynamics: Meaning and importance of Team building – Team Taxonomy – Principles of Team building – Stages of Team building – Forming – Storming – Norming – Performing – Adjourning.

Text Books

Ghosh P.K., M.B. Ghorpade, *Industrial Psychology*.

H.L. Kaila, *Industrial Psychology*, New Delhi: AITBS Publishers, 2011.

Narendar Singh, *Industrial Psychology*, New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill, 2011.

Books for Reference

Ernest J. McCormick & Joseph Tiffin, *Industrial Psychology*.

Thomas W. Harrel, *Industrial Psychology*.

SEMESTER- 6

Paper 20: Philosophy of Education

- I. **Philosophical Foundations of Education:** Nature and Meaning of Education- Education in West and in India- Philosophy and Aims of Education- Curriculum- Text Books – Teacher – Teaching Method - Discipline.
- II. **Naturalism and Education:** Definitions and Principles of Naturalism- Naturalism in Education- Naturalistic Education- Merit and Demerits of Naturalistic Education.
- III. **Idealism and Education:** Definition of Idealism – Types: Subjective, Objective, Personal- Idealism and the Method of teaching- Merits and Demerits of Idealistic Education.
- IV. **Realism and Education:** Definition of Realism, Four Forms of Realism: Humanistic, Social, Sense, Neo- Realism- Realism and methods of Teaching - Methods and Demerits of Realism.
- V. **Pragmatism and Education:** Definition and meaning of Pragmatism- Characteristics of Pragmatic Education- Merit and Demerit of Education.
- VI. **Alternative Pedagogies:** Paulo Freire and Critical consciousness, Rudolf Steiner and Anthroposophy, J.Krishnamurti and Unconditioned Learning.

Books for Study

K.K. Shrivastava, *Philosophical Foundations of Education*, New Delhi, Kanishka Publishers, 2003

Paper 21: Advaita

- I. **Source and Literature**
- II. **Epistemology:** Pramanas, Perception, Inference, Verbal Testimony.
- III. **Brahman:** Saguna and Nirguna Nature, Iswara and Brahman, Atman and Brahman, Proofs for the existence of God.
- IV. **Soul:** Soul in Other Systems, Jiva, Individual Self, Saksin and Jiva.
- V. **Doctrine of Maya:** Characteristics of Maya, Avidya, Brahman and Maya, World, Vivarthavada.
- VI. **Steps to Self-Realization:** Krama, Jnana, Bakthi Margas, Four-Fold Means.
- VII. **Jivanmukti:** Nature of Jivanmukti, Characteristics of Jivanmukta.
- VIII. **Moksa:** Karma and Freedom, Removal of Avidya, Liberation.

Books for Study

Shankaranarayana, *Advaita*

Books for Reference

Datta and Chatterjee, *An Introduction to Indian Philosophy*, University of Calcutta, 1984

Sharma C.D, *A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy*, Mohthal Banarasidass, 1987

Paper 22: Study of World Religion

- I. **Introduction:** Definition of Religion, Necessity of Religion, Scope and Function of The Study of Religion, Dialogue of Religions.
- II. **Brief study of the Basic Concepts of Primitive ideas of Religion:**
Animism, Fetishism, Magic, Totemism.
- III. **Study of Religions:** (Origin, Development and other Major Concepts)
 - a. Zoroastrianism: Founder, Scripture, Idea of God, Cosmic Dualism, Social Factors, Ethics, Sacrament and Eschatology.
 - b. Confucianism: Teaching of Confucius, Literature, Tenets- Yang, Yin, Heaven, Tao, Jen, Ethics, Ritual and Worship.
 - c. Judaism: Origin and Development, Scripture, Idea of God, World, Man, Sin and Atonement, Messianic Faith, Eschatology, Ethics and Rituals.
 - d. Sikhism: Origin and Development, Ten Gurus, Idea of God, Way to Realise God, Sabad, Guru, Soul and Man, Ethics and Worship.
 - e. Hinduism: Classical, Medieval and Modern Hinduism, Idea of God In Vedas, Upanishads, Gita, Trinity; Concept of Man, Gross Body, Subtle Body, Soul, Sin, and Salvation; Idea of World: Evolution of World, Notion of World, Eschatology.
 - f. Christianity: Life and Teaching of JESUS, Christianity after Christ, Reformation, Concept of God, Attributes of God, Trinity, Concept of Man: Creation, Original Sin, Atonement, Salvation, Concept of World: Creation Purpose, Nature of World, Eschatology.
 - g. Islam: Life and Mission of Mohammed, Later Development, Sunnite, Shiite, Sufis, Concept of God: Monotheistic, Attributes of Allah, Personal God; Concept Of Man: Creation, Sin and Salvation, Five Pillars of Islam, Spiritual Tenets; Concept of World: Creation Purpose, Nature of World, Eschatology.

Books for Study

Srivastava R.E., Comparative Religion
Trevor Ling, A History of Religion – East and West

Paper 23: Western Classic: Descartes' Meditations

- I. **Introduction** : Discourse on Method
- II. **Meditation I** : Of the Things which may be brought within the Sphere of the Doubtful.
- III. **Meditation II** : Of the nature of the Human Mind, and that it is more easily known than the body.
- IV. **Meditation III** : Concerning God that He exists.
- V. **Meditation IV** : Concerning the True and the false.
- VI. **Meditation V** : Concerning the Essence of Material Things and Again concerning God.
- VII. **Meditation VI** : Concerning the Existence of Material things, and of the Real Distinction between the Mind and Body.

Book for Study

Rene Descartes, *Discourse on the Method and the Meditations*, F. Sutcliffe (Translator), London: Penguin, 2005.

Books for Reference

Bernard Williams, Descartes: The Prospect of Pure Enquiry
Norman Kemp Smith, New Studies in the Philosophy of Descartes

Paper 24: Religious Art and Architecture of South India

- I. **Introduction to the South Indian Art and Architecture:** Pallavas, Cholas, Pandyas, Cheras, Vijayanagaras and Nayakas era.
- II. **South Indian Art and Architecture during the Chola Period:** Airavateswara temple at Darasuram, Brihadisvara Temple at Thanjavur, Temple of Gangaikondacholisvaram, Siva temple of Thanjavur, Kampaheswarar temple at Tribhuvanam.
- III. **South Indian Art and Architecture during Pallava Period:** The Five Rathas (Monoliths) and Cave Temples, Structural Temples, Pallava Dvarapalas and the Mahishamardini Cave Temple, Pallava Somaskanda, Pallava Gangadhara, The Shore Temple, God-King Images and Cult Worship, Pallava Linga – Worship, Thondaimandalam: Costumes and Jewelry.
- IV. **South Indian Art and Architecture during Vijayanagara and Nayak Periods:** (a) Virupaksha Temple Hampi, Monolithic Narasimha, Sugriva's cave, Kodandarama Temple, Vittala Temple, Ramachandra Temple, Underground Shiva Temple, Elephant stables, The King's Balance. (b) Tirumalai Nayak Palace, Ranganatha Temple at Srirangam, Subramanya Temple at the Brihadisvara Temple Court, Meenakshi Amman Temple at Madurai.

