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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Subject</th>
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<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Logic</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Indian Philosophy</td>
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<td>III</td>
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<td>Ethics</td>
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<td>IV</td>
<td>Political Philosophy</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>Modern Western Philosophy</td>
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<td>VI</td>
<td>One of the optionals</td>
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<td>a. Psychology</td>
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<td>b. An Indian Philosophical Classic Isa Vasya Upanisad</td>
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<td>c. Philosophical Classic (European) - Monadology of Leibniz.</td>
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<td>d. Philosophical Classic (European) Problems of Philosophy Bertrand Russell.</td>
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<td>e. Philosophical Classic (Indian) – The Bhagavad Gita : Karma Yoga</td>
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Subsidiary:

Any two subjects from the following: Marks

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<td>II</td>
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<td>a. Aesthetics</td>
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<td>b. Comparative Religion</td>
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<td>c. Sociology</td>
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<td>d. Abnormal Psychology</td>
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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.)
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 Proposition.

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 inference 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.

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
   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.
   Religion.
   God, Soul and its destiny
    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. Hiriyanva
2. Introduction to Indian Philosophy – Dutta & Chatterjee.
PAPER III
(2005 ADMISSION ONWARDS)


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 Bentaham and Mill.

VIII. The standard as perfection – Herbert spencer's view of Ethics – Emergent Evolution, Hegel's 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

XIV. Medical Ethics

Books
1. William Lillie – An Introduction of Ethics
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.

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

Chapter – IV

Chapter – V

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

Chapter – VII

Text Books
1. D.R. Bhandari
2. H.J. Laski
3. M.K. Gandhi
4. M.K. Gandhi

History of European Political Philosophy
A Grammar of Politics
My Socialism
Sarvodaya
PAPER V
MODERN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

I. THE INTRODUCTION
1. The Spirit of Modern Western Philosophy
2. The Period of Modern Western Philosophy
3. The Method of Interpretation

II. RATIONALISM
1. Descartes
   - Intractionism – Contributions of Descartes.
2. Spinoza
   - The Universal Substances – Attributes – Modes – Psycho – Physical Parallelism.
3. Leibniz
   - The Doctrine of Monads – The Pre-established Harmony – the Best of all possible worlds.

III. EMPIRICISM
1. John Locke
2. George Berkeley
3. David Hume

IV. IDEALISM
1. Emmanuel Kant
   : Synthetic Judgements 'a priori’ – Space and Time – Categories Noumena and Phenomena.
2. Hegel

V. RECENT TRENDS
1. Logical Positivism
   : Verification Theory of Meaning.
2. Phenomenology
3. Existentialism
   : General Characteristics of Existentialism.
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
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
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", (atmahan 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


b) Reference Books

1. The Upanisads


3. Isavasya Upanisad – Swami Sarvanand, (Sree Ramakrishna Matha Publication)


5. Isavasya Upanisad – Nitya Chaitanya Yati.
PAPER – VI (C)
PHILOSOPHICAL CLASSIC (EUROPEAN)
MONADOLOGY OF LIEBNIZ

I. LIFE AND WORKS OF LIEBNIZ

II. THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LIEBNIZ’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: Macmillan, 1922)
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 apriori knowledge possible?; the world of universal; the knowledge of
universal; 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.
4. Analytic Philosophy, An Historical Introduction – Barry Gross
Chapter 1: Introduction
The Bhagavad-Gita as a handbook of Vedanta – Practical guide to everyday life – the need of union of subjective mind (budhi) and objective mind (manas) to attain perfection-Paths to perfection-Karma, bhakti 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-Ananda svaroopa.

World (Prapancha):
Its nature, vyashti, samasthi-Theory of maya, avidya.
Iswara (God):

Chapter 2 – Karma Yoga
Chapter 3:


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
3. Srimad Bhagavad Gita, Sivaravindarn, Mahabhashyam - By Prof. G. Balakrishnan Nair
4. Kindle Life - By Swami Chinmayananda
5. Dhakshinamoorty shtotram - Commentary by Swami Chinmayananda
6. Vivekachoodamani - Commentary by Swami Chinmayananda
SOCIOLOGY (SUBSIDIARY)

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


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

Texts:

2. R.N. Sharma - Principles 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 Intleles - What is Sociology
5. Maclver & Page - Principles of Sociology
PART III

AESTHETICS (SUBSIDLARY)


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.


8. The existence and importance of Dhvani – Meanings and varieties of Dhvani – Varieties of Dhwani under its different senses.

Books for study:
1. Aesthetics an introduction to the Philosophy of Art
2. Indian Aesthetics
3. Fundamental questions in Aesthetics
4. Outline of Aesthetics

- Anne Sheppard
- Rama Swami Sastri
- P.C. Chatterjee (Institute of advanced study, Simla)
- 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