

Department of Philosophy
Syllabus of MA in Philosophy
Programme Code: PHLMA
COURSE CONTENT

Semester -1
Course No. PHLMA101: Indian Epistemology (6 credit)

Learning Objectives:

1. To concentrate on the subject of cognition and to know the essential nature of the subject, the being who cognizes.
2. Help the students in the constitution of concepts, the sense of validity and logical reasoning.

Unit-I 1 Credit
Prama, Pramana and Pramayavadas

Unit-II 2 Credit
(a) Perception /Pramanas
(b) Inference /Pramanas

Unit-III 2 Credit
(a) Sabda (testimony) (i) Problem of Meaning - the views of Kumarila Bhatta and Prabhakara Mishra.
(b) Other Pramanas. (i) Upamana, (ii) Arthapatti, (iii) Anupalabdhi, iv) Samplava&Viplava

Unit -IV 1 Credit
(a) Theories of Perceptual Error: Khayativada.

Prescribed Readings :

1. History of Indian Epistemology: Jwala Prasad.
2. D.M. Datta: The Six Ways of knowing, Calcutta, 1960.
3. Mimamsa Theory of knowledge: G.P. Bhatt.
4. Nyaya Theory of knowledge: S.C. Chatterjee.
5. Theories of Error in Indian Philosophy: Bujayanand Kar.

Reference :

1. Debarata Sen : The Concept of knowledge, Calcutta, 1984.
2. Srinivasa Rao: Perceptual Error: The Indian Theories, University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1998. 4.
3. Presuppositions of Indian Philosophies: Karl H. Potter.
4. Doctrines and Arguments in Indian Philosophy :Ninian Smart.
5. Sprit of Indian Philosophy: Nikunjavihari Bannerjee.
6. History of Indian Philosophy, S.N. Dasgupta.

7. Indian Philosophy Vol. I & II Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
8. Contemporary Indian Philosophy. B.K. Lal.

Course outcome:

The course Indian Epistemology introduces the core issues in the field of Indian epistemology. Without epistemology we cannot think logically and have no reason to rely on our correct thinking. This course makes the student to concentrate on the subject of cognition and to know the real or the essential nature of the subject, the being who cognizes. It helps the students in the construction of concepts, the sense of validity and logical reasoning. Apart from these, the course also helpful for the students to appear different competitive examinations.

Course No. PHLMA102: Western Epistemology (6 credit)

Learning Objectives:

1. To develop a detailed understanding of traditional and contemporary approaches to the issues of knowledge and epistemic justifications.
2. To develop the capacity to formulate and defend a position on the topics in contemporary epistemology that interest them.

Unit-I Nature and definition of knowledge: Belief and Knowledge. Gilbert Ryle's Conception of 'Knowing How' and 'Knowing That'	1 Credit
Unit - II Gettier Problem and responses to it.	1 Credit
Unit - III Theories of Truth: Self - Evidence, Correspondence, Coherence, Pragmatic and Semantic.	2 Credit
Unit - IV A priori Knowledge: Analytic and Synthetic: Necessary and Contingent: Synthetic A priori.	2 Credit

Prescribed Reading:

1. R.M. Chisholm: Theory of Knowledge, 3rd ed.
2. Keith Lehrer, Theory of Knowledge, London, Rutledge, 1990.
3. A Woozely, Theory of Knowledge, London, Hutchinson, 1967.
4. G. Ryle, Concept of Mind
5. A. J. Ayer, The problem of Knowledge, Middlesex: Penguin, 1956.

Reference:

1. K. Lehrer: Knowledge.

2. B. Russell: Human Knowledge: Its scope and Limits.
3. A.R. White: Truth.
4. D.W. Hamlyn, Theory of Knowledge, London; Doubleday, 1971.
5. Louis Pojman (ed.), Theory of Knowledge, Classical and Contemporary readings, Belmont: Wadsworth, 1999.

Course outcome:

The course Western Epistemology introduces the core issues in the epistemology of Western Philosophy. Without epistemology we cannot think logically and have no reason to rely on our correct thinking. This study helps the students to develop their critical thinking in determining the true from the false knowledge. It also helps the students in the construction of concepts, the validity of the senses and logical reasoning. This course also enables the students to know the reality of the world with the reason. This course is wider in its dimension and is helpful for preparing different competitive examinations.

Course No. PHLMA103: Philosophy of Culture (6 credit)

Learning Objectives:

1. To explain the meaning and concept of philosophy of culture and the interconnection between culture and civilization.
2. To discuss various sources and ethical values of Indian Culture and the factors involved in fostering the fundamental unity of India.

Unit - I	2 Credit
(a) Philosophy of Culture and Civilization: Nature and Definitions	
(b) Sources of Indian Culture and Ethical Values	
Unit - II	2 Credit
(a) The Essential Features of Indian Culture	
(b) Agencies for Fostering the Fundamental Unity of India.	
Unit - III	1 Credit
(a) The Hindu View of Life: Varnasrama dharma	
(b) The Purusarthas: Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha.	
Unit - IV	1 Credit
(a) Ideal Man and Woman in Ramayana	
(b) The Cultural Values of Mahabharata, Sthita-prajna of the Gita	

Prescribed Readings:

1. Sri Aurobindo, The Foundations of Indian Culture, (Chapter I only)
2. S. Radhakrishnan and others (ed.), The Cultural Heritage of India, Vol. I, & II.

Reference:

1. K.M. Panikkar, The Essential Features of Indian Culture, Chap I & II
2. G.C. Pande, Foundations of India Culture, Vol. I & II
3. S. Radhakrishnan, The Hindu View of Life
4. S.K. Ganguly and A.S. Ghose, Relevance of our Cultural Heritage to Modern India
5. K.S. Murty-the Indian Spirit

Course outcome:

The course Philosophy of Culture introduces the nature and definitions of philosophy of culture. It deals with the Indian culture, civilization and its ethical values. From these course students can learn different interesting issues involved in Indian culture and civilization including the study of the agencies for fostering the fundamental unity of India. Apart from these the course also helps the students for preparing for UPSC and other competitive examinations.

Course No. PHLMA 104: Logic-I (6 credit)

Learning Objectives:

1. To give the students some basic ideas of logical reasoning.
2. To make enable the students to acquire on idea of using different logical theories for the attainment of truth.

Unit - I. 2 Credit

Introduction: What is Logic? Nature of Argument, Truth and Validity, Simple and Compound Statements, Conditional Statements, Argument Forms and Truth Tables, Statement Forms.

