

Master of Arts in Philosophy

(MA Philosophy - Open Distance Learning)



PROGRAMME PROJECT REPORT (PPR)

**Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University
Kanpur**

(Category-1 and NAAC A++ University)

About the Programme

In common parlance Philosophy is the study of fundamental nature of Reality, Knowledge and Existence. This particular course includes a comprehensive study of Philosophy as a discipline at an advanced level. Precisely, it intends to inculcate a critical and systemic approach and its reliance on reasoned arguments to address general problems concerning matter, existence, knowledge, justice, duty, rule, truth and validity etc. Besides, the course also encompasses the traditional and contemporary aspects of Indian Philosophy, Western Philosophy, Ethics, Kashmir Shaivism and Logic. It aims to fathom new ideas and solution to the problems related to Religion, Society, Environment and Politics.

A Master of Arts (MA) in Philosophy program offered through distance mode provides a flexible and accessible pathway for individuals passionate about delving into the intricacies of philosophical thought. Distance learning has become increasingly popular in higher education, offering students the opportunity to pursue their academic goals while balancing personal and professional commitments. The CSJM University, a category 1 and NAAC A++ accredited university is offering those students a best and easy path to develop their skills. The entire course for the P.G. syllabus in Philosophy will be taught in two years and four Semesters

Vision of the University

To enlighten and empower humanity by nurturing future leaders and change agents for universal development and societal transformation.

Mission of the University

To work towards sustainable excellence in global standards of academia, technology-centric learning, robust research ecosystem, institutional distinctiveness and harmonious social diversity.

The mission objectives of a Master of Arts (MA) in Philosophy program

1. Mission:

The mission of the Master of Arts (MA) in Philosophy program delivered through distance mode is to provide accessible, high-quality graduate education in philosophy to a diverse community of learners worldwide.

1. "Our mission is to provide accessible, rigorous, and transformative graduate education in philosophy through distance learning, fostering critical thinking, intellectual inquiry, and ethical reflection among a diverse community of learners worldwide."
2. "We are committed to offering a flexible and inclusive Master of Arts in Philosophy program through distance mode, empowering students to engage deeply with

philosophical ideas, cultivate interdisciplinary perspectives, and make meaningful contributions to academia and society."

2. Objectives

- 1) **Knowledge Enhancement:** Students gain an in depth knowledge of the core and applied areas of philosophy
- 2) **Communicative skills and Career Opportunities:** The rendering of each program is done with the specific motive of developing good communicative skills in the students. It also helps the students to find new career opportunities
- 3) **Critical thinking:** Fostering critical thinking and reasoning skills in the students is a significant outcome of the programme.
- 4) **Research aptitudes and Self-learning abilities:** Since the students are exposed to a wide range of topics, they are free enough to advance their learning and research aptitudes in a better way.
- 5) **Value Inculcation:** Inculcation of values including moral, ethical social, political, aesthetic and environmental in the learners is a major outcome of the programme

Programme Outcome

The students who successfully complete the programme will be able to:

PLO-1: Develop an overall-view of philosophy by learning Indian and Western philosophical traditions and identifying the commonalities and differences in their approach.

P.O–2 Students will learn about the beginning and importance of Indian Philosophy right from ancient times up to contemporary period, like the great Vedic seers, Kapila, Patanjali, Kanaada, Jaimini, Badarayana, Shankara, Ramanuja, Madhva, Buddha, Basava and Ambedkar.

P.O–3 Students will learn about the beginning and importance of Western Philosophy right from ancient times upto contemporary period, like the great Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, F.H. Bradley, Sartre, Russel, William James, Whitehead and so on.

P.O–4 Logic is very important for any discipline. Students will learn the art of putting right thought in clear terms. Logic is basic to both courses, either Eastern or Western.

P.O–5 Students will learn about the beginning and importance and role of Religion in society how religion began and how it evolved the basic tenets of religion like compassion, harmony etc are all very necessary for our understanding of society and social progress.

P.O–6 Students will learn about the significance of values. Values form the very basis of society life is essentially a life of values, as distinguished from animal life.

P.O. -7 Again, the students will learn about the essentials of art, forms of visual art, theatre, poetry which add charm to life and society.

PLO-8: Relate to original philosophical texts by eminent philosophers belonging to diverse ages, traditions and systems and would acquire necessary hermeneutic competence to interpret them.

PLO-9: Evaluate the arguments for or against different philosophical points of view critically, and to critique knowledge systems, value-systems, culture, traditions, and social norms.

PLO-10: Distinguish between intrinsic and instrumental values, recognise the need for a rational foundation for the acceptance of a value system, interrogate one's values, and develop a sense of the value in matters of academic, professional, social and cultural life.

PLO-11: Demonstrate analytical, critical and reflective thinking to broaden their views on life and the world by liberating themselves from various prejudices.

PLO-12: Demonstrate independent thinking, combine self-learning and lifelong learning of Graduate Attributes, adopt positions of their own and create new ideas.

PLO-13: Develop the ability to excel in any field requiring analytical and critical thinking such as journalism, law, business, public policy, education and other such areas.

PLO-14: Relate to problems and issues which are interdisciplinary, emanating from disciplines such as cognitive science, art criticism, political theory, literary criticism, jurisprudence and other related fields.

Programme Specific Outcome

PSO1: Proper understanding of any kind of situation through logical and rational thinking.

PSO2: Proper realization of the nature of life and society.

PSO3: Development of moral consciousness that enables the students to become complete human beings and responsible citizens.

PSO4: Building overall awareness regarding rights and duties towards environment. The student becomes conscious of the environmental issues and tries to take initiative towards environmental protection and sustenance.

PSO5: Encourage to engage in higher studies and research work.

Relevance of MA Philosophy Programme in Chhatra Pati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur

The relevance of a Master of Arts (MA) in Philosophy program at Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur, lies in its ability to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of philosophical principles, critical thinking skills, and ethical inquiry within the context of a dynamic educational environment. Here are some key points highlighting the relevance of such a program at the university:

1. **Critical Thinking Skills:** Philosophy teaches rigorous analysis, logical reasoning, and argumentation skills. In an era marked by rapid technological advancements, complex global issues, and misinformation, the ability to think critically and evaluate arguments is invaluable. An MA in Philosophy equips individuals with the tools to navigate ambiguity, challenge assumptions, and arrive at well-reasoned conclusions.
2. **Interdisciplinary Perspectives:** Philosophy intersects with virtually every field of study, from ethics and politics to science and technology. By exploring philosophical questions, students gain insights into diverse disciplines and develop interdisciplinary perspectives. This breadth of knowledge fosters creativity, innovation, and holistic problem-solving approaches, making philosophy graduates highly adaptable in a rapidly changing world.
3. **Ethical Inquiry:** Philosophy addresses fundamental questions about morality, justice, and the human condition. In an increasingly interconnected and diverse society, ethical considerations are paramount in decision-making processes across various sectors, including business, healthcare, politics, and technology. An MA in Philosophy cultivates ethical awareness, empathy, and a sense of social responsibility, preparing graduates to navigate ethical dilemmas and contribute positively to their communities.
4. **Cultural and Historical Understanding:** Philosophy encompasses a rich tapestry of ideas, theories, and intellectual traditions spanning millennia and across cultures. Studying philosophy provides insight into different worldviews, historical contexts, and cultural perspectives, fostering cross-cultural understanding and empathy. In an era of globalization and multiculturalism, this intercultural competence is essential for fostering dialogue, cooperation, and mutual respect in diverse societies.
5. **Preparation for Varied Career Paths:** Contrary to common misconceptions, philosophy graduates possess highly sought-after skills that are applicable across a wide range of professions. The analytical prowess, communication skills, and intellectual agility honed through philosophical study are valuable assets in fields such as law, education, journalism, policy-making, business, technology, and academia. An MA in Philosophy opens doors to diverse career paths and provides a solid foundation for lifelong learning and professional growth.
6. **Personal Fulfilment and Meaningful Engagement:** Philosophy addresses existential questions about the nature of existence, knowledge, and the meaning of life. Studying philosophy can be personally enriching, providing individuals with a deeper understanding of themselves, their values, and their place in the world. Through philosophical inquiry, students develop a lifelong appreciation for learning, curiosity, and self-reflection, fostering personal growth, resilience, and a sense of purpose.

