

M.A. (PHILOSOPHY)

Semester System

(Choice Based Credit System)

**SAURASHTRA UNIVERSITY**

IN FORCE FROM

JUNE - 2010

## STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAMME:

(I) The M.A. programme consists in four semesters.

(II) There will be four types of courses.

- |                              |    |
|------------------------------|----|
| (1) Core courses             | 12 |
| (2) Elective course          | 6  |
| (3) Interdisciplinary course | 2  |
| (4) Skill oriented courses   | 4  |

(III) For core, elective and interdisciplinary courses as they are termed as theory courses, there will be four hour class room work per week and fifteen week work in a semester.

For one hour class-room work per week one credit is to be assigned.

For each semester there will be five theory courses and one skill oriented course.

For skill oriented course there will be two hours of class room work and two credits are to be assigned.

For each semester the hours per week and credits will be assigned as:

	Theory course			Skill oriented		
Semester I	5	20	20	1	2	2
Semester II	5	20	20	1	2	2
Semester III	5	20	20	1	2	2
Semester IV	5	20	20	1	2	2
Total	20	80	80	4	8	8

The entire programme will contain 24 courses 88 hours class room work and 88 credits.

(IV) For theory courses there will be two types of examining

(I) External Examination

(II) Inter evaluation

(V) (I) The External examination will be of 70 marks for each course.

(II) The inter examination will be of 10 marks. 20 marks will be assigned divided into 10+10 for writing and presentation.

(VI) The semester wise distribution of theory and skill oriented courses will be as follow:

**Semester I**

Core course 3

Elective courses 2

Skill oriented course 1

**Semester II**

Core course 3

Elective courses 2

Skill oriented course 1

**Semester III**

Core course 3

Elective courses 1

Interdisciplinary course 1

Skill oriented course 1

**Semester IV**

Core course 3

Elective courses 1

Interdisciplinary course 1

Skill oriented course 1

## M.A. (PHILOSOPHY)

### Semester - I

Sr. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Hours/ Week	Credit
1	CCT-01	Classical Indian Philosophy-I	4	4
2	CCT-02	Classical Indian Philosophy-II	4	4
3	CCT-03	Contemporary Indian Thinks	4	4
4	ECT-01	Ethics (Indian)	4	4
		Philosophy of Yoga	4	4
5	ECT-02	Philosophy of religion	4	4
6	ECT-02	Vedanta tradition and Swaminarayan Vedanta	4	4
7	SOC-01	English Language Communication and Presentation	2	2
			22	22

### Semester - II

Sr. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Hours/ Week	Credit
1	CCT-06	Classical western Philosophy	4	4
2	CCT-07	Modern Western Philosophy	4	4
3	CCT-08	Symbolic Logic	4	4
4	ECT-03	Mathematical Logic	4	4
		Philosophy of Rudolf Carnap	4	4
5	ECT-04	Ethics (Western)	4	4
6	ECT-04	Contemporary Western Philosophy	4	4
7	SOC-02	Personality Development and preparation for competition	2	2
			22	22

## M.A. (PHILOSOPHY)

### Semester - III

Sr. No.	Course No. & Type	Course Title	Hours/Week	Credit
1	CCT-11	Epistemology (Indian & Western)	4	4
2	CCT-12	Metaphysics (Indian & Western)	4	4
3	CCT-13	Philosophy of Language (Indian)	4	4
4	ECT-05	Philosophy of Language (Western)	4	4
5	ECT-05	Advanced Symbolic Logic	4	4
6	ICT-01	Essentials of Indian Philosophy	4	4
		Foundation of Set Theory and Mathematical Logic	4	4
7	SOC-3	Basic Computing Skills	2	2
			22	22

### Semester - IV

Sr. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Hours/Week	Credit
1	CCT-16	Analytic Philosophy	4	4
2	CCT-17	Philosophy of Kant	4	4
3	CCT-18	Philosophy Science	4	4
4	ECT-06	Many-valued logic	4	4
5	ECT-06	Philosophy of mathematics	4	4
6	ICT-02	Philosophy of Social Sciences	4	4
		Philosophy of Physics and Cosmology	4	4
7	SOC-4	Research Methodology	2	2
			22	22

Semester	Hours/week	Credit
Semester-I	22	22
Semester-II	22	22
Semester-III	22	22
Semester-IV	22	22

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE : I - CCT-01**  
**CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY-I**  
**(HISTORY AND PROBLEMS)**

**OBJECTIVES :** The course is aimed as a one semester course with 60 hours classroom work. The purpose is to introduce the basic principles of Indian Philosophy.

**Total Marks-100 (70 Ext. , 30 Int.)**

Course	Unit	Sub-Unit	Credit
Classical Indian Philosophy. (History and Problem)	1.1 Vaidic and Aupanisdic Philosophy	1.1 Vaidic and Aupanisadi world views. 1.1.1 Cosmology ultimate reality 1.1.2 Brahman and Atman. 1.2 The concept of RTa 1.2.2 Moral and cosmic significance karma and vajna - moksa.	4
	1.2 Carvaka and Jain Philosophy	2.3 Carvaka epistemology critique of Anuman and Shabda Materialism - Hedonistic Ethics. 2.4 Jainism- ontology concept of sat epistomology logic - Syadavada - Nayavada - Anektanta Vada Karma and Moksa.	
	1.3 Buddist Philosophy	2.5 Buddhism: Ontology - Ksanabkauga vada- pratityasumtpada - epistomology perception and inference - bondage and moksa. 2.6 Schools of Buddhism: Vaibhasika, Sautrantika, Yogachara and Madhyamika.	

Reference:

1. S. Radhakrishnan: Indian Philosophy Vo I. George Allen & Unwin.
2. Dasgupta G. History of Indian Philosophy Vo. I. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
3. Hiriyana M. Outlines of Indian Philosophy, Oxford University Press.
4. Jadh Nath Sinha : Indian Philosophy Vo I.
5. Chandradhara Sharma : A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy MLBD.
6. Jayadev Vedalankara: Bharatiya Darshana.

**COURSE - II**  
**CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY II - CCT-02**  
**(HISTORY AND PROBLEMS)**

**Objectives:** The course is aimed as a one semester course with 60 hours of class room work. The purpose is to introduce the six classical astika Darshana of Indian Philosophy in historical and logical order.

**Total Marks-100 (70 Ext. , 30 Int.)**

Course	Unit	Sub-Unit	Credit
	2.1 Nyaya Vaishesika	2.1.1 Nyaya - Epistemology - pratyksa 2.2.2. Anuman, Shabda, Upamana 2.1.3. God, proof for the existence of God. Atman Moksa. 2.2.1 Vaisheshika Concept of Padartha types of padaratha 2.2.3 Theory of causation - atomism.	4
	2.2 Samkhya Yoga	2.3.1 Samkhya : Sadkaryavada- prakruti Nature of parusa 2.2.1 arguments epistemology - pramana - moksa. 2.2.3 Yoga - epistemology 2.2.4 Cita and vritti samadhi Astanga Marya Kaivalya.	
	2.3 Purva mimansa & Uttar Mimansa.	2.3.1 Purvamimansa - ontology - epistemology-kumarila and prabha kara 2.3.2 Triputisamvita, jnananta arthapatti - Anupalabdhi. 2.3.4 Vedanta : Advaita vedanta - ontology - Brahma causation vivarta. 2.3.5 Mayavada- epistemology - Adhyasa - vishistaadvaita saganabrahma- Ataman- Moksa.	