Unit - II 2 Credit

The Methods of Deduction: Formal proof of validity, The Rule of Inference and Rule of Replacement, Proving Invalidity, The Rule of Conditional Proof, The Rule of Indirect Proof., Logistic Systems.

Unit - III 1 Credit

Classes and the Relation between them.
The Boolean Algebra of Classes and Syllogism.

Unit - IV 1 Credit

Quantification Theory: Singular Propositions and General Propositions, Proving Validity. Multiply General Proposition, Revised Rules, Proving Invalidity, Logical Truths Involving Quantifiers.

Prescribed Readings:

1. I.M. Coli: Symbolic Logic (5th ed.), Macmillan co., London.
2. Alice Ambrose & Morris Lazerowitz: Fundamentals of Symbolic Logic, (revised edition), New York, 1962.
3. Patrick Suppes: Introduction to Logic, (Van Nostrand Reinhold Co. New York, London, Toronto, Melbourne) (Affiliated East-West Press Pvt. LTD., New Delhi).

Reference:

1. G.E. Hughes & D.G. Londey: The Elements of Formal Logic, Delhi, B. I Publishers, 1967.
2. Richard Jeffery: Formal Logic. It's Scope & Limits (2nd ed.)
3. Elliot Mendelson: Introduction to. Mathematical Logic. (Wadsworth and Brooks Cole, Advance Books and Software Pacific Grove, California).
4. Bertrand Russell: An Introduction To Mathematical Philosophy.
5. Basson, A.H. and O'Connor, D.J. : Introduction to Symbolic Logic.
6. Quine, W.V.: Methods of Logic.
7. Rescher, N.: Topics in Philosophical Logic.

Course outcome:

The course Logic-I introduces some of the important issues in the field of Logic. Logic is a study of language, inference and reasoning. It tries to give the students some basic ideas about kinds of reasoning which enables students to get the basic ideas about reasoning. From this course students will get an idea of using different logical theories for the attainment of truth. Knowledge of logic and reasoning is also necessary for the students for appearing different competitive examinations.

Course No. PHLMA 201: Metaphysics - (Indian) (6 Credit)

Learning Objectives:

1. To discuss the metaphysical queries of Indian philosophy as found in different systems of thought.
2. To analyse the nature of Ultimate Reality as explained by different systems of Indian Philosophy.

Unit - I

1 Credit

- (a) Vedic concept of Rta and Rna
- (b) Upanishads - Atman and Brahman.

Unit - II

2 Credit

- (a) Carvaka concept of matter.
- (b) Jaina Syadvada and Anekantavada

Unit - III 1 Credit

- (a) Vaisheshika categories
- (b) Sunyavada, Vijnanavada.

Unit - IV 2 Credit

- (a) Dualism of Samkhya, Evolution
- (b) Non-dualism of Samkara, Brahman, Jiva, Jagat.

Prescribed Readings:

1. Stephen H. Phillips: Classical Indian Metaphysics, Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1997.
2. S.C. Chatterjee & D.M. Dutta: An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, University of Calcutta, 1984.
3. Athalye and Bodas (Trans. & Ed.) Tarkasamgraha of Annambhatta, BORI, Pune 1963.
4. Mohanty J.N. : Reason and Tradition in Indian Thought, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1992.
5. Matilal B.K. : Perception, Oxford, 1980.
6. Bhatt, Govardhan, P. : The Basic Ways of Knowing (An In-depth Study of Kumarila's Contribution to Indian to Indian Epistemology), Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi, 1989 (Second Ed.)

Reference:

1. Sadananda Bhaduri: Nyaya Vaisheshik Metaphysics.
2. Belbalkar/Ranade: History of Indian Philosophy Vol. I & II.
3. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Indian Philosophy Vol. I & II.
4. S.E. Bhelke & P.P. Ghokhale (ed): Studies in Indian Philosophy : Problems, Concepts and Perspectives. I P Q, Pune, 2002.
5. K.K. Mittal: Materialism in Indian thought.
6. S. Mukherjee: The Jain Philosophy of Non Absolutism.
7. Mrs, Rhys Davids: A Manual of Buddhism.
8. Debiprasad Chattopadhyaya: Lokayata : A study in Ancient materialism. Peoples Publishing house, New Delhi, 1973.
9. Matilal B.K. : Epistemology, Logic and Grammar in Indian Philosophy, Mouton, 1971.
10. Dasgupta S.N.: History of Indian Philosophy, Cambridge Uni. Press, London (1940) (Relevant Volumes and Chapters)
11. Kar B.N.: Theories of Error in Indian Philosophy, Ajanta Publications, Delhi, 1978.
12. Datta D.M.: Six ways of Knowing, University of Calcutta, 1960.

Course outcome:

The course Metaphysics introduces various issues of Indian Metaphysics. This course also deeply studies different metaphysical concepts especially from Indian Philosophy which particularly explores students' conceptual knowledge about different metaphysical problems in

Indian philosophy. A study of different systems in Indian Philosophy is helpful to provide a vision of the Reality. The study of Indian Philosophy also helps the students for preparing UPSC and other competitive examinations.

Course No. PHLMA 202: Metaphysics - (Western): (6 Credit)

Learning Objectives:

1. To make enable the students to understand the metaphysical concepts of Western Philosophy from the very ancient to the modern times.
2. To explicate the metaphysical vision of the Reality found in different Western philosophical thoughts.

Unit - I 2 Credit

Problem of being and becoming: Parmenides, Heraclitus and Aristotle. Nature of Self: Plato-Aristotle debate, Cartesian dualism, No-Soul theory of Hume

Unit - II 1 Credit

Problem of Universals: Realism, Conceptualism, Imagism, Nominalism and Family resemblance.

Unit - III 2 Credit

Problem of Substance- Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz- Locke, Berkeley, Hume.

Unit - IV 1 Credit

Problem of Causality - Aristotle, Hume and Kant.

Problem of Absolute- Hegel, Bradley.

Prescribed Readings:

1. O'Connor D.J. : A Critical History of Western Philosophy, Collier Mac Millan Publishers, London, 1964.
2. Copleston F. : History of Philosophy (Relevant volumes), Image books New York, 1974.
3. Woozely A. D. : Theory of knowledge : An Introduction, Hutchinson University Library, London, 1969.
4. Hume, David: An Essay Concerning Human Understanding (Book1) (Ed.) P.H. Nidditch Oxford, 1975
5. Mackie J.L.: The Cement of the Universe (Chapter 1) Oxford, 1974
6. Russell, Bertrand, The Problems of Philosophy, Oxford University Press
7. Russell, B.: History of Western Philosophy.