Books for Study

Acharya, Prasanna Kumar, An Encyclopaedia of Hindu architecture, OUP, 1946.

Lockwood, Michael, Mahabalipuram Studies, the CLS, 1974.

Lockwood, Michael, Mamallapuram and the Pallavas, the CLS, 1982.

Mitchell, George, The Hindu Temple, University of Chicago Press, 1988.

Sivaramamurti C., Mahabalipuram, the ASI, 1992.

Lockwood, Michael, Pallava Art, Tambaram Research Associates, 2001.

MA PHILOSOPHY

SEMESTER-1

Paper 1: Indian Philosophical Systems

- I. **Introduction:** Vedas and Upanisads, Vedic conception of God, Upanisadic Brahman and Atman.
- II. **Heterodox systems:** (a)Carvaka – Philosophy of Carvaka (b) Jainism – Jiva & Ajiva, Theory of knowledge – Syadvada – Ethics (c)Buddhism – Four Noble Truths – Eight fold path.
- III. **Nyaya – Vaisesika:** Nyaya theory of Knowledge: Four Pramanas, Theory of Causation, Proofs for the Existence of God, Categories, Atomic Theory.
- IV. **Sankhya– Yoga:** Prakrti, Purusha, Theory of Evolution, Eight Limbs of Yoga (Astanga Yoga)
- V. **Purva Mimamsa:** Sources of Knowledge, Importance of Sabda Pramana
- VI. **Advaita:** Brahman, Atman, Theory of Maya, Bondage and Liberation
- VII. **Visistadvaita:** God, Soul, Bondage and Liberation
- VIII. **Dvaita:** Conception of God, Jive, Liberation, Five – Fold Differences (Pancha – Bheda)

Books for Reference

Datta and Chatterjee, An Introduction to Indian Philosophy
Sharma C.D, A critical survey of Indian Philosophy
Hiriyanna, Outlines of Indian Philosophy
Mahadevan T.M.P, An Invitation to Indian Philosophy
Radhakrishnan S, Indian Philosophy, Vol I&II
Radhakrishnan S, History of Eastern and Western Philosophy, Vol I&II
Dasgupta, History of Indian Philosophy
Raju P.T., Structural Depths of Indian Philosophy
Banerjee, S.N., Spirit of Indian Philosophy
Devasenathipathi, Saiva Siddhanta

Paper 2: Classical Western Philosophy

- I. **A Historical Survey of Pre-Socratic Philosophers**
- II. **Socrates** – Epistemology, Dialectic Method
- III. **Plato** – Epistemology, Concept of Soul, View of Cosmos
- IV. **Aristotle** – Logic, Metaphysics, Philosophy of Art
- V. **Plotinus** – God, Metaphor of Elimination, World Soul, World of Matter, Salvation
- VI. **St. Augustine** – Human Knowledge, Doctrine of Illumination, Created World
- VII. **St. Anselm** – Ontological Argument, Faith and Reason
- VIII. **St. Thomas Aquinas** – Philosophy and Theology, Knowledge of God's Nature, Creation

Books for Study

Stumpf S.E., Socrates to Sartre
Masih Y., A Critical History of Modern Philosophy
Frank Thilly, A History of Philosophy
Bertrand Russell, A History of Western Philosophy
Frederick Mayer, A History of Modern Philosophy
Coppleston & Frederick, A History of Western Philosophy
O'Connor D.J., A History of Western Philosophy

Paper 3 Logic

- I. **Introduction:** Meaning of Logic – Nature of Logic. Characteristics – Form and Matter – Truth and Validity – Deduction and Induction – Logic and Other Fields of Study – Value of Logic
- II. **Propositions:** Traditional Classification of Propositions – Categorical Propositions – Structure – A,E,I,O – Distribution of Terms
- III. **Inference:** (a) Immediate – Opposition of Proposition – Square of Opposition, Education, Conversion, Obversion and Contraposition. (b) Mediate – Syllogisms – Categorical, Mixed Hypothetical and Mixed Disjunctive – Structure, Mood, Figure, Rules and Formal (c) Venn Diagrams – To Test the Validity of Categorical Syllogisms.
- IV. **Symbolic Logic:** Similarities and differences between Traditional and Symbolic Logic - Relationship between Symbolic Logic and Mathematical Logic Modern classification of Propositions – Simple, Compound and General Propositional Logic Compound Propositions – Negation, Conjunction, Material Implications, Disjunction (Exclusive and Inclusive) and Biconditionals. Symbols – Variables, Constants, Propositional Form, Argument Form – Truth Values – Truth Function, Construction of Truth Tables, Use of Basic Truth-Tables to Test the Validity-Tautology, Contradiction and Contingency – Indirect Truth – Table method – Truth Trees to test the Validity, Natural Deduction (Formal Proof of Validity) Use of Rules of Inference and Rules of Equivalence and Replacement, (Conditional Proof and Indirect Proof)
- V. **Predicate Logic:** Predicate Expressions – Norms, Single and singly General Propositions – Propositional Function – Quantifiers – Universal and Existential – Use of UG, EG, EI rules – Natural Deduction (Formal Proof of Validity)
- VI. **Axiom System:** Purpose of an axiom system – Elements and Characteristics of an Axiom – Five Axioms of Principia System – Formation and Transformation Rules – Three conditions: Consistency, Completeness and Independence.

