Department of Philosophy

M.A. (Philosophy)

(Choice Based Credit System)

Saurashtra University

In Force From

June – 2016

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
	ECT – 01	Philosophy of Yoga ✓	4	4
5	ECT – 02	Philosophy of Religion	4	4
	ECT – 02	Vedant Tradition and Swaminarayan Vedant ✓	4	4
		Toatal	20	20

M.A. (PHILOSOPHY)

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
	ECT – 03	Ethics (Western)	4	4
5	ECT -04	Philosophy of Rudolf Car nap	4	4
	ECT – 04	Contemporary Western Philosophy	4	4
			20	20

M.A. (PHILOSOPHY)

Semester – III

Sr.No.	Course Code	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	Indian Logic	4	4
	ECT – 05	Advanced Symbolic Logic ✓	4	4
5	ICT – 01	Essentials of Indian Philosophy ✓	4	4
	ICT -01	Foundational of Set Theory and Mathematical Logia	4	4
			20	20

M.A. (PHILOSOPHY)

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
	ECT – 06	Philosophy of Mathematics.✓	4	4
5	ICT – 02	Social Political Philosophy ✓	4	4
	ICT – 02	Philosophy of Physics and Cosmology	4	4
			20	20

Semester	Hours/Week	Credit
Semester – I	**20**	**20**
Semester – II	**20**	**20**
Semester – III	**20**	**20**
Semester – IV	**20**	**20**
	80	**80**

PHILOSOPHY COURSE: I – CCT – 01

CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY – I

Course (Paper) Unique Code CORE   1601210102010100

(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 .

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
Classical Indian Philosophy. (History and Problem)	1.1 Vaidic and Aupnisdic 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 epistemology logic – Syadavada – Nada Karma and Moksa.	
	1.3 Buddist Philosophy	2.5 Buddhism: Ontology – Ksanabkauga vada- pratityasumtpada – epistemology perception and moksa. 2.6 Schools of Buddhism: Vaibhasika, Sautrantika, Yogachara and Madhyamika.	

Reference:

1. S. Radhakrishnana: 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. Jadhnath Sinha: Indian Philosophy Vo. I

5. Chandradhara Sharma: A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy MLBD.

6. Jaydev Vedalankara: Bharatiya Darshana.

COURSE - II

CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY – II – CCT - 02

Course (Paper) Unique Code   CORE   1601210102010200

(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.

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
	2.1 Nyaya Vaishesika	2.1.1. Nyaya – Epistemology - pratyksa 2.1.2. Anuman, Shabda, Upamana 2.1.3. God, proof for the existence of God. Atman MOska. 2.2.1. Vaisheshika Concept 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 Asthanga 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.	

Reference:

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 University Press, Oxford.

4. Jadynath Sinha: Indian Philosophy Vo. II.

5. Chandradhara Sharma: A Critical Suevey of Indian Philosophy.

6. Potter Karl: Encyclopedia of Indian Philosophy Vo. II, III and IV, MLBD.

COURSE – III - CCT – 03

Contemporary Indian thinkers.

Course (Paper) Unique Code CORE   1601210102010300

Objective:

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

1. Vivekananda Advaita Vedant – Brahma – Maya – World– Practical Vedanta – Social Implications.

2. Tagore : Asthetics concept of Religion Philosophy of education.

3. K. C. Bhattacharya – Philosophy Nature of reality – freedom – Maya.

4. Radhakrishnan - Philosophy Nature of reality – Epistemology – intellect and intuition.

5. Gandhi – God – nature of Reality – theory of evolution mind and super mind – Integral yoga.

COURSE – IV - ECT – 01

Philosophy of Yoga.

Course (Paper) Unique Code   ELECTIVE-1   1601210202010402

Objective: 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.