The MA Philosophy program at Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur, is relevant for its potential to provide students with intellectual enrichment, interdisciplinary perspectives, career preparation, cultural and ethical awareness, promotion of academic excellence, and fulfillment of student demand. By offering such a program, the university can contribute to the advancement of knowledge and the holistic development of its students, preparing them to thrive in an increasingly complex and interconnected world.

Nature of Prospective Target Group of Learners:

The prospective target group of learners for a Master of Arts (MA) in Philosophy program delivered through distance mode is diverse and varied. Here's a breakdown of the nature of this target group:

Working Professionals: Many prospective learners seeking an MA in Philosophy through distance mode are working professionals looking to enhance their knowledge and skills while maintaining their employment. These individuals may include educators, healthcare professionals, lawyers, business professionals, and others who seek to deepen their understanding of philosophical concepts and their applications within their respective fields.

Non-traditional Students: Distance learning programs attract a significant number of non-traditional students, including adults returning to education after a hiatus, individuals balancing family responsibilities, and those with limited access to traditional brick-and-mortar institutions due to geographical constraints or other personal circumstances. These students value the flexibility and accessibility offered by distance education.

Lifelong Learners: Philosophy appeals to individuals with a passion for intellectual inquiry and lifelong learning. Prospective learners in this category may include retirees, hobbyists, and enthusiasts who are interested in exploring philosophical ideas and engaging in intellectual discourse outside of formal academic settings. Distance learning provides these individuals with the opportunity to pursue their interests at their own pace and convenience.

International Students: Distance learning programs are particularly attractive to international students who may face challenges related to visa restrictions, travel expenses, and cultural adaptation when considering traditional on-campus study abroad options. Offering an MA in Philosophy through distance mode allows universities to reach a global audience of prospective learners interested in pursuing graduate education in philosophy from the comfort of their own homes.

Career Advancers: Some prospective learners enroll in distance education programs with the goal of advancing their careers or transitioning into new fields. An MA in Philosophy can provide individuals with transferable skills such as critical thinking, analytical reasoning, and effective communication, which are highly valued in a wide range of professions, including academia, law, public policy, journalism, and business.

Undergraduate Students: Finally, undergraduate students interested in philosophy may also consider pursuing an MA in Philosophy through distance mode as a pathway to further specialization or as preparation for future academic or professional endeavors. Distance learning allows undergraduate students to explore advanced topics in philosophy and gain a deeper understanding of the discipline before committing to a full-time graduate program.

Appropriateness of program to be conducted in Open and Distance Learning mode to acquire specific skills and competence

Conducting a Master of Arts (MA) in Philosophy program through Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode can be highly appropriate for acquiring specific skills and competencies. Here's how such a program can effectively cater to the needs of learners seeking to develop these skills:

Flexibility: ODL programs offer flexibility in terms of scheduling, allowing learners to balance their studies with work, family, or other commitments. This flexibility enables students to manage their time effectively and tailor their learning experience to suit their individual needs and preferences.

Self-Directed Learning: ODL programs require students to take greater responsibility for their own learning. This fosters self-discipline, time management, and autonomy, which are essential skills for success in any field, including philosophy. Through independent study and self-directed research, learners can develop the ability to set goals, organize their thoughts, and pursue intellectual inquiry effectively.

Digital Literacy: In an ODL environment, students engage with digital technologies and online learning platforms on a regular basis. This exposure helps learners develop digital literacy skills, including proficiency with digital tools, information literacy, and online communication. These skills are increasingly important in today's digital age and are applicable across various professional contexts.

Critical Thinking and Analysis: Philosophy is inherently interdisciplinary and encourages critical thinking, analytical reasoning, and problem-solving skills. ODL programs in philosophy provide ample opportunities for students to engage with philosophical texts, debates, and arguments, honing their ability to analyze complex ideas, evaluate evidence, and construct well-reasoned arguments. These critical thinking skills are transferable and can be applied in a wide range of academic and professional settings.

Effective Communication: ODL programs often incorporate asynchronous communication tools such as discussion forums, email, and chat platforms, as well as synchronous interactions such as virtual lectures and seminars. Engaging in online discussions, presenting ideas in written form, and participating in virtual discussions help students develop effective communication skills, both written and verbal. These skills are crucial for conveying complex ideas clearly and persuasively, whether in academic writing, professional presentations, or interpersonal interactions.

Global Perspective: ODL programs attract a diverse cohort of learners from different geographic regions, cultural backgrounds, and professional contexts. This diversity enriches the learning experience by exposing students to a variety of perspectives, experiences, and worldviews.

Engaging with peers from diverse backgrounds fosters cross-cultural understanding, empathy, and appreciation for diverse perspectives, which are essential for effective communication and collaboration in an interconnected world.

Instructional Design of Open and Distance Learning mode to acquire specific skills and competence:

Designing the instructional framework for an Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode of a Master of Arts (MA) in Philosophy program to acquire specific skills and competence requires careful consideration of various factors to ensure effectiveness, engagement, and learner success. Here's a structured approach to instructional design for such a program:

A. Curriculum Design

The curriculum for an Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode of an MA in Philosophy program is structured to facilitate independent study while fostering active engagement with course content. It comprises core courses covering foundational concepts and specialized electives reflecting diverse areas of inquiry. Flexible delivery methods, including online lectures, multimedia resources, and virtual discussions, accommodate varied learning preferences and schedules. Rigorous assessments, such as research papers and exams, ensure academic rigor and mastery of subject matter. Continuous feedback and support from instructors promote student success and progression. The curriculum emphasizes critical thinking, research skills, and practical applications in Logic, analysis and critical thinking.

B. Detailed Syllabus - Annexure-1

B. **Duration of the Programme:** 02 years; divided into 04 semesters.

C. **Faculty and Support Staff requirement:**

Academic Staff

1-Programme Coordinator, 1- Course Coordinator, 1-Course Mentor per batch of 50 students

D. Instructional Delivery mechanisms & Identification of Media

The teaching methodology of this subject will be different from other traditional methodologies. Courses (regular/physical) are held at the university. A student-centered and student-friendly approach is required in distance courses. This is also important because learning and teaching are delivered through print media rather than face-to-face communication.

VI. Self-learning materials (SLM) should be developed in print media.

- Self-Learning Material (SLM) will be self-explanatory, self-sufficient, self-directed, self-motivated and self-assessable.
- The SLM will contain a complete course description including an overview of the modules, as well as objectives, activities, tasks and additional resources.
- There must be a description of the approved value for each unit or unit of the course.
- There should be clear guidelines regarding academic integrity and netiquette expectations regarding activities, discussions, and plagiarism.
- The level and style of presentation and language should be simple and appropriate to facilitate e-learning.
- The content must be interactive with the appropriate use of graphics, animation simulations, etc. to keep students interested.



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University
Kanpur
Syllabus for M.A. PHILOSOPHY Programme

SEMESTER / YEAR	COURSE CODE	TYPE	COURSE TITLE	CREDITS	CIA	ESE	MAX. MARKS
1ST YEAR / 1ST SEM	A100701T	CORE	SYSTEMS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY	5	25	75	100
	A100702T	CORE	INDIAN ETHICS	5	25	75	100
	A100703T	CORE	INDIAN EPISTEMOLOGY	5	25	75	100
	A100704	CORE	INDIAN METAPHYSICS	5	25	75	100

1 ST YEAR / 2 ND SEM	A100801T	CORE	WESTERN ETHICS	5	25	75	100
	A100802T	CORE	WESTERN METAPHYSICS	5	25	75	100
	A100803T	ELECTIVE	GREEK PHILOSOPHY	5	25	75	100
	A100804T		PHILOSOPHY OF SAIVISM	5	25	75	100
	A100805T	ELECTIVE	SOCIO-POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY	8	25	75	100
	A100806T		MAHAYAN BUDDHISM				
	A100807R	PROJECT	RESEARCH PROJECT	8	25	75	100
	MINOR ELECTIVE	FROM OTHER FACULTY (IN 1 ST YEAR)	4/5/6	25	75	100	

