

**SYLLABUS FOR THREE YEAR B.A. DEGREE COURSE  
IN PHILOSOPHY FROM 2005 ADMISSION ONWARDS**

**PART III GROUP IV PHILOSOPHY**

The allocation of papers is as follows:			Marks
I year	Paper I	Logic	100
II year	Paper II	Indian Philosophy	100
III year	Paper III	Ethics	100
	Paper IV	Political Philosophy	100
	Paper V	Modern Western Philosophy	100
	Paper VI	One of the optionals	100
		a. Psychology	
		b. An Indian Philosophical Classic Isa Vasya Upanisad	
		c. Philosophical Classic (European) - Monadology of Leibniz.	
		d. Philosophical Classic (European) Problems of Philosophy Bertrand Russel.	
		e. Philosophical Classic (Indian) - The Bhagavad Gita : Karma Yoga	

**Subsidiary:**

Any two subjects from the following:

Paper I	100
Paper II	100
	a. Aesthetics
	b. Comparative Religion
	c. Sociology
	d. Abnormal Psychology

**TOTAL**

**800 Marks**

*(Note: The Syllabus for the subsidiary paper Logic and Theory of knowledge for other main subjects are also included in this book.)*

**PAPER I LOGIC**  
**Part I – DEDUCTION**

**I. Introduction:**

What is Logic – Definition and Nature of Logic Relation to other Sciences – Psychology, Ethics and Aesthetics.

The use and application of Logic

**II. The Analysis of Propositions:**

What is a proposition – Terms – Kinds of terms.

Kinds of propositions – Traditional Categorical Hypothetical and disjunctive.

Distribution of Terms in A E I O Propositions.

Modern – Simple and Compound propositions.

**III. The Categorical Syllogism:**

The traditional categorical syllogism – Definition of Syllogism – Figure and mood – The general Rules of Syllogism – Fallacies of Syllogism.

**IV. The Opposition of proposition and education:**

The traditional square of opposition – Immediate interence in A E I O propositions.

**V. Conditional Arguments:**

Hypothetical syllogism – Disjunctive syllogism Dilemma.

**VI. The Law of thought:**

**Part II – INDUCTION**

**VII. What is Induction:**

Problem of Induction, Deduction and Induction, The postulates of Induction.

**VIII. Causality:**

The common sense notion of cause; Mills theory of causation; plurality of causes.

**IX. Mill's Methods**

**X. Analogy**

Conditions of Sound Analogy

**XI. Hypothesis:**

The requirements of a good hypothesis.

**XII. What is Symbolic Logic:**

Uses of symbolic Logic  
Truth and Validity

**XIII. Truth functional compound statements:**

Conjunction, Negation, Implication, Biconditional or material equivalence.

**XIV. Basic Truth Tables:**

Propositional variables, Logical constants Truth functional connectives.

**XV. Punctuation in Symbolic Logic:**

Use of brackets  
Scope of constants  
Symbolization of statements  
Determining truth value of compound statements.

BOOKS

1. L.S. Stebbing : A Modern Introduction to Logic  
(Relevant Chapters)
2. T.M.P. Mahadevan : The Fundamentals of Logic
3. I.M. Copi : Symbolic Logic (Relevant chapters)
4. A.H. Bassan and  
D.J.O. Connor : Introduction to Symbolic Logic  
(Relevant Chapters)

**PAPER II**  
**INDIAN PHILOSOPHY**

1. General Characteristics of Indian Philosophy
2. The Vedas – Vedic concept of **Rta**, Vedic Religion
3. The **Upanishads** – **Brahman** (Saguna and **nirguna**) – **Atman** – Identity – Soul its **nature** and destiny
4. The Bhagavad Gita – **Karmayoga**, Bhaktiyoga, Jnanayoga – concept of God – **Perfectman**.
5. Rise of the system – classification of the system – Vedic and Non – Vedic
6. The **Carvaka** – Salient features – theory of perception; rejection of inference – Metaphysics – Ethics.
7. **Buddhism** – Chief characteristics of Buddha's Philosophy – four noble truths – **Theory of causation** – No soul theory and the doctrine of momentariness – Ethics – **Nirvana**.
8. **Jainism** – **Ctergories** – **Anekantavada** – Syadavada – Liberation Ethics – Religion.
9. Nyaya – Vaiseska – **Pramanas** – **catergories** – Theory of causation Atomism – God, Soul and its destiny
10. **Sankhya** yoga – **Prakrti** and **Purusa** – **Satkarya vada** – Theory of Evolution – Bight limbs of Yoga – Idea of God.
11. **Purva Mimamsa** – Authority of the Veda and the Concept of **Dharma** – views of **kumarila** and Prabhakara.
12. ADAITA VEDANTA:

**Advaita:** Concept of Brahman – Concept of **Atman** – Doctrine of Maya – Avidya – higher and lower knowledge – levels of **reality**, Pratibhaska and **Paramarthika Vyavaharika** – concept of Moksa – means of attaining Moksa – **Jivanmukthi**

**TEXT BOOKS**

1. Essentials of Indian Philosophy – M. Hiriyanna
2. Introduction to Indian Philosophy – Dutta & Chatterjee.

**PAPER III**  
**(2005 ADMISSION ONWARDS)**

- I.** **Definition**, Nature and uses of Ethics – Relations of Ethics of Psychology, Metaphysics and Religion.
- II.** The Psychological Basis of Ethics Voluntary Actions, general nature of desire, Want and Appetite, Desire and Wish, Wish and will, Will and Act, Conduct and Character Motive and Intention.
- III.** The **freedom** of will – Law of Karma and its application
- IV.** Moral **Judgement** – The nature of moral judgement, The object of moral judgement, the meaning of conscience.
- V.** The Development of morality – Customary morality, reflective morality.
- VI.** The standard as law – The categorical Imperative – **Kant's** moral philosophy – Intuitionism.
- VII.** The standard as Happiness – Varieties of Headonism – The theories of **Bentham** and Mill.
- VIII.** The standard as perfection – Herbert spencer's view of Ethics – Emergent Evolution, Hegels' view of Ethics, Green's View of Ethics; the real meaning of self – consistency.
- IX.** The moral standard as value – Good and Evil – Crime – Punishment – Theories of punishment.
- X.** Moral concepts – Right and Good, and Duties casuistry.
- XI.** The Virtues - The nature of virtue, **Plato's** cardinal virtues. **Aristotle's** classification of virtues.
- XII.** The emotive theory of Logical positivist.
- XIII.** Moral Programs  
The nature of moral progress is humanity progressing Morally? Moral progress in the Individual.
- XIV.** Medical Ethics  
Duties of Medical Practitioners in general – Ethical questions relating to the misuse of sex – determination of unborn child.

**Books**

1. William Lillie - An Introduction of Ethics
2. John S. Mackenzie - Manual of Ethics
3. Jadunath **Sinha** - A Manual of Ethics
4. **Kusum** - Bio-Ethics – Perspective and Dilemmas – Regency publications – New Delhi.
5. George H. Kieffor - Bio-Ethics – A Text Book of Issues Addison-Wesley publishing – California.

**PAPER IV – POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY**  
(2005 Admission onwards)

**Chapter – I**

- a) Greek Philosophy : The Greek view of life – City State – Characteristic Features of the Greek City State.
- b) Plato : Ideal State – Education – Communism.
- c) Aristotle : The Rule of Law – The Best Practicable State.

**Chapter – II**

- a) Medieval Philosophy : Characteristic Feature of medieval Political Philosophy.
- b) St. Thomas Aquinas : Aquinas' view on the state – Classification of Government.

**Chapter – III**

- a) Thomas Hobbes : Conception of Human Nature – State of Nature – Social Contract Theory.
- b) John Locke : Human Nature – The State of Nature – Natural Rights – Social Contract.
- c) Jean Jacques Rousseau : Human Nature – The State of Nature – Theory of General Will.

**Chapter – IV**

- a) Hegal : Hegelian Dialectics – Theory of State – His view on freedom.

**Chapter – V**

- a) Karl Marx : Dialectic Materialism – Economic Determinism Theory of Surplus Value – Class Struggle – Future Society.

**Chapter – VI**

- a) Harold J. Laski : Political Pluralism – Federation – Rights of the individual.

**Chapter – VII**

- a) M.K. Gandhi : Spiritualization and Moralization of Politics – Sarvodaya – Satyagraha.

