

MA PART I
Semester-I
Core Paper-I: Epistemology (Indian)

Course Outcomes:

The students will able to:

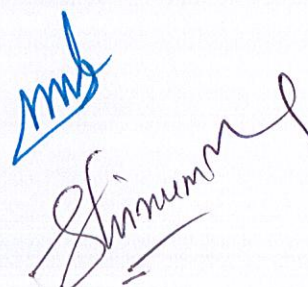
- 1) Comprehend the fundamental ideas related to the Indian theory of knowledge.
- 2) Compare and contrast the perspectives of cognition among Indian philosophical schools.
- 3) Develop critical thinking through epistemological concepts.
- 4) Apply the epistemic doctrines to the other philosophical concepts.

Unit	Content	Tentative allotted period	Allotted Marks
I	a) Cognition: It's Definition and Nature, Division of cognition: Valid (Prama) and Invalid (Aprama) b) Validity (Pramanya) It's nature, conditions and definition. Instrument of cognition (Indriya) and their nature.	15	20
II	a) The debate about the nature, origin (Utpatti) and Ascertainment (Jnyapti) of Validity b) The debate about Svatahapramanyavada, and Paratahapramanyavada.	15	20
III	a) A Brief Study of Pramanas: Pratyaksha, Anumana, Sabda, Upamana, Arthapatti, Anupalabdha b) The special role of Shabda Pramana.	15	20
IV	a) The theories about Invalid perceptual cognition (Khyativada) b) The nature of Akhyati, Anyathakhyati, Viparitkhyati, Atmakhyati, Asatkhyati, Anirvachaniyakhyati, Satkhyati, Abhinava Anyathakhyati, Sadasat khyati.	15	20

Suggested Readings:

- 1) Debarata Sen: The Concept of Knowledge, Calcutta, 1984.
- 2) K.N. Jayatilleke: Early Buddhist Theory of Knowledge, London, 1963
- 3) Swami Satprakashananda: Methods of Knowledge London 1965
- 4) D.M. Datta: The Six Ways of Knowing, Calcutta, 1960.
- 5) Satischandra Chatterjee: The Nyaya theory of Knowledge, Calcutta, 1965
- 6) Govardhan P. Bhatt: Epistemology of the Bhatta School of Purva Mimamsa, Varanasi 1962
- 7) P.S. Sastri: Indian Idealism, Vols I&II, Delhi, 1975-76
- 8) J.N. Mohanty: Gangesa's Theory of Truth, Visva Bharti, 1966
- 9) B. K. Matilal: Perception, Oxford University Press, 1986
- 10) Srinivasa Rao: Perceptual Error: The Indian Theories, University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1998.
- 11) Visvanatha: Siddhantamuktavali (Tr. Svami Madhavananda)
- 12) Dharmakirti: Nyayabindu (Tr. In Stcherbatsky's Buddhist Logic, Vol II)
- 13) Dharmaraja Adhvarin: Vedantaparibhasa
- 14) Narayana Bhatta: Manameyodaya
- 15) Ramanuja: Vedarthasangraha

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Semester-I
Core Paper-II: Metaphysics (Indian)

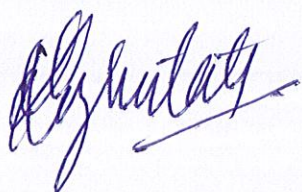
Course Outcomes:**The students will able to:**

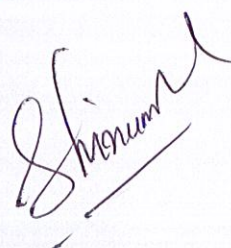
- 1) Understand the general and philosophical meaning of metaphysical concepts.
- 2) Comprehend practical and spiritual meaning of metaphysical concepts.
- 3) Develop their own views on material and spiritual concepts regarding metaphysics.
- 4) Express their own perspectives on metaphysical theories.

Unit	Content	Tentative allotted period	Allotted Marks
I	a) Man, God and the world as the basic general categories of metaphysics b) Prameya; Padartha, Reality: being and becoming	15	20
II	a) Physical world: nature and constitution of the physical world, b) The theories of five elements (panchbhutas), gunas and panchikarana, vyavaharika and paramarthika satta	15	20
III	a) Man: self as Atman, nairatmyavada, Atman and Jiva, The jiva as karta, bhokta and jnata different perspectives b) Universals: the debate amongst the different schools	15	20
IV	a) Causation: the different views and debates b) God: the different perceptive in different school	15	20

Suggested Readings:

1. Stphen H. Philips: Classical Indian Metaphysics, Delhi: Motilal Banarashidas, 1997
2. Jadunath Sinha: Indian Realism, London, Kegan Paul 1938
3. P.K. Mukhopadhyaya: Indian Realism, Calcutta; KP Bagchi, 1984
4. Sadananda Bhaduri: Nyaya Vaisesika Metaphysics
5. H. Ui : Vaiseska Philosophy, Varanasi: Chowkhamba Sanskrit series 22 reprinted in 1962



Semester-I
Elective Paper-III: (A) Political Philosophy

Course Outcomes:

The students will able to:

- 1) Encourage the students to utilize philosophical understanding in politics.
- 2) Comprehend real meaning of political concepts through critical analysis.
- 3) Express their own perspectives on political issues.
- 4) Participate in political debates on the basis of their philosophical understanding.