References:

1. Radhakrishna S. Indian Philosophy Vo. II George Allen & Unwin.
2. Dasgupta S. History of Indian Philosophy Vo. I, II and III. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
3. Hiriyanna: Outlines of Indian Philosophy oxford Uni. Press, Oxford.
4. Jadynath Sinha : Indian Philosophy Vo. II.
5. Chandradhara Sharma : A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy.
6. Potter Karl : Encyclopedia of Indian Philosophy Vo. II, III and IV, MLBD.



**COURSE-III - CCT-03**  
**Contemporary Indian thinkers.**

**Total Marks-100 (70 Ext. , 30 Int.)**

**Objectives:**

The course is aimed as a one semester course. The purpose is to introduce current trends of Indian thoughts.

1. Vivekananda Advaita Vedanta - Brahma - Maya - World - Practical Vednta - Social Implications.
2. Tagore : Asthetics concept of Reality Religion Philosophy of education.
3. K. C. Bhattacharya - Philosophy Nature of Reality - freedom - Maya.
4. Radhakrishnan - Nature of reality - Epistemology - intellect and intuition.
5. Gandhi - God - nature of reality - Non violence truth satyagraha , Swaraj
6. Aurobindo : The nature of Reality - theory of evolution mind and supermind - Integral yoga.

**Reference:**

1. Complete works of Vivekanand Ramkrishna Mission.
2. Tagore : Relegion of Man.
3. K. C. Bhattacharya: The Principles of Philosophy.
4. Radhakrishnan S : An idealist view of life.
5. Aurobindo : Life Divine.
6. Gandhi : Auto biography.
7. Pyarelal : The last phase of Mahatma Gandhi.
8. Adhunika Bharatiya Tattvachintan: by Naavavane. Tr. Bhavana Trivedi.
9. Adhunika Bharatiya Tattvajanan by Koduta, Sharma, Vadher.

**COURSE - IV - ECT- 01**  
**PHILOSOPHY OF YOGA**

**Objectives:** The course is aimed as a one semester course with 60 hours of class room work. The purpose is to introduce the classical yoga system with the texts of patanjali, Vyas and other standard commentaries.

**Total Marks-100 (70 Ext. , 30 Int.)**

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
The philosophy of yoga	1 Samadhi pada	1.1 The definition of yoga. 1.2 Vritti of yoga and Samadhi. 1.3 Means of Samadhi. 1.4 The nature and type of Samadhi.	4
	2. Sadhana pada	2.1 Nature of Kriyoga 2.2 Vidya Avidya and Klesha 2.3 Prajna and Sapta bhumi 2.4 Astanga yoga	
	3. Vibhati pada	3.1 The nature of Samyam 3.2 Vaythan and Nivuda parinama of Gita 3.3 Vibhutes and their significance.	
	4. Samadhi pada	4.1 The nature of Siddhi 4.2 Viveka Khyati and Samadhi 4.3 The nature of Kaivalya	

**Books and References:**

1. Patanjali Yoga Darshana- Yoga Sutra Vyasa Bhasya
2. Patanjali Yoga Darshana - Yogatattva Vaisharadi -Yoagvartika.
3. Yoga Darshana - Bhaojavritti.
4. Duguhtha: The yoga system of Patanjali
5. Dadhakrishan S. Indian Philosophy Vol II.

## COURSE - IV - ECT- 01

### Ethics (Indian)

**Objectives:** The course is aimed as a one semester course covered in 60 hours. The purpose is to introduce basic principles of Indian Ethics.

**Total Marks-100 (70 Ext. , 30 Int.)**

Course	Unit	Sub-Unit	Credit
	4.1 Vaidic Ethics.	1. Vaidic and Aupanisadic Ethics. Concept of Rna and RTa. Moksa as ultimate goad. 2. Purusartha and Svadharma individual and social aspectes Varna and Ashrama.	4
	4.2 Ethical principles.	3. Concept of Duty - Niskama karma and loka sangraha. 4. Intutionalism in Ethics - Panchashila, Triratna and Brahma Vihar- the State of Sthitiprajna.	
	4.3 Implication of Ethical principles.	5. Yama-Niyama - Non violence Jain Ethics - Four noble truth and eight fold path in Buddhism. 6. Gandhian Ethics : Sata Ahimasa, goal of Human Life. Ends and means.	

#### References:

1. B. K. Atriya : Indian Ethics.
2. Radhakrishnan S. Indian Philosophy Vo. I.
3. Radhakrishna : Bhagvadgita.
4. Radhakrishnan : Upanisads.
5. Dasgupta : Yoga System of Patanjali.
6. Pyarelal : The last pluse of Mahatma Gandhi.

**COURSE : ELECTIVE - ECT-02  
PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION**

**Objectives:** The course is aimed as a one semester course in 60 hours of classroom work. The purpose is to introduce the basic concepts and principles of philosophy of religion.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
S. Philosophy of Religion	5.1 Nature of Philosophy of religion and God.	5.1.1. Nature and scope of philosophy of Religion Relation with theory and metaphysics, morality. 5.1.2. The nature and attribute of God - attributes - omnipresence - omnipotence - omniscience - relation with man and world (Indian & Western values)	4
	5.2 Self and proof for God's existence	5.2.1. The nature and attribute of soul-immortality-arguments - Rebirth and liberation - problem of evil. 5.2.2. Proof for the existence of God Anselm to Leibnitz Nyaya-Vedanta its critique.	
	5.3 Epistemology and language.	5.3.1. Epistemology Reason Revelation and faith religious experience - nature and object. (Indian & Western) 5.3.2. Religious pluralism and absolute truth - nature of religious language - analogical and symbolic cognitive and non cognitive.	

Reference:

1. Galloway G. : The Philosophy of Religion.
2. Edward C. The Philosophy of Religion.
3. Radhakrishnan S. Anidolistic view of life.
4. Gargins A. C. Philosophy Vo. II.

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE XIX - ECT - 02**  
**VEDANT TRADITION AND SWAMINARAYAN VEDANTA**

**Objective :** The course aimed as a one semester course with 60 hours classroom work. The purpose is to introduce the metaphysics of the regional philosophy of Gujarat in the form of Swaminarayana Philosophy in accordance with its place in Vedantic tradition. The requirement is the familiarity with Vedanta philosophy.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
19. Vedanta tradition and Swaminarayan Vedanta	19.1 Veda and Upanisadas.	19.1.1 Concept of Brahma in Upanisadas. 19.1.2 Concept of Ataman in Upanisada. 19.1.3 Creation of world in Vedanta Upanisada.	4
	19.2 Classical Vedanta	19.2.1 Brahma in Shakar Vedanta. 19.2.2 Brahma in Ramanuj Vedanta. 19.2.3 Brahma in Vallabha Vedanta.	
	19.3 Swaminarayan metaphysics.	19.3.1 Concept of Jiva. 19.3.2 Concept of Iswara 19.3.3 Concept of Mayaa. 19.3.4 Concept of Brahma 19.3.5 Concept of Para brahma 19.3.6 Infinite universe theory and its contemporary relevance.	

Books for refrence:

1. Classical Upanisads.
2. Hiranyagrath, Purusa and Nasakiya Sukta of Rg Veda
3. Brahma Sutra Shankar Bhasya
4. Brahma Sutra Shree Bhasya
5. Brahma Sutra Anubhasya
6. Vacanamrta
7. Siksapatri
8. Yajnika J. A. Philosophy of Swaminarayana
9. Dave R. M. Philosophy of Swminarayana as Navya Vishisthadvta.