2 ND YEAR / 3 RD SEM	A100901T	CORE	CONTEMPORARY INDIAN THOUGHT	5	25	75	100
	A100902T	CORE	WESTERN EPISTEMOLOGY	5	25	75	100
	A100903T	ELECTIVE	PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION	5	25	75	100
	A100904T		SYMBOLIC LOGIC				
	A100905T	ELECTIVE	ADVAITA VEDANTA (SHANKARACHARYA)	5	25	75	100
	A100906T		VISHISHT ADVAITA VEDANTA: RAMANUJACHARYA				

2 ND YEAR / 4 TH SEM	A101001T	CORE	CONTEMPORARY WESTERN THOUGHT	5	25	75	100
	A101002T	ELECTIVE	ADVANCE ETHICS	5	25	75	100
	A101003T		PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE				
	A101004T	ELECTIVE	YOGA PHILOSOPHY	5	25	75	100
	A101005T		AESTHETICS				
	A101006T	ELECTIVE	PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION	5	25	75	100
	A101007T		ESSAY				
	A101008T		HINDU STUDIES				
A101009R	PROJECT	RESEARCH PROJECT	8	25	75	100	

Some General Points:

1. In 1st semester, all papers can be compulsory (core).
2. In 2nd and 3rd semester, 1 or 2 papers shall be specialization based optional (elective).
3. In 4th semester, maximum or all papers can be specialization based optional (elective).
4. In 1st year, a PG students ill opt 1 minor elective paper from any other faculty of 4 or more credits.
5. Research project (interdisciplinary / multidisciplinary) will be done in both years of program and will be 4 credits (4 hr/week), in each semester.
6. Research project can be in the form of industrial training/internship/survey work etc.
7. Regarding research project, students shall submit report/dissertation for evaluation at the year, which will be therefore of 8 credits and 100 marks.

MA Philosophy Semester – I Paper-I			
Core Course: Systems of Indian Philosophy (Paper Codes A100701T)			
Credit:5	CIA:25 Marks	ESE:75 Marks	Maximum Marks: 100
Course Outcome <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Familiarity with the problems and approaches of various schools of thought in Indian Philosophy.2. To inspire students to go deeper into themselves. To understand the basic components of body, mind, spirit etc. To understand different stages of yoga which helps in relaxation and concentration.3. To understand the role of argumentation in daily life. To create awareness of the basic principles underlying this universe. To comprehend causal relations.			
Blocks	Units		No. of Lectures
Block-1: Charvak Jainism	Unit 1: Theory of Reality and Knowledge; Unit 2: Refutation of Vyapti and Inference Unit 3: The nature of Jiva and Ajiva Unit 4: Bondage and Liberation.		8
Block-2: Buddhism	Unit 1: Four schools of Buddhism, Unit 2: Pratitya Samutpad and Nirvana.		8

Block-3: Navya Nyaya Vaisesika:	Unit 1: Theory of validity Unit 2: Theory of Causation, Proofs for the Existence of God. Unit 3: Seven Padarthas, Dravyas, Unit 4: Theory of Relation: Sanyoga and Samavaya, Paramanyavada; Nihareyasam.	8
Block-4: Samkhya Yoga	Unit 1: Theory of Error Unit 2: Relationship between Prakriti and Purusa, kaivalya; atheism. Chitta and its Modification Unit 3: Suffering and its kinds; Cittabhumi, Unit 4: Astangayoga Samadhi, the Place of God in Yoga.	8
Block-5: Advaita Vedanta Vishistadvaita Vedanta	Unit 1: Adhyasa, Maya, Brahma, Ishvara, Jiva, Unit 2: Bondage and Liberation. knowledge as dharma, Unit 3: nature of reality: maya, Ishvara, Unit 4: bondage and liberation.	10

Books Recommended:

M. Hiriyanna : Outlines of Indian Philosophy

S Radhakrishnan : Indian Philosophy, Vols. I & II

C.D. Sharma : A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy

S.L. Pandey : Bhartiya Darshan Ka Sarvekshana

S.N. Dasgupta : A History of Indian Philosophy, Vols. I to V

P.T. Raju : Structural Depths of Indian Thought

Paras Nath Dwivedi : Bhartaya Darshana

B.N. Singh : Bhartaya Darshana

MA Philosophy
Semester – I Paper-II

Core Course: Indian Ethics (Paper Code: A100702T)

Credit:5	CIA:25 Marks	ESE:75 Marks	Maximum Marks: 100
Course Outcome:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This course should empower students to develop ability for moral reasoning and act with ethical deliberations. 2. After studying Indian ethics, one is equipped with the ethical sensitivity and moral understanding required to solve complex ethical dilemmas in their everyday life. 			
Blocks	Units		
Block-1: Introduction	Unit1: Introduction Unit2: Concerns and Presuppositions		
Block-2: Gita	Unit1: The Ideals of Sthitapranjna Lokasagraha Unit2: Karmayoga :		
Block-3: Buddhism	Unit 1: Purushrthas and their inter-relations. Unit 2: Meaning of Dharma, Concepts of Rta; Unit 3: Classification of Dharma : Samanya dharma, Visesadharmas, Sadharanadharmas		
Block-4: Buddhist Ethics Jaina Ethics	Unit 1: Concepts Of Bodhisattava Unit 2 : Arhat Unit 3 : Concepts of Triratna.		

Book Recommended:

1. The Ethics of the Hindus : S.K. Maitra.
2. Classical Indian Ethical Thought : K.N. Tewari
3. Development of Moral Philosophy In India : Surama Dasgupta
4. Ethical Philosophy Of India : I.C.Sharma
5. Studies on the Purusarthas : P.K. Mahapatra (ed.)
6. A Manual of Ethics : J.S. Mackenzie
7. Dharma and Ethics : D.C. Srivastava And Bijoy H. Boruah

MA Philosophy
Semester – I Paper-III

Core Course: Indian Epistemology (Paper Code : A100703T)

Credit:5

CIA:25 Marks

ESE:75 Marks

Maximum Marks: 100

Learning Outcomes:

1. The knowledge of Indian Epistemology should enhance the students' ability regarding systematic reflection concerning knowledge.
2. The course is to understand the distinct features Indian Philosophy.
3. It will provide the potentiality of students to inculcate in-depth knowledge of Indian Epistemology

Blocks	Units	
Block-1: Cognition	<p>Unit1: Definitions and Nature; Division of Cognition, Vailick (Prama) and in raised (aparma),</p> <p>Unit2: Validity (Pramanga), its Nature, Conditions and Definitions;</p> <p>Unit3: Valid (prama), Classification.</p>	
Block-2: Pramanyavada	<p>Unit1: The Nature, Origin (Utpatti) and Ascertainbment (Jyapta) of Validity,</p> <p>Unit2:Swatahpramanyavada; Paratahparmayavada.</p>	
Block-3: khyitivada	<p>Unit 1: The theories about invalid perceptual cognitions (khyitivada);</p> <p>Unit2: akhyati, anyathakhyati, viparita khyati,</p> <p>.</p>	
Block-4: khyitivada	<p>Unit1: Atmakhyati, Asatkhyati, Anirvacaniyakhyati,</p> <p>Unit2: Satkhyati Abhinav Anyathakhyati, Sadasakhyati</p>	

Book Recommended:

D.M. Dutta : The Six Ways Of knowing

- Sriniveasa Rao : Perceptual Error: The Indian Theories
- Kishore Sharma : Bhrtiya Darshanika Samasyayen
- B. Russell : Human Knowledge; its Scope and Limits
- H.N. Mishra : Jniyanmimamsa ki Samasyayen
- S.L. Pandey : Bharatiya Tarkashastra ki Adhunika Parichaya

MA Philosophy Semester – I Paper-IV			
Core Course: Indian Metaphysic (Paper Code: A100704T)			
Credit:5	CIA:25 Marks	ESE:75 Marks	Maximum Marks: 100
COURSE OUTCOMES:			
1. To comprehend the fundamental ideas related to the core area of philosophy in relation to metaphysics. 2. To compare and contrast the undercurrents of Indian theories of metaphysics with respect to soul, nature of world, causality, space and time.			
Blocks	Units		
Block-1: Introduction Categories of Metaphysics.	Unit1: Prameya , Padartha Unit2: Man, God and the world as the basic general categories of metaphysics.		
Block-2: God	Unit 1: God: God of the People and God of the Philosophers: Unit 2: The Role of God in the World-Views of Classical Systems, The New Central Role of Unit 3: God in the Bhakti schools Starting with Ramanuja; Unit 4: Proofs for and against the Existence of God.		
Block-3: Atman	Unit 1: Man: Self as Atman; Nairatmyavada; Unit 2: Atman and Jiva; jiva as karta and Jyata		
Block-4: Physical World	Unit 2: Physical world; world as karma bhomi; Unit 2: nature and constitution of the physical world: the theories of five elements (pancabhutas), Unit 3: gunas and pancikarana		