Reference:

1. Edwards Paul: The Encyclopaedia of Philosophy. The Macmillan Co. and the Free Press, New York, 1967.
2. Woodhouse, R.S.: Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz: The Concept of Substance in 17th Century Metaphysics Routledge, London, 1993
3. Scruton, Roger. : Spinoza, Past Master Series, Oxford University Press, 1986
4. Richard Taylor: Metaphysics (Prentice Hall)
5. Stephen Korher: Fundamental questions of philosophy.
6. J. Burnet: History of Greek Philosophy, 1914.
7. N.K.C. Guthrie: The Greek Philosophers from Thales to Aristotle.
8. R.L. Nettleship: Lectures on the Republic of Plato, 1914.
9. W.D. Ross: Aristotle, 1923.
10. W.T. Stace: A Critical History of Greek Philosophy.
11. Windleband: History of Philosophy.
12. R. Falckenberg: History of Modern Philosophy.
13. Frank Thilly: History of Philosophy.

Course outcome:

The course Metaphysics (Western) provides an introduction to the distinctive nature of philosophical enquiry about metaphysical entities. It discusses about some core issues of metaphysics. This particular course encourages the students to learn the basic metaphysical questions about certainty, identity and change, unity & multiplicity, universals & particulars, absence and presence etc. A study of different systems of western metaphysics is helpful to provide a vision of the reality. Apart from these the course also helps the students for preparing different competitive examinations.

Course No. PHLMA 203: Philosophy of Science (6 Credit)

Learning Objectives:

1. To develop an understanding on how scientific philosophy legitimately hold one of the key positions in the system of the sciences.
2. To provide a general overview on the natural connections between science and other branches of philosophy such as metaphysics and epistemology.

Unit - I

1 Credit

- (a) Common Sense, Science and the Philosophy of Science.
- (b) Aristotelian and Galilean conception of science.

Unit - II

2 Credit

Different Approaches to the Philosophy of Science. Analytical, Historical and Critical. Nature and Method of Scientific Activity. Laws, explanation and Theories, their inter-relations.

Unit - III 2 Credit
Analysis of matter, time, space, relativity, language of science, scientific Explanation.

Unit - IV 1 Credit
(a) Science and human Values and social function of science.
(b) Science as a value-neutral activity.

Prescribed Readings:

1. Philosophy of Science. Toulmin.
2. Criticism and the Growth of Knowledge-eds. Lakatos and Musgrave.
3. Philosophy of Science- J Losee.
4. The Structure of Scientific revolution-Kuhn.
5. Philosophy of Natural Science-Hempel.
6. Readings in the Philosophy of Social Science, -ed, by M. Brodbeck.

Reference :

1. Objective Knowledge-Popper.
2. Logic of Scientific Discovery-Popper.
3. Scientific Revolution-R. Harre.
4. Realism and the Aim of Science-Feyerabend

Course outcome:

The course Philosophy of Science introduces the core issues in the philosophy of science. It basically includes the introduction of some prominent philosopher's contribution towards the developments of philosophy of science. Through this course, students will be able to learn about the origins of the development of modern sciences. It also tries to explore the nature of the scientific method, the nature of the progression of science, different approaches that help in the progression of science, nature of scientific laws, theories and explanations etc. This paper is also helpful for students for preparing UPSC and other competitive examinations.

Course No. PHLMA 204: Logic - II (6 Credit)

Learning Objectives:

1. To enable the students on how to avoid fallacious reasoning and to formulate and evaluate the validity of a syllogistic argument.
2. To enable the students for appearing different competitive examination with the help of the knowledge of reasoning.

Unit - I

2 Credit

The Logic of Relations: Symbolizing Relations, Arguments Involving Relations, Some Attributes. Identity and the Definite Description, Predicate Variables and Attributes of Attributes.

Unit - II

1 Credit

An Axiom System for the propositional Calculus: Elliott Mendelson's System, Theorems in M.S.: Theorems about M. S., Meta theorems Meta logic.

Unit - III

2 Credit

Formal Propositional Calculus: PM axioms of propositional calculus, Theorems of PM, Deduction Theorem and Consequences. Consistency, Soundness, Completeness, Independence of PM.

Unit - IV

1 Credit

Set Theory: Intuitive elementary Set Theory vs Axiomatic Set Theory.

The Zermelo-Fraenkel System.

Theorems in Z.F. System.

Various related notions about sets.

Prescribed Readings:

1. I.M. Copi: Symbolic Logic, (5th ed.) Macmillan co., Ltd.
2. Alice Ambrose & Morris Lazerowitz: Fundamentals of Symbolic Logic, (review ed.), New York 1962.
3. Elliot Mendelson: Introduction to. Mathematical Logic. (Wadsworth and Brooks Cole, Advance Books and Software Pacific Grove, California).
4. Patric Suppes: Axiomatic Set Theory, (Van Nostrand reinhold Co. New York, Cincinnati, Toronto, London, Melbourne).
5. Morris R. Cohen and Ernest Nagel: An Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method (Allied Publishers Limited: New Delhi)

Reference:

1. G.E. Hughes & D.G. Longley: The Elements of Formal Logic, Delhi B I Publishers, 1967.
2. Richard Jeffery: Formal Logic It's scope & limits, (2nd ed.)
3. Geoffrey Hunter: An Introduction to the Metatheory of Standard First order Logic. (Macmillan & Co., London and Basingstoke).
4. Patrick Suppes: Introduction to Logic, (Van Nostrand Reinhold Co. New York, London, Toronto, Melbourne) (Affiliated East-West Press Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi).
5. Basson, A.H. and O'Connor, D.J. : Introduction to Symbolic Logic.
6. Copi, I.M. : Symbolic Logic (Fifth Edition).
7. Suppes, P. : Introduction to Logic.

8. Quine W.V. : Methods of Logic.
9. Ambrose, A. and Lazerowitz, M. : Fundamentals of Symbolic Logic.
10. Rescher, N. : Topics in Philosophical Logic.
11. Barlingay, S. S. :Tarka-rekha (Hindi).

Course outcome:

The course Logic-II introduces some of the important issues in the field of Logic. Logic is a study of language, inference and reasoning. It tries to give the students some basic ideas about kinds of reasoning which enables students to get the basic ideas about reasoning. Further, it enables the students on how to avoid fallacious reasoning and to formulate and evaluate the validity of a syllogistic argument. From this course students will get an idea of using different logical theories for the attainment of truth. Knowledge of logic and reasoning is also essential for the students for appearing different competitive examinations.