Books for Reference

Irving M. Copi, Introduction to Logic

Stephen F. Barker, The Elements of Logic

O'Connor D.J. & B. Powell, Elementary Logic

Basson and O'Connor, Symbolic Logic

Thomas J Mckay, Modern Formal Logic

Balasubramanian P, An Introduction to Symbolic Logic

Paper 4: Moral Philosophy

- I. **Greek Ethics:** An Introduction to Ethics – Its Definition and Subject Matter, Development, Absolute and Relative Ethics, Sophists and Socrates – Defining Virtue, Intellectual Midwifery; Plato's Definition of Ethics, Virtues are Innate, Metaphysics and ethics, Aristotle's Ethical Views, Golden Mean, Teleological View of Virtue, Plato and Aristotle on Ideal Society.
- II. **Ethics of Immanuel Kant:** Kant's Critical Philosophy, nature of Good and Good-Will, Duty, Categorical Imperative and the 3 Maxims, Moral Postulates, Freedom of Man, Kant and Gita, A Critical Evaluation of Kant's Ethics.
- III. **Ethics of the Bhagavad Gita:** Historical setting and importance of Gita, Metaphysical Allusion to its characters, Doctrine of Nishkamakarma – Reference to Chapters III, IV, V and VI, A critical evaluation of the application of Gita.
- IV. **Existentialist Ethics:** Basic tenets of Existentialism, Theistic and Atheistic approaches; (a) Soren Kierkegaard – attack on reason and organized religion, concept of subjectivity, three stages of Life-Aesthetic, Ethical and Religious, suffering and ethics.(b) Jean Paul Sartre – Atheism and Pessimism of Sartre, *En-Soi* and *Pour-soi*, Existentialism is Humanism, Freedom of Man, Bad Faith, Illustrations of a Lover, Waiter, and Nothingness.

- V. **Ethics of Karl Marx:** Criticism of Religion, Five Epochs of History, Dialectical Materialism, Doctrine of Alienation, Surplus Value, Money, Sub-Structure and Super-Structure, A Critique of Marx's Ethics.
- VI. **Ethics of Mahatma Gandhi:** Foundation of Gandhi's Thought, Influences of him – Both Eastern and Western, Doctrine of Ahimsa and its implications, Truth and Non-Violence, Ethics and Religion, Gandhi and Marx on Liberation.
- VII. **Ethical Trends Current:** (a) Medical Ethics – Euthanasia, Organ Transplantation, Abortion Dilemma, Family Planning, Marriage and Sex. (b) Business Ethics – Profit, Advertisement Ethics.

Books for Reference

Samuel Enoch Stumpf., Socrates to Sartre: History of Philosophy, Mc Graw – Hill Pub. 1993.
 Radhakrishnan S, The Bhagavadgita, Harper Collins, 1993.
 Mary Warnock, Existentialism, OUP, 1970
 Robert C. Solomon, From Rationalism to Existentialism, Rowman & Littlefield, 2001
 Ethel Alber, Great Traditions in Ethics, van Nostrand Reinhold, 1975
 Glynn Richards, Philosophy of Gandhi, Curzon Press, Richmond, 1991
 George V. Lobo, Current Problems in Medical Ethics, St. Paul Publication, Allahabad, 1980

Paper 5: Philosophy of Gender Studies

- I. **Introduction:** The need for Gender Studies – Meaning of Gender – Difference from Gender and sex, Gender Theories
- II. **Metaphysical Foundations:** Liberalism, Socialism, Radicalism, Existentialism
- III. **Epistemological Foundations:** Patriarchy, A Structural Change, Language Changes
- IV. **Women and Religion:** Hinduism, Islam and Christianity
- V. **Ecofeminism:** Meaning of the Term, Nature as the Feminine principle, Nature and Women as Products of Life
- VI. **Thematic Study:** Women and Society, Women and Health, Women and Media, Women and Education, Role of NGO's

Books for Study

Liz Stanley (ed.), Feminist Praxis, Theory and Epistemology in Feminist Sociology, London
 Marianna Marchand & Jane I. Parpant (ed.), Feminism, Postmodernism, Development.
 Vandana Shiva, Staying Alive; Women, Ecology, and Survival in India
 Krishnaraj Maitregai, Women and Society
 Zella Eisenstein, Capital Patriarchy and the Case for Socialist Feminism, Monthly Review Press, New York, 1979.

SEMESTER-2

Paper 6: Contemporary Indian Philosophy

- I. **Introduction:** Characteristics of Contemporary Indian Philosophy , Arya Samaj, Bhrahmo Samaj and Prarthana Samaj
- II. **Swami Vivekananda:** Reality and God, Nature of the World, Doctrine of Maya, Nature of Man, Soul and its Liberation, Ways of Realisation: Yogas Origin and Nature of Religion.
- III. **Sri Aurobindo:** Reality, Saccidananda , Nature of Creation, Involution and Evolution , Four Theories of Existence, Nature of Man, Supermind, Gnostic Being, Divine Life, Integral Yoga.

- IV. **S. Radhakrishnan:** Nature of the Ultimate Reality , Absolute, God, World, Nature of the Soul, Finite and Infinite Aspects of Man's Nature, Doctrine of Rebirth, Ways of Realisation, Essence of Religion, Ways of Religion, Intellect and Intuition
- V. **Mohammad Iqbal:** Nature of Intuition, Nature of the World, God, Space and Time, Human Destiny, Salvation and Immortality.
- VI. **Jiddu Krishnamurti:** Concept of Individual Being, Concept of Pure Being, Liberation and Self-Discipline, Truth, Religion, God, Problem of Human Existence.

Books for Reference

Lal B.K, Contemporary Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarasidass, Delhi, 1978
 Srivastana R.S., Contemporary Indian Philosophy
 Narvane V.S, Modern Indian Thought
 Margaret Chatterjee, Contemporary Indian Philosophy
 Radhakrishnan S. & Muirhead J.H., Contemporary Indian Philosophy
 Datta D.M., The Chief Currents of Contemporary Philosophy
 Schilpp P.A., The Philosophy of S. Radhakrishnan
 Sreenivasa Rao C.H., Vedanta: Some Modern Trends
 Sharma D.S, Hinduism Through the Ages, Bharathiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, 1956
 Lal, B.K., Contemporary Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarasidass, Delhi, 1978

Paper 7: Philosophy of Science

- I. **Introduction to Philosophy of Science:** Why Philosophy of Science? The relationship between Science and Philosophy, scientific questions and questions about Science- Modern Science as Philosophy- Science and Western Civilization.
- II. **Induction and Confirmation:** Baconian Presupposition less Observation- Humean Induction—Goodman's New riddle of Induction – Does the Induction make possible?
- III. **Logical positivism and Science:** Role of Logic, Realism and Empiricism in science- Logical Positivists and Logical empiricist's understanding of Science.
- IV. **The Role of Rationality in Science:** Scientific Inference or Deduction – Popperian Falsification and Demarcation between Science and Non-Science-- what is the distinguishing mark of Scientific Activity?
- V. **Scientific Revolution in Philosophical Perceptive:** The function of dogma in Science- Kuhnian Paradigm- Relativism- Incommensurability- Rivalry among Paradigms.
- VI. **Scientism:** Contemporary Challenges: Postmodern Critique of Science -Scientism and Feminism- Feminist Critique of Science- Subaltern Critique of Science- Role of Science in Post-Colonialism