Books Recommend:

Jadunath Sinha	:	Indian Realism
Stephen H. Phillips	:	Classical Indian Metaphysics
Ashok Kumar Verma	:	Tattvamimamsa evam janmimamansa
Harsh Narain	:	Evolution of the Nyaya-Vaisesika Categoriology
Y. Maseeh	:	Pascatyā Darsana ke Samikshatmak Itihas
Hanlyn	:	Metaphysics
Arjuna Mishra	:	Darshan ki Mool Dharayen

MA Philosophy Semester – II Paper-I			
Core Course: Western Ethics (Paper Code: A100801T)			
Credit:5	CIA:25 Marks	ESE:75 Marks	Maximum Marks: 100
Course Outcome:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify, analyze, discuss, and explain the significance of moral/ethical issues . 2. Understand key ethical theories and to apply those theories to contemporary moral and social issues. 3. The outcome of the course is to make students aware about the ethical issues of ethics of Kant, G.E. Moore, A.J. Ayer, W.T. Ross & Stevenson. 			
Blocks	Units		
Block-1: Ethics Moral Judgement	Unit 1: Nature and Scope ethics Unit 2: Moral and Non-moral Actions, Objects of Moral Judgement- Unit 3: Motive and Intention, Ends and Means.		
Block-2: Hedonism	Unit 1: Standards of Morality; Unit 2: Hedonism-Ethical, Psychological Unit 3: Utilitarianism, Bentham and Mill		
Block-3: Intuitionism	Unit 1: Intuitionism, Unit 2: Butler’s Theory of Consciences as the Ultimate Standard of Moral Judgement.		
Block-4: Ethical Theory, Theories of punishment.	Unit 1: Kant’s Ethical Theory. Unit 1: Theories of punishment.		

Books Recommend:

1. The Ethics of the Hindus; S.K. Maitra.
2. Classical Indian Ethical Thought: K.N. Tewari
3. Development of Moral Philosophy in India: Dasgupta
4. Ethical Philosophies of Indian: I.C. Sharma
5. Studies on the Purusarths: P.K. Mahapatra(ed.)
6. A Manual of Ethics: J.S. Mackenzie
7. Ehtics: W. Frankena
8. Problems of Ethics: S.A. Shaida, Spectrum Publication, Delhi, 2023.
9. Ethics- Theory and Practice: j.S. Satyanarayana
10. Human Condeuct: J. Hospers
11. Neeti Shashtra ka Mool Siddhant: Ved Prakash Verma
12. Neetishashtra ka Sarveshana: S.L.Pandey

MA Philosophy
Semester – II Paper- II

Core Course: Western Metaphysics (Paper Code: A100802T)

Credit:5

CIA:25 Marks

ESE:75 Marks

Maximum Marks: 100

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. The students would understand how certain epistemological assumptions give rise to metaphysical models and vice-versa.
2. To develop the capacity to understand the logic of the fundamental concepts and how a metaphysical system is an elaboration of the foundational concepts along with certain fundamental assumptions.
3. To understand how the metaphysical models constitute the basis of the ethical paradigms

Blocks	Units	
Block-1: Metaphysics	Unit 1: Metaphysics; possibility, Unit 2: Scope and Concerns.	
Block-2: Substance:	Unit 1: Substance: Aristotle account; substance and properties, Unit 2: kinds and activity, The Debate between Rationalism and Empiricism.	
Block-3: Causation	Unit 1: Causation: Causation and Regularity Unit 2: Causation and Conditional Relation of Causation.	
Block-4: Space and Time and Mind and Body	Unit 1: Space and Time: Nature: Theories: Unit 2: Relation between Space and Time. Unit 3: Mind and Body: dualism Unit 4: materialism.	

Books Recommend:

- Jadunath Sinha : Indian Realism
- Stephen H. Philips : Classical India Metaphysics
- Ashok Kumar Verma : Tattvamimamsa evam janmimamansa
- Harsh Narain : Evolution of the Nyaya-Vaisesika Categoriology
- Y. Maseeh : Pascatya Darsana ke Samikshatmak Itihas
- Hanlyn : Metaphysics
- Arjuna Mishra : Darshan ki Mool Dharayen

MA Philosophy
Semester – II Paper- III

Elective Course: Greek Philosophy (Paper Code: A100803T)

Credit:5

CIA:25 Marks

ESE:75 Marks

Maximum Marks: 100

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. To acquaint students with Plato and Aristotle's metaphysics.
2. To strengthen students' notions of methodology in philosophy by studying Plato's method of dialectic.
3. To develop students understanding of the history of basic questions of philosophy.
4. To make students aware of the importance of definitions in philosophy.
5. To familiarize students with the importance of the notion of potentiality in metaphysics.

Blocks	Units	
Block-1: Pre-Socratic Philosophers and Socrates	<p>Unit 1: Cosmologists: Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Empedocles, Anaxagoras, Democritus.</p> <p>Unit 2: Pythagoras : Number, universe and soul; Heraclitus: Logos, Becoming; Parmenides, Being.</p> <p>Unit 3: Sophists: Relativism, Scepticism.</p> <p>Unit 4: Socrates: Virtue, knowledge and Socratic method.</p>	
Block-2: Plato	<p>Unit 1: Response to tradition: Relativism and Scepticism of sophists: Being-Becoming.</p> <p>Unit 2: Distinction between knowledge and opinion, Knowledge as recollection.</p> <p>Unit 3: Theory of forms.</p> <p>Unit 4: Idea of God and Soul.</p>	
Block-3: Aristotle	<p>Unit 1: Response to tradition: criticism of Plato's theory of forms and his views on knowledge, being and becoming.</p> <p>Unit 2: Substance as a category; concepts of forms and matter.</p>	
Block-4: Aristotle	<p>Unit 1: Problem of change, four causes, potentiality and actuality.</p> <p>Unit 2: Proofs for the existence of God.</p>	

Books Recommended:

1. Thilly and Wood, A History of Philosophy, Central Book Depot, Allahabad, 1965.
2. W.T. Stace, A Critical History of Greek Philosophy, Macmillan Martin's Press, 1969.
3. K.C. Guthrie, The Greek Philosophers from Thales to Aristotle, Methuen and Co.Ltd. London, 1967.
4. Greek Darshan: C.L.. Tripathi
5. Greek evam Madhyayugeen Darshan Ka Vaijnanik Itihaas: J.S. Srivastava
6. B.N. Singh: Pashchatya Darshan ki Ruprekha.
7. D.J. O; Conner: A Critical History of Western Philosophy.
8. Daya Krishna: Pashchatya Darshan ka Itihas, Bhag-I & II.

MA Philosophy Semester – II Paper- III			
Elective Course: Philosophy of Saivism (Paper Code: A100804T)			
Credit:5	CIA:25 Marks	ESE:75 Marks	Maximum Marks: 100
Course Outcome:			
1. Acquaintance with conceptual apparatus			
2. Knowledge of varieties of Shaivism.			
3. Awareness of Shaktism and its Feminist implications.			
4. Insight into Kashmirian Shaivism and its significance			
Blocks	Units		
Block-1: Saiva Philosophy	Unit 1: History of Saiva Philosophy; Traces of Saivism in the Rig-veda, the Yajurveda and the Atharva veda; Unit2: The idea of Rudra-Pasupati and stambha worship.		
Block-2: Theory of knowledge	Unit 1: Theory of knowledge: pramaas; Unit2: Para and Apra Vidyas; Theories of Truth and Error.		
Block-3: Metaphysics	Unit 1: Pati, Pasu-pati and their nature; God: God as efficient cause; Unit2: siva and Sakti: their attributes.		
Block-4: Ethics, Absolute	Unit 1: Ethics and Religion: Mukti, the Highest Purusartha Unit 2: Nature of Mukti; means to Mukti. Unit 3: Absolute and its manifestation in Kashmir Saivism Veersaivism: Unit 4: World, Self, linga, Sakti, Anga, Bhakti, Pancara, Atvaraa and a Sthala.		