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
The Philosophy of Yoga	1 Samadhi pada	1.1 The definition of Yoga. 1.2 Vriti of Yoga and Samadhi. 1.3 Means of Samadhi. 1.4 The nature and type of Samadhi.	4
	2. Samadhi 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 gitta. 3.3 Vibhuties and their significance.	
	4. Samadhi pada	4.1 The nature of Siddhi 4.2 Viveka Khyati and Samadhi 4.3 The nature of Karivalya	

COURSE – IV - ECT – 01
Ethics (Indian)

Course (Paper) Unique Code   ELECTIVE-1   1601210202010401

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

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
	4.1 Vaidic Ethics.	1. Vaidic and Aupanisadic Ethics. Concept of Rna and RTa. Moksa as ultimate goal. 2. Purusartha and Svadharma individual and social aspects Varna and Ashrama.	4
	4.2 Ethical principles.	3. Concept of Duty – Niskama Karma and loka sangraha. 4. Intuitionalism in Ethics Panchashila, Triratna and Brahma Vihar – The State of Sthitiprajna.	
	4.3 Implication of Ethical principles.	5. Yam – 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.	

COURSE – ELECTIVE – IV - ECT – 02

VEDANT TRADITION AND SWAMINARAYAN VEDANT

Course (Paper) Unique Code   ELECTIVE-2   1601210302010502

Objective: The course is aimed as a one semester course with 60 hours class room work. The purpose is to introduce the metaphysics of the regional philosophy of Gujarat in the form of Swaminarayan philosophy in accordance with its place in Vedantic tradition.

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
S. Philosophy of Religion	5.1 Nature of Philosophy of religion and God.	5.1.1 Nature and scope of Philosophy of Region Relation with theory and Metaphysics, morality. 5.1.2 The nature and attribute of God – attributes – omni science – 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 – immorality – 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.	

COURSE – ELECTIVE – IV - ECT – 02

VEDANT TRADITION AND SWAMINARAYAN VEDANT

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

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
19. Vedanta tradition and Swaminarayan Vedant.	19.1 Veda and Upnisadas	19.1.1 Concept of Brahma in Upanishadas. 19.1.2 Concept of Ataman in Upanisadas. 19.3 Creation of world in Vedanta Upanisadas.	4
	19.2 Classical Vedanta	19.2.1 Brahma in Shankar Vedant. 19.2.2 Bhahama 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 Maya. 19.3.4 Concept of Brahma. 19.3.5 Concept of Para brahma. 19.3.6 Infinite universe theory and Its contemporary.	

PHILOSOPHY COURSE: VI – CCT - 06

CLASSICAL WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Course (Paper) Unique Code   CORE   160121010202020100

(HISTORY AND PROBLEMS)

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit

6. Classical Western Philosophy. (History and Problem)	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 Anaxegorus
		   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 Heraclites
		6.1.4 The arguments of Zeno against motion
		6.1.5 Philosophy of Pythagoras.
		6.1.6 Atomism of Democritus.
			4

	6.2 Socrates Plato and Aristotle (logic, epistemology and Ethics)	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 & option.
		   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. From and matter
		   6.2.3.5. God unmoved mover	

| | 6.3 Medieval Philosophy | 6.3.1 Characteristic of medieval philosophy.
6.3.2. St. Augustine problem of evil and theology.
6.3.3. St. Ansdm God onto logical argument.
6.3.4. St. Thomas Aquino's
    6.3.4.1 Faith and Vinson
    6.3.4.3. Existence and God. | |

PHILOSOPHY COURSE: VII – CCT – 07

MODERN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY – II

Course (Paper) Unique Code CORE   1601210102020200

(HISTORY AND PROBLEMS)

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit

7. Classical Indian Philosophy. (History and Problem)	7.1 Background and Development of tradition of Rationalism.	7.1.1. Background of rationalism Nucleolus of Cause.
		7.1.2. Philosophy of Discreet.
		    7.1.2.1 Methods of Doubt.
		    7.1.2.2 Substance and its type.
		    7.1.2.3. Mind body problem internationalism.
		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 comprisable.
			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 secondary qualities.
		    7.2.2.3 Nature of ideas.	

		7.2.3. Philosophy of Berkley.
		    7.2.3.1 Criticism of the distinction between primary and secondary quality.
		    7.2.3.2. Criticism of substance.
		    7.2.3.3. Esseess precipice
		7.2.4. Philosophy of Hume.
		    7.2.4.1. Criticism of identity of self.
		    7.2.4.2. Theory of causation and problem of indiction.
		    7.2.4.3. Skepticism.	