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE XVIII - SOC - 01**  
**SEMESTER- I (PHILOSOPHY)**  
**ENGLISH LANGUAGE : COMMUNICATION AND PRESENTATION**

**Objective :** This is a skill oriented course aimed as to be completed within one semester with 30 hours of class-room work and practice. The purpose of this course is to provide basic understanding and skill in reading, writing, speaking and presenting the desired themes and concepts of philosophy in general and social sciences in particular in English language. The course enables the student in basic grammar, general semantics, translation of Sanskrit with diacritical work knowledge and comprehension of basic philosophical texts. It also enables the student to compete public exam like UPSE, NET etc in English.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
English Language: Communication and		1.1 English language - History and semantics. 1.2 Basic English grammar and oral presentation.	4
		2.1 The method of diacritical work. 2.2 Reading of basic Sanskrit text with translation (use of diacritical work) Reading from : Brahasutra Sankar bhasya, Upanisadas, Yoga Darshana 2.3 Comprehension and presentation of readings in English.	
		3.1 Western philosophical reading in English. 3.2 Reading of basic philosophical text and communication. 1. Russell: History of Western Philosophy. 2. Loake : An essay on Human understanding. 3. Hume : A Treatise of Human Nature 3.2 Comprehension and presentation of readings in English.	

**Books and References:**

1. Sidny Greenbarm : Oxford English Grammer
2. David Hume : A Treatise of Human nature.
3. John Locke : An essay concerning Human understanding.
4. Russell Bertrand : A History of Western philosophy.
5. Bhamsutra Sankarbhasya - english translation.
6. Patanjali Yogasutra - Vyas bhasya -Tattvavaishaladi - english translation.
7. Principal Upanisadas : English translation.
8. Moniar Wiiliams : Dictionary senskrit English
9. The New International Webster's Comprehensive dictionary
10. Webster's New, encyclopedia dictionary.
11. The Shorter exford dictionary Vol.I & II.
12. The oxford dictionary of english language, Vol. I to XX.

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE : VI - CCT - 06**  
**CLASSICAL WESTERN PHILOSOPHY**  
**(HISTORY AND PROBLEMS)**

**OBJECTIVES :**

The course is aimed as to be covered as a one semester course with 60 hours class room work. The purpose is to make the student familiar with the basic philosophical concepts and problems of ancient Greek philosophy as well as mediaval western philosophy in a chronologically developed order as well as with a view of the general understanding of philosophical problems principles, positions and concepts. The requirement is the familiarity of basic standard texts of the history of philosophy and the relevant contemporary interpretation.

**Total Marks - 100 (70 Ext., 30 Int)**

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
6. Classical western philosophy (History and problems)	6.1 Pre Socratic Greek philosophy	6.1.1. Problems of the course of the world 6.1.1.1 Thales 6.1.1.2 Anaximenes 6.1.1.3 Anaximander 6.1.2 Philosophy of Anaxagoras 6.1.3 Problem of being and becoming 6.1.3.1 Parmenides 6.1.3.2. Heraclitus 6.1.4 The arguments of Zeno against motion 6.1.5 Philosophy of Pythagoras. 6.1.6 Atomism of Democritus.	4



	<p>6.2 Socrates Plato and Aristotle (logic, epistemology and Ethics)</p>	<p>6.2.1 The sophists and Socrates.  6.2.1.1 Knowledge and virtue know thyself.  6.2.1.3 Conceptual knowledge  6.2.2 Philosophy of Plato.  6.2.2.1 Theory of knowledge &amp; opinion.  6.2.2.2 Theory of ideas.  6.2.2.3 Method of dialectic  6.2.3 Philosophy of Aristotle  6.2.3.1 Classification of sciences metaphysics.  6.2.3.2 Critique of Plato's theory of ideas.  6.2.3.3. Theory of causation  6.2.3.4. Form and matter  6.2.3.5. God unmoved mover</p>	
	<p>6.3 Medieval philosophy</p>	<p>6.3.1 Characteristic of medieval philosophy.  6.3.2. St. Augustine problem of evil and theology.  6.3.3 St. Anselm God onto logical argument.  6.3.4. St. Thomas Aquinas  6.3.4.1 Faith and Reason  6.3.4.2. Essence and existence.  6.3.4.3. Existence and God.</p>	

**Books for reference:**

1. Stae : A Critical History of Greek Philosophy.
2. Russell : A History of Western Philosophy.
3. Colpston A : A History of Philosophy Vo. I
4. Colpston A : A History of Philosophy Vo. II, III
5. Cambridge Companion to Greek Philosophy
6. Cambridge Companion to Plato.
7. Cambridge Companion to Aristotle
8. Dialogues of Plato, Republic Meno
9. Works of Aristotle Metaphysics.

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE : VII - CCT - 07**  
**WESTERN PHILOSOPHY-II**  
**(HISTORY AND PROBLEMS)**

**OBJECTIVES :**

The course is aimed as to be covered as a one semester course with 60 hours class room work. The purpose is to make the student familiar with the basic philosophical concepts and problems of modern western philosophy in the order of historical chronology as well as logical development. The main objective is to comprehend and evaluate the fundamental issues of modern western philosophy. The focus is to be put on two philosophical traditions of rationalism and empiricism as well as on the philosophy of Kant and Kant onward development of German idealism. The requirement is the familiarity of basic texts of History of Philosophy some basic original work as well as contemporary interpretation.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
7. Classical western philosophy (History and problems)	7.1 Background and Development of tradition of Rationalism.	7.1.1. Background of rationalism Nicolus of Causa. 7.1.2. Philosophy of Descret. 7.1.2.1 Methods of Doubt. 7.1.2.2 Substance and its type. 7.1.2.3 Mind body problem interactionalism. 7.1.3 Philosophy of Spinoza. 7.1.3.1 Geometric method. 7.1.3.2. Concept of substance and attribute. 7.1.3.3. Substance God and Nature. 7.1.4 Philosophy of Leibnitz. 7.1.4.1 Definition of substance. 7.1.4.2. Theory of monads. 7.1.4.3. Pre-established harmony, possibly and comparible.	4
	7.2 Background and Development of the tradition of empiricism.	7.2.1 Background of empiricism Bacon. 7.2.2 Philosophy of Locke. 7.2.2.1 Criticism of innate idea. 7.2.2.2 Primary and	

		<p>secondary qualities.</p> <p>7.2.2.3 Nature of ideas.</p> <p>7.2.3 Philosophy of Berkely.</p> <p>7.2.3.1 Criticism of the distinction between primary and secondary quality.</p> <p>7.2.3.2 Criticism of substence.</p> <p>7.2.3.3. Esse ess percipi</p> <p>7.2.4 Philosophy of Hume.</p> <p>7.2.4.1 Criticism of identity of self.</p> <p>7.2.4.2 Theory of causation and problem of indiction.</p> <p>7.2.4.3. Sekpticism.</p>	
	7.3 Kant and German Idialism	<p>7.3.1 Philosophy of Kant.</p> <p>7.2.3.1 Kant's problem copernicon revolution.</p> <p>7.3.1.2. Kant's theory of spaa and time.</p> <p>7.3.1.3 Kant's criticism of the proof of God.</p> <p>7.3.2 Philosophy of Fichte and Shelling.</p> <p>7.3.3.1 Organic and Mechanism Unity.</p> <p>7.3.3.2 Absolute.</p> <p>7.3.3.3 Dialectic method.</p>	

Books for References:

1. Falkenburg : A History of modern philosophy.
2. D. J. O'connor : A Critical History of Western Philosophy.
3. Russell B. : A History of Philosophy.
4. Colpston A : A History of Philosophy Vo. VI, VIII
5. Descartes : Meditations.
6. Spinoza : Ethics
7. Leibniz : Monadology
8. Locke : An essay concerning Human understanding.
9. Berkeley : Two dialogues between Hylas and Philonous.
10. Hume : A treatise of Human nature.
11. Kant : Critique of pure reason.
12. Hegel : The science of logic.
13. Cambridge : Companion to Kant
14. Cambridge : Companion to Hegel.
15. Cambridge : Companion of Hume.