Unit	Content	Tentative allotted period	Allotted Marks
I	Concepts: a) Justice, equality, liberty, autonomy, rights, Democracy, citizenship, b) Representation: state, civil society, nation, community	15	20
II	a) Power, authority, legitimacy, political obligation, b) civil disobedience, revolution, swaraj, satyagraha ani ahimsa	15	20
III	Perspectives and Ideologies: a) Liberal, Socialist, Fascist b) Gandhian Feminism	15	20
IV	Issues and concerns: a) Identity and recognition; cultural rights, group rights and human dignity b) Nationalism, civic, cultural and ethnic	15	20

Suggested Readings:

1. Ackerman Bruce A: Social justice in the liberal State, Yale University Press, 1980
2. Brian Barry: The liberal theory of justice, oxford university press 1973
3. Rajani Kothari: State against Democracy: in search of Humane Governance Delhi Ajanta 1988
4. P.C. Joshi: Secularism and development: The Indian experiment New Delhi Vikas, 1994
5. T. N.Madan: Secularism, oxford university press 1996
6. Krishna Kumar (ed): Revolution, Weidenfeld & Nicholson 1971

OR

Semester-I
Elective Paper-III: (B) Philosophy of Mind

Course Outcomes:

The students will able to:

- 1) Comprehend the place of spiritual entity in human life.
- 2) Understand the relation between mind and body.
- 3) Comprehend the theories pertaining to the relation between mind and body.

Unit	Content	Tentative allotted period	Allotted Marks
I	a) Philosophy of Mind: Philosophy and Philosophy of Mind, Nature, Scope, Problem. b) Consciousness: The third person account, the first person account.	15	20
II	a) Theories concerning consciousness and the body; b) a) Parallelism b) Epiphenomenalism c) Interactionism.	15	20
III	a) Behaviourism: Methodological and Philosophical behaviourism, explanatory inadequacy, cognitivism in Psychology. b) Materialism: Mind-Brain identity theory, Problems of materialism, the problem of phenomenal consciousness.	15	20
IV	a) Psychoanalysis: The Unconscious, psychic determinism, Id, ego, and superego as part of the psyche. b) Theories of Actions: Mental events as a causes of actions, the theory of agency, a per formative theory	15	20

Suggested Readings:

1. Jerome A. Shaffer: Philosophy of Mind, Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 1988.
2. Sidney Hook(Ed): Dimension of Mind.
3. Hampshire, Stuart(Ed): Philosophy of Mind, New York, Harper and Row Publishers, 1966.
4. E. J. Lowe: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Mind.
5. David Armstrong: A materialist theory of mind.
6. Paul M. Charchland: Matter and Consciousness: A Contemporary Introduction to Philosophy of Mind.
7. Gilbert Ryle: Concept of Mind.
8. Robert S. Woodworth: Contemporary Schools of Psychology, London, Methuen & co. Ltd., eight editions, 1951.
9. Sigmund Freud: Psychoanalysis

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Semester-I
Elective Paper-IV: (A) History of Western Philosophy-I

Course Outcomes:

The students will able to:

- 1) Comprehend the fundamental nature of Greek philosophy.
- 2) Understand the subject matter of philosophizing in ancient Greek philosophy.
- 3) Comprehend and compare the philosophy of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.
- 4) Comprehend the difference between rational and empirical knowledge.

Unit	Content	Tentative allotted period	Allotted Marks
I	a) Old Ionian nature-Philosophers b) Pythagoras and his Philosophy	15	20
II	From Metaphysics to Positive Science: a) Xenophanes, Parmenides, b) Anaxagoras, Empedocles.	15	20
III	Plato: a) Theory of Knowledge and Theory of forms, b) Theory of soul, structure and proofs of his morality. c) Ethical, social and political ideas	15	20
IV	Aristotle: a) Categories, Elements, Principle of Ontology, b) Theory of Causation. c) Nature of soul	15	20

Suggested Readings:

1. J. Burnet: History of Greek Philosophy, 1914.
2. N.K.C. Guthrie: The Greek Philosophers from Thales to Aristotle.
3. R.L. Nettleship: Lectures on the Republic of Plato, 1914.
4. W.D. Ross: Aristotle, 1923.
5. F. Copleston: A History of Philosophy.
6. W.T. Stace: A Critical History of Greek Philosophy.

OR

Semester-I

Elective Paper-IV: (B) Modern Indian Thought-I

Course Outcomes:

The students will able to:

- 1) Comprehend the philosophical concepts of Indian philosophers.
- 2) Develop a comparative analysis of contemporary way of philosophizing.
- 3) Express their own views on understanding of Indian way of philosophizing.
- 4) Compare and contrast the different perspectives of contemporary Indian philosophers.

Unit	Content	Tentative allotted period	Allotted Marks
I	a) Swami Vivekananda: Man, universal religion, practical Vedanta b) B.G Tilak: Interpretation of Gita	15	20
II	a) Sri Aurobindo: reality as "sat-chit-anand", three phases of reality-evolution, mind and supermind, integral yoga	15	20
III	a) Rabindranath Tagore: man and god, religion of man b) Mohammed Iqbal: intellect and intuition, self, perfect man	15	20
IV	a) K.C. Bhattacharyya: concept of philosophy, subject as freedom, the absolute and its alternative forms, interpretation of maya	15	20

Suggested Readings:

1. T.M.P. Mahadevan & C.V. Saroja: Contemporary Indian Philosophy, Madras 1985
2. Basant kumar Lal: Contemporary Indian Philosophy, Delhi 1999
3. Benay Gopal Ray: Contemporary Indian Philosophers, Allahabad 1957
4. V.S. Naravane: Modern Indian Thought, 1964
5. Swami Vivekanand: Practical Vedanta, Calcutta, Advaita Ashrama 1964
6. Sri Aurobindo: Integral Yoga, Pondicherry, Shri Aurobindo Ashram 1972
7. M. Iqbal: reconstruction of religious thought in Islam, Lahore; Ashraf 1980
8. R. Tagore: Religion of man, London Unwin Books 1961
9. K.C. Bhattacharyya: Studies in Philosophy, Delhi. Motilal Banarasidas 1983