Books Recommended:

- K. Sivaraman : Saivism in Philosophical Perspecting.
 Jaidava Singh (Tr) : Siva Satras
 V.A. Devasenapath : Saiva Siddhanta
 Kailash Pati Mishra : Kashmir Saivadarshan
 Jaideva Singh (Tr.) : Spanda- Karikas

MA Philosophy
Semester – II Paper- IV

Elective Course: Socio-Political Philosophy (Paper Code: A100805T)

Credit:5	CIA:25 Marks	ESE:75 Marks	Maximum Marks: 100
<p>Course Outcome</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquaintance with the nature of society. the relation between social and political philosophy. 2. Knowledge about the primary concepts like society, community, social group, various customs and laws of society, distinction between Institution, Association and habits. 3. Importance, necessity, and utility of the idea of family as well as the role of family as best source of self-culture for the parents 			
Blocks	Units		
Block-1: Social and Political Philosophy.	<p>Unit 1: Nature and Scope of (i) Social Philosophy (ii) Political Philosophy Unit 2: Relation between social and political Philosophy.</p>		
Block-2 Basic concepts, Marx	<p>Unit 1: Basic concepts: Society, community, Association, institution, Unit 2: Family: nature, different forms of family, role of family in the society. Unit 3: Marxist conception of class.</p>		
Block-3: Ethics, Social Justice	<p>Unit 1: Theories regarding the relation between individual and society. i) Individualistic theory. ii) Organic theory iii) Idealistic theory Social Justice and Political Action</p>		
Block-4: Secularism, Social Change	<p>Unit 1: Secularism - Its nature, Unit 2 : Secularism in India.. Unit 3: Social Change: Nature, Relation to Social progress, Unit 4: Constitutionalism, Revolutionism, Terrorism, Satyagraha.</p>		

<p>Block-5: Political Ideals, Tradition</p>	<p>Unit 1: Political Ideals: Nature of Democracy and its different forms, direct and indirect democracy, liberal democracy, democracy as a political ideal, Unit 2: Socialism; Utopian and Scientific, Anarchism. Unit 3: Tradition, change and modernity with special reference to Varna, Unit 4: Jati and Ashrama.</p>	
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Books Recommended:

1. Outlines of Social Philosophy: J.S. Mackenzie
2. Problems of Political Philosophy: D.D. Raphael
3. Society: R.M. MacIver & C.H. Page
4. Guide to Modern Thought: C.E.M. Joad
5. Introduction to Modern political Theory: C.E.M. Joad
6. Samaj Darshan ki ek pranali: S.L.. Pandey
7. Samaj Darshan: Shiv Bhanu Singh
8. Samaj Darshan: Ramji Singh
9. Darshan, Manav evam Samaj: Rajyashree Agrawal.
10. Samaj Evam Rajnitik Darshan - Dr. Ram Murti Pathak
11. गाँधीवाद के मूल स्वर: एच०एन० उपाध्याय

MA Philosophy Semester – II Paper- IV			
Elective Course: Mahayan Buddhism (Paper Code: A100806T)			
Credit:5	CIA:25 Marks	ESE:75 Marks	Maximum Marks: 100
Course Outcome:			
1.To develop the concept of Buddhist philosophy.			
2.To develop the knowledge about cause and effect through Buddhist philosophy and relate it to life situations.			
3. To understand the truth of life and its relativity to sorrow.			
4.To understand the philosophical concepts of Buddhism			
Blocks	Units		
Block-1: Mahayan Buddhism	Unit 1: Introduction to Mahayan Buddhism Unit 2: Systems of Mahayan Buddhism.		
Block-2 Madhyamika Darshan	Unit 1: Madhyamika Darshan; Aanyavada: tattva(nya), kind of tattva; Unit 2: The means to knowledge of Tattva; Dialectic Method (dvandva nyaya).		
Block-3: Yogacara system	Unit 1: Yogacara system; vijnavada: the nature of vijaptimatrata; Unit 2: Origin of jiva and jagat from vijaptimatrata; significance of vijnavada		
Block-4: Madhyarnika Karika SVijnaptimatratasiddhi: Vinshatika	Unit 1: Madhyarnika Karika: chapter 1; 24;25, Unit 2: Vijnaptimatratasiddhi: Vinshatika		

Books Recommended:-

T.R.V. Murti	: Central Philosophy of Buddhism
A.K. Chatterjee	: Yogacara Idealism
Nagarjuna	: Madhyamika Karika
Vasubandhu	: Vijaptimatratasiddhi
Narendra Dev	: Bauddha Dharma Darshana
Govind Chandra Pandey	: Bauddha Dharma ke Vikas ka Itihas
B.N. Singh	: Bauddha Dharma Darshana.

MA Philosophy
Semester – II Paper- IV

RESEARCH PROJECT VIVA-VOCE
(Paper Code: A100807R)

Credit:8	CIA:25 Marks	ESE:75 Marks	Maximum Marks: 100
Blocks	Units		

MA Philosophy
Semester – III Paper- I

Core Course: Contemporary Indian Thought (Paper Code: A100901T)

Credit:5

CIA:25 Marks

ESE:75 Marks

Maximum Marks: 100

Course Outcome:

- 1.To introduce the social and political theories of Indian thinkers.
2. The central concern of this paper is to make students aware about the nature of man, society and the state, and the relation between them.
- 3.To make understand the dynamics of Indian social reality and its conceptualization.
4. To make familiarize the students the concepts such as colonialism, nationalism, rights and justice from Indian perspective.

Blocks	Units	
Block-1: Swami Vivekananda Sri Aurobindo	Unit 1: Swami Vivekananda: Man; Universal Religion;	
	Unit 2: Practical Vedanta. Unit 3: Sri Aurobindo: Reality as "sat-chit-Ananda" Unit 4: Three phases of reality-evolution; mind and super mind.	
Block-2: Rabindranath Tagore	Unit 1: Rabindranath Tagore: Man and God, Unit 2: Religion of man.	
Block-4: K.C. Bhattacharya S. Radhakrishnan	Unit 1: K.C. Bhattacharya: Concept of Philosophy; subject as freedom;	
	Unit 2: The absolute and its alternative forms; interpretation of maya. Unit 3: S. Radhakrishnan: God and the Absolute; intellect and intuition; Unit 4 : The idealist view of life.	
Block-6: M.K. Gandhi	Unit 1: M.K. Gandhi: truth; non-violence; Swaraj; Sarvodaya;	
Block-7: B.R. Ambedkar	Unit 2: Critique of modern civilization. Unit 3: B.R. Ambedkar: critique of social evils; Unit 4: new Buddhism.	

Books Recommended:

V.S. Naravane	: Modern Indian Thought
Sri Aurobindo	: Integral Yoga
R. Tagore	: Religion of Man
K.C. Bhattacharyya	: Studies in Philosophy
B.R. Ambedkar	: Writings and Speeches, Vol. I
V.S. Naravane	: Adhunika Bhartaya Chintan
B.K. Lal	: Samkaleen Bhartaya Darshan
B.N. Singh	: Samkaleen Bhartaya Darshan
S.L. Pandey	: Gandhi ka Darshan

MA Philosophy
Semester – III Paper- 2

Core Course: Western Epistemology (Paper Code: A100902T)

Credit:5	CIA:25 Marks	ESE:75 Marks	Maximum Marks: 100
Course Outcome			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Train the students – how to read and understand philosophical texts. 2. Build up philosophical ideas and arguments through conceptual analysis. 3. Reflects upon the conceptual clarifications and makes the students aware of the epistemological problems and their solution from western philosophical standpoints. 4. As a result the students get the advantage of a comparative study of Indian and Western knowledge structure. 			
Blocks	Units		
Block-1: Definition of knowledge;	Unit 1: Nature and definition of knowledge; Unit 2: belief and knowledge.		
Block-2 Scepticism	Unit 1: Scepticism and possibility of knowledge; Unit 2: origin and validity of knowledge.		
Block-3: Theories of truth	Unit1: Theories of truth: self-evidence, correspondence, coherence, Unit2: pragmatic and Semantic.		
Block-4: A priori knowledge	Unit1: A priori knowledge; analytic and synthetic; necessary Unit2: contingent; synthetic a priori Unit 3: Limits of knowledge.		