Course No. PHLMA 301
Contemporary Indian Philosophy (6 Credit)

Learning Objectives:

1. To highlight the methods of philosophical enquiry done by Contemporary Indian Philosophers to explain the key concepts of Indian Philosophical thought.
2. To make enable the students to understand the philosophical issues introduced and developed by the contemporary thinkers- Swami Vivekananda, Sr. Aurobindo, Mahatma Gandhi and S. Radharishnan.

Unit – I 1 Credit
(a) Swami Vivekananda: Nature of Man, Universal Religion, Practical Vedanta.

Unit - II 2 Credit
(a) Sri. Aurobindo: Reality as 'saccidananda', three phases of reality - evolution, mind and super mind, integral yoga.

Unit - III 1 Credit
(a) M.K. Gandhi: Truth, non-violence, Swaraj and its relevance in the present era.

Unit - IV 2 Credit
(a) S. Radhakrishnan: God and the absolute, intellect and intuition. Religious Experience.

Prescribed Readings:

1. V.S. Naravane: Modern Indian Thought, Bombay, 1964.
2. The Complete Works of Vivekananda-Eight Volumes, Advaita Ashram, 1957.
3. Integral Advaitism of Shri Aurobindo. R.S. Mishra.
4. B.G. Tilak: Gita Rahasya
5. S. Radhakrishnan: An Idealist View of Life, London George Allen & Unwin, 1957.
6. B.R. Ambedkar: Writings and Speeches, vol.1, Bombay Education Dept. Govt. of Maharashtra.

Reference:

1. Vivekananda: the great Spiritual Teacher: A compilation.
2. Basant Kumar Lal: Contemporary Indian Philosophy, Delhi, 1999.
3. M.K. Gandhi: An Autobiography.
4. Swami Vivekananda: Practical Vedanta, Advaita Ashram, 1964.
5. Sri, Aurobindo: Integral Yoga, Pondicherry, Sri Aurobindo Ashram, 1972.
6. Benoy Gopal Ray: Contemporary Indian Philosophers, Allahabad, 1957.
7. Twentieth Century Indian. Philosophy. Nilima Sharma.
8. Studies in Indian Philosophy: Problems, Concepts and Perspectives, ed. By Bhelke & P.P. Ghokhale, I PQ, Pune, 2002.

Course outcome:

The course Contemporary Indian Philosophy focuses on the study of some of the great contemporary Indian Philosophers. The study explores some of the major philosophical issues developed by the contemporary Indian thinkers and their tremendous influence on the social life and philosophical engagements. From this course the students will be able to learn how these great thinkers have responded to the challenges posed by the colonial encounter, nationalistic and civilization aspirations. Apart from these the course also helps the students for preparing different competitive examinations.

Course No. PHLMA 302, Analytic Philosophy (6 Credit)

Learning Objectives:

1. To provide the students the knowledge of language and reality.
2. To make enable the students to develop scientific outlook of logic, language and reality towards the linguistic world.

Unit - I

1 Credit

Gotolob Frege: Sense and Reference. Russell: On Denoting.

Unit - II 1 Credit

G.E. Moore: Refutation of Idealism, Defence of Common sense.

Unit - III 2 Credit

Ludwig Wittgenstein: Analysis of facts, propositions and their interrelation, A.J. Ayer: Logical Positivism - 'Elimination of Metaphysics and the principle of verification'.

Unit - IV 2 Credit

Philosophy and ordinary language: G. Ryle: Systematically Misleading Expressions, P.F. Strawson: On Referring.

Prescribed Readings

1. Frege: Sense and Nominatum in Contemporary Readings in Logical Theory Ed. I.M, Copi and J.A. Gould The Macmillan Company, New York, 1971
2. B. Russell: Logic and Knowledge, Routledge.
3. G.E. Moore: Refutation of Idealism (from 'Philosophical Studies' London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1922, Reprint - 1959).
4. A. J. Ayer: 'Language, Truth and Logic,' Victor Gollance, Ltd. 1936.
5. P.F. Strawson: On Referring (from Mind, Vol. IIX, No, 235 (July 1950)).
6. Gilbert Ryle: Descartes Myth (from 'Concept of Mind' Chap. I, by Gilbert Ryle, 1949, The Hutchinson Publishing Group).
7. Ludwig Wittgenstein: Family Resemblance (from 'Philosophical Investigation', translated By G.E.M. Anscombe Oxford Basil Blackwell, 1953).

Reference:

1. G.E. Moore: Philosophical Papers, Routledge,
2. R.R. Ammerman(ed): Classics of Analytic Philosophy, Tata Mc Graw-Hill Publishing Co. Ltd., 1965.
3. A. J. Ayer: Central Questions of Philosophy, The McMillan Company of Indian Ltd, 1979
4. Richard Rorty: Linguistic Turn, Phoenix Books, The University of Chicago Press, 1970.
5. W.V.O. Quine: Two Dogmas of Empiricism (from 'A Logical Point of View', By William Van Ormond Quine, Cambridge).

Course outcome:

The course Analytic Philosophy introduces some of the key issues of Western Analytic philosophy. The study of analytic Philosophy provides us the knowledge of language and reality. It gives a broad idea about western literature and philosophy but also enables students to develop a scientific attitude towards Reality. This study also encourages a scientific outlook of logic, language and reality among the students. This paper is also helpful for students for preparing UPSC and other competitive examinations.

Course No. PHLMA 303: General Ethics (6 Credit)

Learning Objectives:

1. To increase ethical knowledge and to improve ethical skills to strengthen ethical sensitivity, awareness and judgement.
2. To develop the knowledge of ethical behaviour with the help of ethical theories.

Unit - I

2 Credit

Definition, Nature and Scope of Ethics Moral Concepts: Good, Right, Duty/Obligation, Ought, Freedom of Will. Ethics and other Science: Theology, Politics, Sociology

Unit - II

1 Credit

Four Cardinal Virtues: Wisdom, Courage, Temperance, Justice Hedonism: History-Psychological and Ethical Utilitarianism: Jeremy Bentham and J. S. Mill.

Unit - III

1 Credit

Formalism: Normative Ethics - Immanuel Kant Intuitionism: Analytic Ethics - G.E. Moore.