Books for Study

Rosenberg, Alex, Philosophy of Science, New York: Routledge, 2004.
 Bird, Alexander, Philosophy of Science, London: Routledge, 2002

Books for Reference

Curd, Martin and Cover, Philosophy of Science- The central Issues, New York: W.W.Norton, 1997
 Hempel G. Carl, Aspects of Scientific Explanation and other essays in the Philosophy of Science, London: Collier Macmillan Publishers, 1970
 Philosophy of Science, Voice of America Forum Lectures, rpt, madras: Higginbothamas; H1969
 Van Frassen, Scientific image, London: OUP, 1980
 Popper, Karl, The Logic of Scientific Discovery,
 Kuhn, Thomas, The structure of Scientific Revolutions Chicago: Chicago University Press, 1996
 Brown J.R, Who Rules In Science, Chapter 3 Section On Logical Positivism (p.47-88) Harvard: Harvard University Press, 2001

Okruhlick, Gender and Biological sciences in M. Curd and J.a. Cover (ed.) Philosophy of Science the central Issues section I-II, P.192-200,
 Harding, Ithaca, The science Question in Feminism, New York, Cornell University Press, 1986.
 Harding S.Ithaca, O. Barr J.F. Sex and scientific Inquiry, Chicago: Chicago University, 1987.

Paper – 8 Modern Western Philosophy

- I. **Rationalism:** (a) Rene Descartes: Methodic doubt, Existence of Self, God and World, Criterion of Truth, Mind and body; (b) Gottfried Wilhelm Von Leibniz: Monadology , Pre-Established Harmony , Proofs for the Existence of God.
- II. **Empiricism:** (a) John Locke: Refutation of Innate Ideas, Theory of Knowledge , Substance and Qualities (b) David Hume: Theory of knowledge , Existence of God, Self , Causation
- III. **Immanuel Kant:** Critical Philosophy and Copernican Revolution , the Substance of Rational Thought, Practical Reason
- IV. **George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel:** Nature of Reality, Logic and Dialectic Process, Philosophy of Nature and Absolute Spirit
- V. **F.H. Bradley:** Philosophy of the Absolute, Degrees of Reality, Concept of Self, Immediate experience
- VI. **Josiah Royce:** Dialectical Reason and Absolute, Religious Insight, Morality

Books for Reference

Stumpf S.E., Socrates to Sartre: History of Philosophy, McGraw Hill Pub. 1993
 Datta D.M., Chief Currents of Contemporary Philosophy
 Bertrand Russell, A History of Western Philosophy, Touchstone, 1967
 Frederick Coplestone, A History of Western Philosophy, Image Books, 1962

Paper – 9 Political Philosophy

- I. **Introduction:** Nature, Scope and Relevance of Political Philosophy in the Present Context
- II. **Evolution of the State:** Greek City State, Feudal State, National State
- III. **Plato's Political Thought based on the Republic:** State as an organism, Ideal State, Justice and State, Concept of Education
- IV. **Origin of the Society and the State:** (a)Hobbes: State of Nature and Social Contract Theory (b)John Locke: Conception of Human Nature, Social Contract Theory (c)Rousseau
- V. **The Political Ideologies:** Marxism, Gandhism – Non-violence, Thiruvalluvar
- VI. **Democracy:** Principles and Criticisms, Liberty, Equality, Representation, Justice
- VII. **Recent Development:** Religious Integration and Peace, National Integration and Global Harmony.

Books for Reference

Asirvatham, Political Theory
 Sabine, History of Political Theory
 Aggarwal R.C., Political Theory, S. Chand ltd, 2004
 Gettell, History of Political Thought
 Gupta R.C., Great Political Theory

Paper – 10 Philosophy of Human Rights

- I. **Theoretical Foundations of Human Rights:** The Doctrine of Logical Correlativity of Rights and Duties – Rights and distinctive from liberties, powers, claims and immunities – Natural Law – Natural Rights – Human Rights. The Nature of Rights – Classical and Modern Views on the source of Moral Rights.
- II. **The Universality of Human Rights:** Are Human Rights Universal? – The United Nations and Internationalization of Human Rights Standards – Individual Rights and Social Rights – What Human Rights do we have? Do Groups have Human Rights? – Group Rights of Indigenous People – Rights of Minorities – The Right of self-determination.

- III. **Cultural Perspectives of Human Rights:** The Challenges of Moral and Cultural Relativism – International, National and Regional Human Rights – Asian Human Rights Commission – The Issue of Economics, Social and Cultural Rights – The Relationship of Political and Civil Rights to Survival, Subsistence and Poverty.
- IV. **Human Rights Violations:** Just War Doctrine: Is it possible to wage war without violating human rights? – Ethnic cleansing – Terrorism: Is terrorism ever justifiable? – The Good, the Bad, and the Intolerable – State sovereignty and Human Rights violations.
- V. **Rights and Responsibilities:** Economic Repression: Poverty, hunger, and underdevelopment – political Repression: torture, killings and detention – racism, sexism and homophobia – Nation – State system victimizer or guardian?
- VI. **Enforcement of Human Rights:** The mechanisms exist nationally and internationally for enforcing human rights – National Human Rights Commission – State Human Rights Commission – NGO's – Activities & Movements.

Books for Reference

Patrick Hayden (ed.), The Philosophy of Human Rights, Paragon House, 2001
 Rorty, Human Rights, Rationality and Sentimentality
 Harman, Moral Relativism as a Foundation for Natural Rights
 Locke, Second Treatise on Government – Chapter – II
 Louis Pojman, Are Human Rights based on equal human worth?

SEMESTER-3

Paper 11: Philosophy of Religion – I

- I. **Introduction:** Definition, Nature, Scope of Philosophy of Religion, its relation to Philosophy and Theology
- II. **Origin and Development of Religion:** Primitive or Tribal Religion, National or Priestly Religion, Prophetic or Universal Religion, Dialogue of Religions for Harmony and Peace among Religions
- III. **Psychology of Religion:** Psychological basis of religion, Freud and Psychoanalysis, Instinct, Psychological Factors that contribute to the Origin and Development of Religion – Traditional Element, Affective Element, Rational Element, Moral Element
- IV. **Nature and Types of Religious and Mystical Experiences:** Characteristic Features of Religious and Mystical Experiences, Classifications of Mystical Experience, Nature of Mystical Experience, Criticisms of Psychologists and Philosophers against Mystical Experiences. The views of Aldous Huxley, R.C. Zaehner place and value of mystical experience, Views of William James and Contemporary Indian Thinkers – Vivekananda, Sri. Aurobindo and Tagore

Books for Study

George Galloway, The Philosophy of Religion
 Brightman E.S., A Philosophy of Religion
 Wright W.K., Student's Philosophy of Religion
 John Hick, Philosophy of Religion
 Masih Y., Introduction to Religious Philosophy

Paper 12: Philosophy of Language, Hermeneutics and Deconstruction

- I. **Ludwig Wittgenstein:** Nature of Philosophy and Interpretative Problems, Ideal language Analysis, Transition and Critique of Tractatus, Meaning as Use, Language-Games and Family Resemblance, Rule-Following and Private Language, Grammar and Ordinary language philosophy, Private language Argument.
- II. **Hans-Georg Gadamer:** Philosophical Development, Historical Understanding and Hermeneutics (Dilthey, Schleiermacher). Truth and Method, Hermeneutical Foundations, Philosophical Hermeneutics, Ontology and Hermeneutics, Language as "unity of the infinite and finite", "Historically-Effectuated" Consciousness, Linguisticity of Understanding.