Books Recommended:

- D.M. Dutta : The Six Ways of knowing
 Srinivasa Rao : Perceptual Error: The Indian Theories
 Kishore Sharma : Bhrtiya Darshanika Samasyayen
 B.Russell : Human Knowledge; its Scope and Limits
 K. Lehrer : Knowledge
 H.N. Mishra : Jniyanmimamsa ki Samasyayen
 S.L. Pandey : Bharatiya Tarkashastra ki Adhunika Parichaya
 H.S. Upadhyaya : Knowledge and Justification
 H.S. Upadhyaya : पाश्चात्य दर्शन का उद्भव एवं विकास
 H.S. Upadhyaya : ज्ञान मीमांसा के मूल प्रश्न

MA Philosophy			
Semester – III Paper- III			
Elective Course: Paper-III Philosophy of Religion (Paper Code: A100903T)			
Credit:5	CIA:25 Marks	ESE:75 Marks	Maximum Marks: 100
Course Outcome:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To familiarise the students with the nature and scope of the philosophy of religion. 2. To acquaint the students with religious epistemology. 3. To obtain an understanding about the dynamic of religious experience. 4. To understand the nature and function of religious language. 5. To enlighten the students about the scope and limitations of religious hermeneutics. 			
Blocks	Units		
Block-1: Philosophy of Religion, Existence of God	Unit 1: Nature and significance of religion; philosophy of religion, Unit 2: theology, religion and philosophy. Unit 3: Ontological, cosmological, teleological Unit 4: moral arguments for the existence of God.		
Block-2: Religious experience, Faith and reason	Unit 1: Religious experience, Unit 2: mysticism; eastern and western. Unit 3: Faith and reason: Unit 4: The views of Kierkegaard and William James.		
Block-3: The problem of evil, God and world	Unit 1: The problem of evil, evil and omnipotence, kinds of evil; Unit 2: solution of problem of evil. Unit 3: God and world Unit 4: Divine Necessity		
Block-4: philosophy of religion, non-existence of God;	Unit 1: Udayana's approach to the philosophy of religion; God as the object of contemplation, Unit 2: the nature of contemplation and its logical characteristics. Unit 3: Arguments for the non-existence of God; Unit 4: Udayana's arguments for the Existence of God.		

Books Recommended:

John Hick	: Philosophy of Religion
W. James	: Varieties of Religious Experience
Udayana	: Nyayakusumanjali
D.P. Chattopadhyaya	: Indian Atheism
Dharm-Darshana ki Rooprekha	: Harendra Prasad Sinha
L.N. Sharma	: Dharma-Darshana
B.N. Singh	: Dharma-Darshana
Ram Narayan Vyas	: Dharma-Darshana
R.P. Pandey (Ed.)	: Dharma-Darshana

MA Philosophy
Semester – III Paper- III

Elective Course: Symbolic Logic (Paper Code: A100904T)

Credit:5	CIA:25 Marks	ESE:75 Marks	Maximum Marks: 100
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Course Outcome:

1. To develop analysis of propositions with the help of logical relations.
2. To expand classification of propositions further based on logical condition.
3. To investigate inferences in terms of the arguments that represent them and develop skills of deeper levels of analysis of logical propositions on the basis of rules of valid inference

Blocks	Units	
Block-1: Argument;	Unit 1: Nature of argument; truth, Unit 2: validity and soundness.	
Block-2 Truth-function, Argument forms	Unit 1: Truth-function: negation, conjunction, Unit 2: disjunction, implication, equivalence, Unit 3: Argument forms and truth tables; Unit 4 : statement forms-tautology, contradictory and contingent.	
Block-3: Principles of formal proof of validity:	Unit 1: Elementary notions and principles of formal proof of validity: Techniques of symbolization; Unit 2: proof construction; conditional, direct, indirect proof and proofs of tautologies; proving invalidity.	
Block-4: Faith and reason	Unit 1: Quantification theory: singular and general propositions; Unit 2: proving validity; preliminary quantification rules; proving invalidity.	

Books Recommended:

I.M. Copi : Symbolic Logic

Palrick Suppes : Introduction to Logic, Part II

Basson & O/E Conner : Introduction to Symbolic Logic

Ram Nath Sharma : Prateekatmak TarkashAstra

Ashok Kumar Verma : Prateekatmak Tarkshastra Praveshika Part II

Rajshree Agarwal : Tarkshastra ka Parichaya

MA Philosophy
Semester – III Paper- IV

Elective Course: Advaita Vedanta (Shankaracharya) (Paper Code: A100905T)

Credit:5

CIA:25 Marks

ESE:75 Marks

Maximum Marks:
100

Learning Outcomes

- 1) Reflective view on Advaitic Philosophy .
- 2) Awareness of Maya and the Ultimate Reality.
- 3) Reflective view on Advaitic Philosophy.
- 4) Acquaintance with Supra- theistic world-view

Blocks	Units	
Block-1: Advaita school, Bhasya	Unit 1: Advaita school before Sankara:	
	Unit 2: The teaching of the Prasthanatrayi. Unit 3: Bhasya: adhyas; athattobrahmajijyasa; Unit 4: janmadyasya yata.h; astrayonitvat; tattusamanvayat.	
Block-2: Nirguna Brahman	Unit 1: Nirguna Brahman: rejection of the (unconscious) aankhyan prakati as the source of universe; Unit 2: Cetana Brahma as the non-different material and efficient cause (abhinnanimittopadanakaraa) of the universe; theory of causation; nature of jiva.	
Block-3: Criticism of other schools	Unit 1: Criticism of other schools of philosophy like samkhya, Vaisesika, Unit 2: Buddhism, Jainism..	
Block-4: Concept of maya:	Unit 1: Concept of maya: the relative importance of reason and Sauti; Unit 2: jana as the means to liberation, kind of liberation	

Books Recommended:

- Govind Chandra Pandey : Life and Thought of Sankaracarya
- T.M.P. Mahadevan : The Philosophy of Advaita
- Aankara : Commenteries on the Vedanta Satras, Chandogya Upanisad
- Rama Kanta Tripathi : Brahmasutra Snkarabhasya Catuhsutra Acharya sankara;
Brahmavada
- Ram Swaroop Singh Naulakha : Acharaya Sankara; Brahmavada
- Sangam Lal Pandey : Pre-sankara Advaita Philosophy
- Arjun Mishra & H.N. Mishr : Advaita Vedanta
- Deenanath Singh : Advaita and Vishishtadvaita Vedanta
- Ghanshyamdas Shekhawat : Vedanta Jana Mimansa

MA Philosophy
Semester – III Paper- IV

Elective Course: Vishisht Advaita Vedanta: Ramanujacarya (Code: A100906T)

Credit:5

CIA:25 Marks

ESE:75 Marks

**Maximum Marks:
100**

Course Outcome :

1. It is hoped that Vishisht Advaita Vedanta will help students to know the principal concepts in relation to other systems of Indian thought and thereby make for extending the frontiers knowledge.
2. Reflective view on Vishisht Advaitic Philosophy

Blocks	Units	
Block-1: Ramanuja, Seven objections to maya.	Unit 1: Ramanuja: influence of Bhaskar, Yadavaprakasa and Yamunamuni; affirmation of saguna Brahman and rejection of nirguna Brahman; Unit 2: identification of Brahman with Vishnu and the consequent theological doctrines. Unit 3: Seven objections to the theory of maya.;	
Block-2: Aprithaksiddhi	Unit 1: The concept of inseperable relation (aprithaksiddhi); material universe and souls and Unit 2: The body of God and Brahman as the indweller (antaryami) in both: three realities (tattvatraya): cit, acit, asvara.	
Block-: Satkaryavad	Unit 1: Satkaryavad, material world as a product of jada prakriti; Unit 2: Theory of quintuplication (pacakarana)	
Block-4: The concept of jiva	Unit 1: The concept of jiva: the nature of moksa and means to it, karma, bhakti and jnanayogas; Unit 2: Prapatti; rejection of jivanmukti.	