**Text Books**

1. D.R. Bhandari : History of European Political Philosophy
2. H.J. Laski : A Grammar of Politics
3. M.K. Gandhi : My Socialism
4. M.K. Gandhi : Sarvodaya



**BOOKS FOR STUDY**

1. *W.H. Wright, A History of Modern Philosophy*
2. *F. Thilly, A History of Philosophy*
3. *F. Mayer, A History of Modern Philosophy*
4. *Will Durant, Story of Philosophy.*



**PAPER - VI (A)**  
**PSYCHOLOGY (OPTIONAL)**

1. Definition and Methods of Psychology
2. The nervous system
3. The eye; the ear; the skin; the chemoreceptors
4. Attention and perception
5. Intelligence: Individual and group differences
6. Thinking; Learning
7. Remembering and forgetting
8. Motivation; Emotion, Conflicts and their resolution
9. Personality.

**BOOKS**

1. **Woodworth** and Marquis - Psychology (Methuen & Co) 1949
2. **Munn N.L.** - The Fundamental of Human adjustment.

## PAPER - VI (B)

## AN INDIAN PHILOSOPHICAL CLASSIC ISAVASYA UPANISAD

1. **Introduction** – The spiritual tradition of India – the Vedas, the Upanisads – the central teaching of the Upanisads. The importance of Isavasya Upanisad, its main purpose.
2. **God and the world; the concept of Parabrahman, the concept of Parameswara, the ideal of renunciation (Verse – I)**
3. **Work and Wisdom** – Importance of work, reconciliation of the path of action and path of inaction, comparison with the **ideal of niskama** karma of the Bhagavad Gita (Verse – 2)
4. **Destiny of the "Slayers of the Self", (atmahano janah) (Verse – 3)**
5. **Nature of the Supreme Reality as Immanent and Transcendent (Verses – 1,4,5 and 8)**
6. **The state of the self-realised-transformation of the soul, fundamental oneness, freedom from hatred, delusion and grief, (Verses – 6,7)**
7. **Concepts of Vidya (Knowledge) and Avidya (Ignorance) – their different results, the result of them conjoined, (Verses – 9,10,11).**
8. **The Unmanifest and the Manifest, the result of worshipping them each, their conjoined result, (Verses – 12, 13, 14).**
9. **Significance of Prayer -- Prayer of the dying man, declaration of the Self – realized, devotion to personal God; (Verses – 15, 16, 17, '18)**

**BOOKS FOR STUDY:****a) Text Book**

1. **The Principal Upanisads – Edited with Introduction, Text, Translation and Notes by S. Radhakrishnan.**

**b) Reference Books**

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. <b>The Upanisads</b>     | Texts Translation and Commentaries .by Sri. Aurobindo.        |
| 2. <b>Isavasyopanisad</b>   | Swami Sarvanands, (Sree <b>Ramakrishna</b> Matha Publication) |
| 3. <b>Isavasya Upanisad</b> | - Swami Chinmayananda.  |
| 4. <b>Isavasya Upanisad</b> | - <b>Nitya Chaitanya Yati.</b>                                |

**PAPER – VI (C)**  
**PHILOSOPHICAL CLASSIC (EUROPEAN)**  
**MONADOLGY OF LIEBNIZ**

**I. LIFE AND WORKS OF LEIBNIZ**

**II. THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LEIBNIZ'S PHILOSOPHY**

- (a) Nature of Reality
- (b) Objective Idealism
- (c) Pluralistic Metaphysical Idealism
- (d) Characteristics of Monads
- (e) Panpsychism
- (f) Law of Identity of Indiscernibles and Law of Continuity

**III. MONADS**

- (a) Three Classes of Monads: Unconscious – Conscious and Rational Monads
- (b) Perception – Appreception and Appetition

**IV. THE RELATION BETWEEN MIND AND BODY**

- (a) Pre-established harmony
- (b) Relation between Pre-established harmony and Interaction  
Psychophysical Parallelism and occasionalism
- (c) Self – consciousness in the philosophy of Leibniz

**V. LEIBNIZ'S THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE**

**VI. LOGICAL PRINCIPLES**

- (a) Law of Contradiction and Law of Sufficient Reason
- (b) Two kinds of truth : Truth of reason or necessary truth and Truth of facts or Contingent truth
- (c) Possible & Compossible
- (d) The best of all possible world