Unit - IV

2 Credit

Moral Judgements: Descriptivism, Prescriptivism, Emotivism, Moral Discourse and Arguments - C.L. Stevenson

Prescribed Readings:

1. John S. Mackenzie, A Manual of Ethics, Delhi, Oxford Press, 1930
2. C.L. Stevenson, Ethics and Language, New York, 1944
3. R. M. Hare: 'Language of Morals'.
4. A. J. Ayer: 'Language Truth and Logic'.
5. G.E. Moor: 'Principia Ethica'.

Reference:

1. S.P. McGreal, Problems of Ethics, New York, Chambers Publishing Company, 1976
2. C.D. Broad, Five Types of Ethical Theory, London, Rutledge & Kegan Paul, Ltd., 1967
3. H.M. Joshi: 'Traditional and Contemporary Ethics' - Western and Indian, Bhatia Vidya Bhavan, Delhi, 2000.

Course outcome:

The course General Ethics attempts to introduce the basic concepts of ethics, and the inter-relationships between ethics and other branches of studies. Ethics, being a normative study gives ideas about what is right and what is wrong in human actions. Its sole aim is to promote human virtue in compliance with certain moral standards. A study of ethics also can encourage a sense of duty and responsibility among the students. Apart from these, the course also helps the students for preparing different competitive examinations.

OPTIONAL PAPER:
Students will choose any one paper from the following.

Course No. PHLMA 304 (A): Philosophy of Religion (6 Credit)

Learning Objectives:

1. To make enable the students to understand the meaning and scope of philosophy of religion and how philosophical thinking about religion helps to get rid of religious conflicts.
2. To give logical analysis of religious believes such as God, prayer, worship, liberation etc.

Unit – I	2 Credit
(a) Meaning and Scope of the Philosophy of Religion	
(b) Religion and culture, Theology	
(c) Religion and Humanism.	

Unit - II	1 Credit
(a) Nature and origin of religion	
(b) Religion, Faith and reason	

Unit - III	2 Credit
(a) Origin and evolution of the idea of God	
(b) Arguments for the existence of God.	
(c) The Problem of Evil and Suffering.	

Unit - IV	1 Credit
(a) Concept of Karma, Liberation, Fatalism	
(b) Mysticism	
(c) Tradition and Modernity in Religion.	

Prescribed Readings:

1. John Hick, Philosophy of Religion, 1953
2. John Hick, (Ed), The Existence of God, 1964

3. John E. Smith, Philosophy of Religion, 1965
4. Wainwright William ed., The Oxford handbook of Philosophy of Religion, Oxford University Press.

Reference:

1. Daniel J. Bronstein and Harold M. Schulweis (Ed), Approaches to the Philosophy of Religion, 1954
2. George L. Abernethy and Thomas - A Lang Ford (Ed), Philosophy of Religion, 1968
3. K. Satchidananda Murty, The Realm of Between, 1974
4. Ninian Smart, Historical Selections in the Philosophy of Religions, 1962
5. John B., New Man's Religion, 1969
6. Frederick Ferre, Basic, Modern Philosophy of Religion, 1968
7. John Hick, Classical and Contemporary Readings in the Philosophy of Religion, 1964
8. R.L. Paterson, An Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion, 1958
9. Paul Edwards, Encyclopaedia of Philosophy, Macmillan and Co, The Free Press, New York, 1967
10. James William, Varieties of Religious Experience: A Study in Human Nature, Longmans Green, London 1928
11. Hubert John Richards, The Philosophy of Religion, Heinemann Publication 1998
12. Matilal, B.K., Logical and Ethical Issues in Religious Belief, Oxford University Press

Course outcome:

The course Philosophy of Religion introduces various core issues including the aims and purposes of the study of Philosophy of religion. It particularly explores some general ideas about the different theories of religions. This course also studies the need of Philosophy of religion in the present day society for establishment of peace and universal brotherhood. A study of religious philosophy also promotes a sense of spiritualism among the students. Apart from the societal benefit, this paper also helps the students for preparing different competitive examination including civil service examinations.

Course No. PHLMA 304 (B): Buddhism (6 Credit)

Learning Objectives:

1. To analyse the philosophical enquiry of Buddhism regarding epistemology, metaphysics, ethics and logic.

2. To provide the knowledge of the philosophical interpretation of Buddhism and its applicability in solving issues of the contemporary world.

Unit - I:	Epistemology	1 credit
Unit II :	Metaphysics	1 credit
Unit III:	Ethics	2 credit
Unit : IV:	Logic	2 credit

Prescribed Readings:

1. Narada Thera: The Buddha and his teachings, BMS, Malaysia, 1988.

Reference:

1. T.P.V. Murty, Central Philosophy of Buddhism
2. N.V. Bapat, Two thousand five hundred years of Buddhism
3. S. Radhakrishnan, Indian Philosophy Vol - I
4. Radhakrishna A.C., Source Book OF Indian Philosophy
5. Ed:- H.R. Bhattachariya, Cultural heretics of Indian. Vol - II
6. Nalinakha Dutta: Mahayana Buddhism.
7. Mrs. Ryhs Davids: A Manual of Buddhism.

Course Outcome: This course will provide an understanding to the distinctive philosophical enquiry to the questions of Epistemology, Metaphysics, Ethics and Logic inherent in the philosophy of Buddhism. The first Unit 'Epistemology' deals with the epistemological question raised by Buddhism. The second Unit 'Metaphysics' deals with the metaphysical question regarding Ultimate Reality as found in Buddhism. The third Unit 'Ethics' concerned with Buddha's view on ethics and its applicability in solving ethical issues related to our life, environment and so on. The fourth Unit 'Logic' deals with the questions of how logic is considered to constitute part of epistemology in the Buddhist tradition.

Course No. PHLMA 401
Section-1 (Philosophy of Value) (6 Credit)

Learning Objectives:

1. It helps the students to understand the importance of philosophical concepts and its meaning.
2. It helps the students in organising and writing a research proposal, research papers, thesis and any other research based academic writing with the integration of knowledge of any discipline.

Unit -I 1 Credit

- a) Concept of virtue: Nature, definition and types
- b) Concept of good life: Aristotle, Mill, Radhakrishnan

Unit-II 2 Credit

- a) Truth, Beauty and Goodness as value
- b) Pancasilas: Ahimsa, Satyam, Asteyam, Brahmacharyam, Aparigraha
- c) Brahmaviharas: Maitri, Karuna, Mudita, Upeksha

Prescribed Books:

Ralph B. Perry: General Theory of Value

C. Seshadri (ed): Education in Values: A source book

Reference Books:

Risieri Frondizi: What is Value?