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE : X - CCT - 08**  
**SYMBOLIC LOGIC**

**OBJECTIVES :**

The course is aimed as to be covered as a one semester course with 60 hours class room work. The course is designed to have a comprehension and mastery on the techniques of natural deductive proofs in propositional and predicate logic. Generally the proof theory of the first-order predicate logic is stated with generalized quantification rules and logic of relation with identity. The requirement in the basic familiarity with elementary propositional and predicate logic.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
9. Symbolic logic	9.1 Propositional logic.	9.1.1 Rule of inference and Rule of replacement. 9.1.2 Proof of validity of argument. 9.1.2.1 Invalidity of argument. 9.1.3 Method of conditional proof. 9.1.4 Method of Indirect proof.	4
	9.2 Predicate logic and quantification theory.	9.2.1 Preliminary version of quantification rules. 9.2.2. Generalized quantification 9.2.2.1 Rules of EI and UG with restrictions. 9.2.3 Validity and invalidity. 9.2.3.1 Validity of argument formal proofs. 9.2.3.2 Invalidity of arguments interpretation on word. 9.2.4 Logical truths and theorus.	
	9.3 Logic of relation and proof theory.	9.3.1 Symbolizing relations. 9.3.2 Attributes of relations. 9.3.3 Deductive proof of the arguments involving relations. 9.3.3.1 Arguments with hidden (or additional premises.)	

	9.4 Identity and elements of second order logic.	9.4.1 Identity and Identify rules of proof. 9.4.2 Identity and definite description. 9.4.3 Second order logic. 9.4.3.1 Predicate variable attributes of attributes. 9.4.3.2 Symbolic expression and elementary proof.	
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Books for reference:

1. Copi. Irving M. Symbolic logic.
2. Sharma S.S. Pratika Tarkshastra
3. Charch A. Introduction to Mathematical logic.
4. Kahane H. Logic and Philosophy.
5. Macky A. Formal Logic.

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE X - ECT - 03**  
**Phylosophy of Rudolf Carnap**

**Objectives:**

The course is aimed as a one semester course with 60 hours classroom work. The purpose is to introduce a comprehensive study of Rudolf Carnap's philosophy and its evaluation analytic tradition.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
Philosophy of Rudolf Carnap	1. Carnap and logical positivism.	1.1 Historical back ground. 1.2 Physicalism.	4
	2. Truth and meaning.	2.1 Testability and meaning. 2.2 Confirmation 2.3 Truth and language	
	3. Syntax and Semantics	3.1 Syntax of language. 3.2 Abstract entities and semantics.	
	4. Modality and probability	3.1 Syntax of language. 3.2 Abstract entities and semantics. 3.3 Carnap and modal logic. 3.4 Carnap's view interpretation of probability.	

**Books and Reference:**

1. Rudolf Carnap : Testability and Meaning
2. Rudolf Carnap : The logical Syntax of language.
3. Rudolf Carnap : The logical foundation of probability.
4. Rudolf Carnap : Meaning and necessity.
5. Schlipp P. A. : The philosophy of Rudolf Carnap
6. Cambridge companion to Carnap
7. Coffa A. The semantic tradition from Kant to Carnap.

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE X - ECT - 03**  
**Mathematical logic**

**Objectives:**

The course is aimed as a one semester course with 60 hours classroom work. The purpose of this course is to introduce the basic knowledge of mathematical logic, mainly some important results of set theory which enable the student to pursue the more advanced topic in mathematical logic. The requirement is the basic knowledge of propositional and predicate logic and some familiarity with the basic concepts of set theory.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
10. Mathematical logic.	10.1 Operation and function.	10.1.1 Basic set operation union interaction, power set, cartesian product. 10.1.2 Function - one - one onto function composite function inverse function.	4
	10.2 Cardinal numbers and infinity.	10.2.1 Axioms of set theory - axiom of power set, axiom of infinity. 10.2.2 Cardinal numbers Cantor's theorem, Schröder-Bernstein theorem.	
	10.3 Ordinal numbers and basic theorems	10.3.1 Partial ordering, total ordering and well ordering of sets. 10.3.2 Axiom of choice. 10.3.3 Zermelo's well ordering theorem 10.3.4 Hausdorff's maximal principle.	
	10.4 Boolean algebra	10.4.1 Boolean Algebra - Definition and basic properties. 10.4.2 Boolean Algebra and propositional calculus. Filters and ideals consistency and completeness	

Books for reference:

1. R. R. Stoll : Set theory and logic.
2. P. Supples : Axiomatic set theory.
3. W.V.O. Guine : Set theory and its logic.
4. Halmos P. Navei set theory.



**PHILOSOPHY COURSE : X - ECT - 04**  
**ETHICS (WESTERN)**

**OBJECTIVES :** The course is aimed as to be covered as a one semester course with 60 hours class room work. The purpose is to give a comprehensive understanding of classical Western Ethics with some implications of contemporary ethics. The requirement is the familiarity with classical texts and some articles in Ethics.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
10. Ethics western	10.1 Ethics nature scope and Hedonistic theories.	10.1.1 Nature and scope of Ethics. 10.1.2 Statement of fact and statement of Values. 10.1.3 Psychological and Ethical Hedonism. 10.1.4 Utilitarianism of J.S. Mill.	4
	10.2 Dationalistic Ethics.	10.2.1 Ethics and rationality. 10.2.3 Kants moral theory. 10.2.3.1 Categorical imperative. 10.2.3.2 Duty for duty's sake.	
	10.3 Intuitionistic Ethics.	10.3.1 Ethics and perfectionaistic view. 10.3.2 Bradley's metaphysical Ethics. 10.3.2.1 My station and its duties.	
	10.4 Contemporary Ethics.	10.4.2 Moore's undefinability of good. 10.4.2 Emotivism in Ethics. 10.4.3.1 Ayer's emotive theory 10.4.3.2 Stevenson's emotive meaning of Ethical terms. 10.4.3. Sartra's concept of Human freedom and badfaith.	

Books for reference:

1. Marry Warnoced : Ethics since 1900.
2. Shukla J. J. Samakalin Pasdotya Tatvasnana
3. Mackenzi : A Manual of Ethics.
4. William Lillie : An Introduction to Ethics.
5. Ayer A. J. Logical Positivism.

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE : VIII - ECT - 04**  
**CONTEMPORARY WESTERN PHILOSOPHY**

**OBJECTIVES :**

The course is aimed as to be covered as a one semester course with 60 hours class room work. The purpose is to have an introduction and comprehension of the main themes and currents of contemporary western philosophy. It includes main schools and trends of contemporary western philosophy as well as some improvement western philosopher's concepts like Moore, Russell and Wittgenstein. The requirement is the comprehension and evaluation of these particular concepts and issues which are, referred in the syllabus from original sources.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
8. Contemporary western philosophy.	8.1 Moore, Russell and Wittgenstein.	8.1.1. Analytic philosophy and linguistic turn. 8.1.2. Moore 8.1.2.1 Refutation of idealism. 8.1.2.2 Defence of Moore. 8.1.2.3 Philosophy and analysis. 8.1.3 Russell 8.1.3.1 Logical atomism. 8.1.3.2. refutation of idealism. 8.1.3.3. logical construction and incomplete symbols. 8.1.4 Wittgenstein 8.1.4.1 Language and reality. 8.1.4.2. Picture theory of meaning. 8.1.4.3. Saying and showing.	4
	8.2 Phenomenology and existentialism.	8.2.1 Husserl : Phenomenological method, intentionality Bracketing. 8.2.2 Heidegger Being and nothing Human being. 8.2.3 Sartre Being Human freedom bad faith.	