**VII. GOD**

- (a) Monad of Monads
- (b) Proofs for the existence of God

**VIII. ETHICS**

- (a) The degrees of Appetition in the Monads
- (b) Desire and will
- (c) Freedom and Necessity
- (d) The Problem of Evil

**Text Book**

Monadology and Other Philosophical Writings

Trans. By Latta. R (Publisher: Butter Worth, 1936)

**Reference:**

A Theory of Monads. By H. Wildon Carr

(Pub: Macmilln, 1922)

**PAPER – VI D**  
**PHILOSOPHICAL CLASSIC (EUROPEAN)**  
**PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY – BERTRAND RUSSELL**

**Syllabus****Chapter 1****Introduction**

Life and works of Bertrand Russell. Fundamental problems in Philosophy:  
 The problem of appearance and reality; the existence of matter; the nature of matter.

**Chapter 2****The problem of knowledge**

The theory of sense-data; knowledge by acquaintance and knowledge by description; knowledge of things and knowledge of truths.

**Chapter 3****Our knowledge of general principles**

How is a priori knowledge possible?; the world of universals; the knowledge of universals; self-evident truths; truth and falsehood; truth and belief; knowledge, error and probable opinion.

**Chapter 4**

The limits of Philosophical knowledge; Philosophy as criticism; the value of study of Philosophy.

**Text**

The problems of Philosophy – Bertrand Russell

**References:**

1. Our knowledge of the External World ■ - Bertrand Russell.
2. My Philosophical Development - Bertrand Russell.
3. On Russell and Moore - A.J. Ayer
4. Analytic Philosophy, An Historical Introduction - Barry Gross •

**PAPER - VI E**  
**PHILOSOPHICAL CLASSIC (INDIAN)**  
**THE BHAGAVAD - GITA : KARMA YOGA**

**Chapter 1 : Introduction**

The Bhagavad-Gita as a handbook of Vedanta – Practical guide to every day life – the need of union of subjective mind (**budhi**) and objective mind (**manas**) to attain perfection-Paths to perfection-Karma, bhakthi and jnana, their integration.

Human personality:

Jiva-3 bodies-sthula, sukma and karana. 3 states of consciousness jagrat, svapna and susupti. Witness-Self (**sakshi**) Atma-unity of consciousness-Sat-Chit-Ananada svaroop.

World (Prapancha):

Its nature, vyashti, samasthi-Theory of maya, avidya.

Iswara (God):

Pratibimbavada and Avachedavada. Identify of jiva and Iswavara and identify of World and **Ishwara**. Theory of super - imposition (adhyaropavada). Tat-taam-asi.

**Chapter 2 – Karma Yoga**

Three gunas-satva, rajas and **tamas**. Four Varnas-brahmana, khsatriya, vaisya and sudra. **Svadharna** for chittasudhi-atmadarsana, karma, karma bhala, bhala tyaga, **samata** (B.G. 2.38). Definitions of Karma Yoga- "buddhiyoga", "**sidhyasiddhyoh**" "**sama bhutva**", "karmasu kausalarn" (B.G. 2.29-50). Naiskarmya siddhi, **karmadarsana** (B.G. 4.18). **nishkamakarma** (B.G. 3.7) yajna bhavana, **yajna charka**, **loasamgraha** (B.G. 3.3-25). Removal of karmavasana **through** svadharna-kinds of karma-nitya, naimithika and **nishiddhakarma-karmani** akarma darsana. Varnasramadharma - (B.G. 3-24) Karma samnyasa-renouncing of doership (karthrtva buddhi) (B.G, Chapter V).

**Chapter 3:**

**Methodology to attain** yoga through **karma**. (B.G. 6.11-26) **karma yogi, his nature-dukha-samyoga-viyoga-abheda budhi. Samadarsana-atmadarsana (B.G 6.26-29)**

**Karmayoga** for practical efficiency in life **and a stress-free** life.

**Text:**

The **Bhagavad-Gita**. Transl. and Interpretations by Dr. S. Radha Krishnan.