	7.3. Kant and German Idialism	7.3.1 Philosophy of Kant.
		    7.2.3.1. Kant's problem Copernican revolution.
		    7.3.1.2 Kant's theory of spa and time.
		
		    7.3.1.3 Kant's criticism of the proof of God.
		7.3.2. Philosophy of Fichte and Shelling
		    7.3.3.1. Organic and Mechanism Unity.
		    7.3.2.2 Absolute.
		    7.3.3.3 Dialectic method.	

PHILOSOPHY COURSE: VIII – CCT – 08

Course (Paper) Unique Code CORE   1601210102020300

SYMBOLIC LOGIC

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
8. Symbolic logic	8.1 Propositional logic	8.1.1 Rule of inference and Rule of replacement. 8.1.2. Proof of validity of argument. 9.1.2.1. Invalidity of argument. 8.1.3. Method of conditional proof. 8.1.4. Method of Indirect proof.	4

	8.2 Predicate logic and quantification theory.	8.2.1 Preliminary version of quantification rules.
		8.2.2. Generalized quantification
		    9.2.2.1 Rules of EI and UG with restrictions.
		8.2.3 Validity and invalidity.
		    8.2.3.1 Validity of argument formal proofs.
		    8.2.3.2 Invalidity of arguments interpretation on word.
		8.2.4. Logical truths and theories.	

	8.3. Logical of relation and proof theory.	8.3.1. Symbolizing relations. 8.3.2. Attributes of relations. 8.3.3. Deductive proof of the arguments involving relations. 8.3.3.1. Arguments with hidden (or additional premises.)	
	8.4. Identity and elements of second order	8.4.1 Identity and Identify rules of proof. 8.4.2. Identity and definite	

logic.	description.	

	8.4.3. Second order logic.
	    8.4.3.1 Predicate variable
	        attributes of attributes.
	    8.4.3.2. Symbolic expression
	        and elementary proof.	

PHILOSOPHY COURSE : IX – ECT – 03

MATNEMATICAL LOGIC

Course (Paper) Unique Code   ELECTIVE-1   1601210202020401

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 set theory.

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
9 Mathematical logic	9.1 Operation and function.	9.1.1 Basic set operation union interaction, power set, carter ion product. 9.1.2 Function – one – one onto function composite function inverse function.	4
	9.2 Cardinal numbers and infinity.	9.2.1 Axioms of set theory – axiom of power set, axiom of infinity. 9.2.2 Cardinal numbers Candtr's theorem, Shrader Bernstien theorem.	
	9.3 Ordinal numbers and basic theorems.	9.3.1 Partial ordering, total ordering and well ordering of sets. 9.3.2 Axiom of choice. 9.3.3 Zermelo's well ordinary theorem. 9.3.4 Housedorf's maximal principle.	

	9.4 Boolean Algebra.	9.4.1 Boolean Algebra Definition and basic properties. 9.4.2 Boolean Algebra and propositional calculus. Filter's and ideals consistency and completeness.	

PHILOSOPHY COURSE : IX – ECT – 03

ETHICS (WESTERN)

Course (Paper) Unique Code   ELECTIVE-1   1601210202020402

Objectives:

The course is aimed as to be covered as a one semester course with 60 hours classroom 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.

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
9 Ethics (Western)	9.1 Ethics nature scope and Hedonistic theories.	9.1.1 Nature and scope of Ethics. 9.1.2 Statement of fact and statement of Values. 9.1.3 Psychological and Ethical Hedonism. 9.1.4 Utilitarianism of Mill.	4

	9.2 Rationalistic Ethics.	9.2.1 Ethics and rationality.
		9.2.3 Kant's moral theory.
		    9.2.3.1 Categorical imperative.
		    9.2.3.2 Duty for duty's sake.	