- III. **Paul Ricoeur** : Radical Hermeneutics, Discourse and Action, Temporality of Action, Theory of Narrativity, Identity and Time, Memory and History, Interpretation Theory, Criticism of Structuralism
- IV. **Jacques Derrida**: Logocentrism and Philosophy of Presence, Deconstruction of Structuralism, Deconstruction of Phenomenology, Phenomenology versus Structuralism, Deconstructing a Text.
- V. **Richard Rorty**: Philosophy and Nature, Anti-representational Meta-Philosophy, Philosophy as Metaphor, Objectivity, Relativism and Truth, Rationality, Science and Truth, Contingency of language and Anti-essentialism, Epistemological behaviourism.
- VI. **Jürgen Habermas**: Theory of Truth and Knowledge, Discourse Theory, Reconstructive Science and Critical Theory, Communicative Rationality, Criticisms of Post-Modernism, Knowledge and Human Interests, Dialogue between Naturalism and Religion
- VII. **Hermeneutics and Deconstruction - Parallels in Indian Thought**: Nagarjuna and Derrida, Sankara and Gadamar

BOOKS for READING:

- Robert C. Solomon & David Sherman, (ed.), 2003, *Continental Philosophy*, Blackwell.
- A.C. Grayling, (ed.), *Philosophy 2*, Oxford University Press.
- William R. Schroeder, 2005, *Continental Philosophy; A Critical Approach*, Blackwell.
- Gutting, Gary, 2001, *French Philosophy in the Twentieth Century*, Cambridge University Press.
- Cutrofello, Andrew, 2005, *Continental Philosophy: A Contemporary Introduction*, Routledge.
- Gutting, Gary, 2001, *French Philosophy in the Twentieth Century*, Cambridge University Press.
- Palmer, Richard, E., 1969, *Hermeneutics: Interpretation Theory in Schleiermacher, Dilthey, Heidegger, and Gadamer*, Northwestern University Press.
- Block, Irving (ed.), 1981, *Perspectives on the Philosophy of Wittgenstein*, Blackwell.
- Weinsheimer, Joel, 1985, *Gadamer's Hermeneutics: A Reading of "Truth and Method"*, Yale University Press.
- Silverman, Hugh J. (ed.), 1991, *Gadamer and Hermeneutics*, Routledge.
- Ihde, Don, 1971, *Hermeneutic Phenomenology: The Philosophy of Paul Ricoeur*, Northwestern University Press.
- Coward H.G., *Theory of Language: The Philosophical Analysis*, Motilal Banarsidass, 1980.

Paper 13: Contemporary Western Philosophy

- I. **Creative Evolutionism**: Henry Bergson: Time and Change, Intellect and Institution, Creative Evolution, Morality and Religion
- II. **Pragmatism and Psychology**: William James – Meliorism and the meaning of Truth, Humanism and the Moral Life, Religious Experience and the Right to Believer, Radical Empiricism and Pluralism
- III. **Instrumentalism**: John Dewey – The Integration of Experience, Thought and Scientific Method, Art and Education, Ethics and Valuation
- IV. **Existentialism and Phenomenology**: Edmund Husserl: Pre-suppositionless Philosophy, Phenomenological Method, Intentionality, Essence and Acts of Consciousness, Life World. (b)Existentialist Themes: Kierkegaard's Three Stages of Life, Nietzsche's Morality, Sartre Bad Faith, Simone de Beauvoir's Second sex.
- V. **Postmodernism**: Michel Foucault: Archaeology of Knowledge, Knowledge and Power, Discursive Formations, Genealogy.
- VI. **Emmanuel Levinas**: Metaphysics and Anti- Humanism, Philosophy of the other, Levinas and Amartya Sen

Books for Study:

Thomas Baldwin, *Contemporary Philosophy – Philosophy in English since 1945*, OUP, 2001.

Robert C. Solomon & David Sherman, *The Blackwell guide to Continental Philosophy*, Blackwell, USA, 2003

Books for Reference

Stumpf S.E., *Socrates to Sartre*

Masih Y., A Critical History of Modern Philosophy
Frank Thilly, A History of Philosophy
Bertrand Russell, A History of Western Philosophy
Frederick Mayer, A History of Modern Philosophy
Coppleston & Frederick, A History of Western Philosophy

Paper 14 (a): Principles of Christian Thought (Optional)

- I. Introduction: Definition of Theology, Formative Factors of Theology, Theological Method, Divisions of Theology
- II. Philosophical Theology: Principles of Philosophical Theology or New Style Natural Theology, Revelation and the Modes of Thinking and knowing, Meaning of Being; god and Being; Language and the Theological Situation
- III. Symbolic Theology: (a) Triune God: Being as Unity and Trinity, Attributes of God (b) Creation: Doctrine of creation, Nature & man (c) Jesus Christ: Historical Jesus and Christ of Faith, Christ as the Focus of Being, Classic view of Atonement (d) Holy Spirit: Work of the Holy Spirit (e) Eschatology: cosmic and Individual Doctrine, Interpretation of Main Eschatological Ideas.

Books for Study

John Macquarrie, Principles of Christian Theology, SCM Press Ltd, London 1986.