	8.3 Pragmatism	8.3.1 William James. 8.3.1.1 radical empiricism. 8.3.1.2 theory of truth 8.3.2 C.S. Peirce theory of truth 8.3.3 John Dewey: instrumentalism.	
	8.4 Logical positivism and analytic philosophy.	8.4.1 Logical positivism - elimination of metaphysics, criterion of verification. 8.4.2 Gilbert Ryle. Systematically misleading expressions, category mistake. 8.4.3 Quine, critique of empiricism. 8.4.4 Strawson: prescriptive metaphysics, individuals.	

Books and Articles for reference:

1. Passmore J : A Hundred years of philosophy
2. Moore: Defutation of Idealism.
3. Moore: A defense of common sense.
4. Russell: My philosophical development.
5. Russell : The philosophy of logical atomism.
6. Wittgenstein: Tractatus logico philosophicus.
7. Dyle G. 'Systematically misleading expressions'
8. Dyle G. 'The nature of mind.'
9. Ayer A. J. 'logical positivism'
10. Quine W.V.O. : 'Two dogms of empiricism'
11. Strawson: 'Individuals'
12. Sartre: Being and nothingness.

**SEMESTER- II (PHILOSOPHY) SOC-02**  
**PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT AND PREPARATION FOR**  
**COMPETATIONS**

**Objective :** The course is aimed as a one semester course with 30 hours of class room work. The purpose is to enrich the internal and external personality of students with reference to their development as human being and their capability for general competition in society. This includes the manifestation of moral as well spiritual together with knowledge centred life with reference to Indian Culture.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
Personality Development and Preparation for competitions.		1.1 Components of basic Human personality knowledge, actions and emotions synthesis.	4
		1.2 Spiritualistic view of Human life para and apara vidya wholistic approach towards personality.	
		1.3 Practice of yoga and balanced internal as well as external personality.	
		1.4 Human life in 21st century, Global problem and Ancient Indian knowledge.	
		2.1 Competing general knowledge and general awareness.	
		2.2 Bais knowledge of Indian History, geography polity, general science, primary mathematics and economics.	
		2.3 Techniques and practices of Interview facing and group discussion.	

Books and References:

1. Basic readings from Geeta and Upanisada.
2. Radhakrishna S. An idergt view of life and News magazines.
3. Reading of News papers (for one hour in the department) and arranging group discussion.
4. Recollection of the basic General Knowledge from texts of NCERT from VI to XII.
5. Reading and Comprehension from the different book for public examination.

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE XI - CCT - 11**  
**EPISTEMOLOGY (INDIAN & WESTERN)**

**Objectives:**

The course is aimed as a one semester course with 60 hours classroom work. The purpose of this course is to introduce some basic concepts and issues of classical Indian and Current Western epistemology for the sake of a comparative and comprehensive outlook. The requirement is the familiarity with classical Indian and modern as well as contemporary western philosophy.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
11. Epistemology (Indian & Western)	11.1 Indian Epistemology (basic concepts and issues.)	11.1.1 Cognition - nature and definition according to Nyaya, Buddhism and Advaita Vedanta. 11.1.2 Pratyaksa - Mechanism and types Nyaya Buddhism and Advaita Vedanta.	4
	11.2 Indian Epistemology principles and debates.	11.2.1 Svatahpramanyavada and Prathah Pramanya vada - Nyaya Purvaminansa debate. 11.2.2 Debate about nature of knowledge Savishayata - Sakarttva Svaprakashatta. 11.2.3 Pramana Samplava and Pramana Vyavastha.	
	11.3 Western Epistemology Basic concepts & issues.	11.3.1 Belief, justification and knowlege skepticism and knowledge. 11.3.2 Knowledge of other minds.	
	11.4 Truth analyticity and a-priori.	11.4.1 Theories of Truth 11.4.1 Correspondence. 11.4.2 Chenrence 11.4.3 Self evidence or immediay. 11.4.4. Prgamatic 11.4.5. Semantic. 11.4.2 A Priori knowledge - analytic and sythetic Kant and Contemporary view	

Books for reference:

1. Vishanatha - Bhasapariccheda.
2. Dharmakirti - Nyaya - bindu
3. Dharmarajadivarindra - Vedentaparibhasha.
4. D. M. Datta : The six ways of Knowing.
5. Gorling A C Philosophy I, Chapter on epistemology.
6. R M. Chisholm : Theory of Knowledge.
7. Reguler N. Coherence theory of truth.
8. Tarski A : Semantic Concepts of Truth
9. Kant I : Critique of pure reason Introduction.

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE XII - CCT - 12**  
**METAPHYSICS (Indian & Western)**

**Objectives:**

The course is aimed as a one semester course with 60 hours classroom work. The purpose is to introduce basic concepts and principles of Indian and Western metaphysics from original sources. The requirement is the familiarity with classical Indian and coasscal and contemporary western philosophy.

Course	Unit	Sub-Unit	Credit
12. Metaphysics Indian & Western	12.1 Indian metaphysics : concepts.	12.1.1 The concept of self - Nyaya, Samkhy and Advaita Vedanta. 12.1.2 Concept of God : Nyaya, Yoga, Purvamimasa and Vishistadvaita.	4
	12.2 Indian metaphysics principles and issues.	12.2.1 Causation Asatakalyavoda, Satkavyovada, Vivarta-vada. 12.2.2 Problem of Universal Samanya and apoha.	
	12.3 The nature of metaphysics concepts and issues.	12.3.1 Nature of metaphysics-objectives ramifications. 12.3.2 Appearance and Reality Bradley's views.	
	12.4 Space-time and causality	12.4.1 Space, nature and dimension absolute and rotational Bradley's view. 12.4.2 Time : Nature and dimension Macgarrt's argument against un-reality of time. 12.4.3 Causality : Hume and Bradley's views.	

Books for reference:

1. Jadunath Sinha: Indian redism.
2. Radhakrishna : Indian Philosophy Vo. II
3. Udayana: Nyaya Kusumanjali.
4. Ramanuja : Surcebhasye
5. Fradley F. H. : Appreance and Reality.
6. Michael J. Lous : Metaphusics.
7. A.C Greyling : Philosophy I.

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE XIII - CCT - 13**  
**PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE (WESTERN)**

**Objective :** The course aimed as a one semester course with 60 hours classroom work. The purpose is to acquire a familiarity with the basic concepts and trends. Western philosophy language. The requirement is the familiarity with contemporary analytic philosophy.

Course	Unit	Sub-Unit	Credit
13. Philosophy of language (Western)	13.1 Classical truth conditional thesis and semantics.	13.1.1 Introduction. 13.1.2 Classical truth conditional thesis. 13.1.2 Semantic axioms correctness and explanation of understanding. 13.1.3 Dummet's views. 13.1.4 Kripke's views on truth conditions.	4
	13.2 Role and Nature of theories.	13.2.1 Introduction - the nature of theories. 13.2.2 Choices for the conceptual role of theories. 13.3.3 Relation between conceptual role of theories and theories of truth and reference. 13.2.4 Peacocke and Dummett's view/	
	13.3 The Minimalist Challenge	13.3.1 Introduction 13.3.2 Minimalism about meaning 13.3.3 Minimalism about truth 13.3.4 Schiffer's views.	

The course is mainly covered from "The Philosophy of Language" by Christopher Peacock in 'Philosophy' 2ed by A. C. Grayling.