M. Hiriyanna: The Indian Conception of Value 20

Section-2 (Research Methodology)

Unit-III 2 Credit

- a. Methods of acquiring knowledge: Traditional, Empirical, Rational, Interpretative, Dialectical and Scientific
- b. Research- Its meaning, nature and scope
- c. Types of Research: basic research, applied research, action research

Unit-IV 1 Credit

- a. Research Proposal: Identifying a research problem, Statement of problem, Review of related literature, Sources of research materials, objective, scope and delimitation of the study.
- b. Preparation of Research Report- format of research report, reference section, bibliography.

Prescribed Books:

C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology-Methods and Techniques

Reference Books:

M. Sarma, Research Methodology

D.K. Bhattacharyya, Research Methodology

Ram Ahuja, Research Methods

Course Outcome: This course helps the students to understand the basic philosophical concepts of Philosophy of Value and research methodology. The first part of the course gives an understanding of the value concepts associated with both Indian and Western Philosophy. The second part of the course provides the knowledge of research methodology which will help the students in doing any kind of research work. This course will also help the students in various competitive examinations.

**Course No. PHLMA402. Phenomenology and Existentialism
(6 Credit)**

Learning Objectives:

1. To give knowledge of the key concepts of Phenomenology and Existentialism. This will provide general understanding about these two emergent philosophical movements of 20th century.
2. To provide the methods of both Phenomenology and Existentialism in describing the various facts associated with human existence.

Unit - I

1 Credit

- (a) Phenomenology: A Movement of Thought, A Radical method of Investigation, A Presuppositionless philosophy, Rigorous science.

Unit - II

2 Credit

- (a) Edmund Husserl: Development of his thought, the natural world thesis, essence and essential intuition, Phenomenological reduction and its stages, pure consciousness and transcendental subjectivity, intentionality of consciousness.
(b) Merleau Ponty: Phenomenology of Perception.

Unit - III

2 Credit

- (a) Existentialism: Its distinctive characteristic, common ground as well as diversity among existentialism. Theism and Atheism in existentialism.
(b) Some recurring themes: Existence precedes essence, man's-being-in the world, man's-being-with-others and man's-being-in-the-action. Freedom: Decision and Choice.

Unit - IV

1 Credit

- (a) Heidegger: Being, Dasein
(b) Existential Subjectively, Existence: Authentic, inauthentic, existence

Prescribed Readings:

1. M.K. Bhadra: A Critical Survey of Phenomenology and Existentialism.
2. P.R. Husserl: An Analysis of Phenomenology.

3. H.J. Black hams: Six Existentialist Thinkers 2nd ed, New York.

Reference:

1. H. Spiegel berg: The Phenomenological Movements Vol. I&II.
2. M. Ponty: Phenomenology of Perception.
3. M. Farber: The Aims of Phenomenology.
4. J.P. Sartre: Being and Nothingness.
5. John Macquarie: Existentialism, 1973.

Course outcome:

The course Phenomenology and Existentialism introduces its unique methodological questions by engaging with selective writings of some important thinkers. The course provides an understanding about the roots of the two philosophical movements of Phenomenology and Existentialism among the students. The study gives a brood idea about Western literature and philosophy and also develops a scientific attitude in the direction of reality among students. Apart from these the course also helps the students for preparing different competitive examination.

Course No. PHLMA 403. Applied Ethics (6 Credit)

Learning Objectives:

1. To introduce the ethical debates on various morally sensitive topics.
2. To prepare the students to analyse the sensitive moral issues through a philosophical lens.

Unit - I

1 Credit

Introduction: Applied Ethics as a branch of ethics and it's relation with other branches of ethics, nature and scope of Applied Ethics

Unit - II

1 Credit

Applied Ethics and Ecology - human being and environment relation, moral attitudes towards environment. A Theory of Justice: John Rawls.

Unit - III

2 Credit

Professional Ethics - Profession and Business, moral duties of various professions. Medical Ethics: Code of conduct, doctor-patient relationship, duties of doctors. Euthanasia. Definition, types, arguments - for and against.

Unit - IV.

2 Credit

Problem of Terrorism, Terrorism and Gandhian Maxim - ends do not justify the means. In - equality Re - examined: Amartya Sen

Prescribed Readings:

1. Peter Singer: 'Applied Ethics', in the Oxford Reading in Philosophy series.

2. W.K. Frankena: 'Ethics', Prentice Hall, 1973.
3. John Rawls, A Theory of Justice, Clarendon Press, 1972
4. Amartya Sen, In - equality Re - examined, Oxford University Press, 1997

Reference:

1. Peter Singer: 'Practical Ethics', 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press, 1993.
2. Harold H. Titus: 'Ethics for Today', 2nd ed. Eyresia Publishing house (pvt) Ltd., New Delhi, 1966
3. C.D. Board, Five Types of Ethical Theory, Routledge & Kegan Paul, LTD, 1967
4. John Rawls, Political Liberalism, Colombia University Press, 1993
5. John S. Mackenzie, A Manual of Ethics, Oxford Press, 1930
6. Winker E.R. AND Combe, J.R. (Ed), Applied Ethics: A Reader, Blackwell, 1993

Course outcome:

The course Applied Ethics introduces the core issues in the field of applied ethics which deals with specific moral problems of fundamental importance for today's individual and society. As an ethico-political study, it is treated as an important tool to acquire the knowledge of human rights and human values. From this course students will get an excellent opportunity to learn the various moral issues of applied ethics and the ways to settle these problems. This course is also helpful for the students in preparing for UPSC and other competitive examinations.

Course No. PHLMA 404. (A) Comparative Religion (6 Credit)

Learning Objectives:

1. To make enable the students to understand the aims and purpose of comparative religion and its' advantages and disadvantages in solving religious issues.
2. To provide the knowledge of the key concepts of different existing major religions of the world.

Unit - I

1 Credit

Aims and purpose of the of the study of comparative religion.

Need for the study of comparative religion.

Advantage and difficulties involved in the study of comparative religion.

Unit - II

2 Credit

Comparative study of the major religions: Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism with special reference to -

(i) Concept and nature of God ultimate Reality Authority; reason, revelation/faith.

(ii) World-problem of creation and relation of the world God.

Unit - III

1 Credit

Explanations given by different religions.

(a) Role of Prayer worship, rituals and meditation

(b) Nature of mystical experience in different religions.

Unit - IV

2 Credit

(a) Ethical codes, socio religious practices and social services as stepping stones to salvation.