Books for Reference

Arthur Michel Ramsey, Introducing the Christian Thought
Marcus Ward, The Outlines of Christian Doctrine Vol I & II
Robin Boyd-Christadvaita, Christian Theology for Indian Students

Paper 14 (b): Advaita Vedanta (Optional)

- I. **Introduction:** Sources and Literature
- II. **Epistemology:** Theory of Knowledge – Mechanism of Knowledge – Pratyaksa, Anumana, Sabdha, Anubhava, Intellect and Intuition, Para, Apara
- III. **Metaphysics:** Brahman, Saguna and Nirguna, Iswara and Brahman (a) Jiva Saksin and Jiva, Brahman and Jive, Avacchedevada, Abhasavada, Pratibimbavada, Karma and Freedom (b) World Phenomenality of World, doctrine of Maya, Avidya, Adhyasa, Super – imposition, vivarthavada, Brahman and World (c) Liberation Steps to Self – Realisation, Karma, Jnana, and Baktiyoga, Removal of Avidya, Jivanmukti, Nature of Moksa, Samadhi
- IV. **Sankara's criticism of Sunyavada, Arambavada, and Parinamavada**

Books for Reference

Radhakrishnan S, Indian Philosophy, Vol I&II
Dasgupta, History of Indian Philosophy
Balasubramaniam R, Advaita Vedanta
Sharma C.D, A critical survey of Indian Philosophy, Motilal Banarasidass, 1987
Hiriyanna, Outlines of Indian Philosophy
Mahadevan T.M.P, An Invitation to Indian Philosophy
Datta and Chatterjee, An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, University of Calcutta, 1984

Paper 15: An Idealistic View of Life

- I. The Modern challenge to Religion
- II. Substitutes for Religion
- III. Religious Experience and its Affirmations
- IV. Intellect and Institution

- V. The Spirit in Man
- VI. Matter, Life and Mind
- VII. Human Personality and its Destiny
- VIII. Ultimate Reality

Text Book

Radhakrishnan S., An Idealist View of Life

SEMESTER-4

Paper 16: Philosophy of Religion – II

- I. **Epistemology of Religion:** Epistemological Source of Religion – Scripture, Faith, Revelation, Reason, and Intuition, Traditional Proofs for the Existence of God – Ontological, Cosmological, Teleological and Moral, Nyaya Proofs for God's Existence
- II. **Religious Language and Symbolism:** Nature of God – God Personal, Ethical, Immanent and Transcendent Being, God as a Necessary Being
- III. **Metaphysics of Religion:** Nature of God – God Personal, Ethical, Immanent and Transcendent Being, God as a Necessary Being, Attributes of God – Omnipotent, Omniscient and Omnipresent, God and Absolute, Problem of Evil – Idea of Evil in the History of Religion, Natural and Moral Evils, Evil and Omnipotent God, Human Freedom and Evil, Current Solutions for the problems of Evil
- IV. **Goal of Religion:** Human Destiny – Immortality of Soul, Resurrection of Dead, Moksa, Perfection, Realisation of God – Karma, Bhakti, Jnana Margas, Various Approaches to the Divine. Treatment of the Goal and Means for Realisation of God in the Gita and the Christian Gospel, Inter Religious Dialogue: Exclusivism, Inclusivism and Pluralism.

Books for Reference

George Galloway, The Philosophy of Religion
 Brightman E.S., A Philosophy of Religion
 Wright W.K., Student's Philosophy of Religion
 John Hick, Philosophy of Religion
 Masih Y., Introduction to Religious Philosophy

Paper 17: Philosophy of Mind

- I. **Nature and Scope of Philosophy of Mind:** Etymological Meaning of Mind, Definition of Mind, Greek Contribution, Mind in Indian Philosophy, Difficulties in Studying Mind, Various Systems Dealing with Mind, Philosophy of Mind, Its Subject Matter and Relationship with other Branches.
- II. **Theories of Mind-Body Relationship:** Monistic Theories-Materialism, Idealism, Identity Theory, Double Aspect or Person Theory, Neutral Monism, A Critical Evaluation of Each Theory.
- III. **Neurophysiological Basis of Mind:** Is Consciousness Unitary or Fragmentary? Thomas Nagel's article on Brain Bisection, Split Brain Patients, Experiments Conducted on Them, Sensory Segregation, How many Minds Do They Have? Critical Views of Thomas Nagel
- IV. **Paranormal Phenomena:** History of Psychological Research, J.B.Rhine on Parapsychology, Psi or Animala Psychical Powers, Hypnotism and Studying the Unconscious Theories of Paranormal Phenomena, Telepathy, Clairvoyance, Precognition, A Detailed Experimental Analysis of These, Psi for the Good of Mankind, A Critical Evaluation.
- V. **Mind-Machine Problem:** Similarities and Differences Between Them, Cybernetics and Artificial Intelligence, Turing Machine and its Implication, Godel's Theorem and its Application to Mind, Machine Problem.

- VI. **Sri Aurobindo's Philosophy of Mind:** Sat-Chit-Ananda, Involution and Evolution, Mind Development, Comparison Between Aurobindo's Evolutionism and Western Evolutionary Theories –Darwin, Samuel Alexander, Bergson.

Books for Reference

Richard Gregory, The Mind: An Oxford Companion
Jonathan Glover, The Philosophy of Mind
Jerome Shaffer, An Introduction to The Philosophy of Mind
A.M. Turing, "Computing Machinery and Intelligence" in the Mind, 1950
Ram Shankar Misra, Integral Advaitism of Sri Aurobindo

Paper 18 Western Classic or Dissertation

Western Classic: Kierkegaard's concluding Unscientific Postscript

Paper 19 (a) Christian Thought in Twentieth Century (Optional)

- I. **Background:** Reformation: Martin Luther, The Catholic Reaction, Significance of Reformation.
Christian Movements: Pietist, Puritans and Lutherans
- II. **Theology of Karl Barth:** Dogmatic Theology, Scripture as the Word of god, Concept of sin, Church
- III. **Theology of Rudolf Bultmann:** Form Criticism, Incarnation, Demythologizing, Idea of God and Modern Man.
- IV. **Theology of Paul Tillich:** Theology and theological method of Correlation, Philosophy and theology, Paradox, Symbols in Religious Language, God as Being itself, Faith us Ultimate Concern, Historical Jesus and Belief in Christ, Cross and Resurrection of Christ.
- V. **Theology of Hogg:** Karma, Redemption and the World, Religion, Philosophy and Science, Christian Attitude towards Non-Christian Faith
- VI. **Theology of M.M. Thomas:** Secular Ideologies and Secular Meaning of Christ, Salvation and Humanisation, Concept of Mission
- VII. **Inter- Faith Dialogue and World Community:** WCC guidelines on Inter- Faith Dialogue and Lausanne Covenant;

Books for Reference

Tinsley E.J., Modern Theology
Martin Marty & D.G. Peerman (Ed.), A Handbook of Christian Theologies
Sunand Sumithra, Revolution as Revelation
Thomas M.M., Secular ideologies of India and Secular Meaning of Christ.
Beverly S. Joel, a source Book for the Community of Religious
Sreenivasa Rao (ed.), Inter-faith Dialogue and World Community.