	9.3 Intuitionalist Ethics	9.3.1 Ethics and perfectionastic view. 9.3.2 Bradley's metaphysical Ethics.. 10.3.2.1 My station and its duties.	

| | 9.4 Contemporary Ethics. | 9.4.1 Moore's undefiniability of Good.
9.4.2 Emotivism in Ethics.
   9.4.2.1 Ayer's emotive theory.
   9.4.2.2 Stevenson's emotive meaning of Ethics terms.
9.4.3 Sartra's concept of Human freedom and bad faith. | |

PHILOSOPHY COURSE: X – ECT – 04

PHILOSOPHY OF RUDOLF CARNAP

Course (Paper) Unique Code   ELECTIVE-2   1601210302020501

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 it evaluation analytic tradition.

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
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.	

PHILOSOPHY COURSE : X – ECT – 04

CONTEMPORARY WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Course (Paper) Unique Code   ELECTIVE-2   1601210302020502

Objectives:

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

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
10. Contemporary western philosophy.	10.1 Moore, Russell and Wittgenstein.	10.1.1 Analytic philosophy and linguistic turn. 10.1.2 Moore. 　　10.1.2.1 Regulation of idealism. 　　10.1.2.2 Defiance of monsieur. 10.1.3. Russell 　　10.1.3.1 Logical atomism. 　　10.1.3.2 Regulation of Idealism. 　　10.1.3.3 Logical construction and incomplete symbols. 10.1.4 Wittgenstein. 　　10.1.4.1 Language and reality. 　　10.1.4.2 Picture theory of meaning. 　　10.1.4.3 Saying and showing.	4

	10.2 Phenomenology and existentialism.	10.2.1 Husserl : Phenomenological method, intentionality Bracketing. 10.2.2 Heidegger Being and nothing Human being. 10.2.3 Sartre Being Human freedom bad faith.	

	10.3 Pragmatism.	10.3.1 William Jeemes.
		    10.3.1.1 Radical empiricism.
		    10.3.1.2 Theory of truth.
		10.3.2 C.S. Pierce theory of truth.
		10.3.3 John Dewey: Instrumentalism.	

	10.4 Logical posivism and analytic philosophy.	10.4.1 Logical positivism – elimination of metaphysics, criterion verification. 10.4.2 Gilbert Ryle. Systematically misleading expressions, category mistake. 10.4.3 Quire, critique of empiricism. 10.4.4 Straw son : prescriptive metaphysics, individuals.	

PHILOSOPHY COURSE: XI –CCT – 11

EPISTEMOLOGY (INDIAN & WESTERN)

Course (Paper) Unique Code   CORE   1601210102030100

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
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 Nysys 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 Vyavastha.	
	11.3.Western Epistemology Basic concepts & issues.	11.3.1. Belief, justification and knowledge skepticism and knowledge. 11.3.2. Knowledge of other ninds.	

	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 immediacy.
		     11.4.4. Pragmatic.
		     11.4.5. Semantic.
		11.4.2. A Priori knowledge analytic and synthetic Kant and Contemporary view	

PHILOSOPHY COURSE: XII – CCT – 12

METAPHYSICS (Indian & Western)

Course (Paper) Unique Code   CORE   1601210102030200

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, Vivartavada.	
	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 Macgrrt's argument against un-reality of time. 12.4.3. Causality : Hume and Bradley's views.	

PHILOSOPHY COURSE: XIII – CCT –13

PHILOSOPHY OL LANGUAGE (INDIAN)

Course (Paper) Unique Code   CORE   1601210102030300

Course		Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
13 Indian philosophy of language		13.1.1. The problem of word and meaning.	13.1.1. The problem of meaning. 13.1.2. Abidha and lakshana. 13.1.3. Types of laksana. 13.1.2. Theories about word meaning. 13.2.1. Jativada-Vyakita. 13.2.2. Akruti – Jati Akritavada 13.2.3. Apohaxada.	4
		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. anivitabhidhanavada. 13.3.3. abhihitanvayavada	

		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.	