(b) Problem of freedom and Responsibility as expounded in various religions.

(c) Life after death: Concept and theories of rebirth, resurrection, liberation.

Prescribed Readings:

1. A Comparative Study of Religion-Y. Masih (Motilal Banarasidass)
2. Encyclopaedia of World religions.
3. Comparative Religion-Amarjit Singh Sethi (Vikas)
4. Religions of the world-Ninian Smart.
5. Glimpses of World religions- (Jaico Publication)
6. Faiths men live g- J.C. Ancher.

Reference

1. Comparative Religion., by. A.C. Bouquet-Penguin Books.
2. Indian Religions., - S. Radhakrishnan-Orient Paperbacks.
3. Comparative Religion., by. R.C. Zaehner-Beacon Press.
4. Religions of the world., - John Hadon Doubleday and Co.
5. Comparative Religious Concepts & Experience., -Rajendra Varma. Intellectual Publication House, 23, Ansari Road, New Delhi. 110002.
6. Glimpses of World Religions., - Ninian Smart Cambridge University Press.
7. Comparative Religions. Tripathi.
8. A study of Comparative Religions., - S.K. Maitra.
9. Essential Unity of All Religions.- Dr. Bhagwan Das.

Course outcome:

The course Comparative Religion introduces the aims and purpose of the study of comparative religion. It particularly explores some general ideas about some common theories among the various religions. This course also studies the need of comparative religion in the present day society for the establishment of tolerance, peace and universal brotherhood. It also helps the students to understand the uniqueness of different religions and respect to other religions. Apart from the societal benefit, the course also helps the students for preparing different competitive examination.

Course No. PHLMA 404(B) Vedanta (6 Credit)

Learning Objectives:

1. To give knowledge of the philosophical queries of Vedanta Philosophy regarding self, Maya, world and God.
2. To make the students to understand Sankara's philosophical thought and his refutation of different philosophies.

Unit I: The Concept of Self 1 Credit

Unit II: The Concept of Maya 1 Credit

Unit III: The Phenomenology of the World (Jagat) and God (Isvare) 2 Credit

Unit IV: Sankara's Refutation of Different Philosophies 2 Credit

Prescribed Readings:

Shankarbhasya on Vedanta Sutras (English translation)

References:

1. Thibaut: Shankarbhasya (English Translation) Secret Books of the East Series)
2. Viseshvarananda: BRAHMA Sutra (Eng. Translation), Adaita Ashram, Almora)
3. S.N. Das Gupta: History of Indian Philosophy Vol.1
4. Radhakrishnan: Vedanta According to Shankara and Ramanuja
5. S.K. Dass: The System of Vedanta
6. R.P. Singh: The Metaphysics of Shankara. Vol.1
7. R.K Naulakha: ShandarBrahmavada(Kitabghar, Kanpur)
8. M.K VenkataramIyer :Advaita Vedanta (Asian Publishing House, Bombay)
9. Vedanta Sar: Commentary on Chatusutri and Tashapadas of the Brahma in Sutra Sadananda)

Course Outcome: This course will focus on the study of some of the major concepts of Vedanta Philosophy. The first Unit is about the concept of self which deals with the explanation of the real nature of self as found in Vedanta. The second Unit deals with the concept of Maya where the world explanation is given as an illusion. Here the students will

able to learn the views of Sankara and Ramanuja. The third Unit 'phenomenology of the world (Jagat) and God (Isvara)' deals with the relationship between God and the world. The fourth Unit deals with Sankara's refutation of different philosophies. The whole course will help the students to learn the Vedantic teachings regarding self, world, Maya, God and Sankara's philosophical thought.

Programme Specific Outcome
M. A. in Philosophy

Philosophy as a rational investigation of thought can be variously defined, depending on whether the emphasis is placed on its method, its subject matter or its purpose. Students will be able to express knowledge of the history of philosophy, knowledge of constant and contemporary issues in the domain of Philosophy. The programme also helps the students to articulate and estimate different philosophical arguments, methods and insights to the other areas of human interest, experience, or cognitive investigation. By the end of the programme the students will be able to expertise in a specific area of Philosophy.

Department of Philosophy
 Programme Name-M.A.
 Programme Code-PHL

Detail of Change in Syllabus

Previous portion of the syllabus where changes have been effected	Revised portion of the Syllabus
<p>Course- Indian Epistemology (6 Credits) Code: 1.01</p> <p>Unit-III Marks: 2 Credits</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sabda, Problem of Meaning-the views of Kumarila Bhatta and Prabhakara Mishra. Other Pramanas- Upamana, Arthapati, Anupalabhi, Samplava & Viplava 	<p>Course- Indian Epistemology (6 Credits) Code: 1.01</p> <p>Unit-III Marks: 2 Credits</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sabda, Problem of Meaning-the views of Kumarila Bhatta and Prabhakara Mishra. Other Pramanas- Upamana, Arthapati, Anupalabhi
<p>Course- Philosophy of Culture (6 Credits) Code: 1.03</p> <p>Unit-IV Marks: 1 Credit</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ideal Man and Women in Ramayana The Cultural Values of Mahabharata, Sthita-prajna of the Gita 	<p>Course- Philosophy of Culture (6 Credits) Code: 1.03</p> <p>Unit-IV Marks: 1 Credit</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ideal Man and Women in Ramayana The Ethics of Mahabharata.
<p>Course- Logic-I (6 Credits) Code: 1.04</p> <p>Unit-I Marks: 2 Credit Introduction: What is Logic? Nature of Argument, Truth and Validity, Simple and Compound Statements, Conditional Statements, Argument Forms and Truth Tables, Statement Forms.</p> <p>Unit-II Marks: 2 Credits The Methods of Deduction: Formal proof of Validity, The Rule of Inference and Rule of Replacement, Proving Invalidity, The Rule of Conditional Proof, The Rule of Indirect Proof. Logistic Systems</p> <p>Unit-IV Marks: 1 Credit Quantification Theory: Singular Propositions and General Propositions, Proving Validity, Multiply General Proposition, Revised Rules, Proving Invalidity, Logical Truths Involving Quantifiers.</p>	<p>Course- Logic-I (6 Credits) Code: 1.04</p> <p>Unit-I Marks: 1 Credit Introduction: What is Logic? Nature of Argument, Truth and Validity, Simple and Compound Statements, Conditional Statements, Argument Forms and Truth Tables, Statement Forms.</p> <p>Unit-II Marks: 2 Credits The Methods of Deduction: Formal proof of Validity, The Rule of Inference and Rule of Replacement, Proving Invalidity, The Rule of Conditional Proof, The Rule of Indirect Proof.</p> <p>Unit-IV Marks: 2 Credits Quantification Theory: Singular Propositions and General Propositions, Proving Validity, Multiply General Proposition, Revised Rules, Proving Invalidity, Logical Truths Involving Quantifiers.</p>
<p>Course- Logic-II (6 Credits) Code: 2.04</p> <p>Unit-I</p>	<p>Course- Logic-II (6 Credits) Code: 2.04</p> <p>Unit-I</p>