The further books for reference.

1. Kripke S. (1982) Wittgenstein on Rules and private language. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
2. Schiffer S. (1987) Remnants of meaning Cambridge.
3. Dummett M. (1991) The logical basis of metaphysics, Cambridge.
4. Dummett M. (1993) Origins of analytic philosophy, Cambridge.
5. Dummett M. (1993) The Seas of Language, Cambridge.
6. Peacock C. (1992) A Study of Concepts, Cambridge.



**PHILOSOPHY COURSE XIII - ECT - 05**  
**PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE (INDIAN)**

**Objective :** This is aimed as a one semester course with 6 hours classroom work. The purpose is to introduce some basic concepts and problems of Indian Philosophy of language. The requirement is the basic familiarity of the classical systems of Indian Philosophy.

Course	Unit	Sub-Unit	Credit
13. Indian Philosophy of language.	13.1 Problem of word and meaning.	13.1.1 The problem of meaning.	4
		13.1.2 Abidha and lakshana	
		13.1.3. Types of laksana.	
		13.1.2 Theories about word meaning.	
	13.2 Sphota theory	13.2.1 Shabda sphota	
		13.2.2 Vakya-spot	
		13.2.3 Criticism of sphota theory	
	13.3 Sentence meaning problems and theories.	13.3.1 Condition for working sentence meaning. Akansa, Yogyata Sannidhi Tattaparya.	
		13.3.2 anvitabhidhanavada.	
		13.3.3 abhihanavayavada	
	13.4 Theory of Sabda Brahma	13.4.1 Metaphysical basis of language.	
		13.4.2 Bhartahari theory of shabda Brahma	
		13.4.3 Criticism and evaluation of Shabda Brahma.	

Books for reference:

1. Mandan Mishra : Sphota Siddhi
2. Bharthuhari : Vakyapadiya
3. Coward H. G. : The sphota theory of meaning.
4. Potter H : Encyclopedia of Indian Philosophy Vo. V.

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE XIV - ECT - 05**  
**ADVANCE SYMBOLIC LOGIC**

**Objective :** This is aimed as a one semester course with 6 hours classroom work. The purpose of this course is to introduce and comprehend the axiomatic system of propositional and first order predicate logic. The requirement is the familiarity with propositional and predicate logic as well as set, theory and principles of mathematical induction.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
13. Advanced symbolic logic.	14.1 Axiomatic system of proposition Logic. (Rosser's System)RS	14.1.1 Object language and meta language primitive symbols and well formed formuls. 14.1.2 Functional completeness of RS 14.1.3 Analytic completeness of RS 14.1.4 Axiom and their independence. 14.1.5 Deductive completeness of RS.	4
	14.2 Axiomatic system of proposition logic (Hilbert Ackerrmmn System) HA	14.1.1 Object language and meta language. 14.2.2 Functional completeness of HA. 14.2.3 Analytic completeness of HA. 14.2.4 Axiom and their independence. 14.2.5 Deductive completeness of HA.	
	14.3 Axiomatic system of first order predical logic (Rosser's System) RS <sub>1</sub> .	14.3.1 Object language and meta language of RS <sub>1</sub> . 14.3.2 Axioms and analytic completeness of RS <sub>1</sub> . 14.3.3 Deduction theorems of RS <sub>1</sub> . 14.3.4 Generalized Rule of EI in RS <sub>1</sub> . 14.3.5 Deductive Completeness of RS.	

Books for Reference:

1. Copy Irving M. Symbolic Logic
2. Sharma S.S. Pratika Tarkashastra.
3. Church A. Introduction to Mathematical Logic.
4. Rosser S. Logic for mathematicians.

## PHILOSOPHY COURSE - ICT - 01

### FOUNDATION OF SET THEORY AND MATHEMATICAL LOGIC

**Objective :** This course is aimed as a one semester course with 60 hours of classroom work. The purpose is to introduce and evaluate the basic informal axiomatic set theory and formalized logical system of propositional and functional calculus. The pre requirement is the familiarity with basic intuitive set theoretical concepts, elementary symbolic logic, basic member theory and some part of real analysis.

Course	Unit	Sub-Unit	Credit
Foundation of set theory and Mathematical logic.	1. Basic set theory and set operations.	1.1 Cantor's intuitive sets. 1.2 Basic set operations and functions. 1.3 De Morgan's laws and their generalization to the family of infinite sets. 1.4 Countable and uncountable sets.	4
	2. Ordinal and cardinal members	2.1 Ordinals, partial and perfect order. 2.2 Zorn's lemma, Zermelo's theorem, Axiom of choice, Hausdorff's maximal principle and their equivalence. 2.3 Cardinal members - basic theorems. Cantor's theorem, Schroder Bernstein's theorem. Continuum and Generalized continuum Hypothesis.	
	3. Basic Number theory.	3.1 Peano's axioms and Arithmetic rational and real number 3.2 Real numbers as Dedekind cut and Cauchy sequence. 3.3 Properties of real numbers, Dedekind's continuity theorem. 3.4 Complex numbers - basic properties.	
	4. Propositional and functional calculus.	4.1 Object and meta-language of propositional calculus - axioms functional completeness.	

		<p>4.2 Analytic Completeness development of Calculus deductive completeness.</p> <p>4.3 Functional calculus of first order object and meta language axioms and demonstrations.</p> <p>4.4 Analytic completeness, norm forms, maximally complete sets deductive completeness.</p>	
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Books and References:

1. Stoll R. Set theory and logic.
2. Halmos P. Navie Set theory.
3. SuppesA. Axiomatic set theory.
4. Copi I.A. Symbolic logic.
5. Church A. Introduction to Mathematical logic.
6. Starma S.S. Pratika Tarkashastra.

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE - ICT - 01**  
**ESSEITAL OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY**

**Objective :** The objective of this course is to provide a comprehensive and critical foundation of Indian Philosophy. The course is aimed as a one semester course with class-room work of 60 hours.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
Essential of Indian Philosophy.	1. Vaidic and Aupanisadic philosophy 2. Nyaya Vaisesika 3. Samkhy-yoga 4. Advaita Vedanta	1.1 Cosmology 1.2 Ontology the concept of Atma and Brahma 1.3 Goal of Human life Moksa. 2.1 Ontology- Padartha 2.2 Epistemology - pramans 2.3 Logic types of Inference 3.1 Ontology - purusa and Prakruti. 3.2 Epistemology - concepts of Vritti. 3.3 Sadhana - marga Astemga-yoga sammadhi. 4.1 Ontology - Brahma Epistomology - Adhyasa Sadhana Marga - Sadhan-chatustaya	4

**Books:**

1. Hiriyanna : Outlines of Indian Philosophy.
2. Das Gupta : History of Indian Philosophy - Vol. I
3. Radhakrishna : Indian Philosophy - Vol. I & II.
4. Chandradhara Sharma : A Critical History of Indian Philosophy.

**SEMESTER- III (PHILOSOPHY) SOC-03**  
**BASIC COMPUTING SKILLS**

**Objective :** The course is aimed as a one semester course with 30 hours of class room work. The purpose is to introduce the basic theoretical and applied concepts and techniques of computing. It enables the students to use computer and internet for the purpose of the preparation and presentation of their Research themes in particular and assessment and aquirement of knowledge through e-devices in general.