PHILOSOPHY COURSE: XIV – ECT –05

INDIAN LOGIC

Course (Paper) Unique Code   ELECTIVE-1   1601210202030401

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
14. Indian Logic	14.1 The nature of logic.	14.1.1 Historical back ground. 14.1.2 The place of reason in vedaic and upanisadic philosophy. 14.1.3 logic and epistemology. 14.1.4 Logic and metaphysics Logic and epistemology.	4
	14.2 Logic and Knowledge	14.2.1 Logic and cognition. 14.2.2 Logic – Prama the valid cognition inference. 14.2.3 Logic and inference. 14.2.4 Charvaka's criticism of pervasion and is refutation.	

	14.3 Types and structure of inference.	14.3.1 Type of inference in old and Navya Nyaya	
		14.3.2 Svarthanumana and Pararthanumana – Pilvavata sheshavata and smanytodrasta.	
		14.3.3 Classification of Gangeth. Panchavayavi Anumana Paksa, ShadyaHetu.	
	14.4 Fallacies of inference.	14.4.1 Hetvabhasa	
		14.4.2 Hetvabhasa According to Nyaya – Anekantika, Ashrya,	
		14.4.3 Asuddha,Viruddha and Bhadhita.	

Books:-

Tarkabhasha   -   Keshavamishra

Tarkasumgraha -   Anmambhatta.

Nyayasiddhata

Muktavali   -   Vishwanatha Panchannau

PHILOSOPHY COURSE: XIV – ECT –05

ADVANCED SYMBOLIC LOGIC

Course (Paper) Unique Code   ELECTIVE-1   1601210202030402

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.

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
14. 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 formulas. 14.1.2 Functional completeness of RS 14.1.3 Analytic completeness of RS 14.1.4 Axiom and their. 14.1.5 Deductive completeness of RS	4
	14.2 Axiomatic system of proposition logic (Hilbert Ackermann System) HA	14.2.1 Object language and met 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_1.	14.3.1 Object language and meta language of RS_1. 14.3.2 Axioms and analytic completeness of RS_1. 14.3.3 Deduction theorems of RS_1. 14.3.4 Generalized Rul of EI in RS_1. 14.3.5 Deductive Completeness of RS_1.	

PHILOSOPHY COURSE: – ICT –01

ESSENTIALS OF INDIAN LOGIC

Course (Paper) Unique Code   FOUNDATION/ICT   1601210502030501

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.

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
Essential of Indian Philosophy	1. Vedic and Aupanisadic Philosophy	1.1 Cosmology 1.2 Ontology the concept of Afima and Brahma. 1.3 Goal of Human life Moksa.	4
	2. Nyaya Vaisesika	2.1 Ontology – Padartha 2.2 Epistemology – Pramans 2.3 Logic types of Inference.ramans	
	3. Samkhya – Yoga	3.1 Ontology – Purusa and Prakruti. 3.2 Epistemology – concepts of Vritti. 3.3 Sadhana – marga Astemgayoga Samadhi	
	4. Advaita Vedanta	4.1 Ontology – Brahma. Epistemology – Adhyasa Sadhana Marga – Sadhan - chatustaya	

PHILOSOPHY COURSE: – ICT –01

FOUNDATIONAL OF SET THEORY AND MATHEMATICAL LOGIC

Course (Paper) Unique Code FOUNDATION/ICT 1601210502030502

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 formularized logical system of propositional and functional calculus. The pre requirement is the familiarity with basic intuitive se 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 un countable 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, Housedog's maximal principle and their equivalence. 2.3 Cardinal members – basic theorems. Cantor's theorem, Schroder Bernstein's theorem. Continuum Hypothesis.	

| | 3. Basic Number theory. | 3.1 Pecno's axioms and Arithmetic rational and real number.
 3.2 Real numbers as Dedekind at and cuddy 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 Propositions calculus – axioms functional competences. | |

PHILOSOPHY COURSE: XVI – CCT – 16

ANALYTIC PHILOSOPHY

Course (Paper) Unique Code   CORE   1601210102040100

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 issue and problems from the beginning of 20_{th} century up to currently investigated realms. The requirement is the familiarity with contemporary western philosophy and particularly with Anglo – sexton tradition.

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
16. Analytic Philosophy.	16.1..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. Holistic 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. Austin's view on speech acts.	