Books Recommended:-

S.M. Srinivasachari : Advaita and vishishtadvaita

P.N. Srinivasachari : Yat and ramatadipika

P.N. Srinivasacarya : Yat and ramatadipika

Ramanuja : Arabhaaya

Ramakanta Tripathi : Brahmasutrasankarabhasya (catushsatra) parasista

MA Philosophy Semester – IV Paper- I			
Core Course: Contemporary Western Thought (Paper Code: A101001T)			
Credit:5	CIA:25 Marks	ESE:75 Marks	Maximum Marks: 100
Course Outcome:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To become familiar with major philosophical problems and the methods . 2. Identify and discuss the role and importance of epistemology in the domain of philosophy 3. Read, comprehend and explain some importance concepts from philosophical point of view 			
Blocks	Units		
Block-1: Logical Atomism	Unit 1: Logical Atomism : Bertrand Russell, Unit 2: Early Wittgenstein		
Block-2 Logical Positivism	Unit 1: Logical Positivism : A.J. Ayer. Unit 2:: Rudolf Carnap.		
Block-3: Existentialism	Unit 1: Existentialism : Jeen-Paul Sartre, Unit 2:: Soren Kierkegaard		
Block-4: Analytical Philosophy Phenomenology	Unit 1: Analytical Philosophy : Unit 2:: Latter Wittgenstein Unit 3: Phenomenology : Edmund Husserl		

Books Recommended:

B. Russell : Logic and knowledge

A.J. Ayer : Language, Truth and Logic

J.P. Sartre : Being and Nothingness

Wittgenstein : Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus

Paul Ricoeur : Husserl: An Analysis of his Phenomenology Samkalin Pashchatya Darshan

B.K. Lal : Samkalin Pashchatya Darshan

H.N. Mishra : Astivavada

D.N. Dwivedi : A Study of Wittgenstein's Philosophy

MA Philosophy
Semester – IV Paper- II

Elective Course: Advance Ethics (Paper Code: A101002T)

Credit:5	CIA:25 Marks	ESE:75 Marks	Maximum Marks: 100
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Course Outcome:

1. The course will help students understand the nature of value and moral judgment.
2. Why be moral?
3. How can there be transition between the knowledge of good to the practice of goodness, i.e. from paradigm to praxis.
4. Will sensitize students to perceive different moral issues which are to be attended with priority in different contexts.
5. Understand the distinction between cardinal values which are universal and customary values which are context specific.

Blocks	Units	
Block-1: Philosophy of Religion	Unit 1: Nature of Advanced Ethics, distinctions between normative and meta-ethics.	
Block-2 Intuitionism Emotivism	Unit 1: Intuitionism of Moore Unit 2: Ross Unit 3: Emotivism of A.J. Ayer Unit 4: C.L. Stevenson	
Block-3: Prescriptivism, Existentialist ethics	Unit 1: Prescriptivism of R.M. Hare. Unit 2: Existentialist ethics of Sartre.	
Block-4: Religious ethics of Gandhi, Ethics of Karl Marx	Unit 1: Religious ethics of Gandhi: nonviolence, Unit 2: sarvodaya and swarajya. Unit 3 : Ethics of Karl Marx.	
Block-5: non-existence of God; Philosophy of Ecology.	Unit 1: Ethics of Gita: nisakama karmayoga Unit 2: Theory of deeds. Unit 3: Philosophy of Ecology.	

Books Recommended:

Mary Warnock : Ethics since 1900

Roger Hancock : Twentieth Century Ethics

C.L. Stevenson : Ethics and Language

R.M., Hare : The Language of Morals

G.E. Moore : Principia Ethics

M.K. Gandhi : Hindu Dharma

V.P. Verma : Neetishastra ke Mool Siddanta

Surendra Verma : Neetishastra ki Samkaleen pravrittiyan

MA Philosophy Semester – IV Paper- II			
Elective Course: Philosophy of Science (Paper Code: A101003T)			
Credit:5	CIA:25 Marks	ESE:75 Marks	Maximum Marks: 100
Course Outcome:			
1. The interrelations between philosophy and science is introduced.			
2. It helps to see how modern science is verily philosophy.			
3. It also makes an awareness on how philosophers discuss about the methods, changes and progress that is happening in the field of science.			
Blocks	Units		
Block-1: philosophy of science, Induction	Unit 1: 1. Introduction: the nature of philosophy of science.		
	Unit 2: Induction and its problems: Popper's alternative to induction: Unit 3: Goodman's newparadox of Induction.		
Block-2: Law's of Nature	Unit 1 Law's of Nature: Laws of accidents; Unit 2: The Neo Human alternatives: counter-factual Conditionals.		
Block-3: Realism	Unit 1: Realism, instrumentalism and under determination of theories: realism; Unit 2: instrumentalism: unification, explanation and prediction.		
Block-4: Confirmation and probability	Unit 1: Confirmation and probability: the paradox of the raven and the suggested solutions Unit 2: The interpretation of probabilities: subjective probabilities.		

Books Recommended:-

Karl Popper : The Logic of Scientific Discovery

Anthony O' Hear : An Introduction to Philosophy Science

Horwich : Probability and Evidence

P.Frank : Philosophy of Science

Ananta Maral Shastri (Tr.) : Vaojanika Darshan ka Udaya

MA Philosophy Semester – IV Paper- III			
Elective Course: Yoga Philosophy (Paper Code: A101004T)			
Credit:5	CIA:25 Marks	ESE:75 Marks	Maximum Marks: 100
Course Outcome:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand the philosophy of the Yoga systems. 2. Trace out the ancient roots of yoga from Indian wisdom. 3. Understand the influence of Yogic principles from lives of great yogis and gain the knowledge of modern applications of yoga. 			
Blocks	Units		
Block-1: Cittavrtti	Unit 1: 1. Cittavrtti: Yoga as Cittavritti nirodha; Unit 2: vrittis and their control through abhyasa and vairagya.		
Block-2 Samadhi	Unit 1: Two types of Samadhi and their characteristics; Unit 2: attainment of Samadhi through meditating on Isvara; nature of Isvara.		
Block-3: klesas	Unit 1 Five klesas and their nature: Nature of drasta, conjunction of drasta Unit 2: drsya as the root cause of ignorance		
Block-4: eight fold path, nature of kaivalya	Unit 1: The eight fold path and their varieties Unit 2: its role to kaivalya.. Unit 3: The nature of kaivalya: Unit 4: Dharmameghasamadhi.		

Book Recommended:

M.N. Dwivedi (Tr.) : Patanjali's Yogasutra

S.N. Das Gupta : The study of Patanjali

T.S. Rukmani (Tr.) : Yogavartika of Vijanabhikshu

Sri Aurobindo : The Synthesis of Yoga

Mircea Eliade : Yoga: Immortality and Freedom

MA Philosophy Semester – IV Paper- III			
Elective Course: Aesthetics (Paper Code: A101005T)			
Credit:5	CIA:25 Marks	ESE:75 Marks	Maximum Marks: 100
Course outcome:			
1. The outcome of the course is to understand about the aesthetics the theory of Rasa and Dhvani and various schools of Indian aesthetics with textual base. 2. Understand the various theory of Western Aesthetics.			
Blocks	Units		
Block-1: Aesthetics	Unit 1: Subject matter of Aesthetics Science: Philosophy Unit 2: Fine Art; Logic, Ethics and Aesthetics.		
Block-2 aesthetic experience	Unit 1: Form and content in Art, aesthetic experience: sensuous or transcendental, Unit 2: beauty and ugliness: subjective or objective criteria.		
Block-3: Psychology of artistic creation	Unit 1: Psychology of artistic creation and appreciation imagery and intuition, Unit 2: empathy and identification, symbolism in Art, language and meaning.		
Block-4: eight fold path, sadharmikarana	Unit 1: Expressionism impressionism and surrealism in modern art, Unit 2: alankar, rasa and dhvani in Indian Aesthetics. Unit 3: Concept of sadharmikarana in Indian Aesthetics		

Book Recommended:-

KC. Pandey : Comparative Aesthetics

R: Gnoli V. Raghavan : The Aesthetic Experience according to Abhinavagupta

V. Raghvan : Some Concepts of Alamkarasastra

Anne Sheppard : Aesthetics: An Introduction to the Philosophy

MA Philosophy Semester – IV Paper- IV			
Elective Course: Philosophy of Education (Paper Code: A101006T)			
Credit:5	CIA:25 Marks	ESE:75 Marks	Maximum Marks: 100
Course Outcome:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To comprehend the history and struggle for Universal Education in India. 2. To be aware of the impact of different commissions and perspectives on Education in India 3. To be aware of the challenges in the field of education in the world. 			
Blocks	Units		
Block-1: Education and Philosophy	Unit 1: Relationship between Education and Philosophy		
Block-2 Indian Schools of Philosophy	Unit 1: Indian Schools of Philosophy: Sankhya, Vedanta, Buddhism Unit 2: Idealism, Naturalism with special reference to their education implications.		
Block-3: Contribution of Vivekanand, Tagore	Unit 1 Contribution of Vivekanand, Tagore Educational Thoughts Unit 2: Contribution of Gandhiji, Swami Dayanand Educational Thoughts		
Block-4: Value Education, Freedom, Equality, in Education	Unit 1: Value Education National Values as enshrined in the Indian Constitution of India Unit 2: The Educational Implication. Unit 3: Freedom, Equality, in Education. Unit 4: Democracy and Responsibility in Education.		