Course	Unit	Sub-Unit	Credit
Basic Computing Skills		1. Logical background of Computer Science. Turning machine finite automata computation functions and algorithms. 2. Basic computing operations Windows XP Word pad MS Word MS Excel MS Power point Tbit data converter 3. Internet explorer MS Outlook GSWAN Storage devices 4. The future and limitations of computing process. Non-computational and non algorithmic functions Quantum computers horizons and limitations.	4

**Books and reference:**

1. Kleene S.C. Mathematical logic
2. Penrose R. Enperor's New Mind.
3. Penrose R. The Shadows of Mind.
4. Actual practice of MS Office and Internet search.

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE XVI - CCT - 16**  
**ANALYTIC PHILOSOPHY**

**Objective :** This course is aimed as a one semester course with 60 hours classroom work. The purpose of this course is to comprehend and evaluate the analytic tradition of philosophy, particularly its basic issues and problems from the beginning of 20th century upto currently investigated realms. The requirement is the familiarity with contemporary western philosophy and particularly with anglo-sexom tradition.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
16. Analytic Philosophy.	16.1 Sense and reference proper names.	16.1.1 Frege's theory of sense and reference - evaluation. 16.1.2 Russel's theory of description and its criticism and evaluation of Strawson and kripke. 16.1.3 Russell's view on proper names.	4
	16.2 Meaning and its theories.	16.2.1 Theories of meaning. 16.2.2. Meaning and verification falsification. 16.2.3 Wholistic and atomistic theory of meaning.	
	16.3 Identity semantics and possible words.	16.3.1 Problem of identity and necessary propositions. 16.3.2 Semantics and possible world. 16.3.2.1 View of Levies. 16.3.2.2 View of Kripke. 16.3.3 Cross-world identity	
	16.4 Speech Acts.	16.4.1 Ordinary language philosophy and analysis. 16.4.2 Austien's view on speech acts.	

Books for reference:

1. Donald Davidson : Inquiries into meaning and truth.
2. Muchael Dummett : The seas of language.
3. Saul Kripke : Naming and necessity.
4. Frege : On sense and reference.
5. Russell : On denoting.
6. Strawson F : On Reffering.
7. John Searl : Speech acts.
8. Austien J : Other minds.

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE XVII - CCT - 17**  
**PHILOSOPHY OF KANT.**

**Objective :** This is aimed as a one semester course with 6 hours classroom work. The purpose is to introduce and comprehend the basic philosophy of Kant mainly on the ground of his 'Critique of pure reason'. The requirement is the familiarity with modern western philosophy.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
17. Philosophy of Kant.	17.1 Kant's epistemological problem.	17.1.1 Frege's theory of sense and reference - evaluation. 17.1.2 Kant's copernican revolution. 17.1.3 Kant and possibility of metaphysics.	4
	17.2 Transcendental Aesthetics.	17.2.1 Metaphysical exposition of Space. 17.2.2 Transcendental exposition of space. 17.2.3 Metaphysical exposition of time. 17.2.4 Transcendental exposition of time. 17.2.5 Kant's theory of space time basic evaluation.	
	17.3 Understanding and categories.	17.3.1 Metaphysical deduction of categories. 17.3.2 Transcendental deduction of categories. 17.3.3 Kant's refutation of idealism. 17.3.4 Phenomena and Noumena.	
	17.4 Transcendental Dialectic	17.4.1 Paralogisms of pure reason. 17.4.2 Antinomies of pure reason. 17.4.3 Ideal of Reason 17.4.3.1 Kant's criticism of ontological and cosmological argument for the existence of God.	

Books for reference:

1. Kant I : Critique of pure reason.
2. Kemp Smith N : A Commentary to Kant's Critique of pure reason.
3. Paton H. J. : Kant's metaphysics of experience.
4. Guyer P : Cambridge companion to Kant.
5. Guyer P : Cambridge companion to Kant and modern philosophy.
6. Baxi M : Kant nun Tattvajana.



**PHILOSOPHY COURSE XIV - CCT - 18**  
**PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE**

**Objective :** The course aimed as a one semester course with 60 hours classroom work. The purpose of this course is to impart some basic understanding regarding the methodology of philosophy of science as well as the possible philosophy about the currently discussed scientific theories in physics and cosmology.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
14. Philosophy of Science	14.1 Problem of Induction and laws of nature.	14.1.1 Problem of Induction, Laws and accident. Hume and Russel. 14.1.2 Popper's views on Induction. 14.1.3 Popper's theory of falsification. 14.1.4 Goodman's problem of Induction.	4
	14.2 Confirmation probability and explanation.	14.2.1 The problem of confirmation. 14.2.2. Carnap and confirmation. 14.2.3 The paradox of Daven. 14.2.4 Interpretation of probability. 14.2.4.1 Objective probabilities. 14.2.4.2.1 Frequency theory 14.2.4.2.2 Propensity theory. 14.2.5 Problem of explanation 14.2.6 Hypothetico deductive system and explanation Hempl's view on explanation. 14.2.7 Nagel on scientific theory and explanation.	
	14.3 Rationality Revolution and realism.	14.3.1 Kuhn's structure of scientific revolution and its impact. 14.3.2 Probability of rational belief account of rational belief. 14.3.1.1. Carnap and probabilistic Induction logic. 14.3.3.2 Bayesianism and rationality	

		Duhem's problem.	
	14.3	14.4 Scientific realism and anti-realism.	
	14.4 Consideration on the universe as a whole, The theory of everything multiverse.	14.4.1 Propositions regarding universe as a whole and their meaning. 14.4.1.1 Einstein's general theory of relativity space time and matter. 14.4.1.2 Big-Bang theory-standard model – inflation or theory. 14.4.2 Quantum-Cosmology and many world interpretation. 14.4.2.1 Interpretations of Quantum mechanics. 14.4.2.2 Many world interpretation of Graham and Beheitt. 14.4.2.3 Quantum cosmology – No boundary proposal wave function of the universe. 14.4.3 Theory of everything and scientific realism. 14.4.3.1 Superstring theory as a theory of everything. 14.4.3.2 M-Theory dualities and overlapping theoretical explanation. 14.4.3.3 String theory and cosmology-multi verse and infinite universes.	

The course is partly covered from Methodology: The elements of the philosophy of science by David papinean in PHILOSOPHI ed by AC Gragling and Philosophy and the natural sciences by John Warrall in Philosophy II by A. C. Grayling upto Unit 14.3 Unit 14.4 is about the philosophizing of currently investigated scientific theores and its requires some familiarity with theoretical physics and cosmology.

1. David Paplinean in A.C. Grayling PHILOSOPHY I
2. John Warrell in A.C. Grayling PHILOSOPHY II
3. Popper Karl 'The logic of scientific discovery'
4. Kuhn J. 'The Structure of Scientific revolution.'
5. Carnap : Testability and meaning.
6. Carnap : The logical foundation of probability.
7. Duhem P. The aim and structure of physical theory.
8. Einstien Albert : Relativity the special and the general theory.
9. Wald R. M. General Relativity.
10. Hawking S.W. : A Brief History of Time
11. Hawking S.W. and Ellies G.R.F. 'The large Scale structure of space time'
12. Hawking S.W. Quantum cosmology
13. Polichinki String theory Vo. I & II
14. Albert D.Z. Quantum theory and experience.

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE XVIII - ECT - 06**  
**MANY VALUED LOGIC**

**Objective :** This is aimed as a one semester course with 6 hours classroom work. The purpose is to have a familiarity with many valued logic - particularly with many valued propositional logic. The requirement is the familiarity with propositional logic.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
18. Many valued logic.	18.1 Back ground and historical development.	18.1.1 Historical background of many valued logic. 18.1.2 early history (1851-16) 18.1.3 Pioneering ear (1920-32) 18.1.4 Recent period (1932-1956)	4
	18.2 Many valued logic of Lukasiewicz.	18.2.1 Lukasiewicz's three valued logic. 18.2.2 Truth functional operators and truth tables. 18.3.3 Many Value and infinite valued generalization.	
	18.3 Many Valueed logic of Kleene	18.3.1 Kleen's three valued logic. 18.3.2 Truth functional operators and truth tables. 18.3.4 Many valued and infinite valued generalization.	