Paper 19 (b) Buddhism (Optional)

- I. **Historical context of Buddhism:** The Rise and The Decline of Buddhism in India, Colonial Challenges, Indian Responses and Buddhist Revival.
- II. **The Schools of Buddhism:** Madhyamika School – Sunyavada, Destructive Dialectic, Constructive Dialectic, Sunyavada and Vedanta, Yogacara School – Yogacara's theory of subjective idealism, Yogacara's criticism of Madhyamika, Alaya Vijnana, Soutrantika school – knowledge of the external world, knowledge, perception and inference, Vaibhasika school – nature of reality, knowledge, perception – atomic theory of Vaibhasiks
- III. Mahayana and Hinayana – Similarities and Differences
- IV. **Contemporary expressions of Buddhism:** Zen School of Buddhism, Philosophical insights of Dharmanand Kosambi, B.R. Ambedkar and Kanchailiaiah; Neo-Buddhism

Books for Reference:

Radhakrishnan, S., Indian Philosophy Vol.I., Oxford University Press, 2009

Thomas E.J., History of Buddhist Thought Asian Educational Services , 2000

Suzuki D.T. , An Introduction to Zen Buddhism, 1952

Henrich Zimmer, Philosophies of India, Routledge Library Edition, OX on: 1951

Ashok Kumar Anand, Buddhism in India, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi, 1996

Philip Moffitt, Dancing with life, Rodale, New York, 2008

Walpola Rahula, What the Buddha taught, Grove Press, 1959

Collected Works of Ambedkar (relevant sections)

Kancha Ilaiah, God As Political Philosopher: Buddha's Challenge to Brahminism, Samya, Kolkata, 2000

Paper 20 Philosophy of Information & Technology

- I. **Introduction:** Philosophy of Information, Technology and Science, Technology as an Artifact or Tool, Technological Attitude in Contemporary Society and Technologies, Phenomenological Approaches to Technology, Critique of Technological Attitude, Original Technicity and Human Nature, Phenomenology of Human/Technology Relationship, Socio-Ethical Aspects of Technology.
- II. **Philosophy and Information:** Historical Development of the Meaning of the term 'Information', Developments in Philosophy of Information, Philosophical Approaches to Semantic Information and Truth, Semantic Conceptions of Information, Popper: Information as Degree of Falsifiability, Shannon: Information Defined in terms of Probability, Information and Semiotics.
- III. **Philosophy and Technology:** Reflections on Intelligence, Technological Rationality and Artificial Intelligence, Practical vs Theoretical Intelligence, Tradition and Theory-based Practical Intelligence, Unimplemented and Implemented Theoretical Intelligence, Epistemological Authority of Techno-Scientific Thinking, Technology Beyond Science, Artificial Intelligence and Artificial Life.
- IV. **Technology and Modern Existence:** Technological Phenomenon, Bright Visions: Karl Marx, Buckminster Fuller, Somber Visions: Martin Heidegger, Herbert Marcuse, Problems and Possibilities in Technology-Assessment, Ethical Questions for Current Technologies, Technology and Models of Human Nature, Free-Will and Technological Determinism, Post-Modern Thinking and Future of Technology.
- V. **Information and Technology :** Knowledge representation and reasoning Critique of Cognitive Science, Semantic Conceptions of Information, Centrality of Design to Technology, Unity of Science, Transition to Modern Information Science, Technologically Mediated Information, Technology and Environment, Information society, Cyber Ethics.

BOOKS for READING:

Frederick Ferre, 1995, Philosophy of Technology, The University of Georgia press.

Joseph C. Pitt, 2000, Thinking About Technology; Foundations of the Philosophy of Technology, Seven Bridge Press.

Val Dusek, 2006, Philosophy of Technology-An Introduction, Blackwell Publishing.

Don Ihde, 1993, *Philosophy of Technology-An Introduction*, Paragon House Publishers.

Adriaans, P.W. and J.F.A.K. van Benthem, 2008, *Handbook of Philosophy of Information*, Elsevier Science Publishers.

Devlin, K. J., 1991, *Logic and Information*, Cambridge University Press.

Nauta, D., 1972, *The Meaning of Information*, Mouton.

Dretske, F., 1981, *Knowledge and the flow of information*, Cambridge University Press.

Borgmann, A., 1984, *Technology and the Character of Contemporary Life*, University of Chicago Press.

Ihde, D. 1990, *Technology and the Life-world: From garden to earth*, Indiana University Press.

Luciano Floridi, 2013, *The Philosophy of Information*, Oxford University Press.

M.PHIL. SYLLABUS

Western Epistemology

1. Introduction to the condition of knowledge :

What is a theory of knowledge, the search for certainty, Is skepticism a philosophical possibility.

2. The approach to the schools of philosophy to the problem of knowledge :

Rationalism, Empiricism, Common-Sense and ordinary language.

3. Knowledge and the related concepts :

(a) Knowledge and belief, (b) Knowledge and Concepts, (c) Concepts and criteria, (d) Meaning and verification, (e) Types of Knowledge

4. The Problems of Truth :

(a) Classical Theories of Truth – Correspondence theory of truth, coherence theory of truth and Pragmatic theory of truth, (b) Contemporary accounts of truth.

5. Perception :

(a) Sense data and appearance, (b) Traditional theories of perception, (c) Perception, knowledge and belief, (d) Perception and the world.

6. Memory :

(a) Is Memory a source of knowledge, (b) different conceptions about memory, (c) Types of memory, (d) Skepticism about memory.

7. Knowledge and consciousness :

(a) Privacy and Solipsism, (b) Knowledge and one's state of mind, (c) Knowledge and one's own body, (d) Knowledge and other people's state of mind.

8. The a priori knowledge :

(a) Kant's analysis of a priori knowledge, (b) The analytic-synthetic distinction, (c) The synthetic a priori truth.

9. Conclusion and further problems of knowledge :

The sources of knowledge and the limitations of knowledge

Prescribed Books:

1. D.W. Hamlyn – *The theory of knowledge*

Reference Books:

1. B.Russell - *Problems of Philosophy*

2. G.E. Moore – *Some Main Problems of Philosophy*

3. A.J. Ayer – *The Problem of Knowledge*

4. F.C. Copleston – *History of Philosophy (relevant portions)*

5. D.J.O Connor – *A Critical History of Western Philosophy*

6. A.J. Ayer – *Language, Truth and Logic*

7. G.Pitcher – *the Philosophy of Wittgenstein*

8. G.Ryle – *The Concept of Mind*

9. Russell – *Philosophical Essays*

10. Blanshard – *The nature of truth*

11. A.J. Ayer – *Foundations of Philosophical Knowledge*

12. Kant – *Critique of Pure Reason*

13. W.V.O. Quine – *From a logical point of view*

Indian Epistemology

1. An Introduction to Indian Epistemology :

What is knowledge, the sources of knowledge, Differences between pramana, prameya and pramati.