<p>Marks: 2 Credits</p> <p>The Logic of Relations: Symbolizing Relations, Arguments Involving Relations, Some Attributes. Identity and the Definite Description, Predicate Variables and Attributes of Attributes</p> <p>Unit-II</p> <p>Marks:1 Credit</p> <p>An Axiom System for the propositional Calculus: Elliott Mendelson's System, Theorems in M. S. : Theorems about M. S. , Meta theorems Meta logic.</p> <p>Unit-III</p> <p>Marks:2 Credits</p> <p>Formal Propositional Calculus; PM axioms of propositional calculus, Theorems of PM, Deduction Theorem and Consequences. Consistency, Soundness, Completeness, Independence of PM</p> <p>Unit-IV</p> <p>Marks:1 Credit</p> <p>Set Theory: Intuitive elementary Set Theory vs Axiomatic Set Theory.</p> <p>The Zermelo- Fraenkel System.</p> <p>Theorems in Z. F. System.</p> <p>Various related notions about sets.</p>	<p>Marks:1 Credit</p> <p>The Logic of Relations: Symbolizing Relations, Arguments Involving Relations, Some Attributes. Identity and the Definite Description, Predicate Variables and Attributes of Attributes</p> <p>Unit-II</p> <p>Marks:2 Credits</p> <p>Formal Propositional Calculus; PM axioms of propositional calculus, Theorems of PM, Deduction Theorem and Consequences. Consistency, Soundness, Completeness, Independence of PM</p> <p>Unit-III</p> <p>Marks:1 Credit</p> <p>Logic and Scientific Methods: Logic and the method of Science, Hypothesis and the Scientific method, Logic and Critical evaluation</p> <p>Unit-IV</p> <p>Marks:2 Credits</p> <p>Fallacies: Formal and Informal fallacies, fallacies of Relevance, fallacies of Weak Induction, fallacies of Presumption, Ambiguity and Grammatical Analogy, Fallacies in Ordinary Language</p>
<p>Course- Contemporary Indian Philosophy (6 Credits) Code: 3.01</p> <p>Unit-I Marks: 1 Credit</p> <p>a) Swami Vivekananda: Nature of Man, Universal Religion, Practical Vedanta.</p> <p>Unit-II Marks: 2 Credits</p> <p>a) Sri Aurobindo: Reality as 'Sat-cit-ananda', three phases of reality-Evolution, Mind and Super Mind, Integral Yoga.</p> <p>Unit-III Marks: 1 Credit</p> <p>a) M.K. Gandhi: Truth, non-violence, Swaraj and its relevance in the present era.</p> <p>Unit-IV Marks: 2 Credits</p> <p>a) S. Radhakrishnan: God and the Absolute, Intellect and Intuition, Religious Experience.</p>	<p>Course- Contemporary Indian Philosophy (6 Credits) Code: 3.01</p> <p>Unit-I Marks: 1 Credit</p> <p>Swami Vivekananda: Nature of Man, Universal Religion, Practical Vedanta.</p> <p>Unit-II Marks: 2 Credits</p> <p>Sri Aurobindo: Concept of Evolution, Mind and Super Mind, Integral Yoga.</p> <p>Unit-III Marks: 2 Credits</p> <p>M.K. Gandhi: Truth is God, Non - Violence Satyagraha.</p> <p>Unit-IV Marks: 1 Credits</p> <p>S. Radhakrishnan: God and the Absolute, Intellect and Intuition, Religious Experience.</p>

<p>Course- Philosophy of Religion (6 Credits) Code: 3.04</p> <p>Unit-I Marks: 2 Credits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Meaning and scope of the Philosophy of Religion b) Religion and culture, Theology c) Religion and Humanism. <p>Unit-II Marks: 1 Credit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nature and origin of religion b) Religion, Faith and Reason <p>Unit-III Marks: 2 Credits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Origin and evolution of the Idea of God. b) Arguments for the existence of God c) The Problem of Evil and Suffering <p>Unit-IV Marks: 1 Credits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Concept of Karma, Liberation, Fatalism b) Mysticism c) Tradition and Modernity in Religion. 	<p>Course- Philosophy of Religion (6 Credits) Code: 3.04</p> <p>Unit-I Marks: 2 Credits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) Meaning and scope of the Philosophy of Religion e) Religion and culture, Theology f) Religion and Humanism. <p>Unit-II Marks: 1 Credit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Origin of religion b) Religion, Faith and Reason <p>Unit-III Marks: 1 Credit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Arguments for the existence of God b) The Problem of Evil and Suffering <p>Unit-IV Marks: 2 Credits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Concept of Karma, Liberation b) Mysticism c) Tradition and Modernity in Religion.
<p>Course- Section-1 (Philosophy of Value) Code: 4.01 (6 Credits)</p> <p>Unit-I Marks: 1 Credit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Concept of Virtue: Nature, definition and types b) Concept of good life: Aristotle, Mill, Radhakrishnan <p>Unit-II Marks: 2 credits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Truth, Beauty and Goodness as Values b) Pancasilas: Ahimsa, Satyam, Asteyam, Brahmacharyam, Aparigraha c) Brahmaviharas: Maitrim Karuna, Mudita, Upeksha <p>Section-2 (Research Methodology)</p> <p>Unit-III Marks: 2 Credits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Methods of acquiring knowledge: Traditional, Empirical, Rational, 	<p>Course- Dissertation Code: 4.01</p> <p>Internal Dissertation 80 Marks Viva 20 Marks</p>

<p>Interpretative, Dialectical and Scientific</p> <p>b) Research- Its meaning, nature and scope</p> <p>c) Types of Research: basic Research, applied research, action research.</p> <p>Unit-IV</p> <p>Marks: 1 Credit</p> <p>a) Research Proposal: Identifying a research problem, Statement of problem, Review of related literature, Source of research materials, objectives scope and declamation of the study</p>	
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 Signature of HoD