PHILOSOPHY COURSE: XVII – CCT – 17

PHILOSOPHY OF KANT.

Course (Paper) Unique Code   CORE   1601210102040200

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.

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
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. Parallelisms 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.	

PHILOSOPHY COURSE: XVIII – CCT – 18

PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

Course (Paper) Unique Code   CORE   1601210102040300

Objective: The course aimed as a one semester course with 60 hours classroom work. The purpose of this course is to import 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.

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
18. Philosophy of Science.	18.1. Problem of Induction and laws of nature.	18.1.1 Problem of Induction, Laws and accident. Hume and Russell. 18.1.2. Popper's views on Induction. 18.1.3. Popper's theory of falsification. 18.1.4. Goodman's problem of Induction.	4
	18.2. Confirmation probability and explanation.	18.2.1. The problem of confirmation. 18.2.2. Carnap and confirmation. 18.2.3. The paradox of Haven. 18.2.4. Interpretation of probability. 18.2.4.1.Objective probabilities. 18.2.4.2.1. Frequency theory. 18.2.4.2.2. Propensity theory. 18.2.5. Problem of explanation. 18.2.6. Hypothetic deductive system and explanation Hemp's view on explanation. 18.2.7. Nagel on scientific theory and explanation.	
	18.3. Rationality Revolution and realism.	18.3.1.Kuhn's structure of scientific revolution and its impact. 18.3.2. Probability of rational belief	

		account of rational belief. 18.3.1.1. Carnap and prohablistic Induction logic. 18.3.3.2. Bayesinism and rationality. Durham's problem.	
	18.3.	18.4. Scientific realism and anti redism.	

PHILOSOPHY COURSE:– ECT – 06

MANY – VALUED LOGIC

Course (Paper) Unique Code   ELECTIVE-1   1601210202040401

Objective: This 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.

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
1. Many Valued logic	1.1 Back ground and historical development.	1.1.1 Historical background of many valued logic. 1.1.2 Early history (1851-16) 1.1.3 Pioneering ear (1920 – 32) 1.1.4 Recent period (1932 – 1956)	4
	1.2 Many valued logic of Lukasiewiez.	1.2.1 Lukasiewiez's three valued logic. 1.2.2 Truth functional operators and truth tables. 1.2.3 Many valued and infinite valued generalization.	
	1.3 Many valued logic Kleene.	1.3.1 Kleen's three valued logic. 1.3.2 Truth functional operators and truth tables. 1.3.3 Many valued and infinite valued generalization.	
	1.4 Many valued logic of Boschwar	1.4 1 Boschwar's three valued logic. 1.4.2 Truth formational operators and truth tables 1.4.3 Many valued and infinite valued generalization.	

Books for reference:

1. **Nicholus Recher : Many Valued Logic.**

2. **Kleene S. C. Introduction to methamatics.**

PHILOSOPHY COURSE: – ECT – 06

PHILOSOPHY OF MATHEMATICS.

Course (Paper) Unique Code   ELECTIVE-1   1601210202040402

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. Itencompasses the contemporary issues and concepts of philosophy of mathematics with some introduction to current mathematical philosophy.

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
1. Philosophy of Mathematics.	1.1 Philosophy of mathematics and Mathematical necessity.	1.1.1 Nature and scope of philosophy of mathematics. 1.1.2 Mathematical necessity views of Kant and Nill. 1.1.3 Mathematical necessity and realism.	4
	1.2 Mathematics and ontology.	1.2.1 Logicism. 1.2.2 Formalism. 1.2.3 Intuitionalism.	
	1.3 Set theory cardinal numbers and infinity.	1.3.1 Paradoxes of set theory. 1.3.2 Cardinal number and higher infinite. 1.3.3 Continuum Hypothesis. 1.3.3.1 Godel's continuum Hypothesis. 1.3.3.2 Cohen's theory of forcing and continuum Hypothesis.	

	1.4 Higher order theories incompetence's and mathematical truth.	1.4.1 Second and higher order logic. 1.4.2 Second order Arithmetic. 1.4.3 Set theoretical axiomatization and higher order logic. 1.4.3.1 Gödel's incompleteness theorem and higher order language. 1.4.4 Provability and mathematical truth Penrose's view.	