2. *Carvaka Materialism* :

Theory of Knowledge : Pratyaksa (perception)
Anumana (Inference)

3. *Jainism* :

Kinds of Knowledge : Mati – Jnana (perceptual knowledge), (b) Sruta – Jnana (Scriptural Knowledge), (c) Avadhi – Jnana (clairvoyance), (d) Manah Paryaya – Jnana (Telepathy), (e) Kevala – Jnana (perfect knowledge)

Logic (Naya) :

(a) Nigama – Naya, (b) Sangraha – Naya, (c) Vyavahara-Naya, (d) Rjusutrar Naya, (e) Sabda – Naya, (f) Sambhiruda – Naya (g) Evambhuta – Naya, (h) Nayabhasa (Fallacy of Naya), Syadvada of Saptabhangi

4. *Nyaya* :

Logic and Epistemology : (Pramana – Sastra)

1) Pratyaksa (perception), 2) Anumana (Inference), 3) Upamana (Comparison or Analogy), 4) Sabda (Testimony)

5. *Vaisesika* :

Theory of Knowledge : 1) Perception (pratyaksa)
2) Anumana (Inference)

Categories (Padartha)

1) Dravya (Substance), 2) Guna (Quality), 3) Karma (Activity), 4) Samaniya (Generality), 5) Visesa (Particularity), 6) Samavaya (Inherence), 7) Abhava (Non – Existence)

Theory of Causation :

Samavayi – Karana (Inherent cause), Asamayavi – Karana (non-inherent cause), Nimitta – Karana (Efficient Cause)

6. *Sankhya*

Knowledge and Truth : Pratyaksa (perception), Anumana (Inference), Sabda (Testimony)

Theory of Causation : Satkaryavada, Asatkaryavada

7. *Mimamsa* :

Knowledge and its sources : Pratyaksa (perception), Anumana (Inference), Upamana (Comparison), Arthapatti (Presumption), Anupalapdi (Non – Cognition)

8. *Vedanta* :

Theory of Knowledge, Prajnana, Jnana, Avidya, Pratyaksa, Anumana, Upamana, Sabda, Arthapatti, Anupalabdi, Truth and Error : Paramarthika, Vyavaharika, Prtibhasika.

References :

1. Mahadevan, T.M.P – *An Invitation to Indian Philosophy*
2. Hiriyana. M – *Outlines of Indian Philosophy*
3. Sharma C.D. – *A critical survey of Indian Philosophy*
4. Datta D.M. – *The six ways of knowing*
5. Datta D.M. – *The chief currents of contemporary Philosophy*
6. Chatterjee S.C, Datta D.M. – *An Introduction to Indian Philosophy*
7. Dasgupta S.N. – *A History of Indian Philosophy*
8. Radhakrishnan S – *Indian Philosophy*
9. Bannerjee N.V. – *The spirit of Indian Philosophy*
10. Sinha. I – *Introduction to Indian Philosophy*

European Metaphysics

1. Scope and subject matter of metaphysics : Criticism of metaphysics, Historical evolution of metaphysics, Conceptual treatment of metaphysics, Treatment of Mind and Body – Space and Time – Freedom and Necessity – Mechanism and Teleology – God – Causality.

Fate

Time and Eternity

Being and Nothing

2. Boethius – *The consolation of Philosophy*

S.M. Cahn – *The consolation of Philosophy*

N. Goodman – *The struggle of appearance*

John Wisdom – *Problems of mind and matter*

G. Ryle – *The concept of mind*

S. Hooks – *Determination and Freedom in the age of modern science*

G.E. Moore – *Is time unreal*

G. Blanshard – *Reason and Analysis*

C.H. Whiteley – *An introduction to Metaphysics*

D.J.B. Hawkins – *The essentials of theism*

Books Prescribed :

1. Richard Taylor – *Metaphysics*

2. Keith and Cambell – *An Introduction to Metaphysics*

3. Walsh – *Metaphysics*

4. Gillby Thomas – *Philosophy of Hume*

5. Antony Flew – *The rational animal*

6. A.J. Ayer – *Language, Truth and Logic*

7. Russell – *Problems of Philosophy*

8. E.M. Hanfling – *Arguments of the philosophers*

9. E.M. Hanfling – *Descartes against the sceptics*

10. Oswald Hanfling (Ed.) – *Fundamental Problems in Philosophy*

Journals :

Mind: Vol. XCIII No.372, October 1984

Mind and Matter : A Problem that refuses dissolution : A Skillen

Vol. XCIII No. 371, July 1984

The incorrigibility of the Cogito : J.Harrison

Indian Metaphysics

1. *Darsana :*

The Indian Concept of Philosophy

2. *Brahman :*

The Absolute – the two aspects of Reality in the Upanishads, the role of pramana/spiritual insight, Sankara's view of Brahman

3. *Isvara :*

God – the views of the Vedas, Upanishads, Gita, Buddhism, Nyaya-Vaisesika, Yoga and Vedanta

4. *Atman :*

Self – Vedas and the Upanishads, Conceptions, the Nyaya – Vaisesika, Sankhya – Yoga, Purva Mimamsa and Vedanta

5. *Prakriti :*

The Physical universe, the cost magnetic theory of Vedas, Upanishadic conception, the views according to Gita, Jaina, the schools of Buddhism, Nyaya- Vaisesika, Sankhya, yoga, Purva Mimamsa and Vedanta.

6. *Prama, Pramena, Prameya and Validity :*

Knowledge as sources and validity of the Jainas, Nyayayikas, Buddhists, Purva Mimamsa and Advaita

7. *Dharma* :

The Universe of Moral desire, Varna Dharma, Asrama dharma, the five great views of Jainism, Eight-fold path of Buddhism, Dharma – according to Nyaya –Vaisesika and Vedanta

8. *Moksa* :

Self – realization : the interpretation of the Vedas, Upanishads, Gita, Jainism, Buddhism, Nyaya-Vaisesikas, Sankhya, Yoga, Purva – Mimamsa and Vedanta

Books:

1. Balbir Singh – *The conceptual Framework of Indian Philosophy*
2. Vol I & II by Radhakrishnan – *Indian Philosophy*
3. Hiriyanna, M. – *Outlines of Indian Philosophy*
4. Chatterjee, S.C., Datta D.M. – *An Introduction to Indian Philosophy*
5. T.M.P Mahadevan – *An Invitaion to Indian Philosophy*
6. Sharma. C.D – *A critical survey of Indian Philosophy.*