**References:**

1. The Holy Gita Commentary - By Swami Chinmayananda
2. **Bhagavad-Gita Svadhyam** - Transl. and Commentary by Nitya Chaitanya Yati.
3. **Srimadh Bhagavad Gita, Sivaravindarn, Mahabhashyam** - By Prof. G. **Balakrishnan** Nair
4. **Kindle Life** - By Swami Chinmayananda
5. **Dhakshinamoorty sthotram** - **Commentary** by Swami Chinmayananda
6. **Vivekachoodamani** - **Commentary** by Swami Chinmayananda

## SOCIOLOGY (SUBSIDIARY)

Definition and Scope of Sociology : Sociology and other Social Sciences.

Sociological Method – Social Surveys and their importance, Primary Concepts. Society.

Community: Association, Institution, their characteristics and functions.

Individual and Society.

Major social groups: Nature and types of Groups: their characteristics. Primary and secondary groups – their functions.

Major Social Institutions

Family: Sociological significance of family characteristics, functions, types of family: changes in the institution of family; family and state.

Social Stratifications: Characteristics, Major forms – Slavery estate, caste; class.

Social Control: Mores, folkways; custom and laws. Agencies of Social Control.

Social change: Factors of Social change: change in Major social institutions.

### **Texts:**

- |                   |   |   |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 1. T.B. Bottomore | - | Sociology: A guide to problem and Literature. |
| 2. R.N. Sharma    | - | Principles of Sociology                       |
| 3. Pasmal Gisbert | - | Fundamentals of Sociology                     |
| 4. P.V. Young     | - | Scientific Social Surveys & Research          |
| 5. K. Devis       | - | Human Society                                 |

### **Reference:**

- |                    |   |                          |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Morris Ginsberg | - | Sociology                |
| 2. Samuel Reening  | - | Sociology                |
| 3. Peter Berger    | - | Institution to Sociology |
| 4. Alex Inteles    | - | What is Sociology        |
| 5. Maclver & Page  | - | Principles of Sociology  |



**PART III**  
**AESTHETICS (SUBSIDLARY)**

1. Introduction – What is aesthetics? Origin of the term – a brief **survey** of aesthetics **specifying** the views of **Plato, Aristotle, Kant and Hegel**. Indian approach to the subject matter of aesthetics.
2. Art – general definition – Media of Art – Classification of arts by their media – visual art – auditory art – mixed art – spatio – temporal arts – Fine arts and useful arts.
3. Work of **art** – **Materials** of art – form, content and style – work of art and aesthetics experience.
4. **Significance of art appreciation** – Sankhya and Vedanta View – Art as a mens of **Kama** – Art and end in itself – Art as a means of Noksa.
5. Theories of *Art*.
  - (i) Art as imitation or representation
  - (ii) Art as expression – expression in creation – expression in work of art.
  - (iii) Art as form or formalism – formal principles.
  - (iv) Marxist theory of Art.
6. Beauty
  - (i) Definitions – Nature of beauty – objectivity, Universality.
  - (ii) Forms of beauty – sublime – the comic – the beautiful
  - (iii) Forms of natural beauty – symmetry, proportion, harmony
  - (iv) Beauty in Art – its character.
7. The concept of Rasa – The analysis of the constituents of Rasa – stayibhavas – Vibhavas – Anubhavas – Vyabharibhavas.
8. The existence and importance of Dhvani – Meanings and varieties of Dhvani – Varieties of Dhvani under its different senses.

**Books for study:**

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|--|--|
| 1, Aesthetics an introduction to the Philosophy of Art | - Anne Sheppard  |
| 2, Indian Aesthetics                                   | - Rama Swami Sastri                                    |
| 3, Fundamental questions in Aesthetics                 | - P.C. Chatterjee (Institute of advanced study, Simla) |
| 4. Outline of Aesthetics                               | - Dr. R. Ravidran Pillai                               |

5. The Indian Philosophy of  
beauty Part I and II

- T.P. Ramachandran

The Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Institute for  
Advanced Study in Philosophy,  
University of Madras.

Reference Books

1. History of Aesthetics : Bosanquet
2. Theory of beauty : E.F. Carrit
3. Natyasastra : Bharata
4. An introduction to Aesthetics : E.F. Carrit
5. The sense of beauty : George Santayans