Books for reference.

1. Michael Dummatt : The Philosophy of Mathematics in A.C. Gragling Philosophy II.

2. Russell : Introduction to mathematical philosophy.

3. Gödel Kurt : On formally undesirable propositions in principia mathematical and Related system.

4. Gödel Kurt : What is comforts continuum hypothesis.

5. Putamam 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:– ICT – 02

SOCIAL POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Course (Paper) Unique Code   FOUNDATION/ICT   1601210502040501

Objective: This course is aimed as a 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 political philosophy.

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
Social Political Philosophy	1 Social and Political ideas	1.1 Equality, justice liberty, 1.2 Sovereignty, Austien, Bodin, Laski Kautilya.	4
	2 State and government.	2.1 Rights, Duties, accountability. 2.2 Forms of government monarchy, Theocracy and democracy.	
	3 Ideologies.	3.1 Marxism, anacprisms socialism. 3.2 Humanism, secularism, Multi – cultralism.	
	4 Development and society	4.1 Crime and punishment, development and social progress. 4.2 Gender and last discrimination. Gandhi and Amhedared.	

Books :

1. Barker E (1978)   Principles of social and political theory.

2. Basu D. D. (2011) Introduction to the constitution of India.

3. Heywood A (1952)   Political theory.

PHILOSOPHY COURSE: – ICT – 02

PHILOSOPHY OF PHYSICS AND COSMOLOGY

Course (Paper) Unique Code   FOUNDATION/ICT   1601210502040502

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 realistic and quantum physics. The cosmological counter part of the theoretical framework of physics is to be undertaken with metaphysical reference. The prerequirement is the basic knowledge of classical mechanics, special relativity and quantum mechanics.

Course	Unit	Sub – Unit	Credit
1 Philosophy of Physics and Cosmology	1. Newton's classical mechanics and cosmology.	1.1 Newton's concepts of space and time absolute character comparison with Ked. 1.2 Newton's laws of motion Keplar's laws Law of gravitation Gravitational and dimensionality of space. 1.3 Langragian and Hamiltonian mechanics – a route to quantum mechanics. 1.4 Electro magnetism – Maxwell equation and concept of feels. 1.5 Newtonian cosmology, concept of either infinity of space, and obler's paradox.	4

2	2 Relativity (special and general) and cosmology.	2.1 Postulates of special relativity, Lorentz transformations', min kaskis geometry mass ad emel space time continuum. 2.2 General Relativity, basic Euctidial geometry basic calculus Christophe symbols, Riemann and fiela equality, Relativity of space, time and matter. 2.3 Cosmology, static and dynamic universe exact solutions – global techniques singularity theorem of Hawking and Penrose Big Bang theory.	
3	3 Quantum mechanics and its interpretations	3.1 Basic postulates of quantum mechanics. Quantum states and vectors of complex filbert spa piracy notation problem of locality and determinism. 3.2 Schrödinger equation and determinism Isenberg's uncertainty principles causality. 3.3 Copenhagen interpretation and cosmological implication. 3.4 Many word interpretation and cosmological implication.	
4	4. Theory of everything string theory.	3.1 The search for theory of everything problems of quantization of gravity. 3.2 Super symmetry and super gravity. 3.3 String theory Bosomic and super slim. 3.4 M-Theory Barnes and String cosmology.	

Books:-

1. Newton I. 'Principal Mathematical'.

2. Kant I. 'Critique of parse reasai'.

3. Einstein A. 'Relativity the special and general theory'.

4. Einstein A. 'The meaning of Relativity'.

5. Divac P.A.M. The principles of Quantum mechanics'.

6. Wald R. M. General Relativity.

7. Hawking S. W. and Ellics GRF 'The large scale structure of space time'.

8. Goldstein R. Classical mechanics.

9. Graham De Witt. 'The many world interpretation of Quantum mechanics'.

10.   Polichinski J. "String theory Vol. I, II.

11.   Weinberg S.'The Quantum theory of field Vol. I, II, III.