Books for reference:

1. Nicholus Recher : Many Valued Logic.
2. Kleene S. C. Introduction to metamathematics.

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE XVIII - ECT - 06**  
**PHILOSOPHY OF MATHEMATICS.**

**Objective :** The course aimed as a one semester course with 60 hours classroom work. The purpose of this course is to introduce the basic principles, trends and problems of the philosophy of mathematics. It encompasses the contemporary issues and concepts of philosophy of mathematics with some introduction to current mathematical philosophy.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
18. Philosophy of Mathematics.	18.1 Philosophy of mathematics and Mathematical necessity.	18.1.1 Nature and scope of philosophy of mathematics. 18.1.2 Mathematical necessity – views of Kant and Nill. 18.1.3 Mathematical necessity and realism.	4
	18.2 Mathematics and ontology.	18.2.1 Logicism 18.2.2 Formalism 18.2.3 Intuitionism	
	18.3 Set theory cardinal numbers and infinity	18.3.1 Paradoxes of set theory. 18.3.2 Cardinal number and higher infinite. 18.3.3 Continuum Hypothesis. 18.3.3.1 Godel's constructible universe and continuum Hypothesis. 18.3.3.2 Cohen's theory of forcing and continuum Hypothesis.	
	18.4 Higher order theories incompleteness and mathematical truth.	18.4.1 Second and higher order logic. 18.4.2 Second order Arithmetic. 18.4.3 Set theoretical axiomatization and higher order logic. 18.4.3. Godel's incompleteness theorem and higher order language. 18.4.4 Provability and mathematical truth Penroses's view.	

Books for reference.

1. Michael Dummett : The Philosophy of Mathematics in A.C. Grading Philosophy II.
2. Russell : Introduction to mathematical philosophy.
3. Godel Kurt : On formally undecidable propositions in *pricipia mathematical and Related system*.
4. Godel Kurt : What is comforts continuum hypothesis.
5. Putnam Hils The Philosophy of mathematics et al.
6. Fegormaus Hnad book of Philosophical and mathematical logic.
7. Penrose R. Shadows of Mind.
8. Penrose R. Emperor's new mind.

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE XVIII - ICT - 02**  
**PHILOSOPHY OF PHYSICS AND COMOLOGY**

**Objective :** This course is aimed as a one semester course which is to be covered with 60 hours classroom work. The purpose of this course is to introduce the philosophical interpretation of classical relatisite and quantum physics. The cosmological counter part of the theoretical framework of physics is to be undertaken with metaphysical reference. The pre requirement is the basic knowledge of classical mechanics, special relativity and quantum mechanics.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
Philosophy of Physics and cosmology	Netonian classical mechanics and cosmology.	1.1 Newton's concepts of space and time absolute character comparison with Kad. 1.2 Newton's laws of motion Keplar's laws Law of gravitation Gravitational and dimensionality of space. 1.3 Langragian and Hemittonian mechanics - a routeto quantum mechanics. 1.4 Electro magetism - maxwell equation and concept of feell. 1.5 Newtonian cosmology, concept of either infinity of space, and obler's paradox.	4

2.	Relativity (special and general) and cosmology.	<p>2.1 Postulates of special relativity, Lorentz transformations, min kaskis geometry mass ad emel space time continuum.</p> <p>2.2 General Relativity, Non Euctidial geomatry basic claculus christofel symbos, reimann and fiela equality, Relativityof space, time and matter.</p> <p>2.3 Cosmology, static and dynamic universe exact solutions - global techniques sengularity theorem of Hawking and penrose Big Bang theory.</p>	
3.	Quantum mechanics and its interpretations	<p>3.1 Basic postulates of quantum mechanics. Quantum states and vectors of complex flibert spaa pirac notation problem of locality and dterminism.</p> <p>3.2 Schorodingeri equation and dterminism eisenberg's uncertainty principles casuaity.</p> <p>3.3 Copenhegan interpretationand idialism.</p> <p>3.4 Many world interpretation and cosmological implication.</p>	
4.	Theory of everything string theory	<p>4.1 The search for theory of everything problems of quantization of gravity.</p> <p>4.2 Supersymmetry and supergravity.</p> <p>4.3 String theory Bosomic andsuperslim.</p> <p>4.4 M-Theory Branes and String cosmology.</p>	



1. Newton I. 'Principia Mathematica'
2. Kant I. 'Critique of pure reason'
3. Einstein A. 'Relativity the special and the general theory'
4. Einstein A. 'The meaning of Relativity'
5. Dirac P.A.M. 'The principles of Quantum mechanics.'
6. Wald R. M. 'General Relativity.'
7. Hawking S.W. and Ellis G.R. 'The large scale structure of space time'
8. Goldstein R. 'Classical mechanics'
9. Grehan De Witt. 'The many world interpretation of Quantum mechanics'
10. Polchinski J. 'String theory Vol I, II'
  11. Weinberg S. 'The Quantum theory of fields Vol. I, II, III.'

**PHILOSOPHY COURSE XVIII - ICT - 02**  
**PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**Objective :** This course is aimed as a one semester course which is to be covered with 60 hours classroom work. The purpose of this course is to introduce the basic current themes and concepts of social sciences.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
1.	Nature of Philosophy of Social Sciences	1.1 Philosophy a meta critique - Methods 1.2 Nature of Philosophy of Science - Social Sciences. 1.3 Explanation, predictions and principles.	4
2.	Scientific Methodology and Scientific explanation	2.1 Growth of knowledge view of popper, Hempel, Quine and Lakatos. 2.2 Revolution of Kuhn : dimension in Psychology, Sociology and Economics.	
3.	Explanation in Social Sciences	3.1 Deductive and inductive explanation. 3.2 Statistical explanation. 3.3 Probabilistic explanation. 3.4 Logical nature of probability.	
4.	Facts, laws and objectivity in Social Sciences	4.1 Holism - different aspects. 4.2 Methodological individualism and semantical understanding. 4.3 Methodology in social sciences views of Nagel. 4.4 Laws and Cultural Relativity.	

**Books:**

1. Baxi M.V., Samajic Vijnanony Tatvajnan.
2. Popper Karl : The logic and Scientific discovery.
3. Nagel A. The Structure of Science.
4. Kuhn : The Structure of Scientific revolution.

**SEMESTER- IV (PHILOSOPHY) SOC-04  
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Objective :** This is a skill oriented course as to be completed within one semester with 30 hours of classroom work and practice. The purpose of this course is to introduce basic research methodological devices for the student of Philosophy together with the analysis and clarification of the concept of research in philosophy. It includes the readings of national and international journals and practice of preparation and presentation of research papers.

<b>Course</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Sub-Unit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
Research Methodology		1. The meaning and concept of Research pure and applied research. 2. Basic steps and ingredients of research statement of problem, objectives, relevance, Hypothesis deduction, variation and conclusion. 3. The method of citation and collection of data, analysis comprehension and critical evaluation. 4. Practice of reading international journals of philosophy. 1. Mind 2. Journal of Philosophy of Science 3. Internal Philosophy Review. 4. Journal of Symbolic logic. 5. Indian Philosophical quarterly and review of literature	

**Books and reference:**

1. John Passmore : Philosophical Reasonian
2. Popper Carl: The logic of Scientific discovery.
3. Different journals of philosophy in university and departmental library.