Books Recommended:

1. Bayles, E.E.: Pragmatism in Education, Philosophy of Education Series, Harper Row New York, 1971.
2. Boyel, William and King: The History of Western Education, 1972.
3. Bruoacher, J.S.: Modern Philosophies of Education.
5. Rambihari Lal: Shiksha Darshan
5. Ram Shakal Pandey: Shiksha Darshan

MA Philosophy Semester – IV Paper- IV			
Elective Course: Essay (Paper Code: A101007T)			
Credit:5	CIA:25 Marks	ESE:75 Marks	Maximum Marks: 100
Course Outcome:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The course should enable students to understand the main topics of the philosophy. 2. The course helps students to grasp diverse domain of thought including epistemology, Phenomenology, and existentialist thought. 3. They can apply the critical thinking skill taught in class to reach their own evaluative judgements. 			
Blocks	Units		
Block-1: Essay	The candidate are required to write a critical essay on any topic prescribed in M.A. (Previous) or and M.A. (Final) syllabi.		

Books Recommended:

1. Ranjay Pratap Singh & Nitish Dubey: Darshanik Vimarsh.
2. D.C. Srivastav: Readings in Environmental Ethics.
3. B.K. Lal: Samkaleen Bhartaya Darshan
4. Harendra Prasad Sinha: Dharma-Darshan Ki Rooprekha
5. एच०एस० उपाध्याय: गाँधीवाद के मूल स्वर

MA Philosophy
Semester – IV Paper- IV

CORE COURSE RESEARCH PROJECT VIVA-VOCE (A101009T)

Credit:8	CIA:25 Marks	ESE:75 Marks	Maximum Marks: 100
Blocks	Units		
Block-1: Essay	The candidate are required to write a critical essay on any topic prescribed in M.A. (Previous) or and M.A. (Final) syllabi.		



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
NET BUREAU

Paper-IV(C)

NET SYLLABUS

SUBJECT : HINDU STUDIES (Paper Code: A101008T)

UNIT 1: TATTVA VIMARŚA

1. Understanding the term "Hindu" (its historicity, and its geographic and *jivana-drṣṭi* aspects)
2. Enumeration of *Aṣṭādaśa vidyās* and *Upāhgas* with their respective *ācāryas*
3. *Padārtha/tattva/ātmā* across traditions and underlying unifying themes
4. Position of feminine in Bharata: Parallel sovereignty principles
 - a. Self-definitions: *Vāk-Sūkta*, *Devya-atharva-śrīṣa sūkta* and *Bhagavadgītā* (10.20-40)
 - b. *Ardhanārīśvara* concept, *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad* (1.4.3)
5. *Śakti* and *Prakṛti* principles
6. Position of feminine in *Jaina-darśana*, *Bauddha-darśana*, and *Śrī Guru Granth Sahibji*
7. The principle of Oneness in Vedānta and interconnectedness in *Jaina*, *Bauddha*, *Nyāya* & *Vaiśeṣika darśana*, and *Śrī Guru Granth Sahib ji*, and the consequential idea of all-inclusiveness
8. Understanding distinctions between *varṇa*, *jāti*, and caste (*Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad* (1.4.10-15), *Bhagavadgītā* (18.41-45).
9. Enumeration of *rṣis* and *saints* from different social backgrounds

UNIT 2: DHARMA, and KARMA VIMARŚA

1. Dharma: Definitions and meanings (*Mahābhārata*, *Manusmṛti*, *Vaiśeṣika Sūtra*, *Bhagavadgītā* - *Śāṅkarabhāṣya*- *upodghāta*, definitions in *Śramaṇa* traditions)
2. Distinctions between *dharma* and religion (*pantha*, *mazahab*)
3. Types of dharmas: *pravṛttimūlaka*, and *nivṛttimūlaka*
4. Dharma as the organizing principle for *Vaidika* and *Śramaṇa* traditions and in *Śrī Guru Granth Sahib ji*
5. *Varṇāśrama dharma* and choice
6. *Rāja-dharma*, *Āpaddharma*, *Samāja-dharma*, and *Swadharmā*
7. *Karma*, *vikarma*, and *akarma* (*Bagavadgītā* 4.16, and corresponding *Śāṅkarabhāṣya*)
8. Six *karmas*: *Kāmya*, *nitya*, *nīśiddha*, *naimittika*, *prāyaścitta*, and *upāsana*
9. *Niškāma* (*Brahma/Sarvam* as the real doer) and *sakāma karma*
10. *Karma-phala*, *prārabdha*, and *saṅskāra*

Sudesh Kumar
Prasanna Kumar

UNITS 3: PUNARJANMA-BANDHAN-MOKṢA VIMARŚA

1. Concept of JIva
2. Definitions of *bandhana* (*prākṛtika*, *vaikṛtika*, *dākṣanika* from *Sāmkhyakārika* 44 with *Sāmkya-tattva-kaumudī*)
3. The root-cause and process of *bandhana*: Bhāgavadgītā 3.37 – 3.41, Bhāgavadgītā 2.62-66, Prātīya-samutpādasiddhānta
4. The principle of *punarjanma*: an enabler of *Dharma*
5. Conceptions of *mokṣa* and *nirvāṇa*
6. Multiple pathways for *mokṣa* (Yoga): *abhyāsa*, *karma*, *bhakti*, *jñāna*

UNIT 4: PRAMĀṆA SIDDHĀNTA

1. Definition of *pramāṇa*
2. Indian model of analysis of text: *pramātā*, *pramāṇa*, *prameya*, and *pramā*
3. Nature, definition, method, and limits of different types of *pramāṇas*: *Pratyakṣa*, *Anumāna*, *Upamāna*, *Śabda*, *Anuplabdhi*, *Arthāpatti*
4. *Śabda-śakti*: *abhidhā*, *lakṣaṇā*, *vyāñjanā*, and *tātparya*
5. *Swataḥ-prāmāṇya*, and *parataḥ-prāmāṇya*
6. Applications of *pramāṇa* in contemporary texts

UNIT 5: VĀDA-PARAMPARĀ

1. *Vāda-Paramparā*: The method of *Śastrārtha* and the concept of *adhikarṇa*
2. From doubt to determination: *Saṁśaya* to *Nirṇaya*
3. *Kathā* (nature and types of *kathā*): *Vāda*, *Jalpa*, *vitaṇḍā*
4. Embarking on knowledge discovery: *Anubandha-chatuṣṭaya* (*adhikāri*, *viśaya*, *sambandha*, *prayajana*)
5. Organization of knowledge: *Sūtra*, *bhāṣya*, *vārtika*, *vṛtti*, *tīkā*, *tīppaṇī* and *saṅgraha*
6. Analysing “*tātparya*” of knowledge through *śravaṇa vidhi*: *Upakrama*, *upasaṁhāra*, *abhyāsa*, *apūrvatā*, *phala*, *arthavāda*, *upapatti*
7. Analysing “*tātparya*” of knowledge through six-fold process (*śadvidha tātparya nirṇāyaka liṅga*) *śruti*, *liṅga*, *vākya*, *prakaraṇa*, *sthāna*, *sāmākhya*
8. *Tantrayukti*: “Research methodology” in context of natural sciences

